

~~213~~
C-2

Mich. Agrl. College

**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF OKLAHOMA**

W. A. CONNER, 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, 1923-1924***

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Extension Circular No. 213

General Series No. 51

January, 1925

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

President Bradford Knapp,
Dean C. T. Dowell,
Campus.

Dear Sirs:

Re *Annual Report of Extension Division*

In accordance with the act of Congress, approved May 8, 1914, known as the Smith-Lever Act, which provides for Cooperative Agricultural Extension work, I have the honor to submit, herewith, the annual report of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

This report embodies the financial statement of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1924, and the report of the activities of the Extension Division for the crop year of 1924.

I respectfully request that you transmit the same in accordance with the law, to the Governor of the State of Oklahoma.

Respectfully,

W. A. CONNER, Director.

Report of the Extension Division

Year of 1923-1924

INTRODUCTION

In our financial statement in this report we cover operations during the fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. The project work, however, includes operations during the calendar year 1924. During this period the Extension program has made further developments, both in determining the immediate local agricultural needs and in correlating the work of all agencies connected with constructive agricultural development.

Fortunately this has been an unusually profitable year for farm folks in most sections of the state. They have made good crops and have had very satisfactory markets for most farm products. The morale has been much improved and financial conditions generally are better.

We give very briefly in this report some of the things which have been accomplished under the various projects. More detailed data concerning progress made by demonstrations and how these demonstrations were conducted will be found in the reports of the subject matter specialists and the reports of the county extension agents.

ADMINISTRATION

The work of the Extension Division is administered by the director, assistant director, state agent in charge of county agents, state agent in charge of home demonstration agents, state club agent, district agents for men's work, women district agents for women's work, executive assistant in charge of office affairs and specialists in charge of the following lines of work: agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, farm engineering, entomology, rodent and predatory animal control, nutrition and clothing.

During the past year there have been no changes in the extension organization; however, there has been a larger number of changes in the personnel than usual. At the close of the fiscal year Director E. A. Miller resigned and was succeeded in office by former Director W. A. Conner. In February, 1924, District Agent T. A. Milstead resigned to go into private business. The four panhandle counties in the northwest part of the state were cut off into a district to itself and District Agent B. F. Markland put in charge and at the same time made county agent of Texas county, one of these four counties. County Agent F. R. Merrifield of Woodward county was made district agent for the Northwest district. There were numerous

other changes in personnel made which the best interests of the work seemed to make necessary, which are all indicated in the list of extension employees in this report.

During the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1924, the work of the Extension Division was carried on under the following projects: 1, Administration; 2, Printing and publicity; 3, County agent work; 4, Club work; 5, Home demonstration work; 7, Negro county agent work; 8, Negro home demonstration work; 9, Poultry work; 10, Organization and marketing; 12, Dairy work; 13, Livestock work; 14, Agronomy work; 15, Entomology work; 16, Rural engineering; 18, Horticulture; 21, *Rodent control; 22, Clothing; 23, Nutrition.

There was mailed out from the Extension Division during this year 18,273 personal letters; 12,469 circular letters; 131,443 bulletins; 686 packages; 161 paid packages; 4,816 posters; 33,729 record books and 457,000 copies of the Extension News, making a total of 658,577 pieces of mail matter.

The following office equipment was purchased during the year: One 36 multigraph with motor; one Remington typewriter; four L. C. Smith typewriters (exchanged); one double section filing case; three filing cases; two post binders; four motors (for adding machines, multigraph, mimeograph and addressing machine); one office table; one atlas; two pruning and vine shears; two bumpers (for office use); two hotchkiss (for office use); one outfit for winding films; one hundred thirty ring binders for office use by county agents; one bottle capper (for district home demonstration agents' use); one twelve compartment desk file; 30 kodak films; 4,500 press board guides for office use; material used for making charts to be used in field work; one hundred-fifty Speco mounts, No. 1, for extension agronomy use; one budding knife for horticultural extension work; one grasshopper control film (2 reels); one impression roll for addressing machine.

*No. 21—Rodent control work was carried on in cooperation with the office of Biological Survey, U. S. Department, Washington, D. C., and was discontinued June 30, 1924.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—1923-1924

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

Items of Expense	Totals	U. S. D. A.	Supp. Fed. Sm.-Lv.	Smith-Lever Federal	State	State Fair	College	County
Administration	\$ 28,201.92	\$ 600.00	\$ 19.86	10,910.07	15,873.63		798.36	
Printing and Publications	6,680.18			5,021.18	1,563.00		96.00	
County Agent Work	166,594.73	16,247.84	37,637.50	22,246.34	35,207.04			55,256.01
Home Demonstration Work	129,483.36	11,581.07		48,943.61	23,733.22			45,225.46
Club Work	18,936.99	601.00		4,807.88	8,144.42	5,200.00	183.69	
Negro County Agent Work	24,136.77	1,696.00		11,005.41	5,447.42			5,987.94
Negro Home Dem. Work	5,728.60	4.00		3,641.30	1,080.48			1,002.82
Poultry Work	7,075.73			3,386.28	3,689.45			
Marketing and Organization	9,520.94	1.00		2,205.06	2,975.60		4,339.28	
Dairy Work	5,283.84			2,233.65	3,050.19			
Livestock Work	4,429.78			1,823.59	2,581.19		25.00	
Agronomy Work	4,068.72			1,857.12	2,211.60			
Entomology Work	4,316.65			1,871.74	2,444.91			
Rural Engineering	4,320.56			1,767.08	2,541.85		11.63	
Horticulture	4,418.23			1,852.25	2,563.48		2.50	
Rodent Control	883.33			150.00	733.33			
Clothing Work	2,669.64			1,104.57	1,565.07			
Nutrition Work	4,181.22			1,891.46	2,289.76			
Unexpended Balance	8,894.83			2,046.93	1,069.88		5,778.02	
Totals	\$439,826.02	\$30,730.91	\$37,657.36	\$128,765.52	\$118,765.52	\$5,200.00	\$11,234.48	\$107,472.23

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

Items of Expense	Totals	Administration	Printing	County Agent	Home Dem. Agents	Club Work
Salaries	\$338,752.90	\$16,751.65	\$1,960.00	\$141,471.52	\$109,240.37	\$ 9,848.31
Labor	668.40	360.00				241.92
Printing and Publications	4,624.18		4,624.18			
Small Printing and Stationery	4,602.62	4,602.62				
Postage	1,060.10	1,060.10				
Telephone and Telegraph	1,431.18	1,431.18				
Library	20.00	20.00				
Tools and Equipment	19.20	19.20				
Furniture and Fixtures	1,328.68	1,328.68				
Freight and Express	100.29	100.29				
Miscellaneous	3.96	3.96				
Other Miscellaneous	238.88	238.88				
Travel Expenses	36,693.43	887.00		8,875.37	8,661.92	2,862.07
Extra State Smith-Lever	5,456.46	798.36	96.00			183.69
State Fair Fund	5,200.00					5,200.00
Totals	\$400,200.28	\$27,601.92	\$6,680.18	\$150,346.89	\$117,902.29	\$18,335.99

Table B—Continued

Items of Expense	Negro County Agents	Home Dem.	Poultry	Dairy	Livestock	Agronomy	Entomology
Salaries	\$21,257.50	\$5,626.45	\$4,797.46	\$3,735.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,759.00	\$3,000.00
Labor	32.10						
Printing and Publications							
Small Printing and Stationery							
Postage							
Telephone and Telegraph							
Library							
Tools and Equipment							
Furniture and Fixtures							
Freight and Express							
Miscellaneous							
Other Miscellaneous							
Travel Expenses	1,151.17	98.15	2,278.27	1,548.84	1,404.78	1,318.72	1,316.65
Extra State Smith-Lever					25.00		
State Fair Funds							
	<u>\$22,440.77</u>	<u>\$5,724.60</u>	<u>\$7,075.73</u>	<u>\$5,283.84</u>	<u>\$4,429.78</u>	<u>\$4,068.72</u>	<u>\$4,316.65</u>

Table B—Continued

	Rural Engineering	Horticulture	Rodent Control	Clothing	Nutrition	Organization and Marketing
Salaries	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$883.33	\$2,031.31	\$2,800.00	\$3,600.00
Labor	34.38					
Printing and Publications						
Small Printing and Stationery						
Postage						
Telephone and Telegraph						
Library						
Tools and Equipment						
Furniture and Fixtures						
Freight and Express						
Miscellaneous						
Other Miscellaneous						
Travel Expenses	1,274.55	1,415.73		638.33	1,381.22	1,580.66
Extra State Smith-Lever	11.63	2.50				4,339.28
	<u>\$4,320.56</u>	<u>\$4,418.23</u>	<u>\$883.33</u>	<u>\$2,669.64</u>	<u>\$4,181.22</u>	<u>\$9,519.94</u>

The Total Resources for the Extension Division for the Fiscal Year 1923-24

United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work	\$ 30,730.91
Supplementary Federal Extension Funds	37,657.36
Federal Smith-Lever Fund	128,765.52
State Smith-Lever Fund (all of state appropriation)	130,000.00
State Fair School Fund	5,200.00
Appropriation by Board of County Commissioners	136,000.00
Total	\$468,353.79

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, 1924, showing number and title with number of pages in each and the number of copies printed.

All Extension Division printing, bulletins, circulars, posters, blanks, etc., is done at the College printing plant located on the campus. The work is done at cost and with very little delay.

