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REPORT

Kentucky Department of Agriculture Labor & Statistics

ISSUED BY

NEWTON BRIGHT, *Commissioner*

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

28TH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Kentucky State Department of Agriculture,
Labor and Statistics

14TH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Labor Department

7TH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Live Stock Sanitary Board

3RD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Forest Service

For the Fiscal Years 1928 and 1929

COPIES UPON APPLICATION
ADDRESS STATE CAPITOL

PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER, 1929

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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
Kentucky Department of Agriculture
III *Labor & Statistics*

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THE STATE JOURNAL COMPANY
PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH
FRANKFERT, KY.

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Letter of Transmittal

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, FLEM D. SAMPSON,
Governor of Kentucky.

Sir:

In compliance with the requirements of Kentucky Statutes:

Chapter 4, Section 36, Agriculture

Chapter 4, Section 33a-6, Labor

Chapter 5, Section 63-c-22, Live Stock Sanitary Board

Chapter 59, Section 2007H2-3, Forestry

I submit herewith

the Twenty-eighth Biennial Report of Department of Agriculture

the Fourteenth Biennial Report of Labor

the Seventh Biennial Report of Live Stock Sanitary Board

the Third Biennial Report of Forestry

A change of time in submitting the report has been made from the calendar year to the fiscal year, in order that time may be had for printing such report before the convening of the Legislature and that such recommendations, as made, may receive due consideration from the General Assembly.

Respectfully submitted,

NEWTON BRIGHT,
Commissioner.

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner

DIVISIONS:

Bureau of Agriculture.....	Newton Bright, Commissioner
Labor Department	E. F. Seiller, State Labor Inspector
Live Stock Sanitation.....	Dr. D. E. Westmoreland, State Veterinarian
Immigration	Elizabeth Lyon
State Fair	Newton Bright, Chairman of Board
Dog Licensing	Joe Phillips
Veterinary Examiners	Dr. A. J. Kay, Secretary
State Forest Service.....	W. E. Jackson, Jr., State Forester

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Kentucky Department of Agriculture,
Labor and Statistics

TWENTY-EIGHTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1928-1929



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Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner

The Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics has nine divisions, each having separate and distinct functions. The divisions are: Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics; Labor; Live Stock Sanitation; Stud, Jack and Bull Registration; Immigration; State Fair; Dog Licensing; Veterinary Examiners, and State Forestry.

The general purpose of the various divisions of the Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics is to help promote more efficient and economical methods of production, to encourage the production of better quality live stock and to safeguard the health of domestic animals, that form a large part of agricultural income; to encourage better methods of soil fertility, and to present these ideas in such form and through such means as will produce direct results.

It has been the policy of the present Commissioner to enlarge on the activities of the Department, by co-operating with other agencies, and by enlarging present activities so far as the appropriation made to the Department would permit. As an example, the demand for agricultural limestone has grown so rapidly that now the Department operates seven pulverizing outfits in various parts of the State; as against five and six in former years.

The field force of the Dog license law has been increased from two to three field men, caused by the growth of the sheep industry in the State in recent years.

In the Department of Live Stock Sanitation we are making rapid and substantial progress; fifty-three counties have now been once tested and twenty-eight counties are Modified accredited areas; from July 1, 1927 to July 1, 1929, the force of field men in this department have tested 162,504 head of cattle, and dipped 66,765 head of sheep and inspected 851,040 head of sheep. Some work has been done in Avian tuberculosis as well as work in the line of hog tuberculosis and hog cholera.

In the Department of Agricultural Statistics, not so much has been done as is being done by some other of our neighboring states, due largely to the fact that through limited appropriation, we have not been able to maintain a separate force for this work; but have been accorded substantial help through the Federal Department of Agriculture, State Geological Survey and Department of Mines.

The Immigration Division has been conducted with the services of an assistant only, the main activities of the directorship being carried by the Commissioner's office, during the past two-year period.

The Department of Labor has been re-organized with a new and full time force, who are conscientious in their efforts to improve labor

- conditions especially in the shops and factories of the State, as well as in every industrial vocation in which women and children are employed. To meet the growing demand upon this department the appropriation should be at least doubled.

The Forestry Department is receiving more recognition from the public than ever before, and the line of work promulgated through this organization is one that, while by its very nature is slow, is destined to become more popular and remunerative to those who cooperate and practice its teachings as time goes on.

Marked improvement has been made in the physical equipment such as the nursery located on the Kentucky State Fair Grounds, which in the past biennium furnished over 200,000 seedlings for planting on worn-out farm lands, in parks, on school grounds, and along the public highways of the State. Four fire towers have been erected in the past biennium in the eastern timbered section of the State for the detection of forest fires. These fire towers, with others erected in the past, help to protect one-half million acres of timberland from fire, and fifty miles of telephone communications have been established connecting the fire towers and forest wardens into one immense operating unit.

There is noticeably growing a feeling of confidence in the Forest Service, a feeling that after all growing and protecting timber is the same as growing and protecting an agricultural crop, only on an enlarged scale.

Tobacco is one of Kentucky's leading agricultural crops and the department prides itself on procuring the most accurate and dependable report in this line of any state in the Union.

Stud, bull and jack licenses have increased from year to year, and while the Kentucky law does not require the licensing of only pure bred sires, it affords an accurate idea of the number of each in service in the State; and through the campaign conducted by the College of Agriculture and other agencies cooperating with this department, the use of the scrub sire is being rapidly eliminated. Kentucky claims the distinction of having three of the counties in the U. S. that have no scrub sires.

The Kentucky State Fair has made rapid and marked progress within the past two years, and is now in the class of the most progressive State Fairs in America, but is yet greatly handicapped for sufficient funds for plant equipment and premium funds.

In reviewing the activities of the department in the past eighteen months, I can say as Commissioner that every plan and policy undertaken by me has been loyally supported by every member of the department as well as the College of Agriculture, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the city and rural press, business men, bankers, civic and luncheon clubs, county agents and vocational leaders and local officials, the various branches of the State Department and farmers of the State of Kentucky.

Division of Tobacco Statistics

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner

PATTERSON GOUGH, Statistician

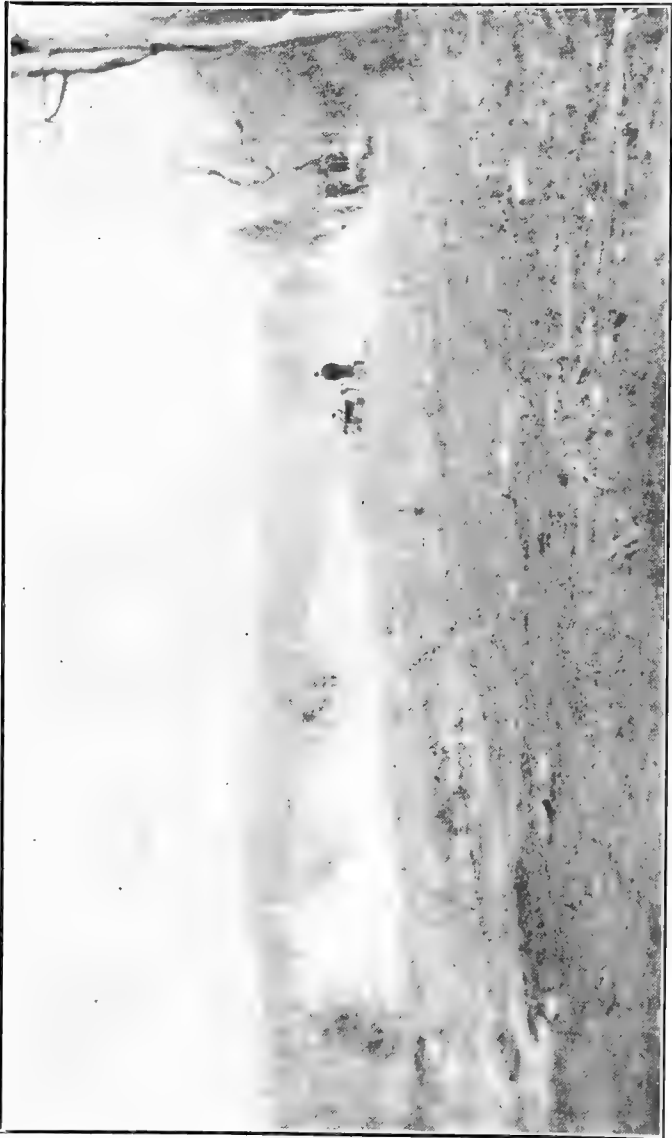
Kentucky's tobacco crop ranks at the top of its agricultural products, and due to its importance as a cash money crop, the value of reliable information to the Kentucky farmer is very important. This report is issued monthly, beginning with the opening of the season about December 1st, each year and continues throughout the selling season which usually closes in May of the following year. This information is published monthly through the daily and rural press and is largely sought by the growers as well as the manufacturers. Below is given in detail the sales of each type sold in Kentucky from July, 1927, to July, 1929.

BURLEY SOLD

	Growers	Dealers	Resale	Total	Average
July '27 to July '28	121,812,445	4,708,391	6,882,984	133,403,820	\$25.85
July '28 to July '29	204,501,058	6,443,351	6,892,900	217,837,309	32.03

DARK SOLD

July '27 to July '28	55,774,349	8,867,732	1,790,365	66,432,446	\$10.59
July '28 to July '29	69,545,519	3,725,785	1,853,020	73,124,324	12.37



Limestone crushed for agricultural purposes in Caldwell County by State owned and operated crusher.

State Department of Agriculture—Rock Crusher Work

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner

Rock crushing is conducted by the Department of Agriculture under the Cooperative and Field Work of the Department.

Seven outfits each consisting of pulverizer and tractor, are now operating in the State under direct supervision of trained mechanics hired by this Department who work in each county in conjunction with the County Agents.

The Department furnishes the outfit, mechanic and repairs. The farmers furnish gas, oil and labor for handling stone and board of mechanic.

It has been the policy to send these outfits into sections where the greatest educational benefits may be obtained, and to limit the output for each farmer to a reasonable amount so that a greater number can be served within a limited time and in no way conflict with persons who may be operating commercial outfits.

We feel that the cost with which we are furnishing this work to the farmers of the State is very reasonable and from increased yields derived from the use of agricultural limestone, we congratulate ourselves in giving a satisfactory return to the tax payers on the investment.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—ROCK CRUSHER REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1927-1928
 CLELL COLEMAN, Commissioner, MRS. C. C. PARK, Statistician.

County	Days Worked	Tons Crushed	Farmers Served	Per Diem	Expenses	Equip-ment Repairs	Total Operating Cost	Per Ton Avg. Cost to Farmer	Per Ton Avg. Cost to State
Last 6 months 1927									
Pendleton		895	18				\$570.22	\$0.39	
Harrison		910	9				316.11	.37	
Simpson		1,025	17				464.70	1.04	
Washington		3,062	48				884.27	.39	
Grayson		647	15				539.17	.61	
Meade		1,856	20				557.76	.91	
Mercer		930	16				442.85	.53	
Anderson		448	8				283.35	.48	
Boone		160	3				168.77	.56	
Gallatin		2,100	26				586.60	.42	
Kenton		560	7				214.53	.61	
Totals last 6 months 1927		12,073	187				\$5,025.33	\$0.57	\$0.41½

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner.
 MRS. C. C. PARK, Statistician.

County	Days Worked	Tons Crushed	Farmers Served	Per Diem	Expenses	Equip-ment Repairs	Total Operating Cost	Per Ton Avg. Cost to Farmer	Per Ton Avg. Cost to State
First 6 months 1928									
Kenton	103	1,280	14	\$515.00	\$256.14	\$188.37	\$959.51	\$0.45	
Washington	92	1,651	23	460.00	37.27	187.67	684.94	.36	
Simpson	74	1,066	14	370.00	88.60	212.10	665.70	.72	
Harrison	105	1,431	17	535.00	73.14	499.52	1,097.66	.43	
Meade	108	1,632	39	540.00	77.65	321.35	939.00	.58	
Anderson	54	430	9	430.00	78.73	327.73	826.46	.47	
Wolfe	36	353	20	180.00	26.43	115.92	322.35	1.00	
1st 6 months totals of 1928	602	7,823	136	\$3,010.00	\$632.96	\$1,852.66	\$5,495.62	\$0.57	\$0.70
Totals last 6 months 1927		12,073	187				\$5,025.33	\$0.57	\$0.41½
Totals 1st 6 months 1928	602	7,823	136	\$3,010.00	\$632.96	\$1,852.66	5,495.62	.57	.70
Totals fiscal year 1927-1928		19,896	323				\$10,520.95	.57	.53

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—ROCK CRUSHER WORK FOR FISCAL YEAR 1928-1929
 NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner.
 MRS. C. PARK, Statistician.

County	Days Worked	Tons Crushed	Farmers Served	Per Diem	Expenses	Equip-ment Repairs	Total Operating Cost	Per Ton Avg. Cost to Farmer	Per Ton Avg. Cost to State
Last 6 months 1928									
Campbell	112	2,545	41	\$560.00	\$175.68	\$110.24	\$845.92	\$0.35	\$0.33
Henry	6	60	1	30.00	31.77	111.30	172.07		2.88
Washington	14	326	4	70.00	18.18	77.81	147.99	.40	.45
Marion	2,043		97	530.00	15.55	118.61	664.16	.42	.32
Simpson	2,284		43	555.00	26.02	101.39	751.41	.24	.33
Harrison	1,742		31	480.00	64.53	19.75	574.28	.43	.38
Meade	1,652		50	480.00	80.03	205.10	765.13	.79	.45
Caldwell	742		31	230.00	50.54	33.22	313.76	.90	.42
Anderson	1,439		23	370.00	42.67	64.55	477.22	.39	.34
Spencer	747		12	275.00	24.66	169.29	468.95	.39	.63
Wolfe	24	355		120.00	17.05	9.93	146.98	1.00	.41
Pulaski	128	2,910	37	640.00	68.14	98.00	801.14	.50	.27
Last 6 months 1928, totals									
	870	16,845	286	\$4,350.00	\$665.82	\$1,114.19	\$6,130.01	\$0.52	\$0.36
First 6 months 1929									
Henry	99	1,795	31	\$495.00	\$66.84	\$89.77	\$651.61	\$0.31½	\$0.36½
Simpson	48	777	20	240.00	37.55	231.76	509.31	.42	.65
Allen	12	76	1	60.00	14.58		74.58	.33	.98
Harrison	66	2,125	45	330.00	66.39	156.79	553.17	.83½	.26½
Caldwell	66	1,006½	31	330.00	77.21	272.79	680.00	.88½	.68½
Marion	58	1,047	13	290.00	8.40	189.33	487.73	.41½	.47
Spencer	85	1,160	24	425.00	72.03	275.91	772.94	.39	.66½
Pulaski	66	1,496	22	330.00	88.97	361.62	780.59	.40½	.52½
1st 6 months 1929, totals									
	500	9,481½	187	\$2,500.00	\$431.97	\$1,571.36	\$4,503.33	\$0.43½	\$0.47½
Last 6 months 1928, totals									
	870	16,845	286	\$4,350.00	\$665.82	\$1,114.19	\$6,130.01	\$0.52	\$0.36
1st 6 months 1929, totals									
	1,370	26,326½	473	\$6,850.00	\$1,097.79	\$2,685.55	\$10,633.34	.47½	.40



State crushing outfit running on farm of G. R. Hurt, Pulaski Co.—1929

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND STATISTICS

CLELL COLEMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture

July 1 to December 31, 1927.

PATTERSON GOUGH, Bookkeeper.

Appropriation	\$56,000.00
Credits	244.28
	<hr/>
	\$56,244.28

Expenditures July 1 to December 31, 1927.

Salaries	\$5,457.48	
State Board Meetings	2,248.43	
Labor Department	7,377.96	
Immigration Department	1,000.00	
Office Expense and Traveling	3,296.32	
Field Work	5,558.82	\$24,939.01
		<hr/>
Balance of Appropriation		\$31,305.27

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner of Agriculture

January 1 to June 30, 1928.

PATTERSON GOUGH, Bookkeeper.

Salaries	\$6,146.98	
State Board Meetings	1,968.63	
Labor Department	7,013.53	
Immigration Department	560.90	
Office Expense and Traveling	5,546.00	
Field Work	10,069.23	\$31,305.27

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND STATISTICS

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner of Agriculture,

July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Appropriation	\$62,500.00
Credits	1,126.86
	<hr/>
	\$63,626.86

Expenditures from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Salaries	\$11,780.00	
State Board Meetings	4,366.06	
Labor Department	15,292.68	
Immigration Department	486.20	
Office Expense and Traveling.....	11,255.46	
Field Work	20,416.08	\$63,596.48
		<hr/>
Balance reverted to State July 1, 1929.....		\$30.38

18 BIENNIAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

**MAINTENANCE AND LABOR OF STATE FAIR BUILDINGS AND
GROUNDS**

CLELL COLEMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture

July 1 to December 31, 1927.

Appropriation \$10,000.00

Expenditures from July 1 to December 30, 1927.

Pay-roll upkeep of buildings and grounds \$6,154.28

Balance Appropriation \$4,247.72

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner of Agriculture

January 1 to June 30, 1928.

Pay-roll upkeep of buildings and grounds \$4,247.72

**MAINTENANCE AND LABOR OF STATE FAIR BUILDINGS AND
GROUNDS**

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner of Agriculture

July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Appropriation \$15,000.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Pay-roll, upkeep of buildings and grounds \$15,000.00

The Special State Fair Premium for each Fair is \$15,000.00 paid all at one time.

Agricultural Statistics

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner

The collection of agricultural statistics by counties is an item of grave importance and very definite value. By proper county statistics the progress made by individual counties can be definitely ascertained in any particular line. For example the advance made from year to year in the increased number of any particular line of live stock, or increased acreage of any given crop, could be easily ascertained if sufficient funds were available to employ clerical help to assemble such information. In the absence of such provision only such statistics are disseminated as are available through the agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and through the agencies now collecting certain data in this department.

This department is supplanting this form of work by the issuance of bulletins from time to time giving in general terms the agricultural and industrial resources and possibilities of the State, with statistical figures relative to the number and growth of agricultural and industrial enterprises. Notable among such publications is a pamphlet called "Agricultural and Industrial Kentucky," which gives in definite and concrete form, area of State, number and value of farms, value of agricultural products, number of industries in principal cities, value of minerals, miles of highways, historical data and points of general interest.

"Little Stories of Kentucky Farms" is a pamphlet that has created favorable comment in that it gives definite and reliable examples of profit by individual farmers, who have engaged in definite lines of agricultural pursuit.

The "Marketing Exchange Bulletin" issued semi-monthly, with a circulation of 22,500 each issue, not only provides a medium of exchange between the farmers of the State for agricultural products, implements and farm machinery, but carries in each issue practical thoughts and suggestions from farm papers and reliable bulletins, including the monthly reports of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, as well as tobacco reports when in season.

Your Commissioner feels that such means of publicity are both progressive and modern and fill in a large measure the place of more definite statistical information, which can be gathered from other departments of State and the Federal Government.

KENTUCKY ANNUAL CROP SUMMARY, 1928.

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates

The total farm value of the principal farm crops in Kentucky, including apples, peaches, and pears, was approximately \$189,065,000 in 1928 compared to \$158,300,000 in 1927, an increase of approximately \$30,765,000 or about 19 per cent, according to the 1928 annual crop summary issued by the Louisville office of the U. S. Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates. Increased price and production of tobacco accounts for nearly all the increased value of Kentucky's crops in 1928 over 1927, giving about \$29,544,000 increase out of the total gain of \$30,765,000 in the value of the State's chief crops.

The total acreage of this State's principal field crops, not including orchards, was about one and eight tenths per cent more in 1928 than in 1927, or 5,348,000 acres in 1928 and 5,254,000 acres in 1927. Increased total crop value compared to 1927 was produced by Kentucky's 1928 crops of tobacco, total hay, oats, buckwheat, sorghum sirup, apples, peaches, and pears; but decreased total crop value was produced by corn, wheat, rye, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, cotton, and grain of cowpeas and soybeans either gathered as grain or grazed off.

Tobacco was Kentucky's most valuable crop in 1928, and corn in 1927. The estimate of the total value of this State's 1928 tobacco crop, subject to revision if price changes, etc., require it, is \$72,893,000 compared to \$43,349,000 in 1927, while the State's corn crop of 1928 was worth \$63,972,000 compared to \$66,009,000 in 1927. Kentucky's total tobacco production in 1928 was about 306,000,000 of all types together compared to 202,269,000 pounds in 1927. Types of which the producing areas lie either partly or wholly within Kentucky and which therefore are of direct interest to Kentucky growers, are estimated as follows, by entire type areas, regardless of state boundaries; burley 1928, 269,469,000 lbs.; 1927, 180,197,000 lbs.; Green river air cured, from both Owensboro and Henderson districts, 1928, 24,500,000 lbs.; 1927, 18,110,000 lbs.; one-sucker, 1928, 22,086,000 lbs.; 1927, 13,056,000 lbs.; fired tobacco from Henderson "stemming" district, 1928, 5,500,000 lbs.; 1927, 4,200,000 lbs.; Hopkinsville-Clarksville-Springfield dark fired type, 1928, 82,300,000 lbs.; 1927, 63,000,000 lbs.; and Paducah-Mayfield dark fired type, 1928, 30,700,000 lbs.; 1927, 18,000,000 lbs. The values of some other Kentucky crops were: wheat, 1928, \$1,270,000; 1927, \$3,796,000; oats, 1928, \$4,520,000; 1927, \$2,451,000; Irish potatoes, 1928, \$4,788,000; 1927, \$6,152,000; sweet potatoes, 1928, \$1,433,000, 1927, \$1,786,000; all hay, 1928, \$28,066,000, 1927, \$27,620,000; sorghum sirup, 1928, \$2,873,000, 1927, \$2,616,000; total apples, 1928, \$5,700,000, 1927, \$1,296,000.

