

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

W. A. CONDER, 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*

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ANNUAL REPORT  
EXTENSION DIVISION

OKLAHOMA A. & M.  
COLLEGE, 1924-1925

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

Circular No. 221

General Series No. 59

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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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, 1925, and the report of the activities of the Extension Division for the crop year of 1925.

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

Respectfully,

W. A. CONNOR, Director.

# Report of the Extension Division

## Year of 1924-1925

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### INTRODUCTION

In this report we give briefly a statement of some of the accomplishments that have been made under the various projects to which extension activities have been devoted from the administrative standpoint. Each specialist who is in charge of a project has made a more complete report of accomplishments along his particular line and county extension agents have gone into detail in reporting methods and results of extension work in their particular counties. For more complete information, therefore, relative to accomplishments of the Extension Division, the reports of the extension specialists and county extension agents should be consulted.

The crop, livestock, and other project work is for the calendar year 1925. In our financial statement, however, we cover operations during the fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. The personnel report likewise covers the fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.

During the year there has been no economic condition to cause any appreciable change in farm organization tendencies. The interest in livestock production has been at a low ebb and cash crop farming has continued to appeal to farmers in all sections of the state.

More intelligent use is made each year of the services of county extension workers and better local cooperation is given in outlining and carrying out a definite plan of work.

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### ADMINISTRATION

The work of the Extension Division is administered by the Director, two assistant directors, a state agent in charge of home demonstration work, a state club agent, two assistant state club agents, five district agents for supervising county agents, four district agents for supervising home demonstration agents, one negro district agent for supervising negro county agents, an office manager in charge of office affairs and specialists in charge of the following lines of work: agronomy, horticulture, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, farm engineering, entomology (including rodent and predatory animal control), marketing, nutrition and clothing.

In outlining the plan of work under each of these projects or lines it is considered that the subject matter department of the College has final authority in approving the correctness of the subject matter used in extension teaching. The extension specialist is expected to decide on the proper method of presenting the demonstration material to get the best results in farm

communities. He should be well posted on matters concerning farm psychology and his suggestion as to what special piece of work to undertake should carry. In any event, it is expected that the extension specialist and subject matter head have a thorough understanding of each other and that the work of the field service, the Experiment Station and the teaching staff be correlated as closely as possible.

During the last year there has been no important change in the method of administering the work of the Extension Division. There has been about the usual change in personnel.

The state was re-districted, effective January 1, 1925, for convenience in supervision. Five districts were provided for men agents instead of four and Mr. Trent, who had been county agent in Okmulgee county, was promoted to take charge of the additional district as district agent. Mr. Markland, who had been assisting in the supervision of four of the extreme northwest counties, was relieved of that responsibility in order that he might devote his full time to county agent work. The districting of the state for the supervision of the women's work was not changed.

Mrs. Lulu S. Green, district agent for the women in Southwest Oklahoma, resigned, effective January 31, 1925, and the vacancy was filled by promoting Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, who had been home demonstration agent in Pontotoc county for the last ten years.

Another change in the administrative organization was the promotion of E. E. Scholl to be assistant director of extension and to have charge of the itineraries and programs of the men specialists.

The position of state agent in charge of county agents was vacated and the district agents now report direct to the director of extension. This prevents a needless duplication of administrative responsibilities. W. R. Shelton, who had held the position of state agent during the last year, but who had also been acting district agent of Southeast Oklahoma, was made regular district agent in that territory beginning July 1, 1925.

About the usual turnover in the ranks of county agents and home demonstration agents took place during the year. As these vacancies are filled, an earnest effort is made to obtain men and women better trained and with better natural qualifications. The personnel is gradually becoming a stronger one as a result of better training. We now have more men and women who have received college training than has ever before been the case in the history of the extension organization.

The projects under which the work of the Extension Division was carried on during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1925, were as follows: 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 Husbandry; 10. Organization and Marketing; 12. Dairying; 13. Livestock; 14. Agronomy; 15. Entomology; 16. Agricultural Engineering; 18. Horticulture; 22. Clothing; 23. Nutrition.

There was mailed out from the Extension Division during this year 9,663 personal letters; 11,522 circular letters; 210,519 bulletins; 4,908 packages; 68,842 records and 456,500 copies of the Extension News, making a total of 761,954 pieces of mail matter.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1924-1925

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

Items of Expense	Totals	U. S. D. A.	Supple- mentary Federal Smith- Lever	Smith-Lever		State Fair	College	County
				Federal	State			
Administration .....	\$ 26,086.12	\$ 600.00	\$ 16.19	\$ 5,613.46	\$ 16,193.08		\$ 3,663.39	
Printing and Publications .....	9,251.09			6,656.09	2,595.00			
County Agent Work .....	207,097.35	16,304.48	37,641.17	13,685.43	46,720.32		51.75	92,694.20
Home Demonstration Work .....	137,903.49	10,562.24		61,054.33	15,045.00		5.75	51,236.17
Club Work .....	20,017.35	901.00		4,906.51	8,177.08	4,500.00	1,532.76	
Negro County Agent Work .....	22,432.47	308.75		17,497.46				4,626.26
Negro Home Dem. Work .....	6,716.47	3.90		5,557.99				1,154.58
Poultry .....	7,473.01			2,362.39	4,225.04		885.58	
Organization and Marketing .....	6,036.40			778.31	2,000.00		3,258.09	
Dairy Work .....	5,180.62			1,430.62	3,375.00		375.00	
Livestock Work .....	4,407.88			1,407.88	3,000.00			
Agronomy Work .....	4,099.85			1,349.85	2,750.00			
Entomology Work .....	4,722.52			1,402.93	3,200.00		119.59	
Agricultural Engineering .....	4,173.18			1,173.18	3,000.00			
Horticulture Work .....	5,672.08			1,329.51	3,000.00		1,342.57	
Clothing .....	4,015.41			1,330.41	2,685.00			
Food and Nutrition .....	4,029.17			1,229.17	2,800.00			
Totals .....	\$479,314.46	\$28,680.37	\$37,657.36	\$128,765.52	\$118,765.52	\$4,500.00	\$11,234.48	\$149,711.21

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

Items of Expense	Totals	Adminis- tration	Printing	County Agents	Home Dem. Agents
Salaries .....	\$385,925.04	\$15,710.55	\$2,595.00	\$182,113.86	\$118,963.92
Labor .....	709.56	360.00			
Printing and Publications .....	6,656.09		6,656.09		
Small Printing and Supplies .....	3,065.33	3,065.33			
Postage .....	116.19	116.19			
Telephone and Telegraph .....	917.92	917.92			
Library .....	3.00	3.00			
Tools and Equipment .....	12.00	12.00			
Furniture and Fixtures .....	361.98	361.98			
Freight and Express .....	87.32	87.32			
Miscellaneous .....	6.15	6.15			
Travel Expenses .....	37,039.03	1,182.29		8,627.26	8,371.58
Extra State Smith-Lever .....	11,234.48	3,663.39		51.75	5.75
State Fair School .....	4,500.00				
Totals .....	\$450,634.09	\$25,486.12	\$9,251.09	\$190,792.87	\$127,341.25

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Table B—Continued

Items of Expense	Club Work	Negro County Agents	Negro Home Dem. Agents	Poultry	Dairy	Livestock
Salaries .....	\$ 9,077.50	\$20,819.52	\$6,609.65	\$4,225.04	\$3,375.00	\$3,000.00
Labor .....	349.56					
Printing and Publications .....						
Small Printing and Supplies .....						
Postage .....						
Telephone and Telegraph .....						
Library .....						
Tools and Equipment .....						
Furniture and Fixtures .....						
Freight and Express .....						
Miscellaneous .....						
Travel Expenses .....	3,656.53	1,304.20	102.92	2,362.39	1,430.62	1,407.88
Extra State Smith-Lever .....	1,532.76			885.58	375.00	
State Fair School .....	4,500.00					
Totals .....	\$19,116.35	\$22,123.72	\$6,712.57	\$7,473.01	\$5,180.62	\$4,407.88

Table B—Continued

Items of Expense	Agronomy	Entomology	Agricultural Engineering	Horticulture	Clothing	Nutrition	Organization and Marketing
Salaries .....	\$2,750.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,685.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,000.00
Labor .....							
Printing and Publications .....							
Small printing and Supplies .....							
Postage .....							
Telephone and Telegraph .....							
Library .....							
Tools and Equipment .....							
Furniture and Fixtures .....							
Freight and Express .....							
Miscellaneous .....							
Travel Expenses .....	1,349.85	1,402.93	1,173.18	1,329.51	1,330.41	1,229.17	778.31
Extra Smith-Lever .....		119.59		1,342.57			3,258.09
State Fair School .....							
Totals .....	\$4,099.85	\$4,722.52	\$4,173.18	\$5,672.08	\$4,015.41	\$4,029.17	\$6,036.40

The following office equipment was purchased during the year: One printing roll for addressing machine; one 3-12 L. C. Smith typewriter (exchange); 4,500 pressboard guides; one No. 1900 filing case (for negro district agent); one set Gothic punches and letter (Elliott); one dozen No. 475 document file cases; 3 gas heating stoves; cases used for demonstrations.

**The Total Resources for the Extension Division for the Fiscal Year 1924-1925**

United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work .....	\$ 28,680.37
Supplementary Federal Smith-Lever .....	37,657.36
Federal Smith-Lever .....	128,765.52
State Smith-Lever (all of state appropriation) .....	130,000.00
State Fair School Funds .....	4,500.00
Appropriation by Board of County Commissioners .....	149,711.21
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$479,314.46</b>

PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1925, there were 72 county agents and five district agents for men's work. There were 46 home demonstration agents and four 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 four negro women agents.

There were 14 specialists, one state club agent, two assistant state club agents and 12 members of the office force.

These with the director, assistant director and state home demonstration agent constituted the personnel of the Extension Division. This was an increase over the same date last year of six county agents and one home demonstration agent.

The following is a complete list of all persons employed in the Extension Division during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1925, except students employed for short periods of time to assist in mailing out bulletins, circulars and other irregular work in the Extension Division:

- W. A. Conner, Director
- W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director
- E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director (Ap. July 1, 1925)
- Frances L. Brown, State Home Demonstration Agent
- Dan Diehl, District Agent
- W. R. Shelton, District Agent
- A. F. Houston, District Agent
- F. R. Merrifield, District Agent
- D. P. Trent, District Agent (Ap. Jan. 1, 1925)
- Norma M. Brumbaugh, District Agent
- Anna L. Diehl, District Agent
- Vera Jones, District Agent
- Lulu S. Green, District Agent (Re. Jan. 31, 1925)
- Elva R. Duvall, District Agent (Ap. Feb. 1, 1925)
- B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
- Daisy M. Frazier, Ass't. State Club Agent
- H. A. Graham, Ass't. State Club Agent (Trans. April 16, 1925)
- Chas. Kilpatrick, Ass't. State Club Agent (Ap. May 1, 1925)
- J. W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
- P. H. Lowery, Extension Animal Husbandman (Re. June 30, 1925)
- Paul Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman (Ap. July 1, 1925)
- D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist
- G. C. Gibbons, Extension Agronomist (Re. Dec. 31, 1924)
- L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist (Ap. Feb. 1, 1925)
- F. C. Old, Extension Poultryman
- Clyde Ingram, Assistant Extension Poultryman
- W. H. McPheeters, Extension Agricultural Engineer (Re. June 30, 1925)
- E. E. Scholl, Extension Entomologist (Trans. to Ass't. Director, July 1, 1925)

C. F. Stiles, Assistant Entomologist, (Ap. May 1, 1925)  
 Thos. O. Stringer, Ass't. Entomologist (Ap. June 1, 1925; temporary)  
 Geo. W. Vincent, Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist  
 Christian Jensen, Specialist in Forestry and Landscaping (Ap. Oct. 1, 1924; Re. June 30, 1925)  
 Martha McPheeters, Extension Food and Nutrition Specialist  
 Helen Shelby, Extension Clothing Specialist  
 E. B. Sherwell, Office Manager  
 Grace Poole, Secretary  
 Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper  
 Nellie Knight, Mailing Clerk (Re. May 31, 1925)  
 Pauline Jacobs, Ass't. Mailing Clerk (Trans. to Mailing Clerk July 1, 1925)  
 Trille Finley, Filing Clerk  
 Ruby Johnson, Multigraph Operator  
 Esther Hunt, Stenographer  
 Ethel Clausen, Stenographer  
 Chafoic Henderson, Stenographer  
 Girdie Bruce Ware, Stenographer  
 Bess Lavigne, Stenographer (Ap. July 1, 1924)  
 Bernice Tucker, Statistical Clerk

## DISTRICT AGENTS

Dan Diehl has charge of the following counties: Beckham, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Stephens, Tillman.

