

X

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

W. D. BENTLEY, *Director*

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and United States  
Department of Agriculture, Cooperating

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

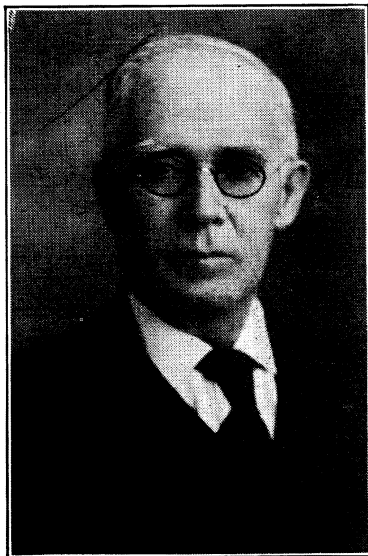
ANNUAL REPORT  
EXTENSION DIVISION

1925-1926

OKLAHOMA

Agricultural and Mechanical College

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA



W. D. BENTLEY

Director of Agricultural Extension Work. Father of Extension Work in Oklahoma.  
Entered the Service in 1904; Began Work in Oklahoma, 1907. Twenty-  
three Years in the Extension Harness.



## 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, 1926, and the report of the activities of the Extension Division for the crop year of 1926.

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

Respectfully,  
W. D. BENTLEY, Director.





**REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIVISION**  
**YEAR OF 1925-1926**

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INTRODUCTION

During this year the Extension activities in Oklahoma had to be adjusted to fit the natural and economic factors that were so outstanding in the state. Exceptionally heavy yields of cotton, corn, wheat and forage crops with a scarcity of livestock and the wide variance in crop prices, labor, etc., made it necessary for our agents to use good judgment in pushing their respective lines of work in their counties.

A great wheat crop in the northwest and western part of the state, with reasonably fair prices, made conditions outstandingly good in that section. Plenty of feed and a chance to earn some money in the heavy yielding cotton and forage crop sections of the southwest attracted large numbers of families from the southeastern part of Oklahoma where the cotton crop was not so good. In the central and northeastern sections conditions are not far from normal and the farmers seem to be more or less satisfied.

In spite of the above conditions, the splendid and increasing spirit of cooperation of farmers and others has made it possible for our work to go ahead in a wonderful and satisfactory way.

It will be noted from the reports of the specialists, of which summaries are given herewith, as well as from the reports of the county and home demonstration agents and supervisors, that the extension activities this year centralized themselves into three groups, viz:

- (A) A continuation of previous years demonstrations to make a successful farm practice permanent.
- (B) Starting a number of new demonstrations with a definite goal a year or two ahead.
- (C) A number of short time or emergency demonstrations that gave results, either negative or positive right away.

As in previous years the project reports cover the calendar year of 1926, while the personnel report and the financial statement cover operations during the fiscal year July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

The organized extension work in Oklahoma is carried through the following projects which are approved by the United States Department of Agriculture: 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; 17, Agricultural Economics; 18, Horticulture; 22, Clothing; 23, Nutrition.

## PROJECT NO. 1.—ADMINISTRATION

The Extension Division is subdivided as follows for administrative organization:

1. The Director of Extension, who is at the head of all administrative work in Agricultural Extension.
2. The Assistant Director, who assists with administrative work, has supervision of eleven men specialists and their itineraries, and directs the "Farmers' Radio Hour."
3. The State Home Demonstration Agent, who has supervision of the district and home demonstration work and the specialists in clothing and nutrition.
4. The State Club Agent with two assistants, who supervises, plans for and furnishes information on all 4-H boys' and girls' club work.
5. The Office Manager, in charge of all the internal affairs of the office.
6. Five men District Agents, who supervise sixty-seven county agents and four assistant county agents and work related thereto.
7. Four District Home Demonstration Agents, in charge of forty-eight county home demonstration agents and their activities.
8. One Colored District Agent, who supervises nine colored men county agents and looks after the colored 4-H boys' club work. (The four colored home demonstration agents and the colored 4-H girls' club work are supervised by one of the white district home demonstration agents.)
9. Thirteen subject matter specialists give instructions and demonstrations to county and home demonstration agents, to demonstrators and to 4-H club members along the following lines: agricultural economics, agronomy, dairying, entomology, agricultural engineering, livestock, marketing, poultry husbandry, horticulture, clothing and nutrition.