H. F. BRYANT, Agricultural Statistician.

Kentucky Annual Crop Summary, 1928 (With Revisions for 1927).

Crop	Year	Acres	Production	Estimated Farm Value
Apples (total crop)	1928	-----	5,700,000 bus.	\$5,700,000
	1927	-----	720,000 bus.	1,296,000
Barley	1928	2,000	50,000 bus.	\$46,000
	1927	6,000	162,000 bus.	147,000
Buckwheat	1928	14,000	238,000 bus.	\$205,000
	1927	9,000	144,000 bus.	124,000
Corn	1928	3,029,000	65,638,000 bus.	\$63,972,000
	1927	2,885,000	75,010,000 bus.	66,009,000
Cotton	1928	19,000	6,000 bales	\$555,000
	1927	18,000	6,000 bales	585,000
Cowpeas and Soybeans (Total acres except hay)	1928	38,000	501,000 bus.*	†\$1,207,000
	1927	65,000	772,000 bus.*	†1,793,000
Hay (all kinds, including annual Legumes)	1928	1,311,000	1,725,000 tons	\$28,066,000
	1927	1,350,000	1,916,000 tons	27,620,000
Oats	1928	305,000	7,930,000 bus.	\$4,520,000
	1927	215,000	4,085,000 bus.	2,451,000
Peaches (total crop)	1928	-----	1,035,000 bus.	\$1,294,000
	1927	-----	180,000 bus.	342,000
Pears	1928	-----	116,000 bus.	\$128,000
	1927	-----	34,000 bus.	49,000
Potatoes, Irish	1928	57,000	5,985,000 bus.	\$4,788,000
	1927	52,000	4,732,000 bus.	6,152,000
Potatoes, sweet	1928	14,000	1,246,000 bus.	\$1,433,000
	1927	16,000	1,488,000 bus.	1,786,000
Rye, for grain	1928	7,000	87,000 bus.	\$115,000
	1927	14,000	154,000 bus.	185,000
Sorghum, for sirup	1928	42,000	3,024,000 gals.	\$2,873,000
	1927	38,000	3,078,000 gals.	2,616,000
Tobacco (all types)	1928	394,700	306,000,000 lbs.	\$72,893,000
	1927	290,200	202,269,000 lbs.	43,349,000
Wheat	1928	115,000	920,000 bus.	\$1,270,000
	1927	296,000	2,812,000 bus.	3,796,000

*Equivalent

†Value of peas and beans gathered or grazed.

United States Department of Agriculture.

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates

KENTUCKY ANNUAL LIVE STOCK SUMMARY, 1929

(Data for all given years as January 1).

ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Total live stock on Kentucky farms January 1, 1929, was worth about 3 per cent more than one year ago, but more than 37 per cent less than the high point January 1, 1920, according to the annual live stock summary of the Louisville office of the United States Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates based on numbers and values as of January 1, 1929. The value of all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and

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swine on Kentucky farms January 1, 1929, is estimated to be approximately \$103,660,000 compared to \$100,475,000 January 1, 1928, \$86,795,000 January 1, 1927, and \$165,703,000 January 1, 1920.

Compared to the estimates for January 1, 1928, this year's estimates indicate Kentucky prices for all swine averaged \$1.40 a head lower than a year ago and \$5.98 a head lower than two years ago, but prices of all other kinds of farm live stock were higher than a year ago. Numbers of hogs on Kentucky farms have decreased sharply from a year ago; numbers of horses and mules have decreased slightly; numbers of milk cows and of total cattle have remained stationary; and numbers of sheep, and of heifers between one and two years old being kept for milk cows, have increased.

This estimate gives the numbers of live stock on farms in Kentucky January 1, 1929, as follows: Horses and colts 278,000; mules and mule colts 292,000; cows and heifers two years old and over kept for milk cows 495,000; heifers one to two years old kept for milk cows 69,000; total cattle and calves including cows and heifers kept for milk 955,000; sheep and lambs 996,000; and swine of all ages 826,000. The average farm value of horses and colts in Kentucky January 1, 1929, was \$56 compared to \$53 January 1, 1928; mules \$69 compared to \$67; total cattle (including milk cows) \$52 compared to \$46.90; milk cows \$65 compared to \$60; sheep and lambs \$11.40 per head compared to \$11.20; and swine of all ages \$8.40 per head compared to \$9.80.

The following table gives numbers and value of live stock on farms January 1, in Kentucky in 1929, 1928, 1927, and 1920.

H. F. BRYANT, Agricultural Statistician

FARM ANIMALS JAN. 1		KENTUCKY		
		Numbers	Average Price	Total Value
Horses and Colts	1929	278,000	\$56.00	\$15,486,000
	1928	284,000	53.00	14,952,000
	1927	293,000	47.00	13,740,000
	1920	382,000	105.00	40,110,000
Mules and Mule Colts	1929	292,000	\$69.00	\$20,192,000
	1928	295,000	67.00	19,755,000
	1927	301,000	58.00	17,572,000
	1920	293,000	130.00	38,000,000
Cows and Heifers, Two Years Old and Over, Kept for Milk (a)	1929	493,000	\$65.00	\$32,045,000
	1928	493,000	60.00	29,580,000
	1927	469,000	45.00	21,105,000
	1920	515,000	73.00	37,595,000
Heifers, One to Two Years Old, Being Kept for Milk Cows	1929	69,000	—	—
	1928	65,000	—	—
	1927	61,000	—	—
	1920	—	—	—
All Cattle and Calves, Including Cows and Heifers Being Kept for Milk Cows (a)	1929	955,000	\$52.00	\$49,696,000
	1928	955,000	46.90	44,830,000
	1927	910,000	35.45	32,260,000
	1920	1,093,000	54.91	60,021,000

FARM ANIMALS JAN. 1	KENTUCKY		
	Numbers	Average Price	Total Value
Sheep and Lambs, In- 1929	996,000	\$11.40	\$11,336,000
cluding all on Feed for 1928	958,000	11.20	10,770,000
Market in Feed Lots 1927	871,000	10.73	9,346,000
as well as on Farms 1920	708,000	11.20	7,930,000
Swine all ages 1929	826,000	\$8.40	\$6,950,000
1928	1,032,000	9.80	10,168,000
1927	965,000	14.38	13,877,000
1920	1,504,000	13.00	19,552,000

Note: (a) Due to change in basic unit prices, values for years shown, in groups marked (a), are not comparable to value published in prior years.

Division of Dog Licensing

JOE E. PHILLIPS, Director

The dog license law went into effect on January 1, 1919, and was enacted for the purpose of protecting the Live Stock industry and doing away with homeless and useless dogs. The license fee was made very nominal, \$2.00 for female and \$1.00 for male dogs. In addition to this a kennel license was provided for those who maintained kennels. The kennel fee is \$10.00 for ten or less dogs and \$25.00 for a kennel of more than ten dogs.

The dogs are listed by the County Tax Commissioners, who receive five (5c) cents for each dog listed. The County Court Clerk issues the licenses and receives fifteen (15c) cents for each license issued. The Department of Agriculture receives five (5%) per cent of each license issued for administration of this act and the expenses attached thereto. The balance of all money received by the county court clerk after paying for license books, tags and expenses for enforcement is put into the county Live Stock Fund and is used for the payment of claims for damages to live stock and poultry. After all claims are paid, if there is any money left in the Live Stock Fund, it reverts to the County School Fund of that respective county.

This fund is the only form of insurance whereby the owner of live stock and poultry is protected from huge losses annually, and without the dog law the losses of sheep growers especially would be so great that within a few years the industry would practically be discontinued in Kentucky.

During the Fiscal year ending July 1, 1928, Kentucky licensed 110,841 dogs, and during the Fiscal year ending July 1, 1929, there were licensed in this state 123,604 dogs.

Prior to the passage of the dog law the farmers whose stock and poultry were damaged and killed by ravenous dogs had little or no recourse, due to the fact that the dog owner was usually insolvent or unknown. Under the present law any person whose stock or poultry is maimed or killed by dogs, upon filing a claim and having damages appraised as required by law, is entitled to indemnity from the county live stock fund to cover his losses. The dog license law has acted as a stimulus to stockmen, and more especially to the sheep breeders of the state and this industry is growing steadily, not only in central Kentucky but in the eastern and western parts of the state where the farmers are realizing they have this protection.

On the first of July, 1927, there was a balance of \$9,490.41 in the dog fund of the state, on July 1, 1928, the balance was \$7,500.31 and the first of July, 1929, the balance was \$3,769.48. It is easy to see that if there had not been a reserve in the dog fund that the work of en-

forcement could not have gone on. The expense of this department in enforcing this law has been greater than ever before as there are three men working in the field whereas there had only been two up until January 1, 1928. Due to the growing demand all over the state that the dog law be enforced and with the tendency of a great many of the county officials to shirk the responsibility of enforcement and shifting it all on the State Department this extra man had to be put to work in the field.

Owing to the above conditions and the condition of the State's Dog Fund at the present time and to the importance of this law to the Live Stock Industry of the state I would suggest that the Legislature amend Section No. 32 of the Dog Law and provide that the Commissioner of Agriculture be given ten (10%) per cent instead of five (5%) per cent for enforcement purposes.

Below we submit the amount of the dog fund as collected and disbursements made for the past two fiscal years:

FROM JULY 1, 1927 TO JULY 1, 1928

Receipts July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928

\$9,490.41 Cash balance July 1.
6,439.15 Receipts during year from 5% fee.

Disbursements

	Salary	Expenses	Total
J. H. Moore	\$1,121.95	\$276.06	\$1,398.01
S. J. Embry	900.00	388.53	1,288.53
P. A. Day	900.00	39.32	939.32
J. E. Phillips	920.34	920.34
H. P. Atwood	890.34	379.24	1,269.58
Ben Freckman	890.34	403.74	1,294.08
Ernest Shuck	750.00	465.26	1,215.26
State Journal Co.—Postage			4.61
David Goin—Stamps			79.53
Geo. G. Fetter—Supplies			5.11
Lexington Herald—Papers			4.00
American Express Co			1.88
State Journal Co.—Printing			9.00
Total Credits	\$15,929.56	Total Disbursements	\$8,429.25
Balance in fund July 1, 1928.....	\$7,500.31		

Receipts July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

\$7,500.31 Cash balance July 1.
6,359.40 Receipts during year from 5% fee.

Disbursements			
	Salary	Expenses	Total
J. E. Phillips	\$2,010.00	\$146.18	\$2,156.18
Ben Freckman	1,800.00	854.26	2,654.26
H. P. Atwood	1,800.00	687.12	2,487.12
Ernest Shuck	1,800.00	900.12	2,700.12
S. J. Embry—Trip to McLean Court		37.30	37.30
East Kentucky Journal—Printing			13.25
David Goin—Stamps			40.00
Newton Bright—Field			2.00
Total Credits	\$13,859.71	Total Disbursements\$10,090.23
	Balance in fund July 1, 1929.....	\$3,769.48	

Division of Immigration

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner

ELIZABETH LYON, Assistant Commissioner

The general conception of the duties of this Department is that it deals wholly with foreign immigration, but due to the location of Kentucky, but little foreign immigration finds its way into the State, and then only to industrial centers. This soon becomes assimilated with native citizenship, and soon becomes naturalized. The more modern definition and meaning of immigration is the influx of the American citizenship into our State from other States, seeking either industrial positions and locations or for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits. This being the conception of the meaning of the law, I, as your Commissioner, have used this appropriation toward the publication of such material as would induce desirable native immigrants to come into our State with the idea of making Kentucky their future home, and at the same time, locate in such localities as would best suit their former occupation, and conform to their financial ability.

The Assistant Commissioner, through the columns of the Exchange bulletin and with other literature gotten out by the Department of Agriculture, handles such inquiries and has rendered valuable service along this line. Within the past eighteen months inquiries have come from many States, all of which have been answered.

Numerous inquiries have come from parts of the State seeking information relative to other parts of the State. While most of the inquiries are concerning agriculture, many of them are relative to outdoor life, business opportunities, touring information, etc. Many publications are used from the United States Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Highway Department, State Geological Survey, State College of Agriculture and Kentucky Progress Commission. To all of which we wish to express our debt of gratitude.

Division of Stud License

JOE E. PHILLIPS, Statistician

The law governing this department provides that the number of each shall be given and that the owner of any stallion, jack or bull shall pay to the Commissioner of Agriculture a fee of One (\$1.00) Dollar for registration purposes and this shall be used for administration purposes and any unexpended balance shall revert to the premium fund of the Kentucky State Fair, and in addition to the One (\$1.00) Dollar paid the Commissioner for administration purposes an additional fee shall be paid the State Auditor of Twenty (20%) per cent of the highest service fee charged, but in no case shall the fee paid to the Auditor be less than One (\$1.00) Dollar for a Bull or Ten (\$10.00) Dollars for a Jack or Stallion, all of which fee plus a fee to the county court clerk for issuing the license is paid to the county court clerk who at the end of each month deposits the money collected with the State Auditor and Commissioner of Agriculture.

All money deposited with the Auditor is kept in a Special Fund and paid upon requisition of the Commissioner of Agriculture upon the Auditor to the treasurer of the Kentucky State Fair.

Below we submit the amount of each fund as collected, disbursements made and the amount remitted for each year to the Kentucky State Fair Premium Fund. The number of Jacks, Stallions and Bulls in each county has been omitted from this report but may be ascertained from files in the Commissioner's office. This is done with the idea of curtailing expense of report.

STUD LICENSE FUND

July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

	Stallions	Jacks	Bulls	
	468	372	2,609	
Fees collected by Commissioner of Agriculture at \$1.00 per license				\$3,487.15
Amount paid by Auditor to Special Premium Fund August 29, 1928				18,629.50
Amount paid by Commissioner of Agriculture to Special Premium August 29, 1928				3,487.15
				\$22,116.65
Total Amount Paid Special Premium.....				

July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

	Stallions	Jacks	Bulls	
	385	262	1,901	
Fees collected by the Commissioner of Agriculture at \$1.00 per license				\$2,548.21

Expenditures

Salaries	\$540.00	
Special Premium	1,800.00	\$2,340.00
		<hr/>
Balance on hand		\$208.21
Amount paid by Auditor to Special Premium August 30, 1929		\$19,900.13
Amount paid by Commissioner of Agriculture to Special Premium Fund August 30, 1929.....		1,800.00
		<hr/>
Total amount paid to Special Premium		\$21,700.13

State Board of Veterinary Examiners

ARTHUR J. KAY, Secretary

The State Board of Veterinary Examiners was primarily organized to conduct examinations of persons desiring to practice as veterinarians. Its other duties are: to register annually all licensed veterinarians; to suspend or revoke the license of all those who prove unfit for their duties; to institute legal proceedings when necessary in any county where individuals are practicing veterinary medicine illegally, whenever complaint is made; and generally, to protect live stock interests of the Commonwealth from incompetent and improper treatment.

Organization of Board.

The Board is composed of five members, consisting of the Commissioner of Agriculture and four veterinarians. The Board acts as a trial board in all hearings brought before it. In the event legal advice is necessary, this is furnished by the Attorney General. The Commissioner of Agriculture acts as President, and a veterinarian acts as Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer keeps all records, handles the correspondence, and collects all fees. The moneys collected for license renewals and examination fees are sufficient to meet the expenses of the Board, so that no appropriation from other sources is necessary.

Meetings.

Meetings are held on last Monday in August of each year for the purpose of conducting examinations, and at such other times as are necessary to properly conduct the business of the Board. At the annual examination held August 27, 1928, there were two applicants. At the annual examination held August 26, 1929, there were seven applicants.

The examinations are written and consist of questions upon the following subjects: Anatomy, Surgery and Dentistry, Physiology, Obstetrics, Pathology, Bacteriology, Diagnosis and Practice, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Hygiene, Meat and Milk Inspection. The applicant's questions and answers with grades attached are kept on file for one year. The examination each year is made progressively more difficult, in order to keep pace with the advancement being made in veterinary education, as well as to supply the live stock industry with better veterinary services. It is the constant endeavor of the Board to raise the qualifications for practitioners as much as possible.

Register and License Renewal.

A register is kept by the Secretary showing the name, date when license was issued and address of all who are licensed. Changes are

noted as they occur. Licenses are renewed annually, and letters to license holders are sent out each year in advance of the date licenses are due, notifying them accordingly. When the fee is returned a renewal certificate is issued, which is good for one year, expiring July 1 of each year. There were 327 veterinarians licensed to practice in 1928; and 313 licenses in force in 1929.

Publications.

As often as required a bulletin is prepared giving the essentials of the veterinary law. The bulletin contains the names of all veterinarians in good standing arranged alphabetically. Copies of this bulletin are available upon application to the Secretary.

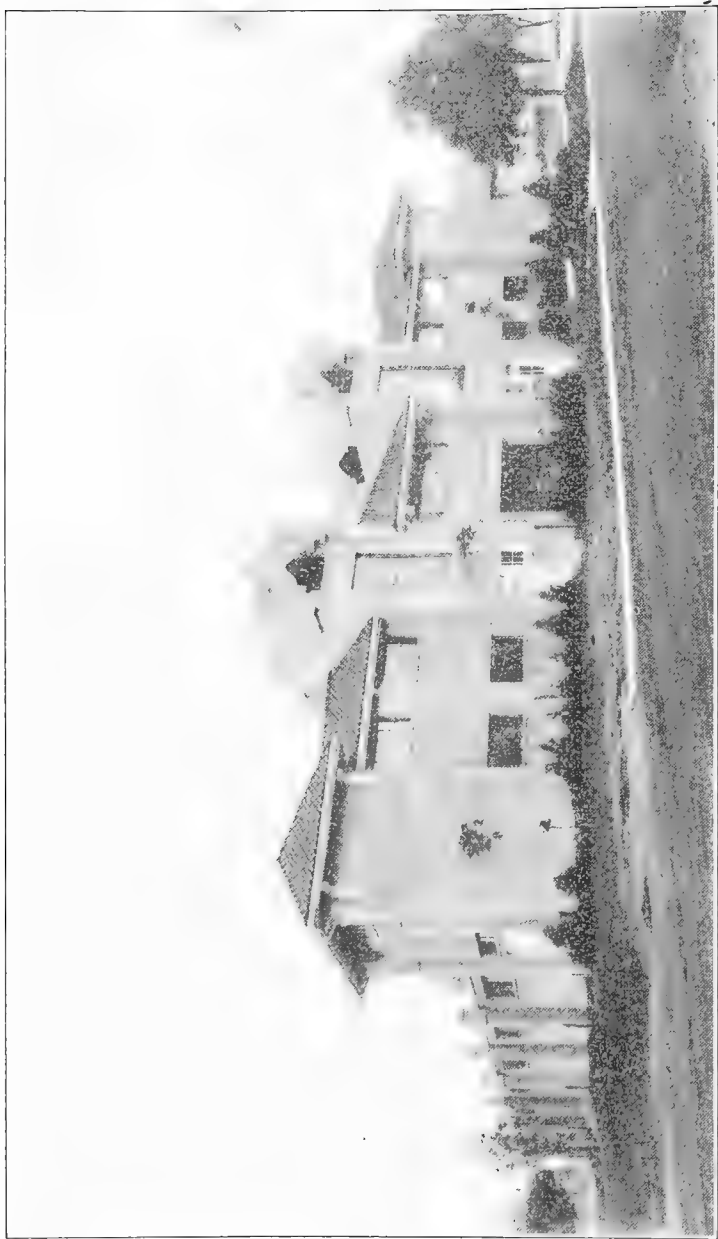
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Association Meetings.

During 1928-1929 various members of the Board have attended the annual meetings of the American Veterinary Medical Association as well as the semi-annual meetings of the Kentucky Veterinary Medical Association. These meetings are attended at the personal expense of the members.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR



New \$40,000 Poultry Building, Second Unit Completed in 1928. Kentucky State Fair.