Circular No.	Title	Pages	Copies Printed
98	Pickles and Relishes (Reprint)	8	20,000
128	Plans for Organizing Boys and Girls Clubs (Reprint)	36	10,000
175	The Farm Pond	8	5,000
176	Horticultural Food Budget	8	10,000
177	County Farm and Home Demonstration Agents, by President Knapp	8	5,000
178	The Chinch Bug	4	10,000
179	Irish Potato Club Instructions	8	4,000
180	Vegetable Spray Calendar	4	4,000
181	Know What Your Crop Costs	14	3,000
182	Adult Food Preservation, 1st Demonstration	1	2,000
183	Adult Food Preservation, 2nd Demonstration	1	1,000
184	Adult Food Preparation	1	2,500
185	A Simple Canning Budget for Family of Five or Six	1	2,500
186	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 1st Year	16	5,000
187	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 2nd Year	20	5,000
188	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 3rd Year	32	5,000
189	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 4th Year	36	5,000
190	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 5th Year	32	1,000
191	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 6th Year	32	1,000
192	Safe Farming for 1924, by President Bradford Knapp	13	10,000
193	Recommendations for Boll Weevil Control in Oklahoma	8	15,000
194	4-H Poultry Manual	16	10,000
195	Annual Report of 1923	69	2,500
196	Home Vegetable Garden	30	10,000
197	Watermelons	8	3,000
198	4-H Sheep Manual	8	3,000

Special

Boys and Girls Club Songs, Yells, etc.	16	20,000
Names and Addresses of Parties Handling Spray Materials	4	1,500
Chinch Bug Control Campaign Placards		2,000
Boll Weevil Control Campaign Placards		4,000
Record Book for Livestock Demonstrators		5,000
Daily Diary Books for Agents		1,000
12 Issues Extension News	4	447,000

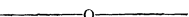
Manuscripts prepared for extension publication and distribution must have the approval of the College subject matter department to which it belongs. Such manuscripts are also carefully examined by the director of extension and his assistants to determine the need for its publication and distribution as well as its form and wording for popular reading.

A large percent of the extension circulars and bulletins are distributed

by the county and home demonstration agents of the respective counties direct to the people needing them. Also large numbers are being used in the schools of the state, especially by the Smith-Hughes teachers.

The Extension Division does not have a regular mailing list to whom all publications are sent. As soon as a new bulletin is off the press a copy is sent to each county and home demonstration agent with the request that they write for the additional copies they will probably need for distribution in their respective counties. Copies are also sent to the various papers of the state, the libraries, state and county officials and all others who write for them. The Extension News is sent to all regularly enrolled club members, both juniors and adults.

The mailing list is usually revised in the winter of each year. The club mailing list is revised each year, old members being dropped and only those continued who have enrolled for the current year's work.



PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1924, there were 67 county agents and 4 district agents for men's work. There were 49 home demonstration agents and 4 district agents for the women's and girls' work.

In the work for negroes there were 10 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 13 members of the office force.

These with the director, assistant director, state agent and state home demonstration agent constituted the Extension Division. This was a decrease over the same date last year of 9 county agents and an increase of 5 home demonstration agents.

The following is a complete list of all persons employed in the Extension Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, except students employed for short periods of time to assist in mailing out bulletins, circulars and other irregular work in the Extension Division:

E. A. Miller, Director (Resigned June 30, 1924)
 W. A. Conner, Director (Appointed July 1, 1924)
 W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director.
 W. R. Shelton, State Agent
 Frances L. Brown, State Home Demonstration Agent
 Dan Diehl, District Agent
 T. A. Milsted, District Agent (Resigned February 29, 1924)
 A. F. Houston, District Agent
 F. R. Merrifield, District Agent (Appointed October 8, 1923)
 Norma M. Brumbaugh, District Agent
 Anna L. Diehl, District Agent
 Lulu S. Green, District Agent
 Vera Jones, District Agent
 B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
 Daisy M. Frazier, Assistant State Club Agent (Appointed December 1, 1923)
 H. A. Graham, Assistant State Club Agent (Appointed December 1, 1923)
 J. W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
 G. C. Gibbons, Extension Agronomist
 Clyde Ingram, Assistant Poultry Specialist (Appointed August 15, 1923)
 P. H. Lowery, Extension Animal Husbandman
 W. H. McPheeters, Extension Agricultural Engineer
 Martha McPheeters, Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist
 D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist

F. C. Old, Extension Poultryman
 E. E. Scholl, Extension Entomologist
 Jessie S. Pollock, Extension Clothing Specialist (Resigned February 10, 1924)
 Helen Shelby, Extension Clothing Specialist (Appointed April 14, 1924)
 G. W. Vincent, Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist (Appointed July 1, 1923)
 Lethe Morrow, Office Manager (Resigned June 30, 1923)
 E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager (Appointed July 1, 1923)
 Lulu M. McClure, Secretary (Resigned September 20, 1923)
 Grace Poole, Secretary (Appointed January 1, 1924)
 Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper
 Nellie Knight, Mailing Clerk
 Pauline Jacobs, Assistant Mailing Clerk (Appointed July 1, 1923)
 Irdele Finley, Filing Clerk
 Ruby Johnson, Multigraph Operator (Appointed December 18, 1923)
 Esther Hunt, Stenographer
 Ethel Clausen, Stenographer
 Minnie McCoy Nester, Stenographer (Resigned November 15, 1923)
 Birdie Adams, Stenographer (Appointed October 15, 1923; Resigned May 1, 1924)
 Charlie Henderson, Stenographer (Appointed January 1, 1924)
 Girdie Bruce Ware, Stenographer (Appointed December 1, 1923)
 Bernice Tucker, Statistical Clerk (Appointed July 16, 1923)
 G. V. Porter, Clerk (Resigned December 31, 1923)

DISTRICT AGENTS

Dan Diehl and Mrs. Lulu S. Green have charge of the following counties: Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman, Washita.

A. F. Houston and Miss Anna L. Diehl have charge of the following counties: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner, Washington.

F. R. Merrifield and Miss Norma Brumbaugh have charge of the following counties: Alfalfa, Beckham, Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Roger Mills, Woods, Woodward.

W. R. Shelton, acting district agent, and Miss Vera Jones have supervision over the following counties: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole.

B. F. Markland and Miss Norma Brumbaugh have supervision over the following counties: Beaver, Cimarron, Harper, Texas.

COUNTY AGENTS

Adair	Stilwell	G. E. Davis (Re. Sept. 30, 1923)
Adair	Stilwell	W. E. McMahon (Ap. Oct. 1, 1923; Re. Mar. 15, 1924)
Adair	Stilwell	L. G. Watson (Ap. April 28, 1924)
Alfalfa	Cherokee	G. F. Newton
Atoka	Atoka	Carl Andrew (Re. Jan. 31, 1924)
Atoka	Atoka	L. J. McMakin (Ap. Feb. 24, 1924)
Beaver	Beaver	W. B. Hanly
Beckham	Sayre	J. M. Browning (Ap. Oct. 1, 1923; Re. Mar. 31, 1924)
Blaine	Watonga	J. M. Rapp
Bryan	Durant	G. B. Dunlap
Caddo	Anadarko	I. F. Nutter
Canadian	El Reno	F. K. West
Canadian	El Reno	E. E. Pace, Asst. (Re. June 30, 1924)
Carter	Ardmore	O. L. Putman
Cherokee	Tahlequah	J. W. Middleton (Trans. Dec. 1, 1923)
Cherokee	Tahlequah	J. L. Schad (Ap. Dec. 1, 1923; Re. June 6, 1924)
Cherokee	Tahlequah	J. N. Lowe (Ap. June 11, 1924)
Choctaw	Hugo	F. C. Higginbotham (Trans. Mar. 11, 1924)
Choctaw	Hugo	A. L. Edmiston (Ap. Mar. 11, 1924)
Choctaw	Hugo	A. E. Cook, Asst., (Trans. Dec. 1, 1923)
Cimarron	Boise City	W. E. Baker
Cleveland	Norman	P. K. Norris (Trans. Jan. 1, 1924)
Cleveland	Norman	Fred Reynolds (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Coal	Coalgate	M. W. Plettner
Comanche	Lawton	Pete Fennema
Cotton	Walters	P. G. Scruggs (Ap. Aug. 1, 1923)
Craig	Vinita	A. T. Burge
Creek	Sapulpa	J. W. Riley (Re. Dec. 31, 1923)
Creek	Sapulpa	E. A. Kissick (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Custer	Clinton	C. H. Guernsey (Trans. Jan. 1, 1924)
Custer	Clinton	P. H. Wilson (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Delaware	Grove	W. B. Wolf
Dewey	Taloga	

