

**1954 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, 1954. 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, 1954.

Respectfully,  
H. L. Donovan  
President

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1954

By T. R. Bryant, Associate Director

Greater service to the people of Kentucky was accomplished in 1954 by the Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics than in any previous year. This was because of two principal reasons: increased contacts and demands and moderate increases in funds.

For the third successive year, drouth plagued part or all of the state. Yields of crops in many sections were seriously reduced and prices of farm products did not improve, the net result being a growing realization that efficiency in production and management are essential to survival. In such circumstances increasing numbers of farm people turn for advice and information to the Cooperative Extension service in Agriculture and Home Economics, with its resources of research in the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and other sources.

Soil testing laboratories are now established in 102 counties and most of the other counties have service arrangements with counties that have laboratories. Well over 65,000 soil samples were tested in 1954, as compared to 46,500 in 1953. The cash value of this service is impossible to determine accurately, but is very large both in savings in the purchase of fertilizer and in improved yields and better practices. Farm people recognize the value of such service.

The Kentucky Farm and Home Development Program was given increased attention. During the year an assistant director was appointed and placed in charge of that work. At the close of the year 69 counties were actively engaged in that program, which was started in Kentucky five years ago but which enjoyed its greatest increase in 1954. Nine experienced county agents were taken from their counties, given special training, and then set as regional assistants to bolster the work in farm and home development, each in a group of counties. The county workers also were given special training for farm and home development work. The literature used in this work was revised and amplified, including the work book and the record book. This

development was made possible during the last half of the calendar year through modest increases in both federal and state funds. Kentucky was fortunate in having plans made and operations on a limited scale already in motion when the increased funds made expansion possible.

Turn-over in personnel continued to be a vexing problem and added effort was put forth in the form of training schools and workshops to train new workers and to develop experienced workers further to meet the added responsibilities. The shifting in personnel was most severe, as in previous years, in home economics and this fact proved one of the most difficult in development of the farm unit approach.

Advanced study and refresher courses are especially important when workers are subjected to constantly increasing demands, yet a doubly difficult situation is created when a considerable number of workers are on leave for study. Most of these cases, however, involved periods of only a few days or weeks. Four workers were on extended leave, studying for advanced degrees. All forms of graduate study were encouraged and those on extended leave were given sabbatic privileges and half pay. The fellowships and scholarships generously provided by various agencies made it possible for some of these persons to take advanced study.

Specialists and other personnel at the University were encouraged to spend more time and effort in preparing helps for county workers and in preparing plans and teaching aids. Great stress was laid upon carefully constructed county plans of work and the development of leadership, for it would be difficult to accomplish the expanded program of work without good county plans and more local leadership with better training. Under such conditions great effort was made further to develop County Extension Advisory Committees. In addition to the over-all committees, many counties have organized agricultural advisory committees to take leadership in developing the purely agricultural phases of the program. All of this practically forces the assumption of leadership, responsibility and participation upon local people.

Cooperation with other agencies and organizations was encouraged where all or portions of the programs of those agencies are related closely to the objectives of Extension. Examples of these are the dairy herd improvement associations, artificial breeding associations, livestock and seed improvement associations, soil conservation dis-

tricts, general farm and home organizations, ASC committees, farm credit groups, FHA, REA, and numerous other government-sponsored and private and semi-public agencies.

### FARM AND HOME DEVELOPMENT

Farm and Home Development is an activity in which the farm family considers the whole farm and home as a unit. Families inventory their total available resources of land, labor and capital. They then, with the assistance of the Cooperative Extension Service, develop and execute a plan to make the largest possible use of these resources, and provide for the most satisfaction for the family.

Farm and Home Development was started in Kentucky in four pilot counties in the fall of 1948, although no additional funds or personnel were made available for this work until July 1, 1954. On this latter date Farm and Home Development was started on a national scale when Congress appropriated additional Extension funds for distribution to the various states. The Extension Service in Kentucky was already providing this assistance in 52 counties and is one of the leading states in that activity. Seventeen new counties were started in Farm and Home Development late in 1954, making a total of 69 counties now participating. By 1954, 960 families had completed a farm and home plan designed to improve farm income and promote better family living. Through the practical application of research, and with the guidance of county agricultural and home demonstration agents, many families have doubled the productive capacity of their farms and have transformed their homes into more convenient, attractive, healthful places.

These families not only adopt improved farm and home practices on their own farms but also they act as demonstrators and leaders. In this way they encourage better farming and homemaking in their entire communities. On the average, 150 persons visit these farms and homes annually to see what their neighbors are doing and many apply some of what they learn to their own farms and homes.

In Farm and Home Development the welfare of the entire family is taken into consideration. This includes proper food, clothing, housing, health, education, future protection, and community welfare. Families talk over all of their problems and make their own plans, taking into consideration all information available to them.

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT WORK

The outstanding feature of county agricultural agent work in 1954 was participation in the research and education program through increased leadership developed through the Farm and Home Development approach, the County Extension Advisory Committees, and the 4-H Councils in carrying out the family unit approach.

During the year one agent returned from a year's leave at the University of Missouri and another from Colorado A. & M. Also six county agents and one supervisor attended regional summer short courses. In addition, thirty of the agents attended a 2½ weeks summer school at the University of Kentucky.

The most significant thing done during the year on professional improvement was the completion of individual evaluations of all county agents and their respective programs. Each agent was scored by four or five state workers, including the supervisor. On the whole, this evaluation was satisfactory and the response from agents in the future will probably warrant its continuance.

### County Staff Relationships

More and more, the entire county extension program is being considered by the entire county staff as plans are formulated and executed. One of the principal factors bringing this about is the Farm and Home Development Program which has been put into operation in more than half the counties of the state. The County Extension Advisory Committee also tends to bring the county staff and the work together in a rather definite manner.

County and home agents were called together in district conferences and each was provided a mimeographed booklet of about ten sheets giving pertinent basic data regarding each county. This material was compiled by the Department of Agricultural Economics and one of the specialists from that department also attended the district conference and explained the data. It will make much more definite the present situation and help to bring out the real problems and needs of the people.

The emphasis currently being placed on the County Extension Advisory Committees automatically engages more of the local people in program determination. In addition to the over-all committee,

many of the counties also have an Agricultural Advisory Committee which serves rather closely with the county agent and takes leadership in the development of the agricultural phase of the program.

In planning county extension programs the county extension workers are the key persons. Supervisors and specialists serve as resource people. The specialists provide basic data, inspiration, encouragement, and suggestions on things which may be timely and helpful. The supervisors also provide basic data, but more particularly help to outline ways and methods of planning and obtaining participation by the local people.

### **Voluntary Leaders**

Much of the accomplishment of the Extension Service can be attributed to the efforts of voluntary leaders. The efforts of these leaders are amplified by working through committees and organizations such as community and commodity program groups, County Extension Advisory Committees, and 4-H Councils.

More than three-fourths of the counties in Kentucky now have County Extension Advisory Committees. These committees have sponsored the Farm and Home Development Program as well as many other projects.

Each year county extension agents are reaching an increasing number of urban and sub-urban residents by giving emphasis to both 4-H and adult projects of interest to these people. These projects include home production of family food supply, landscaping, poultry, garden, rabbits, flowers, home conveniences as well as such 4-H projects as electric appliances, woodworking and entomology.

### **Farm and Home Development**

Study and evaluation of the work indicates that Farm and Home Development activities have contributed tremendously to attitudes, skills and accomplishments; county and home agents have a more comprehensive view of rural problems, including those of the farm, the home, the family and the community. Likewise, extension specialists have been able to evaluate with greater accuracy, the place of their specialty in reaching objectives.

Farm and Home Development has given administrative and supervisory personnel a new vision of the need for program unification, of the benefits to be derived from it and of possible ways of securing it.

Farm and Home Development has created with the general public a new sense of respect for the Extension Service, and a new confidence in the value of educational methods in dealing with the complex rural problems of today.

### Statistical Report

The following figures were compiled from statistical reports of all county agents, both white and Negro, for the report year ending November 30, 1954:

Counties reporting county agent work .....	120
Counties reporting home demonstration agent work .....	102
Farm or home visits .....	121,899
Office calls .....	283,404
Telephone calls .....	285,525
Adult result demonstrations conducted—number .....	8,728
Training meetings held for local leaders—	
<i>Adult work:</i>	
Number .....	3,552
Attendance .....	59,686
<i>4-H Club work:</i>	
Number .....	1,070
Attendance .....	24,023
All other meetings agent held or participated in—	
<i>Adult work:</i>	
Number .....	16,733
Attendance .....	483,129
<i>YMW work:</i>	
Number .....	273
Attendance .....	7,819
<i>4-H Club work:</i>	
Number .....	17,897
Attendance .....	679,515
Meetings held or conducted by local leaders—	
<i>Adult work:</i>	
Number .....	14,670
Attendance .....	250,336
<i>YMW work:</i>	
Number .....	125
Attendance .....	2,515
<i>4-H Club work:</i>	
Number .....	11,371
Attendance .....	182,438
Total number of DIFFERENT leaders .....	41,537



## 4-H Club projects completed—

Corn	— acres.....	2,913
Tobacco	— acres.....	2,334
Vegetable growing	— acres.....	1,561
Poultry	— birds.....	213,116
Dairy cattle	— animals.....	3,773
Beef cattle	— animals.....	2,966
Sheep	— animals.....	3,835
Swine	— animals.....	8,415

**HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK**

The rapid turn-over in personnel of the Home Demonstration staff created a difficult problem. There are at the present time 106 counties making appropriations for employment of home demonstration agents but four of these counties have vacancies due to scarcity of qualified personnel. There are now 115 agents working, including 11 assistant agents.

The increase in number of counties carrying the Farm and Home Development Program has created a demand and need for assistant agents which have not yet been found. The immediate problem is keeping one agent in each of the appropriating counties. Even in the face of such shortage most of the 11 assistant agents are releasing time for the agent to spend in Farm and Home Development work.

Over 50 percent of Kentucky home demonstration agents took advantage of the opportunity for in-service training. Of greatest interest was the Housing Short Course offered by the University of Kentucky and attended by 48 Home Demonstration Agents. Two home demonstration agents and one supervisor were absent on sabbatic and scholarship leaves, two attended extension summer schools, and two specialists attended a rug-making short course, and the state leader, one supervisor and one specialist attended the Farm and Home Development Workshop in Missouri. In addition, a very large number attended such meetings of professional interest as the Kentucky Recreation Workshop, The Penland School of Handicraft, District Food Preservation Workshops, and professional meetings on district, state, and national levels.

For many years the Kentucky Homemakers Organization has participated very actively in determining the Homemaking program. Emphasis has been on development of County Extension Advisory Committees for developing the overall program and helping to coordinate the various parts of the program. The Homemakers Organi-

zation has been well represented and has participated actively in the County Extension Advisory Committees. Emphasis in program development has been given to methods and techniques for discovering the basic needs and interests of people, the preparation and use of surveys, leading discussion and getting people to think through their problems. Objectives have been fairly clear, but better methods in this field are needed.

Leadership has been developed through the Homemakers Organization over a long period of years and is one of the great satisfactions of the work. Women, through assuming the assignments of an organization program over a period of years, have progressively become responsible and have developed talents and abilities in many fields.

Another development of the year was the work of seven committees appointed to study, appraise, evaluate and make recommendations regarding the set up, administration and operation of extension work in the state.

Progress has been made in achieving a more coordinated extension program by continued emphasis on such joint activities and endeavors as:

1. The organization and improved functioning of County Extension Advisory Committees.
2. Monthly joint staff meetings of men and women supervisors with committees to study problems of material concern.
3. Occasional joint meetings with 4-H staff.
4. Preparation of materials by joint committees for use of all agents.
5. Development of uniform office procedures, such as in filing.
6. Occasional joint district conferences for consideration of material problems.
7. Frequent individual conferences of supervisors of agriculture and home economics regarding county situations, budgets, organizational problems, policies, and such.
8. Workshops involving both staffs in training of county agricultural and home demonstration agents.
9. Weekly meetings of supervisory staff with staff members assigned to Farm and Home Development.
10. Frequent joint visits of both agricultural and home economics supervisors to county extension staffs for consideration of mutual problems.
11. Promotion of regular staff conferences of county extension staff.