The Division of State Fair

NEWTON BRIGHT, Chairman, State Board of Agriculture

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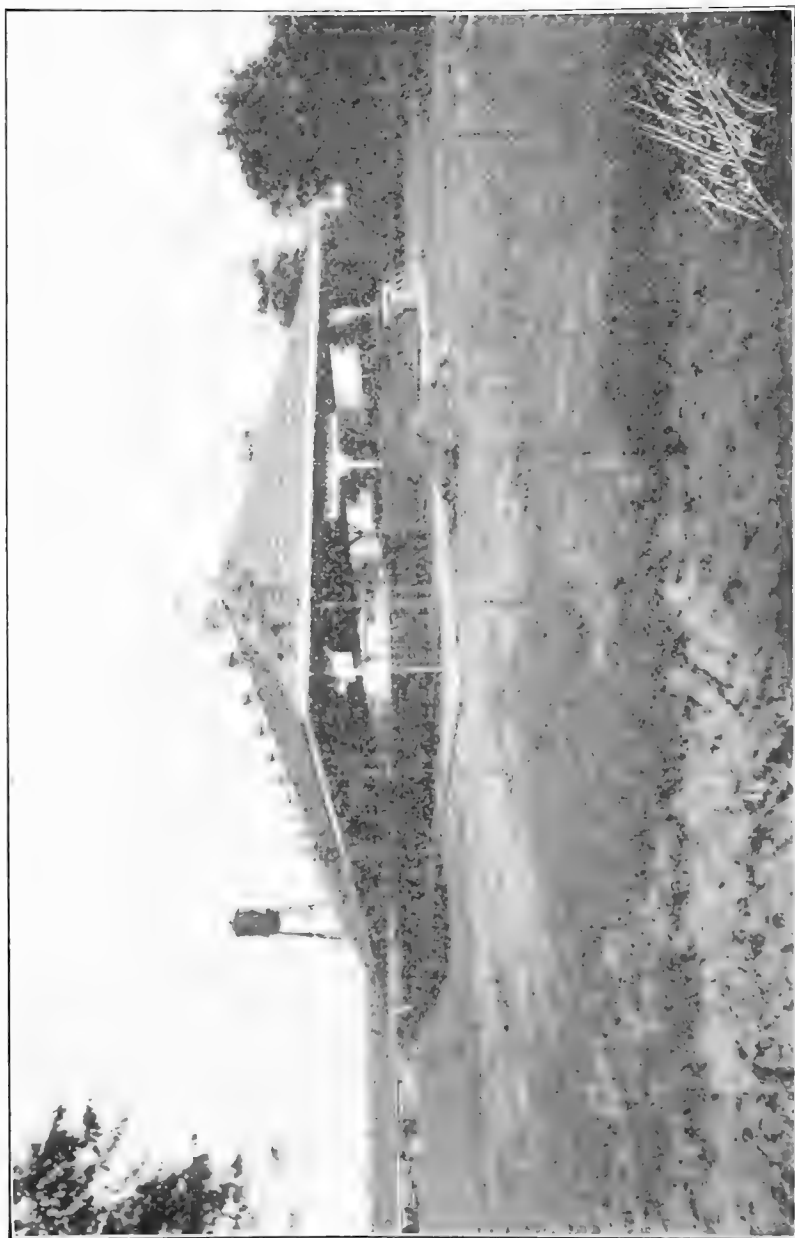
Pursuant to Chapter 119C, Acts of 1906, page 385:

“An annual State Fair for the exhibition of agricultural, mechanical, horticultural, dairy, forestry, live stock, mineral and all other industrial interests of the State be, and the same is hereby created, to be known as the Kentucky State Fair.”

From the passage of that Act it has been the purpose of the State Board of Agriculture in conjunction with each Commissioner of Agriculture, who by virtue of his office is Chairman of said Board, to stimulate interest and to enlarge the activities of each of the divisions enumerated in that Act. Kentucky has been slow to visualize the real worth of such an institution to the growth and prosperity of the State, but due to the untiring zeal of devoted and conscientious members of the Board and other enthusiastic Kentuckians, positive and advanced progress has been made and today the institution and its purposes are more deeply rooted in the minds of Kentuckians than ever before.

During the past two years it has been the object of the management to constantly increase the educational and recreational value of the Fair, and at the same time to conduct it along the best and most modern business lines. An effort has been made, on the part of the management, to encourage Industrial and Manufacturing enterprises to patronize the Fair by making exhibits in the Agricultural, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building, whereby the people may become better acquainted with the State's resources. A similar effort has been exerted with good results to encourage the Woman's Agencies and Departments of State to take space in the building that their activities may become better known. Among those that are now co-operating may be mentioned: Kentucky Highway Department, State Labor Department, State Park Commission, Kentucky Geological Survey, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Forest Service—which has just completed a new \$8,000.00 building from logs cut from the Kentucky State Forest Preserve. These exhibitions in conjunction with our manufactural exhibits is giving the State an advertisement really worth while and will result in a marked improvement in its general development.

One of the factors which has contributed to the Fair's progress has been the hearty co-operation given by the Luncheon Clubs, Board of Trade and individual business men of the City of Louisville. The city and rural press has been liberal in its support of the Fair, as have the radio stations of Louisville.



New \$10,000 Sheep Barn erected in 1928, concrete walks, metal pens, fire proof composition roof, 240 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, 120 pens. Ky. State Fair.

The Kentucky State Fair, because of its high standards, deserves a greater patronage both from city and rural communities and the management feel and believe that in due time this recognition will be forthcoming.

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

In 1926 and 1927 thru an appropriation of \$25,000.00 for each year, needed improvements were made on the grand stand, new sewers, water mains, drinking fountains and first unit of poultry building were constructed from this fund. The Legislature of 1928 made an annual appropriation for the fiscal years (July 1, 1928 to July 1, 1930 (of \$40,000.00 for permanent improvements. Out of this fund \$29,359.00 was spent for second unit of poultry building, sheep barn and horse barn, new entrance, new fence and sewerage as per statement made as part of this report. Balance of the \$40,000.00 appropriated was expended after July 1, 1929, for hog barn, horse barn and barber shop and will show in next biennial report. Until 1928 there was not a shower bath on the ground, but at the present time twelve such baths have been installed and add greatly to the comfort and convenience of visiting showmen and herdsman. A new and sanitary barber shop and bath house is now operated at a nominal charge for convenience of the public.

ATTENDANCE AND EXHIBITS

The attendance at the Fair is greatly governed by weather and financial conditions of the country. For the past two years drouth has been prevalent in a great portion of the State and returns from agricultural crops have been below normal. In 1929 rain for the greater part of two days greatly curtailed the attendance. The exhibits in most departments have shown a gradual increase; especially was this so in 1929 in the dairy cattle, hog and sheep departments. All space in the Agricultural, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building was taken and the first Auto Show and Aircrafts Exhibit was held.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

One of the outstanding needs of the present is a dormitory to care for the 4H and Vocational Club boys' and girls' activities. Additional hog barns should be erected to supplant the old and unsanitary and uncomfortable ones now in use. Additional sheep barns are needed. Kentucky is rapidly developing as a lamb and wool-producing State and many notable herds of pure-bred sheep are being developed.

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JOE E. PHILLIPS, Statistician

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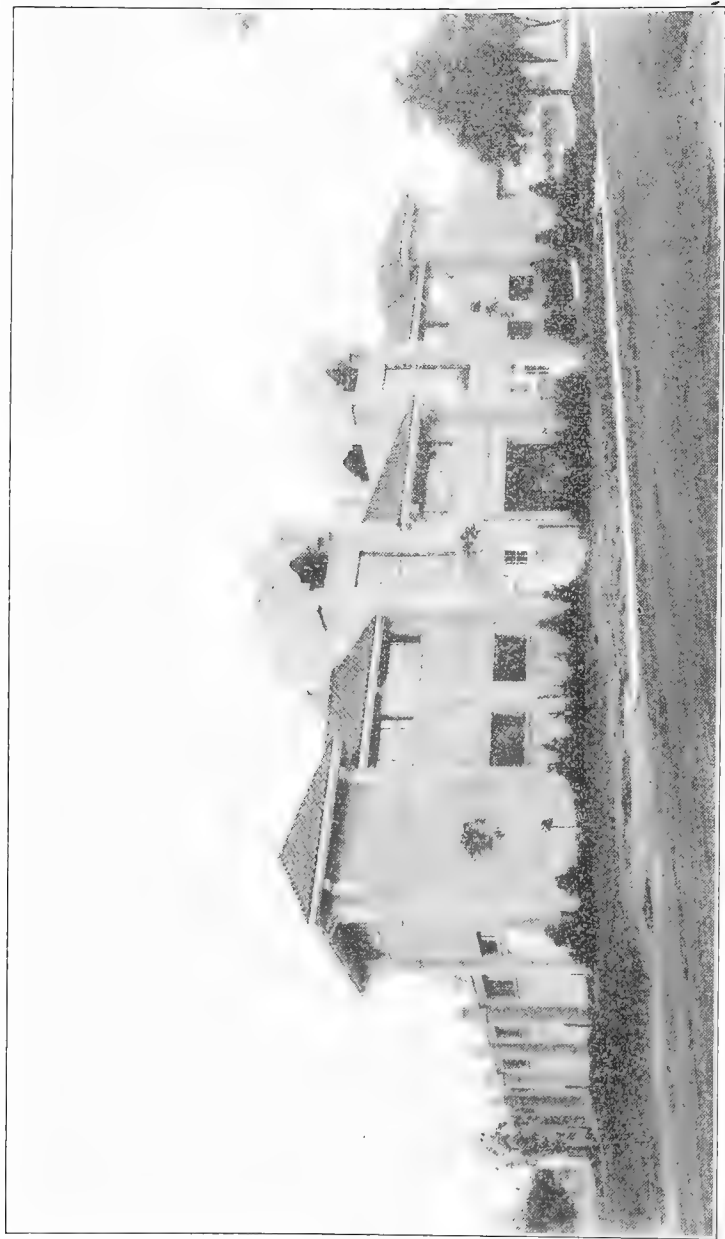
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Pursuant to Chapter 119C, Acts of 1906, page 385:

“An annual State Fair for the exhibition of agricultural, mechanical, horticultural, dairy, forestry, live stock, mineral and all other industrial interests of the State be, and the same is hereby created, to be known as the Kentucky State Fair.”

From the passage of that Act it has been the purpose of the State Board of Agriculture in conjunction with each Commissioner of Agriculture, who by virtue of his office is Chairman of said Board, to stimulate interest and to enlarge the activities of each of the divisions enumerated in that Act. Kentucky has been slow to visualize the real worth of such an institution to the growth and prosperity of the State, but due to the untiring zeal of devoted and conscientious members of the Board and other enthusiastic Kentuckians, positive and advanced progress has been made and today the institution and its purposes are more deeply rooted in the minds of Kentuckians than ever before.

During the past two years it has been the object of the management to constantly increase the educational and recreational value of the Fair, and at the same time to conduct it along the best and most modern business lines. An effort has been made, on the part of the management, to encourage Industrial and Manufacturing enterprises to patronize the Fair by making exhibits in the Agricultural, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building, whereby the people may become better acquainted with the State's resources. A similar effort has been exerted with good results to encourage the Woman's Agencies and Departments of State to take space in the building that their activities may become better known. Among those that are now co-operating may be mentioned: Kentucky Highway Department, State Labor Department, State Park Commission, Kentucky Geological Survey, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky Forest Service—which has just completed a new \$8,000.00 building from logs cut from the Kentucky State Forest Preserve. These exhibitions in conjunction with our manufactural exhibits is giving the State an advertisement really worth while and will result in a marked improvement in its general development.

One of the factors which has contributed to the Fair's progress has been the hearty co-operation given by the Luncheon Clubs, Board of Trade and individual business men of the City of Louisville. The city and rural press has been liberal in its support of the Fair, as have the radio stations of Louisville.



New \$10,000 Sheep Barn erected in 1928, concrete walks, metal pens, fire proof composition roof, 240 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, 120 pens. Ky. State Fair.

The Kentucky State Fair, because of its high standards, deserves a greater patronage both from city and rural communities and the management feel and believe that in due time this recognition will be forthcoming.

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

In 1926 and 1927 thru an appropriation of \$25,000.00 for each year, needed improvements were made on the grand stand, new sewers, water mains, drinking fountains and first unit of poultry building were constructed from this fund. The Legislature of 1928 made an annual appropriation for the fiscal years (July 1, 1928 to July 1, 1930 (of \$40,000.00 for permanent improvements. Out of this fund \$29,359.00 was spent for second unit of poultry building, sheep barn and horse barn, new entrance, new fence and sewerage as per statement made as part of this report. Balance of the \$40,000.00 appropriated was expended after July 1, 1929, for hog barn, horse barn and barber shop and will show in next biennial report. Until 1928 there was not a shower bath on the ground, but at the present time twelve such baths have been installed and add greatly to the comfort and convenience of visiting showmen and herdsman. A new and sanitary barber shop and bath house is now operated at a nominal charge for convenience of the public.

ATTENDANCE AND EXHIBITS

The attendance at the Fair is greatly governed by weather and financial conditions of the country. For the past two years drouth has been prevalent in a great portion of the State and returns from agricultural crops have been below normal. In 1929 rain for the greater part of two days greatly curtailed the attendance. The exhibits in most departments have shown a gradual increase; especially was this so in 1929 in the dairy cattle, hog and sheep departments. All space in the Agricultural, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building was taken and the first Auto Show and Aircrafts Exhibit was held.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

One of the outstanding needs of the present is a dormitory to care for the 4H and Vocational Club boys' and girls' activities. Additional hog barns should be erected to supplant the old and unsanitary and uncomfortable ones now in use. Additional sheep barns are needed. Kentucky is rapidly developing as a lamb and wool-producing State and many notable herds of pure-bred sheep are being developed.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Since Organization in 1906

1908	State of Kentucky	\$40,000
1908	Citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County.....	165,000
1912	State of Kentucky	56,000
1924	State of Kentucky	10,000
1926	State of Kentucky	25,000
1927	State of Kentucky	25,000
1928	State of Kentucky	20,000
1929	State of Kentucky	20,000
Total Appropriations		\$361,000

Below you will find an appraisal of the Kentucky State Fair's property:

No.	Amount	
Item		
1	\$240,000.00	Land Valuation—150 acres at \$1,600 per acre
2	275,000.00	Merchants' and Manufacturers' Building
3	180,000.00	Kentucky Live Stock Pavilion
4	80,000.00	Grand Stand
5	15,000.00	Thirteen one-story frame composition roof buildings, and their additions, including electric light apparatus and occupied as Horse Barns. Nos. 18 to 26, inclusive, and 27 to 30, inclusive.
6	2,500.00	One-story frame approved roof building and its additions, adjoining and communicating, including electric light and plumbing apparatus, occupied and known as Superintendent's Dwelling, situated on the East side of Terry Avenue and near "The Pass" entrance to Fairgrounds.
7	400.00	One-story frame approved roof building, occupied and known as Servants' Dwelling, being situated in the rear of the building described in Item No. 6.
8	5,000.00	Four one-story frame composition roof buildings and their additions, occupied as Hog Barns, Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 14½.
9	10,000.00	One-story frame composition building and addition, occupied as Sheep Houses.
10	10,000.00	One-story frame composition building and office occupied as Hog Barns.
11	1,200.00	One-story frame composition roof building and its additions, occupied as Pony Stable No. 17.
12	1,800.00	One-story frame approved roof building and its additions, occupied as Hog Pavilion and Show Ring, situated in rear of Hog Houses.

No. Item	Amount	
13	3,500.00	One-story frame approved composition roof building and its sheds and additions, occupied and known as Stable No. 1, situated about 60 ft. West of Dog Kennels.
14	3,500.00	One-story frame approved composition roof building and its sheds and additions, occupied and known as Stable No. 2, situated about 48 ft. West of New Stable No. 1.
15	500.00	One-story frame composition roof building and its additions, known and occupied as Kentucky Fish and Game Exhibit building No. "D".
16	1,250.00	One-story frame composition roof building, known and occupied as Dog Kennels.
17	3,500.00	One-story frame approved composition roof building and its sheds and additions, occupied and known as stable No. 3, situated 100 feet west of Cattle Barns.
18	400.00	One-story frame composition roof building, occupied and known as Baby Health Exhibit Building.
19	9,000.00	One-story composition roof, stucco building, occupied and known as Comfort Station.
20	15,000.00	Two and one-story log, weatherboarded, shingle roof building, known as Log Cabin.
21	1,500.00	One-story frame composition roof building, known as Barber Shop.
22	300.00	One-story frame, composition roof building, known as Dairy Office, or Night Watchman's Building.
23	250.00	One-story frame composition roof building, known as Tenant Dwelling.
24	250.00	One-story frame composition roof building, known as Hay Barn.
25	750.00	Four Mules.
26	500.00	Wagons and equipment, including plows and mowing machine.
27	500.00	Engines, boilers, tanks, wells, and well equipment.
28	150.00	Office furniture.
29	40,000.00	Poultry Building.
<hr/>		
Total..	\$901,750.00	

In conclusion, please note below appropriations of various states for their State Fairs for 1927:

Ohio	\$220,000.00
Illinois	246,000.00
Indiana	156,000.00



New \$10,000 Hog Barn erected in 1929, 240 ft. long by 50 ft. wide, concrete floors and walks, 108 metal pens. Ky. State Fair

Tennessee		85,000.00
New York—Premiums and maintenance.....		150,000.00
	Premiums	Maintenance
Michigan	\$50,000.00	25,000.00
Kansas	30,000.00	25,000.00

The Legislature at its 1928 session appropriated for the biennium from July 1st, 1928 to July 1st, 1930, an annual appropriation of \$20,000.00 or a total appropriation of \$40,000.00 for the biennium. By permission of the Budget Commission, \$29,359.54 of this appropriation was spent in the first half of the biennium from July 1st, 1928 to July 1st, 1929, leaving a balance to be expended in the last half of the biennium of \$10,640.46. Herewith is presented an itemized statement showing the amount and for what purpose the \$29,359.54 was expended:

Poultry Building	\$14,645.38
Toilets-Sewerage-Buildings	1,449.65
Sheep Barn	8,270.56
Horse Barn	2,353.38
New Fence	1,062.25
Entrance-Gates	352.00
New Roads	631.69
Shrubbery	416.00
Tourist Camp	178.63
	\$29,359.54

**AGRICULTURAL, MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS'
BUILDING**

Sinking Fund

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 12 Acts 1920, the State Board of Agriculture was authorized and empowered to bond its property owned in Jefferson County, Kentucky to an amount not exceeding \$300,000.00 for the purpose of erecting an Agricultural, Merchants and Manufacturers building thereon, and through a trust agreement with the Louisville Trust Company as Trustee this was done. In accordance with that Trust Agreement the State Board of Agriculture was charged with the responsibility of retiring \$10,000 a year of the bonded indebtedness for the first fifteen years and \$15,000.00 a year for the next ten years and to pay interest on outstanding bonds, to keep the building properly insured and repaired and to maintain this property in accordance with this agreement. I wish to submit herewith statement showing the acts of the Board under this Trust Agreement in the amount of bonds issued, amount retired, amount due as of May 1st, 1929, with amounts collected and expended for the years 1921 to May 1st, 1929.

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Amount of bonds issued and sold.....	\$298,000.00	\$298,000.00
Bonds retired to November 1st, 1928.....	80,000.00	
One bond redeemed by Trust Fund	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
Total bonds retired	\$81,000.00	81,000.00
		<hr/>
Balance of bonded indebtedness		\$217,000.00
Receipts May 1st, 1921 to May 1st, 1929 as follows:		
For space, electricity, rentals, interest, etc.	\$181,078.09	
Trust fund account interest	4,179.84	
Auto storage	3,440.00	
From Operating Fd.	28,269.51	
	<hr/>	
	\$216,967.44	
Expenditures May 1st, 1921 to May 1st, 1929 as follows		
For retirement of bonds	80,000.00	
Interest due on coupons	123,150.00	
Payrolls, repairs, refunds, etc.	13,817.44	
	<hr/>	
	\$216,967.44	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE BY YEARS

	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Sunday	2,876	4,394	4,947	6,019	4,561	7,388
Monday	21,167	23,716	28,872	32,764	26,895	30,651
Tuesday	14,566	12,848	12,535	14,522	13,332	12,741
Wednesday	25,279	26,730	25,322	27,417	29,179	26,019
Thursday	27,502	32,843	39,913	47,548	50,248	45,830
Friday	26,730	22,539	23,617	27,598	27,249	25,791
Saturday	24,027	*22,385	21,441	25,001	23,765	21,341
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	142,147	145,455	156,647	180,869	175,279	169,761

*Estimated.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS BY YEARS—PREMIUMS PAID BY DEPARTMENTS AND TOTAL PREMIUMS

Dept.	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
A Horses	\$21,827.50	\$22,415.00	\$21,767.00	\$19,949.00	\$17,778.00	\$17,385.00
B Mules and Jack Stock	1,845.00	1,574.00	1,665.00	1,544.00	1,462.00	1,271.00
C Beef Cattle	5,731.00	5,535.00	5,673.00	6,205.00	6,045.35	6,180.30
D Dairy Cattle	††7,231.00	4,483.00	4,654.00	4,474.00	3,846.25	4,062.00
E Swine	3,533.50	3,265.00	3,281.00	2,963.00	2,345.00	2,356.50
F Sheep	1,821.00	1,721.00	1,762.00	1,788.00	1,464.00	1,510.00
G Poultry	1,778.00	1,760.00	1,631.00	1,402.00	1,447.00	1,540.00
I Vegetables, Melons	681.00	762.00	685.00	717.00	712.00	789.00
J Field Seed and Grain	1,324.00	1,392.00	1,221.00	1,216.00	1,084.00	1,018.00
L Horticulture	1,065.75	900.00	757.50	955.50	932.25	1,008.75
M Plants and Flowers	554.00	571.00	574.00	546.00	499.00	521.00
N Woman's Department	1,738.75	1,705.00	1,630.50	1,643.25	1,485.00	1,493.25
Q Stock Judging	322.00	347.00	215.00	312.00	197.00	199.00
S Speed	9,020.00	15,700.00	15,669.00	11,880.00	10,910.00	13,112.50
T Dairy Products	538.00	544.00	550.00	481.00	262.00	441.00
W Club Work	2,384.60	2,343.53	1,814.60	1,380.00	1,240.50	1,575.75
Special Premiums Refunded		186.99		†246.24	†202.15	**100.00
H Cups and Trophies	*	1,075.70	1,236.55	836.50	759.00	†549.00
Dogs		*	720.00	724.50	1,269.25	1,022.50
	\$61,387.85	\$66,280.72	\$65,506.65	\$59,263.43	\$54,483.25	\$58,208.55

*Discontinued after 1927. †Miscellaneous.