Garfield	Enid	H. A. Graham (Trans. Dec. 1, 1923)
Garfield	Enid	A. I. Jordan (Ap. Dec. 1, 1923)
Garvin	Pauls Valley	J. P. Gray (Trans. July 1, 1923)
Garvin	Pauls Valley	M. C. Ferguson (Ap. July 1, 1923)
Grady	Chickasha	M. G. Harnden
Grant	Medford	
Greer	Mangum	J. P. Gray (Ap. July 1, 1923)
Harmon	Hollis	L. I. Pennett (Trans. July 1, 1924)
Harper	Buffalo	E. H. Martin
Haskell	Stigler	J. L. Schad (Trans. Dec. 1, 1923)
Haskell	Stigler	A. E. Cook (Ap. Dec. 1, 1923)
Hughes	Hoidenviite	T. A. Vanderpool (Re. Aug. 1, 1923)
Jackson	Altus	T. S. Fisher
Jefferson	Waurika	
Johnston	Tishomingo	Curtis Floyd (Ap. July 1, 1923)
Kay	Newkirk	L. C. Shelton
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	Clyde McFeaters
Kiowa	Hobart	L. J. Bennett (July 1, 1924)
Latimer	Wilburton	N. C. Ward
LeFlore	Poteau	C. M. West
Lincoln	Chandler	J. F. Backstrom (Ap. July 1, 1923; Re. Sept. 30, 1923)
Lincoln	Chandler	J. W. Guin (Ap. Oct. 16, 1923)
Logan	Guthrie	E. R. Thompson (Re. June 30, 1924)
Logan	Guthrie	L. J. McDonald (Ap. July 1, 1924)
McClain	Purcell	W. Cromwell
Love	Marietta	G. E. Thomas (Ap. Oct. 1, 1923)
McCurtain	Idabel	A. L. Edmiaston (Trans. Mar. 11, 1924)
McCurtain	Idabel	R. F. Waters (Ap. Mar. 11, 1924)
McIntosh	Eufaula	H. L. Bankhead
Major	Fairview	C. S. Sullivan (Trans. July 1, 1923)
Marshall	Madill	W. E. Martin
Murray	Sulphur	W. E. McMahon (Ap. July 1, 1923; Re. Sept. 30, 1923)
Murray	Sulphur	S. E. Lewis (Ap. Mar. 1, 1924)
Muskogee	Muskogee	J. M. White (Re. Feb. 10, 1924)
Muskogee	Muskogee	Farl W. Smith (Ap. Feb. 11, 1924)
Noble	Perry	B. B. Braly, Jr.
Nowata	Nowata	H. M. Wolverton (Re. Aug. 10, 1923)
Okfuskee	Okemah	E. A. Fissick (Re. Nov. 30, 1923)
Okfuskee	Okemah	J. W. Middleton (Ap. Dec. 1, 1923; Re. June 30, 1924)
Okfuskee	Okemah	P. H. Wilson, Asst. (Ap. July 1, 1923; Trans. Jan. 1, 1924)
Okfuskee	Okemah	H. H. Henson, Asst. (Ap. Feb. 1, 1924)
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	C. R. Donart
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Fred Reynolds, Asst. (Trans. Jan. 1, 1924)
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	J. R. Spencer, Asst. (Ap. Jan. 21, 1924)
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	D. P. Trent
Osage	Pawhuska	S. M. McCuiston
Osage	Hominy	A. H. Davis, Asst. (Re. June 30, 1924)
Osage	Fairfax	W. C. Smith, Asst. (Re. June 30, 1924)
Ottawa	Miami	Jas. Lawrence
Pawnee	Pawnee	M. T. Maudlin (Re. Aug. 6, 1923)
Payne	Stillwater	L. E. Rathbun (Died Nov. 28, 1923)
Payne	Stillwater	C. H. Gurnsey (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Pittsburg	McAlester	E. H. Houston (Re. Feb. 29, 1924)
Pittsburg	McAlester	F. C. Higginbotham (Ap. Mar. 11, 1924)
Pontotoc	Ada	J. B. Hill
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	H. G. Ware (Re. Nov. 30, 1923)
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	P. K. Norris (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Pushmataha	Antlers	Geo. Innes
Roger Mills	Cheyenne	J. R. Waldby (Re. June 30, 1924)
Rogers	Claremore	M. C. Liebhart (Ap. Apr. 26, '24)
Seminole	Wewoka	C. S. Sullivan (Ap. July 1, 1923)
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	Fred Ingram
Stephens	Duncan	Ben Harrison
Texas	Guymon	B. F. Markland (Ap. August 1923)
Tillman	Frederick	S. D. Johnson (Re. Aug. 15, 1923)
Tulsa	Tulsa	J. S. Malone
Wagoner	Wagoner	
Washington	Bartlesville	C. C. Porter
Washita	Cordell	
Woods	Alva	C. H. Seaboch (Re. June 30, 1924)
Woods	Alva	W. D. Finney (Ap. July 1, 1924)
Woodward	Woodward	F. R. Merrifield (Trans. Oct. 8, 1923)
Woodward	Woodward	Chas. Kilpatrick (Ap. Oct. 8, 1923)

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Beaver	Beaver	Cata Fariss
Bryan	Durant	Verda Oakley
Blaine	Watonga	Vera Carding
Caddo	Anadarko	Jo Della Pennington (Re. April 30, 1924)
Caddo	Anadarko	Grace Clowdis (Ap. May 1, 1924)
Canadian	El Reno	Pearl Wilson (Re. Dec. 31, 1923)
Canadian	El Reno	Ida E. Sweet (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Carter	Ardmore	Minnie B. Church
Choctaw	Hugo	Ila O. Swinney (Ap. Feb. 1, 1924)
Cleveland	Norman	Flora E. Goodwin
Coal	Coalgate	Iva McAlister (Ap. April 17, 1924)
Comanche	Lawton	Lenna Speer Sherry (Re. June 30, 1924)
Cotton	Walters	Elizabeth Naylor (Ap. Mar. 16, 1924)
Craig	Vinita	Sarah R. Clarke (Ap. April 16, 1924)
Creek	Sapulpa	Edith Huffer (Ap. Sept. 1, 1923)
Custer	Clinton	Lena Blair
Ellis	Arnett	Juanita Rose (Re. Feb. 10, 1924)
Ellis	Arnett	Eva Beatty (Ap. Feb. 11, 1924)
Garfield	Enid	Nina Hurlbert (Re. Jan. 31, 1924)
Garfield	Enid	Mary B. Ruff (Ap. Feb. 1, 1924)
Garvin	Pauls Valley	Lena Gentry
Grady	Chickasha	Nettie R. Coryell
Greer	Mangum	Helen Condon
Harper	Buffalo	Ida E. Sweet (Trans. Jan. 1, 1924)
Harper	Buffalo	Elizabeth Herbig (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924; Re. June 12, 1924)
Hughes	Holdenville	Lulu A. Burke (Trans. Aug. 1, 1923)
Jackson	Altus	Mary L. Jones (Re. Dec. 31, 1923)
Jackson	Altus	Susan B. Gray (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Jefferson	Waurika	Jeffie Thompson (Ap. June 6, 1924)
Kay	Newkirk	Maude Sims (Ap. Dec. 16, 1923)
Latimer	Wilburton	Elizabeth Ward
LeFlore	Poteau	Lulu A. Burke (Ap. Aug. 1, 1923)
Lincoln	Chandler	Pearl Black (Ap. April 29, 1924)
Logan	Guthrie	M'Edna Corbet
McClain	Purcell	Lucile Wilroy
McCurtain	Idabel	Grace Clowdis (Trans. May 1, 1924)
McCurtain	Idabel	Nan Sims (Ap. May 1, 1924)
Major	Fairview	Flora Bever
Marshall	Madill	Maud Andrews
Muskogee	Muskogee	Ruby Mabry
Noble	Perry	Jessie McCafferty
Okfuskee	Okemah	Anna Richards
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Mattie Craig
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Norine Hughes
Osage	Pawhuska	Ginevra Lohman (Re. Dec. 31, 1923)
Osage	Pawhuska	Sara D. Atwood (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Ottawa	Miami	B. Herrin (Ap. May 1, 1924)
Payne	Stillwater	Almira P. Abernathy
Pittsburg	McAlester	Lyle Breckner
Pontotoc	Oakman	Elva R. Duvall
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	Virginia Allen
Pushmataha	Antlers	Ella Innes
Rogers	Claremore	Ara P. Brickhouse (Ap. May 5, 1924)
Seminole	Wewoka	Ethel Howard
Stephens	Duncan	Esther Martin
Tillman	Frederick	Eva Mosteller
Tulsa	Tulsa	Katheryn Jackson
Wagoner	Wagoner	Sara D. Atwood (Re. July 15, 1923)
Washington	Bartlesville	Iva M. Burch
Woodward	Woodward	Emma Stewart

NEGRO COUNTY AGENTS

District Agent	Langston	J. E. Taylor
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	LaFayette Shawnee
Lincoln	Chandler	W. M. Mingo
Logan	Guthrie	Geo. Powdrill
McIntosh	Eufaula	L. W. Presley
McCurtain	Idabel	J. W. Shoals (Re. Aug. 1, 1923)
Muskogee	Muskogee	J. V. King
Okfuskee	Boley	Wm. A. Hill
Oklahoma	Luther	J. H. Broach
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	P. M. Mann (Re. Feb. 29, 1924)
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Jas. M. Watlington (Ap. April 6, 1924)
Seminole	Wewoka	E. R. Moore

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lincoln	Chandler	Ruby L. Washington (Ap. Jan. 1, 1924)
Muskogee	Muskogee	Ethel W. Brewer
Okfuskee	Boley	Arrie P. Hunter
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Bessie Cornell

—o—

PROJECT NO. 3—COUNTY AGENT WORK

As the crop year closes (Nov. 30) sixty-nine of the seventy-seven counties have county agents, and one county has an assistant county agent. This shows an increase of six county agents and a decrease of five assistants during the past year. Despite the economic condition and the cry for economy the number of agents has been increased.

At the beginning of the year, the state agent and district agents spent one week in conference in the central office; at which time the entire program for the year was discussed, and a definite and uniform plan of supervision was agreed upon. During this conference each subject matter specialist was asked to submit his project with such recommendations as he wished to make for each specific district or county in the state.

The state agent spent the larger part of December and January in the field, assisting the county agents and county committees in developing county programs. It was his aim to spend enough time in each district to see that all district agents had the same viewpoint of the program of supervision. The reports submitted will bear out the assertion that the state now has a uniform system of program development and a definite plan of supervision.

The vacancy made by the resignation of T. A. Milstead, district agent, Southwest district, effective March 1, 1924, was not filled and it was necessary for the state agent to spend the major part of his time in that district. This shortage of supervisory help has compelled the state agent to leave off a number of things that had been planned for the year in order to make the program more effective in the counties.

It has been the policy of the College this year to hold state extension conferences only. These meetings bring the agents in direct contact with the College faculty and experiment station staff, which has a wholesome influence upon the agents in the field.

An agents' meeting was held at the College, February 11 to 16, which was attended by all the white agents. The object of this meeting was to bring these local extension agents in touch with the College and the various departments of agriculture and home economics. As much subject matter and demonstration methods as could be given that week constituted the program.

An agents' meeting was held in connection with Farmers' Week, August 19 to 22. The program at that time consisted of general farm topics, touching on the state's problems in agriculture and home economics. This meeting, also, was attended by all the white agents who received some special instructions in methods and in their respective group meetings worked out some plans for the future.

The coordination of state projects is made possible by the fact that each



Listening In for the Market. "We Like Music, Too"

This Radio was purchased by Farmers of Greer County and placed in the County Agent's office that they might have the latest market reports.

specialist is requested to submit his year's program and outline for demonstrations at the beginning of the year. All the specialists are given a chance to familiarize themselves with each other's program and to explain their own to all members of the supervising force. In addition to this arrangement, the director holds a monthly conference of all supervisors and specialists; all are given an opportunity to report on conditions in the field and to make and to receive suggestions for improvement if some things need adjustment.

The development of community programs of extension work has not taken as definite a form as the county plan. Most of the agents are depending upon the organizations that exist, if there be any, as a means for carrying extension work to the farm folks of the communities. Where no form of organization exists, it becomes necessary to form some kind of a community organization to make the work effective in that particular section.

