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COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

E. A. MILLER, Director

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

Distributed in Furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914

ANNUAL REPORT
EXTENSION DIVISION

OKLAHOMA A. & M.
COLLEGE, 1922-1923

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Extension Circular No. 195.

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January, 1924.

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OKA

1922/23

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

President Bradford Knapp
Dean C. T. Dowell
Campus

Dear Sirs:

Re Annual Report of Extension Division.

The act of congress, approved May 8, 1914, requires that directors of extension make an annual report covering the activities of cooperative extension work to be submitted to the governor of the state.

In accordance with this requirement, I have the honor to submit, herewith, the annual report of the Extension Division of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma. This report embodies the financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and the activities of the Extension Division for the crop year ending December 31, 1923.

I respectfully request that you transmit this report, in accordance with the law, to the governor of the state of Oklahoma.

Respectfully,

E. A. MILLER,
Director.

Report of the Extension Division

Year of 1922-1923

INTRODUCTION

The general program for the extension workers during the past year has been what might be properly termed "safe farming". Farmers generally have been slowly coming out from under the general depression following the war, hence it has been the purpose of the extension workers to render them every possible help in this connection by urging the growing of food and feed as well as the cash crops adapted to the different localities. While the crops of the state have been below the average in general production, the prices of commodities have tended to offset the drop in production, hence thrifty farmers, who have followed good practices are gradually working their way out.

Farmers of Oklahoma, in increasing numbers, are coming to recognize the value of cooperation in the marketing of their products. The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association and the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association now are established and functioning smoothly. During the past year the broom corn growers of Oklahoma, who produce some fifty percent of the total production of this commodity for the United States, have perfected an organization for marketing purposes involving more than half of the entire production of the state. These agencies have developed through the efforts of the farmers themselves, but the extension organization has given its moral support to their development.

ADMINISTRATION

There have been no fundamental changes in the extension organization during the fiscal year 1922-23. The work of the Extension Division is administered by the director, assistant director, the state agent in charge of county agricultural agents, the state agent in charge of county home demonstration agents, state club agent, executive assistant in charge of the internal affairs of the office, district agents for men's work and district agents for women's work, responsible to their respective state agent and specialists in the following lines of work: agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, farm engineering, entomology, rodent control, nutrition and clothing.

Harmonious relations have been maintained with all institutions and organizations in the state, whose purposes are in any way to promote the teaching of agriculture and home making.

One of the most comprehensive enterprises carried out in the state is the system of free fairs, authorized by law and supported by public

funds. The law provides for township, county and state free fairs and provision is made for sufficient county and state funds to set up the fairs in order that they may be free to the public. The extension organization has taken advantage of this agency to bring to the attention of the public the results of demonstration work with boys and men and girls and women.

Possibly the most profitable unit of this system of fairs from the standpoint of extension work is the township fair. It is utilized by the county agent and home demonstration agent as a profitable extension school for demonstration material is at hand and the judging and placing of this material are to all intents and purposes a series of demonstrations to teach better practices in agriculture and home making.

The county fair is a little further removed from the general public, but in reality constitutes a "commencement week" for the extension forces in the county. Here a bird's-eye view may be obtained of the general scope of all the work carried on with the farmers and their families by the Extension Division.

The free state fair at Muskogee next follows, as which an attempt is made to make of it a state-wide opportunity to demonstrate the purposes and results of extension work.

SOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENSION EXPENDITURES

Expenditures

The total expenditures of the Extension Division for the fiscal year 1922-23 were as follows:

United States, direct (Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work)	\$ 31,732.93
Supplementary Federal Extension Fund	37,657.36
Federal Smith-Lever Fund	128,765.52
*State Smith-Lever Fund	156,422.88
State Fair School Fund	5,200.00
College Fund	1,234.48
Appropriations by Boards of Commissioners	106,885.42
Total	\$467,898.59

*County appropriations, \$37,657.36.

Financial Statement

Table A—Summary statement by projects, showing sources of funds used for extension work.

Items of Expense	Total	U. S. D. A.	Fed. Ext.	Supp. Federal	Smith-Lever State	State Fair	College	County
Administration	\$ 23,010.75	\$ 600.00	\$ 484.19	\$ 3,610.74	\$ 17,433.08	\$	\$ 882.74	\$
Printing and Dist. of Publications	6,013.19	.....	.....	3,523.39	2,489.80	.....	.....	.....
County Agents	230,365.56	18,740.61	37,173.17	28,144.98	80,664.06	.....	.....	65,642.74
Home Demonstration Work	118,531.57	10,661.25	.....	51,686.92	14,919.17	.....	21.55	41,242.68
Club Work	21,448.66	900.00	.....	4,385.14	10,633.33	5,200.00	330.19	.....
Negro Men and Boys	21,247.27	831.07	.....	18,716.20	1,700.00	.....	.....	.....
Negro Women and Girls	6,790.55	.....	.....	6,790.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poultry Work	8,006.90	.....	.....	2,213.01	5,793.89	.....	.....	.....
Dairy Work	4,911.36	.....	.....	1,291.36	3,620.00	.....	.....	.....
Livestock Work	4,268.84	.....	.....	1,502.16	2,766.68	.....	.....	.....
Agronomy	3,698.80	.....	.....	1,201.54	2,497.26	.....	.....	.....
Entomology	3,577.76	.....	.....	838.83	2,738.93	.....	.....	.....
Rural Engineering	3,984.85	.....	.....	1,218.17	2,766.68	.....	.....	.....
Horticulture	4,135.72	.....	.....	1,235.72	2,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Rodent Eradication	600.00	.....	.....	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	3,228.49	.....	.....	1,128.49	2,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Nutrition	4,076.80	.....	.....	1,276.80	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Unexpended Balance	1.52	.....	.....	.....	1.52	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$167,898.59	\$ 31,732.93	\$ 37,657.36	\$128,765.52	\$156,422.88*	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 1,234.48	\$106,885.42

*County Appropriations, \$37,657.36.

Table B.—Summary statement of expenditures by projects, showing classification of expenditures from all funds used for extension work except United States direct:

Items of Expense	Total	Admoin- stration	Printing	County Agents	Home Dem. Agents	Club Work	Negro Men and Boys
Salaries	\$343,539.94	\$ 16,646.67	\$	\$162,195.10	\$ 99,385.85	\$ 10,633.33	\$ 19,260.00
Labor	4,263.08	600.41	2,134.50	.....	125.21	1,368.01	34.95
Printing and Distribution of Publications	2,625.11	10.00	2,615.11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery, Small Printing	4,099.94	2,036.11	1,263.58	.....	511.25	289.00	.....
Postage	30.65	18.15	.....	.....	.....	12.50	.....
Telegraph and Telephone	1,094.81	615.77	.....	102.80	129.18	181.75	12.94
Library	12.10	11.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Equipment	24.70	24.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and Fixtures	205.28	205.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scientific Equipment	37.65	25.65	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Freight and Express	118.82	112.33	.....	.....	.....	6.49	.....
Miscellaneous	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Miscellaneous	96.05	51.49	.....	.....	17.51	.....	.....
Traveling Expenses	35,921.92	1,167.35	.....	11,669.69	7,667.77	2,527.39	1,108.31
Extra State	1,234.48	882.74	.....	.....	21.55	330.19	.....
State Fair Fund	5,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,200.00	.....
Total	\$398,506.78	\$ 22,410.75	\$ 6,013.19	\$173,967.59	\$107,870.32	\$ 20,548.66	\$ 20,416.20

TABLE B—(Continued)

Items of Expense	Negro Women and Girls	Poultry	Dairy	Livestock	Agronomy	Ento- mology	Rural Engineer
Salaries	\$ 6,790.55	\$ 5,793.89	\$ 3,620.00	\$ 2,766.68	\$ 2,497.26	\$ 2,738.93	\$ 2,766.68
Labor	35.00
Printing and Distribution
Stationery and Printing
Postage	7.05	7.45	4.70	7.32	5.60	10.15
Telephone and Telegraph
Library25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Too's and Equipment
Furniture and Fixtures
Scientific Equipment
Freight and Express
Miscellaneous
Other Miscellaneous	25.00
Traveling Expenses	2,205.71	1,283.91	1,497.46	1,194.22	833.23	1,148.02
Extra State uFnds
State Fair School Fund
Total	\$ 6,790.55	\$ 8,006.90	\$ 4,911.36	\$ 4,268.84	\$ 3,698.80	\$ 3,577.76	\$ 3,984.85

TABLE B—(Continued)

Items of Expense	Horti- culture	Rodent Eradication	Clothing	Nutrition
Salaries	\$ 2,900.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 2,110.00	\$ 2,800.00
Labor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing and Distribution .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stationery and Small Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Telephone and Telegraph	4.45	.....	1.35	4.30
Library .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and Fixtures .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scientific Equipment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freight and Express .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Miscellaneous	1.10	.....	.....	.95
Traveling Expenses	1,230.17	.....	1,117.14	1,271.55
Extra State Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Fair School Funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$ 4,135.72	\$ 600.00	\$ 3,228.49	\$ 4,076.80

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1923, these were 76 county agents and 4 district agents for men's work. There were 44 home demonstration agents and 4 district agents for the women's and girls' work.

In the work for negroes there were 11 negro men agents, including one district agent, and 4 negro women agents.

There were 11 specialists, one state club agent, two assistant state club agents and 12 members of the office force.

These with the director, assistant director, state agent and state home demonstration agent, constituted the Extension Division. This was an increase over the same date last year of 2 county agents, 6 home demonstration agents, 2 specialists, and decrease of 1 district agent for men's work and 1 district agent for women's work.

The following is a complete list of all persons employed in the Extension Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, except students employed for short periods of time to assist in mailing out bulletins, circulars and other irregular work in the Extension Division:

- W. A. Connor Director. (Resigned December 31, 1922)
- E. A. Miller, Director. (Appointed January 1, 1923)
- W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director.
- W. R. Shelton, State Agent.
- Dan Diehl, District Agent.
- T. A. Milstead, District Agent.
- C. W. Callarman, District Agent. (Resigned May 31, 1923).
- B. F. Markland, District Agent.
- A. F. Houston, District Agent. (Appointed August 1, 1922).
- B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent.
- Daisy M. Frazier, Assistant State Club Agent.
- E. B. Shotwell, Assistant State Club Agent.
- Frances L. Brown, State Home Demonstration Agent.
- Norma Brumbaugh, District Agent.
- Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent.
- Lulu S. Green, District Agent.
- Vera Jones, District Agent. (Appointed July 11, 1922).
- Mary Wright Diehl, District Agent. (Resigned August 15, 1922).
- Chas. M. Smith, Poultry Specialist. (Resigned July 31, 1922).
- E. O. Edson, Assistant Poultry Specialist. (Resigned October 31, 1922).
- Phil Hayes, Poultry Specialist. (Resigned June 30, 1923).
- F. C. Old, Poultry Specialist. (Appointed August 15, 1922).
- I. W. Boehr, Dairy Specialist.
- Phil H. Lowery, Livestock Specialist.

G. C. Gibbons, Agronomist. (Appointed August 21, 1922).
 E. E. Scholl, Entomologist.
 W. H. McPheeters, Extension Farm Engineer.
 D. C. Mooring, Horticulturist.
 B. J. Melton, Biological Assistant.
 Jessie S. Pollock, Clothing Specialist. (Appointed August 16, 1922).
 Martha McPheeters, Food and Nutrition Specialist.
 Letha Morrow, Office Manager.
 Mrs. Lulu M. McClure, Secretary.
 Bess G. Finley, Bookkeeper. (Resigned September 15, 1922).
 Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper. (Appointed September 16, 1922).
 Mrs. Bertha Briggs, Statistical Clerk. (Resigned June 30, 1923).
 Charcie Henderson, Multigraph Operator.
 Nellie Knight, Mailing Clerk.
 Marguerite Purse, Clerk. (Resigned June 30, 1923).
 Grace Poole, Stenographer.
 Irdle Finley, Filing Clerk.
 Esther Hunt, Stenographer.
 Ethel Clausen, Stenographer.
 Mrs. Kate Hetherington, Stenographer.
 Mrs. Minnie Nester, Stenographer.
 Mrs. Minnie Smith, Assistant Mailing Clerk. (Resigned May 31, 1923).
 Mrs. Effic Moberly, Janitress.
 G. V. Porter, Clerk.

DISTRICT AGENTS

C. W. Callarman (resigned May 31, 1923) had supervision of the following counties: Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Garvin, Grady, Jefferson, Johnston, Kingfisher, Logan, Love, McClain, Marshall, Murray, Oklahoma and Stephens.

Dan Diehl had supervision of the following counties: Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Tillman and Washita.

B. F. Markland had supervision of the following counties: Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Creek, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Lincoln, Major, Noble, Okfuskee, Pawnee, Payne, Texas, Woods and Woodward.

T. A. Milstead had supervision of the following counties: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha and Seminole.

A. F. Houston (appointed August 1, 1922) had supervision of the following counties: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington.

Miss Anna Lee Diehl had supervision of the following counties: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington.

Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh had supervision of the following counties: Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Payne, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward.

Miss Vera Jones had supervision of the following counties: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole and Sequoyah.

Mrs. Lulu S. Green had supervision of the following counties: Beckham, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Oklahoma, Stephens, Tillman and Washita.

COUNTY AGENTS

Adair	.....	Stilwell	.....	Geo. E. Davis
Alfalfa	.....	Cherokee	.....	G. F. Newton
Atoka	.....	Atoka	.....	A. E. Cook (Resigned)
Atoka	.....	Atoka	.....	Carl Andrew
Beaver	.....	Beaver	.....	W. B. Hanly
Beckham	.....	Sayre	.....	T. J. Eldredge (Resigned)
Blaine	.....	Watonga	.....	J. M. Rapp
Bryan	.....	Durant	.....	G. B. Dunlap
Caddo	.....	Anadarko	.....	I. E. Nutter
Canadian	.....	El Reno	.....	F. K. West
Canadian	.....	El Reno	.....	E. E. Pace (Assistant)
Carter	.....	Ardmore	.....	J. W. Simpkins (Resigned)
Carter	.....	Ardmore	.....	H. A. Graham
Carter	.....	Ardmore	.....	O. L. Putman (Assistant)
Cherokee	.....	Tahlequah	.....	J. F. Riddell (Resigned)
Cherokee	.....	Tahlequah	.....	J. W. Middleton
Choctaw	.....	Hugo	.....	F. C. Higginbotham
Choctaw	Hugo	A. E. Cook (Assistant)
Cimarron	Boise City	C. S. Andrew (Transferred)

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Cimarron	Boise City	Wm. E. Baker
Cleveland	Norman	P. K. Norris
Coal	Coalgate	M. W. Plettner
Comanche	Lawton	C. C. Stinson (Resigned)
Comanche	Lawton	Pete Fennema
Cotton	Walters	Geo. L. Gibbs (Resigned)
Craig	Vinita	R. L. Warren (Resigned)
Craig	Vinita	A. T. Burge
Creek	Pristow	J. W. Riley
Custer	Clinton	C. H. Guernsey
Delaware	Grove	W. B. Wolf
Dewey	Taloga	W. F. Porter (Resigned)
Elis	Arnett	Tom M. Marks
Garfield	Enid	S. E. Laird (Resigned)
Garfield	Enid	H. A. Graham
Garvin	Pauls Valley	A. T. Burge (Transferred)
Garvin	Pauls Valley	J. P. Gray (Transferred)
Grady	Chickasha	A. P. Houston (Transferred)
Grady	Chickasha	M. G. Harnden
Grant	Medford	I. D. Frantz (Resigned)
Greer	Mangum	R. T. Lee (Resigned)
Harmon	Hollis	L. I. Bennett
Harper	Buffalo	E. A. Porter (Resigned)
Harper	Buffalo	E. H. Martin
Haskell	Stigler	J. L. Schad
Hughes	Holdenville	T. A. Vanderpool
Jackson	Altus	R. F. Berry (Resigned)
Jackson	Altus	T. S. Fisher
Jefferson	Waurika	C. P. Cox (Resigned)
Jefferson	Waurika	J. B. Pullin (Resigned)
Johnston	Tishomingo	J. P. Gray (Transferred)
Johnston	Tishomingo	J. K. McClure (Resigned)
Kay	Newkirk	L. C. Shelton
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	Clyde McFeaters
Kiowa	Hobart	A. I. Jordan (Resigned)
Latimer	Wilburton	N. C. Ward
LeFlore	Poteau	C. M. West
Lincoln	Chandler	J. W. Guin (Resigned)
Lincoln	Chandler	J. F. Backstrom
Logan	Guthrie	I. W. Wiley (Resigned)
Logan	Guthrie	E. R. Thompson
Love	Henrietta	R. F. Waters (Resigned)
Love	Henrietta	Chas. T. Conley (Resigned)
McClain	Purcell	W. Cromwell
McCurtain	Idabel	A. L. Edmiaston
McIntosh	Eufaula	H. L. Bankhead
Major	Fairview	H. L. Binkley (Resigned)
Major	Fairview	Russel Scrivner (Resigned)
Marshall	Madill	W. E. Martin
Murray	Sulphur	J. H. Horn (Resigned)
Murray	Sulphur	W. E. McMahon (Transferred)
Muskogee	Muskogee	J. H. White
Noble	Perry	E. E. Horton (Resigned)
Noble	Perry	B. B. Braly
Nowata	Nowata	H. M. Wolverton
Okfuskee	Okemah	E. A. Kissick
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	C. R. Donart
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Fred Reynolds (Assistant)
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	D. P. Trent
Osage	Pawhuska	S. M. McCuiston
Osage	Hominy	W. A. Marker (Asst., Resigned)
Osage	Hominy	A. H. Davis (Assistant)
Osage	Fairfax	H. A. Graham (Transferred)
Osage	Fairfax	M. C. Ferguson
Ottawa	Miami	Jas. Lawrence
Pawnee	Pawnee	M. T. Maudlin
Payne	Stillwater	L. E. Rathbun
Pittsburg	McAlester	E. H. Houston
Pontotoc	Ada	J. B. Hill
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	H. G. Ware
Pushmataha	Antlers	Geo. Innes
Roger Mills	Cheyenne	J. R. Waldby
Seminole	Wewoka	H. G. Howard (Resigned)
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	Fred Ingram
Stephens	Duncan	Ben Harrison
Texas	Guymon	J. B. Hisey (Resigned)
Tillman	Frederick	S. D. Johnson

Tulsa	Tulsa	J. S. Malone
Wagoner	Wagoner	C. M. Hubbard (Resigned)
Washington	Bartlesville	C. C. Porter
Washita	Cordell	H. Garland (Resigned)
Woods	Alva	W. D. Kennon (Resigned)
Woods	Alva	C. H. Seaboch
Woodward	Woodward	F. R. Merrifield
Major	Fairview	C. S. Sullivan

COLORED MEN AGENTS

District Agent	Langston	J. E. Taylor
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	Lafayette Shawnee
Logan	Guthrie	Geo. Powdrill
Lincoln	Chandler	W. M. Mingo
McIntosh	Eufaula	L. W. Presley
McCurtain	Idabel	J. W. Shoals
Muskogee	Muskogee	J. V. King
Okfuskee	Boley	Wm. A. Hill
Oklahoma	Luther	J. H. Broach
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	P. M. Mann
Seminole	Wewoka	E. R. Moore

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Beaver	Beaver	Ruth Randell (Resigned)
Beaver	Beaver	Cata Fariss
Bryan	Durant	M'Edna Corbet (Resigned)
Bryan	Durant	Mabel Nichols (Resigned)
Bryan	Durant	Verda Oakley
Blaine	Watonga	Vera Carding
Caddo	Anadarko	Mamie Boynton (Resigned)
Caddo	Anadarko	Jo Dell Pennington
Canadian	El Reno	Pearl Wilson
Carter	Ardmore	Minnie B. Church
Cleveland	Norman	Flora E. Goodwin
Comanche	Lawton	Lena Speer
Creek	Bristow	Edna Whitaker (Resigned)
Creek	Bristow	Edith V. Huffer
Custer	Clinton	Lena Blair
Ellis	Arnett	Juanita Rose
Garfield	Enid	Nina E. Hulbert
Garvin	Pauls Valley	Lena Gentry
Grady	Chickasha	Nettie Coryell
Greer	Mangum	Helen Condon
Harper	Buffalo	Ida Sweet
Hughes	Holdenville	Lula A. Burke (Resigned)
Jackson	Altus	Mary L. Jones
Kiowa	Hobart	Edith Huffer
Latimer	Wilburton	Elizabeth Ward
LeFlore	Poteau	Fern Sizer (Resigned)
LeFlore	Poteau	Lula A. Burke
Logan	Guthrie	Jessie S. Pollock (Resigned)
Logan	Guthrie	M'Edna Corbet
McClain	Purcell	Lucile Wilroy
McCurtain	Idabel	Grace Clowdis
Major	Fairview	Flora Beaver
Marshall	Madill	Maude Andrews
Mayer	Prvor	Vera Jones (Resigned)
Muskogee	Muskogee	Ruby Mabry
Noble	Perry	Jessie McCafferty
Okfuskee	Okemah	Anna Richards
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Mattie A. Craig
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Horine Hughes
Osage	Pawhuska	Ginevra Lohman
Payne	Stillwater	Elmira Abernathy
Pittsburg	McAlester	Lyle Breckner
Pontotoc	Oakman	Elva R. Duvall
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	Virginia Allen
Pushmataha	Antlers	Ella Innes
Seminole	Wewoka	Ethel Howard
Stephens	Duncan	Esther Martin
Tillman	Frederick	Eva Mosteller
Tulsa	Tulsa	Katheryn Jackson
Wagoner	Wagoner	Sara D. Atwood
Washington	Bartlesville	Iva M. Burch
Washita	Cordell	Jo Della Pennington (Resigned)

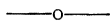
NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lincoln	Chandler	Edna L. Lewis (Resigned)
Muskogee	Muskogee	Ethel W. Brewer
Okfuskee	Boley	Annie Peters Hunter
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Maude Smith (Resigned)
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Bessie Cornell King

The relationship of extension specialists with county agents and home demonstration agents and systematizing the work of the specialists are all bound up in the method of procedure in putting over the general extension program in Oklahoma. The county program of work is the pivot around which all these processes move. The county program of extension work is developed at a series of meetings in which representative citizens of the county, county agents, supervisory officers and interested specialists participate. When programs for all the counties of the state have been so developed, they constitute the state program. The county agents' needs as to subject matter and general organization are determined by the county program. It becomes then the duty of the administrative, supervisory and specialist forces to equip the agents as far as possible to meet the requirements made upon them. Conferences, district and state wide, are held for the purpose of training the agents in subject matter methods. Office organization and equipment are taught to the agents by the supervisory forces through personal visits and otherwise. Methods of conducting demonstrations are given by the specialists in the field in the presence of the farmers and county agents. The Extension News, a monthly publication issued by the Extension Division, carries timely instructions to county agents and demonstrators affecting various phases of their work.