A. F. Houston, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Kay, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, Washington.

Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Cimarron, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kingfisher, Noble, Major, Texas, Woods, Woodward.

W. R. Shelton, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Creek, Haskell, Hughes, Latimer, LeFlore, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, Pushmataha, McCurtain, McIntosh.

D. P. Trent, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Canadian, Carter, Cleveland, Garvin, Johnston, Logan, Love, Lincoln, McClain, Marshall, Murray, Oklahoma, Payne, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Seminole.

## COUNTY AGENTS

Adair	Stilwell	L. G. Watson (Re. Nov. 30, 1924)
Adair	Stilwell	Clyde F. Rowe (Ap. Dec. 20, 1924)
Alfalfa	Cherokee	G. F. Newton
Atoka	Atoka	L. J. McMakin
Beaver	Beaver	W. B. Hanly
Beckham	Sayre	Fred E. Percy (Ap. Aug. 11, 1924; Trans. Dec. 8, 1924)
Blaine	Watonga	J. M. Rapp
Bryan	Durant	G. B. Durlap
Caddo	Anadarko	I. E. Nutter
Canadian	El Reno	F. K. West
Canadian	El Reno	E. E. Pace, Ass't. (Re.-Ap. Aug. 25, 1924; Re. Sept. 30, 1924)
Carter	Ardmore	O. L. Putman
Cherokee	Tahlequah	J. N. Lowe
Cherokee	Tahlequah	Thos. B. Morris, Ass't. (Ap. Feb. 10, 1925; Trans. Mar. 25, 1925)
Choctaw	Hugo	A. L. Edmiston
Cimarron	Boise City	W. E. Baker
Cleveland	Norman	Fred Reynolds
Coal	Coalgate	M. W. Plettner
Comanche	Lawton	Pete Fennema (Re. Sept. 30, 1924)
Comanche	Lawton	C. H. LaCrosse (Ap. Oct. 25, 1924)
Cotton	Walters	P. G. Scruggs
Craig	Vinita	A. T. Burge
Creek	Sapulpa	E. A. Kissick
Custer	Clinton	P. H. Wilson (Re. March 15, 1925)
Custer	Clinton	Thos. B. Morris (Ap. March 25, 1925)
Delaware	Grove	W. B. Wolf (Re. June 30, 1925)
Dewey	Taloga	James E. White (Ap. Aug. 1, 1924)
Ellis	Arnett	Tom M. Marks (Trans. July 13, 1924)
Ellis	Gage	H. C. Hyer (Ap. May 5, 1925)
Garfield	Enid	A. I. Jordan (Re. April 15, 1925)
Garfield	Enid	H. A. Graham (Ap. April 16, 1925)
Garvin	Pauls Valley	M. C. Ferguson
Grady	Chickasha	M. G. Harnden (Re. Aug. 31, 1924)
Grady	Chickasha	J. B. Hurst (Ap. Sept. 8, 1924)
Grant	Medford	



Greer	Mangum	J. P. Gray
Harmon	Hollis	L. I. Bennett (Trans. July 1, 1924)
Harmon	Hollis	Tom M. Marks (Ap. July 13, 1924)
Harper	Buffalo	E. H. Martin (Trans. Dec. 1, 1924)
Harper	Buffalo	Fred E. Percy (Ap. Dec. 8, 1924)
Haskell	Stigler	A. E. Cook
Hughes	Holdenville	
Jackson	Altus	T. S. Fisher (Trans. May 16, 1925)
Jackson	Altus	W. B. Forrester (Ap. May 16, 1925)
Jefferson	Waurika	C. S. Mitchell (Ap. Aug. 1, 1924)
Johnston	Tishomingo	Curtis Floyd
Kay	Newkirk	L. C. Shelton (Re. Nov. 30, 1924)
Kay	Newkirk	E. H. Martin (Ap. Dec. 1, 1924)
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	Clyde McFeaters (Re. Dec. 31, 1924)
Kingfisher	Kingfisher	Chas. C. Combs (Ap. Jan. 1, 1925)
Kiowa	Hobart	L. I. Bennett (Ap. July 1, 1924)
Latimer	Wilburton	N. C. Ward
LeFlore	Potcau	C. M. West
Lincoln	Chandler	J. W. Guin
Logan	Guthrie	L. T. McDonald (Ap. July 1, 1924)
Love	Marietta	G. E. Thomas
McClain	Purcell	W. Cromwell
McCurtain	Idabel	R. F. Waters (Re. Aug. 20, 1924)
McCurtain	Idabel	Shawnee Brown (Ap. Sept. 6, 1924)
McIntosh	Eufaula	H. L. Bankhead
Major	Fairview	
Marshall	Madill	W. E. Martin
Mayes	Pryor	
Murray	Sulphur	S. E. Lewis
Muskogee	Muskogee	Earl W. Smith
Noble	Perry	B. B. Braly, Jr.
Nowata	Nowata	Wesley Chaffin (Ap. July 1, 1924)
Okfuskee	Okemah	Ward Chase (Ap. July 11, 1924; Re. Sept. 25, 1924)
Okfuskee	Okemah	B. F. Harrison (Ap. Nov. 18, 1924)
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	C. R. Donart
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	J. R. Spencer (Assistant)
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	D. P. Trent (Trans. Jan. 1, 1925)
Okmulgee	Okmulgee	W. L. Fowler (Ap. Jan. 11, 1925)
Osage	Pawhuska	S. M. McCuiston (Re. June 30, 1925)
Osage	Hominy	Ira T. Goddard, Assistant
Ottawa	Miami	Jas. Lawrence
Pawnee	Pawnee	
Payne	Stillwater	C. H. Guernsey
Pittsburg	McAlester	F. C. Higginbotham
Pontotoc	Ada	J. B. Hill
Pottawatomie	Shawnee	P. K. Norris
Pushmataha	Antlers	Geo. Innes
Roger Mills	Cheyenne	I. D. Frantz (Ap. July 11, 1924)
Rogers	Claremore	M. C. Liebhart
Seminole	Wewoka	C. S. Sullivan
Sequoyah	Sallisaw	Fred Ingram
Stephens	Duncan	Ben Harrison (Trans. Nov. 18, 1924)
Stephens	Duncan	J. A. Killough (Ap. May 11, 1925)
Texas	Guymon	B. F. Markland
Tillman	Frederick	L. H. Beaty (Ap. May 4, 1925)
Tulsa	Tulsa	J. S. Malone
Wagoner	Wagoner	
Washington	Bartlesville	C. C. Porter
Washita	Cordell	T. S. Fisher (Ap. May 16, 1925)
Woods	Alva	W. D. Finney (Ap. July 1, 1924; Re. Feb. 28, 1925)
Woods	Alva	Dan Arnold (Ap. Mar. 1, 1925)
Woodward	Woodward	Chas. Kilpatrick (Trans. May 1, 1925)
Woodward	Woodward	Lloyd Godley (Ap. May 1, 1925)

DISTRICT HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman, Washita.

Miss Anna L. Diehl, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Maves, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner, Washington.

Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Alfalfa, Beckham, Blaine, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods, Woodward.

Miss Vera Jones, District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole.

## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Beaver .....	Beaver .....	Cata Fariss (Re. Sept. 20, 1924)
Beaver .....	Beaver .....	Ina Baker (Ap. Nov. 1, 1924)
Blaine .....	Watonga .....	Vera Carding
Bryan .....	Durant .....	Verda Oakley
Caddo .....	Anadarko .....	Grace Clowdis (Re. Aug. 31, 1924)
Caddo .....	Anadarko .....	Eva A. Beatty (Ap. Sept. 1, 1924)
Canadian .....	El Reno .....	Ida E. Sweet
Carter .....	Ardmore .....	Minnie B. Church
Choctaw .....	Hugo .....	Ila Q. Swinney
Cleveland .....	Norman .....	Flora E. Goodwin (Re. Aug. 31, 1924)
Cleveland .....	Norman .....	Hazel Usner (Ap. Oct. 15, 1924)
Coal .....	Coalgate .....	Iva McAlister
Comanche .....	Lawton .....	Jo Della Pennington (Ap. July 21, 1924; Re. June 19, 1925)
Cotton .....	Walters .....	Elizabeth Naylor
Craig .....	Vinita .....	Sarah R. Clarke (Trans. July 24, 1924)
Creek .....	Sapulpa .....	Edith V. Huffer
Custer .....	Clinton .....	Lena Blair
Delaware .....	Jay .....	Maggie Brown (Ap. Oct. 15, 1924)
Ellis .....	Arnett .....	Eva A. Beatty (Trans. Sept. 1, 1924)
Garfield .....	Enid .....	Mary B. Ruff
Garvin .....	Pauls' Valley .....	Lena Gentry (Re. Aug. 1, 1924)
Garvin .....	Pauls Valley .....	Esther Martin (Ap. Sept. 1, 1924)
Grady .....	Chickasha .....	Nettie R. Coryell
Greer .....	Mangum .....	Helen Condon
Harper .....	Buffalo .....	Iola C. Knable, (Ap. Aug. 1, 1924)
Jackson .....	Altus .....	Susan B. Gray
Jefferson .....	Waurika .....	Jeffie E. Thompson
Key .....	Newkirk .....	Maude E. Sims
Kingfisher .....	Kingfisher .....	Sarah R. Clarke (Ap. July 24, 1924)
Latimer .....	Wilburton .....	Elizabeth Ward
LeFlore .....	Poteau .....	Lulu A. Burke (Re. Oct. 31, 1924)
LeFlore .....	Poteau .....	Dorothy Cox (Ap. Jan. 1, 1925)
Lincoln .....	Chandler .....	Pearl Black
Logan .....	Guthrie .....	M'Edna Corbet (Re. Dec. 31, 1924)
Logan .....	Guthrie .....	Kathrine Blackburn (Ap. March 1, 1925)
McClain .....	Purcell .....	Lucile Wilroy
McCurtain .....	Idabel .....	Nan Sims McClure
Marshall .....	Madill .....	Maud Andrews
Muskogee .....	Muskogee .....	Ruby Mabry
Noble .....	Perry .....	Jessie McCafferty
Okfuskee .....	Okemah .....	Anna F. Richards
Oklahoma .....	Oklahoma City .....	Mattie Craig
Okmulgee .....	Okmulgee .....	Norine Hughes
Osage .....	Pawhuska .....	Sarah D. Atwood
Ottawa .....	Miami .....	B. Herrin (Re. July 15, 1924)
Payne .....	Stillwater .....	Almira Abernathy
Pittsburg .....	McAlester .....	Lyle Breckner (Re. June 30, 1925)
Pontotoc .....	Ada .....	Elva R. Duvall (Trans. Feb. 1, 1925)
Pontotoc .....	Ada .....	Jessie F. Morgan (Ap. Feb. 1, 1925)
Pottawatomie .....	Shawnee .....	Virginia Allen (Re. Sept. 30, 1924)
Pottawatomie .....	Shawnee .....	Nina Craig (Ap. Oct. 1, 1924)
Pushmataha .....	Antlers .....	Mrs. Ella Innes
Rogers .....	Claremore .....	Ara P. Brickhouse
Seminole .....	Wewoka .....	Ethel Howard
Stephens .....	Duncan .....	Esther Martin (Trans. Sept. 1, 1924)
Tillman .....	Frederick .....	Eva Mosteller
Tulsa .....	Tulsa .....	Katheryn Jackson
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
Muskogee .....	Muskogee .....	J. V. King (Re. April 30, 1925)
Muskogee .....	Muskogee .....	A. H. Fuhr (Ap. June 1, 1925)
Okfuskee .....	Boley .....	Wm. A. Hill
Oklahoma .....	Luther .....	J. H. Broach
Okmulgee .....	Okmulgee .....	Jas. M. Watlington,

Seminole .....	Wewoka .....	E. R. Moore (Re. Nov. 30, 1924)
Seminole .....	Wewoka .....	J. G. Floyd (Ap. Jan. 1, 1925)

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lincoln .....	Chandler .....	Ruby L. Washington
Muskogee .....	Muskogee .....	Ethel W. Brewer (Died Oct. 3, 1924)
Muskogee .....	Muskogee .....	Sadie M. Winston (Ap. Aug. 6, 1924)
Okfuskee .....	Boley .....	Annie P. Hunter (Re. Nov. 30, 1924)
Okfuskee .....	Boley .....	Lulu B. McCain (Ap. Dec. 1, 1924)
Okmulgee .....	Okmulgee .....	Bessie Cornell

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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, 1925, 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.