The program is made by calling the farmers of the community together, making a survey of the needs, and then arranging for demonstrations on the problems to be solved. The junior club work is perhaps the most effective organization through which to arouse the interest of a new community.

There never was as much interest shown in maintaining the fertility of the soil as there is at this time. The emphasis that has been laid on that subject by the district agent in the program meetings has brought so much work to the county agent on this line, that he cannot do all the work that is wanted.

For supervision of county agent work, the state is divided into four districts and in addition four of the counties in the extreme northwest part of the state have been in charge of B. F. Markland, county agent in Texas county.

In the northwest part of the state, wheat raising during the war period when prices were good, somewhat disorganized farmers for diversification and general farm work. Crop failures and low prices put things in bad condition. As the wheat crop and prices improved during the last year, the general attitude toward development also improved. As a result a better attitude toward county agent work prevails.

In the Northeast district much progress has been made in establishing a uniform set of records and filing systems in the offices of the county agents.

The subject matter specialists in charge of various projects, work through the county agents, keeping them informed by demonstrations, publication, conferences and otherwise helping to decide on kinds of demonstration work to do, and in making results of such demonstration work effective.

The county agents report 803 communities cooperating with them in the development of extension programs. There are 1,518 adult local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the extension program. In the junior work 1,131 local leaders are active. In conducting the extension work during the year 26,340 farm visits were made to 12,929 different farms. The agents had 91,970 visitors at their offices and 48,932 calls relative to different phases of extension work.

They spent approximately one-third of the time in the office and two-

thirds of the time in field work. The number of individual letters written was 62,750. There were held in the state 249 community fairs and 63 county fairs. The agents held 598 meetings to train local leaders. There were 2,472 meetings with a total attendance of 278,386.

Cereals.—The number of adult corn demonstrations completed were 307, involving 5,456 acres. In addition 1,198 persons planted improved seed for the first time, 763 practiced seed selection for the first time and 45 treated seed for smut for the first time. Total number of different farmers adopting improved practices in corn growing were 2,467. There were 157 wheat demonstrations, involving 8,153 acres; 141 oat demonstrations with 3,849 acres; 20 rye demonstrations with 277 acres; and 124 barley demonstrations involving 3,620 acres.

Legumes and Forage Crops.—There were 107 alfalfa demonstrations covering 2,628 acres; 156 soybean demonstrations covering 1,642 acres; 246 sweet clover demonstrations covering 3,209 acres; one crimson clover demonstration of 27 acres; 166 cowpea demonstrations of 2,142 acres. These were all completed demonstrations.

Other Special Crops.—These include 124 demonstrations in Irish potatoes; 61 demonstrations in sweet potatoes; 7 demonstrations in tobacco and 50 other demonstrations. There were 452 demonstrations in cotton, covering 4,606 acres.

In addition to these 490 method demonstrations and 220 result demonstrations were conducted along horticultural lines.

Livestock.—There were 116 result demonstrations with dairy cattle, involving 1,866 animals; 42 with beef cattle, involving 3,945 animals; 101 with sheep with 4,779 animals. These figures do not include the work done in the boys' clubs nor with the women and girls.

Farm Engineering.—In farm engineering 826 method demonstrations were conducted and 1,011 result demonstrations. There were 311 farms with drainage projects and 76,615 acres were drained. Irrigation systems were established on 90 farms in which 1,986 acres were irrigated. Terraces were constructed on 986 farms, preventing erosion on 36,663 acres. Building plans were furnished for 268 new farm buildings.

Poultry.—In poultry work 512 communities cooperated in poultry management, assisted by 394 local leaders who volunteered to promote the poultry program. Our agents conducted 944 method demonstrations attended by 27,843 persons and 146 result demonstrations attended by 1,857 persons. The number of different farmers adopting improved practices was 2,472.

Other information concerning work in the various projects is given under the project reports.

PROJECT NO. 4—BOYS' AND GIRLS' AGRICULTURAL
CLUB WORK

This project is in charge of one state club agent and two assistant state club agents. Their time is devoted chiefly to methods and organization for club work. Subject matter specialists outline the subject matter and county agents and home demonstration agents are in direct charge of the club program in their respective counties. Approximately forty percent of the time of the local extension agents is devoted to club work. The minimum requirement for each agent is six 4-H achievement clubs, consisting of 150 members. The club program is carried out through individual demonstrations, team demonstrations, judging contests and group demonstrations, including organization and leadership development.



Club Rally

Progress of Club Work.—Few changes have been made in the plan of club work in Oklahoma since it was introduced. The most remarkable advance is that of substituting the 4-H community club for the individual club member as the unit of club work. This 4-H community club demands a higher type of leadership on the part of extension agents than the original plan of having a few club members in unorganized groups. The local extension agents have adjusted themselves admirably to this change.

Demonstration Schools.—Short courses and demonstration schools, team demonstrations and judging contests appear to be the most satisfactory medium for getting better agriculture and home making practices. A grand total of 262 short courses with an attendance of 8,441 farm boys and girls

has been held the last four years. Oklahoma now has hundreds of coaches and captains between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, who have participated in this work and are making splendid leaders in club work.

In 1922, two-day terracing schools were conducted in six counties with fair success. In 1923 they were conducted in 13 counties and in 1924, 20 schools were conducted with delegates present from 30 counties. Three hundred and twenty club boys attended these schools and learned how to run contour lines for building terraces and conserving the soil.

Short course work particularly adapted for girls in sewing, canning, baking and home improvement has given considerable momentum. In these three lines in 1923, 16 teams were given special training and in 1924, 44 teams were trained.

Perhaps one of the most far reaching phases of club work is the leadership conference where the development of rural leadership is encouraged. So well do these youngsters conduct themselves and carry on their meetings and demonstrations that their meetings are attended by a large number of adults, who get much encouragement and inspiration as well as actual information at such meetings.

Club Camps.—The Junior Farmers' Week at the A. and M. College, and the junior program at both of the state fairs, have many of the features of a regular 4-H club camp. Twenty to twenty-five counties have held special club camps and considerable serious thought is now being manifested by chambers of commerce in different parts of the state relative to the establishment of permanent camps, which will be available to club members during the summer months.

On the opening day of Farmers' Week, 1,175 club members enrolled and several hundred in addition attended for shorter periods during the week. The chief features of this program were the 4-H club contests. Champion 4-H clubs of 42 counties entered the contests. Another feature was the completion of a state federation of 4-H clubs and the election of federation officials.

Thirty boys and eighteen girls attended the International Livestock Show at Chicago, having won educational prizes entitling them to this trip. At this time an Oklahoma boy, Ford Mercer of Wellston, Oklahoma, a consistent club member during the last eight years, was awarded the Moses Trophy for excellence in leadership. The Oklahoma livestock team won third place in the non-collegiate livestock judging contest at Chicago.

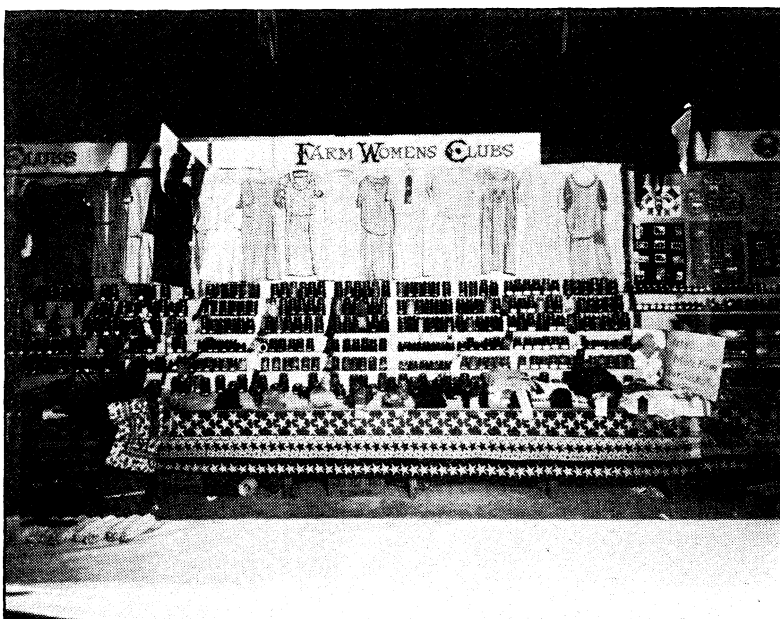
Club Exhibits.—Exhibits at the state fairs were as follows: Corn 299, cotton 320, legumes 127, grain sorghums 235, small grains 75, potatoes 71, pigs 20, beef cattle 30, dairy cattle 5, sheep 18, poultry 93, fruit 57, bees 70, garden 17, canning 295, sewing 264, food preparation 103 and farm engineering 15.

General Activities.—Boys enrolled in junior club work for the year were 15,826, girls 13,067. Of this number 6,248 boys and 6,271 girls completed their work and made reports.

PROJECT NO. 5—HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

No important changes have been made in plan of organization during the year. Some slight changes were made in the boundaries of the districts for supervision. At present there are 47 home demonstration agents in as many counties. A few agents have been transferred during the year and Ellis and Major counties discontinued the work. Five new counties have been added.

Definite programs of work have been outlined and followed reasonably well in all of the counties, except in a case or two where agents did not go on in time to get their programs outlined. The development of community programs of work is taking place rather slowly. Farm women's clubs are



Farm Women's Clubs

active in most counties and many of the members are enrolled in home demonstration work. However, they have not come to the place where they have developed definite community programs. Muskogee, Tulsa, Lincoln, Washington, and Osage counties have made some progress toward the community plan of work in the Northeast district. In the Northwest district, Kingfisher and Woodward counties have had some very good community programs of development.

For the purpose of supervision, the state was divided into four districts, each in charge of a home demonstration district agent reporting direct to the state home demonstration agent. This force directly supervises all

the work of the home demonstration agents, including the project activities in the field, as well as the matter of means and methods. The supervisory force is assisted by those connected with the junior club work and by all subject matter specialists, when their work deals with projects in charge of home demonstration agents.

The principal projects carried on by the home demonstration agents are: club work, both junior and adult; home gardening and orchards; home beautification; home dairying; poultry; home marketing; foods and nutrition; clothing; home management; house furnishings; home health and sanitation and community activities.