†Tobacco.

**Stock Calling.

††Education.

††Regional Jersey Show.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

of the

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR
AND STATISTICS

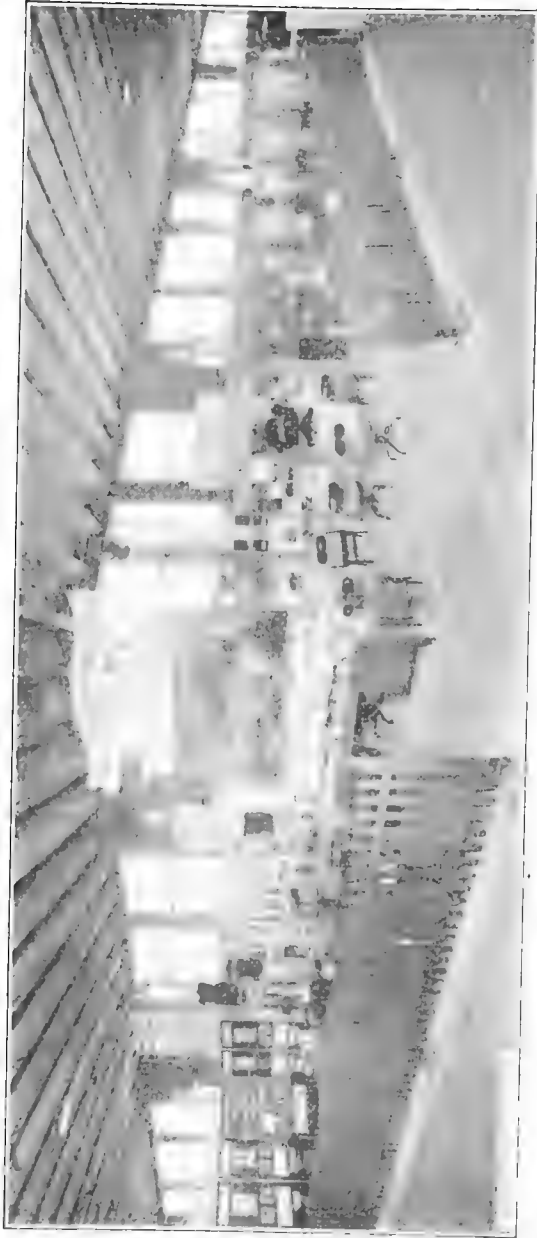
FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

January 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929



Submitted by

EDWARD F. SEILLER
CHIEF LABOR INSPECTOR



State Labor Department Exhibit at Kentucky State Fair.

Letter of Transmittal

July 1, 1929.

Hon. Newton Bright,
Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

Sir:—

In accordance with Section 9 of Chapter 68 of the Acts of 1924, we respectfully transmit herewith a report of the administration of the Department of Labor for the calendar year 1928 and for the fiscal year 1929, ending June 30.

The previous policy of this department has been to compile biennial reports for the calendar year ending December 31. This procedure involved much difficulty in preparing the records of the departmental activities for the General Assembly, since the report had to cover the biennial period which ends on the odd calendar year just before the convening of the General Assembly in January.

When this matter was brought to your attention on March 14, you instructed the department, March 18, to render in the future, a biennial report for the fiscal year ending June 30. The present report, because of this change in method, covers a period of eighteen months. Future reports will include a full two years period.

The department has adhered to the policies and program outlined by you at the outset of your administration and we feel that as the result thereof that efficient work has been performed in the administration and enforcement of the laws under our jurisdiction.

Staff

Two of our former inspectors were transferred and promoted to a more lucrative inspectorship in the Department of Fire Prevention and Rates. Their training and duties performed while with the department makes them valuable employees to the Department of Fire Prevention and Rates.

My tenure of office as Chief Labor Inspector, together with two of our Deputy Inspectors, expired July 15, 1928. The expiration of these terms created vacancies in the entire inspectorial staff.

Pursuant to Section 2, 3 and 4, of Chapter 68 of the Acts of 1924, a competitive written and oral examination was held to fill the positions of Chief and Deputy Labor Inspector. As a result of the examination, Edward F. Seiller was reappointed Chief Labor Inspector. Miss Louie Duncan Brown, a teacher of the public schools of Lexington was appointed Deputy Labor Inspector. Mrs. Hallie B. Williams, operator of a dressmaking establishment of Henderson, was appointed Deputy

Labor Inspector. James M. Hunt, a machinist of Covington, was appointed Deputy Labor Inspector. John Walker Rogers, student and journalist of Louisville, was appointed Deputy Labor Inspector. These appointments were made effective July 15, 1928, and are for a term of four years each.

Inspectors' Training School.

Our new Inspectors, before entering upon their duties, were given two weeks of intensive schooling in some of the work required of them in connection with their duties. I submit the following program of the school:

"My Policies and Program." Commissioner Newton Bright.

"Duties of the Department." Chief Labor Inspector Seiller.

"Hygienic Conditions and Sanitation to be Observed in Factories and Workshops." State Sanitary Engineer, Frank Dugan of the State Board of Health.

"Hygiene Inspection of Work Places and How to Remedy Unsanitary Conditions." Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan, Director, Division of Foods, Drugs, and Hotel Inspection, of the State Board of Health.

"Standards to be Observed in Employment of Women and Children." Mrs. Ruben Post Halleck, President, Kentucky Consumers' League.

"Fatigue, Posture and Seating in Industry." Carl Weber, Specialist in seating.

"Inspection of Work Places. Inspection and Testing of Blower and Suction System on Polishing and Grinding Machinery." C. E. Britton of Cincinnati, formerly Factory and Workshop Inspector of the Illinois Department of Labor. President, International Metal Polishers' Union.

"The Safety Movement and What it Means." Frank Rhodenheber, Manager, Louisville Safety Council.

"Safety in Factories and Work Places, How to Remove Hazards. How to Design Guards." William Boedeker, Senior Safety Engineer, Travelers Insurance Company.

"Courtesy, Reasonableness and Common Sense in Inspection Work and in Dealing with the Public." Chief Inspector Reagin, of the Industrial Board of Indiana.

"The Need, Why, and Utilization of Statistics." John P. Troxell, Professor of Economics, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky.

The training afforded by this instruction better equipped our Inspectors to take up their duties.

Promotion and Publicity.

During the 1928 State Fair, the department maintained an industrial safety and hygiene exhibit in the Merchants and Manufacturers Building. This exhibit proved effective and was well received by the public. The Louisville Safety Council cooperated and assisted us greatly in conducting the exhibit.

Affiliation with Other Organizations.

The department has affiliated itself with the American Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada. The Chief Labor Inspector attended a convention of the Association held in Toronto, Canada, June 7, 8, 9 and 10. Several matters of labor law enforcement was discussed, with much enlightenment to me. The Labor Inspector feels that he gained valuable information for the benefit of the department from the discussions of the other governmental labor officials. It is a wise expenditure of time and money to have a representative of the department at such meetings as the association represents. In fact, the Chief Labor Inspector believes it would be of real value to the State to have our inspectors attend this association's meetings. We have many problems confronting us in the administration and enforcement of labor laws and by discussion and contacts with other governmental labor officials we can learn the best ways and means to get effective and efficient enforcement of laws and to give the better service to labor, industry and the public.

The Chief Labor Inspector is happy to report that after a spirited contest between Milwaukee, Boston, Columbus, Ohio, and Louisville, the delegates selected Louisville as its convention city for 1930 .

I am happy to report that after a spirited contest between Milwaukee, Boston, Columbus, Ohio, and Louisville, the delegates selected Louisville as its convention city for 1930.

Your representative who was the only Kentucky delegate to attend the convention, put forward the claims of Kentucky and invited the convention to Kentucky for 1930.

Louisville being a centrally located city in the United States, we feel that it will offer a fine inducement to several of the State Labor officials to attend the Associations' convention who have not had the privilege of attending before.

We hope to make the 1930 convention the largest and best in the history of the Association.

Assurances have been received from the press, Louisville Convention and Publicity League, civic organizations and hotels to help us arrange and entertain the convention.

The department has also co-operated and assisted the Child Welfare Council of Louisville, in some of its problems.

The department discontinued membership in the National Safety Council and placed its membership instead, with the Louisville Safety Council in order to be of some assistance to our own State safety enterprise.

We are happy to have the privilege in helping to promote and organize the first Ohio Valley Safety Conference Convention, which was held in Louisville, June 11, 1929. This conference was attended by about 150 persons during one day and evening session. The convention of safety experts was sponsored by the Louisville Safety Coun-

cil with the City and State governments, civic and trade organizations and industries throughout the State cooperating. The conference was a success and it was decided to make the meeting an annual affair known as the Ohio Valley Safety Conference which embraces the territory of southern Ohio and Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

On March 19, 20 and 21, 1929, the inspection staff of the department attended the fire prevention school, held by the State Department of Fire Prevention and Rates to learn methods employed in this work and discuss the revised Standards of Safety for fire prevention and removal of fire hazards.

The Ohio Safety Congress held under the auspices of the Industrial Commission of Ohio at Columbus, November 13, 14 and 15, 1928, for the purpose of promoting and discussing accident prevention, was attended by Inspector Hunt and myself. We report we were able by attending this conference, to get a great deal of valuable information, which has been of much help to our department. The members of the Ohio Industrial Commission and its several safety engineers have been very kind and helpful to us in furnishing information and assisting in solving several intricate labor and safety problems.

Departmental Publications.

The first publication released by the department under the new administration was a revised edition of Kentucky Laws and Rules pertaining to Children, Labor, Safety and Industry. This publication known as Bulletin 32 contains digests of labor laws, hygienic laws and rules and other pertinent matter.

We are releasing about July 1, 1929, our Bulletin 34, "Kentucky Resources and Industries."

This publication is a comprehensive survey of the natural and mineral resources, industrial statistics, an extensive industrial directory and a complete description by counties, with account of their respective industries.

Chambers of Commerce throughout the State, the Industrial Foundation of Louisville and the Association Industries Organization of Kentucky assisted in collecting the data.

The book contains articles on Kentucky Forestry, Mineral Resources, the Railroads, Contribution to Kentucky, Commercial and Industrial Development, Chain Store Grocers, Highways, Telephone Industry and Electric Transmission Lines.

Statistical information, includes building data in the six principal cities of Kentucky, and, tables of firms reported by counties and by industries, showing the amount of business done and value of products manufactured, wages paid and the number of employees for the year 1926.

There is also an extensive directory of Kentucky Industries and descriptive information of all Kentucky counties, with data on population, mineral resources, surface and soil, water supply, principal in-

dustries, crops, transportation, highways, education and the largest cities and towns.

A resume of the opportunities for industrial expansion is included in the county description as well as references where further information is obtainable.

There are new maps of highways, railroads and electric transmission lines.

The department expects to release soon, a survey on the problem of the aged workers, their unemployment situation, annuities and relief.

Extra Departmental Duties.

During the past winter and spring several large areas in Kentucky were devastated by floods. It was necessary for public health officials to render quick and timely aid to the people of the devastated areas. These flooded districts which were in several widely separated parts of the State, sorely taxed the small force of the State Board of Health and the local public health officials. These people were working day and night trying to relieve a distressing situation and prevent the outbreak and spreading of sickness and disease which threatened to follow in the wake of the flood. Under the existing emergency conditions, the State Board of Health accepted your offer to use the entire inspection staff of the department to aid health officials. Inspectors Brown and Rogers were sent into Pulaski and Wayne Counties. Inspector Williams and myself went into Cumberland County and for several days under the direction of the local public health officials, we did everything possible to clean up, and relieve the situation in these counties.

During the past year the department has been called to make several talks to groups and organizations interested in the labor laws of the State and to discuss some of the aspects of labor problems.

Inspectors made thirty-eight visits to city and county school superintendents to discuss the common problem of Child Labor violations and enforcement of school attendance laws, checking supply of special forms used in issuing child employment certificates. These visits tended to strengthen the cooperation between these officials and our department in enforcing such regulations.

Appropriations and Expenditures.

The appropriation made the Department of Labor by law is \$15,000.00 per annum. The department has no other income. The expenditures for the department includes the salaries for five inspectors and one clerk, traveling expense, printing and maintenance of offices at 309 and 310 Norton Building, Louisville.

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Appropriation \$15,000.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1928.

Salaries	\$11,100.00
Traveling Expense	669.40
Stationery and Printing	446.56
Telephone and Telegraph	185.58
Office Rent	1,020.00
Office Equipment and Supplies	364.33
Transportation by Auto and Maintenance	605.62
	<hr/>
	\$14,391.49
Balance July 1, 1928	\$608.51

July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

Appropriation	\$15,000.00
Credits	315.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,315.00

Expenditures from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

Salaries	\$10,466.64
Traveling Expenses	1,447.27
Telephone and Telegraph	251.97
Stationery and Printing	398.17
Office Rent	1,240.00
Office Equipment and Supplies	832.08
Transportation by Auto and Maintenance.....	656.55
	<hr/>
	\$15,292.68
Balance July 1, 1929	\$22.51

Labor Laws and Publications Issued:	1928	1929
Child Labor Law Posters	180	56
Child Labor Time Cards	45	13
Child Labor Registers	25	9
Child Labor Pamphlets	130	25
Women Law Posters	278	165
Labor Law Bulletin No. 28	75	39
Revised Labor Law Bulletin No. 32.....		1,227
Industrial Housekeeping Bulletin No. 31.....	488	31
12th Biennial Reports	30	18
13th Biennial Reports	490	50

Mail Received and Sent out from Office:	1928	1929
Received	2,442	1,801
Sent Out	2,175	2,691

Complaints Received of Violations of Labor Law, Investigated and Corrected:	1928	1929
Child Labor Law	8	4
Woman Working Law	8	11

Reports Made to Fire Prevention Officials Account Violation of Standards of Safety of Department of Fire Prevention and Rates.

	1928	1929
No fire extinguishment	16	9
Fire extinguishers defective	8	4
Bad condition fire escapes	4	4
Failure to have fire escapes on buildings required by Safety Standards	12	8
To remove rubbish	3	2
Fire hazards from improper paint spraying.....		2
Boilers dangerously close to workshops and dwellings		3

Reports to Public Health Officials Account Violation of Health Laws and Rules:

	1928	1929
Use of common towel	13	9
Use of common drinking cup	21	20
Unsanitary toilets	17	10
Bad ventilation	3	4
Lack of toilet facilities	9	2
Unsanitary conditions	3	6

Prosecutions for Violation of:

1928 1929
Cases

Child Labor Law.....	{	Fined	1	1
		Reprimanded and filed away with leave to reinstate	1	1
Women's Working Law.....	{	Fined		15
		Reprimanded and filed away with leave to reinstate		15
Sunday Working Law.....	{	Fined		2
		Reprimanded and filed away with leave to reinstate		3

54 BIENNIAL REPORT OF DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

Violations of Child Labor Law were employment of child under 14, working child after 6 P. M., and working child under 16 without employment certificate.

The violations of the Woman's Working Law were working women more than 10 hours per day and more than 60 hours per week, failure to provide toilets and dressing rooms, failure to keep time book and post copy of act.

Department Orders Issued, Complied With, Pending

	1928			1929		
	Issued	Complied With	Pending	Issued	Complied With	Pending
Violation Child Labor Law	2	2		3	3	
Stop Sunday Work				1	1	
Install Toilet for Women Employees	15	10	5	31	28	3
Clean up and Repair Toilet	8	7	1	6	6	
Install Seats for Women Employees	1		1	1	1	
Reduce Women Employees Working Hours to Within Law Limit	3	3		8	8	
Clean up First Aid Equipment	1	1				
Install First Aid Equipment				1	1	
Guard Machinery	2	2				

Violators of labor laws have been advised of their infractions and in the majority of instances the employer has seen the wisdom and justice of the law and without order or prosecution, complied with verbal recommendations and made corrections during time inspector was on premises. Orders were issued and prosecutions instituted only in such cases where employers refused to obey or were indifferent to the law.

Enforcement of Suction-Blower Systems on Polishing and Grinding Machinery.

Chapter 124, of the Acts of 1928 require the use of a suction-blower exhaust system upon polishing and grinding machinery to safeguard the health of workers employed to operate grinding and polishing machinery. Enforcement of the act began in July, 1929.

The first step in the enforcement program was a complete survey in Jefferson County of all the factories and workshops having such equipment that came under the provisions of the law. This includes check-up inspections after a six month interval.

Investigation by the departmental Inspectors showed that the law was widely disregarded for several reasons: Lack of adequate inspec-

tion service and apparatus to test the efficiency of dust collecting devices already installed; ignorance of the law and of the necessity that prompted its enactment—that is, the hazard of the workers who operated such machines without the protective device.

No trouble arose in the enforcement of the law. Employers were quick to see the advantages of dust collection systems on their grinding and polishing machinery and several employers who have installed systems at the behest of the Labor Department have reported that the increased efficiency of production in their plants will soon pay for the cost of installing the new equipment. Others have expressed themselves pleased at the humanitarian aspect of the installation: the protection of the worker from the hazard of inhalation of the dust particles.

All the firms inspected willingly complied with the provisions of the law, whether it was an order for the installation of a suction system on the grinding or polishing machines, or an order to make the already installed machinery come up to the standard requirements of the law. In no case was it necessary to impose a penalty or resort to courts for law redress.

Employers have been uniformly courteous and cooperative with the department in the administration of this new law.

There follows a tabulated report of the activities of the Labor Department under the Blower Law.

Number systems inspected	34
Number systems reinspected	94
Orders issued to install new system complied with.....	11
Orders issued to install new system pending	3
Systems found in good condition and up to State Standard.....	7
Orders issued to bring old systems in use up to State Standard complied with	13

Types of Plants Where Blower System Inspections Were Made.

- Abrasive wheel manufacturing
- Agricultural implement manufacturing
- Auto and furniture brass hardware manufacturing
- Brass and bronze shops and foundries
- Cutlery manufacturing
- Golf club manufacturing
- Laundry machinery manufacturing
- Lathe and drill press machinery manufacturing
- Lock, key and safe manufacturing
- Machine shops
- Ornamental iron works
- Plumbing supplies
- Railway shops
- Scale manufacturing

Shoe manufacturing
 Steel rolling mills
 Stove foundries and fitting establishments
 Tombstone and granite working establishments
 Wagon, trailers and other vehicle manufacturing
 Watch case manufacturing
 X-ray machine manufacturing

Number of Inspections Made of Work Places by Counties.

County	1928	1929	County	1928	1929
Bourbon	15	5	Jefferson	224	275
Boyd	8	12	Jessamine	7	
Boyle	42	2	Kenton	144	75
Campbell	48	69	Lee	1	
Carlisle	2		McCracken	28	
Christian	1		McCreary	5	
Clark	7		Madison	23	
Daviess	34		Mercer	18	
Estill	9		Montgomery	14	
Fayette	20	57	Nelson	5	9
Franklin	24		Nicholas	5	
Fulton	1		Pulaski	26	22
Garrard	4		Scott	12	6
Graves	3		Warren	1	
Harrison	10		Wayne	7	
Henderson	2		Webster	12	
Hickman	2		Woodford	3	
Hopkins	7	13			
Number of Establishments Inspected.....				1,308	
Number of Establishments Re-Inspected				436	

Table of Age, Grade Last Attended, Kind of Evidence of Age Accepted, Industry or Occupation Entered, as Shown by Employment Certificates Issued to Children by School Superintendents and Reported to the Department of Labor During the Year 1928. Including Over Age Certificates—Continued.