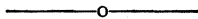
Cir. No.	Title	Pages	Copies Printed
9	Bermuda Grass (Reprint)	4	5,000
77	Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables (Revised)	8	10,000
98	Pickles and Relishes (Reprint)	8	20,000
102	Fall Gardening (Revised)	8	5,000
128	4-H Club Manual (Revised)	16	30,000
160	Programs Home Demonstration Clubs, 1st Year (Revised)	16	20,000
161	Programs, Home Demonstration Clubs, 2nd Year (Revised)	16	20,000
168	Orchard Spray Calendar (Revised)	11	5,000
173	4-H Dairy Club Manual	15	5,000
180	Vegetable Spray Calendar (Revised)	8	10,000
186	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 1st Year	15	15,000
187	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 2nd Year	15	15,000
188	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 3rd Year	31	10,000
189	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 4th Year	31	10,000
190	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 5th Year	31	5,000
191	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 6th Year	31	5,000
194	4-H Poultry Manual	16	15,000
199	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 1st Year, No. 1	4	10,000
200	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 1st Year, No. 2	4	10,000
201	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 1st Year, No. 3	4	10,000
202	4-H Home Demonstration Manual, Advanced 1st Year	15	20,000
203	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 2nd Year, No. 1	7	10,000
204	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 2nd Year, No. 2	3	10,000
205	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 2nd Year, No. 3	8	10,000
206	Adult Clothing Demonstration, 2nd Year, No. 4	6	10,000
207	Programs, Home Demonstration Clubs, 3rd Year	16	20,000
208	Two Important Cotton Diseases and Their Control	8	3,000
209	Adult Food Preparation, 1st Demonstration	7	5,500
210	Adult Food Preparation, 2nd Demonstration	2	1,000
211	Hot Beds and Cold Frames	8	10,000
212	Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc.	8	5,000
213	Annual Report of 1924	38	2,500
214	Safe Farming for 1925	8	10,000
215	Broom Corn in Oklahoma	24	10,000
216	Home Demonstration Manual, Advanced 2nd Year	7	100
217	Selection, Care and Management of Shade Trees in Oklahoma	4	5,000
SPECIAL			
	Adult Food Preservation, 1st Year	1	6,000
	Adult Food Preservation, 2nd Year	1	6,000
	Poultry Instructions for November	2	7,500
	4-H Terracing Report	5	5,000
	Special Food Demonstration Circulars	1	2,000
	Oklahoma Ton Litter Club Rules, 1925	1	500
	Names and Addresses of Companies Handling Spray Materials	3	1,000
	Feeding Rations for Poultry	3	1,000
	Outline for Food and Clothing Selection Contest	1	500
	Grasshopper Control Circular	1	7,000
	Instructions for Making Club Reports	1	6,000
	Twelve Issues Extension News	4	456,500

It has been the policy of the Extension Division to print only such publications as fill a place in improving farm and home conditions in Oklahoma. As a rule such publications are not distributed promiscuously but are reserved and distributed where it appears there is a demand for such information as they contain.

The Extension News is essentially a news publication of extension activities and results and also carries subject matter information to agents and their co-workers. This publication goes to club members, demonstrators and others who request it.

Manuscripts and bulletins, whether prepared by an extension worker or some other authority, are approved by the college subject matter departments and the regular college committee on publications. Such publications are distributed largely by local extension agents.

We do not keep a regular mailing list for sending out publications. Local agents and others are given copies of new bulletins as soon as they are off the press and additional copies are then ordered to supply the needs of their counties.



### PROJECT NO. 3—COUNTY AGENT WORK

While the Extension Division has a number of extension specialists in charge of special subject matter work, our organization is such that all extension workers from the central office work through the local extension agents. Independent demonstrations conducted by specialists are seldom undertaken either in counties without agents or in counties where agents are employed.

One of the chief functions of the specialist is to supply the local extension agents with best methods of accomplishing work and to keep them informed on important subject matter phases.

The accomplishments, therefore, of work through the Extension Division may not properly be accredited to the leader of any project, but rather to the entire organization and especially to the local extension agents, who form the basis of our organization.

Under this project, we are listing some of the accomplishments on the **various lines of work**, rather than listing them under the various specialists' projects. Our project reports deal more with methods and plans.

At the beginning of the crop year subject matter specialists and district agents spent one week in the central office outlining the more important lines of demonstration work to be undertaken during the year and discussing these plans with the heads of the subject matter departments of the College. After these lines of work were agreed upon, a uniform plan of supervision was adopted. During most of December and January, the supervisors and specialists were in the field holding meetings of farmers and interested business men for the purpose of determining the kinds of demonstration work that should be undertaken in the various counties. This plan was arrived at in the following manner:

1. A general superficial survey was made of the local agricultural situation and problems agreed upon.

2. The difficulties to be encountered in improving these situations were named.
3. Demonstrations illustrating methods of overcoming these difficulties were outlined.
4. The number and location of these demonstrations so far as possible was determined.

These meetings have at least two important advantages:

1. They give the extension workers the advantage of the experience and opinions of both business men and farmers in the territory where practices are to be improved.
2. They bring about a clearer understanding among the local communities of the objects and plans of the extension service and thus bring about a better use of it.

After these county outlines of work were agreed upon, the county agents were called in to a state meeting at the College and better organized for team work in carrying out the extension program. Some subject matter instruction was given at this state meeting, but a great deal of time was occupied in getting organized, in studying methods, and arriving at a better understanding of the entire extension plan of work.

No attempt was made to hold an agents' meeting during Farmers' Week and the State Club Round-up at the College in August. All agents were authorized to attend this meeting and while here they were called together for a short time each day for the purpose of keeping organized to carry out the plans of the state meeting.

Once each month the members of the central office staff are called together at the College for a general conference. It is at these conferences that subject matter specialists are enabled to correlate their activities and that a check up of the status of the field work may be made. Supplementary plans of furthering the county agent work are made at these conferences and old plans altered when necessary. By this series of conferences every extension worker in the central office is kept in close touch with all phases of the work in all parts of the state.

Extension publications, including Extension News, keep local extension agents informed on organization plans and methods and subject matter. In addition extension specialists visit the agents coaching them on methods of demonstration and proper subject matter and send out circulars, giving additional information when emergencies arise.

There has been the best of harmony and morale both among the central office staff and the local agents throughout the year. All have given the best of cooperation in whatever was undertaken.

Just at the present time there is a tendency among district supervisors and local extension agents to pay more attention to the community plan of outlining demonstration work. One advantage over the county plan as generally followed, they believe, is that demonstrators to carry out the plans of work may be more easily obtained in the community conference than can be done in the county conference. Little has been done so far in this direction, but the plan, no doubt, will work out equally as well or better if extension

agents do not permit the programs to become too heavy. The tendency, we fear, under that plan will be to overload the local agents.

The income of farmers in the state during the year was about 25 per cent below what it was the preceding year. This was due largely to climatic conditions, which limited crop production. In the northwest part of the state, where wheat is the main crop, the yields were from fair to nothing. Cotton production was considerably reduced and prices were not so good.

The county agents report that the extension program has been cooperatively worked out with the people in 1180 communities. This is an increase of 377 communities over last year. Assisting them in their work are 1,844 junior leaders and 2,162 adult leaders. This is an increase of 713 junior leaders and 744 adult leaders over last year.

The county agents trained 414 judging or demonstration teams. They made 30,600 farm visits to 15,442 different farms. They had at their offices 92,717 calls relative to extension work. About 30 per cent of the agents' time was spent in the office and 70 per cent was spent in the field. They wrote 57,116 individual letters, and extension exhibits were made at 242 community fairs and 70 county fairs. There were 216 meetings held for training leaders at which 3,115 persons were present. In addition 133 extension schools were conducted with an attendance of 13,535. During the year 280 junior club encampments were held. Other extension meetings not included above were 2,816 with a total attendance of 261,611.

**Cereals.** The agents report adult demonstrations in cereals as follows: Corn, 239 demonstrations covering 2,934 acres with an increase of 14 bushels an acre; wheat, 106 demonstrations, 5,585 acres with an increase of 8 bushels per acre; oats, 167 demonstrations, 3,581 acres with an increase of 5½ bushels per acre; other cereals which were principally grain sorghums, 155 demonstrations covering 1,869 acres with an increase of 9½ bushels per acre. The junior club demonstrations with these crops were: corn, 1294 demonstrations covering 2,231 acres with a total yield of 38,421 bushels; wheat, 150 demonstrations, 1,399 acres with a total yield of 16,342 bushels; oats, 126 demonstrations, 316 acres with a total yield of 10,073 bushels. The total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to cereal work were: corn 2,448, wheat 743, oats 693, rye 59, barley 188, others 451.

**Legumes and Forage Crops.** Completed adult demonstrations in alfalfa were 107, covering 3,021 acres with an average increase per acre of one ton; soybeans, 102 demonstrations, 903 acres with an average increase of 8½ bushels of beans and one ton of hay per acre; sweet clover 188 demonstrations, 1,756 acres most of which was pastured; cowpeas 195 demonstrations covering 2,605 acres with an increase of 10½ bushels of peas per acre. Total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to legumes and forage crops were: alfalfa 476, soybeans 286, sweet clover 344, and cowpeas 659.

**Special Crops.** Adult demonstrations were completed with these crops as follows: Irish potatoes 119 demonstrations covering 345 acres with an increase of 36 bushels per acre; sweet potatoes 67 demonstrations covering

422 acres with an increase of 51 bushels per acre; cotton 337 demonstrations covering 2,216 acres with an increase of 298 pounds per acre. Junior club members carrying demonstrations in these crops were: Irish potatoes, 16 demonstrations covering 125 acres with a total yield of 6,097 bushels; sweet potatoes, 13 demonstrations, 101 acres with a total yield of 8,141 bushels; cotton, 79 demonstrations, 2,057 acres with a total yield of 1,024,738 pounds. The total number of farms adopting improved practices relative to these crops were: Irish potatoes 1,658, sweet potatoes 463, and cotton 3,232.

**Horticulture.** Most of the counties in the state did some phase of horticultural work. Adults completing some of these demonstrations were: tree fruits, 306 demonstrations, involving 1,947 acres with an increase of 230 bushels per acre. These demonstrations consisted of pruning, spraying and cultivation methods; bush and small fruit, 48 demonstrations, involving 185 acres with an increase of 211 quarts per acre; grapes, 84 demonstrations, covering 214 acres with an increase of 980 pounds per acre; market gardening, truck and canning crops, 119 demonstrations, 874 acres with 581 bushels increase. Number of farms reported as having adopted improved practices relative to horticultural work were: tree fruits 995; bush and small fruits 193; grapes 340; market gardening 420 and home gardens 129.

**Rodent and Insect Control.** Completed demonstrations in this line were: rodent control, 82 demonstrations, involving 3,863 acres. Additional farmers using similar methods as a result of these demonstrations, 985. Other animal pests, 143 demonstrations covering 2,730 acres. Other farmers influenced to use similar methods, 176. Grasshopper control demonstrations 6,585, covering 589,137 acres. Other farmers cooperating in this work 12,274. Other insect control demonstrations 121, covering 2,576 acres.