There has been an increased effort over the state to improve the office system of the agents to facilitate the handling of files and to make more available information needed in the various lines of work. Most of the agents have offices with space and equipment sufficient to meet their needs.

In 1923, there were 349 farm women's clubs with a total membership of 7,312. There now are 458 farm women's clubs with a membership of 8,491.

In food work 1,130 demonstrations were completed by farm women and 4,908 by girls. Women adopting improved methods in bread making numbered 1,373 and girls 3,067. In meat cookery 1,392 farm women completed demonstrations; in vegetable cookery 1,875; in dairy products 1,265; in other food work 896. Girls completing demonstrations in meat cookery numbered 807; in vegetable cookery 5,598; in dairy products 2,818; in preparing and serving meals 1,817. In food preservation demonstrations were completed by 2,150 women and by 4,528 girls.

There was a total of 556 girls' clubs with a membership of 10,752. Home gardening work has been carried on in all the counties having home demonstration agents, but the greatest progress likely was made in the northern half of the state. Women are taking more interest in home orchards and many of the counties have carried on projects in this line of work. In home beautification 1,351 women and 8,108 girls are enrolled, although this is not one of their major projects. This work consists principally of beautifying home grounds and gardens by the planting of flowers and shrubbery.

Butter making on the farm is giving way to the production of butter fat, which is placed on the market as sour cream. Reports show that demonstrators during the year sold \$20,106.40 worth of cream and \$4,332.30 worth of butter. During the year 1,008 women enrolled in dairy work, 481 of which stayed with their project throughout the year.

The home poultry project is one of the outstanding lines of work done by home demonstration agents. In this work 1,688 women and 1,949 girls carried on demonstrations. One woman from Woodward county reports having made a net profit of \$2.41 per hen during the year. This woman in 1918 had 50 hens, which averaged 90 eggs during the year; in 1919 she had 140 hens averaging 103 eggs; in 1920, 150 hens averaging 150 eggs; in 1921, 200 hens averaging 147 eggs; in 1922, 330 hens averaging 140 eggs; in 1923, 280 hens averaging 165 eggs and in 1924, 249 hens averaging 168 eggs. This

advancement was made by using male birds from good egg laying strains, by culling out poor hens each year, and improving management.

PROJECT NO. 7—WORK FOR NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

Nine colored county agents are employed under this project. They are stationed in counties having larger colored farming population. The colored farming population of the state consists of about one-eleventh of the entire farming population. On this basis the nine county agents constitute a little more than this percentage of extension workers. In addition to the service rendered to the colored population in farming districts by these colored agents, many of them in sparsely settled communities have the assistance of white agents. So not all extension work for colored folks is done through colored agents.

This project is in direct charge of a colored district agent with headquarters at the Colored Agricultural and Normal College at Langston. General supervision is taken care of from the central office. The district agent attends all regular conferences of the extension staff. The Langston institution has given very satisfactory cooperation in this project.

There has been no change in the location of negro extension work during the year. A change of agents was made in Okmulgee county due to the resignation of the old county agent.

The method of procedure in outlining the programs and in conducting the demonstration work was similar to work done by white agents. Community interests, naturally, are more difficult to arouse, due to the fact that the colored population is less permanent. It is noticeable, however, that colored farmers are taking up work of a more permanent nature than was the case a few years ago. They are becoming more interested in forming dairy associations for the purpose of using purebred bulls and for testing cows. In Okmulgee county they have had some successful experience with a cooperative livestock shipping association.

During the first three months of the year agents held conferences in all counties except Seminole for the purpose of reviewing the previous year's work and outlining a program for the future. Colored farmers are taking readily to terracing where they own their own farms.

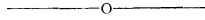
Out of 186 communities where extension work should be conducted, 140 have adopted an extension program in cooperation with our agents. There are 162 negro boys and 51 girls who have volunteered as leaders to help promote the extension program in their respective counties. There were 93 men and 42 women who likewise volunteered as leaders in community work. During the past year 1,513 boys and 768 girls have engaged in club work. The agents have trained 14 demonstration teams and 59 negro boys and girls have entered college as a result of club work. The agents have visited 931 different farms in the conducting of their **demonstration** work. Under the influence of these agents colored farmers are producing more of their feed and food supplies and depending less on cash crops.

Farm Crops.—Negro agents conducted 317 completed result demonstrations along this line, at which 108 meetings were held, attended by 4,100 persons. They conducted 51 method demonstrations attended by 607 persons.

Horticulture.—In this project 77 result demonstrations were conducted. In connection with these 21 meetings were held with an attendance of 249 persons. They conducted 27 method demonstrations attended by 487 persons.

Animal Husbandry.—These agents conducted 25 meetings at result demonstrations with a total attendance of 882. In dairy work they held 10 result demonstration meetings with an attendance of 109. In the completed demonstrations 60 dairy cattle were involved in which a total saving by using demonstration methods of \$264.26 was made; 275 hogs were used in demonstrations at a total saving on demonstrations of \$231.00.

Farm Engineering.—The negro agents had drainage projects on 7 farms, involving 92 acres. Their terracing projects involved 35 farms or 1,687 acres. They were instrumental in getting 15 farm dwellings constructed according to plans furnished.



PROJECT NO. 8—WORK FOR NEGRO WOMEN AND GIRLS

At the beginning of the year only three negro home demonstration agents were employed. One county, however, which had previously conducted this work reemployed their agent. No change was made in the plan of conducting this work. These agents are supervised by one of our district home demonstration agents, there not being enough to justify employing a special supervisor.

Special features of the work under this project have been home gardening, poultry management, food preparation, clothing, health and sanitation and community activities. From a total of 101 communities that might be prepared to do extension work, 72 have organized.

All these home demonstration agents have office room with desks and some equipment for filing and keeping records. Two of these agents have their own cars.

During the year two agents' conferences were held at the Langston University, where special instruction was given the agents to enable them to carry out their programs of work.

In outlining programs and making plans ordinarily the negro men and women agents work together in such a way as to correlate their activities.

Subject matter assistance is furnished these agents in the same way and from the same sources as it is given white agents.

Negro women have shown an unusual interest in the home dairy problems such as better cows, under better management and the sanitation problems connected with handling milk in the home. They also have responded very well to nutrition work, especially the selection of proper foods for the family from the home supply.

In one county four dress forms were made, 361 new dresses and coats were made under instructions received through the agents and 322 garments were made over.

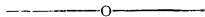
The white home demonstration agent in Osage county works with the only negro school in that county and the home demonstration agent in Pushmataha county makes a good report of what she did in one colored community in canning work.

Home Gardening.—These agents conducted 250 home garden demonstrations. They held 43 meetings at these demonstrations, which were attended by 617 persons.

Poultry.—They completed 127 result demonstrations and 43 method demonstrations in poultry. At these demonstrations 55 meetings were held with a total attendance of 840.

Food Work.—They completed 857 result demonstrations and 98 method demonstrations in food work. At these demonstrations 132 meetings were held with a total attendance of 1,547 persons.

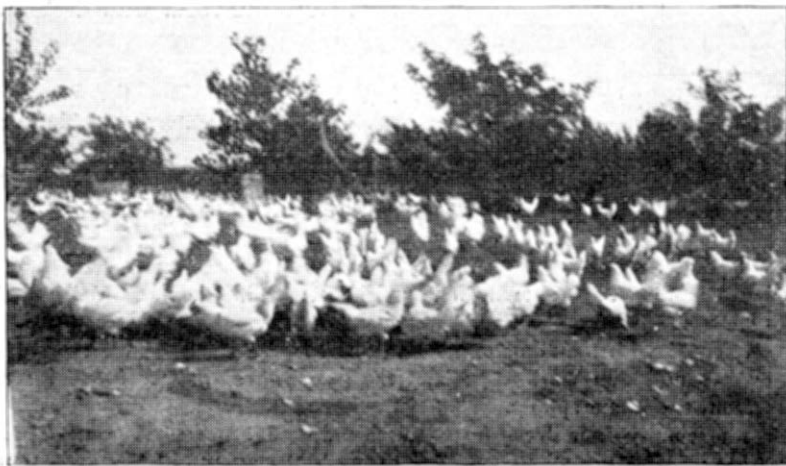
Clothing.—They completed 509 result demonstrations and held 52 meetings at method demonstrations attended by a total of 1,262 persons.



PROJECT NO. 9—POULTRY WORK

The poultry project is in charge of an extension poultryman and one assistant. The extension poultryman was on leave much of the time during the year, which interfered somewhat with the poultry program.

At the beginning of the year there was a general impression that poultry was the best paying part of the farm business. This was due partly to the fact that many other farm enterprises had been unprofitable. There was a strong movement to get into the poultry business. Many commercial organizations were insisting that we should double our poultry production.



Poultry Flock

There seemed to be grave danger that the poultry markets would be broken should this advice be generally heeded. It was the policy of the extension organization to be rather careful about advising an increase in poultry production. Better poultry management to bring about increased profits without increasing the overhead was our idea of a poultry program for the year. It has been somewhat difficult at times to operate with this program without apparently opposing some of those whose enthusiasm for increased poultry production was running high. As the year closes much of the sensational propaganda for increased poultry production is subsiding.

Culling.—One of the phases of poultry work, which has taken firm hold on the public mind is that of culling. This has been done without regard to the time of year or proper understanding of how seasonal conditions may influence successful culling. Poultry producers keep insisting that county agents conduct culling demonstrations during the fall and winter. Most of the agents, however, are beginning to get the public to understand that such a method is not only inaccurate, but may lead to heavy losses.

Since the culling method is much quicker and easier than trap nesting, the public eagerly accepted it as a substitute for the slow process of trap nesting to determine the best layers.

During the culling season nearly all other phases of the poultry work gave way to culling demonstrations. Practically every county and home demonstration agent conducted a number of these schools and the results of this work are becoming apparent in increased production. With culling and management demonstrations much information has been disseminated relative to better housing.

Poultry Fattening Work.—Fattening poultry for the market has been one of the new phases of work which has met with considerable success in counties where demonstrations have been made.