The plan of work in each of the above projects was prepared by the specialist in cooperation with his respective subject matter department head of the College, who approved the correctness of the subject matter used by the Extension Division before the same was sent to Washington for approval; however, the method of using the subject matter by demonstrators or county agents is left pretty largely with the specialist.

During the year the following important changes took place:

W. A. Conner, director of extension, resigned January 4, 1926, and W. D. Bentley, senior assistant director, was promoted to take his place.

G. E. Martin, of Texas, was appointed in July to succeed Extension Engineer W. H. McPheeters, who resigned June 30, 1925.

H. G. Ware, who took Clyde Ingram's place as assistant poultryman, was placed in charge of extension poultry work when Poultryman F. C. Old resigned, February 1, 1926.

On June 1, 1926, Ira J. Hollar was appointed assistant poultryman.

C. S. Rude, of Texas, was appointed extension entomologist to succeed E. E. Scholl, who was promoted to assistant director.

Geo. W. Vincent was transferred from the position of specialist in livestock marketing to that of specialist in organization and marketing.

The new project of Agricultural Economics has been added for the next

fiscal year and T. S. Thorfinnson of North Dakota has been appointed as specialist in this line of work.

In the personnel of the county and home demonstration agents the usual turnover has taken place, but a satisfactory number of counties have been filled with agents who have shown a liking to the work and who are rapidly becoming capable workers.

The attempt to improve the efficiency of the agents by having them attend "Farmers Week" at the A. and M. College as well as going to a district conference for agents has been continued with good results. Besides coming to "Farmers Week" at the A. and M. College at Stillwater for instruction and conferences, the extension agents aid in taking care of adult farmers so that they might get the best out of their visit, and are directly responsible for the 4-H club boys and girls, who through elimination contests in the counties are the best that can be sent to the A. and M. They come here for further instruction and for district and state eliminations in team contests. Logan county was the outstanding county team, this being their second time as winners in the last two years.

Individual contests are also held at this convention for the trips to the state fairs.

Although not entirely possible to get exact figures of the attendance at our last Farmers Week we have the following in our check-up: boys, 1,109; girls, 1,139; supervisors, 147; coaches, 134; women club members, 486; other adults, 1,819; a total of 4,834.

We have also attempted to improve the field service by approving county and district farm tours. In some instances these tours would overlap slightly into other states. For example, a fruit tour of the northeast overlapped into the Arkansas and Missouri fruit belt, a grain tour went a short way into Kansas, while a "Better Dairy Tour" and a "Certified Irish Potato Tour" were still more extended.

Close observations were made of the effect on the demonstrators and agents, as well as others, of these tours. Not only the point of contact with other people, but new ideas and different methods of getting demonstrations over were some of the good points gotten by members of these tours. In this connection, we had a large number of county tours and field meetings in the various districts of Oklahoma. Where the tours were well planned ahead and included business men as well as demonstrators and extension workers, the demonstration idea was better understood after the tours had been completed, and farmers and business men became better acquainted with each other as well as the problems that must be solved.

The best of feeling and cooperation continues with the various institutions, agencies and organizations with which we have to work. The following letters indicate the fine spirit that exists in some of the outstanding agricultural organizations of the state:

**Farmers Union.** "Our organization is, and has been, cooperating with the Extension Service in this state in every nook and corner of the state.

"I am also happy to say that we have nothing but words of commendation for the service rendered agriculture in this state by your department.

"If at any time or place the Farmers' Union of Oklahoma can be of service to you in your work, feel free to call on us, as we have always felt free to call on you." (Signed) John A. Simpson, President, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America.

**Grange.** "The relation between the Grange and the Extension Department in Oklahoma is of the most friendly and cordial nature.

"Since last September I have been doing organization work and I have found the county agent my best help in every county in which I have worked.