12. Cooperation with professional organizations of home demonstration agents and county agricultural agents to encourage them in improving and evaluating themselves.

### **Home furnishings**

The interiors of 37,878 homes were improved as a result of assistance given in selection and construction of home furnishings. This year 110 counties received instruction in one or more phases of the home furnishings program. Homemakers learned that good color and design add beauty to the simple and inexpensive home. They learned that comfort and attractiveness of the home plays an important part in upholding family morale. The Kentucky homemakers were helped also in choosing wall finishes, floor coverings, curtains and furniture.

Specialists in home furnishings held 229 meetings with 5,689 women in attendance.

As a result of this program women made lamp shades to replace worn out ones and some of these were for lamps that they had wired. Slip covers were made, furniture refinished and upholstered, chairs resealed and spring cushions renovated. Many braided and hooked rugs were made from discarded garments. Curtains and draperies have been made and window shades renovated.

### **Home management**

Home management broadened in scope to meet the changing needs and interests of homemakers and their families. Twenty-two thousand thirty-nine (22,039) families reported a significant number of accomplishments as a result of projects taught in family business affairs which included the making of wills; banking; financial planning; better buymanship in the selection, use and care of household equipment; home nursing and improved health and safety practices; better management of time by improving skills and applying efficient methods of work; and better arranged and improved homes.

As a result of these improved practices, homemakers and their families are managing their business affairs more intelligently and are becoming informed consumers. They have improved their health by following better health and safety practices and by making greater use of the county health services. Homemakers have more time and energy to enjoy family living and to participate in community activities, since they have improved their skills and methods in doing household tasks and made their homes more convenient and livable.

### **Clothing**

That homemakers are interested in the Extension clothing program was evidenced by the 36,956 families reached by the clothing program. Ninety counties of the 102 with home demonstration agents received some clothing information. Interest is increasing in selection of clothing. A wide choice of fabrics—many comparatively new—has created an interest in the selection, use, and care of fabrics. Wardrobe planning and selection is on the increase as women have become more conscious of the importance of the well-dressed family. Instructions in choosing garments that suit the individual's needs, that will be fashion-right for a number of years and that will serve many occasions have been received with enthusiasm by homemakers. Basic wardrobes were planned by 3,875 women, and 12,250 reported help in other ways of selection and buying.

Construction of clothing at home continues to be an important factor in being well-dressed with less expenditure of cash. Homemakers reported making 126,701 new garments, 4,341 hats, and 3,297 bags. Tailored garments numbering 2,756—expensive to buy ready-made—were made at considerable saving. Estimated saving on all clothing was \$287,315.

Numbers of homemakers clubs continue to pass on information to those outside the club membership. A total of 18,532 nonmembers were reached by clothing information.

### **Child training and family relations**

Work in child training and family relations is carried on mainly through special discussion groups, and necessarily small. The interest of fathers in attending the discussion groups is a real gain. A few years ago it was unusual for a father to come to a meeting; now, county planning committees often request that meetings be held in the evenings so fathers can attend. A total of 5,900 families were reached during the year with child development information.

Families reporting accomplishments in various aspects of the program were as follows:

1. 830 adopting better habits with respects to development of children.
2. 1326 using better methods in selecting toys; play equipment and books.
3. 672 working to improve social life of adolescents.
4. 977 providing a definite job for which the child is responsible.

5. 666 providing equipment to help children acquire wholesome habits.
6. 325 checked movies children attend and 485 the comics read.

### **Food and nutrition**

In all foods projects, emphasis is placed on the best buys and how to judge quality, how to prepare foods to retain food value, flavor, color, texture, and general appearances. As a result, this year, 12,558 individual families improved their food selection for better nutrition and economy. Short cuts and time-saving methods are demonstrated at every meeting.

Improvements in meal planning were evidenced by this year's reports. The figures showed an increase of approximately 3,000 families improving their meal planning. Those who planned meals at least a day at a time numbered 7,269 homemakers, and 4,140 planned for at least three days at a time. Improvements were made in the preparation of vegetables, meats, milk and eggs by 7,863 homemakers.

Many women have learned to use the broilers on their stoves for the first time. This year, 3,443 reported making better use of their broilers and 4,286 reported using their ovens more economically.

Work was done in practically every county on the preparation of food for freezing and on demonstration of recipes for foods which could be made and stored in the refrigerator and home freezers.

Food preservation was given special interest this year. Training schools were held by the food and nutrition specialists for the purpose of giving home demonstration agents the latest information resulting from research in food preservation. A total of 9,275 families reported planning a food production, an increase over last year. Families canning foods numbered 24,717, and those canning non-acid vegetables and meats in the pressure cooker numbered 12,868. Pressure gauges numbering 3,667 were tested.

A total of 3,225 leaders were trained in the foods and nutrition projects, and they in turn reached 6,812 members and approximately 18,000 non-members.

### **4-H Club Work**

Enrollment in 4-H clubs in Kentucky this year totaled 64,032, of whom 28,199 were boys and 35,833 girls. Of these members 76.46 percent completed their projects, or an average of 549 club members per county. Each of the 120 counties had a 4-H club program. In all,

91,488 projects were started and 68,987 or 75.4 percent were completed.

### **Leaders**

It would be impossible for the county agricultural and home demonstration agents and assistant agents to carry the volume of club work that is carried in Kentucky without the assistance of local volunteer leaders—both men and women. During this year 4,359 men and 6,341 women served as local leaders in 4-H club work, while 174 older boys and 249 older girls served as junior leaders. Altogether, 11,123 volunteer leaders assisted with the 4-H program.

Nearly all counties in the state have a county 4-H volunteer leader organization. Each county has two representatives—a man and a woman—to serve on a district committee. The state committee, called the Kentucky 4-H Leaders Council, is composed of two leaders—a man and a woman—from each district. This first year of work for the Kentucky 4-H Leaders Council has been one of adjustments, feeling their way, deciding what such an organization could and should do toward promotion of the over-all 4-H club program in Kentucky.

### **4-H Week**

The first state event in the year is 4-H Week, which is held at the University of Kentucky in Lexington within the first half of June. This was the thirty-first year that this event has been held. There were 1,132 4-H club members, agents and leaders in attendance in 1954. All of the 120 counties, except two, were represented. The program for 4-H Week is intended 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.

Many students at the University have said that they probably never would have come to the University, if it had not been for their attending 4-H Week when they were still in high school. In 1954, 26 percent of the students enrolled in the University had been 4-H club members and 61 percent of those in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics had been 4-H club members.

Former 4-H club members who are students in the University have an organization which they call the University 4-H Club. This is a very active organization which meets twice each month. It has a status similar to fraternities and sororities. One of the fine services this organization renders is that of making freshmen feel at home when they come to the University.

"Citizenship" and "Personality" were stressed at 4-H Week. This covered citizenship in the county, the state, the nation, and the world. Miss Elizabeth Taylor and Dr. James Gladden, University of Kentucky, directed the discussion program, assisted by other members of the University staff.

### **State dress revue**

The state dress revue is a part of the 4-H Week program each year. There were 23,648 girls enrolled in the clothing project. Each county selects the most outstanding member in this project to represent the county at 4-H Week. The state champion is awarded a trip to 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

### **Demonstrations**

Demonstrations are given by club members to teach new methods in farming and homemaking. Demonstrations have been a part of the 4-H Club program since the beginning of 4-H Club work. In individual demonstrations 92 4-H Club girls participated, and 118 boys gave individual demonstrations on subjects pertaining to better farm methods. Demonstrations also were given by 104 teams. Only individual demonstrations are given in home economics. Since so many teams are developed, it is impossible to bring them all to 4-H Week, so 13 district elimination contests are held. At 4-H Week only 13 teams and thirteen individuals participate in the agricultural demonstrations, and thirteen individuals participate in the home economics demonstrations.

In addition to the regular farm and home demonstrations there is a series of demonstrations in water management. Each district may send one to four teams, depending on the type of demonstration the teams have.

In the public speaking contest 88 girls and 67 boys participated.

### **District 4-H camps**

Twenty-six 4-H camps were held in 1954 with a total attendance of 3,780 club members. In the camp programs this year an effort was made to stress more than formerly, leadership, citizenship, and health. Because boys and girls of all ages attend 4-H camps, two sets of awards were given—one for 4-H club members 13 years of age and under, and one for older club members. This seemed to add interest, particularly for the younger club members.

### **National 4-H Club camp**

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

### **District dairy shows**

Eight district dairy cattle shows were held again this year in the latter half of August. These shows are so located that they are easily accessible to all sections of the state which are interested in dairy cattle shows. Club members showed 899 animals. Premium money is provided by the legislature and is awarded through the State Department of Agriculture. Many of the animals that rate highest in the district shows are taken to the State Fair in September.

### **Central district 4-H lamb show**

The Seventeenth Blue Grass Fat Lamb Show and Sale was held at Lexington in June. Club members showed and sold 379 lambs.

### **Baby beef shows**

This year there were seven district beef cattle shows, distributed across the state so as to give 4-H members who were carrying the Baby Beef Project an opportunity to show at a district show. The state provided \$7,000 for these shows, \$1,000 for each show. In all, 528 club members from 75 counties showed and sold 694 calves. The average price per hundred was \$26.93.

### **Achievement meetings**

To encourage boys and girls to complete their projects and to compare their achievement with that of other boys and girls, 13 district achievement meetings were held. These extended across the state from east to west, so that no county had to travel far to attend. Delegates from 8 to 11 counties attended each meeting. Ribbons and medals were awarded to those having the best records. From the district champions, state champions are selected, most of whom received all-expense trips to the National Club Congress held in Chicago in December.

### **Judging teams**

Each year three judging contests are held at the Kentucky State Fair, in poultry judging, meat animal judging, and dairy cattle judging. This year 24 meat animal teams, 32 dairy teams, and 15 poultry teams participated. A county was allowed to bring more than one team.



The champion poultry team represented Kentucky at the National Poultry Contest held in Chicago, where it was awarded first place. The state champion meat animal judging team represented the state in the contest at the International Livestock Show in Chicago, and the state champion dairy cattle judging team competed in a National Judging Contest in Waterloo, Iowa.

### **District tobacco shows**

Nineteen (19) district 4-H tobacco shows and sales were held in December where 1,201 crops from 92 counties were sold—1,188,661 pounds at an average of \$52.32 per hundred. These shows were started five years ago and have proved most helpful in providing incentives for club members in the 4-H tobacco project. Judging and auctioneering contests are a feature of most of the shows.

### **National Club Congress**

Kentucky sent her full quota of 27 delegates to the National Club Congress. The winners of these trips were winners in project achievements and in some of the activities. Club Congress provides an opportunity for Kentucky delegates to visit with 4-H Club members from many other states and pick up new ideas for improving club work in Kentucky. Most club members received great inspiration from this trip.

### **Negro 4-H Club work**

The 1950 census shows that less than 3.5 percent of rural farm boys and girls of club age in Kentucky are Negro. Since there is such small rural Negro population and since there are few rural Negro high schools, the opportunity is limited for club work among Negroes. There are nine Negro agents (six women and three men) who work in 16 counties. The total enrollment in these counties was 26,629.

Two state events and one regional event are part of the program for Negro club members. A camp is held at Lincoln Ridge, attended this year by 57 boys and 76 girls. A 4-H Week for Negro club members is held at State College, Frankfort. This was attended by 104 club members and all nine of the Negro agents. The Regional Camp for the Southern States was held at Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi, in June. Nearly all the southern states were represented. Kentucky sent eight delegates to this meeting.

### Utopia Club work

Twenty-two counties have Utopia Clubs, or groups of older youth. These club members have a program of activities which involves improving farms and homes and studying state, national, and international problems. Many Utopia members are the leading citizens of the counties. Some are presidents of Farm Bureaus and directors of other agricultural activities.

### Recreation

The state recreational program for 4-H and Utopia club members was continued. Many counties now have local leaders trained to carry on programs which are wholesome and greatly enjoyed, not only by club members but by parents as well. Recreation will continue to be stressed in the 4-H Club program in 1955.

### IFYE

Kentucky participated in the International Farm Youth Exchange Program in 1954. Two boys and four girls were sent to other countries and Kentucky 4-H families were host to eight inbound exchangees.