The work of the year for the specialist is determined when the county programs of work are made up and summarized. His work is then identical with that of the county agents, having had a part in the developing of the county program of work and in interpreting to the people their needs along the line of his specialty. It becomes his duty, then, to instruct the county agents through demonstrations conducted in the county and through literature organized particularly to meet the demands made upon the agents by their programs. The work of the specialists becomes systematized automatically when their programs are determined by the combined programs of all the counties.

The methods followed are those used by the county agents themselves and taught by the specialists. The results obtained are the combined results of all workers in the state included in the various phases of each specialist's line of work.



PROJECT NO. 2—PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION

The following is a list of circulars and other matter that were published during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1923, showing number and title with number of pages in each and number of copies printed:

Circular	Title	Pages	Copies Printed
154	Control of Stable Fly	2	20,000
155	House or Typhoid Fly	2	20,000
156	Calf Club Manual	4	3,000
157	Gin Damage to Cotton	4	10,000
158	Cypress Lath Sub-Irrigation	4	8,000
159	Suggestions for a State Policy in Agriculture	4	5,000
160	First Year Program for Home Demonstration Clubs	16	10,000
161	Second Year Program for Home Demonstration Clubs	16	10,000
162	Killing Prairie Dogs in Oklahoma	8	10,000
163	Home Acre Orchard	8	15,000
164	Canning Club, Third Year	4	2,500
165	Canning Club, Fourth Year	8	2,000
166	Approved and Recommended Methods for Combating Boll Weevil in Oklahoma for 1923	8	20,000
167	Calf Club Manual	8	10,000
168	Orchard Spray Calendar	8	10,000
169	Annual Report, 1922	48	2,000
170	Preserves, Jams and Marmalades	4	15,000
171	Table Service	4	15,000
172	Suggestions for Jelly Making	4	15,000
36	Cereals	4	25,000
50	Vegetable Cookery	4	25,000
112	Poultry Houses	4	20,000
140	Food Preparation, Second Year	16	3,000
143	Canning Club, First Year	16	3,000
144	Canning Club, Second Year	16	3,000
145	Sewing Club, First Year	8	10,000
146	Sewing Club, Second Year	12	2,000
SPECIAL CIRCULARS			
5	Basics of Demonstration Work in Crops and Soils	8	1,000
	Names and Addresses for Handling Spray Material		1,000
12	Issues of Extension News		426,000

The manuscripts for extension publications are, as a rule, prepared by the specialists of the Extension Division. Sometimes they are prepared jointly by a representative of the Extension Division and some corresponding representative of one of the departments of the School of Agriculture. Not infrequently some representative of the School of Agriculture prepares a manuscript for an extension publication. In any event the given manuscript is revised by all the people concerned at the College either as to its authenticity as to subject matter or as to its teachability as an extension publication.

The great bulk of extension bulletins, circulars and the like is distributed through the county agents. A mailing list is made up each year composed of club members, adult demonstrators and various officials to whom Extension News and other literature particularly adapted to the various needs of the people concerned are sent. This mailing list is revised annually.

Summary of Work Accomplished on Projects

PROJECT NO. 3—COUNTY AGENT WORK

The county agent work for 1922-1923 has been affected by varied conditions many of which were a hinderance to the best results. But, on the whole the program has been well carried out, and the reports reveal a stable condition of the work at this time.

At the present time sixty-three of our seventy-seven counties have county agents, and in addition four of these counties have an assistant county agent, and one county has two assistant county agents. This shows that we have had a decrease of seven county agents and an increase of three assistant county agents during the present year. This decrease has been brought about by disturbed economic conditions in the state, caused by crop failures and the low price of farm products.

The conditions that prevailed during the past year have made it very trying on our agents. The previous crop shortage, low prices for farm products, heavy floods in the spring followed by an unusual hot, dry summer with a repetition of the heavy floods again in the fall making another short crop with low prices for all except cotton, has caused the farm people to become very pessimistic, and the outlook, to say the least, is not very encouraging to the farmer.

This condition has caused the demands upon our agents to be unusually great. The one great problem is marketing of farm products. Our agents have been active in furnishing all the information possible on marketing which seems to be the most practical solution to the marketing problem at this time. The demand for instructions on cooperative marketing of livestock became so great during the year that a livestock marketing specialist was employed by the Extension Division July 1. He has been kept busy in giving practical examples of organization and marketing of livestock in carlots. It is still the policy of the Extension Division to advocate the live at home program, for it is clearly demonstrated during these years of low prices and short crops that the farmer who follows this program is the only one that is able to meet his obligations and keep his home needs ample for comfort and happiness.

The county agent work for the year 1922-1923 was organized and supervised with the following governing principles in mind:

- (a) Endeavor to have produced upon every farm all the feed and food necessary to meet the requirements of the family and livestock kept on the farm.
- (b) So manage the soil, the crops and the livestock that the farm will become more fertile as the years go by.
- (c) Provide for a cash income through at least two major sources, one of which should be distributed throughout the year.

(d) Encourage standardization of farm products based upon market requirements.

(c) Encourage cooperative marketing of farm products when it can be proven more economical than the individual marketing system.

In order to carry out the plan of work as submitted in the beginning of the year, the program of supervision was divided in seven phases:

1, Office organization, records and reports. 2, Maintenance and training of personnel. 3, Program determination. 4, Program analysis. 5, Subject matter assistance. 6, Publicity. 7, Other work specified.

In 1923, the program for county agent work was divided into eleven classes of activities to be conducted: 1st, field crops; 2nd, horticulture; 3rd, soil building; 4th, soil conservation; 5th, animal husbandry; 6th, dairy husbandry; 7th, poultry husbandry; 8th, special farm problems; 9th, junior club work; 10th, cooperative marketing, and 11th, organization work.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

Adair County

Adair county is made up altogether of the Ozark mountain formation; consequently, is very rough and irregular. It is one of our best fruit counties, and clover, timothy, orchard grass and alfalfa along the streams grow luxuriantly in almost every section of the county. Annual field crops like soy beans, cowpeas, sudan grass, sweet sorghums, millet, oats, and corn in the valleys all do well, and lespedeza grows wild the county over. Almost all kinds of truck and small fruits grow wonderfully.

Taken as a whole, the county is almost entirely undeveloped so far as agriculture is concerned. It has been settled, in a way, for many years but by squatters who depended on the grazing and the working of the timber into cross-ties and fence posts. A few orchards have been set but until very recent years little attention has been given them from a commercial standpoint. Within the past four or five years the poultry industry has made remarkable growth, and a number of young orchards are in the making. Dairying should and will hold an important place in the future agricultural growth in this county. This county has supported county agent work continuously for the past seven years. The greatest drawback to our work there has been poor roads and the absence of any great number of intelligent farmers. The county shipped out seventeen carloads of strawberries and two carloads of beans last season. W. E. McMahon is our county agent there at present.

Cherokee County

Information and general conditions Cherokee county is very similar to Adair. It should support about the same type of farming and is in about the same stage of development. Our county agent work there has been on and off for the past seven years. At present Mr. John Schad is our county agent there, and he has some excellent orchard, poultry and crops work under way. There, too, we need more intelligent farmers. The natives are too often tie and post makers. The Northeastern Teachers' Training Normal is located at Tahlequah, the county seat of Cherokee county.

Craig County

Craig county differs materially from the two above mentioned counties in that it is across the big Grand river west of the real mountains. However, some of the mountain formation is found in the eastern section of the county. But the county as a whole is on the prairie type. Both oil and

coal deposits are found in the county, and coal seems to abound in various sections. The principal type of farming done up to this time has been grazing and the growing of small grains on big acres. But within recent years much attention has been given to poultry, dairying, orcharding and a general diversity of field crops. It is becoming quite a legume growing county, and strawberries are being set extensively. The county agent has just closed a campaign to get more grapes set. There is a great variety of soils in the county and much of it is in need of lime. Mr. A. T. Burge is our county agent there. The work has been in progress in Craig county almost continuously from the very beginning.

Creek County

Creek is a typical oil county. It, too, is rough and irregular but of a chalky type subsoil, not especially adapted to any particular type of farming. Some cotton, some corn, quite a bit of truck, in fact, quite a variety of crops are grown in Creek county. The poultry and dairy interests are coming in for their share of attention recently. No one particular type of farming seems to have established itself as yet, but a number of crops do well there. At this writing Mr. E. A. Kissick is being transferred to Creek county as county agent. The county has had county agent work continuously for a number of years. The oil development has been a limiting factor in the agricultural development as the undivided attention has been turned to oil since its appearance. However, many of those having big business tied up in the county are beginning to want to see agriculture brought up.

Delaware County

In discussing Delaware county we drop back to the mountain section. It is very similar in every way to the first two counties discussed except along the northern border there is what is known as the Cowskin prairie, a very fertile and rather regular strip of land bordering along the Cowskin and Grand rivers. This prairie section is grown to small grain almost exclusively. The rough, irregular mountain section is as yet almost entirely undeveloped agriculturally. It is unusually fine fruit land and lies well in many parts. An effort is now being made to induce outsiders to go in there and buy up the land and develop orchards. Some progress is being made. Poultry and dairying is being pushed there. The county is greatly handicapped from a lack of good roads. Mr. W. B. Wolf is county agent in Delaware county. The county has had the work for only four years.

Lincoln County

The general lay of the country, the soils and farming conditions of Lincoln county resemble very much that of Creek county. However, the oil interest is just beginning to be developed. A type of general farming is being used, with improved methods being applied more and more each year. So far, no special type of farming has fixed itself in any particular community but diversified farming is being resorted to more and more. Cotton is the chief money crop. Mr. J. W. Guin is our county agent there. The county has had the work continuously for a number of years.

Muskogee County

Muskogee is an other one of our good counties where oil has shown up in great quantities. There, too, the oil interest has hurt the agricultural development. The type of soil there is somewhat different from that of other counties so far mentioned. The upland is composed of rather cold

white tight soil with a rather heavy clay subsoil. There is quite a bit of river bottom alluvial soil that grows wonderful alfalfa as well as other field crops. Cotton is the principal farm crop, but quite a bit of trucking is done in the vicinities of Muskogee and Fort Gibson. Dairying and poultry are being pushed by County Agent J. M. White and his agricultural committee; also by home demonstration agent, Miss Ruby Mabry. A limiting factor to livestock production in all the counties so far mentioned is the lack of adequate pastures, and Muskogee is no exception. There are a number of good hog and beef cattle breeders in Muskogee county.

Okmulgee County

Okmulgee county is so nearly like Muskogee county that what was said of the latter will apply to the former, only Okmulgee county does not have quite so much of the bottom alluvial land as is found in Muskogee county. Then, there is a lot of coal mining being done in Okmulgee county at present. The county abounds in oil. Mr. D. P. Trent, our county agent there, like Mr. White of Muskogee county, is pushing poultry and dairying and some truck to meet the needs of the fast growing oil towns that have sprung up suddenly.

Osage County

Osage is known as the empire county in that it is several times as large as any other county in the state. The type of farming done in Osage county is almost separate and apart from that of other counties. Principally it is a grazing region as yet. There are some big wheat farms, and some corn farming is done, but very little intensive farming done. Osage, too, is a very wealthy oil county. Most of the land is yet restricted and used for grazing herds of cattle in the spring and early summer. This is the home of the wealthy Osage Indians. The western and southeastern sections of the county have fine farming lands, mostly river bottom alluvial soils, while the central and north, which is the grazing section, is upland prairie and stony, irregular woodland. Mr. S. M. McCuiston is our county agent in Osage, and he has two assistants, Mr. W. C. Smith at Fairfax and Mr. A. H. Davis at Hominy.

Ottawa County

Ottawa county is almost a duplicate of Craig county so far as the agricultural conditions are concerned, and the two counties are developing along very similar lines. However, there is zinc mining being done in Ottawa county. County Agent James Lawrence is pushing the growing of legumes and a better system of diversified farming. Poultry and dairying are taking their places very rapidly. There is some fine fruit land in this county and it is gradually being developed.

Payne County

Payne is rather a county to itself in that it is made up of red prairie clay hills and creek bottoms. This is a wonderful sweet clover soil, but so far but little sweet clover has been planted. It, too, has great oil resources along the eastern border. The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is located here. It is quite a poultry, county, and there is some dairying being done. Cotton and wheat are the principal crops. The creek bottoms grow fine alfalfa.

Sequoyah County

Sequoyah county seems to be made up of three distinct regions so far

as soil formation is concerned. There is found outcrops of the Ozarks; the white tight, top soil abounds and is covered with scrubby postoaks, and there is the bottom land alluvial soil. Some fruit is grown successfully in the Ozark region sections, and quite a bit of truck and alfalfa is grown on the bottom land, but the principal money crop is cotton. Some poultry and dairy farming is done. Mr. Fred Ingram is our county agent there.

Tulsa County

Tulsa is one of the smallest counties in the state, yet the most wealthy. Oil is the principal industry. There is lots of coal mining done in the eastern section. The agricultural activities center around three phases: dairying, poultry raising and truck growing. Some cotton is grown in the south half. The slogan in Tulsa county is "Feed Tulsa". The city has grown so rapidly that the surrounding farming section has not kept pace. Mr. J. S. Malone is our county agent there.

Washington County

Washington county is a long narrow one lying along the eastern border of Osage. It is an oil county, but the oil is fast playing out and farming is coming into its own. This is a typical prairie county. The soil has a tendency to be cold natured and about seventy-five percent of it needs lime. It is principally a small grain county with some poultry growing and dairying done. Sweet clover is getting a foot hold in the north section of the county. Mr. C. C. Porter is our county agent there.

Mayes, Nowata, Pawnee, Rogers and Wagoner Counties

Mayes, Nowata, Pawnee, Rogers and Wagoner counties are in the Northeast District but do not have county agents at this time. They all have supported agents in the past. The general type of farming done in these counties is very similar to that practiced in the adjoining counties. They are all good farming counties. There are producing oil fields in each of these counties, but not in any great quantities.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Alfalfa County

Mr. George Newton has been county agent in Alfalfa county for the past several years. Having one of the best agricultural counties in the state, he has put over some good crop demonstration work, particularly in pure seed work. His demonstrations with the grain sorghums, Reed's black-hull kafir and straight-neck maize were very favorable.

Mr. Newton was a great force in the organization of the Wheat Growers' Marketing Association in his county, through which, in the various communities he carries on his community work. This organization has been a great booster for the county agent work in the county and has been of great assistance in many other ways.

In cooperation with the Smith-Hughes teachers, a very successful club program was put across in 1923. The Alfalfa county club boys won at the spring Fat Stock Show and at the two state fairs, \$2029.00 in prizes, being the second county in Oklahoma in this respect.

Beckham County

Until June 1st, this year, T. J. Eldridge was county agent in Beckham county. Probably the outstanding work in this county was orchard and home beautification projects. Club work received a great deal of attention, as did organization.

From June 1st to October 1st there was no agent in this county, but on the latter date James M. Browning took charge of the work, and has been devoting his time to organization work.

Blaine County

Mr. J. M. Rapp, county agent of Blaine county, through the county exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair each year, has gained considerable notoriety for himself and county by winning first prize five times out of seven. Mr. Rapp each year has conducted a livestock tour of the county. At this time all the folks are invited to visit, according to a pre-arranged schedule, the various livestock farms and other points of interest in the county. The agent carries on a great deal of his extension work through the columns of the county newspapers.

Canadian County

For the past number of years Mr. Felix West has been county agent in Canadian county, assisted during the past year by Mr. Elbert Pace. Mr. West has done a great deal of work in standardizing the wheat of Canadian county by the introduction of pure Turkey Red seed wheat, he having carried on a number of very conclusive variety tests comparing Turkey Red, Black-hull and Kanred varieties, in which tests the Turkey Red was found to be superior. Some very successful county and community fairs have been held in Canadian county, for which, through the influence of Mr. West, a very fine fair pavilion has been built at the county seat. Each year the Canadian county exhibit has stood near the top at the State Fair at Oklahoma City.

Custer County

Mr. C. H. Guernsey, county agent of Custer county, had as his main project terracing of the many hillsides in the county to prevent erosion and conserve much of the moisture. Being an engineer by training, he was enabled to put over this work in fine shape. Mr. Guernsey was also instrumental in organizing a strong federal farm loan association and helping the farmers of this county in securing farm loans at a reasonable rate of interest. The different commodity marketing organizations were assisted in their organization work by the county agent and they and the Farmers' union helped the agent to put across his program of work.

Ellis County

The extension work in Ellis county is in charge of the veteran county agent, Mr. Tom Marks. Mr. Marks' foremost project is soil building by means of sweet clover. He has been instrumental in getting the farmers of the county to plant many acres of this crop. It has proven very valuable as a pasture for hogs and cattle and when followed by other crops a marked increase in yield is secured. Darso and straight-necked maize have also proven very successful and some very conclusive demonstrations have been completed with these crops. Mr. Marks' particular hobby is the pie melon. As a feed for hogs and cattle, the pie melon is proving quite a boon to the western Oklahoma farmer, according to Mr. Marks. He has some very conclusive data showing the food value of the pie melon as compared to alfalfa, silage, etc. Wholly due to the efforts of the Ellis county agent, Oklahoma has been raised from near the foot of the class among the states in the pure-bred sire campaign up to twelfth place.

Garfield County

Garfield county is one of the outstanding agricultural counties of the

state. Mr. D. T. Meek, now secretary of the chamber of commerce in Enid, the county seat, one of the very successful county agents of the state several years ago, left the county in a very fine shape for succeeding agents. For the past year Herbert A. Graham has been agent. The most prominent accomplishment this year was with the club boys in livestock projects. At the community, county and state fairs this year Garfield county boys showed 211 pigs, 75 calves and 71 lambs of a total value amounting to \$2036.50. At these shows the boys won \$4926.05 in premium money and special prizes, same being more than any other county in the state. Garfield county also had the best all-round organized club in the state contest. The stock judging team of three boys representing the state at the International Livestock Show at Chicago came from Garfield county, having won the state contest. At the Chicago contest the team was second of nineteen contestants, and one of the Oklahoma boys was high man.

Kay County

Mr. L. C. Shelton, county agent in Kay county, notwithstanding town and community jealousies, has established extension work on a sound basis. Poultry projects with both adults and juniors have been given particular emphasis. Poultry culling and feed mixing demonstrations were held in many communities. Some very good dairy projects have been started. A new junior dairy club has been launched in the vicinity of the town of Blackwell, which promises fine results.