"Of course, I do not expect the agent to take active part in organization work, but they are able and willing to give me the names of the best people of the county and those possessed with leadership ability, and since the Grange has always appealed to that class of farmers, it makes organization work easier.

"I also find in the older Grange counties that the county agents work with the Grange in many ways, using the members for demonstrators and assisting in their programs, and on the other hand, where the county agent question has been made an issue in the county the Grange has always fought for the work as hard as possible and in many instances has been the deciding factor.

"If you will look over the journal of proceedings of the last several state Grange meetings, you will find that resolutions have been passed, indorsing the work of the county and home demonstration agents.

"I have just attended what was considered the greatest meeting of the National Grange held at Portland, Maine, and several times during that meeting the great work of the county agent was mentioned.

"My only hope is that as the years go by our relations will only grow more intimate, and closely allied." (Signed) W. B. Hanly, State Master, Oklahoma State Grange.

Under the system of free fairs in Oklahoma, our extension activities have been used in assisting with community, county and state fairs. We have also taken advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate the purposes and results of extension work by cooperating with the State Fair associations.

A great deal of extension information and timely warnings are going out to our agents, to demonstrators and others through our radio service. A radio committee is functioning at the A. and M. College in getting the best kind of material to the people on subjects pertaining to agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club activities. Although we do not have our own broadcasting station, we find it practical and profitable to radiophone by remote control from our own studio at Stillwater over KVOO, Bristow and Tulsa, which is a commercial station.

Our service is known as the "Oklahoma Farmers' Hour" and we broadcast every Monday and Thursday during the hour of 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. The work is very successful as shown by telegrams, letters and verbal messages from farmers and our own people from the field.

The director of extension is a member of the radio committee and assists in approving speakers, subjects and papers for the radio service. The assist-



THE OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE RADIO SERVICE MAKING "RADIO ICE CREAM" OVER KVOO, BRISTOW AND TULSA BY REMOTE CONTROL FROM THE STILLWATER STUDIO DURING "FARMERS' HOUR"

ant director is chairman of the radio committee and directs the activity of this service.

The services of the subject matter specialists have been greatly improved this year by assembling all requests for their services in the central office and routing them by circuits so as to reach more people and save both traveling expenses and time. A mapping system with date pins has been found very convenient and efficient for this work which is in charge of the assistant director of extension.

The office manager of the Extension Division who has full charge of the office clerical force and all matters pertaining to reports and other activities in the central office, has greatly increased the efficiency of this organization. He had the full responsibility of moving the extension offices from Merrill Hall on the east campus to Whitehurst Hall, the new Agricultural and Administration building on the west campus, during the summer without any hitch or delay to the entire extension organization. His report of our inventory shows the following additional office equipment purchased this year: Seven new desks, six of which were to replace six small ones which were exchanged for filing cases and other supplies; five new filing cases (in all eleven new filing cases were secured); exchanged two stencil cutters and one addressing machine for new ones of the same type; one new typewriter, one table for assistant director's office; one new dictionary; four hundred twelve yards of Battleship linoleum for covering the floors of the fifteen office rooms used by the Extension Division; fifty yards of rubber runner for the halls.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1925-1926

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

Items of Expense	Totals	Smith-Lever		Smith-Lever Supple- mentary	U. S. D.A.	College	County	State Fair
		Federal	State					
Administration .....	\$ 29,670.46	\$ 9,226.22	\$ 15,299.41	\$ 18.36	\$ 600.00	\$ 4,526.47	\$	\$
Printing and Publications .....	8,954.40	6,152.40	2,686.00			116.00		
County Agent Work .....	208,131.46	16,359.89	44,488.08	37,639.00	14,039.34	605.57	94,999.58	
Home Demonstration Work .....	128,079.27	57,483.63	15,245.00		9,917.34	282.44	45,150.86	
Club Work .....	20,935.35	3,774.34	10,738.61		900.00	1,022.40		4,500.00
Negro County Agent Work .....	22,799.20	16,946.74			300.00	51.89	5,500.57	
Negro Home Dem. Agt. Work .....	6,863.36	5,770.37					1,092.99	
Poultry Work .....	7,538.56	1,999.89	5,515.08			23.59		
Marketing .....	4,416.12	934.88	2,000.00			1,481.24		
Dairy Work .....	5,197.80	1,415.19	3,750.00			32.61		
Livestock .....	4,379.78	1,332.84	3,000.00			46.94		
Agronomy .....	4,886.76	1,723.07	3,000.00			163.69		
Entomology .....	4,563.69	881.45	2,210.00			1,472.24		
Agricultural Engineering .....	3,375.63	1,012.29	2,333.34			30.00		
Horticulture .....	4,392.28	1,251.24	3,000.00			141.04		
Clothing .....	3,992.79	1,238.61	2,700.00			54.18		
Food and Nutrition .....	4,116.65	1,262.47	2,800.00			54.18		
Totals .....	\$472,293.56	\$128,765.52	\$118,765.52	\$37,657.36	\$25,756.68	\$10,104.48	\$146,744.00	\$4,500.00