**Livestock.** Demonstrations in livestock work have been varied, dealing with practically all phases of feeding, management and marketing. Adult demonstrations were completed by 111 demonstrators with dairy cattle in which 1,133 animals were involved and on which a total profit or savings on the demonstration was \$16,083.14; beef cattle 17 demonstrations involving 2,663 cattle with a total profit or saving on demonstrations of \$17,697.90. A net saving of \$10,546.40 was made by 167 demonstrators on 3,626 hogs. A total profit of \$13,681.32 was made by 202 sheep demonstrators with 4,510 sheep. In poultry work 290 men poultry demonstrators with 39,537 fowls showed a profit of \$22,882.69. In boys' club work 256 dairy cattle were used in demonstrations, 309 beef cattle, 1,864 swine, 249 sheep and 70,602 fowls. Number of farms culling herds or flocks for the first time were: dairy cattle 92, beef cattle 3, swine 6, poultry 1,188. Cows tested through cow testing associations were 1,926. Farms feeding better balanced rations for the first time were: dairy cattle 528, beef cattle 44, swine 89, sheep 22 and poultry 1,128. The total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to livestock were: dairy cattle 1,521, beef cattle 326, swine 849, sheep 195, poultry 4,305, making a total of 7,196.

**Rural Engineering.** On 194 farms drainage systems were installed, draining 13,038 acres and irrigation systems were installed irrigating 530 acres on

46 farms. Terracing demonstrations were completed on 1,517 farms, preventing erosion on 66,584 acres. There were 56 dwellings completed according to plans furnished and 22 buildings remodeled. Sewage disposal systems were installed according to plans furnished on 15 farms, 23 farms installed water systems and 16 installed lighting systems. The total number of different farms adopting improved practices relative to rural engineering work is 2,853.

In addition to these major lines of work, nearly every phase of the farming business has been dealt with, both by demonstrations and other educational methods.

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

According to a general working understanding approximately forty per cent of the time of county agents and home demonstration agents is devoted to junior club work. This project is made a definite part of each local extension agent's program and is required.

The project is in charge of a state leader and two assistant state leaders. Every subject matter specialist renders assistance in subject matter and in methods to the junior phase of the extension program just as he does to the adults. Each district agent is in charge of club work in his or her respective territory just as is the case with the other phases of extension work. Also every other member of the extension organization is tied up directly with our junior club work. As a result of this concentration and because of the fact that this line of work responds quite readily to organization and demonstration methods, it has been one of our most successful projects. So well have all these extension workers succeeded in bringing about improvement and arousing interest through these channels that a large percentage of the students in the Oklahoma A. and M. College at present have at one time or another been engaged in club work. An increase in enrollment in the agricultural courses of the College, when other states have decreased, is due largely to the results of club work creating a desire for this kind of education. Our program for club work has been built largely on the self help plan in which a great deal of responsibility has been thrown on individual members and their organizations. Local clubs have their own officers including captains in charge of the various lines of demonstration work. It is the duties of these local officers to take care of their club activities and to create community interest and cooperation. Captains of the demonstrations are helpful in keeping lagging members encouraged and in getting reports of such work as is completed.

These clubs are federated into county federations. The counties have their district federations in which groups of fifteen or more counties are federated and these are federated into a state organization. Each unit has its own set of club officers.

At each local club is a club supervisor, who generally is the teacher of the school, or some public spirited citizen who acts as sponsor or advisor for the club.



Much of the work is done on the contest plan in which the various counties compete with teams in various phases of demonstration work.

Club encampments and county rallies aid materially in keeping up interest and arousing the spirit of clean, clear cut competition or contest. The state club round-up held at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in August each year, attended by delegations from each of the counties is one of the important activities of our club work. Here we develop an esprit de corps which brings all sections of the state in close harmony and cooperation on all lines of extension work.

Club members are assigned certain responsibilities such as superintendencies of the various departments in community, county and state fairs. In all these activities they are carefully coached.

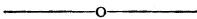
Another incentive, which helps to keep up an interest and to get satisfactory results, is the scholarships offered for excellence in club work by the Bankers' Association. Ten such scholarships are awarded each year. The trips awarded to the International Livestock Show for accomplishments in club work also serve to keep up the fighting spirit.

The Moses Trophy, won by an Oklahoma club member in 1924, was won by another Oklahoma Club member this year and we furnished a close competitor who ranked third for the trophy. The Non-collegiate Judging Team composed of club boys won first place in the Non-collegiate Judging Contest at both the Kansas City Royal Livestock Show and the International at Chicago. Our bread judging team took first and third places. An Oklahoma club girl took first in the club girls' style show. Our canning exhibit took second place and the boys' health contest was lost by one-half point.

The negro club boys who attended the National Club Encampment at Tuskegee, acquitted themselves equally as well. The club livestock judging team took first place, the sweet potato judging team won first, the poultry judging team won first and other high winnings were made.

All these things are but a means to an end. The actual accomplishments through demonstration work have been equally as satisfactory. Detailed reports of such results are found under the county agent and home demonstration agent projects.

There has been no change in the plan of conducting club work during the last year.



#### PROJECT NO. 5—HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

The home demonstration work is in charge of a state home demonstration agent, four district agents, assisted for the full time by a specialist in foods and nutrition, a specialist in clothing, and the assistant state club agent in work with girls. The assistance of the specialists in horticulture, dairy and poultry also is available. There has been no change in either form of organization or boundary lines during the year, and only about the usual number of changes in personnel. The district agent of the southwest district was granted a leave of absence on February 1 and her place was filled by the home demonstration agent from Pontotoc county, who had been in that one

position for ten years. The state and district agents form the supervising force.

The extension specialists assist in planning the projects, provide the subject matter information for the various lines of work and keep the supervising force informed as to these plans and their progress. It is the duty of the specialists also to train and instruct the home demonstration agents in the various lines of work which they represent, and to assist them in every possible way in carrying out their programs so far as their projects are concerned.

The state club assistant spends her whole time in methods and organization plans for work in junior clubs. All of these agencies conduct their field work through the local home demonstration agents, there being no activities carried on in counties not having agents excepting those which are done by way of development, whereby it is hoped to install an agent.

The work is carried on in two general lines, for adults and for juniors. For adults the principal projects are foods and nutrition, clothing, horticulture, dairying, and poultry, though minor projects are carried on in home improvement, home managing, home marketing, and the like. All work carried on by the home demonstration agents is supervised by the district agents. It is in their province also to secure for their local agents the best possible facilities in offices, equipment and assistants. The agents are now without exception fairly well housed, the majority of them being placed in very good offices.

Special attention has been given to filing systems during the past year and methods of keeping equipment and supplies to the end that all offices are now so organized that their information and equipment is ready at hand and can be easily and quickly reached. Out of 47 counties only 17 employ full time stenographers, and five more have part time stenographic assistance.

Supervisors assist or make arrangements for the training of new agents as they are placed in the field, and it is a part of the regular system for the district agent to check out the retiring agent and check in the new agent, going over the supplies, equipment and letters in the office in both instances. She also assists the new agent to become established in her new location and to make desirable acquaintances from the very beginning.

The supervising force assists the field workers in making out their programs. If the agent enters the county after the season of county program making, then the district and the home demonstration agent, if there are no farm women's clubs in the county, make out a tentative program. Where there are farm women's clubs, representatives of each are called to meet with the district agent and the home demonstration agent to make out programs of work. These programs usually have four or five major projects and several minors. They always carry food and clothing and nearly always some home gardening, poultry and home dairy work. As soon as the county program meeting has been held, the district agent assists the home demonstration agent in adapting the skeleton program thus made to the conditions of the county in relation to her own time and effort. These plans not only tell definitely just what is to be done, but how, when and where each item is to be carried out to the people.

After these programs and plans have been made out, it is the duty of the district agents to see to it that their local agents receive such assistance and supervision from the various extension specialists as will enable them to put this program through as completely and definitely as possible. Our supervising force gives little or no subject matter assistance, but such as is given by them, is always in full knowledge of and in accordance with the specialists in the same subjects; and all subject matter given in extension work, either by supervisors, specialists or home demonstration agents themselves, is subject to and in accord with the plans of the heads of the subject matter departments of the A. and M. College.

Special effort is being made to improve the character of the publicity given to this work. Great progress is seen during the past year in this very matter. A better spirit of cooperation prevails between our field workers and our local newspaper representatives, while the best of harmony reigns between the central office and the larger newspapers of the state, and valuable publicity has been given to the various phases of our work by these state-wide agencies. The College supports a publicity department which carries to the associated press and the outside world items of interest in our work.

Two state-wide meetings of agents have been held at the College, the agents' meeting in February which was devoted largely to subject matter assistance, and the meeting held in August in connection with Farmers' Week. Greater satisfaction was expressed with both of these meetings than ever before.

It has been a good year for home demonstration work. The spirit among the workers in the central office was never better, the harmony between the field force and the central office has been gratifying, and the attitude of the field workers toward their work all that could be wished. There have been 73 short courses for women and girls held, attended by 3,833 people. Forty-nine encampments were held where over 6,000 girls were present.

The real value of home demonstration work is told in the stories of the project activities conducted by these home demonstration agents. This work is conducted for the most part through groups, either for women or for juniors, though occasionally we find adult demonstrators who are outside of the farm women's clubs, but these are by far in the minority. We have a total of 488 farm women's clubs with 9,064 members as compared with 458 adult clubs having a membership of 8,491 last year. We have 994 junior clubs with 13,764 girls enrolled. We have a number of county federations, both for juniors and adults. These county federations provide a larger field of activity than the community can give, and show a stage of progress for both juniors and adults. There is a total number of 23 counties having a federation of farm women's clubs. In the matter of junior federations, the southwest district has 10, the northwest has a junior federation in each county having an agent except one, in the southeast there are 7, and in the northeast there are 8.

**Food and Nutrition.** The numbers continue to increase showing not only the value of this work to the women, but its popularity with them. During the year there have been 2,830 women and 12,954 girls enrolled in the project

of food preparation. Of that number 1,438 women and 5,540 girls completed their project. In the number of those adopting improved practices of bread making alone, good growth is shown, for last year there were only 1,130 women against 1,709 women this year. In meat cookery, against 1,392 farm women last year, we have 2,022 this year. In vegetable cookery, while last year only gave us 1,875 women, this year we have 2,197.

**Food Preservation.** This year we have 4,017 women and 12,939 girls enrolled in the project. More than 2,300 of the women completed the project, or over half of them; and 4,554 girls completed their project. Fruits and vegetables canned by these women and girls alone amounts up into the hundreds of thousands of quarts not to mention the meats, pickles and things of that sort canned. Our record shows 263,356 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned by women, and 70,297 by girls.

**Clothing.** Clothing is a project which from the start has been one of the most valuable as indicated by the reports from the field. Forty-six counties having home demonstration agents have reported this project in the program for women, and 48 counties reported for girls. We have had 3,553 women enrolled in the project and 13,097 girls. Of this number 2,180, or nearly two-thirds, of the women completed the project, and 5,981 girls. Forty-eight of the home demonstration agents report having given 2,868 methods demonstrations in clothing work alone. Large portions of those enrolled are shown as having improved the practice in selection, construction, renovation, costume design, and in the planning of wardrobes as well as in home millinery. There were 694 dress forms made by the women, and 889 by the girls, while the women made 28,917 coats and dresses, and the girls 9,207.

**Home Garden.** The home garden work continues to be highly satisfactory in its plans and very gratifying in the results obtained. Forty home demonstration agents report women in this project, and 43 for girls. Of the 843 women enrolled 770 completed the project, and where 10,774 girls enrolled 3,472 completed their project, and this in spite of highly unfavorable and climatic weather conditions. From the report we find that goodly numbers have improved practices in growing fruit trees, in growing bush and small fruits, and in growing vegetables. Another gratifying phase of this is the increasing number growing winter gardens for the first time, as we have 218 women and 148 girls thus employed.

**Exterior Beautification.** It is only a year or so that we have stressed exterior beautification, and yet we have over 1,400 women and nearly 9,000 girls who have enrolled in this project, with a result 4,201 different homes that have beautified the home grounds this year. This is a promising project.

**Home Poultry.** This year 2,475 women in 47 counties, and 2,290 girls in 38 counties took up some form of poultry work; and of this number a good half of the women have completed their project. The number of demonstrators is greatly increased over last year, and satisfactory numbers have completed the project or have carried it through the year. The total profit on the

demonstrations conducted by the women in 29 counties is \$120,583.99, and for the girls from 20 counties \$20,242.50, from boys \$7,588.92. Our reports further show that 3,568 homes have directly assisted in increasing the farm income this year through poultry.

**Home Dairy.** The home dairy project is not carried as universally as we could wish to see it done. This is due to many conditions. However, 27 home demonstration agents have carried this project as a part of their program and have enrolled in it 941 women, 486 of whom completed the work outlined by the specialist. The results of this work, though not as wide spread as we could wish, are very satisfactory.