Kingfisher County

In Kingfisher county the Grange is the outstanding farmers' organization through which the county agent, Mr. Clyde McFeaters, reaches the people of the county. The fruit project, in the form of orchard pruning and spraying demonstrations and the records of production and profit, has received a great deal of attention. The poultry and dairy projects in the order named probably rank next in importance. Mr. McFeaters has a number of very well organized and functioning junior clubs throughout the county.

Logan County

Mr. J. R. Wiley, county agent in Logan county, left some very definite work outlined for the new agent, Mr. E. R. Thompson, in terracing, in cotton boll weevil control and livestock. A great deal of work has also been done in terracing, and some very outstanding demonstrations put across. Mr. Thompson is starting to outline his work by communities, with the idea of organizing the entire county on a community basis.

Some of the finest commercial orchards of the state are found in Logan county, and with the assistance of Mr. Mooring, the extension horticulturist, a number of method demonstrations in pruning and sparying have been carried out.

Noble County

Due to the illness of Mr. E. E. Horton, county agent in Noble county until April this year, and the newness of the work to Mr. B. B. Braly, the work has had a serious handicap there. Mr. Braly has been able to get acquainted with the work and at the finish of the year it is in very good shape. Considerable time has been spent in hog cholera control demonstrations. Some very definite records of dairy food and production demonstrations have been acquired.

Oklahoma County

Mr. C. R. Donart has been county agent of Oklahoma county for nearly eight years, having done some very outstanding work during this time. His free fair organization is one of the strongest and best organized in the state, and this he uses as an Advisory Board and a means of reaching the people of the county. Some very conclusive demonstrations with cotton have been conducted. A very prominent piece of work during the past year was the organization of a watermelon growers' association near the town of Luther. This organization shipped its first carload of melons during the past year and plans to ship many more this year. Mr. Donart is assisted in the county agent work by Mr. Fred Reynolds, who has charge of the junior club work in the county. The clubs of the county are organized into a very active county club federation. During the past year a club rally was held, at which there was an attendance of eight hundred boys and girls and their parents and other visitors.

Roger Mills County

In this county Mr. J. R. Waldby has been able to reach his folks through the Farmers' Grange, which organization has cooperated with him in all his projects. Poultry culling and the use of better poultry sires have been especially promoted, as has been pure-bred sires for all breeds of livestock. Sweet clover has also taken a prominent place on the extension program. Broom corn is a very prominent crop in the county and some time has been given to the marketing organization for this commodity.

Mr. Waldby probably is the only county agent to have been kept in office by a vote of the people. Last fall the county commissioners, thinking that the folks would vote the work out, agreed to have a test election. In accordance with this agreement, a special election was called. There were over thirteen hundred votes cast, seventeen hundred being the most ever cast at a general election. Of these thirteen hundred votes, over eight hundred voted for the county agent.

Woods County

In Woods county the extension work has been in charge of C. H. Seaboch for the past year. Before Mr. Seaboch, Mr. W. D. Kennon was county agent. The present agent has stressed dairying particularly, having formed a bull bloc in the past year, and induced a number of farmers to keep herd records. Soil building by the use of sweet clover has been promoted, several very conclusive demonstrations having been carried on. Proper flock culling and the use of high egg production poultry have been encouraged. In conjunction with the county superintendent, several fine schoolhouse poultry shows were held.

Woodward County

Extension work in Woodward county has been on a sound basis for about eight years. Mr. B. F. Markland (1915-1916), was the first county agent, followed by W. F. Gray (1917-1920); F. R. Merrifield (1920-1923), and since October, 1923, Mr. Charles Kilpatrick.

The outstanding piece of extension work in the last few years has been with poultry, including demonstrations and promotion, at special schools and schoolhouse and county poultry shows. Junior club work has also been stressed, as has the use of pure seed, particularly with the grain sorghums. The raising of purebred livestock has been promoted, mainly through the purebred sire campaign. A number of demonstrations were carried on with sweet clover, and the crop was popularized throughout the county. Several wheat variety tests were carried on, resulting in some conclusive data.

The county agent worked in harmony with and through the various organizations present in the county. The year's program was outlined by a committee selected from these organizations.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Atoka County

The general topography of Atoka county is hilly, with many small mountains in the north and northeastern section, covered with much fine pine timber that is being converted into lumber at Stringtown, which is one of the important lumber centers of Southeast Oklahoma. Many of the valleys in this part of the county still have a good set of native grass, which coupled with plenty of rainfall make it one of the most ideal ranch countries in the southwest. The ranchmen of this section realize the value of a good set of grass and with but few exceptions have never kept enough cattle to tramp out and kill the native sod.

With the exception of the rich bottom soils of Boggy and a few other creeks the soils of the county are sandy and ideally suited for the growth of vegetables and small fruits, of which there has never been enough grown and canned for local consumption. Cotton has always been the main crop planted and up to this year was the main crop from the standpoint of production, but on account of boll weevil this year, the yield was very low.

Mr. Carl Andrew, the hard working county agent of this county, has given much valuable aid to the farmers and works cooperatively with the farmers for the general advancement of agriculture, poultry and dairying.

Mr. Andrew with the aid of his co-workers held two very successful and splendid county fairs that did much to enthuse the farmers for better seed and livestock.

Bryan County

Bryan county is bounded on the south by Red river and as Blue river and several small creeks flow through the north and east sections of the county, it contains many thousands of acres of rich bottom land, as well as thousands of acres of rich prairie land.

The county is a mecca for cotton tenants from Texas, many of whom located in the county in a last effort to move on "ahead" of the boll weevil, which now seems to thrive as well in this section as in Texas. Cotton is, or rather was, the principal crop up to the advent of the boll weevil, which was the leading factor in reducing the yield this year down to a few thousand bales, as compared to the normal yield of about thirty-six thousand.

Mr. G. B. Dunlap, the county agent of this county, works in perfect harmony with the agricultural committees of the following organizations:

The Livestock Breeders' Association, The Cotton Growers' Association, The Farm Labor Union, The Banker's Association, The Chamber of Commerce.

No project is started in the county without first being discussed with the different committees on agricultural work and a thorough understanding reached before the work begins, which gives them a united front and insures harmony. Mr. Dunlap and the above committees have developed one of the largest and best pig club projects in the state.

Mr. Dunlap, with the assistance of the agricultural committeemen, is now engaged in a campaign to try to teach the cotton farmers of Bryan county how to care for and make money from the few cows they have with the ultimate aim of encouraging all of those that develop any symptoms of dairy temperament to secure the maximum number of cows that they can properly pasture, feed and care for. Several farmers have already bought cream separators and are so well pleased with their weekly cream checks

that they have pledged themselves to milk more cows and patronize the new cream station that was established recently at Durant, as a direct result of this campaign.

Coal County

Coal county and Coalgate, the county seat, as the names imply, are the centers of much coal mining, and until the last few years, Coal county was not thought of by people not familiar with the county as an agricultural county; but since the decline of the coal mining industry, the more progressive business men and community leaders have turned their attention to trying to develop the agricultural interests of the county. Max W. Plettner, the county agent, the Farmers' Union, the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, the Free Fair Association, and the other organizations of the county are cooperating in this development work.

Mr. Plettner is specializing on the growing and improvement of pure seed of staple crops adapted to the county.

The county commissioners and other county officials of the county have not only assisted in helping finance the county agent's salary, but have paid the entire salary of a full time stenographer for the county agent's office.

Mr. Plettner succeeded Mr. Yoakum as county agent, November 1, 1921, and is recognized as one of the leading county agents of the state.

Choctaw County

Red river bounds this county on the south and, as the Kiamichi and Little rivers and many small creeks flow through the north and east sections of the county, there is much rich bottom land that usually produces large yields of crops.

The population of this county is composed very largely of cotton tenants, many of whom do not know how to farm for a living, but stake their "all in all" on a cotton crop.

Mr. Frank C. Higginbotham, the county agent of this county, is one of the outstanding agents of the state, and has done much in furthering cooperative marketing of livestock and potatoes.

The county agent of this county is backed by the Farmers' Union, Cotton Growers' Association, Teachers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce of Hugo and other towns of the county.

Haskell County

Haskell county is located in the sandy timber section of eastern Oklahoma and generally receives an abundance of rainfall, which insures plenty of feed when feed crops are planted; however, it is seldom that enough of food and feed crops are planted for home consumption.

The day never gets too cold, hot or wet, nor the nights too dark for John L. Schad, county agent, to answer the many calls of both the rich and the poor for assistance with their many farm problems.

Mr. Schad was the moving spirit that directed and perfected the organization of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association in his county. Mr. Schad was transferred December the 1st to Cherokee county, and A. E. Cook, former county agent of Atoka county, was transferred to Haskell county.

Hughes County

The North and South Canadian and Little rivers with their many tributaries gives Hughes county many thousands of acres of rich bottom land which usually respond with bumper crops. The soil of the county varies from a light poor soil on the hills to a heavy rich loamy bottom soil.

Mr. T. A. Vanderpool served as county agent of this county for about five years and did splendid work in developing dairying, poultry raising, staple crops and many other kindred things which stand for a safer agriculture.

The county commissioners of this county failed to make an appropriation for the continuation of the work on the plea of economy.

Johnston County

This county has much rich bottom land as well as much poor land and on the whole is a typical cotton county with tenants predominating.

Mr. Curtis Floyd, the present county agent, has been on the job only a few months, but seems to be finding himself and getting a hold on the situation like a veteran agent.

We appreciate the cooperation we have received from the citizens of Johnston county, especially the timely suggestions of President McCool of the Murray Agricultural College, J. C. Bennett, and other county officials.

Latimer County

Latimer county is hilly and mountainous and is one of the largest coal mining counties in the state. There is much fertile land in the valleys which usually produces large crops of cotton.

Mr. N. C. Ward, the county agent, the county commissioners, a committee from the Farmers' Union and a representative from our office met at the courthouse and worked out a definite program for the county agent, and a suggestive program for the farmer, which will be given wide publicity in the county.

Mr. Ward, with the cooperation of the more progressive farmers and business men, has built up a strong interest in their county fair which has done much to stimulate a desire for the best in seeds and stock.

LeFlore County

LeFlore county is the second largest county in the state, and is conceded one of the best general farming counties in the state. The soil varies from a light sand on the hills to a heavy rich loam in the Arkansas and Poteau river bottoms.

Mr. Carl M. West, the county agent of this county, is doing much to develop and stabilize a safer agriculture for the county.

Mr. West is receiving harmonious cooperation from all the farm, civic and professional organizations of the county.

Marshall County

Red river bounds this county on the south, while the Washita, with numerous small streams traverse the northeast section of the county. The county has much rich bottom land which is ideally adapted to cotton, corn and other crops. The soil to the south and east of Madill and in the vicinity of Kingston resembles the black belt of Texas and is adapted to growing oats and general farm crops.

Mr. W. E. Martin, the county agent, is a steady worker and, with the splendid cooperation of the people of the county, is doing much to help develop an agricultural system that stands for food for the family, feed for the stock, better homes, schools and churches for the county.

McCurtain County

This county is located in the extreme southeast corner of Oklahoma. The majority of the farmers are cotton tenants.

This county is one of the best timbered counties in the state. It has an abundance of fine hardwood growing along the sertams and many square miles of fine pine timber in the rough mountainous sections. This timber is being manufactured into building material, which goes to suply hundreds of lumber yards in Oklahoma.

The soil of the county varies from a gravelly, rocky soil in the vicinity of Broken Bow, to a light sandy soil in the west and south central section to a rich loam soil in the river and creek bottoms.

Mr. Alvin L. Edmiaston is just completing his fourth year as county agent of the county. He has the support and full cooperation of the Farmers' Union, Cotton Growers' Association, Truck Grawers' Association and County Bankers' Association.

McIntosh County

The south and east sections of this county are timbered, and so far as soil and climatic conditions go, it is one of the finest belts of country in Oklahoma for truck and small fruits, but the business has never been developed commercially. The farmers depend chiefly on cotton, a majority of them being tenants.

The north and northwest sections of the county are prairie, with a dark, tight soil that is ideal for the production of grain, hundreds of cars of oats being grown.

Mr. Hugh L. Bankhead, the efficient county agent of this county, is backed up by the Farmers' Union, McIntosh County Farm Club, Federal Farm Loan Association, Oklehoma Cotton Growers' Association and the Lions and other civic clubs of the towns of the county.

Mr. Bankhead is a firm believer in soil improvement and has conducted several demonstrations in growing legumes, liming soils and the proper use of commercial fertilizers. He is also an untiring worker for more and better dairy cows.

Okfuskee County

This county is one of the banner agricultural counties of central Oklahoma. Mr. E. A. Kisick has been the county agent for a number of years. Mr. Kisick resigned December 1st to accept county agent position in Creek county, and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Middleton, former county agent of Cherokee county.

We appreciate the splendid cooperation received from all the farm, civic and professional organizations of the county.

Pontotoc County

The splendid, rich soils and the favorable climatic conditions of Pontotoc county, coupled with the progressive, intelligent leadership of several successful farmers in each township, make it one of the safest and best balanced farming counties in the cotton section of Oklahoma.

Mr. Joe B. Hill, the veteran county agent, preaches "Food and Feed First", not only for the cotton farmer, but for all farmers.

Mr. Hill is a strong advocate of sweet clover as a soil builder and pasture crop and is responsible for the many hundreds of acres being sown. This has had much to do in making the county famous as one of the leading bee counties of the south. The county agent is also responsible for the hundreds of acres of corn and legumes grown in alternate rows for "hogging down" and improving the soil.

The county agent's office of this county has the active cooperation of the Farmers' Union, Cotton Growers' Association, Free Fair Association, Chamber of Commerce and all of the daily and weekly papers of the county.

Mr. Hill and his co-workers are waging an intensive campaign for more milk cows on the farms, and have created enough interest to justify the establishment of five cream stations.

The citizens of the county are strong for fairs, as is evidenced by several township fairs that are held each year before their county fair, which would do credit to some state fairs.

Pottawatomie County

This county is located in the geographic center of the state. It is one of the banner farming counties of the state, especially for the production of alfalfa in the wide North Canadian and Little river valleys.

Mr. H. G. Ware finished his second year of constructive county agent work in this county December 1st, when he resigned to enter the A. and M. College for the purpose of better equipping himself for extension service. A successor to Mr. Ware will be appointed at an early date.

Pushmataha County

This county is hilly and mountainous and has much fine, hard wood and pine timber.

The soil varies from a light gravelly soil to a dark rich loamy soil in the river and creek bottom, which is noted for the production of general farm crops.

Mr. George Innes, county agent of this county, has always been an apostle for food and feed crops and home ownership, and no doubt has induced more tenant farmers to buy homes than any man in the southeast part of Oklahoma.

In this county there are many thousands of acres of "free range" where horses, cattle and hogs roam at large, which makes it very hard to control livestock diseases, especially hog cholera. Mr. Innes has taught several men how to vaccinate cattle and hogs and is determined to keep at the job until the county is free of hog cholera and blackleg is reduced to the minimum.

Pittsburg County

This county is rough and hilly and is the largest coal mining center of the state. There are many agricultural activities on the small prairies, the narrow branch valleys, big creeks and river bottom lands.

Mr. E. H. Houston, the present county agent, has done some splendid work in trying to teach the average farmer how to properly care for his livestock.

The Farmers' Union, Cotton Growers' Association and the Commercial Club of McAlester have always been cooperators of the extension service and can be counted on to get behind any movement for the agricultural development of the county.

Pittsburg county has one of the best county fair buildings in the state and generally holds a fair that would be a credit to any county.

Seminole County

The west and south sections of this county are rolling to hilly and were originally covered with timber, much of which has been cleared away and is now free enough of stumps to permit the use of improved farm machinery. The north and east sections of the county contain some smooth prairie land, which is usually sown to wheat and oats.

Mr. C. S. Sullivan, the present county agent, succeeded Mr. Howard on July 1st, who had been on the work about seven years. Mr. Sullivan is awake to the needs of the county and is supported by all its farm, civic and professional organizations.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Cleveland County

Mr. P. K. Norris has served as county agent in Cleveland county three years. He has been very active in building up the livestock interest, having a large number of boys in the pig club and developing the swine production in his county. Also, he has developed the beef cattle to a large extent. This year and 1922 both being dry and causing a shortage of feed has almost ruined the swine and beef cattle industry in Cleveland county, and now the farmers are looking for better dairy cows. Mr. Norris has helped organize the cotton growers' association until almost fifty percent of his farmers are members of this association. He has carried on demonstrations in orchard, garden and farm crops to make variety tests and methods of cultivation. But, probably, the best work he has done is terracing and drainage. Through his efforts more than fifty farms have been terraced. A large number of swamps were drained. He also helped the farmers to hold a drainage election where they voted to straighten the channel of Little River and stop the destructive overflows that have ruined hundreds of acres of alfalfa fields and other crops. Perhaps, Mr. Norris is weaker in community work than any other one phase of county agent work. But one must know the conditions before they find fault. It will always be hard to develop community work in Cleveland county, because first, it is the home of the State University at the county seat located in the center of the county; second, the north half of the county is close to Oklahoma City, and third, the south end is close to Purcell, county seat of McClain county, leaving only about three communities far enough out to organize a community center in. Mr. Norris seems to have the confidence of his people.

McClain County

Mr. Cromwell has been county agent in McClain county for a number of years. He is a good organizer and has one of the best organized counties in the state in the Cotton Growers' Association. He has developed a lot of interest in dairy cattle and now has a large number of farmers doing dairy work. He also has a number of community centers that he works in, with a large club enrollment. Mr. Cromwell believes in the boys and girls club work and devotes about one-half of his time to club work. He has also built up the swine and beef cattle industry until his county is one of the best hog producing counties in central Oklahoma. He has done a lot of poultry work and each year holds a poultry show. He believes the cow, sow and hen and home garden will develop any farming community and make it prosperous. The watermelon industry has been developed along with sweet potatoes until McClain county ships several loads of melons and other farm truck each year. Mr. Cromwell has not neglected the orchard and small fruits but has built up a system of diversified farming in his county. In pasture, he has encouraged the sowing of sweet clover and sudan for pasture, and alfalfa and sorghum for hay crop. Washy lands have been terraced, and there is a big demand for more terracing work in the county. The county agent work is in splendid shape in McClain county.

Garvin County

Garvin county has been unfortunate this year in agents. They have had three agents; Mr. Burge started the year's work and was then transferred to another county; John Gray was then put into the county and stayed about three months. When through no fault of his own, a false report was circulated against him, making it necessary to move Mr. Gray to another county on June 1st. Then the present agent, Mr. Ferguson, was selected and began work July 1st. By this time a severe drought was on and made it impossible

to do much more than just keep up the club work and get ready for the fairs. September came in with heavy rains, and there has not been more than six weeks that roads have been passable in Garvin county since September 15th. The Washita river, and creeks emptying into it, pass through the center of the county, overflowing the low lands and destroying crops, roads and bridges. However, Mr. Ferguson is a good agent and is busy getting acquainted with the people and conditions. Cotton is the principal money crop, with broomcorn second. Both have good cooperative marketing associations. The bottom land is very rich and produces both corn and alfalfa. The pecan industry is just in its infancy, and the agent is doing a lot of tree budding work.

Carter County

Carter county is bounded on the north by the Washita river and Ar-buckle mountains, giving a lot of good bottom land but also a lot of rough washy land that needs terracing. Mr. Putnam, the county agent, believes in terracing the washy lands and building up of the soil with legumes. Cotton is the money crop; however, a lot of corn is produced in the bottom and sandy upland. Mr. Putnam has created a lot of interest in dairy cattle and poultry. Mr. Putnam is trying to get his farmers to diversify, grow more pasture and develop the home orchard and garden. Just at this time there is a lot of interest taken in the growing of pecans, planting new pecan orchards and top working the old trees.

One of the big drawbacks in Carter county is the tenants. Over fifty percent of the farmers are tenants and grow nothing but cotton. It is hard to get any cooperation from the cotton tenant. About thirty percent of the cotton farmers are members of the Cotton Growers' Association.

County and home demonstration agents cooperate in club work, and the boys and girls enrollment is one of the largest in the state.

Love County

Love county is in the Red river valley. Mr. Thomas is the county agent there and is working along diversified farming lines. Cotton is the money crop. Quite a little work in developing varieties of cotton and standardizing one or two varieties is being conducted. Mr. Thomas is pushing the dairy work and better sire campaign. He has one block using four good dairy bulls in rotation, and one of these bulls has made a wonderful record as his daughters are proving heavy milkers and their records are much better than their dams.

Terracing has not been practiced much, but Mr. Thomas is planning on doing a lot of terracing and building up the soil with the use of sweet clover **and other legumes**; also developing the pasture or increasing pasture land and cutting down acreage in row crops.