Junior Club Work.—An improvement in junior club poultry is noticeable at the state fairs. This poultry is hatched off earlier and grown off better than was the case a few years ago. Of the 154 birds at the Oklahoma Free State Fair at Muskogee, there were only 4 immature birds and at the Oklahoma State Fair at Oklahoma City, 5 immature birds were found among the 168 entered. In Creek county 118 boys raised an average of 42 chickens representing a total value of \$2808.39.

Egg Marketing.—It appears that in the future more attention should be given to improving the quality of Oklahoma eggs and developing a marketing system which will result in an increased price for this product. The average penalty on Oklahoma eggs is about three cents per dozen. Since we produce about fifty million dozen eggs annually this loss amounts to one and one-half million dollars to the producers of the state.

Poultry Management.—Not all poultry management demonstration reports are complete at this time, but following is the result of a few of these demonstrations:

Okmulgee county, 47 birds, net	\$ 292.40
Okmulgee county, 112 birds, net	464.85
Okmulgee county, 76 birds, net	245.65
Greer county, 154 birds, per hen	2.30
Choctaw county, 350 birds, net	1445.85
Choctaw county, 300 birds, net	494.40
Muskogee county, 17 birds, net	5.00
Muskogee county, 70 birds, net	140.94
McIntosh county, 176 birds, net	378.74
Cimarron county, 17 birds, net	867.37

PROJECT NO. 10—COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING

The purpose of this project is to conduct demonstrations in local cooperative shipments of livestock for the purpose of giving the stock producers a better idea of the factors entering into livestock marketing. It is presumed that when a successful demonstration is made, producers around the shipping point or in the county will form a local cooperative livestock shipping association, select their officers and give more attention to the marketing phase of their business.

During the last year interest in livestock production has been a very low ebb. Livestock population has decreased because of high costs of production compared to prices received on the market and also because cash crops have been quite profitable. In looking to the future farmers, generally, have given livestock production little place in their plans. This being the case, it has been somewhat difficult to arouse interest in cooperative livestock shipping associations. They feel that they are getting out of the business rather than going into it.

In addition to making several successful demonstrations in cooperative livestock shipping, our specialist in charge of this project has assisted in the organization of a number of local cooperative shipping associations and has advised with the new officials and also with those in shipping associations already formed relative to plans of keeping records and other pertinent phases of the business.

One outstanding feature of the cooperative shipping demonstrations is that they are almost universally successful in increasing the market price of the livestock so shipped. An Okmulgee county producer had 220 head of good grade Shorthorn calves which he offered on the local market for \$500.00. He was offered \$450.00. The producer placed these calves in a cooperative shipment with his neighbors and received a net return of \$720.00. In that county during the last year three carloads of hogs and 18 carloads of cattle have been shipped from six different shipping points. These shipments represented 134 different shippers with a total of 1,003 head of livestock. The net proceeds to the shippers on the 21 cars was \$13,481.32 and the total home charge of marketing the stock cooperatively was \$580.53. The estimated saving to the shippers over the local market is at least \$1000.00. Many other similar cases might be cited.

According to county agents' reports 1,821 producers in this state, many of them shippers for the first time, have sold during the year livestock

amounting to \$198,681.43, with an estimated profit of \$23,269.79 over the old way of marketing.

There are indications that as livestock production becomes a greater factor on the farms of the state, farmers will gradually take over the marketing of their livestock with as much interest and the application of the same business principles that they have heretofore displayed in the production phases, particularly of breeding and feeding. It is much easier now to get farmers to bring their products to the car on the day of shipment than was the case a few years ago. There is a growing confidence on the part of these producers that their neighbors can be relied upon to carry out their part of a marketing proposition. More progress could be made in cooperative shipping at the present time if the various communities produced enough livestock so that regular shipments might be made. When a farmer's hogs are ready for the market, often he cannot wait thirty or sixty days to put them in with a cooperative shipment, but is compelled to sell on the local market regardless of what the price may be.

PROJECT NO. 12—DAIRY EXTENSION WORK

Poor crop conditions preceding the beginning of the year 1924 created an unusual interest in production of dairy products. The number of dairy cows increased slightly and a larger number of farmers were looking to the weekly cream check. All but three counties in the state had definite dairy programs during the year. Chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations have continued their agitation for dairy development. Many of their suggestions appear to have been premature, but very few projects have actually been undertaken by our agents, which do not have a chance to succeed.

The production of dairy feeds and the proper methods of feeding continue to be our chief problems in dairy production. More progress might be made on these problems were it not for the fact that occasionally good cash crops are produced and bring fair prices, thus offering an easier and a larger income than can usually be expected from dairy products. The crop year 1924 brought such a condition. At such a time farmers lose interest in dairy development, pay less attention to the grading up of their herds and are less diligent about milking and taking care of the cows.

Junior Club Work.—In junior club work in 1923, the enrollment was 260 while in 1924 it increased to 400.

Herd Record Demonstrations.—These demonstrations were conducted in Muskogee, Texas, Woodward, Creek, Garfield, Pittsburg, Jackson, Greer, Washington, Craig, Lincoln and to some extent in other counties.

In Muskogee county 14 farmers kept herd records on 180 cows. In these communities the soybean acreage was much increased for the purpose of providing forage and also to improve soil fertility. In one community in that county only purebred sires were found and seldom anywhere were scrubs used.

Feeding Demonstrations.—Many feeding demonstrations were conducted in all parts of the state. One farmer in Woodward county increased his earnings above feeding costs to \$620 and another to \$410 when the net earnings formerly had been less than \$100 per year. Craig county had 25 feeding demonstrations and the acreage of annual legumes has been much increased in that county.

Dairy Sire Week.—In five counties 51 purebred sires were introduced, being used mostly in bull blocks and interchanged every two years.

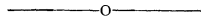
Home Dairy Work.—Intensive work was done in home dairying in 10 counties. This project deals only with the products used at home where dairying is not done on a commercial scale. It consists of proper rations for the milk cow, proper sanitation of barns, cows, utensils, separators, milk houses and kitchens. Butter making and other phases of the home dairy work were included.

Dairy Short Course Work.—In 15 counties two-day schools were held to give instruction on selection of dairy cattle, feeding, management and the handling of dairy products.

Junior judging schools were held in Garfield, Woodward, Payne, Marshall and Jackson counties.

The specialist in charge of this project held during the year 190 meetings attended by 14,040 people. He visited 890 of the demonstrations held, traveling a total of 22,770 miles.

The local extension agents completed 190 commercial dairy projects and held 65 result demonstrations in connection with them, attended by 968 persons. In addition they held 370 method demonstrations, attended by 10,289 persons.



PROJECT NO. 13—LIVESTOCK EXTENSION WORK

In this project we conducted demonstrations covering problems in beef cattle, swine and sheep production. Few changes have been made in this project during the year. Some of the outstanding problems in this work are small numbers of livestock, poor pastures, improper feeding practices, inadequate marketing facilities and a cropping system which fails to provide enough of the right kind of feed.

The principal lines of work have been with beef cattle in the improvement of quality through the use of purebred sires, improved management and the feeding of baby beef. Swine demonstrations have consisted of herd management, ton litter contests and the use of protein supplement in feeds.

In the ton litter contests 12 litters weighed above one ton when 180 days old. They were all fed for practical economical production without expensive methods. Not only has this contest emphasized the importance of saving the young pigs so that large litters may be matured, but they have taught many valuable lessons in proper feeding. The loss of young pigs in the litters was one of the greatest factors in causing contestants to drop out of the contest.

Home Butchering.—Home butchering in districts where cash crops have been largely depended upon has become almost a lost art. Many farmers do not understand how to butcher and cure the meat so it will keep for any considerable length of time. Method demonstrations in butchering and curing meat were conducted in six communities. There is an increased demand for these demonstrations.

Judging Schools and Contests.—During the year 120 stock judging schools and contests were held, which is a good increase over the same kind of work in previous years. In 1921, 9 judging schools were held with an



Livestock Judging School

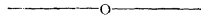
attendance of 150; in 1922, 35 were held with an attendance of 1800; in 1923, there were 98 judging schools with an attendance of 2,941; in 1924, 120 judging schools were held with a total attendance of 3,550. This makes a total in the four years of 262 judging schools with a total attendance of 8,441 farm boys and girls.

In 1922, the Oklahoma livestock club team tied for seventh place in the Non-Collegiate Contest at the International Livestock Show with nineteen states in the contest. In 1923, Oklahoma won second place with eighteen states competing, one member of our team winning highest individual score. In 1924, the Oklahoma team dropped to third place with twenty-one states competing.

In the promotion of this project the subject matter specialist has made

102 visits to county agents, written 363 individual letters, traveled a total of 15,523 miles, held 36 public meetings with a total attendance of 1,825.

The local agents completed demonstrations involving 3,945 beef cattle at a total profit or saving on demonstrations of \$18,733.89. In completed swine demonstrations 6,612 animals were used, making a total profit or saving on demonstrations of \$10,879.97. In 101 completed demonstrations with sheep 4,779 animals were involved with a total profit or saving on demonstrations of \$21,894.30.



PROJECT NO. 14—AGRONOMY EXTENSION WORK

Every farm in this state has crop and soil problems, most of them have a great number. We have had only one subject matter specialist in charge of this project, so most of the work has fallen on the county agents, who have followed the guidance of the subject matter specialist in these agronomy problems.

Crop Improvement Work.—For several years the state has been making steady progress in crop improvement work. More good seed is available than in former years and the demand for the better seed has steadily increased. While this has been going on, however, the natural fertility of the soil has decreased. In very many instances land owners have sought to produce all they can as quickly as they can and as cheaply as possible without regard to the permanency of the soil fertility. Even yet we have not been able to inaugurate successfully a permanent soil building program. In addition to the washing away and leaching out of the soil fertility, cropping systems often have been poorly arranged for soil conservation. In this project during the last year, we have had very strongly in mind the importance of soil building methods. The greatest response to this program has come from the northeast section of the state. Legumes which have been increased are cowpeas, soybeans, red clover, Alsike clover, sweet clover, lespedeza and alfalfa. Ultimately it is hoped that at least twenty percent of the cultivated acreage will be grown to some of these legumes each year. Demonstrations in the growing of these legumes have consisted of methods of planting, adaptable varieties, ways of utilization, and effects on soil fertility.