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 Demon- stration Agents	Club Work	Negro County Agents	Negro Home Dem. Agents	Poultry
Salaries .....	\$380,827.56	\$15,292.23	\$2,686.00	\$184,745.65	\$110,134.67	\$9,820.00	\$21,204.41	\$6,759.61	\$5,391.65
Labor .....	918.61					918.61			
Printing & Publications .....	6,152.40		6,152.40						
Supplies and Small Ptg. ....	3,613.10	3,613.10							
Postage .....	920.54	920.54							
Telephone & Telegraph .....	1,071.89	1,071.89							
Heating .....	709.89	709.89							
Furniture and Fixtures .....	1,388.15	1,388.15							
Freight and Express .....	69.36	69.36							
Miscellaneous .....	40.50	40.50							
Travel .....	36,220.40	1,438.33		8,740.90	7,744.82	3,774.34	1,242.90	103.75	2,123.32
Extra State Smith-Lever .....	10,104.48	4,526.47	116.00	605.37	282.44	1,022.40	51.89		23.59
State Fair School .....	4,500.00					4,500.00			
Totals .....	\$446,536.88	\$29,070.46	\$8,954.40	\$194,092.12	\$118,161.93	\$20,035.35	\$22,499.20	\$6,863.36	\$7,538.56

Table B—Continued

Items of Expense	Marketing	Dairy	Livestock	Agronomy	Entomology	Agricultural Engineering	Horti- culture	Clothing	Nutrition
Salaries .....	\$2,000.00	\$3,750.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,210.00	\$2,333.34	\$3,000.00	\$2,700.00	\$2,800.00
Labor .....									
Printing & Publications									
Supplies and Small Ptg.									
Postage .....									
Telephone and Telegraph									
Heating .....									
Furniture and Fixtures									
Freight and Express									
Miscellaneous .....									
Travel Expenses .....	934.88	1,415.19	1,332.84	1,723.07	881.45	1,012.29	1,251.24	1,238.61	1,262.47
Extra State Smith-Lever	1,481.24	32.61	46.94	163.69	1,472.24	30.00	141.04	54.18	54.18
State Fair School .....									
Totals .....	\$4,416.12	\$5,197.80	\$4,379.78	\$4,886.76	\$4,563.69	\$3,375.63	\$4,392.28	\$3,992.79	\$4,116.65

There were mailed out from the Extension Division during the year 6,903 personal letters; 10,125 circular letters; 230,188 bulletins; 6,883 packages; 83,419 record sheets and 592,300 copies of the Extension News, making a total of 922,915 pieces of mail matter.

#### The Total Resources for the Extension Division for the Fiscal Year 1925-1926

United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work .....	\$ 25,756.68
Supplementary Federal Smith-Lever .....	37,657.36
Federal Smith-Lever .....	128,763.52
State Smith-Lever (all of State Funds) .....	128,870.00
State Fair School Funds .....	4,500.00
Appropriation by Board of County Commissioners .....	146,744.00
Total .....	\$472,293.56

#### PERSONNEL

On June 30, 1926, there were 63 county agents and five district agents for men's work. There were 44 home demonstration agents and four district agents for the women's and girls' work.