The club work has been neglected in Love county by past agents, but Mr. Thomas is working to bring up the club enrollment.

Stephens County

Stephens county is one of the best diversified farming counties in the state. Ben Harrison is county agent and has been for the last five years. He has done a lot of terracing and drainage work, and has developed the livestock interest through both the boys club work and also adult work. His livestock work takes in all phases of breeding and feeding of swine, beef cattle, sheep and also dairying. His county is adapted to growing of fruits and vegetables. He has encouraged the Cotton Growers' Association and other marketing organizations. His work is well balanced, and his program is full of good work. The boys livestock club members have won a number

of prizes in judging contests. Mr. Harrison has also developed the poultry industry in Stephens county, shipping several cars of turkeys this year, and is now planning on doing some top budding in pecan growing. Stephens county is in fair shape.

Grady County

Grady county is one of the good agricultural counties of Oklahoma. It is forty-eight miles long and twenty-four miles wide. The Washita river runs through the center east and west, and the South Canadian bounds it on the north, giving the county a lot of bottom and valley land. This land grows good alfalfa and corn.

The north half of the county grows wheat on the upland, and the south half is sandy black jack land that is mostly planted in cotton. Both the Wheat Growers' and Cotton Growers' Associations have good organizations in Grady county. The county agent, Mr. M. G. Harnden, has eight community centers that he works with. He has a large club enrollment and does a lot of club work. He is doing a lot of terracing in the hilly part of his county and sowing the washy land in sweet clover.

The south part of the county grows several carloads of melons and has a good melon association. The south part of the county is suitable for fruit, and Mr. Harnden has encouraged fruit and garden work. He has also developed the poultry and dairy work.

Caddo County

Caddo county is very much like Grady. It is forty-eight by thirty miles with thirteen good railroad towns and several inland towns, giving a large number of community centers. Much of the county is very rough and cut up with creeks and rivers, making it necessary to terrace a large part of the land. Mr. Nutter has been agent for five years and is one of the good agents. He has the confidence of the farmers and is doing a lot of demonstration work in terracing.

Cooperative marketing has been developed in Caddo county until nearly every farm commodity now has its organization and sale building. By terracing and drainage and use of manure, sweet clover and other legumes the fertility of the land is being held. Fruit is grown in all parts of Caddo county. There are several commercial orchards. Mr. Nutter has held many demonstrations in tree pruning and spraying. He has organized the fruit and melon growers into shipping associations. The club boys and girls from Caddo county have been consistent winners at the county and state fairs. All lines of livestock and farming have been developed, and Caddo is perhaps in the best shape of any county in the Southwest District.

Comanche County

Comanche county extends well to the southwest part of Oklahoma. The northeast part of the county is inclined to be sandy and produces good corn, feed-stuff, some fruit and good gardens. The southwest part of the county is a flat upland overlaid with a hardpan sub-soil and produces fair cotton crops but fails to make much food except on wet years. Mr. Pete Fennema is county agent. He is trying to develop the dairy interest of the county; this county needs more dairy cattle and also more feed grown in the county.

The club work is in fair shape.

Mr. Fennema is working with the home demonstration agent to develop the poultry and dairy cow interests on every farm. The county needs more terracing and more legumes to build up the soil. However, the county is in fair shape from a county agent's standpoint.

Cotton County

Cotton county borders Red river and is near the southwest part of the state. The two principal money crops are cotton and wheat, with grain sorghums for feed. Mr. P. G. Scruggs was appointed county agent for Cotton county last August. His first work was to get the farmers to prepare their land to seed to wheat and winter barley. As a result of his work, several hundred acres were sown to winter barley, and the farmers now have a good winter pasture for their livestock. Mr. Scruggs has also pushed the dairy work. Through his efforts several fine registered Jersey bulls have been brought into Cotton county. Mr. Scruggs has done a lot of poultry culling work and organized and held one of the best poultry shows in the southwest part of Oklahoma.

The need of the county is more dairy cattle and more diversified crops. It seems that the introduction of winter barley may solve one of the feed problems of the county. A little terracing has been done, but the county needs much more terracing.

Jackson County

Jackson county is in the southwest corner of Oklahoma. The soil runs from hardpan to gumbo and to deep sand. The principal crop is cotton, and a small acreage is sown to wheat. The river valleys grow corn and alfalfa.

Teague Fisher is county agent. Last spring, through his efforts over seven hundred boys and girls joined the club work. At Eldorado he organized a community center, and through this organization he is developing the dairy and poultry industries. Perhaps, there is nothing else needed more than to induce the farmers of Jackson county to milk more cows and grow more feed-stuff. Over sixty percent of the farmers are tenants and are forced to grow cotton. There is little interest taken in livestock. This year through Mr. Fisher's efforts, the chamber of commerce at Altus put out several settings of turkey eggs that have started the farmers to growing turkeys in Jackson county.

Greer County

Greer county is one of the western counties and has a lot of rough land that needs terracing. Mr. John Gray is the county agent and is doing all he can to teach terracing work in the county. He has already held several demonstrations and created a big interest in the work. He has also held several demonstrations in orchard work. While this county is too far west to do much in fruit, it is possible to grow some peaches and small fruit. With the good foundation of dairy cows put into Greer county by former agent R. T. Lee, Mr. Gray is getting the farmers interested in some good bulls.

About fifty percent of the farmers are tenants and cotton is the principal money crop. The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association claims Greer county is the best organized of any county in the state and is the most loyal to the organization. Greer county depends on the grain sorghums as a feed crop. The big problem for the county agent is to induce more farmers to grow more sweet clover, sudan and alfalfa and increase the dairy cows and poultry on the farm. Mr. Gray has only been in the county five months and has made many friends for the county agent work.

Harmon County

Harmon county joins Texas on the west and is out in the drought district. The north half of the county is very rough and cut up with canyons, and the great need of this part of the county is terracing. Mr. L. I. Bennett has been agent for two years, has terraced more than seventy-five different farms and taught that many more farmers how to run their own levels. He is doing some very valuable work in farm engineering.

He has also held about two hundred poultry culling demonstrations. Through his efforts more than eight carloads of turkeys were grown in Harmon county this year. He is talking dairy cattle and has a well developed program of work consisting of more dairy cattle, poultry and terracing. He has gotten several farmers to try sweet clover and sudan grass for pasture. Harmon county is in good shape from a county agent's standpoint.

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PROJECT NO. 4—BOYS' AND GIRLS'

AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK

Plan of Organization.—Club work is organized through the county and home demonstration agents assisted by the supervising agents, specialists, local 4-H clubs, club executive committees, secretaries, coaches and captains of each line of demonstration work.

The work of the state club agent and assistant state club agents deals particularly with methods and organization in all lines of club work.

The entire extension staff of Oklahoma, including the county and home demonstration agents, are promoting the county program of county extension work in a unified manner, and are developing demonstration material adapted to the promotion of permanent junior organizations.

All subject matter is compiled by specialists. Subject matter reaches the club member in two ways, through the subject matter bulletin and the Extension News. The subject matter for the 1924 club program is already prepared for the year by months. The extension agronomist reaches down into the crop club work in the same manner as he does with the adult program of work. The same is true with the other lines of work.

White Enrollment.—In 1923 there were 32,823 boys and girls enrolled in 45,184 individual demonstrations, which was an increase of nearly 3,000 demonstrations over 1922. The individual demonstrations were distributed as follows: Corn 4,725, grain sorghum 1,967, small grain 667, cotton 1,711, peanut 2,600, pig 4,967, beef 530, sheep 138, dairy 254, poultry 9,844, potato 1,420, fruit 621, bee 216, sewing 7,812, canning 3,063, food preparation 3,141 and agricultural engineering 43.

Organized 4-H Clubs.—Approximately 900 clubs perfected organizations. Of this number 749 were awarded charters. To date over 400 clubs have reached the achievement club goal.

Club Exhibits.—At least 20 counties conducted from two to fifteen township or community fairs. All counties with agents conducted a county-wide exhibit contest. The number of exhibits made in the county contests ranged from 24 to 456 per county. There were 1,725 individual exhibits made at each state fair. The highest scoring exhibits in each county contest, not to exceed 10 in any line of club work, made up the state exhibit. Liberal premiums were offered on exhibits and completed demonstrations and also special awards, scholarships and out of state educational trips.

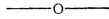
Club Reports.—On November 18, 1923, 15,054 demonstrations were reported completed by the agents in the field. Approximately 6,000 reports have reached the office of the county and home demonstration agents since their annual reports were made up. There has been a marked improvement in the quality of reports this year.

County Rallies, Demonstration Schools and Contests.—All counties with agents conducted club rallies. The program of the day usually consisted of a short opening exercise, a group demonstration or club contest by clubs, a report by the secretary showing the standing of each club, four, five minute

talks, a basket dinner prepared by the club members, followed by the recreational and athletic contests. Training was given to 407 judging teams and 347 demonstration teams. Fifty demonstration schools and short courses were conducted for training club coaches. County-wide judging contests and field tours were put on in 45 counties.

State Demonstrations.—The junior farm and home congress held at A. and M. College was the outstanding feature of the year's program. The forenoons were devoted to individual and team contests, the afternoons to leadership training and the evenings to recreational activities. The last session of the congress was climaxed with a club play or pageant, which portrayed and demonstrated all lines of club work.

Two state-wide demonstration schools or 4-H club camps were held in connection with the state fairs, one at Oklahoma City and one at Muskogee. The delegates in attendance were the county champions in each line of club work as corn, canning, poultry, etc. There were 756 delegates in attendance at both state fairs.



PROJECT NO. 5—HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

In many respects the year just passed was a hard one for home demonstration work in Oklahoma. Excessive rainfall, unusual in amount and season, resulting in bad roads and washed out bridges, acted as a deterrent from carrying out plans and programs, while the devastating floods which followed, coming as they did not once but repeatedly in some counties, washed away demonstrations which were well under way or prevented the demonstrations from being undertaken. By a strange anomaly of climatic conditions, the state was as hard hit by drouth during the summer as it had been by floods in the spring and fall, so that in the entire state, as well as in regions touched by water, demonstration work was greatly hindered, inhibited, or that which for a time flourished was ruined completely.

That they have succeeded in a very gratifying measure, in spite of untoward circumstances, is evidenced by the fact that we lost only two counties having home demonstration work, have added four new ones and developed two others ready for it.

During the year just closed the only important change in the state organization was in redistricting the state. The district lines were changed to throw Oklahoma, Canadian and Beckham counties in the Northwest District, Payne county in the Northeast District, and Okfuskee county in the Southeast District. By the new division, the Northwest District has 22 counties in it, the Southwest has 18, the Southeast 19 and the Northeast 18. By the new division, there are 12 home demonstration agents in the Northwest District, 11 in the Southwest, 11 in the Southeast and 7 in the Northeast.

As before stated, of the 39 counties having home demonstration work at the beginning of the year, only two—Kiowa and Wagoner—were lost. Miss Huffer from Kiowa county was transferred to the first vacancy, which was created in Creek county September 4th by the marriage of the former agent, Miss Whitaker. Mrs. Atwood has not yet been located.

Having funds available in May, women were placed as agents in Jackson, Ellis, McClain, Hughes and LeFlore counties. The work done by the

women was so uniformly good that four of the five counties on July 1st entered into contracts to cooperate in its support in the regular manner. In Hughes county much good work was done, and while it was not established by July 1st, it will not be a difficult matter to place an agent there in the future.

In addition to the new counties added, Kay and Choctaw counties have both been developed, with the result that both have provided funds to have the work put on December 1st.

Early in the year the state and district agents met together in conference and made out a plan for supervising the work in the state by months as follows, agreeing that each district agent would carry out this general program as far as possible as planned, and, in addition, would take care of emergencies and minor special pieces of work in her territory:

December—Annual reports were to be made, annual leave taken and plans for year perfected.

January—Club enrollment, county and community programs and field supervision and district conferences for agents.

February—Same as for January.

March—Same except district conference.

April—Development and analysis of programs and field supervision.

May—Same as April.

June—Same as May, and commissioners' meetings.

July—Same as June.

August—Same as July, and Farm Congress and agents' meetings.

September—Field supervision and fairs.

October—Fairs, program analysis and field supervision.

November—Same as October except fairs.

This program has been carried out as planned. Not only did the supervisory force assist in making out the programs, but upon each subsequent visit, went over these programs with each agent carefully, checking up on progress and giving such assistance as was needed to help the agent to "carry on" in its fulfillment.

The district agents were present at all meetings where joint county programs were made. After these programs were made the district agent, in conference with the home demonstration agent and usually a group of club leaders, took the women's part of the joint program and worked out a plan of the work on the What, When, Where and How basis for the plans which were sent to the Washington office in the spring.

There has been no change during the year in community program making. There are, as yet, only six counties that have attempted community programs, and they were the same last year. These counties are Tulsa in the Northeast District, Woodward and Custer in the Northwest District, Wagoner in the Northeast District started this work but was cut off in July, and Grady and Caddo in the Southwest District. In the last named two the community programs were made out in cooperation with organizations already existing, as: in Grady county with the Grange, and in Caddo county with the Farmers' Union.

More counties made a joint county program this year than last. In the

of the possibilities of the work than ever before. They see the necessity of careful, definite plans, of programs based upon the needs of the people to be served, of system and organization as a better means of carrying out these programs, and of the results that are to be achieved in their field as mile-posts on the way to the ultimate goal of "profit, comfort, culture, influence and power."

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

Creek County

The extension work was started in Creek county in 1917. The present agent is the third one. The work has been hard to put over on account of the bad roads, tenant system and oil development. During 1923 there were more junior clubs than ever before, and two adult clubs were organized. The Creek county program of work was revised February 13, 1923. The program had been made in 1922. The following projects were decided upon for the county: Poultry, dairying, clothing, food, home conveniences and health. Four hundred packages of flower seed were distributed last year. Much dairy work is being done in a commercial way around Sapulpa, but the home agent has not done much with the women. This is a good county for truck gardening, small fruit farming and poultry and dairying. The following projects were reported on: Poultry nutrition, clothing, dairying and horticulture.

Muskogee County

Muskogee county started in extension work in 1916, and has always taken a good interest in the work. It is a large county, well populated and well established in agricultural work. The present agent is the third one in the county, and she has a well regulated program to work by. The county program of work was made in Muskogee county on January 12th. This was the first program that had been made for the county and was endorsed by a group of real farm women, who gathered in the office with the home agent and supervisory agent and planned what could be done. The following projects were decided upon: Poultry, Food Preservation and Preparation, Dairy, Horticulture, Home Beautification and Miscellaneous. Held four-day poultry culling and two-day poultry judging school, as planned with poultry specialist. Held thirty schoolhouse poultry and egg shows. Trained two juniors for judging work. Enrolled 140 junior club members, and 65 of these completed the project. Enrolled 87 adult poultry club members and 60 completed the project. One four-day nutrition series of demonstrations was held under the supervision of the nutrition specialist. One hundred and thirty-five women reported results of practices in canning. Four women were enrolled in dairy work and completed the first year's work under the dairy specialist. The horticultural project does not have a good report on account of floods and then drouth. The best thing under the dairy project was the soap making, and it was started by the women in the Lora community who made the butter they could not market into soap, but joining the dairy club stopped that, although it spread the soap making.

Okfuskee County

The extension work was started in Okfuskee county in 1913 by Mr. and Mrs. Nunn, who were paid by the Fort Smith and Western railroad and the government. They started a splendid work, and it has been continued by three different women and two different men agents until now the county stands in the front ranks of extension work. A good county fair has been developed and five adult home demonstration clubs organized, while the

junior club work is one of the outstanding features of the county. The county program in Okfuskee county was revised in December and plans for 1923 made. The following projects were included in the new plan: Poultry, Nutrition, Clothing, Dairying and Home Conveniences. A great deal of successful poultry work was done with both adult and junior demonstrators. The nutrition specialist conducted a series of nutrition demonstration in which good work was done along food preparation and food preservation lines. One junior contest team was trained and won sixth place in the contest at the Farm Congress. Three dairy demonstrators were enrolled. There were 11 pressure cookers bought by demonstrators; three vacuum cleaners were installed; one radio installed in a far away rural home; a number of farm homes screened and several of them renovated and cleaned walls.

Okmulgee County

Okmulgee county started in extension work in 1915. Poultry work was stressed, and Okmulgee county today stands out in poultry work. Two years ago adult demonstration clubs were organized and the women are doing some fine work. The demonstration exhibits at the county fair are better and better each year and with the good roads that are being built in the county, the agent finds it easy to reach all communities. The meeting for making a county program of work in Okmulgee county was held in February, and the following projects of work were included in the program: Poultry, Nutrition, Clothing, Dairy and Miscellaneous. A 4-day series of poultry culling demonstrations was conducted in May by the poultry specialist. Twenty people attended these meetings and are now doing culling work. Okmulgee county has the largest paid up county poultry association in the state. This can be credited largely to the good business work of the home agent.

Osage County

Osage county started extension work during the war with an emergency agent, and the work is being continued with splendid results. Osage is the largest county in the state and is a grazing county, with a heavy oil production. The size of the county makes the work hard, as so many miles must be traveled to reach a community and the heavy oil trucks tear up the roads so they are hard to drive over, but the women and girls are eager to learn demonstration ways, and the agent finds herself a very busy person with a big program of work to put over, and Mrs. Lohman, the home demonstration agent, has written her annual narrative report in a very pleasing way and it is an interesting book to read. The county program of work was completed for Osage county on February 15th. The following projects were outlined for the county: Poultry, Nutrition, Gardening, Clothing, Dairy, Home Conveniences and Beautification. An infertile egg campaign was carried out in May and June. Culling demonstrations were given in August, September, October and November. Three adult women's clubs held contests in making light bread. A special series of clothing demonstrations was given by the clothing specialist with an attendance of 45 women. They in turn instructed 104 women. In the junior work a team of two 4th year sewing girls were trained and took part in the state contest and won first place. A garden and flower show is held in the county each year. Two rat killing campaigns were carried on by the junior clubs as a part of their achievement club plan. Eight new pressure cookers were bought, two new kitchen stoves and one milk cooler made. Three adult demonstrators in dairy work were enrolled.

Tulsa County

Tulsa county is a good agricultural county and an oil county, with a

movable oil population and a large farm tenant population. The farm owners are interested in the agricultural development of the county and extension work has been carried on in the county for ten years with good results in all phases. Continual calls for help keep the agent very busy. Tulsa county has miles of paved roads. The meeting for county program making was held in Tulsa county January 23rd, and the following projects were included in the program: Poultry, Nutrition, Clothing, Horticulture and Miscellaneous. In poultry, Tulsa county was selected as one of the flock demonstration counties. Work was given in the county on selecting breeding pens. Two caponizing demonstrations were given. Six culling demonstrations were conducted by the home agent. As a result of the six demonstrations, a total of 100 flocks were culled and the egg production doubled. Five school-house poultry shows were held. There was a poultry judging team at the State Fair. A series of four nutrition demonstrations were given in this county by the nutrition specialist. The hot lunch program was carried out, as was outlined in the milk campaign, and was served in three schools. In the junior work 7 one-day and 5 two-day extension schools were held. In addition to these schools, 12 demonstrations in canning and 4 in food preparation have been given. Four teams of two girls each were trained in biscuit making and the winning team won sixth place at the state contest. The clothing specialist gave one demonstration in the alteration of commercial patterns. The chamber of commerce of the city of Tulsa employed a dairy specialist for the county. The home agent assisted him in cheese making demonstrations and in teaching the care of milk and milk products. The junior canning club girls were instructed in the making of hot beds. Instructions were given in making model gardens. Being a home agent in a county where there is a large city, brings calls for attendance at meetings and for the taking part in different phases of work, so that the agent is always in demand. This is the case in Tulsa county, and our agent here leads a very busy, active life.

Washington County

Washington county has kept the one agent through a period of eight years. The county commissioners found her so efficient and her work so much in demand that they have renewed her contract each year without any discussion at all, and without being asked to do so by the Extension Division. She has been very fortunate this year in her work with her adult clubs, and each club made a splendid county fair exhibit of sewing and canning. One hundred useful articles made of flour sacks were artistically dyed and made up into garments and household furnishings.

The home agent bought and distributed 800 plants of Bermuda onions, frost proof cabbage and wilt resistant tomatoes to garden demonstrators.