## FIELD AGENT WORK IN AGRICULTURE

### Agricultural Economics

Kentucky farmers in increasing numbers look to the Department of Agricultural Economics for help in their economic problems. Of particular assistance to farmers in 1954, as in other recent years, was the Agricultural Outlook. This outlook work brings to farmers the best available information on supply, demand, and price conditions as they may affect the income of farmers, and is a real basis for making production and marketing plans on individual farms. Special emphasis was placed on training farm leaders, extension workers and others in an attempt to give wider dissemination to this information. During the year, 59 leader training meetings were held with agricultural educators and farm commodity and community leaders. These meetings were supplemented by a monthly economic market report and by numerous radio reports and press releases.

Agricultural policy is of increasing interest to Kentucky farmers due to the apparent increase in reliance of farmers on government programs as an answer to their problems. As a means of furnishing

background material for farm leaders, a summary statement was prepared on each of 12 policy issues. These statements were used as a basis for discussions which were held with farm people in nearly every county in the state. It seems reasonable to assume that farmers need more information in this field if they are to be prepared to make sound decisions on policy matters that may lead to programs affecting their economic welfare. It is hoped that this work can be expanded in the future.

As many farmers still rely largely upon self-help organizations to meet their current marketing needs, specialists have continued to work with farm cooperative leaders in strengthening their organizations and increasing their efficiency. During the year, one statewide, seven district, and two area meetings were held where important issues relative to efficient operation of cooperatives were discussed.

Other important activities included the holding of a livestock marketing clinic with the cooperation of terminal marketing agencies in the area, and consumer-retailer clinics on the best buy for the money spent for beef.

## **Agricultural Engineering**

### **Land use and water management**

The practice of sprinkler irrigation to supplement rainfall continued to increase during 1954, with 397 irrigation systems being installed in 71 counties. In 1950, 50 irrigation systems were installed in Kentucky. The number installed has doubled each year since that time.

Extension engineers placed emphasis on the use of irrigation for crops of a high cash value per acre, including tobacco, truck crops, berries, hybrid seed corn, and other specialty crops. Farmers who have purchased irrigation systems to use on tobacco are finding it profitable to irrigate other field crops and pasture grazed by dairy cattle. Records kept by farmers conducting result demonstrations show definitely that irrigation is an important factor in increasing quality and selling price of tobacco. The average increase in selling price as obtained from various groups of demonstration figures varies from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per 100 pounds. It appears that increases in weight per acre may be greater on fields where the average of yields previously were relatively low and smaller increases occur where farmers' past yields have been high.

The construction of farm reservoirs for the storage of water for livestock increased during 1954, as a result of continued drouth periods. Normally, about 5,000 reservoirs are constructed annually, but in 1954, 8,000 new reservoirs were built and 1,103 were rebuilt. The first bulldozer was purchased in Kentucky for custom operation in 1940. During 1954, 550 custom operators built reservoirs for farmers.

Clearing land for pasture improvement declined from 46,000 acres in 1953 to 41,500 acres in 1954.

#### **Farm building and equipment**

During 1954, the requests received from rural and urban people for plans and all kinds of building information continued strong. Over 2,300 sets of blue prints were sent out upon request. The records of the county agents show that approximately 12,000 new dwellings were erected and 5,000 homes were remodeled and 5,800 pieces of livestock equipment of all kinds were made by farmers during 1954.

Because of the drouths during the past three years, interest in the use of silage increased, causing farmers to call for information. During 1954, 2,572 silos of all kinds were built. Of these, 1,550 were trench silos.

The increased interest in grading tobacco to increase the poundage of the higher grades and reduce the number of stripping days resulted in about 2,100 stripping rooms being equipped with daylight electric fixtures.

#### **Rural electrification**

At present, over 92 percent of Kentucky farmers are provided with electric service from power lines. The agricultural engineers and county agents, in cooperation with rural electric cooperatives, utility companies, and commercial electric equipment companies, put special emphasis on making farmers more conscious of the labor-saving, income-producing, and health value of the use of electricity, the need of more adequate and safe wiring, and care in the selection and use of electrical equipment.

#### **Farm machinery**

The South has been mechanizing since 1940 at a rate without parallel in the history of American agriculture. Kentucky had 11,927 tractors in 1940 and now has over 86,000. The national defense program and the expanding industrial economy are taking labor from

the farms. The scarcity of farm labor, higher wages, and the price squeeze on the farmer's profits make him interested in the economic selection, use, and maintenance of farm machinery. Although not having a specialist to work full time in this field, the engineers, leaders of other phases of work, spent considerable time on the machinery phases, working with individual farmers, with the Farm and Home Development groups, and the 4-H club tractor maintenance program.

#### **4-H club work**

4-H club boys and girls were given training in water management, rural electrification, farm and home improvement, and tractor maintenance. In water management, the boys were taught how to use a farm level in laying out contour guide rows, terraces, farm reservoirs, and tile drainage lines. There were 464 boys trained in this program. In rural electrification, 3,835 boys and girls were taught basic electricity and how to build and use simple electrical equipment. The farmstead improvement program was carried on jointly with the American Zinc Institute in a limited number of counties with 123 boys taking part. The 4-H tractor maintenance program gave training to 1,428 boys and girls on how to operate properly and maintain their tractor and farm machinery.

### **Agronomy**

#### **Green Pastures Program**

Green Pastures programs were organized in approximately 50 counties in 1954, with 29 counties completing the program. Serious drouth conditions made judging pastures difficult in the other counties and the programs were not completed. Certificates were awarded to 137 Master Pasturemen and to 309 Pasturemen for their outstanding work in the development of pastures. Twelve District Master Pasturemen were given plaques for their outstanding pastures and ten County Committees were honored for their work in developing and publicizing the work in their counties.

An added feature in 1954 was the selection of three men to receive the Distinguished Service to Grassland Farming Award on a state basis. These men, over a period of years, have rendered service over a large area of the state in the promotion of good pasture farming.

Highlights of the State Committee activities included a "kick-off" meeting in Louisville on January 8, and a three-day spring pasture tour to visit good pasture farms in western Kentucky.

### **Soil and water conservation**

Land judging was introduced in 31 counties by leader training meetings. A score card and letter of instruction was prepared and made available to county agents, soil conservationists, and others for use in further meetings.

Work with Soil Conservation Districts included:

1. Counsel and assistance in preparing the program of the Kentucky Association of Soil Conservation districts.
2. Educational planning meetings with 37 district boards of supervisors and the respective county agents.
3. Distribution to all districts, with copies to county agents and soil conservationists, of a monthly letter addressed to supervisors with suggestions on activities.
4. Assistance with Conservation Field Days, workshops, tours, contests, and such.

With the passage of Hope-Aiken Watershed legislation, a meeting of administrative and technical representatives of both extension and S.C.S. was held. Educational responsibilities of extension in this program were outlined. A letter informing county agents of the general nature of these responsibilities was distributed.

A monthly radio program giving timely soil and water conservation information was recorded for use on a chain of over 30 stations.

### **Corn**

The Kentucky Corn Derby was continued successfully in spite of three years drouth. Two hundred entries from 31 counties participated, which means 200 demonstrations showing more efficient methods of producing corn. The leading entry in the 1-acre class produced a yield of 197.6 bushels, and in the 5-acre class an average yield of 140.4 bushels per acre was reported. Methods used in obtaining these yields were analyzed and used in the extension program.

### **Soybeans**

More than 1,728,000 bushels of soybeans were produced in Kentucky during 1954, with a total value of \$4,371,840, based on the November 1 reports. This represents an increase of nearly one-half million bushels, which can be attributed to an increased acreage and an average yield per acre of 21 bushels. Most of this acreage is concentrated in a few western counties, which simplifies the extension program.

Fifteen variety demonstrations were established and 11 field meetings were held at these plantings. A district soybean field meeting was held at Henderson at which varieties, equipment, and weed control were demonstrated and discussed.

### **Small grain**

The work in small grain consisted primarily of encouraging the use of adapted varieties, and recommended fertilizer practices. Production of wheat and barley dropped about three-fourth million bushels from the previous year, and oats increased by about one million bushels.

### **Soils and fertilizers**

The importance to the agricultural economy of the state and nation of building and maintaining the productivity of the soils of Kentucky was stressed. In county agent conferences, planning meetings, meetings with farmers, and through the use of fertilizer demonstrations in the counties, the necessity of supplying the proper plant nutrients to crops was emphasized.

Farmers were encouraged to have their soil tested to enable them to invest their money more wisely in the purchase of fertilizer materials. Six new county soil-testing laboratories were established, bringing the total number of soil-testing laboratories in the state to 103. Every one of the 120 counties are now using the services of a county laboratory or the central laboratory in the Experiment Station. Reports from the county agents indicate that 65,000 soil samples were tested in 1954, which is an increase of 18,000 over the number tested in 1953.

Through the efforts of the Extension personnel and with the cooperation of the fertilizer manufacturers and their dealers, 60.4 percent of the mixed fertilizers purchased by Kentucky farmers during the first six months of 1954 was on the list of grades recommended by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station compared to 46.7 percent for the same period during 1953.

Kentucky farmers were encouraged to purchase their fertilizers on the basis of the cost of the plant nutrients rather than by the cost per bag or ton. During the first 6 months of 1954, Kentucky farmers used almost exactly the same tonnage of mixed fertilizers as they did during the first half of 1952, but the fertilizers purchased in 1954 contained 11,000 more tons of plant nutrients.

### **Tobacco**

The 1954 Extension tobacco program was directed to producing leaf of cigarette quality with a decreased nicotine content. Emphasis was placed on using the lower nicotine varieties, Ky 41A and Ky 35; grass rotations instead of continuous culture; decreased use of nitrogen; early planting; shallow cultivation; and delayed topping and suckering; to provide for lower nicotine leaf. Emphasis was placed on the control of diseases and insects. Growers in black shank areas were informed of cultural practices that would reduce losses from this disease. A series of plant bed clinics was held in April, to provide information on insect and disease control in plant beds to provide an abundance of plants.

Variety tests in air-cured, fire-cured and burley tobacco were conducted. These tests were to evaluate new varieties from the standpoint of Experiment Station, farmer, and the tobacco manufacturer.

After a lapse of two years, tobacco stripping meetings were conducted in cooperation with the Tobacco Branch, United States Department of Agriculture. These meetings, set up to teach better preparation of tobacco for market, were held in practically all counties producing tobacco, and included work in Type 22 Eastern Fired; Type 23 Western Fired; Type 35 One-Sucker; Type 36 Green River; and Type 31 Burley.

Approximately 18,000 people received instruction in preparing tobacco for market.

### **Seed improvement**

Because of the benefits derived from widespread use of pure seed of adapted crop varieties, seed certification is considered to be an integral part of the Agronomy Extension program.

There were 401 Kentucky farmers who applied for certification of crops in 1954. These applications covered 46 varieties of crops with a total of 20,931.25 acres. The growers of certified seed are distributed throughout the state beginning with the foothills in the eastern part and running to the western tip. The total estimated value of the crops certified in Kentucky in 1954 was \$4,201,546.

### **Test-demonstration and whole-farm fertilization program**

Objectives of the 1954 test-demonstration program were twofold, namely, to test and demonstrate the economic value and feasibility of the use of high grade fertilizing material in a sound system of farm-

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ing, and to use demonstrations developed in this process in the general Extension program, thereby securing the spread of practices to other farms of the community.

To meet the first objective, demonstrators fertilized according to county agents' recommendations, which have been based on soil tests. Following instructions given at group meetings, and with individual assistance from field workers farmers prepared and followed complete farm plans; and kept farm records and made them available for analysis.

Under the second objective, demonstrators in each county, working as a group, prepared a plan of community and county wide activities designed to call the attention of neighbors to certain practices and to encourage their adoption. Demonstrators also assumed leadership roles in the carrying out of these plans.

Both objectives were given further impetus by the extension of a whole-farm fertilization program to all Farm and Home Development counties of the state.

### **Animal Husbandry**

#### **Beef cattle**

Cattle breeders and feeders were kept abreast of the ever-changing cattle situation and the new approved practices through meetings, demonstrations, short courses, news stories, and circular letters. Approximately 100 counties in Kentucky have enough beef cattle to be included in the county agent's program of work. Most of the counties that did include beef cattle in their program held a minimum of two meetings, one winter meeting on feeding or outlook, or both, and a summer field day or tour. Many of the counties held as many as five or six educational meetings and included both adult and 4-H club work in their programs.