City and County in Which Certificates Issued	Age of Children				School Grade Last Completed			Evidence of Age Accepted				Industry or Occupation Entered						New Full Time Employment Certificates Issued	Vacation and Part Time Permits Issued	Full Time Certificates Reissued	Over 16 Years of Age Certificates Issued					
	Boys		Girls		5	6	7	8	High Sch'l	Birth Certificate	Baptismal Certificate	School Record	Parents' Affidavit	Insurance Policy 5 Yrs.	Mfg. and Mechanical	Mercantile	Messenger, Errand and Delivery					Office	Domestic	Farm and Other Work		
	14 Years	15 Years	14 Years	15 Years																						
Newport-Campbell County	16	17	11	12	7	23	13	12	1		56				18	6	10	2	9	10	56			2	1	
Owensboro	8	15	2	1	2		11	10	8	2	24				8	2	6		1	9	26					
Daviess County																										
Greenup-Greenup County	16	26	3	11	10	12	19	10	5		51	4			26	4	14	1	1	10	56		75		61	
Paducah-McCracken County	1		2		1	1	1	1			3				2	1					3					
Princeton-Caldwell County											1															
Somerset-Pulaski County											1															
Winchester-Clark County											1				1											
Total	137	299	65	144	97	150	156	156	87	251	41	195	41	60	201	67	194	25	37	120	644	220	139	149		

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Times and conditions change: population and industry increase; the ways of life, the instrumentalities of our daily existence continually afford fresh experiences. Law, though based on unchanging fundamental principles must be amended and expanded to include within its scope the ever widening complexities of the changing world. Law based on cumulative experience of others should be provided to meet present conditions as well as it should be designed to meet conditions that will arise in the future.

For these reasons, the following legislative recommendations, based on close observation and experience, purely for the benefit of the Commonwealth, are made.

Department Reorganization Necessary:

Since the establishment of the Labor Department the State of Kentucky has become an industrial center of some importance with industrial enterprises concentrated in and around Louisville and Jefferson County as well as being scattered throughout the State.

These changing conditions in the industrial life of the State have not brought with them a corresponding growth and expansion in the scope and personnel of the Labor Department. The services of two inspectors are constantly needed in Louisville and Jefferson County where the industrial activity of the State is centered. Besides to the factory and workshop inspection, these inspectors are charged with the enforcement of the Woman's Law and the Child Labor Law in addition to the clerical work and statistical data that is compiled and disseminated by this department.

Field work is necessarily restricted because of limited personnel and funds for traveling.

The Labor Department is handicapped in the proper and efficient enforcement of factory and workshop inspection by the lack of legislation on this subject; the law concerning the employment of women is also inadequate for the protection of women in industries. No codes for the enforcement of safety regulation to protect workers are provided. Inspectors are limited to recommendations which are without force and can be rejected at the discretion of the employers.

Since the Kentucky Legislature has enacted labor laws for the protection of the citizens of this state, provisions should be made to increase the scope of the Labor Department which is charged with the enforcement of these laws.

Lack of adequate clerical force hampers the department in fulfilling one of its most vital functions—the preparation and distribution of statistical information. When such work is done for the public it is done at the expense of other duties of the department. Necessarily some of the inspectors are temporarily removed from their regular duties to perform this work.

With the inspectors in the Louisville office drafted for clerical work and statistical tabulation and compilation their inspectorial effectiveness is naturally diminished. Even with the inspectors' part time assistance the department finds it difficult and often impossible to answer all the demands made upon it for tabulated information. With a proper staff of workers trained to supply such information the public would be afforded a valuable service.

The Labor Department is limited by statute to two female and two male inspectors, one clerk and an executive officer who is the Chief Labor Inspector.

The Chief Labor Inspector and the Deputy Labor Inspectors are selected by means of a competitive written and oral examination and must meet with qualifications set up by law. This is the only state department in which candidates for positions are selected by means of the civil service method of competitive examinations.

The present staff was appointed from among a group of applicants who passed the highest test at the examination held in June, 1928, at Frankfort.

The examining board consists of Dean F. Paul Anderson, of the College on Engineering, University of Kentucky; Frank Dugan, State Sanitary Engineer, State Board of Health, and Newton Bright, Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics.

The salaries paid Deputy Labor Inspectors is set by law at \$1,600 per annum which comes to \$133.00 a month. Such compensation in view of the high qualifications demanded and the services performed is wholly inadequate.

The entire personnel of the department devotes full time to the duties of the department.

The work of the department requires constant alertness and study of changing labor and industrial conditions, laws, court decisions and procedure as well as close observation and competent inspection of factories and workshops.

The department inspectors are required to meet and discuss all of the foregoing and other intricate problems with factory managers, employers and heads of large corporations. They are also required to make public talks when occasion demands.

Section 6, Chapter 68 of the Acts of 1924 sets out the duties of the department in the following language.

"The Department of Labor shall through its Inspectors visit places of employment for the purpose of investigation of the condition of employment affecting the life, health, safety of employes, the administration and enforcement of all laws of the State regulating the employment of labor, and the collection of statistics pertaining thereto."

It can be plainly seen from the above mentioned duties set out by the present law, that the law is entirely too ambiguous and vague, that

it does not go into complete or sufficient detail as to the full duties and purposes of the department.

The duties of the department should be expanded so as to include the collection, compilation and publication of statistics and other information connected with labor and industry, including hours of labor, earnings, conditions of labor, and the means of promoting the social and material well being of the working men, women and children of the Commonwealth.

The department should also collect and diffuse information pertaining to the prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases and to cause the same to be prevented by all means within its power and authority.

The department should administer and enforce the acts of General Assembly relating to the employment of labor and the regulation of labor's working conditions, except, such laws as come under the enforcing authority of the State Board of Health, the Department of Mines and the Workmen's Compensation Board.

It is recommended that the personnel of the department be re-organized to provide for a Director of the Department of Labor, a Statistician, six inspectors, and such clerical help as required to carry out the duties of the office of the department.

The Need for a Public Employment Service:

There is obvious need for a free public employment service for the purpose of ascertaining the extent and causes of the unemployment of wage-earners, a grievous problem of modern industry, and to make known the opportunities for self employment.

This agency should be made a part of the Labor Department and should be charged with the duty of receiving applications from persons seeking employment and applications from employers seeking employees, to make known remedies for unemployment and to avoid the unemployment of wage earners. There should also be made provisions for securing employment for those who are physically or mentally handicapped, all of these services to be rendered without fee or perquisit.

Such an act should give the Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, the authority to co-operate and enter in agreements with the United States Employment Service and any civic, commercial, trade, school or labor organization in the Commonwealth for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of such an act.

Need for the Regulation of Private Commercial Employment Agencies:

At the present time there is no regulation or supervision of private commercial employment agencies in Kentucky.

Under the present system applicants for positions are charged a registration fee before the commercial agencies will consider the case of the applicant. And in cases where work is secured through the efforts of the agency, he is charged from ten to fifty per cent of his first month's wages for this service.

Some of the employment agencies have been the source of many complaints to this department by workers seeking employment, workers who have been duped into paying a registration fee by false promises of non-existent jobs.

Some regulatory statute to include state supervision of the activities of commercial employment agencies and penalties for the violation thereof should be provided.

Employment agencies should be licensed by the department and should be forbidden to circulate any false information or to make false statements or representations to any person seeking employment or to any employer seeking employees.

Provisions should also be made for the return of registration fees charged applicant when private commercial agencies fail to find work for the applicant after a specified period.

Amendment Necessary to Law Regulating Labor Hours of Employment on Public Works:

On December 8, the office of State Attorney General Cammack rendered an opinion that Chapter 123 of the Acts, 1910, General Assembly, pertaining to the regulation that eight hours work constitutes a days work for laborers and mechanics employed on all public works in this Commonwealth as being unenforceable because the act does not set out in its title a penalty for the violation of the provisions of the act.

The opinion in full follows:

"You have requested an opinion of this department concerning Chapter 123 of the Acts of 1910 General Assembly, which in brief regulates the hours of labor of mechanics employed on any of the public works in this State. You further ask to whom should application be made for enforcement of this Act.

"Section 1 of said Act is as follows:

"That service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, or by any contractor or sub-contractor, upon any of the public works of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or any such contractor or sub-contractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency."

"Section 2 provides the penalty for violation thereof.

"The title to said Act is as follows:

"An Act providing that eight hours shall constitute a day for laborers and mechanics employed on all public works in this Commonwealth."

"Section 51 of the Constitution of Kentucky provides as follows:

"No law enacted by the General Assembly shall relate to more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title, and no law shall be revised, amended or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended, extended or conferred shall be reenacted and published at length."

"You will notice that the title of said Act does not in any way include a statement to the effect that a penalty for the violation of said act is provided in said act. For that reason we are of the opinion that Section 2 of said act, which provides the penalty, is of no force and effect. That being true, it would be of no avail for you to make application for the enforcement thereof."

It is hereby recommended that this act be amended to correct the title by including the penalty statement. It is further recommended that this act be amended by providing for a section prescribing it to

be the duty of the Department of Labor to enforce the provisions of the act and to include in the title the necessary statement to support said section.

The department makes this recommendation in view of the fact that this act is of a regulatory nature concerning labor and should come within the province and duty of the Labor Department.

Unless some enforcement for the provision of the act is made, it will become, as it has in the past, practically an unenforced law of our Commonwealth.

The Need for a State Industrial Hygiene and Safety Service:

The creation of a State Industrial Hygiene and Safety Service is necessary to protect workers against all conditions in industry that are hazardous to the life and safety of the worker or threaten to undermine his health.

Since the power of the employee to choose the conditions of his employment is limited it becomes necessary for the State to correct those conditions which undermine his health or endanger his life.

During a six year year period, records show that 13,743 employers operating under the provisions of the Workmen's (accident) Compensation Act reported 985 fatal accidents and 153,828 non fatal accidents. Many of these accidents were preventable. This group of employers paid out in accident compensation insurance premiums during this period the sum of \$15,688,178.

Compensation may in a measure soften the result of injury but the most important field in which the State can engage is in the promotion and development of good industrial hygienic conditions and the prevention of accidents.

Socially, the prevention of industrial accidents means the safeguarding of the health and lives of the members of the community for the common good. It is profitable to industry, the workers, and society as a whole.

In order to carry out such a program the State should first of all, as a stable base from which to operate, declare by law that all places of employment shall be made safe and require that employers shall not allow or permit dangerous practices to be used in the conduct of their business.

Upon this declaration of principle, the state acting as an administering body, should operate as much as possible in an advisory capacity instead of as a police officer.

To carry out this principle and policy four fundamental conditions are necessary: First, adequate law; second, inspection and engineering service; third, education, and fourth, penalties.

Suitable laws are necessary, for it has been found in practice that unsafe conditions cannot be corrected when only appeal to voluntary reform can be made. To that end the State should adopt as needed, safety codes, rules, or regulations which would set up minimum standards for all and so raise the level of competition that the good employer will not be subjected to the cut throat competition of the unscrupulous.

For these reasons a law, to promote safe working conditions in all places of employment, to prevent the loss of life and personal injuries by the adoption of adequate safety rules, to require the inspection of elevators, steam boilers and pressure vessels, to require inspection of and render engineering service to place of employment, to assist in

the minimizing of fire hazards and to promote healthful working conditions, is hereby proposed.

WOMAN'S WORKING LAW CHANGES NECESSARY

Chapter 135b, Acts of 1912, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes 4866b-1 to 4866b-8, is the law commonly known as the "Woman's Working Law to Safeguard Their Health," a law for the protection of women employed in industry. This law, we have found from our experience of inspection and enforcement thereof, is conflicting, wordy and cumbersome and should be amended; some of the provisions should be liberalized. Difficulties in interpretation and enforcement because of the vagueness of the law have arisen and we therefore submit for approval some proposed changes that will eliminate these deficiencies in the law as appear in its present status.

The first change proposed pertains to the regulation of the hours of employment of women. The sections now reads:

"No female under twenty-one years of age shall be employed or suffered or permitted to work at any gainful occupation except domestic service and nursing, more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than ten hours in any one day." Section 4866b-1.

"No female of whatever age shall be employed or suffered or permitted to work in any laundry, bakery, factory, workshop, store or mercantile establishment, manufacturing or mechanical establishment, or hotel, restaurant, telephone exchange or telegraph office more than sixty hours in any one week nor more than ten hours in any one day." Section 4866b-2.

These two sections are somewhat conflicting. We recommend that Section 2 be repealed and that Section 1 be amended by striking out the following words: "under twenty-one years of age."

The second change proposed pertains to provisions for seats, Section 3. This section now reads:

"Every person, firm or corporation that employes females shall provide seats for their use in the room where they work and shall maintain and keep them there, and shall permit the use of such by them when not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. In stores and mercantile establishments at least one seat shall be provided for every three females employed. If the duties of the female employees, for the use of whom the seats are furnished, are to be principally performed in front of a counter, table, desk or fixture, such seats shall be placed in front thereof. If such duties are to be principally performed behind such counter, table desk or fixture, such seats shall be placed behind same. The provision of seats that fold when not in use shall not be deemed a compliance with this section." Section 4866b-3.

We recommend repeal of a portion of the above section because of its redundancy which makes the section cumbersome and conflicting within itself.

This section should be amended to be more brief; to provide that seats for the use of female employees shall be installed and maintained for their use and that the seats shall be conveniently accessible to the workers for whose use they are intended.

The third change proposed is in Section 4. The diverse interpretation of such unqualified words as "suitable and proper" make this section difficult to efficiently enforce.

"Every person, firm or corporation employing females shall provide suitable and proper washrooms and water closets, or privy closets where sewer connection is impossible, and shall keep such closets at all times clean and properly screened and ventilated and free from obscene writing or marking. If male persons also be employed in the same establishment such employer shall provide closets for the men in a room entirely separate from that to the room containing the women's closets. A dressing room shall be provided by the employer for the women when the nature of their work is such as to require any change in clothing." Section 4866b-4.

The department recommends amendment by re-drafting of the section to eliminate this vagueness. The changes proposed will, we believe, clarify the intent of the section and will make for a more efficient enforcement of the law.

Our recommended changes are to establish a reasonable ratio of toilets to the number of workers in places of employment, sanitary construction which includes adequate ventilation; screened entrances and other qualifications that would be definite and concrete.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD F. SEILLER,
Chief Labor Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND WORKING HOURS

We submit tables of inspections made by industry, showing the hours worked daily, Saturday and weekly by women and men wage earners.

The working hours of wage earners have been recognized as of such social importance that practically all states have somewhat more or less prescribed working hour standards. Kentucky has a 10-hour per day, not over 60-hour per week standard for employed women.

The lunch period allowed is found to be fixed in well regulated establishments and it is usually found to be 30 minutes.

Iron, Steel and Their Products Group	144	22,003	20,836	1,181	56	6,820	5	170	8	452	2	39
Agricultural Implements	3	614	609	5	1	50						
Auto Parts	2	1,024	999	25	1	999						
Advertising Signs	4	239	185	54	1	91			2	78	2	39
Brass Combs	2	25	17		1	7						
Boilers, Tanks and Sheet Metal Products	11	2,670	2,652	18	2	19	2	18				
Cutlery	1	36	28	8	2	227	1	110				
Electrical Specialties	8	713	497	216	2	151						
Foundries	22	4,182	4,182		12	151						
Hardware	5	33	33									
Jewelry	1	537	414	123					5	179		
Machine Shops	45	1,289	1,289	19	14	254			1	195		
Ornamental Iron	7	714	695	19	1	10						
Plumbers' Supplies	1	3,061	2,856	405								
Railroad Repair Shops	15	4,723	4,723		14	4,710						
Refrigerators	2	139	139	50	1	81	1	22				
Scales and Meat Grinders	1	135	115	20	1	115	1	20				
Screen and Wire Works	2	255	237	18	1	45						
Stoves	5	550	550		1	3						
Tinfoil	1	963	751	212								
Building Supplies	6	101	101		3	58						
Lumber and Allied Products Group	61	2,879	2,586	293	8	156	6	57	1	40	1	30
Artificial Limbs	1	13	5	8	1	5						
Buggies, Wagons and Auto Bodies	3	356	341	15	1	36	1	8				
Builders' Supplies	5	65	65									
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	3	87	58	29	1	3	1	2				
Boxes	1	65	22	43								
Caskets	1	45	15	30								
Cooperage	2	140	140									
Furniture	13	1,019	929	90			1	20	1	40	1	30
Frame Doors	1	156	49	7	1	49	1	7				
Musical Instruments	1	125	104	21	2	12						
Mill Works	16	577	577		2	51	2	20				
Miscellaneous	14	331	281	50	2	51						
Leather Goods Group	10	2,448	1,618	830	1	189	2	196	2	37	2	20
Belting	1	22	13	9			1	9				
Boots and Shoes	3	2,131	1,355	776	1	189	1	187				
Gloves	1	35	10	25								
Tanning and Dressing	2	202	203									
Trunks and Baggage	2	571	371	20					2	37	2	20

SCHEDULED DAILY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE SCHEDULED DAILY HOURS WERE—Continued.

	Total Numbers				8 and Under				Over 8 Under 9			
	Estab.	Employees			Estab.	Men	Estab.	Women	Estab.	Men	Estab.	Women
		Men	Women	Total								
Paper Goods and Printing Group	35	1,293	805	488	19	502	4	177	1	9		
Boxes and Bags	10	526	283	243	3	258	2	81				
Engraving and printing	24	749	520	229	16	244	2	96	1	9		
Posters	1	18	2	16								
Chemicals and Allied Products Group	18	492	429	63	1	14			2	9		
Paints	8	242	205	44								
Perfume	5	53	34	19	1	14			2	9		
Refineries, Oil	5	190	190									
Stone, Clay and Glass Products Group	18	747	747		3	26			1	9		
Brick and Tile	6	432	432									
Clay and Sand	2	40	40									
Concrete Products	2	17	17									
Glass	4	113	113		1	14						
Granite, Marble and Cut Stone	4	145	145		2	12			1	9		
Rubber Goods Group	1	9	9	9								
Rubber Stamps	1	9	9	9								
Public Utilities	12	350	350		9	311						
Telephone Service, Water, Gas and Electricity	12	350	350		9	311						
General Miscellaneous	35	549	549		18	355						
Warehouses	20	224	224		10	131						
Construction	15	325	325		8	224						

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SCHEDULED DAILY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE SCHEDULED DAILY HOURS WERE—Continued.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Nine				Over 9 Under 10				Ten			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Estab.		Estab.		Estab.		Estab.		Estab.		Estab.	
Number Manufacturing Establishments	174	17,764	64	4,350	57	1,894	23	1,695	104	4,510	36	1,928
Food and Kindred Products Group	44	843	22	484	17	471	12	258	45	544	15	640
Bakery Products	12	237	9	118	10	33	2	28	16	25	4	80
Beverages	1	47							2	13		
Canning and Preserving	1	2	1	8	2	114	2	152	10	244	10	557
Coffee Roasting	5	205	4	288	4	12	3	20	3	3		
Confectioneries	6	74	2	31			3	12	5	126	1	3
Dairy Products	3	19					1	16	5	67		
Flour and Grain Milling	11	197	3	4					3	58		
Ice Cream	1	17			1	312	1	30	1	8		
Ice and Cold Storage	4	45	3	55								
Slaughtering and Meat Packing												
Tobacco Group	14	1,703	10	2,141	7	228	5	572	7	837	9	701
Cigars	1	6	1	200	3	22	2	469	1	5	2	178
Cigarettes	1	130	2	226								
Chewing and Smoking	3	988	3	1,299	2	67	2	51	1	7	1	13
Rehanding and Curing	9	579	4	416	2	139	1	52	5	825	6	511
Textiles and Their Products Group	6	109	2	67	7	421	7	777	3	28	1	35
Awings and Tents												
Bedding	1	3							1	12		
Clothing	1	10			1	48	1	431				
Cotton Goods	2	54	1	40	2	115	3	104				
Cordage and Twine												
Furriers												
Knit Goods					1	20	1	142	1	8	1	35
Woolen Goods	2	42	1	27	3	238	2	100	1	8		

SCHEDULED DAILY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE SCHEDULED DAILY HOURS WERE—Continued.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Nine				Over 9 Under 10				Ten			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Estab.		Estab.		Estab.		Estab.		Estab.		Estab.	
Iron, Steel and Their Products Group	56	11,867	10	688	7	294	1	25	16	1,389	3	259
Agricultural Implements	2	559	1	5								
Auto Parts												
Advertising Signs	1	10	1	15	1	16	1	25				
Brass Combs	7	2,552	1	8	2	31						
Boilers, Tanks and Sheet Metal Products	1	28	1	8								
Cutlery	5	255	3	106					1	16		
Electrical Specialties	10	4,031	3	106								
Foundries	2	17							3	16		
Hardware	1	414	1	123	3	58			5	125		
Jewelry	18	673			1	137			3	342	1	19
Machine Shops	1	9	1	405					1	13		
Ornamental Iron	1	2,656	1	18					1	8		
Plumbers' Supplies	1	192	1	18								
Railroad Repair Shops	3	428							1	119		
Refrigerators	3	43							1	751	1	212
Scales and Meat Grinders												
Stoves and Wire Works	1	192	1	18								
Stoves	3	428										
Thinfil												
Building Supplies	3	43										
Lumber and Allied Products Group	20	607	5	95	10	292	2	9	21	1,512	5	111
Artificial Limbs												
Buggies, Wagons and Auto Bodies			1	24	5	65			1	311	1	15
Builders' Supplies												
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	1	20	1	2					1	35	1	25
Boxes									1	22		
Caskets			1	15	1	30						
Cooperage					2	140						