Wagoner County

Wagoner county is purely an agricultural county. The extension work was started during the war by emergency agents and was continued with good success until July 1, 1923. The meeting for making the county program was held in Wagoner county January 24th, and a splendid program of work outlined for the county and was being put over in fine shape by the agents when the new board of county commissioners cut out the work July 1st. There were 17 junior club centers, each having 10 or more club members, with a membership of 340 girls and there were 122 scattered club members. These were all enrolled in the following clubs: Poultry, Clothing, Food Preparation and Food Preservation. There were four good community clubs where the men and women were learning to work out their community problems together and build a better social life around their homes. Eight adult rural demonstration clubs were organized with a membership of 85

women. The following activities had already been put over: a two-day poultry short course and show at Coweta, financed by the chamber of commerce; a series of clothing demonstrations given by the sewing specialist; quarterly meeting and fair of adult clubs in home agent's office on April 28th; exhibit consisting of rugs, hats, sewing and fancy work; hat-making day in the office with 25 women present; two field days at Nunn's Seed farm, 150 present. In spite of the fact that the agents were discontinued, the demonstration clubs made the farm women's canned exhibit at the Free State Fair and also an exhibit of home-made conveniences.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Blaine County

Home demonstration work was started in Blaine county in 1922. The county forms itself into fifteen natural centers, and in these places there are fourteen home demonstration clubs and sixteen boys' and girls' clubs. The gardening, small fruits, clothing, nutrition and food preservation demonstration activities are the outstanding ones in Blaine county, although much good work has been done in poultry, home conveniences, home health and sanitation. The horticultural and garden work have been stressed. Some of the difficulties encountered in the garden work are due to the soil, which is very sandy and which shifts to another part of a field, unless the garden spot is in a protected place or is surrounded by a hedge, forming a natural protection. Another drawback to the garden and horticultural work is a lack of moisture during the growing season. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the home demonstration agent of Blaine county has 130 women, who in their "Live at Home" programs have preserved 73,947 quarts of food products. Much time has been given to demonstrations on hot school lunches.

Even though this has been a most discouraging year for the farmers in Blaine county, the home demonstration agent has accomplished a good program of home demonstration work.

Beaver County

The home demonstration work in Beaver county is one and a half years old, and there have been two home demonstration agents in the county during that time. There are sixteen organized centers in junior club work and six home demonstration club organizations. Food preservation, food preparation, clothing, poultry and horticulture are the outstanding demonstration activities in the county. The results of the food and clothing work show a higher percentage of accomplishments than do those of the other lines of demonstration work. The poultry work is in good condition, and is, and always will be one of the main sources of income in this western county. Much of the horticultural problem in the county is yet to be solved. However, the drouth and floods of this year have lessened the supply of both horticultural and garden products for home consumption. The foundation of home demonstration work has been laid in this county and the present outlook for the coming year is very good.

Custer County

In 1923 the home demonstration work of Custer county has seen the greatest demands made for assistance in poultry and dairy work. Since poultry and cows have been the life-savers for the farmers, people are realizing more and more that they must have enough hens and cows to supply the needs of the home, and not depend upon the crops alone. Spring floods, summer drouth and then fall floods have been disastrous to a majority of the gardens that were planted, as well as to the raising of poultry. However, the women of the county are giving more thought to the arrangements of

their gardens and are planting them in such a way that they will have fresh vegetables from early spring to late fall. Demonstrations have been given in methods of irrigating gardens when there is a water supply sufficient for the purpose. The benefit to be derived from the fall gardens has been demonstrated this year in many instances, the demonstrations being made possible by the continued rains. The nutrition work in Custer county is also in very good condition. The general status of home demonstration work in Custer county plainly demonstrates that too much work cannot be done by the home demonstration agent and the people of the county in gardening, horticulture, poultry and dairying for these home industries and the income derived from them mean food, shelter and clothing for the family.

Ellis County

The placing of a home demonstration agent in Ellis county in May, 1923, was due to the realization of the need of the services of a home demonstration agent by the women of the county. The program of demonstration work outlined and accomplished by the agent in the county has been the fundamental program of home demonstration work with its boys' and girls' club work, food preservation, food preparation, clothing, poultry and home conveniences demonstrations. The interest of the women of Ellis county in demonstration activities is growing, and with the assistance of a county program of work for 1924, made by the people of the county, the county agents and the supervisory force, we believe that a greater and better program of service will be given the people of the county by the home demonstration agent than ever before.

Garfield County

Garfield county, one of the best agricultural counties in the state, is in its eighth year of home demonstration work. Because of the stability of agricultural conditions in this county, the home demonstration agent is able to carry on a well rounded program of demonstration work. There is an equal need for all phases of work, club work, food preservation, food preparation, poultry, clothing, home conveniences, home management, gardening, horticulture and health and sanitation. Garfield county is well represented in standard bred poultry and in purebred dairy cows. One of the best demonstrations in fall garden work in the county is that of Mrs. M. M. Davis. The last of November she had thirteen different kinds of vegetables in her garden, and during the entire garden season she had made enough from the sale of garden and poultry products to pay the expenses of two children who are attending the Enid high school. The millinery work in Garfield county has been a very profitable, as well as popular, piece of work. Twenty women have demonstrated their ability to make hats for less than half the cost of similar hats found at the millinery store. During the coming year there is an opportunity to do some good work in the standardization of club products in Garfield county, for there are several women and girls in the county who are experts in food preservation.

Harper County

The results of the county program of home demonstration work in Harper county show that the past year of demonstration work has been the best this county has known. Some of the problems to be considered in the making of the county program of demonstration work in Harper county were the distance from a market, drouth and small local cities affording no local market outlet. However, the vital problem in this western plains county is the "Live at Home" program. The one-crop system of wheat wheat farming, which has been the system in the county since settlement,

means that all that the family has to depend upon is the wheat money, and too often there is no wheat money. The poultry work is the outstanding phase of demonstration work in Harper county. Demonstrations have been given in the selection of breeding pens, selection of males, and of eggs for breeding purposes. The turkey industry shows a marked improvement over that of last year. The status of the horticultural and garden work in the county is not so good as it was last year, due to the drouth and floods. The people of the county are beginning to realize that the early is the only dependable garden for this section of the state. There are many opportunities to work out home irrigation projects where there is sufficient supply of water for irrigating. Food preservation and clothing have been two of the fundamentals of the home demonstration agent's program in Harper county. Home dairying is just beginning to take its place in the county. The tuberculine test and the cream grading law have done much to improve the type of dairy cows and the quantity and quality of cream. Other phases of home demonstration work, such as sanitation, home conveniences and nutrition, have been parts of the home demonstration agent's program, but have not been given so much time as dairying, poultry and food preservation.

Logan County

The program of demonstration activities in Logan county is a well balanced one, with almost equal progress made in poultry, dairying, clothing, food and nutrition, home health and sanitation and household management. In the growth of home demonstration work in the county from 1911 to 1923 many demonstrators have developed, who have passed on to others their information in preserving of food, clothing work, poultry and other types of demonstration work. Much good work has been done in horticulture this year. Special demonstrations have been carried on in dairying and clothing under the direct supervision of the dairy and clothing specialists, with good results. The organization work of the county shows 546 women and 407 girls doing demonstration work, while the influence of the work cannot be measured by members.

Major County

The major demonstration activities of Major county are food preservation, gardening, horticulture and poultry. More clothing work has been done this past year than ever before, particularly with the adults. Other lines of demonstration work showing results are home beautification, home conveniences and dairying. The production of poultry and poultry products is the main industry of Major county. Home dairying and horticulture, particularly the growing of small fruits, are beginning to occupy their place in the importance of demonstration work done in the county. The adult organizations of the county are more nearly meeting the needs of the communities than ever before. This is particularly true of the poultry work. There are nine boys' and girls' clubs and forty-six women conducting individual demonstrations.

Noble County

The progress made in home demonstration work in Noble county during this year has been very good. This is the first year that there has been a request for assistance in home dairy work. Six women have been dairy demonstrators, and through their work, have interested others. The clothing and food preservation demonstrations show that much work has been done with these activities. This is one of the most valuable phases of the work of the Noble county home demonstration agent, and it has been the salvation of the family in the years of crop failure. Many people have can-

splendid exhibits to the show, which was held in Hugo. Home demonstration work in Bryan county may be described as being in a healthy condition. Only such projects being attempted by the agent as will show marked progress at the end of the year and in which the people are vitally interested. A good spirit prevails with reference to the work of the agent. It will be possible to increase the amount of work during the coming year through the cooperation of the people who have served as project leaders during the past year.

LeFlore County

A temporary agent was placed in LeFlore county May 21st, and interest increased in home demonstration work to the extent that an appropriation was secured on July 1st. While this county was not organized for home demonstration work when the plans were made early in the year, much has been done along the line of organization and demonstration. A splendid condition exists for the development of a program. More has been done in the county in the line of community organization than in any other county in the district. A splendid county fair was held with a special feature of county exhibits. Two fourth year canning club girls represented the county in the canning contest at the Junior Farm Congress held in Stillwater in August. Representatives from the various phases of club work attended the fair school at Muskogee.

Latimer County

Work in food selection was given in this county during the past year under the supervision of the food and nutrition specialist, with the assistance of the extension horticulturist. Special assistance was given by the clothing specialist in the fitting and alteration of commercial patterns, and a supervisor's short course was held for the purpose of training supervisors in the requirements in the various phases of club work. Particularly good work in poultry has been done during the past year. Ten community centers were established for holding fairs. These fairs were held and a much better organized county fair was held as a result of this plan. Exhibits in sewing and canning were sent to the state fairs and the county was represented by club members at each of the state fair schools. Two girls from this county entered the food preparation contest at the Farm Congress. The progress of extension work in this county has been hindered by bad roads, mining interests and the cosmopolitan population that this industry brings, low valuation of property and a shifting agricultural population.

McCurtain County

With the advent of the good roads movement, greater possibility for the expansion of a home demonstration program is seen. During the past year particularly good work was done in clothing. Food preservation was done by the girls and women under the direction of the home demonstration agent, and particularly good work was done in meat canning. Greater interest has been shown in the production, care and feeding of poultry during the past year than in the preceding years. A splendid federation of boys' and girls' clubs has been working on the various phases of club work in this county for two years. Quarterly meetings of this organization are held and a careful check of the condition of the work in each of the junior clubs is made. Four home demonstration clubs are working under the supervision of the home demonstration agent. Clothing, Poultry and Food Preservation were the only projects taken up in the clubs during the past year. A good county fair was held last fall and funds were contributed by commercial concerns for the purpose of holding a county poultry show this winter. Ex-

hibits of junior club canning and sewing won team prizes at each of the state fairs. With the past year's progress and increased interest, the coming year should mark the accomplishment of a greater amount of work than it has been possible to record in the past.

Marshall County

During the past more progress has been made in poultry and food preservation than in any lines of work. Special work in food selection was done under the direction of the food and nutrition specialist, and some good results were secured. More interest has been manifested on the part of the women in the organization of adult clubs. Two clubs made complete exhibits in canning at the county fair. Of the county fairs judged last fall, the Marshall County Fair was the best arranged and a balance in the exhibits was noticeable, there being a creditable showing in every project as food preservation, poultry and sewing in both adult and junior departments. Excellent work has been done by the girls, and a measure of this is due to the club short course that is held each year in the county. At this time instructions are given to club members by specialists from the department, and they start their work with a better understanding of the requirements. A club rally is held each year and this helps to keep interest in the work as contests between clubs are held as a part of the program. A supervisor's short course was also held last year for the purpose of training club supervisors in the club requirements. Marshall county sent a delegation from the banner club in the county to the Farm Congress. A number of club members attended the fair school at the state fairs because of premiums won in the various phases of club work. The progress and growth of the work in this county has not been so rapid as in some other counties, as agricultural conditions have been unfavorable and a large percentage of the population continues to shift from place to place each year.

Pushmataha County

This is the largest county in the district in square miles of area, but is the poorest in valuation. Much of the land is non-taxable and much of the land subject to taxation is of but little value. A large portion is very rugged and unfit for agriculture. Because of the scarcity of funds no county fair is held, but in the past year a sum of money was appropriated and a series of club exhibits were held at the various club centers. But little money is appropriated for an agricultural program, and thus the growth of the work is hindered. Much of the success of the work in the county is due to the splendid assistance and cooperation rendered by the commercial organizations at the county seat. Particularly good work has been done in poultry and food preservation. The very rough roads render travel from some parts of the county impossible save by train.

Pittsburg County

With the interests divided between mining and agriculture, as is the case in Pittsburg county, many difficulties are encountered in the development of an agricultural program. With the reduced activity in mining, owing to low prices of coal, a large population is thrown out of work. The reduced valuation of property rendered funds so limited that the county fair was abandoned, although in the past years it has been one of the best in the state. Poultry raising has been one of the most popular lines of work carried on in this county, and much good work has been done on this project with both adults and juniors. Food preservation and a percentage of dairy work has also been carried on under the supervision of the home demonstration agent. But little clothing work has been done with adults, but excellent sewing club

work was done by the girls enrolled in this phase last year. This county had a splendid representation at the Farm oCngress last year, and two girls entered the canning contest. A club exhibit was held with only ribbons as awards and prize winners were awarded trips to the State Fair School. The county was represented by sewing and canning from the juniors and by a canning exhibit from the women.

Pottawatomie County

Located as this county is, almost in the heart of the state, and near to good markets and with a progressive citizenship, great progress has been made during the past twelve months. Special clothing work was done by the local leaders under the direction of the clothing specialist. A good poultry organization which meets once each month has done much to further poultry work. Twenty centers were organized for junior club work and a good enrollment of girls did special work in canning, sewing and poultry. The County Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs has been a most valuable factor in furthering home demonstration work in this county. Each club is a member of the federation, and quarterly meetings are held at various points in the county. Representatives from each club attended these meetings, and all matters of county-wide interest are discussed. This organization sponsors junior club work and assists in the supervision of the various junior clubs. The largest county fair in the district was held in this county after a series of splendid township fairs had been held. Eight home demonstration clubs were represented by complete exhibits in canning at the fair and six made exhibits of clothing and household articles. More progress in women's work has been made in the county during the past year than in any other county in the district. With the splendid showing already made and the good attitude that the people have toward the work, even greater progress should be made in the next year than was made in the past.

Pontotoc County

With a home demonstration agent who is entering upon the ninth year of service in this county, a splendid showing has been made in those lines of work that make for better rural home life. Special clothing work given by the specialist last year resulted in a splendid report from the women, and the agent's report shows that much of the work was done by the sewing club girls under the supervision of the agent. More home canning is done by the women of this county under the direction of the agent than in any other county of the district, as the agent has laid special stress on this line of work during the years of her service. A county poultry association, which meets once each month, has done a great deal to arouse interest in the production and care of poultry. The care exercised by the agent in building a program of work based on the fundamental needs of the people of her county has had much to do toward stabilizing home demonstration work in this county.

Seminole County

Always a county with poor roads, a large tenant population and low valuation of lands, the recent development of an oil field in the limits of the county have only aided in making the progress of home demonstration work slow and difficult. Food preservation and poultry are the main lines of work carried on with good results. The junior club work has been retarded by short school terms and the necessity for the children to assist in the production of the cotton crop, which is the main crop in the county. For the past two years a county fair has been held and this has had an influence on the work, inasmuch as it has made it possible for the people of the various communities to know what those elsewhere were doing and has made it possible

for the agent to see the assembled products of her club members' work. It is hoped that through the development of a program of work, with the assistance of the people from the county, a better understanding of our plans may be established.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Caddo County

Miss Jo Della Pennington is the home demonstration agent in Caddo county. She has organized her program and accomplished more than we had expected. She has 10 adult clubs with 214 demonstrators in one or more projects, and 186 girls carrying on club work in different phases. Miss Pennington has gone through hot sands and mud, over rough roads into outlying districts of this county, and has made a real home demonstration agent. Poultry is the leading feature of the work. 653 birds were shown at the poultry show and two culling schools were held in this county. The women demonstrators made 1408 garments and hats. The girls' sewing work won first team prize at the Muskogee Free State Fair. Both state judges spoke of the splendid workmanship in sewing in Caddo county exhibit. The outlook is splendid if we can keep Miss Pennington in this county. The road conditions make it hard for a woman agent. The people appreciate the work and showed their appreciation by giving Miss Pennington a shower of lovely gifts.

Canadian County

Miss Wilson has been with the work in Canadian county seventeen months. She has 4 women's clubs, 16 junior clubs and 2 canning clubs. The strongest piece of work in Canadian county has been the organizing of junior clubs in centers. Miss Wilson's health failed her and she has not been well for several months, and owing to her ill health, it will be necessary to make a change in agents in Canadian county. Miss Wilson has put a great deal of energy into the work, and, with a strong agent, this county will soon rank with the rest in home demonstration work.

Carter County

Mrs. Minnie B. Church started the work in Carter county five years ago, without any organized work. She has developed 23 junior club centers, working with 480 girls, 14 adult clubs with 191 women carrying demonstrations in one or more subjects. They have three organized community centers and she now has one of the strongest, most developed programs in the state. Her 1923 record is a good one. The home demonstration agent gives the use of her office on Saturday afternoons for the use of the farm women to sell their surplus production. This county was affected by the late freeze, floods and drouth. The women have not had a definite program of sewing in this county, but have done much in made-over clothing, millinery and making garments of flour sacks. This includes lessons in dyeing. Mrs. Church's report shows a splendid exhibit of this work. Over 600 women and girls carried on demonstrations in sewing, making over garments, hats and other articles. There is much interest in gardening, flowers and improvement of schoolhouse yards and home gardens and lawns. The poultry work is one of the outstanding pieces of work in this county. This county had the best arranged and most balanced exhibit, showing all phases of the work, of any county in the district. Carter county's work is in splendid condition.

Comanche County

Miss Lenna Speer has been a successful home demonstration agent in

Comanche county three and a half years. This county was well organized, when she entered the work, but the organizations have been increased, now having 14 adult home demonstration clubs and 12 junior clubs. There are 259 women enrolled in these adult clubs, each taking one or more subjects, 426 girls taking canning and sewing. The meat canning in each county in the district has increased one hundred percent. The county has made a splendid showing in food work. The Oklahoma Milling Company offered a \$25.00 cash prize to the farm woman making the best angel food cake and exhibiting it at the county fair. There were 134 lovely cakes entered and were a credit to the women and the home demonstration agent. Miss Speer took small sacks of flour to each woman so they would all use the same flour, and gave recipes for cakes and instructions for making. Comanche county not only made a splendid record in food work, but stands at the head of the list in sewing work, as shown by their winning. The girls' sewing at the state fair was wonderful in its neatness and workmanship. Their girls' sewing team won second at the Oklahoma City and third at the Muskogee state fair. Poultry work in Comanche county stands ahead of other projects. This county held a two-day culling school with the assistance of Mr. Old, state poultry specialist. The women in Comanche county are making poultry pay. There were over 500 birds at the county poultry show this year and were of a better quality than ever before. This county has a splendid outlook. The county and home demonstration agents working together in having and putting over programs as outlined.

Garvin County

Mrs. Lena Gentry has been home demonstration agent in Garvin county for almost four years. She has developed the work into a strong county program, with 16 adult home demonstration clubs and 12 junior clubs. There is one negro adult organization in this county. The women demonstrators in this county are interested and working with the home demonstration agent and helping with the demonstrations, etc. These women are largely responsible for new buildings at the fair grounds. Work was carried on in poultry, sewing, food preservation, food and nutrition and handicraft. There are 579 women carrying on poultry demonstrations. This is the strongest piece of work in the county. They have a strong poultry association. The women have sold in this county over \$5,000.00 worth of standard bred fowls for breeding purposes, besides those used and sold for commercial purposes. The women, through the hen drive, built the rest room at the fair grounds. On a certain day they brought their hens to town and gave the money to the rest-room fund. The clothing work was given by Mrs. Jessie Pollock, state specialist. 20 women took this work. They then took their work to their communities. This county is in good condition. By working under a well organized program results in all lines of work were secured.

Grady County

Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell is the oldest agent in service in Oklahoma. She has been with the work eight years and has made a splendid record, as shown by her report, and the esteem in which she is held in her county. Her report was one of the first to come into the office, and one of the best. One of the women demonstrators won \$800.00 in cash prize from Good Housekeeping and the Grape Nut Company for sending in the best 15 recipes in which grape nuts were used. She made a beautiful table runner and presented to Mrs. Coryell to show her appreciation of her help.

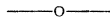
Jackson County

This is one of our newly developed counties, and the work has not

grown in this county as we had hoped. The junior club enrollment had been made by the county agent and very little was done with the girls. One adult club, working through the county agent, was using our programs and Miss Mary Louise Jones, the home demonstration agent, developed one other group. Very little was accomplished until November when there was a desire for dress forms and meat canning, and these have met with popular favor. The women and girls are anxious for the work and feel that by another year we can say more for Jackson county.