Poor pastures caused poor milk production in cow-and-calf herds, and many calves were sold at lighter weights and in poorer flesh than in normal years. Since unfinished grass cattle were being rushed to slaughter at the same time, the market reached an unexpected low on calves weighing less than 600 pounds. Most of the lighter, thinner calves were sold at 10c to 15c a pound, while their half-sisters and half-brothers that weighed more than 600 pounds and graded high good or better brought 18c to 24c per pound.

Demonstration fat-calf sales were held at Lexington and Paris. The purpose of these sales was to demonstrate that fat calves can be

graded, co-mingled and sold by groups as well as can other types of livestock, such as pigs and lambs. Approximately 1,800 calves were sold in these two sales.

More than 1,700 calves were sold in four feeder calf sales and they brought an estimated 2c to 4c a pound more than they would had they been sold at their local markets. Two new sales were organized, one discontinued. Two sales increased their numbers even though the drouth caused part of the cattle to be sold prior to the sales.

The 4-H baby beef projects consist of producing or buying calves that grade choice or fancy. They are put on feed at an early age with or without a nurse cow and remain on full grain feed the rest of their lives. They are sold at 10 to 12 months of age, weighing from 600 to 1,200 pounds. The majority of these calves are marketed at a special planned sale preceded by a show. This is not the most economical way of producing beef under Kentucky conditions. However, it is very glamorous, highly competitive and gives the youngsters a chance to see the results of good breeding and good feeding. Club members are taught how to fit, show, and judge fat cattle. Best of all it gives the child a chance to find out at an early age whether he enjoys working with cattle, which is the prime essential of success in the industry. Approximately 2,886 calves were fed under 4-H club supervision in 1954.

The Extension Service depends on the leadership and inspiration of the breeders of registered cattle to promote the educational program in most counties. The fact that a man has a registered herd brands him as a progressive livestock man in his neighborhood.

The appreciation of Kentucky as a seed stock state is growing among the breeders of other states. For example, the Kentucky Shorthorn Show and Sale which is annually held at Bowling Green, is known as one of the top state sales of the nation and it is not uncommon to have a majority of the cattle go to out-of-state buyers.

The Kentucky legislature recognizes the value of purebred livestock and makes an effort to encourage the breeders by appropriating \$6,000 annually to each of three breeds, the money to be used in conducting shows and sales. The Shorthorn breeders usually use their money in connection with the Bowling Green Show and Sale. The Angus breeders have established the Angus Futurity which is a national event, and is usually held at Lexington. It has grown to be the largest Angus show in the nation. There were more than 400 cattle exhibited in 1954. The Blue Grass Hereford Show was made

Register-of-merit in 1953 and was the second largest show in the United States in 1954, showing more than 400 head.

### Sheep

The stage was all set for a substantial increase in sheep during 1954. This did not materialize. But, in view of the severe and widespread drouth, the slight increase in the state's sheep numbers is most gratifying. It shows the esteem in which sheep production is held by Kentucky farmers and indicates good possibilities for a very considerable expansion in this profitable enterprise.

Despite the drouth, no good Blackface-cross western ewes went begging, owing to light supply. In view of the recurrent scarcity of good Blackface yearlings in the west the last few years, special emphasis was placed on bringing in ewe lambs to carry over for breeding ewes next year. This plan, like that of bringing in Blackface-cross yearlings from the west, was developed by the Kentucky Extension Service. Kentucky farmers have obtained more than one-half million ewes on this lamb plan and it may well provide most of the breeding ewes in the future.

A pilot project for Eastern Kentucky got off to a good start. In this project, confined mainly to 10 counties, some 160 new flocks were started varying all the way from one-ram flocks to a carload. This mountain section could well support several hundred thousand sheep. The Dog and Rabies Control law enacted by the last legislature should improve the situation here and throughout the state.

Attention was given to all other phases of the extension sheep program with special emphasis on parasite control. Due to the drouth, the number of ewe lambs not finished for early marketing was much greater than usual. However, farmers by following the extension control program grew their late lambs to good weights and finish for fall marketing.

Production record work was continued though handicapped somewhat by drouth. Recognition, based on production records was given leading producers at the Annual State Meeting in June. Kentucky, on the average and over a long period, has raised more lambs per 100 ewes than any other state and has sold them at a higher price per pound, yet there is much room for improvement. Increased production per ewe through the saving of a high percentage lamb crop, the elimination of unnecessary death losses, and the growing of lambs to good weights for an early market was emphasized throughout the year.

Assistance was given to the State Department of Agriculture and the Bluegrass State Sheep Association and other agencies with lamb shows at Hopkinsville, Louisville, and Winchester and a State Wool Show at Lexington. The Second Annual State Shearing Contest was held in connection with the 17th Annual State Sheep Meeting at Lexington in June.

### Swine

Continuous effort was made to influence the selection of breeding stock that is prolific and that will raise large litters. Pig crop reports of both the spring and fall farrow of 1954 showed them to be the highest of record in pigs saved per litter, with an average of seven. The extension program also continually promoted the increased use of purebred stock, the idea being that more progress can be made if the program invites the aid of purebred organizations and breeders.

One of the most effective methods for increasing the spread of the use of purebreds by farmers is the pig chain, operated by 4-H club members. From 20 to 30 of these are in operation. They are operated on the return-pig plan, which means the return of a sow pig, or pigs, from the first, or a later litter, acceptable to a committee in payment for the original pig placed with a 4-H club member.

Breeders are visited periodically to encourage them in the continuous and practical improvement of their type of hogs. Breeders generally realize that they must have a type that will be profitable to produce, and that will turn out good meat carcasses.

Shows continue as a potent influence on the demand for purebred breeding stock, as is evidenced by the great number of farmers who go to the fairs and other shows to buy purebred breeding stock, especially boars.

Assistance was given with the judging of nine shows, and in planning and holding a market hog show in which almost 450 hogs were shown. An educational pattern is followed at all shows by explaining placings. The result is that more and more breeders and producers are constantly improving their herds.

Constant effort was made to increase the use of pig-saving devices, to underscore the importance of personal attention to farrowing sows, and to improve the feeding of brood sows so they will farrow strong pigs. This was accomplished through schools, field meetings, articles in press, by radio, and through leaders and demonstrations.

On numerous farms, sloping-farrowing pen floors are used in connection with electric pig brooders. One hog farmer saved 123 pigs

from 13 sows using these devices. The farrowing crate, however, has largely supplanted the sloping floor.

The Extension program advocates the use of central hog houses located within the center of three or four small fields, the use of which can be rotated. This plan is making headway. It saves labor, and increases pig-saving efficiency. Many of these houses containing 12 to 14 pens have been constructed at reasonably low cost.

The first three to four months of each year are devoted to feeding and management schools in 40 to 50 counties. These schools attempt to keep hog raisers abreast of new findings in research and management in addition to stressing the importance of carrying out well known and tested practices. These efforts are supplemented by press and radio contributions. The ton-litter contest formerly so widely promoted has taught well the lessons of good feeding and management. Hardly a producer today fails to get his pigs to market weight of 200 to 225 pounds within six months.

In the state 500, or more, feeding demonstrations are constantly in progress. As many as possible of these are visited by the field agent.

In many counties 4-H Club activities play a prominent role in the swine program. Field days are held and 4-H pig projects are visited. Instruction is given as to feeding and management practice. Circulars of instruction and mimeographed explanation of "pig chains" were sent to all agents.

Assistance was given in numerous counties in integrating the swine enterprise into farm plans for Farm-and-Home Development cooperators.

In the mountain counties the program is concerned chiefly with the production of hogs for use in home pork supplies, with some surplus for market.

About 1,000 voluntary leaders helped with the program.

### **Meats**

Eight pork cutting demonstrations were held, with a total attendance of 244. This was less than the usual number held in a given year. In these meetings the making of cuts and methods of curing are demonstrated and discussed fully. Also, suggestions are given on the preparation of cuts for storage in home freezers and in lockers rented from commercial locker plants.

Country-cured hams are now a considerable industry in Kentucky. These are distributed largely through commercial operators who buy hams over wide areas, and resell them. There are also numerous

operators who buy hams, cure and age them for several months, and sell them. Most of these have benefited from the extension program.

### **Dairying**

Helping the dairy industry make the needed adjustments to changing conditions was the principal job of the extension dairymen during the past year. It is evident that Kentucky has fewer dairy farmers than formerly in some areas. However, those farmers who are dairymen are developing larger and more efficient herds. This statement is borne out by the fact that in 1954 the dairy cattle population of the state declined 3 percent, but total milk production increased 43,000,000 pounds. The other major change is that more milk is being sold in the fluid form. In addition, there is a constant improvement of quality of both milk and cream.

That there is a vital interest in dairy problems is supported by the fact that 35,461 people attended the 641 meetings at which one or more of the dairy specialists presented information during the year.

#### **Dairy cattle breeding**

This past year saw the first decline in the number of cows bred artificially in the state. The decline of 5,060 cows amounted to 7.5 percent from the previous year. Part of this was due to changing from dairying to beef production, part to a desire of farmers to sell calves by beef bulls as veal, and part to discouragement by the decline in price for dairy products.

About 95 percent of all the artificial breeding in the state is done through the farmers' cooperative, Kentucky Artificial Breeding Association; the remainder is done by private companies.

The trend to use sires of the larger breeds continues. During the past year 38.5 percent of the cows were bred to Holstein bulls, 27.2 percent to Jersey bulls, 22.5 percent to Guernsey bulls and 11.8 percent to Brown Swiss bulls. Services to the Holstein and Brown Swiss bulls were the only ones which increased on a percentage basis.

#### **Feeding and management**

During the year 53 counties were reached with a series of meetings entitled "Easing the Squeeze in Kentucky Dairying." The specialists in dairying combined with those in Agronomy and Agricultural Economics to bring to dairy farmers information about practices which would assist them in maintaining their dairy income.

Feeding information was prepared and sent to all county agents to assist with feeding under drouth conditions. This information no doubt had much to do with helping to increase milk production even though the number of cows in milk declined three percent during the year.

To further coordinate the feeding information presented by various agencies in the state the dairy specialists presented information at nine district conferences for vocational agriculture teachers and Farmers Home Administration personnel. A total of 313 persons attended these meetings.

Emphasis had been made at the winter meetings with reference to the use of sudan grass for summer pasture. Follow up meetings were held in 14 counties to point to the value of this crop. In many counties the use of sudan grass for summer pasture and silage was increased as much as three or four hundred percent.

Assistance was also given to the Farm and Home Development activity, to conducting a short course for Fieldmen and Herdsmen with attendance over 100, and to a special short course for Kraft Junior winners and a conference on nutrition for feed dealers.

#### **Production testing**

Five new Dairy Herd Improvement Associations started activity during the year, bringing the total to 35.

To maintain the supervisory force 21 new or replacement men were trained. In addition, two series of district conferences were held to give the supervisors in-service training.

Production of D.H.I.A. cows declined during the past year by 13 pounds of butterfat per cow from the previous year. The average D.H.I.A. cow produced 8,076 pounds of milk and 319 pounds of butterfat. The drouth conditions undoubtedly affected the high producing herds more than the average herd. Eight of the 20 associations reporting yearly data had production averages below 300 pounds of butterfat per cow.

The number of sires proved per year continues to decline as the artificial breeding program increases. During the 1953 to 1954 year a total of 46 sires were proved. This was a decline of 22 from the previous year.

#### **4-H club work**

During the year 12 county training schools were conducted with reference to dairy cattle judging. During the summer months 29 fitting and showing demonstrations were conducted in 23 counties.

An opportunity was given the juniors to compare the merits of the quality of the Kentucky program with that of the deep South. Thirty head of cattle owned by the juniors were exhibited at the regional junior show held in Memphis, Tennessee. Assistance also was given to the eight district shows held in the state, with 898 animals exhibited.

### **Breed relations program**

Cooperation is given to the activities of the state breed associations. During the year 21 planning meetings were held with the five organizations. To create greater interest in high quality animals assistance was given to state breed organizations with 22 district shows. A total of 1,268 animals of the five dairy breeds were exhibited at these events. A total of 4,584 people attended these breed events held throughout the state.