SCHEDULED SATURDAY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE SCHEDULED SATURDAY WORK HOURS WERE

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Total Numbers			4 and Under			Over 4 Under 5			Five							
	Estab.	Employees		Estab.	Men	Estab.	Men	Estab.	Men	Estab.	Men	Estab.	Women				
		Total	Men											Women			
Number Manufacturing Establishments	523	45,413	34,895	10,518		86	3,152	38	1,757	6	63	11	498	215	15,075	70	4,599
Feed and Kindred Products Group	*146	4,398	2,707	1,691		4	75	11	71	1	24	4	65	24	927	14	216
Bakery Products	52	716	396	320													
Beverages	7	114	101	13					9						72	3	104
Canning and Preserving	13	1,116	394	722				4	32					1	47	1	4
Coffee Roasting	1		2	8				1	8					1	29		
Confectioneries	19	584	240	344		2	62										
Dairy Products	17	370	310	60		1	4		4		1	24	1	4	148	2	23
Flour and Grain Milling	9	432	345	87		1	9							2	25	4	23
Ice Cream	11	241	197	44		1	9		14			3	10	9	154		
Ice and Cold Storage	6	103	99	4					4								
Slaughtering and Meat Packing	11	712	623	89										5	452	4	62
Tobacco Group	†33	7,305	3,368	3,937		2	543	2	540					20	1,533	18	2,296
Cigars	7	972	86	896													
Cigarettes	3	1,377	677	700		1	91		35					5	68	4	567
Chewing and Smoking	6	2,424	1,062	1,362		1	452	1	505					5	130	2	226
Retraining and Curing	17	2,522	1,543	979										9	610	5	857
Textile and Their Products Group	40†	2,800	901	1,893		8	267	9	595	3	8	5	315	15	509	5	372
Awings and Tents	1	18	12	6													
Bedding	3	3	3						6					1	12		
Clothing	20	1,768	348	1,420		7	256	7	586	3	8	5	315	11	9	8	
Cotton Goods	2	94	54	40										2	54	1	40

Cordage and Twine	3	267	163	104	1	1	1	1	1	115	2	1	28
Furriers	5	30	11	19	1	1	3			28	2	1	177
Knit Goods	2	205	28	177						288	6	2	127
Woolen Goods	6	415	288	137									
Iron, Steel and Their Products Group	\$144	22,003	20,826	1,181	41	1,526	6	205		8,196	66	14	764
Agricultural Implements	3	614	609	5	1	50				559	2	1	5
Auto Parts	2	1,024	999	25	3	169	3	54		16	1	1	25
Advertising Signs	4	239	185	54	1	7	1	8		10	1	1	
Brass Combs	2	25	17	8	1	1				1,108	8	2	18
Boilers, Tanks & Sheet Metal Prod'ts	11	2,670	2,652	18	2	19				28	1	1	8
Cutlery	1	36	28	8						155	5	4	216
Electrical Specialties	8	713	497	216	8	63				245	9		
Electronics	23	4,182	4,182							9	1		
Hardware	5	32	32										
Jewelry	1	537	414	123	1	414	1	123					
Machine Shops	1	289	1,289	20	492					794	21		19
Ornamental Iron	7	714	695	19	1	139				556	6	1	405
Plumbers' Supplies	1	3,061	2,656	405						2,656	1	1	
Railroad Repair Shops	15	4,723	4,723										
Refrigerators	2	139	89	50						89	2	2	50
Scales and Meat Grinders	1	135	115	20	1	115	1	20			2	1	18
Screen and Wire Works	2	255	237	18						237	2		
Stores	5	550	550							547	4		
Tinfoil	1	963	751	212									
Building Supplies	6	101	101		3	58				28	2		
Lumber and Allied Products Group	61	2,879	2,586	293	10	99	4	30	1	1,754	35	14	208
Artificial Limbs	1	13	5	8	1	5	1	8					
Buggies, Wagon and Auto Bodies.....	3	356	341	15						311	1	2	10
Builders' Supplies	5	65	65							16	2		
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	3	87	58	29	1	3	1	2		22	2	2	27
Buckets	1	65	22	43						55	1	1	43
Caskets	1	45	15	30						15	1	1	30
Cooperage	2	140	140							140	2		
Furniture	13	1,019	929	90	4	28				509	6	5	40
Frame Doors	1	56	49	7						49	1	1	7
Musical Instruments	1	104	104	21	2	12		20		104	1	1	21
Mill Work	16	577	577		2	51	2	20	1	347	9	1	30
Miscellaneous	14	281	281	50	2	51	2	20	1	196	9	1	
Leather Goods Group	10	2,648	1,618	830	6	274	5	241		528	3	1	350
Beating	1	22	13	9	1	13	1	9					
Boots and Shoes	3	2,131	1,355	776	1	189	1	187		350	1	1	350
Gloves	1	36	10	25	1	10	1	25					

	12	350	350																
Public Utilities																			
Telephone Service, Water, Gas and Electricity	12	350	350																
General Miscellaneous	35	549	549															18	355
Warehouses	20	224	224															10	131
Construction	15	325	325															8	224

*26 of these establishments employing 256 men and 2 establishments employing 187 women work on 5-day schedule.
 †1 of these establishments employing 34 men work on 5-day schedule.
 ‡8 of these establishments employing 1,146 men work 5-day schedule.
 ***3 of these establishments employing 34 men work on 5-day schedule.

SCHEDULED WEEKLY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE WEEKLY HOURS WERE—Continued.

	Fifty						Fifty-two						Fifty-four						Fifty-six						Sixty					
	Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men			Women		
	Estab.			Estab.			Estab.			Estab.			Estab.			Estab.			Estab.			Estab.			Estab.					
Number Manufacturing Estab.	123	10,931	53	8,849	39	2,686	18	899	612	998	12	297	29	1,927	23	646	62	2,933	27	1,970										
Food & Kindred Prod. Group	18	423	13	450	9	466	5	35	16	253	5	31	9	64	14	233	40	567	19	622										
Bakery Products	4	110	5	136			2	5	11	185	4	6	1	3	3	80	7	31	6	20										
Beverages	2	47																10												
Canning and Preserving																		244												
Coffee Roasting	1	200	4	278					1	4			4	11	7	36	6	15	3	14										
Confectioneries	5	24	2	18					2	13			2	26			4	7	131											
Dairy Products	1	1							1	34							4	48	1	3										
Flour and Grain Milling	2	17	2	18	8	154			2	17							3	58												
Ice Cream									1								2	30												
Ice and Cold Storage					1	312	3	30	1	17	1	25	2	24	1	1	2	30												
Slaughtering & Meat Pack'g	3	23																												
Tobacco Group	9	1,481	14	2,125	4	152	4	278	7	233	2	144	2	210	3	194	6	692	4	612										
Cigars	1	8	1	200	1	8	1	175	1	5	1	128					1	12	1	294										
Cigarettes	1	105	2	226														25												
Chewing and Smoking	3	998	3	1,289	2	67	2	51	1	7			2	210	3	194	4	655	3	318										
Rehanding and Curing	4	380	8	1,400	1	77	1	52	5	221	1	16	2	210	3	194	4	655	3	318										
Textiles & Their Prod. Group	6	109	3	58	7	340	2	162	10	164			3	22	3	174	2	92	3	486										
Awings and Tents																														
Bedding	1	3																												
Clothing	1	10	2	18	2	19	1	20	10	164																				
Cotton Goods	2	54	1	40	1	63																								
Cordage and Twine																														
Furriers																														
Knit Goods																														
Woolen Goods	2	42			3	238	1	142					1	8	1	35	1	52	1	86										

SCHEDULED SATURDAY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE SCHEDULED SATURDAY WORK HOURS WERE—Continued.

TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS	Total Numbers			Four			Over 4 Under 5			Five			Over 5 Under 6			
	Estab.	Employees		Estab.	Men	Women	Estab.	Men	Women	Estab.	Men	Women	Estab.	Men	Women	
		Total	Men													Women
Miscellaneous Establishments	315	7,298	3,798	3,499	10	87	1	15	36	472	22	579	2	17	1	7
Beauty Parlors	10	74		74												
Dry Cleaning	17	182	127	55												
Hotels	41	1,735	1,067	668	7	27										
Hospitals	3	279	56	223						4	39					
Laundries	64	1,562	816	1,646	3	60				20	248	20	572	1	6	
Restaurants	99	1,234	664	570												
Theatres	10	113	86	27												
Telep. & Telef. Exchanges	13	419	183	236												
Auto Sales and Garages	57	679	679													
Bowling Alleys	11	120	120											1	11	

SCHEDULED WEEKLY WORKING HOURS BY INDUSTRY, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, AND NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN EMPLOYEES WHOSE SCHEDULED WEEKLY HOURS WERE

TRADE ESTABLISHMENTS	Total Numbers			44 and Under		Forty-five		Forty-eight		48 to 50		Fifty-two						
	Estab.	Employees		Estab.	Women	Estab.	Women	Estab.	Women	Estab.	Men	Estab.	Women					
		Total	Men											Total	Men	Total	Men	Total
Trade Establishments (Retail)	296	5,060	1,770	3,290	14	64	6	102	11	99	35	682	40	310	63	842	35	264
Clothing Stores—Men	13	167	99	68	1	1	2	51	1	10	2	9	1	25	2	3	1	4
Clothing Stores—Women	39	801	197	604	1	1	2	33	1	78	8	262	7	48	14	98	8	54
Department Stores	95	2,132	636	1,497	3	32	3	129	3	10	11	290	20	157	24	435	13	91
Drug Stores	41	530	291	239	4	15	4	41	2	11	3	12	3	25	2	22	3	14
Florist Stores	7	60	36	24	2	8	2	8	2	2	2	4	4	12	4	23	3	7
Furniture Stores	8	98	30	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	2	4	3	7	1	1
Gas and Electric Stores	3	25	21	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	8	1	1	1	1
Jewelry Stores	3	15	10	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	8	1	1	1	1
Millinery Stores	4	35	1	34	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	2	19	3	11	3	8
Shoe Stores	9	72	41	31	1	4	1	8	1	1	3	85	2	19	3	11	6	8
5c-10c-25c-\$1.00 Stores	36	921	155	766	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	85	2	19	13	259	6	82
Grocery Stores	42	203	203															
Miscellaneous Establishments	315	7,297	3,798	3,499	24	304	18	204	20	195	31	475	47	552	28	566	14	232
Beauty Parlors	10	74		74							2	9						
Dry Cleaning	17	182	137	55							5	21	6	87	3	8	4	22
Hotels	41	1,735	1,067	668							2	14	5	85	5	85	1	12
Hospitals	3	279	56	223							1	85	5	85	5	85	1	12
Laundries	64	1,562	816	1,546	13	265	6	144	19	184	7	228	7	78	18	447	4	138
Restaurants	99	1,234	664	570	1	1	7	41	9	77	9	41	9	77	5	12	2	19
Theatres	10	113	86	27	5	18	3	5			1	4						
Telephone and Telegraph Exchanges	13	419	183	236	5	20					2	34	12	173	1	87	1	7
Auto, Sales and Garages	57	679	679															
Bowling Alleys	11	120	120						1	11								

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD
of **KENTUCKY**

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

1928-1929

SEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

ISSUED BY THE

State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Kentucky 1928-1929

Members of the Board

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Frankfort

THOS. P. COOPER, Vice Chairman
Director Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station
Lexington

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J. A. WINKLER
Assistant State Veterinarian
E. P. BUNTON
Special Field Agent

**UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
VETERINARIANS COOPERATING WITH THE STATE LIVE STOCK
SANITARY BOARD**

**Inspector in Charge
W. F. BILES, Frankfort**

**Assistant Inspector in Charge
A. S. BARNES, Frankfort**

Tuberculosis Eradication

**F. C. AKIN
A. L. BEVAN
J. R. HOUCHINS**

**F. M. PAINTER
OSCAR M. WEBB
HERMON B. SMITH**

E. M. STEMMLER

**Hog Cholera Control
R. D. GREEN
OCIE CARTER**

**Sheep Scabies Control
WARREN SORRELL**

State Live Stock Sanitary Board

DR. D. E. WESTMORLAND, State Veterinarian

I have the honor to present herewith the seventh biennial report of the work performed by the Live Stock Sanitary Board of Kentucky through this office for the fiscal years 1928-1929.

The major part of these activities have been devoted to our cooperative bovine tuberculosis and sheep scab eradication. The first of which I think is most important of all animal disease control work, as it not only protects the cattle industry from great losses from this disease, but its eradication from cattle removes one of the greatest sources of infection to the human family, this disease being communicated to the human through the food and milk supply derived from this class of animals.

This work is being conducted by what is known as the "County Area Plan." That is, the Live Stock Sanitary Board, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, enters into an agreement with the Fiscal Courts, whereby the county appropriates sixty (\$60.00) dollars per month for traveling expenses of our inspectors while testing all cattle in this area. We have to date finished testing in fifty-three counties, twenty-eight of which have been declared "Modified Accredited Areas." These areas have certain quarantine restrictions that prevent the importation of non-tested cattle into the county. This assists materially in keeping the area free from tuberculosis.

The value of the services rendered the live stock industry by the Live Stock Sanitary Board through this office can be estimated when we consider that most all diseases of a contagious and infectious nature have been kept under control except sheep scabies, against which we are now conducting an active campaign.

The Live Stock Sanitary Board entered into a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry about two years ago, whereby this work is being conducted by farm to farm inspection, and inspection and dipping at the local stock yards. We found, as our work progressed in sheep scab eradication, that one of the greatest sources of the distribution of infection was through the local stock yards, of which there are about thirty within the sheep raising section of the state. To control this condition it was necessary to establish a system of inspection and dipping of all sheep sold from these markets for purposes other than immediate slaughter. Inspectors were assigned to inspect and supervise the dipping of these animals in eighteen yards. We find that to carry out this important work it will be necessary to increase our number of inspectors. I therefore respectfully request that the General Assembly of Kentucky, at its next regular session,

be asked to increase our appropriation five (\$5,000.00) thousand dollars per year, so that this work can be carried out effectively.

The sheep industry is now one of the largest of a live stock nature in Kentucky and is increasing each year in number of animals and in production of lambs and wool. The demand for Kentucky lambs on the eastern market and the adaptability of our climate and soil for the development of this great live stock industry justifies its being fostered and protected by our state.

Bovine Contagious Abortion is present in the dairy sections of Kentucky and has increased to the extent that in the near future some active measures must be adopted for its control. Foot Rot and Lip and Leg disease in sheep exist in many sections of the state which is causing a financial loss to this industry.

With our extended program of disease control work and our limited force of inspectors we are unable at present to inaugurate an active campaign for the control and eradication of these two above mentioned diseases. But as inspectors now engaged in tuberculosis and sheep scabies eradication become available, I suggest that they be assigned to control work in these diseases.

Hog Cholera is now under control in the state. We are fortunate in having qualified agents in practically every community who render prompt and effective service in the control of this disease.

Much credit is due the Bureau of Animal Industry for its splendid work performed by Dr. W. F. Biles, Inspector in Charge, and his efficient veterinary and clerical force, cooperating with the Live Stock Sanitary Board in the control of live stock diseases in Kentucky.

CATTLE

Bovine Tuberculosis

The control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis, as during the past several years, continues to be the major project of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Kentucky. Satisfactory progress has been made when compared with available finances. The eradication of bovine tuberculosis is the greatest responsibility confronting this Board since it is a vital matter both for the protection of public health and for the live stock industry of the Commonwealth. Unless this campaign is vigorously prosecuted the disease will increase and the greater this increase the more expensive eradication becomes. With positive proof that the ratio of infected animals is far higher in untested herds and districts, it is quite evident that this program should be carried on to completion. The most serious problem confronting the completion of the campaign at this time is the pauper condition of the counties of the state which are unable to finance their part of the necessary expense. Some action should be taken at once in order that the work will not be delayed by this situation.

It is now realized by those familiar with the work that tuberculosis eradication is more of a community proposition than an individual

problem. From this realization has come the Area Test Plan of Eradication which has been adopted by the forty-eight states of the Union. The advantages of this plan are numerous. From an economic standpoint, the cost per head under this system is far below that of any other. It encourages and increases the breeding of cattle in such areas. Cattle buyers prefer to make their purchases in such areas and are willing to pay a premium over prices in non-tested areas. The plan consists of testing all the cattle in a circumscribed area; condemning all reactors, cleaning; and disinfecting infected premises, and retesting all infected herds every sixty or ninety days until the herd passes a clean test. In counties where the infection is less than one-half of one per cent, the area is subject to become a modified accredited county. After a county has been officially declared a modified accredited area, it is quarantined for a period of three years and untested cattle are not allowed to enter. Cattle from accredited areas are eligible for interstate shipment without further test, with few exceptions.

Observation and statistics indicate that there can be no better way to eradicate tuberculosis than to first control it in given areas. Therefore, the Board's efforts during the past two years have practically been confined to the County Area Plan. Fifty-three counties have been completely tested and the campaign is in active progress in nine others. Twenty-eight counties have been declared Modified Accredited Counties.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Tuberculin Testing, Fiscal Year 1927-1928

Lots	Cattle Passed	Reactors	Total
	Cooperative Forces, Intradermic		
15,510	86,048	369	86,417
	Cooperative Forces, Combination		
5	55	2	57
	Cooperative Forces, Total		
15,515	86,103	371	86,474
	Accredited Herd Work by Practitioners, Intradermic		
40	1,545	2	1,547
	Accredited Herd Work by Practitioners, Combination		
2	2	0	2
	Accredited Herd Work by Practitioners, Total		
42	1,547	2	1,549
	Total Tested Under Supervision		
15,557	87,650	373	88,023
	Cattle Tested at Bourbon Stock Yards		
208	9,410	1	9,411
	Local Tests by Practitioners		
443	4,352	29	4,381

Lots	Cattle Passed Tested for Interstate Shipment by Practitioners	Reactors	Total
228	3,431	0	3,431
	Total Cattle Tested		
16,436	104,843	403	105,246

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

Tuberculin Testing, Fiscal Year 1928-1929

Lots	Cattle Passed	Reactors	Total
	Cooperative Forces, Intradermic		
13,634	75,643	245	75,888
	Cooperative Forces, Combination		
1	141	1	142
	Cooperative Forces, Total		
13,635	75,784	246	76,030
	Accredited Herd Work by Practitioners, Intradermic		
45	1,433	0	1,433
	Total Tested Under Supervision		
13,680	77,217	246	77,463
	Cattle Tested at Bourbon Stock Yards		
178	9,689	0	9,689
	Local Tests by Practitioners		
582	5,660	28	5,688
	Tested for Interstate Shipment by Practitioners		
204	3,384	0	3,384
	Total Cattle Tested		
14,644	95,950	274	96,224

Bang's Abortion Disease (Infectious Abortion)

This disease has assumed epidemic form in Kentucky and is no doubt of greater moment to the live stock industry today than any other disease of domesticated animals. Clinicians and investigators are unanimous as to the specific cause of Bang's Abortion Disease; and to the role played by the organism, *Brucella Abortus*, in this intra-uterine disease. This disease, like tuberculosis, is an important factor in public health work. Recently some very interesting facts have come to light as to its effects on human health. This phase of the disease is receiving considerable attention. Many important discoveries have been made, and the future will no doubt bring many more.

Every consideration should be given to the control of Bang's Abortion Disease in our cattle. As yet no provision has been made for state control. This office has done little in this field except in an advisory way with individual herd owners. It is believed that some measure should be adopted to give assistance; at least regulatory and advisory, if not financial. The method of eradication and control adopted by

several other states is the Abortion Free Herd Plan. That is, repeated blood tests, the elimination of the reactors, and the strict application of sanitary hygiene.

The disposition of animals positive to the blood test for abortion is a vital matter. The point desired is not gained if positive animals are permitted to be removed from the herds and sold, possibly going into uninfected herds without the knowledge of the purchaser.

It is hoped that in the near future, funds will be available to aid in controlling this disease and eradicating it from herds where conditions are favorable for maintaining free herds.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Due to the large number of cattle being shipped into the state, many of which pass through public stock yards, hemorrhagic septicemia has been more or less prevalent throughout the entire state. This condition, however, has been well taken care of by the practicing veterinarian, with the exception of those sections so unfortunate as not to be in reach of one.

Black Leg

Black leg is also rather general in the state. However, losses from this disease are purely cases of negligence on the part of the owner. The proper vaccination by a graduate veterinarian having proven practically 100% preventive.

Miscellaneous Diseases

With the exception of the diseases listed, our cattle have been comparatively free from contagious diseases. This office has been called on numerous occasions on outbreaks of various kinds. Ordinarily, they have proven of minor importance and easily controlled.

SHEEP

During the period covered by this report, as during the period covered by the previous Biennial, the sheep population of Kentucky has been greatly increased. With this increase in number, the quality of our sheep has been greatly improved, and naturally there has been an increased demand on the eastern markets for the early Kentucky lambs. This demand has been reflected in prices received by the grower, making sheep raising one of the most consistently profitable branches of farming.