McClain County

Miss Lucile Wilroy has been home demonstration agent in this county since May 1st, 1923, opening practically a new field. She has worked with the girls who were enrolled with the county agent and organized five club centers for women, with 74 women enrolled as demonstrators. She has visited 60 farm homes, helping demonstrators and girls with their work. She has given 25 demonstrations in canning vegetables, fruits and meats and making dress forms, with a few in handicraft. She reached 298 women and 914 girls with actual demonstrations. She trained two canning teams for the fair. Miss Wilroy has accomplished more and obtained better results for her short period of work than we had hoped. The home demonstration agent has the support of both rural and town people, and she has given the town a better understanding of the work by talking to the Rotary club, outlining the work and asking for their support. We feel that with this splendid beginning, the well organized program and the splendid cooperation between the two agents, we will take pleasure in being a part of the work in this county.



PROJECT NO. 7—WORK FOR NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

The work with negro men and boys during the past year has gone forward in a satisfactory manner. Work was carried on by negro agents in the following counties: Kingfisher, Logan, Lincoln, McIntosh, McCurtain, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Seminole. The work was supervised by J. E. Taylor as district agent for negro work, with headquarters at the State Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston, Oklahoma.

Frequent conferences were held concerning the negro work between district Agent Taylor and the supervisory forces at Stillwater. Mr. Taylor always attended the regular monthly conferences of supervisors and specialists at Stillwater, where he counsels with the director and white district agents concerning his work.

An Agents' Meeting and Farm Congress was held at Langston, August 1 to 4, inclusive, which was attended by all the negro agents and a number of negro farmers and their families and a large class of colored club members. Twelve specialists from the A. and M. College, Field Agent T. N. Campbell of Tuskegee Institute, together with the president and members of the Langston faculty delivered lectures to those in attendance. This meeting will doubtless lead to higher efficiency among those in attendance.

Negro farmers suffered severely from floods in early and also in the late season and a very severe drouth in midsummer, which effected unfavorably the results in both the adult and club demonstrations. However, a fairly good showing was made.

District Agent J. E. Taylor in his annual report makes the following statement relative to the 1923 work with colored men and boys:

"In efforts to stem the tide in flood-ridden sections, chambers of commerce, banks and merchants furnished seeds for substitute crops, on such terms that distributed the risk among themselves and the farmers aided.

"The severe summer drouth cut short the corn and feed crops and made it necessary to launch a winter pasture campaign, which was done, and resulted in the planting of many times the usual acreage, for this purpose. Rains, beginning in early September, made possible this fall planting, which was nevertheless hindered by excessive rains and floods through September and October.

"These rains and floods destroyed many low land crops, and delayed the maturing of much feed stuff on uplands until they were caught by frost.

"There is what might be termed a wave of unrest among negro farmers effecting portions of the state. This condition has developed in the wake or repeated failures in cotton production through the last few years. Following the harvest and marketing of the 1919 crop, many farmers entered upon the purchase of farms at very high prices, investing practically all the cash they had. Others stocked up with better teams of equipment. When the slump came in 1920, they were caught behind, and since have, in most instances been unable to catch up. Some have lost possession of farms, teams and equipment. In the absence of well organized plans for diversified farming, to forestall the boll weevil damage, they are left helpless so far as keeping themselves is concerned. As a general thing, where a good program is being put over by the county agent, farmers are better furnished in farm and home necessities, and less disturbed by the wave of unrest. More effective programs, more definitely put over, will surely stem this tide of nervousness.

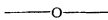
"Progress in cooperative marketing is becoming more constant. Our farmers are availing themselves of the advantages offered through the Cotton Growers' Association, Wheat Growers' Association, and Livestock Shippers' Association. This work is all jointly with white agents and white farmers as it must of need be.

"Plans leading to cooperative marketing of poultry and dairy products are in process of development. Some cooperative buying has been done in some counties, Logan and Kingfisher."

Club work remains the leader on our program. To stimulate and maintain interest in club work, very liberal premiums were offered by the fair associations. The board of agriculture for Oklahoma provided \$375 to aid club members in attending our farm congress at Langston University, and supported financially, the most largely attended fair school we have ever held. All counties held successful club rallies this year, the attendance totaling 4,350. Two counties, Kingfisher and Logan, held successful club encampments with a total attendance of 120.

Thirty-one boys and girls attended the Farm Congress, and 65 the Fair School. These numbers indicate much interest when it is considered that most of them came from 100 to 200 miles. At the fairs, our club exhibit was the best in quality it has ever been.

A total of 1020 exhibits were displayed at the two state fairs, and the Langston fair, by club members. This is in addition to the fact that the greater part of the colored exhibit at all district and county fairs, consisted in club members' products."



PROJECT NO. 8—WORK FOR NEGRO WOMEN AND GIRLS

Organization of Extension Work in Counties.—At the beginning of the year 1923 there were four negro home demonstration agents in the state:

Miss Edna L. Lewis, Lincoln county; Mrs. Ethel White Brewer, Muskogee county; Mrs. Annie P. Hunter, Okfuskee county, and Mrs. Bessie C. King, Okmulgee county. No important change in plan of organization was made during the year.

The district agent, Miss Anna L. Diehl, was present in one county where the program of work was worked out at a public meeting. After this program was made the supervisor looked after the work and checked up with the agent every time she visited her as to how she was following the program. The supervisor is directed and assisted at all times by the state leader.

Each county where there is a colored home demonstration agent has developed community programs. Some have done better work than others. In Muskogee county the county agent decided to have ten communities. Eight out of the ten communities are still functioning as community centers, and have held monthly meetings all the year. One community set out to improve their yards and made a success of it; all have improved the lighting for their evening meetings; some have improved their schools; and they have developed leaders and brought cooperation in the communities.

A vacancy in Okmulgee county was filled January 1st by the appointment of Mrs. Bessie Cornell King, a former home demonstration agent in Arkansas. A new ruling was made in regard to the funds for negro county agent work, whereby the county must contribute toward the salary of the agent. This caused the loss of the home agent in Lincoln county, so the work was closed in that county July 1st.

Two state conferences have been held this year at the negro Agricultural and Normal University at Langston, one in August, a training school for the agents, where the extension specialist gave them specific instructions in all lines of demonstration work relating to women and girls—food preservation, sewing, horticulture, dairy and poultry.

The training school held in October was a fair school where the prize winning club members at the fair were taken for training. Twenty-eight club girls were present, superintended by the demonstration agents, and instructions were given them in biscuit making, cutting and fitting the club hat, making a holder and poultry work. These girls did good work. There were fourteen batches of biscuits made, two girls to each batch, and they were all good biscuits, and the holders were a fair sample of work.

The state supervisor and three negro demonstration agents were permitted to attend the conference of negro extension workers held at Tuskegee, Alabama, in January, 1923. This was a great help to the work as it enabled the agents to see what other states were doing and how they did the work.

Under Organization of Extension Work in Counties, a program of work was mapped out and this was taken to each county, and, at a special meeting called by the agents of men and women interested in agricultural extension, and there explained step by step, it was adopted by them as their county program of work for the year.

Failing to hold a meeting, the plan of work is carefully worked out with the agent by the district agent, Miss Anna L. Diehl. The individual programs

of work have been carefully followed in each county, and good results attained. A careful analysis of the work will be made for strengthening the weak places in the program.

Very little subject matter assistance is given by the state leaders except in the matter of training individuals to judge exhibits. All subject matter assistance is furnished by the specialists and from the material, such as farmers' bulletins furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

There is not much publicity for the negro work in this state except in their own publications and the extracts taken from their weekly reports and published in the Extension News.

In making the program of work at the central office and in the counties, the following projects are considered for the colored home agents: Horticulture, Poultry, Foods and Nutrition, Clothing and Millinery, Home Health and Sanitation, Community Activities and Miscellaneous.

Extension work was started in Lincoln county in 1919 by the appointment of a negro home demonstration agent. She worked almost two years in building up the work and made a splendid exhibit at the county fair, then she resigned and Miss Edna L. Lewis was appointed to take her place. The negro people in this county are pretty well scattered all over the county and are a farming class of people. The present county superintendent has paid considerable attention to the rural schools and rural teachers and the agent was able to do splendid cooperative work with them. Twenty junior clubs with an enrollment of 215 girls in the following projects were listed in the spring of 1923: sewing, canning, food preparation and poultry. Fourteen adult clubs, with an enrollment of 112 women were doing splendid garden, sewing and poultry work, and the nutrition specialist was giving a series of food demonstrations with 23 women attending them.

The extension work was discontinued in Lincoln county July 1st because the county officials would not appropriate any money to help pay the agent's salary.

Muskogee County

Negro extension work was started in Muskogee county as war emergency work and Miss Chadwick was appointed home agent. She was a hard, conscientious worker and did her best, but was not strong enough to stand it, and died in January, 1920. The present agent was then appointed and has succeeded in the work and has a good car which enables her to get over her county in good shape. For 1923, twenty-two junior clubs were organized, with 373 members enrolled. Twelve women's clubs were organized with 150 women enrolled, and ten community clubs with four hundred men and women enrolled in community work.

A series of clothing demonstrations was given in this county by the clothing specialist. Eight women attended these demonstrations and taught more than a hundred others to improve their home sewing.

A splendid junior club rally was held in this county with twenty clubs and the teachers represented. The agents attended two meetings that the poultry specialist gave in the county in culling work and this helped them to put over their poultry work. The junior club members made a very good exhibit at the Free State Fair at Muskogee.

Okfuskee County

Extension work was started in Okfuskee county among the negroes about eleven years ago by the appointment of Mrs. Annie Peters. She was given considerable territory to travel over and went from school to school. Some teachers would hardly stop to listen to her, but the results of the work are very apparent in her home county, for the negroes own farms, livestock and are gradually building good homes. She is still the agent in that county and is the oldest woman agent in point of service in the state.

For 1923 she had eight women's clubs with an enrollment of 129 women, and fourteen junior clubs with an enrollment of 200. Health work was carried out, not only in homes, but in churches and schools, and whole communities cleaned up, and smoke from burning rubbish was carried over the country-side all week for the negroes tackled the job with a vengeance. Five local doctors made talks at public meetings.

The tuberculosis sanitarium is located at Boley and the club women planted the grounds in flowers and provided flowers for the patients.

The nutrition specialists carried on a series of food demonstrations in this county with splendid results.

A junior club rally with 600 boys and girls present was held in April.

Four schoolhouse poultry and egg shows were held.

A splendid exhibit was made at the county fair by the women and girls of Okfuskee county and the girls' exhibit was taken to the state fair.

Owing to the bad roads and rainy weather, it was hard to get reports from the club members.

Okmulgee County

Demonstration work was started in Okmulgee county five years ago. Miss Maud Smith was appointed agent and served well for four years, was married and gave up extension work for home work, but only lived nine months. She left an imprint of home demonstration work in Okmulgee county that easily enabled the girls' exhibit to win first at the State Fair, as it has for several years. The new agent, Bessie Cornell King, has done demonstration work in Arkansas, so she was able to start January 1st and go right ahead with her work. Seven adult clubs were organized with 175 women enrolled in poultry, gardening and canning. Twenty-two junior clubs with an enrollment of 325 girls in canning, poultry, sewing and food preparation.

The junior club rally was held in Okmulgee with 400 boys and girls present. Nineteen out of the twenty clubs of the county were represented. The rally was a great success.

National Health Week was observed by the women's clubs as general clean-up week. The women at Preston fenced in the school yard, doing most of the work themselves.

National Tree Planting was also observed.

The demonstrators around Okmulgee lost their gardens twice by the river overflowing, but they persevered and kept at their work.

The farm women's clubs made three exhibits at the county fair and the girls' exhibit won first at both state fairs. The agent was able to collect most of her reports and she has done a good year's work.

The state fair school for negro club members is held at the Negro University at Langston in October after the state fairs and the first prize winners were allowed to attend. This year thirty negro girls were present and were given instructions in sewing, in making of a holder and the club hat, in cooking, in the making of biscuits. These girls were divided in groups of two, each group making biscuits under the direction of the food specialist. There was not a bad batch of biscuits made. They were also given instructions in contest or group canning and did the work well, but had not master-

ed the talking very well. Quite a number of club boys and girls are attending this university and fitting themselves for their life work.

The negro people take an active interest in extension work and are asking for help in other counties where there are no agents.

PROJECT NO. 9—POULTRY WORK

The poultry project promoted the following lines of work for the past year: 1, Poultry Management Demonstrations; 2, Culling Demonstrations; 3, Poultry Club Work; 4, General Promotion Work.

Poultry Management Demonstrations.—The purpose of the project demonstrations was to develop within the state a goodly number of poultry breeders, who could be certified as having thoroughly dependable breeding stock. Some seventy-five demonstrators were enrolled at the beginning of the year, but due to unfortunate climatic conditions and a weakness in the method of supervising the demonstrators, only comparatively few completed the entire year's work. Good reports were made by all the demonstrators for quite a number of months, but the number that went through the entire year with reporting was rather small.

Culling Demonstrations.—These demonstrations were conducted in the state for the purpose of training a goodly number of men and women in the various counties to do, successfully, culling work, as well as to train the agents in the counties where the demonstrations were conducted. The demonstrations were conducted for a period of three days and were conducted in a total of eleven counties. The average attendance per county was fifteen people. The people who received the benefit of the work of these culling demonstrations in turn went back to their communities and culled on an average of three flocks each during the year. These trained people are now found in most of the communities of the eleven counties and will prove of valuable assistance to the county agents hereafter in promoting culling work.

Poultry Club Work.—Poultry club work is very popular with both boys and girls. During the year there were 3,562 boys and 1,649 girls or a total of 5,211 enrolled in poultry club work. Due to floods in May and October and drouth in mid-summer, poultry club work suffered materially this year. Many of the boys and girls were forced to abandon their work or complete it in part only.

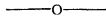
Three state judging contests were held: One was at the Oklahoma State Fair, where forty-eight members entered; a second was held at the Oklahoma Free State Fair at Muskogee, where thirty-six members entered, and a third at the Oklahoma State Federation Poultry Show at Enid, where eighty-four members entered. Fifty-four county judging contests were held in connection with the free fairs.

General Promotion Work.—This work was designed to be carried on very largely in connection with the Oklahoma State Poultry Federation. The state federation consists of fifty-six county poultry associations with a total membership of more than two thousand. The lines of work promoted through publications, meetings and the like with the poultry associations were: improved breeding, feeding, housing, sanitation, incubation, brooding and work with the Standard of Perfection.

Under the head of promotion work should be mentioned judging schools, which were the outgrowth of an emergency demand. These schools were held for the purpose of training judges to assist with the judging at schoolhouse poultry shows. There were thirty-two people trained for this work and they judged at something like one hundred schoolhouse shows.

During the year there was some interest aroused in fattening demon-

strations. This work was carried on particularly in Craig and Payne counties.



PROJECT NO. 12—DAIRY EXTENSION WORK

The dairy specialist's program for 1923 was fully outlined in January, approved by the head of the A. and M. College dairy department and director of extension, and at the four district meetings the plan of work was elucidated so all county and home demonstration agents heard the complete program.

In ten counties the specialist worked directly with the men demonstrators and was assisted by the county agent. The same plan was used in working with women in ten counties and the home demonstration agents assisting. The demonstrators of the remaining counties received assistance from the county agents and only emergency assistance as well as indirect guidance through county agent from the specialist.

Herd Record Demonstrations.—The program called for intensified work along this line in ten counties with a total of sixty demonstrators. The county agent selected the farmers who were willing to cooperate with the Extension Division in keeping herd records. Everyone kept in view the fact that through feeding and keeping proper records the dairymen would learn the importance of high producing cows and of weeding out the unprofitable cows. The specialist outlined the work, furnishing necessary blanks and scales as a loan wherever necessary, visited the demonstrators every sixty days and assisted in getting the milk tested, records completed, balancing of rations and in securing stock to replace the scrub bull as well as the unprofitable cows.

The county agent located demonstrators, assisted the specialist in every way and gave due publicity to the work to influence other farmers in the county to carry on economic dairy practices.

In herd record work 63 demonstrators were enrolled and 53 of them completed the work.

Feeding Demonstrations.—Better feeding methods will not only cause increased production but more economical production. The method employed was to assign the county agent the task of enrolling farmers comparatively new in the dairy business. These demonstrators were assisted in balancing as nearly as possible the feeds they had at hand and to keep a feed record as well as a two-day per month production record for checking results. The specialist outlined the work, furnished needed blanks and instructions, visited the demonstrators every sixty days and assisted the county agent in necessary publicity work.

This carefully supervised demonstration work was carried out in Carter, Comanche, Lincoln, Logan, Noble and Pittsburg counties.

Junior Dairy Club.—The goal set in the program of work for 1923 has not quite been reached as the weather and economic conditions affected this work most adversely. However, 260 boys and girls carried on good 4-H dairy club work.

The specialist, through addresses, circular letters and other publicity created interest in the work; assisted in organizing clubs whenever he was called, helped to select suitable heifers, visited clubs, as well as individual members, and published a club manual of instruction. The county agent selected the communities ready for this work, enrolled members, assisted in

financing the heifers, met the members in regular club meetings and helped in preparing the reports.

Home Dairy Demonstrations.—The 1923 program called for definite project demonstrations in ten counties with one hundred women cooperating and the specialist giving direct assistance in the presence of the home demonstration agents. Bi-monthly visits were utilized in furnishing instructions through circulars and bulletins, lecturing work, demonstrations in culling dairy herds, the Babcock test, cream grading, balancing rations and butter making. The aim was to supply the home with food which is indispensable and sanitary.

Dairy Sire Work.—Forty-two counties did creditable work in pure bred sire work, twenty formed bull blocs and three organized complete bull associations. When Pottawatomie, Muskogee and Jackson counties each organized bull associations, placing nineteen registered Jersey sires in service, reaching 255 farms where 1315 cows were kept, the tide of purebred sire campaign was at its height. The specialist furnished plans and forms of organization, instruction, information on supply of excellent sires and assisted in organization work, as well as selecting the sires. County agents stirred up interest and gave due publicity as to the needs of dairymen for herd improvement. They helped in organization, selection of sires and all needed work.

Dairy Short Courses.—The program specified for fifteen regular extension schools or dairy short courses. Selection of dairy cattle, feeding, care, management and place of cows in diversified farming scheme were subjects of discussion. Demonstrations in judging dairy cattle, computing balanced rations, cream grading, butter making and testing milk for butterfat were given.

In accordance with this program, the work was given for a two-day period in each of the following counties: Bryan, Ellis, Canadian, Comanche, Delaware, Grant, Hughes, Jefferson, Latimer, Marshall, McClain, Payne, Seminole, Tulsa and Woods. Average attendance was thirty-two.

Promotion Work.—In assisting the county agents and farmers by furnishing barn plans, the extension farm engineer cooperated with the dairy specialist in preparing and supplying these plans. Further cooperation resulted in laying out water ponds for dairy cows in Alfalfa, Carter, Ellis, Noble, Woods and Woodward counties. In nearly all counties cattle for milking purposes were shipped in from other counties and states. The dairy specialist assisted in 26 purchases.

In 10 counties, 11 dairy organizations were formed, the specialist assisting in furnishing outlines, samples of constitutions and attending actual organization meetings in seven counties.

In cooperation with the entomology specialist, we succeeded in more fully organized control of the heel fly, wolves in cattle, barn flies and screw worms, while the federal government handled the Texas fever tick.

PROJECT NO. 13—LIVESTOCK EXTENSION WORK

There is only one subject matter specialist employed on the livestock extension work in Oklahoma covering beef, swine and sheep work.

Very few changes have been made in the projects during the year. The ultimate goal in developing the program of livestock work in Oklahoma should be a more diversified system of farming, improvement of the quality of stock by the use of purebred sires, more land in pasture, better feeding practices,

systematic herd and flock management, boys' and girls' calf, pig, and lamb clubs, standardization of products and cooperative marketing.

Better Sires—Better Stock Crusade.—During the year Oklahoma advanced from fourteenth to twelfth place in the United States in the Better Sires—Better Stock Crusade. This advancement was due to the activity of Mr. Tom M. Marks, county agent in Ellis county. During the year a vigorous campaign was carried on with seventy men enrolling. Each purebred breeder in the county was written a circular letter and an enrollment blank enclosed with a request to return the blank.

In addition to this some personal work was done when farmers were visiting in the office, or at sales or other meetings. A majority of the farmers signing already had purebred sires, but several farmers signed and then bought purebred sires. Thirty-nine were assisted in buying dairy bulls, eight in buying beef bulls and about ten were assisted in buying boars.

During the year 1012 purebred sires and 3439 purebred females were secured by the farmers of Oklahoma.

Feeder Calf Association.—During the year two Hereford feeder calf associations were organized in Oklahoma, one the "Addington Hereford Feeder Calf Association" and the other the "Beaver County Hereford Feeder Cattle Association."