### **Dairy manufacturing**

Improvement in the quality of milk and manufactured dairy products is the main program in dairy manufacturing. A total of 40 regional meetings were held to acquaint cream buyers with the importance of high quality cream for butter manufacturing. As a result, 60 percent of the 10,000,000 pounds of butterfat sold by farmers was purchased as premium grade. This was an increase of three percent over the previous year. This was a marked improvement as there are approximately 800 cream buying stations in the state.

The dairy specialists assisted the cream improvement association in preparing the subject matter for 65,000 leaflets, which were sent to producers to guide them in producing a high quality product.

Monthly meetings were held with the fieldmen for the 10 manufacturing plants in the central area. The core of the problem was to reduce the loss of 2,500,000 pounds of milk rejected by the plants during the year.

### **Cooperation with other agencies**

Every effort is made by the dairy extension staff to coordinate their educational program with other agencies interested with the welfare of the dairy farmer. Assistance was given to the Dairy Food Promotion committee by presenting information at 20 meetings. Other organizations given assistance were the following: American Dairy Association of Kentucky, Dairy Month Program, Kentucky Dairy Products Association, Manufactured Milk Association of Kentucky,



State Green Pastures Committee, Farm and Home Convention, Kentucky State Fair, State Department of Health and others.

### Poultry

Problems in poultry Extension teaching are quite different from those of a few years ago, because of the shift from farm flock production to more commercial flocks. This change has required more attention on the part of the Extension Service to solving marketing, production, and disease-control problems.

The major projects were as follows: Home food supply; 4-H club work; poultry improvement; flock replacement; turkey production; egg marketing; and broiler production.

In addition to these projects, an agent was placed in eastern Kentucky to promote greater income from poultry in that section. Through contacts with local marketing agencies it has been found that there is a shortage, particularly of high quality eggs, in that section. Almost all of these markets at the present are buying their supply of poultry and eggs from other areas, mainly in other states. There is a definite need for increased production to fill local demand.

Agents assisted with 4-H club work by helping to set up projects hold meetings, furnish record books, and giving information on flock management.

The fryer project was again carried on in eastern Kentucky and again it proved as profitable as in the past. The number raised by each club member ranged from 50 to 300, and the profit per chick varied from 30c to 50c. Some of the members raised two or more broods. This project has been responsible for the starting of some larger broiler and laying flocks. There is one 15,000 broiler operation in Johnson county which started with 300 chicks in the 4-H fryer project. A laying flock of 200 was established in Martin county as a result of a 4-H project. In general, the one disappointing feature of this project is the failure to get most of the members to raise more than one brood each year.

The Lewis county 4-H judging team won the poultry judging contest at the State Fair and represented Kentucky at the National 4-H Judging Contest in Chicago where they also won the championship.

In the Poultry Improvement Project the primary objectives have been to improve the quality of breeding stock, hatching eggs, and baby chicks and to reduce losses from disease. County agents, hatcherymen, and supply flock owners are given the latest findings in the

field of poultry husbandry so they may adapt these practices to their local county. The field men were especially alert to spot disease, marketing problems, and other handicaps and bring them to the attention of the flock owners so they may be corrected.

The result of a survey of over 400,000 chicks produced by Kentucky hatcheries showed a livability of over 98 percent during the first three weeks. This indicates continued improvement in the prevention of Pullorum disease in baby chicks.

For the first time since broiler hatching eggs have been produced by Kentucky farmers, they have not been able to market them. This crisis came at a time when many flocks had been increased from the family size flock to 500 hens or more. This situation brought many requests for advice as to the procedure to be followed, whether to sell the flocks immediately or to keep them to the end of their production time. These larger flocks also presented problems of disease control not usually encountered with smaller flocks.

Much attention was given to flock size adjustment and to timeliness of production. Each year more flocks are started at an earlier date in order to take advantage of the higher prices paid for eggs during the last half of the year. This past year was an exception in that egg prices were higher in the spring than in the fall. However, in general, the efforts to get a higher production during the fall months have been justified. Many good producers sold eggs on local markets and received more than terminal markets were paying. This was due to a local scarcity of high quality market eggs.

## Horticulture

### Tree fruits and berries

In eastern Kentucky 678 families each raised an acre of strawberries this year. These people had formerly worked mostly in coal mines or in the timber industry. An organized program of selling, either on the fresh market or to the processor, was developed in advance of planting.

Demonstration tests with virus-free strawberry plants indicate a 20 percent increased yield especially in dry seasons. The program for developing a commercial strawberry industry in eastern Kentucky contemplates the planting by each family of an acre of new berries each year. This plan involves very little hired labor except at berry picking time. If and when the price of berries decreases from the

present level, Kentucky will be one of the last states to be forced out by competition. The champion grower in 1954 grew 343 crates (24 qt.) per acre which sold for over \$3,214, despite a late spring frost, followed by dry weather at harvest time.

Three Kentucky berry growers claim that an acre-inch of water at each of two irrigations increased their strawberry yield by over 100 crates per acre.

Sawdust, either new or old, broadcast  $\frac{3}{4}$ " deep on the row, can be used as a satisfactory mulch for strawberries. Immediately after harvest when the old berry field is being cultivated, 800 lbs. per acre of complete fertilizer with at least 8 percent nitrogen is broadcast. This gives vitality to the plants.

One demonstration in Simpson County where chlordane was used when strawberries were set, to control grub worms, produced 119 extra crates per acre, which sold for over \$1,000. Over 700 acres of new berry fields in the spring of 1954 were treated with 10 pounds of actual chlordane per acre.

Captan, now called the miracle fungicide, has largely replaced sulfur and blue stone in the spray schedules of tree fruits, and is equally as useful in preventing soft-rot of strawberries. When used, it increases the yield of both apples and peaches, prevents Stayman from cracking, and gives a smooth, glossy, waxy appearance to the fruit. When captan is dusted on strawberry plants after bloom they do not rot on the vines, and they hold up an extra 30 hours on the market shelf.

### **Landscaping**

Since 1951 the demand for assistance in landscape work has shown a steady increase. In addition to the calls from the county workers, many requests were received for help in connection with the Farm and Home Development Program.

The two main reasons for this rapid increase are: (1) that more nurseries have been developed in Kentucky, and (2) that practically every home owner wants to do something to make the home more attractive on the outside.

The idea of more nurseries in Kentucky has long been advocated by the Extension Service. With a changing economy in agriculture, eleven new nurseries have been started in the state during the past five years. Since these nurseries are located in different sections, good reliable nursery stock is more easily available to home owners.

The result demonstrations, carefully planned and well executed, again proved to be the best medium for getting information to home owners. There are now over 725 of these result demonstrations with some in every county in the state. The plans are to continue along the same lines in 1955.

### **Vegetable gardening**

The home garden program stressed planning, fertilizing, weed and pest control.

Forty-nine community meetings were held in 22 counties with an attendance of 1,079. Eleven leaders' training meetings were held in 11 counties, with an attendance of 146. Three Farm and Home Development meetings were held in three counties. Three meetings were held in three counties with G.I. training groups, with an attendance of 225, and three 4-H club meetings were held in seven counties. To leaders and cooperators were sent 36,100 service letters and 40 weekly articles were given to the Kentucky Press.

Meetings and demonstrations were held in 16 counties with commercial gardeners. Special emphasis was given to pest control and to the culture of tomatoes, watermelons, cucumbers, beans, and potatoes. Twenty-six meetings were held in seven counties on vegetables grown for processing.

A state-wide inspection was made of the garden programs of the State and Federal institutions of Kentucky, together with recommendations for their operation.

Forty-one radio talks and four television programs were presented.

### **Forestry**

Potentially, Kentucky's forest areas can easily triple their present wood growth if good woodland practices were widely adopted. This includes the extension and improvement of forest fire control to a point where not more than one-fourth of one percent of the forest area is burned annually, elimination of grazing on 50 percent of the woodlands, reforestation of nearly two million acres of eroding, idle and poorly stocked lands, adoption of systematic sustained yield management on 80 percent or more of the timbered regions of the state, and better utilization of wood produced.

Forest tree planting continued on its upward trend during the year, the extent being limited, as in past years, by the lack of tree planting stock. Approximately 4 million trees were set. Field meet-

ings were held during which adaptability of species to soil, site classification, method of planting, necessary density of placement and other like factors for successful plantation building, were demonstrated. One of the great opportunities and needs is for more local processing of state-grown timber. Much material is manufactured into rough or semi-finished products and then shipped elsewhere for processing into consumer goods. If the final processing could be done in the state, it would mean increased employment and other economic benefits. Thirty new planting demonstrations were established, and 12 timber-stand management demonstrations carried out.

New markets were developed for several products that farm forests produce. Chief of these were fence posts and pulpwood, obtained from thinning natural pine stands and pine plantations. The opportunity to market these products coincides with a need for thinning. Good markets now exist for practically all trees found in the forest.

In eastern Kentucky the accomplishments toward the goal of creating interest and appreciation in the forest areas were most gratifying. Through the combined effort of local citizens, civic clubs, bankers, the press, forest industries and the Extension Service, a pulpwood market was established, which during this first year of operation returned \$168,000 to the owners of forest tracts. The field agent conducted meetings and gave demonstrations of cutting and handling techniques in the pulpwood areas. This activity provided a special opportunity for demonstrations on thinning cull trees and of forest management practices which were well received.

Work with the Forest Industry Committee enabled the field agent to hold the first forestry camp for 4-H club youths in Kentucky. Sixteen boys from 12 counties participated.

A school forest was established in McCreary County in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, by lease of about 15 acres on a permanent basis for demonstration and study.

### **Rural Sociology**

As Extension workers study the changing needs of rural people, and arrange their activities to meet those needs, social factors should play an important part. Studies are continually being made of the ways to build extension programs, and how to develop leadership among rural people, and extension programs are always being reappraised and improved. Survey problems on which work was done in 1954 include the Consumer Education study in Louisville, the study

of the educational effectiveness of television broadcasts in Shelby, Jefferson and Oldham counties, a study of local leaders of 4-H club work, a study of fertilizer test demonstrators, the cooperative study in cooperation program planning in Shelby and Hopkins counties, and the study of radio programs in Hopkins county. Special attention was given to the inclusion of all neighborhoods and communities in county extension programs. Help was given in entertaining foreign visitors, and an orientation statement on rural Kentucky was prepared for them. The annual Rural Leadership Institute for rural ministers was held during farm and home convention, and certificates of recognition for community service were awarded to 10 rural churches. An important new activity in the extension sociology program is that of helping to plan and apply the farm and home development, or farm unit approach in extension programs.

### FARM AND HOME CONVENTION

In 1954 the Farm and Home Convention attracted 4,377 persons, of whom 1,814 were men and 2,563 were women. These people came from all parts of Kentucky and saw again how much they have in common. Kentucky is approximately 450 miles long and the people of widely separated sections seem quite foreign to each other. Their University, however, is common ground in that it builds morale and a community of interest.

The time of the convention is fixed by the interval between the fall and spring semesters. At that period the absence of students for a week permits the University to place its halls and equipment and staff, largely at the disposal of the delegates to the convention.

Plans for the convention were initiated in July, when a committee appointed by the Dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics drew a tentative outline for the convention. They consulted representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, the farm organizations, homemakers associations, breeders groups and others who might be interested. Out of this came a program that would reward any delegate for attending.

The first of the four days was devoted to topics of common interest where men and women attended together. During the other three days the women met as a group and the men divided into smaller groups such as dairymen, poultry growers, etc. where appropriate sections had been arranged.

A committee set up improvised cafeterias and assisted visitors in finding suitable lodgings. They also arranged to guide visitors to those laboratories and other places of interest about the University, and Experiment Station that were most likely to be of interest to them. This feature of the proceedings proved to be much in demand and was highly appreciated.

The actual beneficiaries of the convention were multiplied many times by the full cooperation of the press and radio. Representatives of these organizations were encouraged and helped and their services were supplemented by the department of public information at the University. Since the Farm and Home Convention has been held each winter for over 40 years it has become a tradition and the attendance is limited only by the capacity of facilities at the University.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION

### Press

News stories of statewide and often of national interest were sent to 703 newspapers, farm journals and magazines and 77 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 1,577,890, and the majority of the papers use some, if not all, of the weekly multilithed news services 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.