Commercial Fertilizer.—About seventy-five percent of the cultivated land in eastern Oklahoma would be benefited by an application of lime. The application of ground limestone is rapidly increasing. Organic matter, also, is deficient in about eighty percent of the cultivated land. Interest in commercial fertilizer is increasing, but it has been pretty well demonstrated that in addition to lime, acid phosphate is about the only commercial product which it pays to use. Not enough barnyard manure is produced to be much of a factor in soil fertility. Nitrogen is best supplied through the growing of legumes.

Pasture Improvement.—It is shown by statistics that fifty-seven percent of an animal's ration must be pasture crop to make livestock production

profitable. Demonstrations in pasture improvement have consisted of applications of barnyard manure, of adding ground limestone, of resting the pasture, of keeping down weeds and of the introduction of new pasture crops.

A partial summary of the results of demonstration work in agronomy is given under the county agent's project.

Subject matter has been given to county agents through bulletins, farmers' meetings, field demonstrations, circular letters to agents, publicity through farm and county papers and personal visits to agents.

Since this project is so closely connected with farm problems in all parts of the state and covers so wide a range of subjects, it could be made more effective by two subject matter specialists than by one as we have endeavored to carry it on.

PROJECT NO. 15—ENTOMOLOGY

During the last year, this has been one of our most popular lines of work. One subject matter specialist is devoting all his time to entomology and has had assistance from various sources in some phases of insect control, particularly grasshoppers.

Most of the field work has been outlined for the purpose of demonstrating methods of controlling boll weevil, green bugs, Hessian flies, webworms and grasshoppers.

Information has been given to the public concerning entomological problems through circular letters, newspaper articles and public demonstrations. County agents have been kept up to date on subject matter relating to these problems.

Boll Weevil Control.—Methods used in demonstrating the control of boll weevil were:

1. Pre-square poisoning where hibernating weevils appear abundant on young cotton. Home made molasses calcium arsenate mixture, consisting of one pound calcium arsenate, one gallon molasses, and one gallon of water was used for the pre-square poisoning.

2. Where cotton was fruiting generally and especially on soils capable of producing one-third bale or more per acre, calcium arsenate dusting method was recommended.

3. Green cotton stalks in many instances were destroyed by plowing under, thus eliminating the food supply of the weevils.

4. Cultural methods in which the ground is prepared during the fall or winter so that a firm seed bed is had at seeding time, and frequent shallow cultivation practiced until the cotton begins to open.

Boll weevils did not appear in large numbers until late in the season so a comparative check on results of boll weevil control was not easily gotten.

Grasshopper Control Work.—Due to the scarcity of grasshopper parasites in the last few years and the favorable conditions in 1923 for propagation, we were faced by a very serious grasshopper epidemic during the 1924 crop season.

Poison bait.—At the beginning of the fight against grasshoppers the old government formula, consisting of fifty pounds wheat bran, two pounds Paris green, one-half gallon low grade syrup, three lemons and seven gallons of water was used. It was found that this formula killed only the young hoppers. It was also found to be too dry as the summer advanced and too expensive. As the weather got warmer and the hoppers got large, it became evident that the old formula was too weak. The following formula was substituted with much improved results: Coarse wheat bran, one hundred pounds; white arsenic, six pounds; molasses or sorghum syrup, two gallons; lemons or oranges, twelve; water, eighteen to twenty gallons.

Mixing gangs were organized through county agents, mixing demonstrations given and quantities of material purchased, so farmers could go home and mix their own materials and scatter it where hopper damage was being done. Counties in which intensive campaigns were conducted to destroy the grasshoppers were: Carter, Love, Cotton, Murray, Tillman, Logan, Kingfisher, Garfield, Osage, Payne, Jefferson, Comanche, Grady, Oklahoma and Noble.

Most of these campaigns were very satisfactory to farmers, who noticed a marked decrease in the number of grasshoppers where poisoned bait was used. Many reports were circulated about evil results of the use of poisoned bran mash, particularly about farmers being poisoned after eating chickens which had fed on grasshoppers poisoned by the mash. Investigation showed all these stories to be without a basis in facts. It was determined that a chicken would have to eat 2,500 to 3,000 poisoned grasshoppers at one meal to get enough poison to kill a man, even if the man consumed the entire chicken, including blood.

The number of demonstrations made for grasshopper control were 2,550; farms treated 3,739; acres treated (approximately) 222,445.

Hopperdozers.—Where farmers were afraid to use poisoned bait, hopperdozers were recommended. These machines worked well while the hoppers were young.

Chinch Bug Control Campaign.—Between November 15 and December 15, 1923, an intensive campaign was made to destroy chinch bugs in hibernating quarters. A heavy rain set in in the fall and only a few days in December were suitable for burning and the winter clean up campaign was effectively checked.

Green Bug Control.—The season was unfavorable for green bug development and the parasites were very abundant. As a result there was little green bug damage done during the year.

Beekeeping.—Demonstrations in bee management, winter protection and stores, swarm control, requeening and bee club work were carried on in counties where bee diseases were under control.

Additional work was done toward the extermination and control of fowl brood in Love, Payne, Muskogee, Tulsa, Okmulgee and Latimer counties.

Insect Demonstrations at Fairs.—Over 125,000 people observed the insect demonstrations at the county and state fairs. A model farm was used to show the breeding places of grasshoppers and migration and methods of control.

Orchard Insect Demonstrations.—In cooperation with the Extension horticulturist, a number of orchard spraying demonstrations were conducted for the control of San Jose scale, codling moth, and other orchard pests. Demonstrations of this kind, for which the specialist in entomology was personally responsible, were: Bryan county 2, Carter 6, Choctaw 17, Cleveland 7, Creek 26, Haskell 2, LeFlore 19, McCurtain 2, McIntosh 9, Marshall 6, Pittsburg 2, and Pushmataha 2.

PROJECT NO. 16—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

This project is very closely related to the permanency of the state's agriculture. Soil erosion during the last few years has been enormous. Farm folks are beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation and the importance of some steps to prevent erosion and make it possible to replenish the fertility of the soil by proper cropping systems.

Terracing.—There are many pieces of work which could be carried out very effectively were it not for the emergency existing in terracing. Perhaps ninety percent of the work of our agricultural engineer is in conducting demonstrations in methods of terracing. Most of this work has been done in the eastern two-thirds of the state, where the surface of the earth is more rolling and where the rainfall is greatest. However, there are few counties



Model Terraced Farm

in the state that are not doing some terracing. This work is promoted by our agricultural engineer and our county agents by conducting demonstrations in communities where several farmers are assembled to observe the method, by conducting terracing schools in which young men and adults are trained to construct the V-shaped drag for moving the soil, to run contour lines on which terraces are built, to make the necessary fills and take care of the other details connected with a successful terrace and by conducting tours of farmers over farms where terraces have been in successful operation for a few years. The procedure at a terracing demonstration is the construction of a V-shaped drag, which may be constructed from material bought on the market from \$2.50 to \$5.00. This drag is constructed with considerable care as it will serve as a pattern in the community. The next step is to survey the field and determine how the terraces should be run and where they are to empty. A few terrace lines are run and one terrace is completed. After this is done the importance of keeping up all parts of the terrace is explained and other instructions given. When a terracing school is held each individual is taught to handle the farm level, to size up the field to be terraced and to do all the other necessary work connected with a successful job.

Drainage.—Drainage is not generally considered an important problem in the state, yet there are many farms which have been benefited by a little drainage work. Most of this drainage, however, is by means of open ditches. Tile drainage is so expensive that little interest has been created in this method although there are many farms in northeastern Oklahoma which could be made much more productive by tile drainage. The drainage program during the last year has been much larger than in any previous year.

Irrigation.—The demand for irrigation is increasing very rapidly. Work in this sub-project has been limited to very small plots.

The state is in need of a pond building program to supply stock water and a means of irrigating gardens and small truck patches.

Other lines of work have been in giving information through lectures and literature about home water and lighting systems, sewage disposal systems, farm buildings and home conveniences.

Junior Work.—In addition to the adult work, much has been done with the juniors. Twenty schools in farm engineering club work were held with thirty counties attending. The total number of adults attending was 277, and of juniors 320, making a total of 597. These schools consist of a two-day course, particularly in instruction in terracing.

Demonstrations at State Fairs.—These demonstrations were in the form of an exhibit, consisting of a miniature hill-side farm, representing 80 acres. The farm was laid off in fields and properly terraced. The fields were planted to suitable crops, adapted to a farm of that size. A very large number of visitors studied this model farm, its terraced fields, ponds, crop rotation system, buildings and arrangement.

During the year the specialist in charge of this project held 841 consultations, wrote 386 individual letters, distributed 693 bulletins and 58 blue

prints, traveled a total of 17,902 miles, worked in 54 counties with 62 different agents, conducted 46 terracing demonstrations, with an attendance of 555 adults and 296 juniors, besides engaging in numerous minor pieces of work.

Other data showing results under this project are given under Project No. 3—Results of County Agent Work.

PROJECT NO. 18—HORTICULTURE

The following lines of work are conducted through the county agents: pecan work, paradichlorobenzene for peach tree borer control, commercial fruit and truck, Irish and sweet potatoes, watermelons, home orchard, home garden (to a limited extent), junior fruit, potato and garden clubs. The local extension agents assist or select the demonstrators, assemble crowds for method demonstrations, supervise demonstrators, frequently assist in harvesting demonstration plots, and assist in collecting records which in turn are sent to the central office.

Home Garden.—The home garden work has been very satisfactory and has taken more time of the specialist than any other sub-project. So-called frost proof plants, including Bermuda onion seedlings, are becoming much more common in the home gardens. More long-lived, drought resistant plants, such as asparagus, winter onions, New Zealand spinach, carrots, parsnips, salsify, okra, and Swiss chard, etc., are to be found in Oklahoma gardens. The planting of wilt resistant tomato seed, where important, is becoming much more common. The number of hotbeds, flats and cold frames are increasing. The use of the cypress lath sub-irrigation system is increasing as is also the case of saving of garden seed.