The object of these associations is to encourage and foster range herd improvement; to advertise the merits of the feeder cattle of the members of the association; to encourage direct sales from breeder to feeder; and to effect active cooperative marketing of cattle belonging to members.

The Beaver County Hereford Feeder Cattle Association sold 2000 high grade Hereford calves for October 15th delivery from \$22.00 to \$25.00 per head.

The cattlemen in the Addington territory were hit by a severe drouth, starting June 11th and continuing until the latter part of August. Approximately 3500 calves were sent to the shambles and sold as veals, selling at from \$15.00 to \$18.00 per head.

During the year 98 livestock judging schools were conducted, with an attendance of 2941. There were held 139 livestock club shows (in connection with other shows or separately), at which the following stock were exhibited: 1603 pigs, 535 calves and 192 lambs. The total value of all livestock exhibited by club members in 1923 was \$53,253.00.

During the past three years Oklahoma has come to the front in coaching her farm boys to be livestock judges. In 1921 nine livestock schools were conducted in Oklahoma with an attendance of 150 boys. In the year 1922, 35 such livestock judging schools were conducted with an attendance of 1800 club members. During 1923, 98 livestock judging schools have been conducted with an attendance of 2941 club members.

November 30th the Oklahoma Livestock Club Judging Team, consisting of Albert Schnaithmen, Nelson Davis and Fred Seigle entered the contest at the International Livestock Show at Chicago, Illinois, winning second place, with 18 state teams competing. Nelson Davis tied for high individual score. The Nebraska team won, with a score of 1536 and Oklahoma was close on their heels with a score of 1531. In 1922 Oklahoma won seventh place and had one boy, Glen Page of Jet, that ranked third in individual score. It is apparent that the system of conducting livestock judging schools has made it possible to win high honors at the International Livestock Show.

At the Calf Club Show, held in connection with the Southwest American Livestock Show, Oklahoma City, March, 1923, over 100 calves were shown by boy club members of the state calf club. Quality and finish were far above the average.

With over 100 boys competing for the liberal prizes awarded by the show, the calf club contest brought out one of the finest exhibitions ever recorded

by the show. Naturally, with so many good calves on hand, it was a lengthy session, some classes having around 40 head listed and all were on hand at the call of the ring superintendent.

The amount of \$1289.26 was awarded in cash prizes at the Southwest American Livestock Show to calf club members.

The pig club show was a feature attraction of Southwest American Livestock Show. The results of the year's work by livestock specialist shows up in splendid exhibition.

With more than 300 head entered the boys' pig club contest developed into an all-day session Wednesday, March 14, 1923. In size, quality and breeding the boys' pig club entries were remarkable.

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PROJECT NO. 14—AGRONOMY

The ultimate state goal in the agronomy project is a generally adopted farm plan which will furnish a profitable cash crop, a living for the family, a legume acreage and feed crops with livestock to consume them and furnish barnyard manure to help maintain fertility, a farm program, which will provide a full year's productive labor, and a standardization of crops varieties by communities to provide uniform market products.

No specific goal was set for the sub-projects began last year, however, farmers evinced such interest that twenty-five cars of limestone were spread on the soils of one county where the work was started last fall. In another county where it was only hoped to place demonstrations in the use of acid phosphate, six carloads were used with fine success by the farmers in one section of the county.

The subject matter has been presented in four ways, first to the agent direct, by bulletins, by farmers meetings and by field demonstrations. In some cases it has been necessarily to convert the agent himself to the value of the crops and soils phase of the work before getting definite demonstration work before his patrons. This may be classed as promotion work, but the results have greatly justified the time spent in such work. Information is furnished through the agent direct to the farmer or organization by correspondence.

The field demonstration has been used almost entirely, however, in teaching the methods advocated and is proving best. Farmers' meetings have given good results.

In all cases the county agent has been the contributing factor to the success of the agronomy extension project. He has in nearly all instances either placed or directed the placing of the demonstration, often planting and harvesting the areas himself. The extension agronomist is able to make plans with the agent, often helping arrange for seed or materials, but only in a limited number of demonstrations is he able to do more than that unless a small scope of territory is covered during the year. Demonstration results have been gratifying this year and is entirely due to the fine spirit and co-operation of the agent in the field and the demonstrator himself.

The boys' club agent is also a contributing factor in furnishing organization through which better farming methods may be advocated. Better crops varieties are demonstrated through club boys and the county and state fairs club departments directed by the club agent are a fine stimulus to greater activity on the part of the boys crop clubs.

The results of the year's work have been fairly gratifying as a whole, yet a large number of the crops demonstrations were destroyed by bad weather in the spring. For example, the extension agronomist through the county agents, advocated Kanota and Fulghum oats very strongly through

meetings, publicity and in demonstrations. A large number of demonstrations were under headway, comparing them with the local varieties and approximately 1000 acres were planted to these varieties, when a very heavy freeze in March destroyed the greater percentage of the crops. However, the Kanota and Fulghum oats withstood the freeze much better than other varieties which made them very popular with the men who purchased them. Spring floods destroyed a number of bottom land demonstrations and a general wet spring prevented some being placed. However, the ones carried through have been outstanding in their demonstrations of the method of crop advocated.

In limestone spread, the goal has been more than reached for this year and a very good reason exists to hold back this work. In analyzing the limestone situation, the extension agronomist has found that a greater available supply must be secured, new quarries opened and crushers installed before advocating limestone. Altogether, about one hundred cars of limestone were spread as compared with a possible twenty-five for the previous year. As soon as an available source is secured the movement will increase tenfold.

The freight rate is a factor against the use of limestone at present. The extension agronomist has prepared figures, made surveys and prepared a brief asking for lower railroad rates, in fact, asking for an educational rate to stimulate the universal use of limestone. A meeting was held in July with representatives of the railroads and the matter is still under consideration.

The general adoption of pure varieties of crops has not shown the progress wished for and analysis shows that a great need is a further encouragement of pure seed growers of the varieties advocated so that a greater supply may be available. Where conditions have been favorable the goal for the year has been reached in demonstration showing the possibilities in growing alfalfa, cowpeas and soybeans. In farm management work but little was planned with no specific results.

The extension agronomist acts as secretary of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association and through the county agents and the cooperation of the agronomy department and the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association, 7000 acres of small grains were inspected before harvest, totaling more than 50,000 bushels of threshed grain.

Work with county and state fairs occupies considerable time in the fall, so much that it interfered somewhat with plans for fall demonstrations both with agents and the agronomist. Four weeks were spent with fairs the past fall. Two weeks of which were spent at the state fairs as superintendent of the boys' crop club exhibits. At these fairs crops judging contests were held for the club boys, eighty club boys being in the contests at the two fairs.

Short courses have been held in two counties at which different phases of the work were discussed.

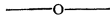
In the crop club work activities have been confined to furnishing material for crop club work and holding as many crops schools for boys as time permits. Aid was given in preparing the crops phase of a club pageant presented at the annual Farm Congress and at the two state fairs.

Considerable time was spent in making a survey of the eastern part of the state and preparing a petition to the railroads, asking for an educational rate on agricultural limestone.

Cooperation has been given to other agencies carrying on educational work in the state. In cooperation with the extension farm engineer, a model farm was prepared at each of the state fairs. The plat was a miniature farm on the grounds on which hills and gullies were made. The engineer demonstrated terracing, pond building and farm layout; while the agronomist demonstrated diversification, crop rotation and legumes. This plat was prepared ahead far enough so that the crops were growing at the time of the fairs. Several thousand people attended these farms and evinced great interest.

The following demonstrations in the various phases of agronomy work

were carried on by the agents: Farmers following fertilizer advice, 1915; farmers using limestone, 169; tons of limestone used, 2102; corn demonstrations, 457; wheat demonstrations, 386; oat demonstrations, 176; rye demonstrations, 27; barley demonstrations, 140; grain sorghum demonstrations, 166; alfalfa demonstrations, 233; soybean demonstrations, 55; sweet clover demonstrations, 397; white, red and alsike clover demonstrations, 40; cowpea demonstrations, 313; velvet bean demonstrations, 18; bean demonstrations, 14; peanut demonstrations, 186; lespedezia demonstrations, 9; pasture demonstrations, 346; and cotton demonstrations, 531.



PROJECT NO.15—ENTOMOLOGY

Professor E. E. Scholl is the leader of this project. A full report of the work accomplished during the year, ending November 30, 1923, was submitted.

Early in the year an organized control program based on the needs for crop protection in each section of the state was planned.

Demonstrations of insect control work were undertaken in sections where needed. The work was done by demonstrators under community leaders in many cases and the whole supervised by the county agent, and with the splendid cooperation of all concerned, some good results were obtained.

The following lines of work were followed: boll weevil control, chinch bug control, green bug work, Hessian fly control, plant louse control on melons, bee keeping and honey plants, Dengue fever and mosquito work, special insect outbreaks, demonstrations at fairs in entomology and bee keeping, publicity, correspondence, classifications and publications.

The boll weevil control problem was probably the most important, and more work was done on it than any other. Demonstrations were arranged with farmers all over the cotton territory, designed to teach the latest and best methods of weevil control.

Early in the season it was apparent that a great necessity existed for the unification of ideas with reference to weevil control.

At a meeting of agricultural workers, entomologists and cotton growers at Memphis, Tennessee, in February, all phases of cotton growing and weevil control measures, covering the findings of the entire cotton belt of the United States, were discussed. A special committee, in passing on these matters, made certain definite recommendations for the season's work in cotton culture and weevil control.

The Oklahoma A. and M. College was well represented at this meeting, and the information gained was brought back to this state and incorporated with the successful methods already known here. These methods, made applicable to Oklahoma conditions, after being approved by all departments and institutions concerned in this work, were distributed to the cotton farmers of this state in bulletin form, followed up by careful explanations at thirty-eight meetings by three carefully selected speaking teams that worked all through the month of March and covered every important cotton county in Oklahoma. Over three thousand cotton farmers and others attended these meetings and many more read of the policy in the state and county papers. This campaign brought about a great effort on the part of cotton farmers to improve their cotton growing methods, and, in spite of the weather conditions against cotton growing during the season, a survey this fall shows some good results of the spring campaign in nearly every county.

The talks in this campaign stressed the cultural control of the boll weevil,

the necessity of planting other things besides cotton and having such live-stock, garden and fruit that would make the farmer's living at home. Over fifty percent of the farmers took this information home with them and were greatly benefitted thereby.

Farmers were advised concerning the value of boll weevil catching machines, poisons and poison mixtures of various kinds and results indicate that many needless expenditures of funds were saved the farmers by this advice.

In cooperation with the extension agronomist, the college department of agronomy and county agents, it was possible to make some observations on fertilized cotton in boll weevil sections. Nitrate of soda, acid phosphate and several special cotton fertilizers are being watched. The results are not all in at present but from what we have, it can be seen that cotton fertilized with a 16 percent acid phosphate at 250 pounds per acre gave more and earlier cotton than non-fertilized fields. This extra earliness, when added to an early variety of cotton, is a good point in weevil control.

On account of the abnormal weather conditions in Oklahoma this year, the results in weevil control for this season cannot be used entirely as a criterion for future work.

Over fifty percent of our cotton farmers know of and put into practice the improved cultural methods and most of them will be able in average years to grow cotton in spite of the weevil. It has been found that in some sections insecticidal methods, either the dry dust, or a combination of liquid poisons and dust will be used at a profit when poison and machinery can be had at a reasonable cost and when cotton has a good price.

Even though the weevil has been driven back several thousand square miles from its western line this is no sign that the pest will leave the state entirely, but with certain known cultural control measures and, in some instances, the use of poisons, and good cooperation of all concerned in the weevil fight, the Oklahoma farmer can be a successful cotton producer.

In chinch bug control work a burning campaign was put on wherever practicable. The weather was ideal for burning and most of the worst hibernating spots were burned over.

A check-over of the territory in the spring showed that there were ninety-five chinch bugs to the square yard in unburned places and only five bugs to the square yard on burned farms.

The work took so well with the farmers that this fall many are going ahead with the burning without any urging.

Where burning of chinch bugs was not completely done last winter the insects were very numerous on wheat this spring, and when the grain was cut migration started for the corn and sorghum fields nearby.

In most cases serious damage was avoided by plowing a furrow between the grain stubble and row crops, this barrier preventing further trouble.

In November, 1923, two thousand large (14 x 22 inches) information posters were distributed through the chinch bug counties and the burning campaign for this year is now under way.

Work was also done in a few sections of the state, where needed, for the control of green bugs and Hessian fly in small grain and melon lice on cantaloupes, watermelons and cucumbers.

During the last season bee work, which consisted of transferring, re-queening, uniting, and feeding, was done in the following counties: Kingfisher, Kay, Noble, Osage, Craig, Adair, LeFlore, Latimer, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Marshall, Love, Carter, Tulsa, Pottawatomie and Muskogee.

We also organized the Love County Beekeepers' Association, the Muskogee Beekeepers' Association, and the Pontotoc County Beekeepers' Association, all three active organizations at present.

Bee judging demonstrations were given at fairs in the counties of Car-

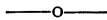
ter, Oklahoma and Muskogee this fall, and the bee industry was encouraged to visitors at those fairs.

As part of the agricultural emergency program of this state, beekeeping was entered as a necessity for the production of a home product and where honey plants must be supplemented with some cultivated honey yielding plants, such crops were chosen that will also yield forage and will be soil builders. Sweet clover, a fine honey plant, is already being grown in many counties, and eight counties are preparing to put on other honey producing and soil building crops.

Besides giving judging demonstrations in beekeeping, it was found to good advantage to give a number of insect control demonstrations at fairs. A large model of a boll weevil was used to attract the crowd, after which specimens of weevils and other insects, dead and alive, were shown to more clearly explain the habits and life of these pests. Charts showing methods of control were also used.

This work was done in cooperation with the entomologist of the College. Over 25,000 people came to these demonstrations at Oklahoma City and Muskogee.

The following is a list of the articles and circulars prepared and distributed by the leader of this project: "Demonstrations for Winter Bee Work", "Demonstrations for Winter Control of Insects", "Demonstrations—Entomological Outlines", "Sweet Potato Weevil", "Agricultural Outline for 1923", "Fumigation of Cotton Seed", "Keep After the Boll Weevil", "Notes on Beekeeping", "Grasshopper Control", "Weevil Conditions—1923", "Calcium Arsenate", "Fall and Winter Fight on Boll Weevils", "Destroy Chinch Bugs in Winter Quarters", "Grasshoppers and Army Worms", "Cultural Control of Insects", "Boll Weevil Control Campaign" (4000 posters), "Chinch Bug Control Campaign" (2000 posters), "The Stick-Tight or Chicken Flea".



PROJECT NO. 16—RURAL ENGINEERING

This report covers the period from December 19, 1922, to December 1, 1923.

The work of the extension farm engineer may be divided into five groups as follows:

1. Land Reclamation—
 - Terracing
 - Drainage
 - Irrigation
 - Pond Building
 - Flood Control
2. Home Conveniences—
 - Water Supply
 - Sewage Disposal
 - Lighting Plants, etc.
3. Farm Buildings—
 - Farm Homes
 - Barns
 - Hog Houses
 - Poultry Houses
 - Smoke Houses, etc.
4. Farm Machinery—
 - Tractors
 - Gas Engines
 - Farm Implements

5. Farm Engineering Clubs—
 Land Reclamation, 1 year
 Home Conveniences, 1 year
 Farm Buildings, 2 years

Terracing.—Oklahoma soil washes very badly and is subject to extremely heavy downpours of rain separated by long dry spells. With this condition existing, terracing is necessarily one of the most urgent needs of the state for without it agriculture will soon be on the down grade.

From observation and also from data in county agents' reports, terracing is being asked for much more than formerly. The farm engineer has devoted about three-fourths of his time in the field to terracing. Until this year terracing had never been started in the northwestern section of Oklahoma. Last spring and summer the work was started in Beaver, Harper, Woodward, Woods, Alfalfa, Dewey, Garfield and Noble counties. In several of these counties the work is beginning to be called for, while a few are slow to start. One reason the work is hard to start in this section is because the farmers own large acreages. However, he can terrace six to eight acres as easily as the farmer in the eastern section can terrace one, because the average western farmer has from three to ten teams, while the northeastern farmer has two to four small mules. Also, he is not bothered with rocks, stumps, grubs, etc. The terraces in the wheat section need to be broader on account of crossing with large machines, also on account of blow land.

There are quite a number of counties in southeast, south central, and southwest Oklahoma that terracing is in such demand that the county agent cannot answer all calls even if he would devote all his time to it. Hence, the reason for organizing the terracing club school, which will be discussed later.

This last spring and fall we had unusually heavy rains, consequently a great many terraces failed but in most cases they were not finished properly as directed. However, it was not surprising that many built properly failed, for in a few sections we had as high as ten to sixteen inches of rain in twenty-four hours.

We have one serious drawback to terracing in Oklahoma and that is too high a percent of the land is farmed by tenants. It is hard to get this land cared for and also, hard to get proper improvements on such farms.

Drainage.—The past year several calls have come to the extension farm engineer to help organize drainage districts. Aid was given by looking the project over to see if feasible and giving instructions as to how to go about forming the organization, the rest of course, being left to the owners of the drainage area. Several of these districts have been formed. Some are nearly complete and others are on the way, while some have not started yet. The majority of calls for drainage, however, are for flat, wet sloughs and overflow land. Quite a number of demonstrations have been completed for the flat land. The overflow land is what is causing the forming of drainage districts.

However, in a few cases small areas are being reclaimed by straightening creeks and small levees.

There is quite a lot of land in Oklahoma that would be benefitted by tile drainage. In a few cases it is being put in but in most cases the farmer does not have means to do it; so puts off draining if no other way is proposed. Consequently, many fields are being helped by open ditch drains.

Irrigation.—The demand for irrigation in Oklahoma is growing very rapidly. We have plenty of rainfall in all except the western portion of the state, but it is not always distributed properly through the year. Consequently many crop failures occur. The past year a good many calls and inquiries are being made for this work. There is only one large irrigation

project in Oklahoma and that is the one in northwestern part of Harper county. The land here is being almost ruined by alkali. This will occur in nearly all the western portion of the state unless tile drainage is used. Irrigation in Oklahoma is not advocated on a large scale, but there has been started an extensive program of small irrigated tracts such as garden, orchard and alfalfa where water can be had. We have in Oklahoma, especially in the northwestern part of the state, a wonderful opportunity to impound water in from two to ten acre reservoirs. These can be built on a large percent of the farms. From these ponds small patches can be irrigated. There are also a good many springs and fed streams that will afford some water for irrigation on a small scale. Several demonstrations have been installed this year.

Farm Pond.—If every farm in Oklahoma was terraced that ought to be terraced and an average of one acre pond was on every farm we would have fewer big floods, less need for rain, chances for more springs, and a better living on the farm. Ponds are being urged for stock water, garden and orchard irrigation, and fish. Ponds are not limited to any section of the state for there are wonderful pond sites over nearly all of the state.

Water Systems.—About all that has been done with water systems for the homes this year in an active way, was to answer inquiries and advice when in the field. A few sites for hydraulic rams have been laid out and instructions given as to how to proceed with the work. It is hoped that a few demonstrations of installing rams this coming year will result. There are numerous places in Oklahoma where hydraulic rams can be used successfully. A bulletin, "Water Systems for the Farm Home," has been prepared and is ready to publish. It will be used in club work and will be of considerable service to the Oklahoma farmer as he will be able to find a system to suit his needs and can install it.

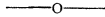
Sewage Disposal Systems.—The septic tank is recommended above all other methods of farm sewage disposal where running water can be had in the home. Of course, aid is given when asked in methods of constructing the sanitary outdoor toilet, etc. Most of the calls we have are for plans for septic tanks. Several of these have been sent out and the extension farm engineer has helped lay out several tanks. This work will grow much faster through the boys' club work in home conveniences that will be started in a few counties this spring.

Farm Lighting Systems.—Very little is being done by the extension farm engineer along this line. All inquiries are answered and consultations held quite often when in the field. There are quite a number of isolated lighting plants, such as the Delco system, over the state and they are being installed right along. There are a few sections of the state where light is obtained from high tension lines, however, these are not available to any but the few fortunate.

Farm Buildings.—The farm building program has a wonderful possibility in this state as there is a great variety of natural material that can be used by the farmer if he could see and know how to use it. With our present force we have only been able to furnish plans for some of the most needed buildings. A book of prints, eight by ten inches, or all plans in the Stillwater office has been sent to each county agent to be used as a sample copy from which the farmer can pick out one that will suit his need and have it sent to him.

Farm Machinery.—About the only thing the extension farm engineer is doing along this line is to answer inquiries and write a few articles on care and housing of farm implements.