Conferences, meetings, and conventions under the jurisdiction of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, the Experiment Station, or the Extension Service were covered for the press.

In covering these meetings and events, 1,100 photographs were made. These photographs were used in out-of-state publications, in newspapers and magazines with statewide coverage, in large numbers of newspapers serving areas where the photographs were made and by TV stations.

### Radio and exhibits

A total of 813 radio programs were recorded, 260 being used on a network of 32 stations, and 52 on a network of 14 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 subject-matter specialist or a resident staff member. 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 farms or farm homes throughout the state and at the Kentucky State Fair.

Daily six-minute programs were provided for WHAS of the same general type furnished them for the past 26 years. In addition, on alternate Saturdays 14-minute home economics programs were supplied. Fifty-two programs on tobacco were made for the farm director of WHAS.

Nine-minute livestock recordings were sent each week to a circuit of 14 stations.

A series of daily 5-minute programs continued, and tape recordings were sent to 32 stations in the state.

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

Educational exhibits depicting various phases of agriculture and home economics work were displayed at the 1954 Kentucky State Fair and were seen by about 68,000 people. The space under the grandstand was used for the displays of 4-H club members, homemakers, and students.

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## PUBLICATIONS

The following publications were issued during the calendar year 1954:

### Circulars

- 516. What about the burley control program?
- 517. Annual winter legumes
- 518. Growing tomatoes in Kentucky
- 519. Use of anhydrous ammonia as a nitrogen fertilizer
- 520. Prevent loss from black shank of tobacco
- 521. Sprays for home fruit plantings
- 522. Tobacco diseases
- 523. Buy beef wisely—use it well
- 524. Commercial strawberry production in Kentucky

### Leaflets

- 140. Guides to balanced grassland farming
- 141. What's the outlook? 1954 agricultural outlook
- 142. Commercial strawberry growing in Kentucky

### 4-H booklets

- 1183. Folk games
- 1184. Join a 4-H club
- 1190. Entomology project, I

### H. E. series

- 1331. Clothing guideposts—spring, 1953
- 1332. Sandwich breads
- 1333. Today's food problems
- 1334. Recipes for using herbs
- 1335. Planting herbs for cookery
- 1336. It pays to buy wisely
- 1337. Tailoring project—suggestions for work at home after cutting
- 1338. Selection and care of shoes
- 1339. Making foods attractive and tasty
- 1340. Using left-overs in different and attractive dishes
- 1341a. Suggestions for reading program, 1954-55

- 1341b. Suggestions for giving book reviews
- 1341c. Reading for the small child
- 1341d. Plan your reading program
- 1341e. Duties of reading chairman report blank
- 1342. Suggestions for membership chairmen of homemakers clubs, 1954-55
- 1343a. Publicity recommendations for Kentucky federation of homemakers
- 1343b. Publicity for homemakers clubs, 1954-55
- 1344. Suggested recreation program for homemakers clubs, 1954-55
- 1345. Zippers for clothing
- 1346. Secrets of charm
- 1347. Know your most flattering fabrics
- 1348. Clothing guideposts — fall, 1954
- 1349. Shopping tips
- 1350. Be-buy-wise when you buy slips
- 1351. Be-buy-wise when you buy a blouse
- 1352. Be-buy-wise when you buy a purse
- 1355. Broiling foods
- 1356. Modern food preparation in the oven and refrigerator
- 1358. Belts
- 1359. Sewing with the new fabrics
- 1360. Making cooked candies
- 1361. A dress for many occasions
- 1362. Accessories
- 1363. The home business center

### Miscellaneous

- 1953 annual report of extension
- 1954 Kentucky extension calendar
- 42nd annual Kentucky farm and home convention program

31st annual 4-H Week program  
 Publications list  
 Cooperative Management Conference Program  
 673 other miscellaneous items which were multilithed

The following were reprinted in 1954:

#### Circulars

- 330. Culling farm poultry (revised)
- 376. Your vegetable garden month by month
- 437. Tobacco insects in Kentucky (revised)
- 444. A manual for home demonstration organization
- 451. Salads
- 469. Table setting and service
- 482. Tobacco production in Kentucky (revised)
- 510. Pasture in Kentucky
- 511. Tobacco plant bed management

#### Leaflets

- 111. Tobacco stripping lights (revised)
- 118. Don't waste food (revised)
- 119. The all pullet flock
- 130. Contour cultivation
- 139. Taking good soil samples

#### 4-H booklets

- 1003. Supper or luncheon
- 1007. Foods record book
- 1014. Beds, bedding and bedding storage
- 1031. Foundation of charm
- 1033. Sewing—a new venture
- 1034. School frocks
- 1035. Sleepy-time clothes
- 1036. Play and work clothes
- 1102. Baby beef project
- 1105. Dairy record book
- 1110. 4-H sheep project
- 1125. Dark tobacco project
- 1129. Garden project

#### H. E. series

- 161. Attendance roll for project leaders (revised)
- 286. Desserts (revised)
- 305a. Community information sheet (revised)
- 318. Report blank for recreation leaders or program conductors (revised)
- 321. Meals for special occasions (revised)
- 427. Planning supper or lunch menus (revised)
- 679. Planning meals for large groups (revised)
- 682. Outdoor meals
- 715. Using eggs in the menu
- 719. Planning menus to meet the needs of the entire family
- 791. What is your time worth?
- 981. Lap table
- 1037. Secretary's report form for homemaker's clubs (revised)
- 1040. Window treatments
- 1042. Selecting and constructing curtains and drapery
- 1043. To clean silver
- 1076. The dining room
- 1080. Sleeves
- 1104. The buffet meal
- 1112. The homemaker asks herself
- 1115. The understanding parent
- 1121. An easier way
- 1146. Planning a basic wardrobe
- 1147. Selection and use of accessories
- 1149. Planning my time
- 1151. Getting more for your money
- 1164. Choosing new furniture to go with the old
- 1167. Harmonizing table furnishings
- 1173. Hem finishes
- 1177. Sewing machine attachments
- 1185. Tailoring project supplies
- 1192. Decorating cakes (revised)
- 1195. Bound pockets
- 1196. Social graces
- 1198. Covered buttons
- 1199. Covering cord
- 1200. Trimming details — arrowheads — stitching

1201. Darts, gathers and tucks as aids to good fit  
1204. Choice of colors for hand-made rugs  
1207. Braided rugs—joining braids—finishing  
1208. Cookies (revised)  
1215. Welt and flap pockets  
1224. Food spoilage  
1228. Count your time  
1239. The emergency meal  
1248. Selecting pictures for enjoyment  
1250. Covering lamp shade frames with parchment or cardboard  
1252. Buying staple products for home use  
1253. Styling and making bedspreads  
1264. Neckline finishes  
1265. Portable lamps  
1266. Basketry notes  
1272. Select your most becoming hat  
1273. Covering a hat frame  
1274. Trimming hats  
1276. Finishing new and old picture frames  
1277. Color in home furnishings  
1278. Arrange furniture for a purpose  
1279. Picture hanging  
1281. Life insurance  
1286. Milk  
1294. Lines that flatter  
1295. Tips for tops  
1297. Removing old finishes from furniture  
1304. Cosmetics for you  
1305. Hands—lovely and useful  
1308. The home medicine cabinet  
1314. Buying ready-made dresses  
1315. Selection and use of pattern in home furnishings  
1318. Planning and braiding rugs  
1320. Joining braids for rugs  
1321. Finishing and care of braided rugs  
1329. Candies and confections

## OFFICERS AND FIELD AGENTS

## ADMINISTRATION

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

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Farmer, Wilford, Field Agent in Marketing  
<sup>1</sup>Mackey, Everette, Field Agent in Poultry  
 and Egg Marketing  
 Summers, George P., Field Agent in Agri-  
 cultural Economics  
 Vennes, L. A., Field Agent in Agricultural  
 Economics

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

<sup>1</sup>Baxter, Denver, Field Agent  
 Holmes, Elwyn S., Field Agent  
 Kelley, J. B., Field Agent  
<sup>1</sup>McKittrick, John L., Field Agent  
 Mills, Kermit, Field Agent  
 Welch, Earl G., Field Agent

## AGRONOMY

<sup>4</sup>Bohanan, S. C., Field Agent  
 Corder, George D., Field Agent  
 Fortenbery, B. W., Field Agent  
 Hunt, Russell, Field Agent  
<sup>1</sup>Irvine, John, Field Agent  
 Leonard, Lyle B., Field Agent  
 Massie, Ira E., Field Agent  
 Miller, Harold, Field Agent  
 Phillips, S. H., Field Agent  
 Wyatt, C. E., Field Agent in Test Demon-  
 strations  
 Jones, S. C., Soil Technician

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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

## DAIRY

Barkman, J. O., Field Agent  
 Bastin, Garland, Field Agent  
 Boyd, Lewis, Field Agent  
 Bush, Linville, Field Agent  
 King, Wallace Lang, Field Agent  
 Scheidenhelm, E. C., Field Agent

## 4-H CLUB

Whitehouse, J. W., State Leader in 4-H  
 Club Work  
<sup>4</sup>Feltner, John C., Field Agent  
 Fish, E. E., Field Agent  
 Garside, M. S., Field Agent  
 Gentry, Dorothy, Field Agent  
 Gulley, Margaret, Field Agent

Jones, Carl W., Field Agent  
 Lacy, Edith, Field Agent  
 McKenney, G. J., Field Agent  
 Ross, James Pheane, Field Agent  
<sup>2</sup>Wheeler, Boyd, Field Agent  
<sup>4</sup>Williams, A. A., Field Agent  
<sup>3</sup>Gibson, H. G., Field Agent

## HOME DEMONSTRATIONS

<sup>4</sup>Bartlett, Miriam, Field Agent in Home Eco-  
 nomics  
<sup>1</sup>Button, Myra, Field Agent, Home Furnish-  
 ings  
<sup>1</sup>Carlisle, Annette, Field Agent in Consumer  
 Education  
 Haak, Pearl J., Field Agent in Home Eco-  
 nomics  
 Hagman, Ida C., Specialist in Farm and  
 Home Development  
 Imlay, Florence, Field Agent in Home Eco-  
 nomics  
<sup>4</sup>Jasper, Letta, Field Agent in Home Man-  
 agement  
<sup>1</sup>Kelley, Miriam, Field Agent in Consumer  
 Education  
 Latzke, Verna, Field Agent in Home Eco-  
 nomics  
 Logan, Martha, Field Agent in Marketing  
 and Consumer Education  
 Stallard, Frances, Field Agent in Home Eco-  
 nomics  
 Threlkeld, Dorothy, Field Agent in Home  
 Economics

## HORTICULTURE

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

## POULTRY

Harris, C. E., Field Agent  
 Humphrey, J. E., Field Agent  
 Marshall, William I., Field Agent

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND  
EDUCATIONAL AIDS

Creech, Glenwood, Associate Agricultural  
 Editor  
 Duncan, Joseph, Publications Editor  
 Ford, Robert, In Charge of Radio  
 Johnson, Orinne, Assistant in Public Infor-  
 mation  
 Lewis, C. A., Extension Editor  
 Smith, J. Allan, Head of Department

## RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Ramsey, Ralph J., Field Agent in Rural So-  
 ciology

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

Mahan, C. A., State Agent, County Agent  
 Work  
 Graddy, Ivan C., State Leader in Farm and  
 Home Development  
 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  
 Daniel, Eddie F., Specialist in Farm and  
 Home Development  
 Anderson, Shirley W.—Louisville  
 Rm. 437, Fed. Bldg. .... Jefferson  
 Arnett, Manuel B.—Pikeville ..... Pike  
 Bays, Clarence P.—Irvine ..... Estill  
 Blue, J. W., III—Stanton ..... Powell  
 Boggs, Ova E.—Prestonsburg ..... Floyd  
 Bondurant, Charles O. (Assoc.)—  
 Murray ..... Calloway  
 Brabant, Kenneth—Hardinsburg  
 ..... Breckinridge

<sup>1</sup> Resigned<sup>2</sup> On leave<sup>3</sup> Retired<sup>4</sup> Transferred