**Home Marketing.** Home marketing is a project that is in its infancy with us. Several counties have started this work and have gained quite remarkable results. In each instance where the market has been started, the season closed leaving everybody, both merchants and farm people, in a highly satisfactory relation to each other. The markets have represented good profits to the demonstrators undertaking them, and will be continued.

Of the minor projects, such as sanitation, house furnishings and management, management is perhaps the most important. It represents the activities that have been undertaken along the lines of interior home improvement. This work is just in its beginning. Only 14 counties have attempted work with women and only 6 with girls. There have been only 1,650 women enrolled and 644 girls, and of this number 966 women and 357 girls have completed the project. It is gratifying to note that in carrying this project out there have been 153 women who have followed a systematized plan of household work for the first time, 1,300 homes have obtained additional labor saving equipment, 413 kitchens have been planned or rearranged for convenience, while we have had 365 women and 38 girls interested in making budgets and keeping accounts. Altogether 2,062 homes have adopted improved practices relative to home management this year.

In addition to the phases of work mentioned, there have been many miscellaneous projects carried and community activities engaged in representing each phase of home making, and all tending toward the ultimate goal as stated by the founder of extension work in the south, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, when he said it is entirely possible to place rural life on a high plane of profit, comfort, culture and power.

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#### PROJECT NO. 7—WORK FOR NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

In ten or twelve counties we have a large number of negro farm families. A majority of these farmers are tenants and the population shifts somewhat from year to year. The centers of colored population, however, have remained in about the same counties for a period of years.

White agents in counties where the colored population is somewhat sparse and light have encouraged these farmers to use better methods and have given them some assistance. It is not generally satisfactory, however,

for white agents to carry on all phases of extension work with negro farmers.

Under this project we have had during the year nine colored county agents located in counties having the largest centers of negro farming population. This is about the number that has been maintained for several years. There are demands for additional agents in other counties, but we have not felt that the conditions are such as to warrant our increasing the number of negro county agents. These agents have headquarters in the county seat towns separate from white agents. The colored agents are under the direct supervision of a colored district agent who maintains headquarters at the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston. This supervising agent keeps in close touch with the central extension office and attends all of our staff conferences. He reports direct to the Director of Extension.

The negro county agents are required to discuss their work freely and frequently with the local county agents and to harmonize their programs of work as far as possible with those of the white county agents.

We have found a rather lively interest among negro farmers in the extension service. They are understanding better how to use this service as their efficiency in farming increases.

Outlines of work for the negro county agents are prepared in much the same manner as the outlines for white agents. The farmers are called together in communities to arrive at an understanding of their more acute problems and to plan for improvement through well outlined demonstrations. Most of these programs are more elementary than the outlines prepared for white agents. The immediate feeding and clothing needs of these farmers is generally more acute than is the case with the white farmers. The programs, therefore, are confined more closely to food, feed, housing and clothing problems, although some commercial phases of farming are embodied in crop work.

The agents were called together for a few days meeting at the Colored Agricultural and Normal University last spring after their work had been definitely outlined in the various communities for a review of subject matter and methods.

Nine club members were taken to Tuskegee to attend the National Negro Club Encampment. These boys entered seven club team contests and won three first premiums. These were in livestock, poultry judging and sweet potato judging. They won highest individual scores on other team contests and seconds in team placings, thus indicating that our negro work takes high rank among the states.

During the year 147 communities were served by nine negro county agents. These agents report that they have been assisted by 490 junior leaders in club work and 306 adult leaders. These leaders give the agents assistance in outlining and carrying on the demonstration program in their particular communities and give other assistance which will further the extension program.

There were 131 organized junior clubs and 78 organized farm clubs carrying on extension activities. There were 1,999 boys enrolled in colored boys clubs and 819 adult members of farm organizations; 1,045 of these boys

completed the year's work and made reports. Of the boys enrolled in club work 511 have been in this work for four years or more. During the year 38 judging teams were trained.

These nine agents made 3,907 farm visits to 1,310 different farms. They held 335 meetings attended by 8,692 persons.

**Crops.** These agents report 323 acres in corn demonstrations with an increase of seven bushels per acre over corn grown under the usual conditions; 180 acres of wheat with an average increase of 10 bushels per acre; 95 acres of oats with an increase of 15 bushels per acre. They had 72½ acres in alfalfa demonstrations and report that 14 farmers adopted improved practices in the growing of legumes. Irish potato demonstrations were run on 141½ acres with an increase of 12 bushels an acre; 38 acres of sweet potatoes showed an increase of 33 bushels an acre; 510 acres in cotton demonstrations gave an increase of 280 pounds of seed cotton an acre. Boys club members grew 1,378 bushels of Irish potatoes, 2,625 bushels of sweet potatoes and 234 bales of cotton.

**Horticulture.** This has not been a large project in colored county extension work, but considerable attention has been given to the production of home food supplies. Most of the orchard and fruit demonstrations have been on a small scale. In tree fruit demonstrations 1,504 trees were included; 5¼ acres of small fruits and 4½ acres of grapes. Spraying schedules were carried out with 14 of these demonstrations.

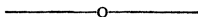
**Livestock.** In livestock demonstration work 90 negro farmers started projects and 41 completed the work during the year. These demonstrations involved 276 dairy cattle, 200 swine and 6,671 fowls. They report a benefit or saving on their demonstrations of \$2,647 on dairy cattle, \$1,216.50 on swine and \$3,362.32 on poultry.

Boys' club members carried on livestock demonstrations involving 20 dairy cows, 159 swine, 862 fowls.

There were 17 farmers assisted in obtaining purebred dairy sires; 26 were assisted in obtaining boars and 47 in obtaining purebred poultry.

As a result of these demonstrations reports show that 87 farmers were led to improve the methods of handling dairy cows, 69 in handling swine and 195 in handling poultry.

**Rural Engineering.** Most of the work done under this project consisted in terracing. Demonstrations were conducted on 79 farms, preventing soil erosion on 3,728 acres. Plans were furnished for improving or remodeling 13 barns, 10 hog houses, 43 poultry houses and 6 other farm buildings. Rural engineering practices were improved on 82 farms.



#### PROJECT NO. 8—WORK FOR NEGRO WOMEN AND GIRLS

Under this project four negro women agents are maintained. The work of these agents is supervised by one of our district home demonstration agents, who also has charge of home demonstration work in the northeast district of the state. No change has been made in the plan of conducting

this work during the year. The number of agents is the same as for last year. A large number of communities, however, have been reached as a result of better organization and better system, which is being injected into the work under this project.

These agents are all provided with offices with sufficient equipment to enable them to keep their material properly filed and for such office work as is required.

Their plans of work for the counties and communities are worked out at the same time and in the same manner as are the plans for the negro men agents.

These people take a great deal of delight in community activity and freely offer their services to further the extension program. Gradually some helpful leadership is being developed and in many communities these leaders can be relied upon to make reports and to help plan the demonstrations for home improvements.

Subject matter assistance is furnished these agents just as it is all other local extension agents. Subject matter assistance, however, is not so important, as most of the agents now employed can handle the subject matter in connection with the simple fundamental projects undertaken. Proper plans and methods constitute the larger difficulties in getting effective extension work put across.

After demonstration work is held in communities to point out the importance of proper foods, proper clothing and living conditions, these women and girls are keen to recognize the importance of the assistance given and make a very satisfactory response.

During 1924, 72 communities were reached by the work of the four home demonstration agents. This year 84 communities were served. They have 59 adult women's clubs and 81 girls' clubs. In these clubs 1,286 girls were enrolled, 897 of whom completed their work and made reports. There were 553 women enrolled in demonstration work and 408 completed their work and made reports. Of these girls 249 had been in club work for four or more years. Among these girls 83 demonstration teams were trained. These four agents made 1,459 home visits to 514 different homes. They held 1,472 meetings attended by 16,910 persons. They held five junior club encampments attended by 693 girls. They held 87 other extension meetings attended by 17,462 persons.

**Food Preparation Work.** In food preparation work 124 women and 941 girls were enrolled. Of this number 87 women and 654 girls completed the work and made reports. The agents report that 98 women and 375 girls have adopted improved practices in bread making as a result of these demonstrations. There were 116 women and 580 girls who have adopted improved practices in vegetable cookery and 84 women and 175 girls have adopted improved practices in meat cookery.

In preparation of dairy product dishes 90 women and 456 girls have been directly benefited.

The total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to food preparation is 486.



**Food Preservation Work.** In food preservation work 259 women and 1,227 girls enrolled. Of these 194 women and 712 girls completed their work. The number of individuals adopting improved practices in preserving fruits and vegetables was 255 women and 877 girls. Better storage facilities were provided in 194 homes. In food preservation 798 homes adopted improved practices, women canned 15,709 quarts of fruit and vegetables and the girls canned 10,152 quarts in these demonstrations. They put up 759 pounds of dried fruit and 51,531 pounds of cured meat.

**Nutrition.** In the nutrition work 162 women and 278 girls were enrolled. Of these 81 women and 182 girls completed their work. Schools induced to serve a hot dish or school lunch for the first time were 25. These schools were attended by 1,975 children. Homes carrying out improved practices in child feeding for the first time were 124. Total number of homes adopting improved practices in balancing meals and other phases of nutrition work was 244.

**Clothing.** There were 339 women and 1,223 girls enrolled in clothing work. Of these 187 women and 829 girls completed their work. Women and girls adopting improved practices in selection and construction of clothing were 208 and 610 respectively. In renovating and remodeling old clothing 181 women and 440 girls improved their methods. Total number of homes adopting improved practices in the various phases of clothing work during the year is 411. In these demonstrations 22 dress forms were made, 2,392 dresses and coats by the women and 1,097 by the girls. Undergarments made by the women numbered 1,645 and by the girls 723. The women made 183 hats and the girls made 177.

**Home Management Work.** In home management work 70 women and 183 girls were enrolled, 56 women and 161 girls completing the work. Home management practices were improved in 235 homes.

**Home Garden Work.** In home garden work 282 women and 1,019 girls were enrolled. Of these 138 women and 553 girls completed their demonstrations. Total number of different homes adopting improved practices in home gardening as a result of the demonstrations is 482.

**Home Poultry.** In the home poultry demonstration work 146 women and 153 girls were enrolled, 126 women and 99 girls completing their demonstrations and making reports. Involved in these demonstrations were for the women's work 18,668 fowls and in the girls' work 4,008 fowls. The total profit on these demonstration flocks as reported by the women was \$4,804.28 and by the girls \$640.40. The number of individuals culling flocks for the first time were 66 women and 76 girls. About 1 bird in 4 was discarded in these culling demonstrations. Better balanced poultry rations were used for the first time on 101 farms. The total number of homes adopting improved practices relative to home poultry work was 299.

**Home Dairying.** In this class of demonstrations 34 women were enrolled. All completed their projects and made reports. In these demonstrations 124 cows were involved. The number of pounds of butter made was 13,226. Better practices in butter making were adopted in 44 homes.

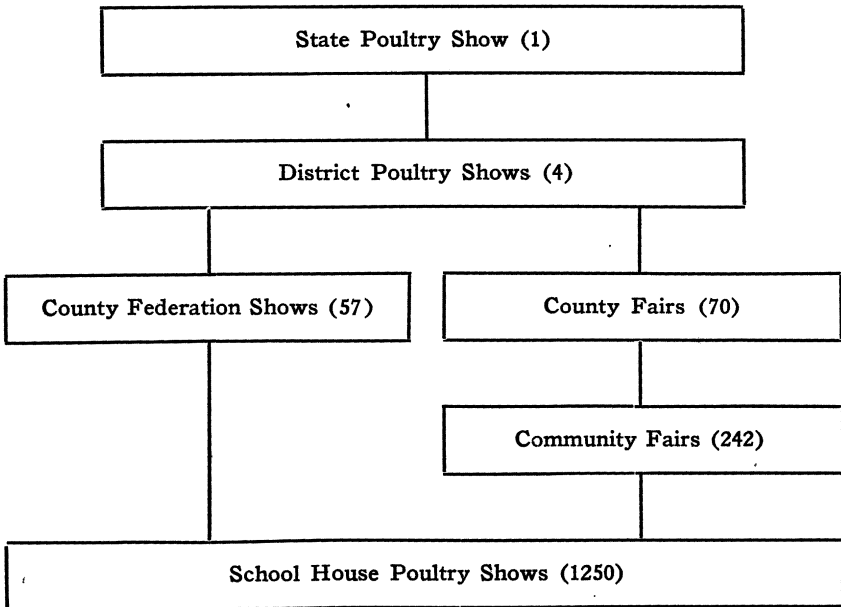
## PROJECT NO. 9—POULTRY

This is one of our popular projects since poultry is kept on a large per cent of the farms and has been reasonably profitable during the last few years. This work has been in charge of one poultry extension specialist and one assistant. In the counties the home demonstration agents usually have charge of the greater portion of the poultry work, which is handled by the farm women. In addition to the farm flocks, however, there is an increasing amount of commercial poultry work being developed and this is usually handled by the county agents.