Farm Engineering Club Work.—This work was started about a year ago. Terracing was in such demand in some of the counties that the county agents were unable to meet the demand and the farmers were slow about purchasing levels so the idea came to us that boys between sixteen and twenty-one years of age would be the solution. Consequently, clubs were organized in a few counties to start with, the first being in Choctaw county. These boys are required to buy levels, i. e., one level to two boys, and we give them a two-day demonstration. They were taken to the field and put through the work for two days in terracing, ditch line running, testing the level, and laying out a pond. They were also given a short lecture and some bulletins and practical problems to work on throughout the year. A county is limited to six boys a year, and these boys are under the supervision of the county agent for one year so that we know the work is done properly, hence the reason for limiting the number. These boys are required at the end of the year to enter a contest and the winners get a trip to the state fair, the same as the winners in the other clubs. A contest is held at the state fair and the winner is awarded a prize.



PROJECT NO. 18—HORTICULTURE

The ultimate goal in the horticultural project is a good garden for every home where ground is available, a good home orchard of adaptable fruit for every farm where operated by the owner, a general usage of paradichlorobenzene in peach tree borer control, the radication of San Jose scale as nearly as possible, general use of best certified Irish potato seed, available sources of good sweet potato seed, profitable yields and storage for the surplus sweet potatoes, the raising of profitable marketable melons, the top working of native pecans with improved varieties for home use and a surplus for sale, and fruit for home use and for cash.

It is very gratifying to state that sharp imaginary lines of departmental work do not exist between county and home demonstration agents in Oklahoma as a whole.

There is very little horticultural extension work done in counties not having a county or home demonstration agent or both. The work nearly always is conducted in the field through the agents.

From a general standpoint the home garden work is principally in cooperation with the home demonstration agents, also the girls' club work, such as gardening from a canning standpoint, potato (Irish and sweet) club, fruit clubs. Gardening for women and emergency landscape work are conducted in cooperation with the home demonstration agents.

Practically all the remaining horticultural projects are conducted through the county agents, namely: home and commercial orchard, commercial trucking, Irish and sweet potato, paradichlorobenzene treatment for peach tree borers, San Jose scale eradication, watermelon pruning, top working of native pecans, fruit and potato club work for boys. All horticultural club work is carried on in cooperation with the club department through the county and home demonstration agents.

The horticultural projects as a whole have been very satisfactory. Special emphasis has been placed on the home garden work through the home demonstration agents, women's clubs, meetings and demonstrations. The special phases of the home garden work included: the raising of frost proof plants in order to have a time supply of good plants, the proper selection and arrangement of perennials and long lived drouth resistant vegetables, proper

care and subsequent fall planting as well as "Cypress Lath Sub-Irrigation".

The home orchard work consisted in better care including principally: cultivation, pruning, spraying and increased planting of adaptable fruits. For instance, in some sections of the western portions of the state the Missouri currant grows wild. In several counties, Custer, Woodward and Blaine, special time, in the way of talks and demonstration, has been devoted to the transplanting and care of these currants at the homes. Under cultivation, size of fruit and yield have been increased to say nothing of the convenience and frequency of harvest.

The encouraging of fruit club members in the growing of strawberries is not being pushed on account of past failures due principally to droughts and lack of care. Dewberry and blackberry plantings are being urged and have been more satisfactory.

The value of paradichlorobenzene for the destruction of peach tree borers has proven successful by demonstrations conducted in Tulsa, Muskogee, McCurtain, Carter, Pittsburg, Love, Choctaw, Payne, Logan, Garvin, Craig, Oklahoma, Okfuskee and Pontotoc counties.

Demonstrations which prove the efficiency and cheapness of "Lubricating Oil Emulsion" for the eradication of San Jose scale were conducted in the following counties: Tulsa, Muskogee, Craig, Gravin, Payne, Pittsburg, Okmulgee and Garfield. The usual recommendations are one gallon of oil to thirty-three gallons of water applied during the dormant season.

The growers who have practiced extension methods in growing sweet potato seed have profited by doing so. Properly constructed and annual disinfected potato houses have proven profitable.

The use of certified Irish potato seed has increased yields over second crop or local market seed. In Muskogee county, the crop from the certified seed was ready for sale about one week earlier than the crop from second crop seed.

The horticultural club work has been very satisfactory although there was a slight decrease in enrollment this year as compared to that of last year. The 1922 enrollment, white and colored, in the potato club was two thousand seventy. The 1923 enrollment was one thousand seven hundred eighty-eight, or a decrease of two hundred sixty-two. The fruit club enrollment for 1922 was seven hundred sixty-one and the 1923 enrollment was seven hundred forty-five or a decrease of sixteen. The decreases in enrollment might have been due to lack of time devoted to the pushing of this line of work by extension forces or unfavorable returns from last year's work.

More time was spent in commercial trucking with melons in Grady county, Irish potatoes in Choctaw, Pushmataha and Muskogee counties and general trucking in Tulsa county than all other counties combined. In addition to seed work in Muskogee county, fertilizer and spraying demonstrations were conducted. The results of three years' work in Tulsa county in stimulating increased and better truck work was evident. However, there is room for additional stimulation in the truck work in the way of increased production of certain kinds of truck and a more constant and longer marketing season. This is true in all the larger markets of the state. The truckers have not properly planned to care for the demands of the purchasers.

The commercial fruit growing project as to better care in the way of cultivation, pruning and spraying was only fairly satisfactory as a whole. Some of the demonstrators did remarkably well while others not so well. Rains in the spring made it difficult to follow the desired spray schedule.

Melon Pruning.—The pruning consisted of removing all imperfect melons as well as surplus melons at intervals of about ten days apart. The fields were pruned three times previous to harvest. The 1923 demonstrations with three growers showed that five cars of melons from vines that were pruned averaged 33 pounds per melon and sold for an average of \$316.00 per car, while the general average price per car of melons where the vines were

not pruned was \$185.00 per car or a difference in favor of the melons from pruned vines was \$131.00 per car.

Pecans.—During the past three years the top working of native pecans with better varieties has been pushed. The question of adaptability of varieties to different Oklahoma conditions is a many years' project. Undoubtedly the top working route is the sane and shortest method. In Carter county, where most of the work has been done, top worked trees (ring budded) have produced in three years and have a growth that exceeds in size four times that of transplanted nursery trees with a seven-year local growth and no production of nuts. This state has two recognized varieties of pecans, Oklahoma and Williamson. It is nothing uncommon to find superior nuts in local groves which afford a nearby bud source. The top working phase has grown and spread until now available records show that Carter county has 8,500 top worked trees, Okfuskee county 500, McIntosh county 200 and Garvin county 500, making a total of approximately 9,700 top worked trees in the state.

Commercial Fruit.—There has been a considerable increased planting of commercial fruit in this state in apples, grapes, blackberries, dewberries and peaches. The apple planting has been principally in the northern and north-eastern portions of the state. Cherokee and Delaware counties principally.

The increased planting of grapes has been in the same portions of the state including Craig, Sequoyah, LeFlore, Oklahoma and Tulsa counties.

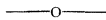
The increased plantings of blackberries and dewberries have been general, but more especially around the larger state markets such as Tulsa, Muskogee, Oklahoma City, etc. The increased planting of peaches has been fairly general.

The increased planting of strawberries has been in Craig, Ottawa, Delaware, Adair, Mayes, Muskogee, Latimer, LeFlore and McCurtain counties.

Results from extension demonstrations in commercial apple orchards have resulted in increased yields of better fruits, which had ready profitable sales. The most outstanding results with apples were in Woodward, Kingfisher, Logan, Garvin and Payne counties.

The principal work which may be classified as miscellaneous and emergency was that devoted to county and state fairs, short courses, state and district agents' meetings, agricultural railroad meetings, county poor farms, civic improvement meetings, chamber of commerce, Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis agricultural projects, orchard survey, vegetable and flower shows and special marketing investigations and curb markets.

An orchard survey was made and the names and addresses of five hundred sixty-nine fruit growers together with kinds of fruit and acreage of each was secured.



PROJECT NO. 21—RODENT ERADICATION

The work carried on under this project in Oklahoma during the past year was mostly against prairie dogs, although miscellaneous work was done in control of ground squirrels, gophers, and rats. The greatest amount of prairie dog work was done in Cimarron and Jefferson counties, although organized operations were carried on in Stephens and McClain counties. Miscellaneous prairie dog work was done through demonstrations in preparing and distributing poisoned grain and in properly using carbon disulphide.

Cimarron County

In Cimarron county we undertook a demonstration last year covering

a large area in the northwestern part of the county with the purpose of convincing the county commissioners that it would pay to have a man put in there to lead the work against prairie dogs in an organized way until the county was cleared of them. We were working on this project at the close of the last year and continued it into this year until March, when it became necessary to remove the foreman in charge to Jefferson county. The work was then discontinued until June 1st, when a foreman was put in and in July the commissioners there signed a cooperative agreement with us to continue the work of this foreman, they to pay two-thirds of his salary and expenses and the biological survey to pay one-third. To date operations have been carried on under this agreement with the utmost satisfaction.

When the original demonstration in Cimarron county was undertaken the biological survey agreed to furnish strychnine without cost for poisoning deeded land within what is known as the segregated area, providing the ranchmen there would furnish the grain, other materials, and labor and would furnish all materials and labor and would furnish all materials and labor for poisoning the state land that they held under lease. The survey was to furnish the supervision for all this work and to carry the campaign across this segregated area in an orderly manner to prevent reinfestation. Besides strychnine furnished by the government a foreman was kept there for a period of four months of the year at a total expense to the biological survey of \$500.00. From July 1st to December 1st the survey has spent \$250.00 in foreman's salary and expenses while the county has spent \$375.00 in the same manner and is to spend \$125.00 more before the survey makes further expenditures. The survey has furnished some strychnine also since July 1st on the project in the segregated district which was not quite completed when the agreement with the commissioners was signed. In a recent letter from Foreman Williams, he states that he is about over all of the land in Cimarron county infested with prairie dogs, with the exception of the non-resident land.

Jefferson County

In Jefferson county we have an agreement with the county commissioners similar to the one in Cimarron county, except that it runs only for a period of eight months in the present fiscal year, and the survey pays one-fourth of the salary and expenses. Work was carried on from December 1st, 1922, to July 1st, 1923, under a similar agreement with the commissioners there. During the month of February there was no foreman in this county, but, except for this one interruption, there has been no let-up there during the whole year covered by this report.

There is considerable land in Jefferson county belonging to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes that is infested with prairie dogs, and since there is no way of compelling these Indians to kill their dogs—their land not being subject to taxation—we agreed with the commissioners to furnish the strychnine for poisoning the dogs on this land if the men leasing it would furnish the other materials and labor. This agreement was not in writing but was verbal, and under it thirty-seven ounces of strychnine were used on such land during the year covered by this report.

Other Counties

In Stephens county considerable work was done in using carbon disulphide in clean-up work, and recent reports indicate that there are some dogs still in that county in the southern part. No labor was employed here during the period covered by this report, but Mr. B. J. Melton and his assistant, Mr. DePuy, did the work there with the assistance of the county agent. Mr. DePuy also worked with Mr. Cromwell in a prairie dog project in McClain county. Seven hundred acres were treated initially, and about two hundred

acres of this were completely cleaned up by second treatment. Demonstrations were held in Texas, Harper, Custer, Blaine, Grady, Garfield, Comanche and Tillman counties. The county agents in a number of other western counties mix and demonstrate the use of poisoned grain for the farmers of their counties.

The department of entomology of the Experiment Station prepares and sells to farmers and others poisoned grain mixed according to biological survey formula for use in destroying rodents. This service is very valuable to any person within the state and eliminates the necessity of preparing small quantities of grain locally at an exorbitant price and at great danger of accident in poisoning domestic animals and fowls. Before this service was inaugurated a number of Oklahoma citizens were ordering their poisoned grain through the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kansas. The Experiment Station sold 2,584 quarts of poisoned grain, or more than a ton, during the year.

No anti-rat campaigns were conducted in this state during the period covered by this report, but one is being organized at Shawnee, Oklahoma, with every promise of success. It will take in the entire county.

Considerable time and money was spent in getting up an exhibit of live animals which were displayed together with information as to their destructiveness as a means of control, at the Canadian County Fair, the Grady County Fair and the Oklahoma Free State Fair at Muskogee. The exhibit attracted much attention and was well worth the effort spent in preparing it.

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PROJECT NO. 22—EXTENSION WORK IN CLOTHING

The ultimate goal in clothing work is to provide the women and girls of rural districts with assistance in remodeling, renovation, selection and care of clothing so that they may be more appropriately and economically clothed.

The immediate goal is to instruct county home demonstration agents and leaders from the various counties in the fundamental principles in each problem, as outlined in sub-projects, so that they may pass on to others the instruction received, these instructions leading up to more advanced problems in the second year.

The state was divided for this purpose into four districts: The Northeast, Northwest, Southeast and Southwest, each district to receive special clothing work in at least four counties. In order to meet the requirements from the state office, of two weeks in the field, one in the office and one for emergency work each month, it was necessary to select two districts that were easily reached for four months, and the other two the next four months. By careful planning we were able to direct ten counties the first four months and another ten counties the second four months. Each county was visited once each month for four successive months.

Plans were furnished the home demonstration agent, also outlines for the four demonstrations to be given by the specialist with monthly and final report blanks for each. The home demonstration agent in each county where the special phase of clothing work was conducted, assisted by locating the communities in the county where the clothing work was desired. She also assisted the local group in selecting the local leader. She arranged with the local leader for materials required for each demonstration and assembled the equipment necessary for each demonstration by the specialist. She assisted with each demonstration given by the specialist, and, where necessary, did

the actual work herself. In the absence of any local leader at a group meeting, the home demonstration agent carried the work back to the local group. This did not occur often, as the local leader usually arranged for some other member to attend the group meeting in her absence.

The home demonstration agent supervised the work in the county by visiting local groups at least twice during the four months work. She collected reports from each community and made a final report in each case, the final report to be included in the annual report at the close of the year.

The result of the clothing work in the state has been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that the state has been visited by floods, one in the spring and another in the autumn. The first flood hindered the meetings in ten or twelve counties for six weeks, making it almost impossible in these counties for local leaders to meet, also for home demonstration agents to reach the rural communities, as will be noted in all the annual county reports. The late spring forced farm women to spend much of their time doing other phases of work, and the fall floods, which wiped out practically all bridges in many communities, have greatly handicapped the getting of reports by county home demonstration agents, as will also be noted in the annual reports.

As stated before, a total of twenty counties was reached with the special piece of clothing work, or a total of seventy-nine demonstrations were given by the specialist in these counties. Following is list of counties that were reached in this:

Northwest District: Major, Harper, Woodward, Noble, Payne and Logan.

Northeast District: Washington, Osage, Muskogee (white and colored) and Wagoner.

Southwest District: Comanche, Canadian, Oklahoma, Garvin, Stephens and Cleveland.

Southeast District: Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, McCurtain and Bryan.

All the above mentioned counties completed the full four demonstrations as outlined, with the exception of Stephens county, which received only three. All counties mentioned followed the local leader plan and at times when the local leaders could not attend, or had no representative, the home demonstration agent carried it to the local group.

A total of one hundred two local leaders were trained, one hundred ninety-nine communities were represented at these meetings. These women gave six hundred ninety days' assistance with the work, reporting 1010 demonstrations, reaching 11,710 women with 2,160 homes influenced.

Two other counties, Caddo and Beaver, were visited by the specialist once, the work outlined and demonstrations discussed in detail with the home demonstration agent. It was decided in both of these counties where the work was so well organized and clubs scattered to leave it entirely with the home demonstration agent as to the method of giving the work.

In Beaver county, where it was necessary for a change in agents, we returned for two days in the fall to work with the new agent. We were gratified, indeed, upon my return to the county to find that the work had been very well started and will, of course, be carried on by the new agent.

Caddo county reports are very good, the work there having been given by Miss Pennington to four clubs individually, three-day group meetings in most cases. The report shows that one hundred one dress forms were made, 1376 garments made in adult work and 523 garments in junior work, (she reports having inspected 414 of these), 76 hats made by women, 214 homes influenced by the work and a saving of \$2,093.00.

Special work was started in Wagoner county, but the loss of the county home demonstration agent caused this work to be discontinued after three visits. Reports show that the work is continuing to some extent without an agent, and some good reports were received while the work was in progress.

**PROJECT NO. 23—EXTENSION WORK IN
FOOD AND NUTRITION**

This project in Oklahoma is supervised by one specialist. Close cooperation is maintained between the food specialist and the following associate specialists: dairy specialist, poultry specialist and horticultural specialist.

More work has been done in cooperation with the horticultural specialist this year than with the other specialists, due to the fact that the work of these projects this year has been more closely related.

The program of work for 1923 consisted of work with women and girls in food preservation and food preparation; problems of nutrition; the school lunch; food selection demonstrations and miscellaneous work, such as assisting at fairs, state meetings, contests, etc.

The chief problems which confronted us in promoting the food project in this state are climatical conditions, poverty, tenantry and a shifting population in certain sections.

Food Preservation.—All women in doing food preservation work are enrolled as food preservation demonstrators. The county home demonstration agent gives the subject matter instructions to these demonstrators in groups, and most of the women belonging to the local home demonstration clubs are food preservation demonstrators, and, in most cases, a leader is chosen to keep check on the work of that group of demonstrators in the club.

The home demonstration agent receives her subject matter instructions at annual and district agents' meetings and, in some cases, directly from the specialist.

The girls' preservation work is carried on through canning clubs for girls. They have a definitely outlined course. The home demonstration agent gives the girls their subject matter instructions at local club meetings. The specialist prepares subject material for this work and trains the agent in subject matter and methods of doing the work. 7029 women and girls have done food preservation work this year.

Food Preparation.—There has been no definitely outlined plan for doing food preparation work with women this year; however, some work has been done through demonstrations given by the county home demonstration agents and the food specialist. A number of food preparation demonstrations were given to each food selection group and these were passed on by local leaders.

Food preparation work for the girls was carried on through food preparation clubs. In this four years course girls received instructions in the fundamental principles of food preparation, meal planning, bread making and invalid cookery.

The home demonstration agent gives the subject matter instructions at local club meetings. The food specialist prepares the subject matter material and trains the agent for doing the work. 3244 girls have carried on work in food preparation, 2114 women have been reached with food preparation demonstrations by food specialist.

Food Selection.—The work was carried on by the local leader plan. Representatives were sent in from the various organized communities in the county to a central meeting place for instructions. The local leaders passed the work on to other interested women in the community. The demonstration covered a period of six months. The food specialist met with each group of leaders four times during the six months and gave subject matter instruction. The work was started in the following counties: Tulsa, Okfuskee, Seminole, Comanche, Woodward, Beaver, McCurtain, Muskogee, Carter,

Latimer, Grady, Garfield, Kiowa, Okmulgee, Marshall, Garvin, Oklahoma, Harper and Lincoln.

The work was completed in the first fifteen counties mentioned, representing sixteen groups. There were two groups in Okfuskee county, a group of white women and a group of colored women. Two meetings were held in each of the following counties: Kiowa, Lincoln, and Beaver.

Home demonstration work was discontinued in both Lincoln and Kiowa counties, at the end of our second meeting, so that brought our work to a close there. There was a change of agents in Beaver county, which, together with the floods, interrupted the work there. Only one meeting was held in McCurtain county, and it was decided at this meeting that it would be better to start the work in the county at a later date.

The response to food selection work has been most gratifying. The eagerness with which the women accepted it was greater than expected. Food selection work is one of our most important phases of work and our people are ready for it. It is true that results may not be just what was hoped for, because of the newness of the project, and due to the drought conditions that existed for several months.

Food Contests.—Contests were conducted in both food preservation and food preparation work for girls. The work was done by teams of two members each. The food preparation contest was the making and baking of baking powder biscuits. Ten counties took part in the state food preparation contest held at the College at Stillwater. The canning contestants were required to be prepared to can without either tomatoes or fruits. The project that each team canned was determined by the slip they drew. Four teams took part in the state canning contest. The state contests were an interesting feature of the Junior Farm Congress held at the College in August. These teams must meet certain requirements before they can take part in the state contest.

Fairs.—Most of September and the first week of October were spent in judging and attending fairs. The showing made at county and state fairs was exceptionally good, considering the bad crop year.

Both the girls canning exhibit and farm women's club canning exhibits were outstanding features at the two state fairs. Thirty counties exhibited at Oklahoma City and twenty-seven at Muskogee. Each exhibit contains thirty jars—six of canned vegetables, six of canned fruit, six of pickles, six of preserves, marmalades, etc., and six of meat. The county exhibit is made up from the individual club exhibits in the county.