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS—Continued

- Brabant, Stuart—Henderson ..... Henderson  
 Bradley, Gerald R.—Hopkinsville .. Christian  
 Britt, Wm. W.—Brownsville ..... Edmonson  
 Brockman, Fred (Area Agent)—  
   Berea ..... Rockcastle  
 Brockman, Raymond A.—Hindman .... Knott  
 Brown, Chester L.—LaGrange ..... Oldham  
 Brown, H. Corley (Assoc.)—Louisville  
   Rm. 437, Fed. Bldg. .... Jefferson  
 Brown, John C.—Danville ..... Boyle  
 Browning, Wilmer (Area Agent)—  
   Flemingsburg ..... Fleming  
 Bryan, Charles V.—Campbellsville .... Taylor  
<sup>1</sup>Burgess, William D.—Catlettsburg ..... Boyd  
 Butler, Benjamin J.—Lexington  
   231 W. Maxwell Street ..... Fayette  
 Callahan, Steven A. (Area Agent)—  
   Bowling Green ..... Warren  
 Caudill, John—Booneville ..... Owsley  
 Christian, Claude O.—Paintsville .... Johnson  
 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  
 Corum, Grover A.—Catlettsburg ..... Boyd  
 Crenshaw, Harlon I.—Edmonton .... Metcalfe  
 Davie, Jones R.—Bardwell ..... Carlisle  
 Davis, Allan C.—Jamestown ..... Russell  
 Davis, Hubert W. (Area Agent)—  
   Pineville ..... Bell  
 Deaton, Woodrow—McKee ..... Jackson  
 Dixon, Charlie (Area Agent)—  
   Jackson ..... Breathitt  
<sup>1</sup>Dowdy, Harold—Pikeville ..... Pike  
 Driskill, Kelcy—Stanford ..... Lincoln  
 Duff, Mike—Vanceburg ..... Lewis  
 Durham, H. Lee—Berea ..... Rockcastle  
 Ellis, Justus L.—Tompkinsville ..... Monroe  
<sup>3</sup>Elston, Charles B.—Bardstown ..... Nelson  
 Ewing, John, Jr.—Greensburg ..... Green  
 Faulkner, Robert T.—Leitchfield ..... Grayson  
 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. (Area Agent)  
   Brandenburg ..... Meade  
 Gray, John H.—Madisonville ..... Hopkins  
 Gray, Paul H.—Owenton ..... Owen  
 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  
 Hixon, Claude L.—Mt. Olivet ..... Robertson  
 Holland, John W.—Shelbyville ..... Shelby  
 Hooks, William T.—Dixon ..... Webster  
 Hoover, Wilson R.—Mayfield ..... Graves  
 Horning, Jess O.—Glasgow ..... Barren  
 Hourigan, Wilson—Bowling Green .. Warren  
 Howard, Douglas (Area Agent)—  
   Cynthiana ..... Harrison  
 Howard, Eugene—Hyden ..... Leslie  
 Howard, James S.—Elkton ..... Todd  
 Howell, William B.—Harrodsburg .... Mercer  
 Hume, Robert C.—Williamstown ..... Grant  
 Hurst, Hugh—Somerset ..... Pulaski  
 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  
 Kidwell, Lebus R.—Bardstown ..... Nelson  
 Kilbourne, Andrew Earl—Burkesville  
   ..... Cumberland  
 King, Prichard—Salyersville ..... Magoffin  
 King, Roscoe H.—Grayson ..... Carter  
 Long, Henry S.—Georgetown ..... Scott  
 Losch, Otto H.—Elizabethtown ..... Hardin  
 Mabry, R. A.—Paducah ..... McCracken  
 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  
<sup>1</sup>Miller, Laymon—Lawrenceburg .. Anderson  
 Mitchell, Clarence W.—Nicholasville  
   ..... Jessamine  
 Moore, James F.—Louisa ..... Lawrence  
 Noble, George D.—Liberty ..... Casey  
 Noffsinger, Estil—Warsaw ..... Gallatin  
 Northington, Leroy W.—Calhoun .... McLean  
 Oliver, Levi—Princeton ..... Caldwell  
 Perkinson, Ova D.—New Castle ..... Henry  
 Pigman, Hays—Campton ..... Wolfe  
 Pirtle, Thomas L.—Smithland .... Livingston  
 Poe, J. W., Jr.—Jackson ..... Breathitt  
 Porter, Samuel A.—Alexandria .... Campbell  
 Razor, Adrian M.—Morehead ..... Rowan  
 Rice, Edgar—Sandy Hook ..... Elliott  
 Rickett, John A.—Whitley City .... McCreary  
 Ridley, Raymond D.—Hartford ..... Ohio  
 Rothwell, Herman E. (Area Agent)—  
   Mayfield ..... Graves  
 Rowland, Wesley—Greenville .. Muhlenburg  
<sup>1</sup>Rudolph, Robert—Smithland ..... Livingston  
 Ruggles, E. L.—Lawrenceburg ..... Anderson  
 Russell, E. R. (Area Agent)—  
   Lebanon ..... Marion  
 Salisbury, Durward E.—Albany ..... Clinton  
 Scott, William Dale—Brooksville .... Bracken  
<sup>3</sup>Shelby, Oakley M.—Marion ..... Crittenden  
 Shouse, Charles D.—Winchester ..... Clark  
<sup>1</sup>Siler, Dallas—Greenup ..... Greenup  
 Sinclair, Carl W.—West Liberty ..... Morgan  
 Small, Luther—Pineville ..... Bell  
<sup>3</sup>Spence, Robert F.—Berea  
   ..... Rockcastle, South Madison  
 Stacey, James K. (Assoc.)—  
   Somerset ..... Pulaski  
 Stephens, James I.—Flemingsburg .. Fleming  
 Straw, William T.—Carlisle ..... Nicholas  
 Tackett, Amos—Greenup ..... Greenup  
 Thompson, Floyd F., Jr.—  
   Brandenburg ..... Meade  
 Thompson, Joe R.—Owingsville ..... Bath  
 Thompson, Warren C.—Clinton .... Hickman  
 Venable, Keith S.—Cadiz ..... Trigg  
 Wallace, Free W.—Munfordville ..... Hart  
 Warren, Aubrey M. (Area Agent)—  
   Princeton ..... Caldwell  
 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 (Assoc.)—Mayfield  
   ..... Graves  
 Williams, Gray H.—Barbourville ..... Knox  
 Williams, J. B.—Scottsville ..... Allen  
 Young, Troll—Springfield ..... Washington
- JUNIOR COUNTY AGENTS  
 Thornton, James B.—Richmond ..... Madison
- SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS  
 Overall, Asa Irvin—Georgetown ..... Scott
- ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS  
 Ball, Hubert Eugene—Pikeville ..... Pike

<sup>1</sup> Resigned<sup>2</sup> On leave<sup>3</sup> Retired

## COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS—Continued

Banks, Vernon B.—Hazard ..... Perry  
 Bates, Theodore B.—Shelbyville ..... Shelby  
 Bishop, Ellis—London ..... Laurel  
 Boggs, William E.—Williamsburg .. Whitley  
<sup>1</sup>Brinkley, William R.—Benton ..... Marshall  
 Broaddus, Charles E.—Jamestown .... Russell  
<sup>1</sup>Campbell, Varon—Somerset ..... Pulaski  
 Carter, Cecil E., Jr.—Paducah .... McCracken  
 Collins, Harold D.—Maysville ..... Mason  
 Crouch, Robert M.—Alexandria .... Campbell  
 Derrickson, Charles M.—Hartford ..... Ohio  
 Downing, Frank K.—Winchester ..... Clark  
<sup>1</sup>Dunigan, Henry O.—Hopkinsville ..... Christian  
 Edwards, James H.—Wickliffe ..... Ballard  
 Everette, George A.—Russellville ..... Logan  
 Farmer, Leonard E.—Frankfort .... Franklin  
<sup>1</sup>Ferguson, Curte—Catlettsburg ..... Boyd  
<sup>1</sup>Finn, Earl W.—Elkton ..... Todd  
<sup>1</sup>Flowers, Kenneth—Franklin ..... Simpson  
<sup>1</sup>Foy, Richard G.—Mayfield ..... Graves  
<sup>1</sup>Franks, Kenneth—Shepherdsville ..... Bullitt  
 Gooding, Harold M.—Hopkinsville ..... Christian  
 Gulley, Charles H.—Lexington  
 231 West Maxwell ..... Fayette  
 Hamm, Paul T.—Springfield .... Washington  
 Hatfield, Albert L.—Munfordville ..... Hart-Larue  
 Hatfield, James T.—Murray ..... Calloway  
 Heller, John Henry—Elizabethtown .. Hardin  
 Hendrick, William K.—Henderson ..... Henderson  
 Hockensmith, J. B.—Cynthiana ..... Harrison  
 Hopper, William M.—Leithfield ..... Grayson  
 Hoskins, Josiah, Jr.—Louisville ..... Jefferson  
 437 Federal Building ..... Jefferson  
 Huffaker, Ralph E.—Tompkinsville .. Monroe  
 Humphrey, Thomas E.—Glasgow ..... Barren  
 Hunt, Alvah Clayton—Princeton .... Caldwell  
 Howard, Ted—Owensboro

Court House ..... Daviess  
 Joseph, Ervine C.—Prestonsburg ..... Floyd  
 Love, Harold G.—Harrodsburg ..... Mercer  
 McCandless, Edward T.—Burlington .. Boone  
<sup>1</sup>Martin, James C.—Marion ..... Crittenden  
<sup>1</sup>Maupin, William S.—Glasgow ..... Barren  
 May, Edward O.—Liberty ..... Casey  
 Moore, Stanley B.—Stanford ..... Lincoln  
<sup>1</sup>Moss, Trevis—Murray ..... Calloway  
 Nelson, George M., Jr.—Lebanon .... Marion  
 Newell, Edwin K., Jr.—Flemingsburg ..... Fleming  
 Pardue, Don C.—Berea ..... Rockcastle  
 Rardin, Burris A.—Bardstown ..... Nelson  
 Riley, Thomas L.—Covington  
 Rm. 6, Fed. Bldg. .... Kenton  
 Roach, Robert R.—Bowling Green .. Warren  
 Sims, Arvy Glen—Madisonville .... Hopkins  
 Stroube, Edward W.—Paris ..... Bourbon  
 Utz, Alan P., Jr.—Vanceburg ..... Lewis  
 Wallace, Allen M.—Hickman ..... Fulton  
<sup>1</sup>Waters, Willie—Hazard ..... Perry  
 Watkins, Hayden—Somerset ..... Pulaski  
<sup>1</sup>Wills, Stanley—Clinton ..... Hickman  
<sup>1</sup>Wells, William L.—Harlan ..... Harlan  
 Williams, James T.—Campbellsville .. Taylor  
<sup>1</sup>Williams, Perry J.—Winchester ..... Clark  
 Wilson, William A.—Harlan ..... Harlan  
<sup>1</sup>Witten, Charles H.—Hartford ..... Ohio  
 Wright, Charles R.—Greensburg ..... Green

### ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT AND FIELD AGENT IN NEGRO WORK

Finch, John H.—Lexington  
 179 Deweese Street ..... Fayette

### ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT 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 Dem-  
 onstration Work  
 Gillett, Leone, Assistant State Leader in  
 Home Demonstration Work  
 Henning, Alda, Assistant State Leader in  
 Home Demonstration Work  
 Logan, Lulie, Assistant State Leader in  
 Home Demonstration Work  
<sup>3</sup>Monroe, Zelma, Assistant State Leader in  
 Home Demonstration Work  
 Price, Vandilla, Assistant State Leader in  
 Home Demonstration Work  
 White, Mrs. Helen M., Assistant State Lead-  
 er in Home Demonstration Work  
<sup>4</sup>Vandiver, Wilma, Assistant State Leader in  
 Home Demonstration Work  
 Arnold, Miss Dorothy A.—Nicholasville  
 ..... Jessamine  
 Arnold, Mrs. Louise W.—Brandenburg  
 ..... Meade  
<sup>1</sup>Aylor, Mrs. Nancy M.—Burlington .... Boone  
 Back, Mrs. Blanche S.—Monticello .... Wayne  
 Ball, Mrs. Betty C.—Lancaster ..... Garrard  
 Ball, Miss Zora—Stanford ..... Lincoln  
 Barnes, Mrs. Edna—Richmond ..... Madison  
 Barnes, Miss Emma L.—Carlisle .... Nicholas  
 Bartley, Mrs. Eddie Rose—Tompkinsville  
 ..... Monroe  
 Batts, Mrs. Mary Anna—Clinton .... Hickman  
 Beavers, Miss Irene—Frankfort ..... Franklin  
<sup>1</sup>Bell, Mrs. Alice W. (Assoc.)  
 435 Fed. Bldg., Louisville ..... Jefferson  
 Bell, Miss Lydia Ann—Madisonville..Hopkins