A system of school house poultry shows, county and state poultry shows and our fair system, which usually includes poultry exhibits at community, county and state fairs, gives a splendid medium for the promotion of an educational program of poultry development. There are few communities or farms not touched in some way by this educational program.

This system of poultry educational exhibits owes its existence to the Jackson Poultry Law of Oklahoma. Funds are appropriated from school boards, county fair boards, county excise boards, and the state poultry board for these shows. Sixty per cent of these appropriations are paid as prizes to junior exhibitors.

The system is graphically shown as follows:



At the beginning of the year two major phases of work were undertaken. One was the removal of the penalty on Oklahoma eggs by encouraging better

methods of handling, grading and marketing, and the other was the prevention of disease, which was so common in many sections of the country.

A demonstration in direct shipment of eggs to the terminal market was undertaken with very satisfactory results. An egg grading and marketing demonstration was undertaken in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State Market Commission. The concentration point, where the eggs were to be graded and repacked and finally shipped to some of the larger markets, was Tulsa. The market for eggs fell off very rapidly and quantities sufficient to make up car lot shipments were not delivered. The movement, however, received a great deal of publicity and local markets improved, which further discouraged direct shipments. As a result of the educational work done on better egg marketing methods, we feel that much of the penalty which hitherto had been placed on Oklahoma eggs has been removed. The general results observed from this demonstration were:

1. Establishing the fact that Oklahoma does produce good eggs.
2. Oklahoma people will pay for quality.
3. Producers of good eggs pay for the carelessness of their neighbors.
4. Oklahoma dealers are anxious to cooperate with any agency toward the improvement of the egg market for Oklahoma.
5. Dealers say that the demonstration caused their customers to take better care of their eggs and market them more often.

One of the difficulties encountered in demonstrating better methods of poultry management and sanitation is the number of impractical and inefficient poultry houses. As a preliminary to better poultry management much time has been devoted to assisting and planning poultry houses. During the year 475 blue prints of approved poultry houses have been used.

During the winter months the State Market Commission cooperated with our poultry extension specialists in conducting a clean up campaign in which old yards were cleaned up and disinfected and all possible sanitary precautions taken. The Market Commission agents devoted much of their time to work with produce dealers in towns, where sanitary precautions generally are entirely disregarded. All county agents and home demonstration agents insisted on cleanliness about the poultry yards and buildings and as a result no heavy poultry losses were sustained.

The outbreak of European fowl pest did not break out in Oklahoma. All live poultry cars which were used in Oklahoma were cleaned and thoroughly disinfected before loading.

Culling poultry has become a general practice among the agents and there are few counties that have not done a large amount of culling during the year. These poultry culling demonstrations are among the best attended which we have held.

The junior phase of the poultry work has been very satisfactory during the year. The quality of the poultry exhibit at the fairs and poultry shows this year has been better than has been the case for several years. Many of these club members report very satisfactory profits from their flocks. Junior judging deserves especial mention. There are juniors in Oklahoma who are efficient far beyond their years.

On the whole the poultry in Oklahoma has shown material improvement during 1925 in spite of the unfavorable season.

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#### PROJECT NO. 10—ORGANIZATION AND MARKETING

The work originally outlined under this project was the improvement of livestock marketing methods. With the exception of a few of the larger farmers and feeders, who ship their livestock in carlots to the central markets, most of our livestock has been sold to local dealers who make their money by trading with farmers. Under this condition there is no well defined market for any class of farm livestock. It is the business of the buyer to pay as little as possible and since the producer has no way of reaching the real market and often no information as to what prices are paid at these markets, stuff usually sells far below its actual market value.

Under this project, we undertook to conduct a few shipping demonstrations to show these farmers that a considerable saving might be made by joining themselves together in cooperative shipments. In communities where demonstrations were made, farmers in most cases formed local cooperative shipping associations, making it possible for carlots to be accumulated for shipping direct to the market. This has been a very satisfactory piece of work so far as results of these shipments are concerned. Market livestock has become somewhat scarce, however, and it has been more difficult to keep up an interest because of the difficulty in getting together sufficient quantities of livestock to ship. This scarcity also has resulted in better local prices for livestock to be slaughtered in the smaller towns. In many cases the local butcher pays terminal market prices and the marketing problem is not as acute as it has been at other times. Our livestock problems at the present appear to be very largely production problems.

No new cooperative livestock shipping associations have been formed during the year. It is generally admitted that these associations render a worthwhile service, but farmers do not feel that this is an important problem at the present time. Ten shipping associations continued to operate during the year. Some of these associations cover an entire county and some are restricted to one community. These associations report 738 members. They shipped 70 cars of livestock during the year valued at \$128,272, at an estimated net saving of \$6,153.

There are many other marketing lines, which present more acute problems at this time, we, therefore, have varied to some extent from the original plan of work under this project and have devoted some time to the solution of marketing problems involving other farm products.

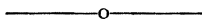
One of the most important pieces of work accomplished was the organization of the Payne County Milk Producers Association. The extension agent in charge of this project devoted considerable time to educational work which resulted in this organization. A few milk producers in Payne county formed their organization under the "Certificate of Indebtedness" plan, starting with twenty-six members July 1. The membership up to date increased to sixty-three members, who are doing about \$7,500 worth of business a month.

The College creamery and equipment were turned over to this organization without cost. The business is managed by a board of seven directors and a paid manager.

The organization takes the milk from these producers, pasteurizes it and retails it, manufactures and sells ice cream and handles sour cream.

This is the only cooperative creamery in the state and since it is doing business in the College plant, it no doubt will have a splendid influence on students in our agricultural courses in illustrating the advantages of this type of marketing farm products.

A very important field in curing and marketing sweet potatoes is opening up and no doubt in the future considerable time under this project must be devoted to marketing demonstrations with perishable products.



### PROJECT NO. 12—DAIRY EXTENSION WORK

The demands for spectacular and artificial dairy development have been few during the last year and our dairy extension program has settled down to one of sound development. Dairy profits have not been such as to encourage rapid development of the dairy industry. Feed has been scarce and high, and the inclination to turn to cash crops has continued. Notwithstanding these conditions, however, approximately ninety per cent of the counties employing agents have had a dairy program and have conducted demonstrations in some phase of dairy work. Practically all counties have done some constructive work leading to a safe development of the industry. Only one dairy specialist is available for this project and his time has been devoted largely to those counties having the larger dairy programs.

**Herd Record Demonstrations.** These demonstrations consisted of cow testing work including feed and production records. In five counties cow testing associations were active during most of the year. In these associations sixty-nine herds were represented consisting of 1,060 cows. In addition to these associations, herd records were kept on 164 farms in 27 other counties where 1,584 cows were tested. The results of these records show that about two-thirds of the cows paid for the feed and returned a profit varying in amount from a negligible sum to \$110 per year.

The purpose of these demonstrations is to show that it is necessary to pay attention, both to selection and management, if we are to build up and maintain profitable herds.

**Feeding Demonstrations.** On many farms it is not possible to keep complete production records. In such cases much can be done in demonstrating the advantages of better feeding methods.

These feeding demonstrations consist principally in the balancing of the home grown feeds available on these farms. During the year better feeding methods were demonstrated on 464 farms. It has been found that these feeding demonstrations lead to more complete herd record work and to the production of more and better dairy feeds on these farms.

**Purebred Dairy Sire Work.** Many efforts have been made from time to time to improve the quality of our dairy cows by importations. Such methods have ordinarily been unsatisfactory because we have not always obtained cows of superior quality and it has been an expensive method. Farmers are becoming more reconciled to the slow safe process of development. This is probably best done by the breeding up method whereby a good purebred sire is used in the community on the cows which the farmers already have. To reduce the cost of this method to a minimum, we have encouraged the forming of bull blocks in which a number of farmers in the community join in purchasing a good bull and thus improve their herds at a minimum cost. Three to six farmers ordinarily make up the block. This work was carried on in fifteen counties. Every two years the bulls are changed from one block to the next to avoid inbreeding.

In addition to the bull block, a number of communities were encouraged to make use of good purebred sires already within reach. Assistance was given 165 farmers in obtaining purebred dairy bulls and in 85 per cent of these cases such bulls replaced scrubs.

In addition to the demonstrations, some general educational work was done along that line at farmers' meetings. This consisted of lectures and illustrations on selection and judging, feed mixing, butter making, cottage cheese making, Babcock testing, cream grading and general dairy work.

In addition to the commercial phase of the dairy industry, demonstrations were conducted in ten counties with women in home dairy work. The purpose of this set of demonstrations is to improve practices in home butter making, management and feeding of the home dairy cow, and methods of handling milk and other dairy products. The dairy specialist plans to visit these demonstrators at least five times during the year and give additional instructions and illustrations on these various operations. There were 139 women enrolled as demonstrators, 104 of whom completed the year's work and made a report.

Assistance was given thirty-one farmers in planning dairy barns and sheds, which is about double the number of farmers assisted during the preceding year.

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#### PROJECT NO. 13—LIVESTOCK

Although there was a change in livestock specialists in July the work as outlined and started in the spring was continued without interruption.

The goal of this project is better quality livestock produced economically for Oklahoma by having some good livestock in more diversified systems of farming, increasing the grazing capacities of our pastures, improving the quality of all livestock by the use of purebred sires, better feeding practices, systematic herd and flock management and junior livestock work in production and judging.

The purpose of meat cutting and curing demonstrations is to show the people the better way to make use of and save home raised and cured meats.

The method of putting the above work over was by teaching livestock

subject matter to county agents, to farmers at meetings and to groups on farms, by conducting demonstrations, by making personal follow-up visits to demonstrations and by written instructions, letters and bulletins.

**Livestock Club Exhibits.** The kind of high quality animals in the beef cattle, swine and sheep departments shown by junior club members at the state fairs this year shows an increased interest in following our specific instructions on the care, feeding and preparation of livestock for exhibits and has also taught the boys and girls how to get the highest returns on feeds used. The quality and finish as well as the beef conformation of the calves showed a decided improvement.

**Livestock Judging Schools.** In our efforts to aid young folks as well as adults to size up livestock wisely and help train good judgment in selecting animals for different purposes, judging schools were stressed and carried out in thirty different livestock schools, resulting in a more general interest in better livestock and a livestock judging team of Garfield county in winning the highest honors for Oklahoma in the Non-collegiate Contest at the International Livestock Show at Chicago this fall.

**Farm Flocks of Sheep.** An effort to increase small farm flocks of sheep for the Oklahoma farms as soil builders, weed destroyers in pastures and an additional income for the general farmer brought splendid results. Reports from 202 farmers from 18 counties on 4,510 head of sheep in small flocks show an average net profit of \$3.33 per head. This indicates that the small farm flocks of sheep have doubled in Oklahoma this year.

**Beef Cattle Demonstrations.** Greater interest is being shown in our breeding and feeding demonstrations. Livestock flocks are responding to our effort in more economical production of good market stock.

**Baby Beef Production.** The increased demand for demonstrations in baby beef production shows that livestock men are realizing that this type of animals is more profitable and gives quicker returns than older steers.

**Ton Litter Work.** The outstanding work in the swine sub-project was the ton litter contest. There were 13 counties taking part in this contest with a total of 69 ton litters entering. Out of this number 21 litters were made to weigh over a ton in 180 days. Every sow in this group of 21 was a purebred. The number of pigs in each litter ranged from 8 to 17.