The magnitude of this phase of agriculture may be realized from estimates, by those familiar with the situation, that Kentucky's 1929 lamb crop would approximate ten million dollars. It is only natural that diseases would become more prevalent in an industry so active as sheep farming has been in the past two years. The increase in the Kentucky farm flock has mainly been by purchase through stock yards, often of foreign sheep. These additions are largely made during the summer and early fall months, when scabies is very difficult to recog-

nize. In flocks where infectious disease are found, it is invariably traceable to additions to the flock. It is these diseases that will be discussed here.

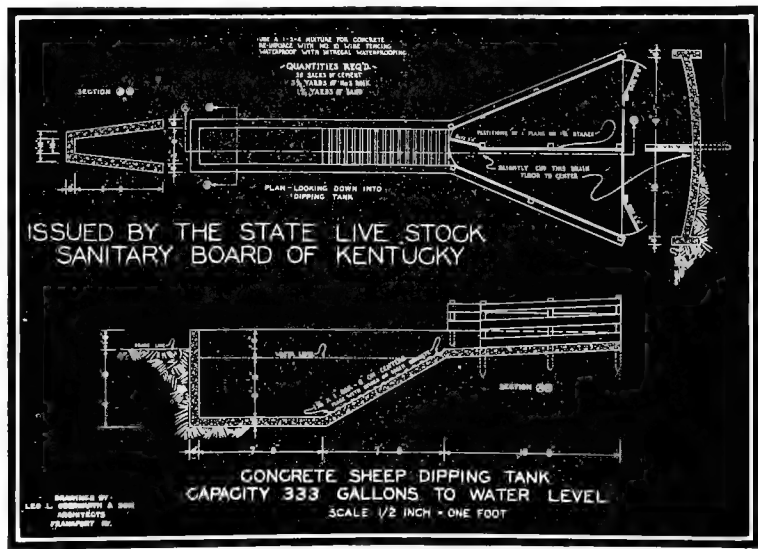
Sheep Scabies

Of all communicable diseases of sheep in Kentucky, scabies continues to be the greatest menace. The distribution of scabies has become general throughout the state wherever sheep are raised to any extent. This wide distribution has made control work difficult as well as very expensive.

Our inspectors have been placed in the worst infected districts in order to reduce the cost of supervision to the minimum. However, with the limited force the necessary travel and incidental expenses have been a heavy drain on the Board's finances.

The regular procedure where a flock is found infected, is to place the premises under quarantine, dip the entire flock twice at ten to fourteen days interval in an official dip, under the personal supervision of a regularly employed inspector. These sheep thus quarantined and treated are held under quarantine for sixty to ninety days, then, reinspected and if found free are released.

With conclusive proof at hand that a large percentage of the infection was being disseminated by sheep going from the local stock yards to the farm, it was considered to the best interest of the sheep industry to pass a regulation, requiring that all sheep leaving the



Blue Prints of this vat will be furnished upon request.

yards for other than immediate slaughter to be officially dipped. The effectiveness of this measure will not be proven until the coming winter. It has at least had a great value in an educational way in demonstrating proper dipping to the farmers.

Considerable time and effort have been expended in getting farmers throughout the state to install modern dipping vats, and in educating them in the use of recognized dips and proper dipping. With the limited appropriation in comparison to the size of the sheep enterprise and the large territory involved, it is not presumptuous to say that a great service has been rendered.



Employees of the Live Stock Sanitary Board Eradicating Sheep Scab by Dipping.

SHEEP SCABIES CONTROL

	Fiscal Year 1927-1928	Flock	Sheep
Inspected	2,604		302,763
Infected	123		10,968
Dipped	249		20,753
Non-Infected Sheep Dipped as Demonstration.....	52		3,011
	Fiscal Year 1928-1929	Flock	Sheep
Inspected	3,573		548,277
Infected	224		19,087
Dipped	440		35,365
Non-Infected Sheep Dipped as Demonstration	103		7,636

Necrobacillosis

The noncontagious form of this disease, commonly known as foot rot, is rapidly becoming more prevalent in Kentucky sheep. This condition has formerly been considered one confined to low, swampy land. However, during recent years it has become very common in hill lands. It has also taken on many characteristics of a communicable disease and does not respond readily to treatment. While the mortality is not great, the economic loss is very heavy. The treatment, to be successful, must include the entire flock and must be continued for some time after all symptoms disappear. Our work in this field, while rather extensive, has been largely along educational line. If the farmer can be sufficiently impressed with the danger of this disease, and the importance of systematic treatment, the financial loss may be reduced and the disease controlled. Otherwise, some regulatory measure will be necessary.

Lip and Leg Ulceration

This form of the disease, while widely distributed throughout the United States, is seldom found in Kentucky, except in sheep shipped in from out of the state.

This office receives numerous calls on outbreaks of this condition. However, its control causes little concern as it responds readily to treatment.

Internal Parasites

The stomach worm is by far the most important in this class. Doubtless, there are few flocks in Kentucky free from this parasite, and the economic loss resulting would be impossible to estimate. Efforts in this field have also been extensive, but of an educational nature.

SWINE

Hog Cholera

Reports indicate that cholera has been more prevalent during the last half of this Biennial, than during the years just previous. This condition is largely due to failure to vaccinate on the part of the farmers, especially is this true where exposed hogs are bought at local stock yards and taken to the farm. Little danger exists that cholera will ever reach epidemic proportions in those parts of Kentucky that are accessible to graduate veterinarians. Since the serum-virus vaccination, in qualified hands, has proven almost 100% preventive and immunization at the proper age is so inexpensive, little sympathy is due the farmer that sustains losses from cholera.

Principally all the work done with swine by the Cooperative Forces is in the mountains and other sections of the state not in reach of a graduate veterinarian.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia

This condition, like cholera, is present in our herds more or less during the entire year. The infection in most herds can be traced to additions from infected yards, which indicates the necessity of a regulation, requiring vaccination of all hogs going back to the farms. Vaccination for this condition has also been highly developed, and while probably not as efficient as the one for cholera, has proven very successful.

Our work in this field, as in cholera, has been largely in sections where veterinary services are not available.

HOG CHOLERA WORK, COOPERATIVE FORCES**Fiscal Year 1927-1928**

Interviews, Veterinarians and Farmers	4,973
Herds Visited on Call	386
Herds Visited Volunteer	2,502
Number Hogs Inspected	27,884
Autopsies	190
Herds Found Infected with Cholera	254
Herds Found Infected with Other Diseases	136
Hogs Vaccinated	791
Hogs Vaccinated Demonstrating to Practitioners	7,348
Hogs Vaccinated and Reported by Virus Permit Holders.....	25,569

HOG CHOLERA WORK, COOPERATIVE FORCES**Fiscal Year 1928-1929**

Interviews, Veterinarians and Farmers	6,099
Herds Visited on Call	260
Herds Visited Volunteer	1,922
Number Hogs Inspected	33,640
Autopsies	199
Herds Found Infected with Cholera	163
Herds Found Infected with other Diseases	199
Hogs Vaccinated	1,337
Hogs Vaccinated Demonstrating to Practitioners	6,588
Hogs Vaccinated and Reported by Virus Permit Holders.....	33,936

POULTRY

The poultry industry of Kentucky, while not as highly developed as it is in many states, has reached such proportions that it is now considered one of the important branches of agriculture. Poultry growers have sustained heavy losses from diseases, and have been practically helpless, in that they have had no one to turn to for assistance. Bacillary white diarrhea and parasites continue to increase in our flocks and an industry of this importance certainly warrants facilities and necessary funds for the proper assistance.

The Cooperative Forces have been able to do considerable avian tuberculosis work in connection with the bovine tuberculosis eradication with very little added expense. Assistance has been rendered the poultrymen whenever possible. However, this work is so foreign to the regular routine that a special program is imperative.

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS INSPECTION

	Fiscal year	
	1927-28	1928-29
Flock Inspected	5,244	5,465
Flocks Apparently Free	4,982	5,335
Flocks Infected with Tuberculosis	262	130
Fowls Posted Tubercular	111	79
Fowls Posted Free	121	106
Total Fowls Inspected	356,050	372,389

HORSES, MULES AND ASSES

During the two year period covered by this report, horses, mules and asses have been comparatively free of contagious and infectious diseases.

This splendid condition is largely due to the law which requires that all horses and mules shipped into the state to be accompanied by a health certificate, showing them to be free from contagious or infectious disease, signed by an approved veterinarian of the state of origin.

Glanders is apparently being gradually eradicated, since only one reactor to the mallein test was reported during this biennial period.

While numerous investigations have been made of reported outbreaks of contagious diseases, they have been invariably found to be of a non-contagious nature.

TESTING MALLEIN

Fiscal Year 1927-1928

Lots	Passed	Reactors	Total
48	148	1	149

Fiscal Year 1928-1929

Lots	Passed	Reactors	Total
50	116	0	116

DISINFECTION

As heretofore disinfection has played an important part in the suppression and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases.

Wherever a communicable disease was found premises were disinfected under supervision of a representative of this Board. We feel that this has been instrumental in holding in check many an outbreak, which otherwise would have been disastrous. Special stress has been

brought to bear upon the owners and superintendents of the various small stock yards. For we have felt that these pens were the means of distributing disease among the herds and flocks of the surrounding counties in which they were located. Most of these managers have shown wonderful spirit in cooperating in this clean-up campaign, and we are looking for quite a bit of improvement in the number of clean, un-infected animals being returned to the farms for breeding and feeding.

PREMISES DISINFECTED

Fiscal Year 1927-1928

Barns cleaned and disinfected	233
Stock yards, pens and chutes cleaned and disinfected.....	27

Fiscal Year 1928-1929

Barns cleaned and disinfected	211
Stock yards, pens and chutes cleaned and disinfected	38

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK FROM AND INTO KENTUCKY

Fiscal Year 1927-1928

Cattle Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	5,115
Cattle Shipped Into Kentucky.....	55,462
Sheep Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	1,251
Sheep Shipped Into Kentucky.....	63,866
Hogs Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	3,639
Hogs Shipped Into Kentucky.....	6,496
Horses Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	2,346
Horses Shipped Into Kentucky.....	1,772
Mules Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	2,991
Mules Shipped Into Kentucky.....	1,021

Fiscal Year 1928-1929

Cattle Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	4,798
Cattle Shipped Into Kentucky.....	31,928
Sheep Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	491
Sheep Shipped Into Kentucky.....	33,238
Hogs Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	7,174
Hogs Shipped Into Kentucky.....	6,098
Horses Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	1,959
Horses Shipped Into Kentucky.....	2,068
Mules Shipped Out of Kentucky.....	2,211
Mules Shipped Into Kentucky.....	1,460

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

CLELL COLEMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture

July 1 to December 31, 1927.

Appropriation	\$35,000.00
Credits	1,350.08
	<hr/>
	\$36,350.08

Expenditures from July 1 to December 31, 1927.

Salaries	\$14,682.92	
State Board Meetings	209.39	
Office Supplies	161.95	
Field Supplies	331.63	
Traveling	274.74	
Stationery and Printing	108.93	
Telephone and Telegraph	82.77	
Miscellaneous	71.67	
Sheep Diseases	77.26	
Tuberculosis Eradication	807.21	
Auto Maintenance	746.45	
Express-Freight-Hauling	10.62	\$17,565.54
		<hr/>
Balance of Appropriation		\$18,784.54

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner of Agriculture

January 1 to June 30, 1928.

Salaries	\$14,143.93	
State Board Meetings	312.58	
Office Supplies	50.67	
Office Equipment	7.75	
Field Supplies	1,508.11	
Traveling Expense	98.47	
Stationery and Printing	416.56	
Telephone and Telegraph	71.06	
Miscellaneous	25.00	
Postage	300.00	
Sheep Diseases	175.35	
Tuberculosis Eradication	429.92	
Auto Maintenance	1,122.07	
Express-Freight-Hauling	5.31	\$18,666.78
		<hr/>
Balance Reverted to State July 1, 1928.....		\$117.76

DEPARTMENT OF STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD

NEWTON BRIGHT, Commissioner of Agriculture

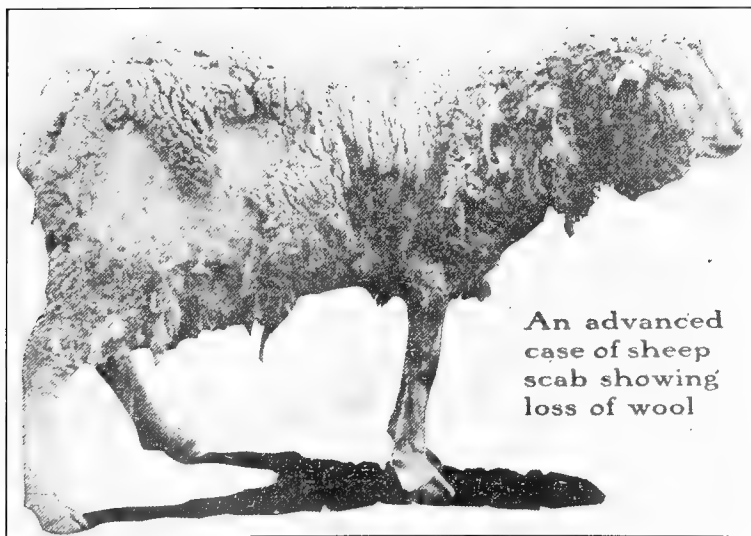
D. E. WESTMORLAND, State Veterinarian

July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Appropriation	\$37,500.00
Credits	950.01
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	\$38,450.01

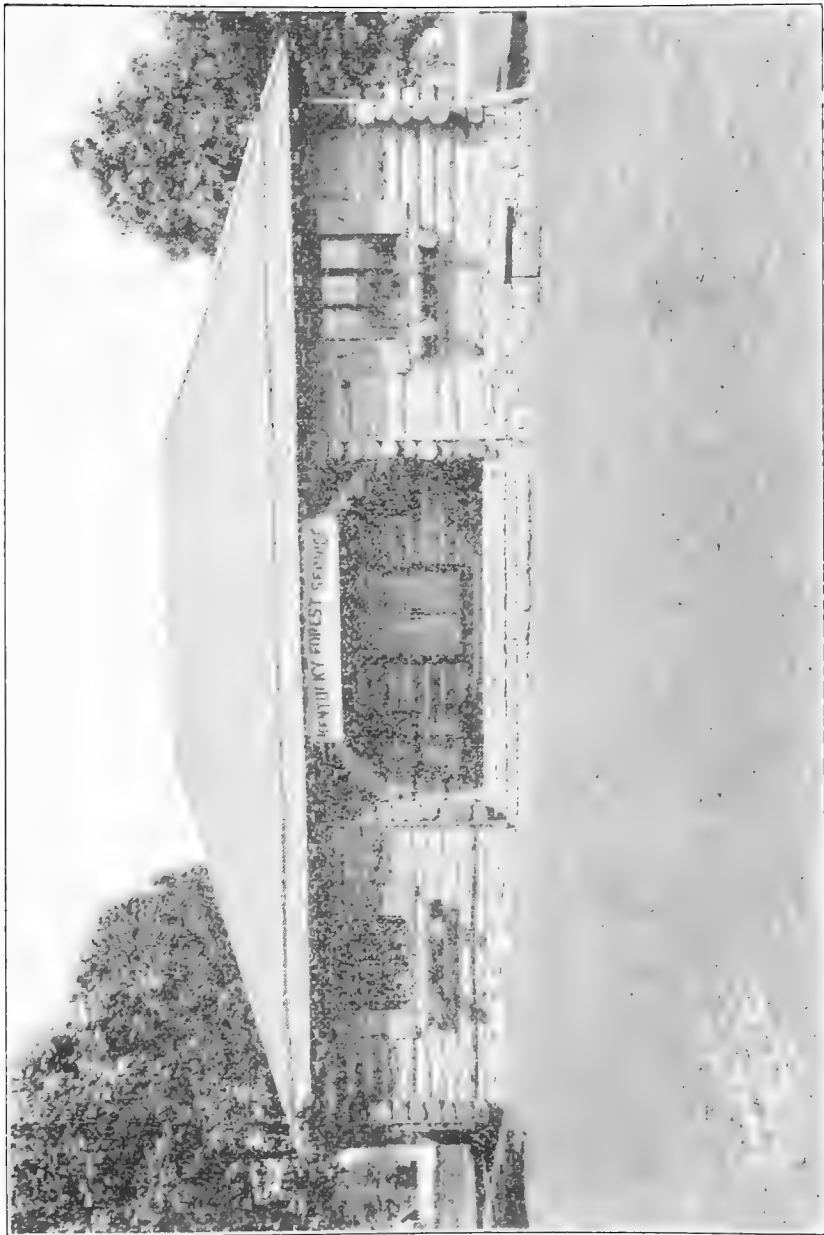
Expenditures from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

Salaries	\$29,416.51	
State Board Meetings	527.92	
Office Supplies	179.16	
Office Equipment	27.10	
Field Equipment and Supplies	1,938.55	
Traveling Expense	339.20	
Stationery and Printing	420.31	
Telephone and Telegraph	160.41	
Postage	450.00	
Sheep Diseases	660.95	
Tuberculosis Eradication	1,605.85	
Auto Maintenance	2,682.88	
Express-Freight-Hauling	11.47	\$38,420.31
		<hr/>
Balance Reverted to State July 1, 1929.....		\$29.70



An advanced case of sheep scab showing loss of wool

KENTUCKY STATE FOREST SERVICE
THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
1928-1929



Permanent Forestry Building erected by State Forest Service on the State Fair Grounds from logs cut on the Kentenla State Forest. This building will house the yearly exhibit of the State Forest Service.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

Kentucky State Forest Service

January 1, 1928—June 30, 1929

WM. E. JACKSON, JR., State Forester

The second Biennial Report of this Department to the General Assembly of 1928 gave a survey of the work for the years 1926 and 1927 up to and including December 31, 1927. This the Third Report deals with work done for the past year and a half and outlines the scope of the future work necessary to develop and protect the forest resources of Kentucky.

SUMMARY

Kentucky has 10,500,000 acres, out of a State total of 25,718,500 acres of land, which is not suitable for anything except the growing of timber. There are approximately 6,000,000 acres of woodland in farms, 2,800,000 acres in large boundaries of forest land, and approximately 1,700,000 acres in idle or waste land which should be growing timber as it is unsuited for agricultural uses. About 50% or 5,000,000 acres of this timber land lies in the mountainous counties east of a line drawn from Lewis to McCreary Counties.

All of this land should be growing just as much timber as it can produce so that future generations will have lumber to cut instead of bare hillsides. If properly managed, Kentucky's timber lands could always produce one billion board feet of lumber per year, which should meet the State's yearly need for lumber indefinitely. Floods cause millions of dollars' worth of damage every year in Kentucky. This menace can be stopped in a great measure by keeping the steep hillsides clothed in forest cover so that the rapid run-off of unusual precipitation can be retarded until the stream can carry off the flow in its regular course.

Forestry in the United States is no longer merely a theory or a subject for discussion. It has gotten down to concrete things in the woods. Nor is the growing of timber confined to public lands; it is gradually making headway on land in private ownership. But it would be useless for any organization or individual to attempt to grow timber if the area was to be burned periodically through the acts of a careless or indifferent public.

In laying plans for the conservation of the timberlands we still have left in Kentucky and once more placing the State on a lumber producing basis, rather than receiving our needed lumber supplies from



State Forest Service Exhibition during the 1928 State Fair, showing Industrial Wood Products, Forest Fire Prevention and Suppression exhibits and State Forest Tree Nursery Products.

other states, forest protection at the present time is approximately 85% of the work.

FOREST FIRE PREVENTION

The policy of confining the activities of the Department in actual forest protection to timberland areas whose owners contribute financial cooperation has been continued.

To date there are approximately one-half million acres of timberland under signed contract to be protected. One hundred and thirty-one corporations, firms, and individuals, embraced in four forest protective associations, have their holdings listed on the basis of 1c per acre. Private cooperators' funds are met by a like amount from the State and Federal Forest Service cooperating, making a fund of 2c per acre for every acre of timberland placed under protection. Association funds are used only on the areas of the cooperating owners, a plan of operation being set up for each Association and at the end of the fiscal year a report concerning receipts, expenditures, work done, and a summary of the fire situation is sent to each owner.