Home Orchard.—A home orchard circular was published last year and has been a valuable asset in the initial steps in starting new plantings. Better cultivation, more pruning and more spraying have been carried on in the home orchard this year. Grape leaf rollers and black rot in neglected vineyards last year increased the opportunity for work this year. The work resulted in the control of the leaf rollers and an average of 90 to 100 percent control of black rot in the demonstration vineyards.

Small fruit plantings of grapes, blackberries, dewberries, strawberries and wild currants in adaptable sections are increasing. Special emphasis has been placed on the planting of dewberries, blackberries and wild currants in the drier portion of the state.

Pecans.—The annual production of pecans in Oklahoma for the average of the last four years is 2,503,410 pounds. This would mean a farm value of over a quarter million dollars per year at ten cents per pound, which is above the average received by the farmer. Had these native pecans been of improved nuts, the farm value could have been increased to one and one-half or two millions of dollars.

During the winter a circular was prepared on the top-working of pecans,

distributed to all agents and also used in answering correspondence. Trees were prepared during the winter for summer budding. Budding demonstrations were conducted in the following counties: Muskogee, Stephens, Comanche, Cotton, Creek, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Lincoln and Payne.

Paradichlorobenzene.—From 90 to 100 percent kill of peach tree borers has been secured from demonstrations in Craig, Rogers, Murray, McCurtain and Logan counties this year with paradichlorobenzene.

Apples.—The apple orchards cared for according to extension directions yielded more fruit, which sold to better advantage as compared to fruit from neglected orchards by at least four to one. This statement is proven by results obtained from demonstration orchards in Kingfisher, Alfalfa, Woods, Woodward, Oklahoma, Logan, Payne, Blaine, Caddo, Adair, Craig, Muskogee and Okfuskee counties. Cultivation, pruning, spraying and grading are becoming more common. A number of power sprayers have been bought this year.

Peaches.—Peach grading was much more common in the state this year with the result that peaches sold at a much better advantage, bringing \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. The graded peaches which were consigned to reputable firms brought better prices than those sold f. o. b. track.

Grapes.—Pruning and spraying demonstrations in grape vineyards were appreciated and showed that it paid on account of better yields of grapes free of black rot and birdseye rot. Leaf roller attacks which had previously been bad were controlled.

Sweet Potatoes.—A sweet potato association of 25 members has been organized at Rush Springs, Grady county, this year. Through their efforts, a 20,000 bushel commercial sweet potato storage house was built and is now full of potatoes. The house is so planned that additions can be made as it seems advisable and the acreage increases.

Irish Potatoes.—The most gratifying results obtained in this sub-project were from teaching the people how to save the spring crop of Irish potatoes. This is becoming almost a common practice and was brought about through the potato club, instructions to the county agents, publicity and demonstrations. The use of certified seed is becoming more common.

Watermelons.—Demonstrations in thinning watermelon vines to one to a hill and removing all melons except two to four to the vine have been continued in Grady county. This work was started three years ago with the result that it is practiced by almost all the growers.

Model Garden.—The term "model garden" is becoming recognized among the Oklahoma agents and means a year round garden. That is a garden which will (1) supply a variety of fresh vegetables from early spring until killing frost in the fall; (2) furnish a supply of certain vegetables for storage in a fresh state for winter; (3) afford a surplus for canning. The selection and arrangement of the vegetables in the garden are features of the model garden.

Potato Grading.—Potato grading has been taken up in Choctaw, Pushmataha, McCurtain and LeFlore counties this year. Grading has been common practice in Muskogee county for several years. Grading demonstrations were given in the above named counties and this year Pushmataha and Choctaw counties purchased mechanical graders, had their crop inspected and sold their potatoes for cash f. o. b. track to much advantage.

PROJECT NO. 21—RODENT CONTROL WORK

This work was carried on in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The leader was B. J. Melton, whose headquarters were at El Reno, Oklahoma. His most important work was operations against prairie dogs, pocket gophers, rats and mice. Some work was done against moles, ground squirrels, and kangaroo rats. There was one fairly effective blackbird campaign carried on in eastern Oklahoma.

The larger part of the effective prairie dog control work was done in Comanche, Stephens, Jefferson, McClain, Texas and Cimarron counties.

There was also some predatory animal control work done in McCurtain, LeFlore and Delaware counties. The predatory animal control work was in charge of Joe F. Bell, under the supervision of E. F. Pope of the Bureau of Biological Survey. All work under the project was discontinued on June 30, 1924.

PROJECT NO. 22—EXTENSION WORK IN CLOTHING

The specialist in charge of this project resigned February 1, and the vacancy was filled April 14. There has been no change in the extension clothing work during the year.

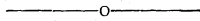
Some of the reasons for conducting work under this project are: Many farm women and girls do not know how to sew properly; they have had no training in selecting material, color and design to suit the purpose; they do not know how to repair and care for clothing; they do not fully appreciate the importance of careful construction.

There is no other way of their learning some of these things but through demonstrations. The work has been designed to meet these needs by a series of demonstrations running through six years of work for girls. For adults two years of demonstration work is outlined. The immediate goal is to interest and inspire girls and women, who have not had satisfactory opportunities, to make the best possible use of materials at hand and to select materials and construct clothing in such a way as to make their money buy more.

Instruction is given by home demonstration agents at the regular and special club meetings. Supervisors are appointed or selected to assist girls in carrying out the work outlined for them in the 4-H manuals. Many farm women's clubs have two members designated as clothing leaders. These leaders assemble in special meetings to receive instruction from the home

demonstration agent or clothing specialist. These leaders in turn impart such information and give the necessary demonstrations to all the members of their respective clubs.

The agents report 1,924 women and 9,273 girls enrolled in clothing work. There were 39 women's clubs and 59 girls' clubs majoring in clothing work. There were 1,906 method demonstrations, 1,301 women's result demonstrations and 7,145 girls' result demonstrations given during the year. Of these result demonstrations 867 were completed or carried through the year by the women and 4,665 by girls. Number of women adopting improved practices in selection of material and in construction was 2,060 and of girls 4,963. Number of individuals adopting improved practices relative to clothing work were 5,742. Number of dresses and coats made by women were 14,155 and by the girls 3,694.



PROJECT NO. 23—EXTENSION WORK IN FOOD AND NUTRITION

This project has been carried on under the same general plan as in previous years. It has been correlated with the work in dairying, poultry and horticulture.

The principle phases of this work were:

1. Food Preservation.—Many farm families are not making use of the information they have relative to conserving and preserving food supplies. Under this sub-project, the work has consisted in encouraging farm families, through home demonstration agents and women's clubs, to provide and conserve for use during the year a variety of vegetables and fruits.

2. Food Preparation.—Many families are not using certain desirable foods because they have not developed a liking for such foods. An effort has been made to encourage such families to acquire the habit of using such varieties of foods as will promote health. Often the dislike is due to the method of preparation. Instruction is given in various methods of preparing such foods to make them palatable and easily digested and assimilated.

3. Nutrition.—The lack of vigor and health often is due to poor methods of selecting the daily diet. Charts are prepared, listing food classes which should be considered in the daily diet for health and vitality and instruction given through demonstrations relative to combinations and preparation of such food.

During the year 3,319 women and 3,639 girls have done some food preservation work.

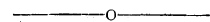
Meat canning is growing in favor each year. The methods of canning meat developed with the use of pressure cookers have made this product reasonably safe and it is one of the easiest methods of preparing meat for future use.

In food preparation 9,788 girls and 3,245 women have completed demonstrations. Food selection demonstrations were located in 26 counties. In these counties 486 families made completed demonstrations.

At the state fairs 15 counties had baking exhibits, representing the work of 51 girls. The canning exhibits of both girls and women were much better than ever before in quality and somewhat larger than in previous years.

Six judging schools were held for women, preparing them for judging food products at community and county fairs.

New home demonstration agents are instructed in food work at state meetings, by visitations and by conducting demonstration work in the county with the home demonstration agents.



THE OUTLOOK

The prejudices and suspicions which surrounded agricultural and home economics extension work in its early stages are gradually being overcome. Farm folks more generally understand their problems and have some notion of a proper solution. Extension workers are developing better methods of conducting demonstrations and of extending their results.

Commercializing of farm lands still has an influence on the character of the program of development. Owners of land, whose object is to make the greatest possible amount of money in the shortest possible length of time, do not appear to be much concerned about the permanency of our agriculture or the welfare of future generations. Tenants usually have even less interest in permanent soil fertility. Home owners in the open country have a different purpose. The desire to make a living and to provide comfortable homes overshadows the desire to make money at the expense of permanency.

The desire for home building is increasing. The inducements for land speculating are on the decrease. The state has never had so many rural leaders interested in agricultural and community improvement as it has at present. Farm organizations and industrial organizations have heretofore each had a program of its own and varying opinions relative to the problems and methods of procedure in their solution. The leadership of the College is now almost universally recognized and a definite state policy in agriculture and home economics is taking form.

Table of Contents

	Page
Letter of Transmittal	2
Introduction	3
Administration	3
Change in Personnel of Organization	3
Projects Carried On	4
Office Equipment	4
Financial Statement	5
Printing and Distribution, Project No. 2	7
Publications	7
Preparation of Manuscripts	7
Distribution of Publications	8
Personnel	8
Administrative Force	8
Specialists	8
Office Force	9
District Agents	9
County Agents	10
Home Demonstration Agents	11
Negro County Agents	11
Negro Home Demonstration Agents	12
County Agent Work, Project No. 3	12
Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club Work, Project No. 4	16
Home Demonstration Work, Project No. 5	18
Work for Negro Men and Boys, Project No. 7	20
Work for Negro Women and Girls, Project No. 8	21
Poultry Work, Project No. 9	22
Cooperative Livestock Marketing, Project No. 10	24
Dairy Extension Work, Project No. 12	25
Livestock Extension Work, Project No. 13	26
Agronomy Extension Work, Project No. 14	28
Entomology, Project No. 15	29
Agricultural Engineering, Project No. 16	31
Horticulture, Project No. 18	33
Rodent Control, Project No. 21	35
Extension Work in Clothing, Project No. 22	35
Extension Work in Food and Nutrition, Project No. 23	36
The Outlook	37