John Johns of Quinlan with 17 pigs in a litter made a total weight of 4,075 pounds in 180 days, an average of 239.7 pounds per pig. These hogs brought an average of \$12.55 per hundred pounds at Wichita, Kansas, on November 12.

In these contests the litters were fed for practical economical production without the aid of expensive feeds. The lesson brought out was that it pays to use purebred hogs, to select breeding stock from families having high litter turnouts, that it pays to take care of the sows properly in order to produce vigorous pigs, to use special efforts to save all of the litter at farrowing time, to use properly balanced feeds and to keep the pigs thrifty and healthy during the growing period.

## PROJECT NO. 14—AGRONOMY

The leader of this project resigned at the end of last year and a new leader was chosen. A great deal of his time has been used in a study of the crop and climatic conditions of the state and in familiarizing himself with extension plans and methods.

This is perhaps one of the heaviest lines of work undertaken by the Extension Service. Every farm has its crop and soil problems, many of which are of tremendous importance. An additional extension specialist should be employed under this project to assist in meeting all the needs.

The outline for 1925 in agronomy had for its purpose "living at home" by growing a good supply of food and feed crops; producing a cash crop economically by using good seed and adapted varieties well tilled; increasing the legumes acreage with legumes suited to different sections; to maintain and build up the soil fertility by crop rotation and the use of soil building crops and manure; to increase the use of lime and commercial fertilizers where weather conditions will permit; to improve crops by seed inspection; the adoption of suitable tried varieties and the introduction of better varieties; to increase the grazing capacity of this state by improving native pastures and planting more tame pastures; and to decreasing diseases of crops by seed treatment.

A survey by the incoming agronomist in February disclosed the fact that the high yield and good prices of cotton had a tendency for a large increased acreage in that crop. It was, therefore, planned at once to advocate quietly balanced farm plans fitting each section of the state based upon varied weather and soil conditions and different rainfalls.

Subject matter was arranged to fit each district and was presented to county agents at the winter meeting, followed with bulletins, written instructions and return visits.

**Legumes.** The outstanding feature of the soil improvement work is the increased effort on the part of farmers to add more legumes in their crop plans. In Craig county legumes on the farms have increased very materially. In this case the crop consists of soybeans. The effort to plant more soybeans started in 1923. In 1924 the acreage was 500 acres and in 1925 nearly 5,000 acres were planted.

Rogers, Nowata and Okmulgee counties also made great progress in the growing of more soybeans and cowpeas, while Ottawa county has made great strides in increased alfalfa production, and McCurtain county now has an adapted method of planting every other row in the corn field to cowpeas, plowing the peas under for soil improvement.

Successful liming work was done in the counties of Ottawa, Craig, Nowata, Rogers and Washington in the preparing of land for sweet clover. Sweet clover areas have also greatly increased in the counties of Woodward, Ellis, Canadian and Garfield.

**Commercial Fertilizers.** In the eastern part of Oklahoma commercial fertilizers are being used now in such a way as to give profitable results.



Demonstrations with acid phosphate, nitrate of soda and muriate of potash were made in 24 counties.

**Barnyard Manure.** Several county agents had demonstrations in using barnyard manure and quick response was obtained on the "red beds" and on other soils in sections of Oklahoma where commercial fertilizers cannot be used.

**Liming.** Although liming of soils has given increased crop production in most counties, there have been some outstanding "negative results," requiring a "check up" on methods of liming, kinds and sources of lime and other factors.

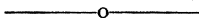
**Crop Demonstrations.** Excellent results were obtained with good established varieties of corn, cotton, grain sorghums, broom corn, small grains, alfalfa, soybeans and cowpeas.

**Disease Control.** Good results have been reported on the work of controlling stinking smut of wheat, loose smut of wheat, barley, oats and grain sorghums. The demonstrations of the use of copper carbonate for stink smut and the hot water treatment for loose smut have been successful.

**Fair Work.** About six weeks were spent at county and state fairs in giving judging demonstrations in crops and holding judging contests of juniors.

**Seed Inspection Work.** As secretary of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, the extension agronomist has given assistance in crop improvement work by inspecting grain fields in the following counties: Alfalfa, Grant, Kay, Logan, Nowata, Craig, Ottawa, Rogers and Canadian.

**Grazing.** Investigations have been made in cooperation with the livestock and dairy specialists to increase the grazing capacity of our pastures. A good foundation has been laid for plans along the lines of improving permanent pastures and planting more temporary pastures.



#### PROJECT NO. 15—ENTOMOLOGY

On the outline work, the following important insects were listed and plans of control and methods of procedure were given: cotton boll weevil, webworms, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, Hessian flies, green bugs, plant lice, cucumber beetles. Beckkeeping and rodent control work were given as minor sub-projects.

After the above plans had been approved by the college and extension officials, the extension entomologist gave specific instructions to all agents at the winter meeting on methods of putting the work over. The community team plan was stressed. This was followed with special and timely instruction sheets to county agents as local outbreaks demanded them, as well as visits with the county agents to the local leaders to assist them in organizing their community teams.

**Cotton Boll Weevil.** (Southeastern Oklahoma). The severe cold weather and winter clean-up work almost exterminated boll weevils, making this a minor sub-project for 1925. Careful watch was kept, however, for weevil migration in the summer and cultural control was urged in spite of the scarcity of weevils.

**Grasshopper Control Work.** This was undoubtedly the most important phase of extension entomology for the year. The precautionary measures taken early by the entomologists and the backing up of the work of organizing for the fight by county agents, farmers and business men no doubt saved several millions of dollars in crops.

Although most of the serious outbreaks were in the extreme southwestern part of the state, the additional outbreaks later in the spring made it necessary for forty-nine counties to put on an organized control campaign. County agents, working through organizations and county officials made it possible to assemble arsenic and other necessary materials quickly and at a saving of about \$50,000.

The result of the campaign was that everybody concerned had something to do and acted at the right time without lost motion. In this way grasshoppers were killed by the millions economically and quickly without much crop destruction and with practically no danger of poisoning livestock or human beings.

The regular arsenic-bran-mash was used generally. Only a few mechanical catchers aided in this fight.

The seriousness of the grasshopper situation justified the assignment of two assistant extension entomologists. Both of these men worked faithfully with the extension entomologist in the field in giving poison mixing demonstrations.

The railroad officials of lines running through Oklahoma infested areas cooperated fully by having their employees poison along railroad right-of-ways.

In the forty-nine counties where an organized campaign was carried on, farmers used 240,091 pounds of white arsenic, 48,018 sacks of wheat bran, 96,036 gallons of syrup, 48,018 dozens of lemons and oranges, 960,360 gallons of water, at a cost of approximately \$144,053.20 for materials used. Although this makes a train load of ingredients of about 261 carloads and the cost was nearly \$150,000, the crops saved from grasshoppers will run to several millions of dollars.

**Greenbugs, Chinch Bugs, and Hessian Flies.** Of these pests the greenbugs failed to show up in destructive numbers on account of weather conditions and parasites; chinch bugs were destructive locally, but are being held in check by fall burning campaigns and use of barriers, while Hessian flies, which are on the increase in the northeastern part of Oklahoma, are being fought to some degree of success by destroying heavily infested fields by deep spring plowing and by the destruction of host plants in the summer.

**The Wheat Army-Cut Worm.** Although this insect was not listed on the plan of work for 1925, it became destructive in wheat fields in the counties

of Alfalfa, Woods, Harper, Ellis, Roger Mills, Woodward, Dewey and Blaine. A control campaign was carried on in the early spring and with the prompt use of furrow barriers and bran-mash poison, the wheat crop was saved.

**Cotton Bollworms and Cotton Leaf Caterpillars.** A showery spell during July made conditions ideal for an unexpected outbreak of these two cotton pests in August.

The main methods of fighting were by the use of straight calcium arsenate or Paris green mixed with lime as a poison dust and by frequent culture, jarring many worms to the hot soil.

**Miscellaneous Insects.** Other insects of minor importance handled successfully were cucumber beetles, plant lice, webworms, destructive May beetles, ants and mole crickets.

**Beekeeping.** Some assistance was given in bee work, but on account of the grasshopper fight and the dry spring this work was cut down to a few necessary demonstrations in transferring and requeening.

**Insect Control Work at Fairs.** An entomological exhibit, in charge of extension entomologists was kept at the Oklahoma State Fair and at the Muskogee Free State Fair. Besides featuring insecticides, economic insects and control campaign charts, we stressed bollworm control work and the eradication of sweet potato weevils because bollworms were present in large enough numbers to require a winter control campaign and sweet potato weevil had broken out in the heart of the sweet potato belt, calling for drastic measures of control and eradication. These exhibits were well attended.

**Rodent Control Work.** The demands for the control of prairie dogs and other rodents were so great that it was found necessary to assist in giving demonstration of control in twenty-seven western counties. The results were good.

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## PROJECT NO. 16—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

The importance of agricultural engineering problems is being appreciated more and more by the farmers of Oklahoma. The demands upon the Extension Division for help in the various lines of work carried on under this project is much more than one specialist can look after and is growing rapidly as the need for it becomes more evident.

W. H. McPheeters continued as leader of the agricultural engineering project until July 1, 1925, when he resigned to accept other employment. On September 1, 1925, G. E. Martin was appointed to fill the place made vacant by Mr. McPheeters' resignation.

The work of the agricultural engineering project was grouped into five general divisions as follows: 1. Land reclamation, consisting of terracing, drainage, irrigation, pond building and flood control; 2. Home conveniences, consisting of water supply, sewage disposal, lighting systems, etc.; 3. Farm buildings, consisting of farm homes, barns, hog houses, poultry houses, smoke

houses, etc.; 4. Farm machinery, consisting of gas engines, tractors and farm implements; 5. Farm engineering clubs, teaching land reclamation, home conveniences and farm buildings.

**Terracing.** Soil erosion has become one of the most serious problems confronting the farmers of this state. Already there are thousands of acres of farm land on which profitable crops cannot be grown on account of soil washing and many more acres will soon be of no value for farming purposes unless prompt action is taken to prevent further erosion. This can only be done by terracing. During the last year a very large per cent of the agricultural engineer's time has been spent in an attempt to teach at least a few farmers in each community how to terrace their own lands. Farms successfully terraced three or four years ago are visible proof of the value of the work and inspire neighboring farmers to undertake the work on their own farms. A majority of the county agents are qualified to conduct terracing demonstrations and to teach farmers to do their own terracing. All agents are expected to become qualified as soon as possible to do work of this kind. The extension engineer assists the county agents with difficult or unusual terracing problems and also assists him in conducting terracing schools where teams of boys or men are taught the terracing work.

Schools where teams of boys or men were taught to do terracing were held in forty counties during the year. There were thirteen of these schools held in 1924 and six in 1923.

There is more or less land in all parts of the state that might be terraced with profit. In the dryer sections of the state where the rainfall is irregular and sometimes deficient, terracing pays by causing more of the rainfall to sink into the soil instead of quickly running off. The terraces conserve moisture as well as the soil.

The value of the terracing in Oklahoma each year would amount to an enormous sum if it could be measured in dollars. From farmers' statements land values are increased from three to ten dollars per acre the first year and crop increases are about the same. In the course of three or four years after a field that has been washed badly is terraced, it doubles and sometimes more than doubles its agricultural value. In fact, fields that have been pronounced worthless agriculturally have been made fairly productive within three or four years. A large number of the county agents are making terracing their major project, and nearly all of them are doing more or less work along this line.

**Drainage.** The amount of assistance in drainage problems given the county agents by the engineering specialist this year was about the same or a little greater than in previous years. There is a lot of hillside drainage work to be done in the northeast part of the state. Other types of drainage that were taken care of last spring were swamp, flat land, straightening creeks, and leveeing along low places to keep back water from fields.

**Irrigation.** There was more demand this year than usual for help with various types of irrigation. Assistance was given in the installation of a num-

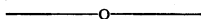
ber of small irrigation plants, where the water supply was from ponds, creeks, springs and shallow wells.

Calls are frequently made on the agricultural engineer for assistance in building farm ponds, installing water systems, sewage disposal systems and farm lighting systems, also more work than usual has been done with farm buildings, a large number of blue prints having been prepared and sent out.

At each of the two state fairs, a miniature terraced farm was exhibited which kept the specialist busy every day explaining to interested farmers and others the benefits of terracing and how the work was done.