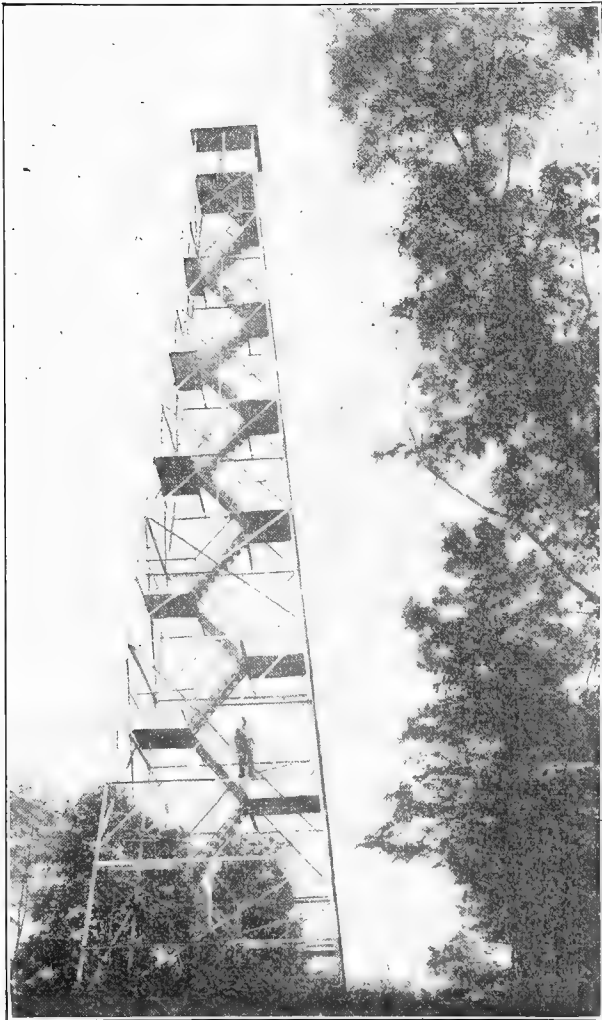
FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS COOPERATING WITH THE STATE FOREST SERVICE

Name	Counties	Individuals	Acreage
Kentonia Protective Association	Bell and Harlan	Asher Coal Mining Company	1,650
"	Harlan	Asher Coal Mining Company—Blue Diamond	1,178
"	Harlan	Asher Coal Mining Company—Metcroit	2,732
"	Bell	T. J. Asher, Pineville, Ky.	250
"	Harlan	Banito Mining Company, Lejunior, Ky.	500
"	Harlan	Blanton, C. H., Wallins Creek, Ky.	200
"	Harlan	Blanton, Grover, Wallins Creek, Ky.	200
"	Harlan	Blanton, Jesse, Cranks, Ky.	100
"	Harlan	Blanton, J. M., Wallins Creek, Ky.	400
"	Harlan	Blanton, J. M. and Grover	1,100
"	Harlan	Black Star Coal Company	5,950
"	Harlan	Blackwood Land Company	2,924
"	Harlan and Letcher	Blackwood Land Company	4,600
"	Bell	Bringardner Lumber Company	150
"	Bell	Browning, T. J., Jayem, Ky.	100
"	Harlan	Brumett, W. M., Wallins Creek, Ky.	100
"	Harlan	Cawood, John, Cawood, Ky.	300
"	Harlan	Cawood, J. Frank, Harlan, Ky.	200
"	Harlan	Cawood, G. T., Cawood, Ky.	200
"	Harlan	Cawood, Hiram, Cawood, Ky.	100
"	Harlan	Clovet Fork Coal Company, Kitts, Ky.	2,600
"	Harlan	Cornett, A. B., Harlan, Ky.	1,160
"	Harlan	Cornett-Lewis Coal Company, Louellen	2,800
"	Harlan	Cook & Sharp Coal Company, Lejunior	400
"	Letcher	Creech, W. L., Patridge, Ky.	200
"	Harlan	Crummies Creek Coal Company, Twila, Ky.	2,400
"	Harlan	Daniels, Loyd, Wallins Creek, Cawood	2,400
"	Harlan	Daniels, Loyd, Wallins Creek, Ky.	1,000
"	Harlan	Eversole, G. A., Harlan, Ky.	1,000
"	Harlan	Garrett, Robert, Wallins Creek, Ky.	1,100
"	Harlan	Harlan-Wallins Coal Corp., Pineville	3,700
"	Harlan	Hall Estate and F. F., Cawood, Lenarue	500
"	Harlan	Harlan Collieries Co., Ages, Ky.	2,000
"	Harlan	Harlan Coal and Coke Co., Harlan, Ky.	600
"	Harlan	Howard, B. F., and C. H., Blanton	160
"	Harlan	Howard, B. F., Wallins Creek, Ky.	100
"	Harlan	Howard, W. F., Layman, Ky.	400
"	Harlan	High Splint Coal Company, Williamsburg	5,000
"	Harlan	Kentonia-Catron Corporation	20,700
"	Harlan	Kentonia-Puckett Corporation	17,200
"	Bell	Kentucky Cardinal Coal Corporation	1,283
"	Bell	Kentucky State Park Commission	1,500

FOREST PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS COOPERATING WITH THE STATE FOREST SERVICE—Continued.

Name	Counties	Individuals	Acreage
Red Bird Protective Association	Leslie	Gross, Mrs. May, Wallins Creek, Ky.	200
"	Leslie	Hensley, H. W., Beattyville, Ky.	900
"	Leslie	Hensley, T. T., Bear Branch, Ky.	100
"	Harlan	Howard, Daniel and Andrew, Saylor, Ky.	400
"	Harlan	Howard, Andrew, Saylor, Ky.	100
"	Leslie	Inter-Mountain Coal & Lumber Company	2,500
"	Bell	Johnson Lee, Kettle Island, Ky.	100
"	Bell	Liberty Coal & Coke Company, Pineville	7,506
"	Leslie	Ledford, D. E., Annalee, Ky.	100
"	Leslie	Louisville Point Lumber Company	1,500
"	Leslie	Miniard, B. F., Napier, Ky.	200
"	Leslie	Miniard, E. M., Napier, Ky.	300
"	Leslie	Mosley, E., Hyden, Ky.	400
"	Bell	Nuckols, Leon, Pineville, Ky.	3,071
"	Leslie	Nield, Mrs. Lucy A., Kettle Island, Ky.	100
"	Leslie	Morgan, Henry, Wallins Creek, Ky.	4,963
"	Bell	Pioneer Coal Company	234
"	Harlan	Pine Mountain Settlement School	12,221
"	Bell and Leslie	Sackett, F. M., North Jellico Coal	5,000
"	Bell	Straight Creek Land Company	100
"	Leslie	Stusner, Joe, Wallins Creek, Ky.	100
"	Clay	Sizemore, Grover, Dry Hill, Ky.	8,800
"	Bell and Leslie	Taylor & Crate, Inc.	13,000
"	Bell	Vizard Heirs	2,500
"	Bell	Wallsend Coal Company, Pineville, Ky.	75
"	Leslie	Williams, Hardy, Daley, Ky.	500
"	Harlan	Wilson, E. M., Saylor, Ky.	250
Knox-Whitley Protective Association	Whitley	Ball, W. E., Jellico Creek, Ky.	72
"	Whitley	Bennett, Dr. J. I., Siler, Ky.	1,500
"	Whitley	Bon Jellico Coal Company, Bon Jellico, Ky.	1,300
"	Whitley	Bull, E. F., Williamsburg, Ky.	300
"	Whitley	Curd, Thomas J., Williamsburg, Ky.	2,000
"	Whitley and Laurel	Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky.	987
"	Knox and Whitley	Delaney, W. E., care Siler, Williamsburg, Ky.	15,000
"	Whitley	Gatliff Coal Company, Williamsburg, Ky.	100
"	Whitley	Gilbreath, Ranev, Holly Hill, Ky.	1,000
"	Whitley	Hess, Henry C., Savoy, Ky.	300
"	Whitley	Jellico Coal Mining Company, Mountain Ash	1,000
"	Whitley	King, H. C., Williamsburg, Ky.	300
"	Whitley	Lovett, Melton, Holly Hill, Ky.	100

"	"	"	"	Whitley	Mahan, T. B., Trustee, Williamsburg	6,500
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Moses, Jake, R. 3, Jellico, Tenn.	100
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Owens, J. P., Bon Jellico, Ky.	60
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Lawson, G. P., Route 1, Jellico, Tenn.	150
"	"	"	"	Whitley & McCreary	Proctor Coal Company, Williamsburg, Ky.	12,500
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Shelton, E. A., Gatliff, Ky.	250
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Shelley, Jerry, Route 3, Jellico, Tenn.	100
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Steeley, J. N. and G. P. Lawson, Williamsburg	200
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Teague, Garrett G., Williamsburg, Ky.	200
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh	8,630
"	"	"	"	Whitley	Young, C. N., Youngs Creek, Ky.	8,100
Laurel-Pulaski	"	Protective Association	"	Laurel and Pulaski	Castle Craig Coal Company	27,000
"	"	"	"	Laurel	Delaney, W. E., Williamsburg, Ky.	1,455



100 ft. Steel Forest Fire Observation Tower erected on the Kentenia State Forest. This is the type of Forest Fire Towers being erected on the Co-operative Protected Timbered Areas of the State.

The erection of four fire observation towers during the period marks the beginning of what should develop into a state-wide forest fire detection system. The steel towers range in height from 75 to 100 feet and were erected through State, Federal, and private owner cooperation. This brings our total number of towers to five, with an observation territory of approximately 100,000 acres each. Each tower has living quarters for the watchman at its base. Rest camps with tables and water facilities have been provided that tourists and local visitors may be led to visit these towers and thereby gain a conception of the work. The location of these towers is as follows:

TOWERS ERECTED AND MANNED COOPERATIVELY

During the Period January 1, 1928-June 30, 1929.

Kind	Height	County	Locality
Steel	60 feet	Harlan	Gross Knob near Wallins Creek
Steel	100 feet	Harlan	Pine Mountain near Putney
Wooden	50 feet	Leslie	Lucinda Knob
Wooden	60 feet	Whitley	Gatliff

To connect these towers with the wardens and district offices approximately 100 miles of telephone line were constructed. In all telephone construction so far, the one-wire system has been used. It is desired that the metallic system gradually supersede the one-wire system, as soon as funds will permit. It is only when connected by telephone with the fire fighting force that the lookout on the tower becomes really effective. In many cases telephone communications have been given to outlying sections where telephone lines have not existed before.

Exhibits were placed in twenty of the more timbered counties during the annual county fairs. Due to small personnel these were all the counties that could be reached during the time when these gatherings were held.

The use of posters and signs has been found of the greatest value in reaching the local and traveling public. These signs call to their attention that they should be careful with fire, reminding them that everyone loses when the woods burn.

Ten warden meetings were held in the cooperative association area. These meetings are schools of instruction, designed so that the different problems that confront the wardens in their relationship with the public may be discussed and better efficiency and morale encouraged in the organization.

There are two classes of wardens, chief warden and deputy warden. The chief warden is in charge of an association area which may be from 50,000 acres to 200,000 acres in area. While his main objective is fire prevention, yet the chief stress has to be laid on forest fire control, such as the preparation for fire fighting, the detection, suppression, investigation and report on forest fires. He gives a good deal of his time to educational work among the schools in his territory also. He is given a stipulated number of days to work each month during the fire seasons by the district forester and is paid by the day, with no expense allowance. He is always a local man who is familiar with the territory he has in charge.

The deputy warden heads an organized registered fire crew of five men. His work is fire fighting only. The territory he protects with his crew is approximately a mile square surrounding his home. He is paid by the hour, when he is fighting fires.

The activities of the forest wardens can be summarized as follows:

	Fiscal Years	
	1927-28	1928-29
Number of fires handled	161	90
Number of posters posted	3,768	3,577
Number of people interviewed	5,932	10,908
Number of sawmills inspected	13	11
Number of schools visited	38	119
Number of prosecutions conducted	6	1
Number of miles travelled (auto, horse, and foot).....	6,415	8,604

Two sets of forest fire statistics are secured annually. The volunteer fire reports sent in by volunteer reporters from every county in the state having any forest fires and the report secured at first hand by the fire wardens on the protected areas. Naturally the latter record is more correct and is the source by which all statistical figures are secured concerning this work.

FOREST FIRE STATISTICS FOR PROTECTED LAND

	Fiscal 1927-28	Years 1928-29
Number of fires, by size:		
A—under $\frac{1}{4}$ acre	0	1
B— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 acres	30	32
C—11 to 100 acres	78	54
D—101 to 500 acres	44	3
E—over 500 acres	8	2
Total	160	92

FOREST FIRE STATISTICS FOR PROTECTED LAND—Continued.

	Fiscal 1927-28	Years 1928-29
Causes of fires:		
Brush burning	26	3
Hunters	32	24
Railroads	5	
Campfires	3	4
Lumbering	2	
Incendiary	35	31
Smokers	31	10
Lightning	0	
Miscellaneous	10	14
Unknown	16	6
Total	160	92
Area burned, acres:		
Merchantable timber	16,575	3,557 $\frac{3}{4}$
Second growth	6,051	1,592 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	22,626	5,150$\frac{1}{4}$
Damage, in dollars:		
Merchantable timber	\$35,218.50	\$6,087.25
Second growth	40,474.00	5,910.00
Other	25,083.50	5,010.00
Total	\$100,776.00	\$17,007.25
Average area per fire, acres	62.98	55.98

The difference in total damage between the two fiscal years might be explained by the fire protection program being better understood by the local people in the timberlands and their greater care with fire in the woods.

STATE FOREST NURSERY

The State Forest Nursery, on the State Fair Grounds at Louisville, has had a very successful season during the past eighteen months. The demand for forest planting and roadside planting stock, as in former years, has far exceeded the supply. During the past year, steps were taken to enlarge greatly the output of tree stock suitable for planting on abandoned farm land—especially that of black locust—in an attempt to meet requests for extensive plantings of this species in Western and Central Kentucky.

Planting of forest tree seedlings is advocated only on land not reseeding naturally and that land not suited for agriculture.

DISTRIBUTION OF NURSERY STOCK

Species	Fiscal 1927-28	Years 1928-29
Seedlings:		
Black Walnut	9,505	4,550
Black Walnut (two-year)		10,820
Black Locust	33,600	36,750
Red Oak	2,560	3,800
White Oak	685	4,310
Catalpa	125	
Total	46,475	60,230
Transplants:		
Catalpa	10	418
White Ash	243	1,223
Silver Maple	963	1,246
Sycamore	237	63
Elm	161	202
Hackberry	100	108
Poplar		406
Total	1,714	3,666

Growing species suitable for highway planting has also been one of the chief projects of the forest nursery. The constant requests by civic organizations and individuals for information and help in highway tree planting projects has indicated that this department is so far as means are available fulfilling this section of the State forest law.

Cooperation will be had with the State Highway Commission in undertaking the development of a state-wide roadside beautification program to meet adequately the needs and the growing demand for landscape improvement.

Trees during the past biennium were shipped to 82 people in 48 different counties. The counties receiving trees were as follows:

Ballard	Christian	Hardin	Marshall	Perry
Barren	Daviess	Harlan	Mason	Pike
Bell	Fayette	Hart	Mercer	Shelby
Breathitt	Franklin	Henry	Meade	Simpson
Breckinridge	Fulton	Henderson	McCracken	Taylor
Boone	Gallatin	Jefferson	Montgomery	Todd
Bullitt	Garrard	Kenton	Muhlenberg	Union
Boyd	Grayson	Larue	Nelson	Warren
Carroll	Grant	Logan	Ohio	
Carter	Graves	Marion	Oldham	

EDUCATION

It was set forth clearly in the Second Biennial Report of the State Forester, that it was only by means of education that the value of a definite forest policy in the state would become clear to the public in general, so that the benefits to be derived therefrom might become part of the public consciousness. That this is true has been increasingly evident to the State Forester during his work in the state in the past five years, and it has also become much more evident that one of the most important points where the education should be carried on was in the public schools and thence through the children and by their agency, into the homes.

Addresses have been made by the State Forester and his staff before the assemblies of the public schools, women's clubs of the state, boy and girl scout organizations, civic clubs, and farmers' meetings. In addition a large number of addresses have been delivered before interested timberland owners throughout the eastern section of the state in the interest of the formation of Forest Fire Protective Associations, the nature of which has been discussed earlier in this report.

The State Forester prepared a paper by invitation for the Tenth Southern Forestry Congress held in Louisville, Kentucky, February 15-17, 1928, also addressed by invitation the Eleventh Southern Forestry Congress at New Orleans, April 4-5, 1929.

Bulletins

The following bulletins have been issued during the past period: "Forest Trees of Kentucky—How to Know Them" has proved very popular, being used to a great extent as a tree textbook in the state schools. A statistical leaflet, "Kentucky's Forests," has also been widely distributed.

Publicity

This department has continued its policy of presenting the features of its work at every opportunity in the magazines and newspapers throughout the state, and the press has cooperated to the fullest extent.

Each year since and including 1924 the Forest Service has had an exhibit at the State Fair in Louisville. This has increased a little in size and scope each year. The material making the exhibit embraced a display of various uses for wood material, distribution of wood products in the state, and transparencies and bromides representing various phases of forest life and conditions. The value of this exhibit as far as the general public is concerned is adequately shown by the interest displayed therein.

KENTONIA STATE FOREST

The boundary survey was completed of the six tracts comprising this State Forest of 3,624 acres. Boundary lines have been blazed and

painted, corners reset and marked where necessary. As this forest is included within the Kentenia Cooperative Forest Fire Protective Association, one steel 100-foot fire observation tower was built on it during the past fiscal year. This tower is connected by telephone with nearby fire wardens, also with one of the main Bell Company lines. A trail has been constructed so that tourists and local visitors may have access to the tower and camp grounds surrounding it, at all times.

As this forest lies adjacent to the Mayo Trail Highway No. 23, in Harlan County, it will become more serviceable to the tourist public when this beautiful highway route receives the traveling public's attention that it deserves.

Due to the small annual State appropriation, there have not been sufficient funds to date for the Department to develop this Forest so that it could be placed on a revenue-producing basis.

As the area in which this forest lies is a great coal producing region, the thinnings from the different aged stands on the area could be readily sold for mining props.

Figures secured from cruises made in connection with other work over this forest, show that this area could be made financially self-sustaining besides turning in a revenue to the State Treasury within two years if a small added appropriation was given the Forest Service for this purpose.

RECOMMEDATIONS

1. The problem of adequate forest fire protection for the timberlands of the state, is in a measure a financial one. It is a problem of distributing the cost equitably among all timberland owners. New improvements and betterments in organization and practice are desirable and will only be possible when finances are provided. The most important development in the forest protection work, which should be undertaken as soon as funds can be made available, is to extend organized protection work to every timbered county in the state. The permanent protection resulting from a compulsory fire patrol law is much desired and can only be obtained by the passage of the State Wide Fire Patrol Bill which will be offered for passage during the coming 1930 General Assembly.

2. That lands be purchased or acquired by gift in the state upon which a practical demonstration of the application of forest principles through the management of timber and woodlands may be put into operation.

3. Since the boys and girls of today are the citizens of tomorrow, it is earnestly desired that forestry be taught in all schools of the state.

RECOMMENDATIONS

State Fair:

Under the Division of State Fair certain figures and comparisons have been made that should receive the closest scrutiny of the members of the General Assembly, that Kentucky shall make the progress that other states are making. I have submitted figures showing the amounts appropriated by the State, the value of property, the inadequacy of maintenance fund, premium fund, and annual appropriation for new buildings and buildings needed.

Labor Department:

Under this Division attention is called to the number of employees, the growing demand for their service, the field of their usefulness, and the necessity of more appropriation if Labor is to receive due and careful consideration.

Live Stock Sanitary Board:

Due to advanced and progressive ideas in Live Stock Sanitation now existing and the field for greater work along lines of research and investigation, in which this department should be cooperating and to facilitate work now in hand such as eradication of tuberculosis and control of sheep scab. The appropriation for this department should be \$50,000.00 annually.

Kentucky Forest Service:

On the meager sum of \$15,000.00 annually the department cannot meet the growing demands on it, nor cooperate fully with the U. S. Department of Forestry. Additional field personnel are needed to promulgate the forestry idea, to teach the fuller utilization of abandoned farm lands in the growing of timber, to properly watch and protect over 9,500,000 acres of land classified solely for timber. Additional State funds are also needed for the enlargement of our State forest tree nursery and for the securing of the necessary personnel that our State forest land may be administered fully and return a dividend into the State's treasury.

Department of Agriculture:

A sufficient sum should be appropriated to put into effect a Pure Seed Law for Kentucky. There is now a very good seed law on the Statute books, but the Legislature has provided no funds for its enforcement or employment of seed analysts to make proper inspection of seeds offered for sale in this State. This being a regulatory measure should be placed in the Department of Agriculture for enforcement, and sufficient funds provided for fulfilling its provisions.

Dog Law:

The sheep industry has now reached a commanding position, in Kentucky. The greatest menace to its growth is from the homeless

and half starved cur. The fee on female should be increased from two to five or ten dollars, thereby eliminating the worthless females. The fee should be collected by the Sheriff at time of payment of other taxes. The amount collected for sheep killed should be based on value as reported for taxation.

CORN BORER:

Due to the ravages and growth of Corn Borer in States north of Kentucky, it was deemed advisable by the 1928 Legislature to pass a bill setting aside \$25,000.00 annually to be used by the Commissioner of Agriculture as an emergency fund to protect Kentucky against the ravages of this pest.

In 1928 there was no reported infestation in the State.

In 1929 there was found an isolated case of infestation and in the discretion of the Commissioner a very limited amount of this money was used for clean up purposes. By this means we feel that the Corn Borer pest will be kept out of Kentucky for several years.

It is my recommendation to the Legislature that this appropriation be continued in like sum for each year of the next biennium. It is properly safe guarded through cooperation of the Commissioner of Agriculture and the State Entomologist. The agricultural interests of the State will be greatly handicapped in case of an outbreak if there were no funds sufficient to take any precautionary measures that might be deemed necessary.

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