Bennett, Mrs. Florence C.—Paducah  
 ..... McCracken  
 Black, Mrs. Imogene—Hawesville .. Hancock  
<sup>1</sup>Bordeau, Mrs. Edwina—Clinton .... Hickman  
 Brizendine, Mrs. Mary M.—Morgantown  
 ..... Butler  
<sup>1</sup>Brown, Mrs. Mayme J.—West  
 Liberty ..... Morgan  
 Burg, Mrs. Ida Jo (Asst.)—Owensboro  
 ..... Daviess  
 Bybee, Mrs. Emma W.—Glasgow .... Barren  
 Byerly, Miss Zelma—Room No. 6,  
 Fed. Bldg., Covington ..... Kenton  
 Carter, Mrs. Ada G.—Lebanon ..... Marion  
<sup>1</sup>Chism, Mrs. Jean S.—Tompkinsville  
 ..... Monroe  
 Cochran, Mrs. Dora May—Columbia...Adair  
 Colley, Miss Sunshine—Benton ..... Marshall  
 Cooksey, Miss Eloise M. (Asst.)—  
 Bowling Green ..... Warren  
 Cornett, Miss Betty Sue—Irvine ..... Estill  
 Cotham, Mrs. Gladys—Danville ..... Boyle  
 Craig, Mrs. Louise M.—Somerset .... Pulaski  
<sup>1</sup>Crutcher, Mrs. Jean S.—  
 Taylorsville ..... Spencer  
 Crutchfield, Miss Isobel R.—  
 Madisonville ..... Hopkins  
 Davis, Miss Norma L.—Marion .... Crittenden  
 Dawson, Miss Jessie—Greenville  
 ..... Muhlenberg  
 DeCoursey, Mrs. Patricia S.—Hindman..Knott  
<sup>1</sup>Dicken, Mrs. Lorraine H.—Owingsville..Bath  
 Dodson, Miss Kitty Bess—Owensboro  
 ..... Daviess

<sup>1</sup> Resigned

<sup>2</sup> On leave

<sup>3</sup> Retired

<sup>4</sup> Transferred

## COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—Continued

Donahue, Miss Eugenia—Alexandria	Campbell
Donnell, Miss Elizabeth—Cynthiana	Harrison
Dossett, Mrs. Marietta (Asst.)—	Princeton
Furnish, Mrs. Doris W.—New Castle	Henry
Gammell, Mrs. Birmah—Benton	Marshall
Garrigan, Miss Maxine—Bardwell	Carlisle
Gibson, Miss Rebecca—Williamsburg	Whitley
Giles, Mrs. Geneva P. (Assoc.)—	Hopkinsville
Goff, Mrs. Jo Nell—Hawesville	Christian
Guilfoil, Miss Nancy—Burlington	Boone
Green, Mrs. Mary C.—Harrodsburg	Mercer
Greenwood, Miss Kathrine—	Lawrenceburg
Haight, Mrs. Edna S.—Greenup	Anderson
Halcomb, Miss Roberta—Whitesburg	Letcher
Hamilton, Miss Irma—Mayfield	Graves
Harralson, Mrs. Ruth E.—435 Fed.	Bldg., Louisville
Hart, Mrs. Louise C.—Berea	S. Madison-Rockcastle
Hembree, Miss Lilah—LaGrange	Oldham
Hixson, Mrs. Katherine—Mt. Olivet	Robertson
Hixson, Mrs. Laverne B.—Mayfield	Graves
Hixson, Miss Lillian F.—Brooksville	Bracken
Hochstetler, Miss Anna L.—	Owingsville
Hubbard, Mrs. Hazel F.—Greensburg	Green
Huffman, Mrs. Nannie Belle—Hyden	Leslie
James, Mrs. Eloise E.—Harrodsburg	Mercer
Johnson, Miss Emma Lou (Asst.)—	Dixon
Johnston, Miss Rebecca—Henderson	Henderson
Jones, Miss Martha Jane—Munfordville	Hart
Killpatrick, Mrs. Alice Pile—Mt.	Sterling
Kirkland, Miss Mable—Springfield	Washington
Kitchen, Mrs. Margaret V.—Versailles	Woodford
Knarr, Miss Catherine—Falmouth	Pendleton
Land, Mrs. Mary H.—Bedford	Trimble
Lane, Mrs. Susan L.—Hodgenville	Larue
Lewellyn, Mrs. Clara S.—Hyden	Leslie
Lewis, Mrs. Rachel J. (Assoc.)	231 W. Maxwell, Lexington
Lovelady, Miss Venice—Georgetown	Scott
Lucas, Mrs. Jane B.—Paris	Bourbon
Lutes, Miss Anna Lou—Maysville	Mason
Lytle, Miss Priscilla—Leitchfield	Grayson
McCormack, Mrs. Mary Ann R.—	Taylorsville
McLeod, Mrs. Bertha C.—Hickman	Fulton
Martin, Miss W. Dauveen (Asst.)—	Mayfield
Maddox, Miss Mary Jo—Greenup	Greenup
Marcum, Miss Ruth A.—New	Castle
Mason, Miss Sarah Patterson—Elkton	Todd
Maxfield, Mrs. Emma P.—Smithland	Livingston
May, Miss Margaret—Taylorsville	Spencer
Moore, Mrs. Mary Scott—Jackson	Breathitt
Morris, Mrs. Mary O.—Dixon	Webster
Mullins, Miss Mary Ellen—Jamestown	Russell
Murphy, Mrs. Minerva O.—Pineville	Bell
Murray, Miss Mary Ellen—Hopkinsville	Christian
Myers, Miss Margaret A.—Williamsown	Grant
Meredith, Miss Thelma—Paintsville	Johnson
Neely, Miss Ora W.—Whitley City	McCreary
Newell, Miss Sally—Pikeville	Pike
Nickell, Miss Edna (Assoc.)—Pikeville	Pike
Noe, Miss Nancy C. (Asst.)—Frankfort	Franklin
Oliver, Miss Barbara A.—Calhoun	McLean
Olliges, Marjorie C. (Assoc.)—Bowling	Green
Owens, Mrs. Martha B. (Asst.)—435	Fed. Bldg., Louisville
Parker, Mrs. Florence J.—London	Laurel
Parrott, Mrs. Joyce C.—Campbellsville	Taylor
Parchall, Miss Ethel M.—Edmonton	Metcalf
Pearson, Miss Nell—Liberty	Casey
Perkins, Mrs. Roxie C.—Harlan	Harlan
Peters, Miss Janette K. (Asst.)—Bedford	Trimble
Pile, Miss Nancy E.—Scottsville	Allen
Powers, Mrs. Betty C.—Paintsville	Johnson
Purcell, Miss Nina Joyce (Asst.)—	Somerset
Ponder, Mrs. Margaret—Maysville	Mason
Porter, Miss Mary D.—Shelbyville	Shelby
Raby, Miss Martha—Cadiz	Trigg
Richards, Mrs. Caroline B.—Jamestown	Russell
Richardson, Miss Verna—Bardstown	Nelson
Rogers, Mrs. Jacqueline S.—	Elizabethtown
Roser, Mrs. Priscilla—Richmond	Madison
Rowland, Miss Rachel—Murray	Calloway
Russell, Miss Katherine—Carrollton	Carroll
Saunders, Mrs. Ruth L.—231 W.	Maxwell, Lexington
Sebree, Miss Kathryn—Flemingsburg	Fleming
Sharp, Mrs. Lois Husebo—Courthouse,	Catlettsburg
Sheperdson, Mrs. Shirley E.—Liberty	Casey
Sinclair, Mrs. Evelyn L.—Morehead	Rowan
Smith, Mrs. Betty L.—Sheperdsville	Bullitt
Smith, Miss Hazel Jo—Owenton	Owen
Steele, Miss Mary L.—Hardinsburg	Breckinridge
Stevens, Miss Anna F.—West	Liberty
Stevens, Miss Helen—Morganfield	Union
Streeter, Mrs. Thelma K.—Hartford	Ohio
Sullivan, Miss Margaret—Russellville	Logan
Sullivan, Miss Rowena—Franklin	Simpson
Thompson, Mrs. Anna C. (Assoc.)—	Paducah
Vance, Miss Kathleen—Smithland	Livingston
Walden, Mrs. Mary M.—Williamstown	Grant
Warren, Mrs. Lucille E.—Winchester	Clark
Wheeler, Miss Thelma—Louisa	Lawrence
Whittington, Mrs. Mae Kathryn B.—	Eddyville
Wilson, Miss Jewell—Warsaw	Gallatin
Woollard, Mrs. Mary S.—Scottsville	Allen
Word, Miss Elizabeth—Bowling	Green
Walker, Miss Julia B.—Wickliffe	Ballard
Whittinghill, Miss Eleanor—Cadiz	Trigg
Yeaste, Mrs. Jeannette—Frankfort	Franklin

### NEGRO ASSISTANT COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Guinn, Miss Verna E.—Hickman	Fulton-Hickman
Harris, Mrs. Bettie S. (Asst.)—	179 Deweese St., Lexington
Hopkins, Mrs. Rachel D. (Asst.)—408½	S. Main St., Hopkinsville
House, Mrs. Thelma B. (Asst.)—P.O. Box	134, Henderson
Manly, Mrs. Amanda L. (Asst.)—	Kentucky State Industrial College,
Proctor, Miss Shella (Asst.)—	Frankfort
Wilson, Miss Catherine (Asst.)—	Hickman

<sup>1</sup> Resigned<sup>2</sup> On leave<sup>3</sup> Retired<sup>4</sup> Transferred

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND OFFSET FUNDS  
BY PROJECTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30, 1954**

	Federal	State and County Offset	Total
Administration .....	12,011.98	\$ 25,557.11	\$ 37,569.09
County Agent Work (White) .....	724,690.42	112,504.77	837,195.19
County Agent Work (Negro) .....	10,976.45	471.00	11,447.45
Home Demonstration Work (White) ....	263,827.97	201,860.15	465,688.12
Home Demonstration Work (Negro) ....	15,461.55	7,991.84	23,453.39
Junior Club Work .....	27,159.85	58,146.07	85,305.92
Home Management .....	8,613.35	20,143.94	28,757.29
Foods .....	2,969.85	8,611.92	11,581.77
Clothing .....	3,724.47	9,000.00	12,724.47
Public Information .....	25,718.34	34,326.01	60,044.35
Horticulture .....	3,326.91	15,615.62	18,942.53
Agronomy .....	8,256.07	44,774.27	53,030.34
Agricultural Economics .....	7,675.92	19,020.75	26,696.67
Poultry .....	4,294.15	13,492.01	17,786.16
Dairy .....	6,306.16	19,912.53	26,218.69
Animal Husbandry .....	5,781.09	18,674.99	24,456.08
Agricultural Engineering .....	7,092.79	21,318.12	28,410.91
Farm and Home Convention .....	2,429.53	.....	2,429.53
Rural Sociology .....	1,710.73	4,381.38	6,092.11
Forestry .....	3,630.83	6,211.92	9,842.75
Consumer Education 96-1 .....	5,450.34	5,484.04	10,934.38
Poultry and Egg Marketing 95-1 .....	1,816.85	1,783.15	3,600.00
	\$1,152,925.60	\$649,281.59	\$1,802,207.19

**SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
JUNE 30, 1954**

Federal Smith-Lever Amended .....	\$1,143,803.41
Federal Research and Marketing .....	7,267.19
Federal Housing .....	640.00
Clarke-McNary .....	1,620.00
State Appropriation .....	591,000.00
State Research and Marketing .....	6,200.00
Private Funds Used as Offset to Federal Research and Marketing .....	1,067.19
State Black Shank Appropriation .....	17,037.78
County Funds Used as Offset .....	33,976.62
	\$1,802,612.19*

\* \$405.00 balance in Clarke-McNary refunded to Treasurer of the U.S.