Also at these fairs an engineering 4-H club contest was conducted at which teams from nine counties competed for the highest honors and the liberal premiums offered by the fair association.

A complete summary of the work accomplished during the year in the agricultural engineering project is given under results of county agent work. (See index.)



#### PROJECT NO. 18—HORTICULTURE

The general plan of work in horticulture of 1924 was continued through this year with increasing activities in home gardens, commercial truck growing and pecan work. All of the work was done through extension agents, the home garden demonstrations mainly with the home demonstration agents, while the commercial orcharding and truck growing sub-projects through county agents.

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

**Home Gardens.** The outstanding feature of the regular demonstrations in gardening was the more general and better use of the seed box and transplanting flat. The demonstrations along this line of work at the winter agents' meeting were so well understood by the home demonstration agents, and the idea carried back to the counties so that Jefferson county alone made and used 213 flats. Seventeen other counties report the successful use of flats especially with tomato plants.

**Cypress Lath Sub-Irrigation.** More efficient and economical means of irrigation for home gardens was made use of by constructing and installing cypress lath sub-irrigation systems. Those using this system had an abundance of vegetables to eat and to can and some to sell. Counties leading in this work are Blaine county, 33 systems; Cleveland county, 32; Kingfisher

county, 16; and Caddo county, 15. Sixteen other counties used this system successfully.

**Home Orchards.** Increased interest is being shown by the additional demonstrations on the better care of old orchards, the proper planting of new orchards, and the greater use of the right kind of sprays and machinery.

**Paradichlorobenzene** as a remedy for peach tree borers is more generally used, and with better results due to the increased number of demonstrations along this line. A "check up" of five different orchards shows 98 per cent of borers killed at an average cost of 11 cents per tree. Eight other counties also report good results by using paradichlorobenzene.

**Commercial Orchards.** Increased number of demonstrations in spraying, pruning and planting large orchards were given this year with some outstanding results.

An apple orchard in Kingfisher county yielded a net profit of good quality fruit worth over \$1,000 to its owner and also \$43.00 in prizes at the state fair because of good spraying and care of his trees. A spraying demonstration in part of an orchard of 500 trees in Haskell county yielded a net profit of \$285.00 and induced the owner and others in that neighborhood to plan better orchard work for 1926.

Twenty other counties held successful apple orchard demonstrations in pruning and spraying. A large number of pruning demonstrations in peach orchards were conducted this year. Good results were obtained, the following being outstanding: Lloyd Kendall's orchard at Galena, Woods county, of 6 acres of pruned trees yielded 760 bushels of high quality fruit and brought a net profit of \$1,376.25. Henry Casey of Rogers county made a crop of 500 bushels in his pruned orchard, and sold them at \$1.50 per bushel.

In grapes many spraying demonstrations were given for black rot and leaf rollers. The eight acre vineyard of C. C. Davis at Stilwell gave a net return of \$114.70 because he cultivated and sprayed his grapes under the direction of the extension department.

**Watermelons.** The work of thinning watermelons to two to the vine was continued. As a result one farmer in Grady county picked 4 cars of 30 pound melons on 12 acres and sold them for \$825.00; another grower got \$1,700 for five cars of 31½ pound melons on 37 acres, while a third grower who did not thin got \$75 for six acres of melons of irregular sizes.

**Irish Potatoes.** Six counties conducting certified seed demonstrations in Irish potato work showed an increased yield of Nebraska Certified Seed over local market and local second crop seed.

Fertilizer tests showed an increase of from 17 to 38 bushels per acre in favor of 16 per cent acid phosphate, while a combination demonstration of a certified seed and mixed 12-3-4 commercial fertilizer over no fertilizer gave an increased yield of 86 bushels.

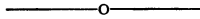
**Canning Tomatoes.** Tomato growing is on the increase in eastern Oklahoma on account of increased number of canning factories. Four counties

are now growing large acreages with Adair county in the lead having about 2,000 acres this season. The returns range from \$25.00 to \$185.00 per acre.

**Markets.** Curb or city markets handling horticultural products were conducted at Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Okmulgee, Ardmore and Sapulpa. Muskogee reports sales for 1925 to be \$18,000.00 while Okmulgee reports \$75,000.00 in sales.

**Sweet Potato Storage and Marketing.** This is a sub-project that needs more attention in the future. At Rush Springs an association with a membership of 35 has two storage houses of 20,000 and 40,000 bushels capacities taking care of an increased acreage of 450 acres. These potatoes are all United States graded.

**Pecan Work.** To meet the great demand for pecan improvement work seven well distributed county budding schools for county agents were held in the early part of the summer with the result that over 70,000 trees have been budded to better varieties.



#### PROJECT NO. 22—CLOTHING

This project is under the leadership of one specialist. There has been no change in organization or in relation of the clothing specialist to other allied projects. This is a very important project, for as the clothing specialist says, "It is evident to one who travels over the state, meeting with women and girls in the rural districts and judging exhibits at county and state fairs, that much of the clothing and textiles used by these women and girls have not been selected wisely, constructed beautifully and firmly, or cared for properly, and that the money and time spent in procuring such is not giving good returns in terms of service, comfort and satisfaction. Many of these women and girls have not had the training necessary to enable them to plan select and buy intelligently, to make and remodel clothing, and to care for and repair textile fabrics." In this, as in other projects, all work is carried on through the home demonstration agents in counties having agents; and only carried in counties without agents in the hopes and expectation of encouraging the people there to have one. It is carried on either through or in cooperation with the home demonstration agents. If carried through the home demonstration agent, it is either given to representatives or directly to demonstrators. If not through the home demonstration agent, it is given by the specialist herself directly to the demonstrators or to representatives of these demonstrators, who in turn will take it back to them. Either the specialist carries on the work herself, which is always with the home demonstration agent present, and for the purpose of teaching the agent or strengthening her work in the county. Much of the specialist's time is taken up in planning with the home demonstration agents how to carry out this project or in giving the home demonstration agents special instructions that will enable them to carry it out under her guidance and supervision.

It is planned to meet the needs of the women and girls in this project by

series of demonstrations, there being two such series arranged for the women, called first and second years; and a series of demonstrations for each of the years in the junior 4-H demonstration work. These two lines are augmented or supplemented by the training for judges for the adults and juniors, in junior contest work, and in various exhibits for community, county and state fairs. This is one of the most popular projects. There were 46 home demonstration agents who reported adult demonstrators, and 48 who reported juniors. There were 3,553 adult demonstrators enrolled, and 13,097 juniors. Of this number 2,810 adults and 5,891 juniors completed the project. There were 48 home demonstration agents who reported 2,868 method demonstrations given during the year, which in itself shows something of the demand for the various phases of this project.

**Judging Schools.** Judging schools were held at 8 centers for the women who desired this particular phase of the work and were conducted at both state fairs for the juniors, 156 girls attending at Oklahoma City and 96 at Muskogee. Both women and girls were deeply interested in these judging schools and already we see splendid results from them.

**Junior Contests.** In 1924, only 12 counties entered the junior sewing contests, this year 34 counties entered with 241 girls taking part. The clothing construction contests was neither as interesting nor as popular as the clothing selection, and will be changed by another year to make it conform more closely to contest requirements.

The clothing selection contest has been one of the best features of all our work and will probably grow from now on with leaps and bounds since the Oklahoma club girl won first place at the International Club Congress in Chicago in the Style Show.

**Exhibits.** Exhibits play a big part in the clothing project both for junior and adult work. A county team exhibit in the junior work consists of the ten best articles made in the junior club sewing in a county. There were 36 of these full team exhibits at the state fairs this year and made a very striking background for the county collective exhibits. This was only the second year for the farm women to make an exhibit of their club clothing, and yet there were twenty-seven counties that made full exhibits of thirty pieces each at the state fairs. These exhibits attracted wide interest and stimulated the farm women to more and better sewing along the various lines given.

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#### PROJECT NO. 23—FOOD AND NUTRITION

The right and proper feeding of the family continues to be one of Oklahoma's big problems, and this project in one or more of its phases is carried in every county in which we have home demonstration agents. The project has been carried on in 1925 according to the same general plans as heretofore, and as in the previous year was closely correlated with production of the projects in dairying, poultry and horticulture. As heretofore one specialist has given all her time to the subject of food and nutrition. The work under



this project is so organized that it is carried on entirely through the home demonstration agents. It has been carried in several ways:

1. By direct contact of the specialist in cooperation with the home demonstration agent with the demonstrators, either through the groups actually wanting the work or through representatives of these groups selected by the agent or elected by the groups themselves.
2. Through the home demonstration agent, who in turn worked either with groups or with representatives of groups.

In either case where the work was done by representatives of groups, these representatives returned to the group and passed on to them the information received. In those instances where the specialist worked directly with the groups of demonstrators, this work was carried as a check on all other work. The specialist carried two counties in each district in this way in each phase of the work.

The specialist in food and nutrition works both with adults and juniors. A new phase of work with the adults has been added this year in the form of training schools for judges. This has been a very popular kind of work and profitable as well. Another new form of work added has been the contests for girls. There were junior contests in baking, canning and judging.

**Food Preservation.** Food preservation continued to be the easiest phase of this project to handle in this state. For years this phase of the work has been emphasized, and the work all over the state has been brought to a very high grade. This is evidenced by the fine exhibits made both in adult and junior departments in all our fairs, county as well as state. This has been an exceptionally hard year for this phase of the work, owing to the extreme dryness of the season, and yet there have been over 4,000 women enrolled in the project and almost 13,000 girls. It is gratifying to see in studying the project further that over 2,000 of the women and 4,000 girls completed the project in spite of the untoward conditions, and a showing of more than 10,000 homes adopting improved practices because of the work carried on, while the amount of canning done goes up into the hundreds of thousands of quarts. The exhibits at the state fairs this year were the best ever made, and for the second time our girls' canning budget at the International Boys' and Girls' Club Congress in Chicago was awarded a prize, having received the first last year and the second this year.

**Food Preparation.** Food preparation continues to be one of the phases of this subject that is quite necessary to push, but it has been more popular with the juniors this year than ever before; and owing to the recognition that this phase of the project received at the International Club Congress, where the junior judging team won first and third, it will probably be more popular hereafter than ever before. Forty-six counties carried adult work in food preparation, and forty-eight juniors. In this project 28,000 women started out in the work and half of them completed it. Almost 13,000 girls enrolled and 5,500 completed the work.

**Food Selection.** The food selection or nutrition work is the most difficult to present, and is the least popular with our people, though it is gaining

steadily in popularity as our women are able to see that this is the basis for the proper feeding of the family and is, therefore, a necessity. Only 33 counties report this phase of the work among women, but they report 1,100 women and 1,400 girls having reported. Once more, more than half of each have completed the work. The judging work given both the adults in the training schools and the girls in the junior contests will stimulate the growth of this phase of our work. Already the stimulation has begun. This is shown in the awards our junior judging team brought back home from the International Club Congress in Chicago where they received first and third in judging breads. We intend to do more of this work in the coming year, as our people see the need of it, and are willing to undertake it.

**School Lunch.** Our school lunch work has developed to the stage where county superintendents are asking our agents to engage in this work in cooperation with them. Twenty-eight of our agents report that schools have come in under this project for the first time. This in addition to schools that have been carrying it out in previous years, and shows in a measure the appreciation of this work.

## SUMMARY

The following table gives comparative figures for Oklahoma and the average for the United States in club work:

	Rural Population (1920 Census)	Boys and Girls 10 to 18 (1920 Census)	Enrolled in Club Work	Number of Clubs	Number Voluntary Local Club Leaders
Oklahoma .....	1,488,803	364,888	36,148	2,200	4,169
Average for United States .....	1,131,346	344,500	10,632	793	790

Note.—The figures given for averages for the United States are taken from reports for 1924.

Following is a general summary of county extension activities in Oklahoma in 1925 and comparative data for the average in the United States, including Oklahoma:

	Number of Farms	Farm Visits Made	Home Visits Made	Office Calls	Telephone Calls	Percent- age of Time in Field	Percent- age of Time in Office	Individual Letters Written	Total Number of All Meetings	Total Attend- ance
Oklahoma .....	191,988	34,932	14,167	151,835	45,057	70	30	97,553	20,893	732,959
Average for United States .....	134,340	27,973	8,119	63,480	45,208	67	33	78,507	12,980	395,008



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