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

There were eleven specialists, one state club agent, two assistant state club agents and eleven 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 a decrease over the same date last year of nine county agents and two home demonstration agents.

The following is a complete list of all persons employed in the Extension Division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, 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 (Re. Jan. 4, 1926)  
 W. D. Bentley, Acting Director (January 5, 1926)  
 W. D. Bentley, Director (Ap. May 1, 1926)  
 E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director  
 Frances L. Brown, State Home Demonstration Agent  
 Dan Diehl, District Agent  
 W. R. Shelton, District Agent  
 A. F. Houston, District Agent  
 Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent  
 D. P. Trent, District Agent  
 Norma M. Brumbaugh, District Agent  
 Anna L. Diehl, District Agent  
 Vera Jones, District Agent  
 Elva R. Duvall, District Agent  
 B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent  
 Daisy M. Frazier, Assistant State Club Agent  
 Chas. Kilpatrick, Assistant State Club Agent  
 I. W. Bochr, Extension Dairyman  
 Paul G. Adams, Livestock Specialist (Ap. July 1, 1925)  
 Ira J. Hollar, Assistant Poultryman (Ap. June 1, 1926)  
 Clyde Ingram, Assistant Poultryman (Re. August 21, 1925)  
 Martha McPheeters, Food and Nutrition Specialist  
 G. E. Martin, Agricultural Engineer (Ap. Sept. 1, 1925)  
 D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist  
 F. C. Old, Extension Poultryman (Re. Jan. 31, 1926)  
 L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist  
 C. S. Rude, Extension Entomologist (Ap. Feb. 1, 1926)



Helen Shelby, Clothing Specialist  
 Geo. W. Vincent, Marketing Specialist  
 Thos. O. Stringer, Asst. Entomologist (Re. July 31, 1925)  
 C. F. Stiles, Asst. Entomologist (Re. March 30, 1926)  
 H. G. Ware, Asst. Extension Poultryman (Ap. Sept. 1, 1925)  
 H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman (Promoted Feb. 1, 1926)  
 E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager  
 Grace Poole, Secretary  
 Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper  
 Pauline Jacobs, Mailing Clerk (Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Charlie Henderson, Mailing Clerk (Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Irdle Finley, Filing Clerk  
 Ruby Johnson, Multigraph Operator (Re. May 30, 1926)  
 Inez Baird, Multigraph Operator (Ap. June 15, 1926)  
 Ester Hunt, Stenographer  
 Ethel Clausen, Stenographer  
 Charlie Henderson, Stenographer (Trans. to Mailing Clerk, July 1, 1926)  
 Girdie Bruce Ware, Stenographer (Re. Nov. 30, 1925)  
 Catherine Callahan, Stenographer and Statistical Clerk (Ap. June 1, 1926)  
 Georgina McClain, Stenographer (Ap. Dec. 1, 1925)

DISTRICT AGENTS

Dan Diehl, District Agent, 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, 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, Clyde F. Rowe (Trans. Dec. 1, 1925)  
 Adair, Stilwell, Geo. A. Remund (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Alfalfa, Cherokee, Geo. F. Newton  
 Atoka, Atoka, L. J. McMakin  
 Beaver, Beaver, W. B. Hanly (Re. July 31, 1925)  
 Beaver, Beaver, W. R. Hutchinson (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Beckham, Savre, P. G. Scruggs (Ap. Aug. 1, 1925)  
 Blaine, Watonga, J. M. Rapp  
 Bryan, Durant, G. B. Dunlap (Re. Sept. 15, 1925)  
 Bryan, Durant, J. M. White (Ap. Oct. 11, 1925)  
 Bryan, Durant, J. M. Britt, Asst. (Ap. April 16, 1926, Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Caddo, Anadarko, I. E. Nutter  
 Caddo, Anadarko, Norman D. Lowe, Asst. (Ap. Mar. 1, 1926; Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Canadian, El Reno, F. K. West  
 Canadian, El Reno, Herbert Sugg, Asst. (Ap. May 15, 1926)  
 Carter, Ardmore, O. L. Putman  
 Cherokee, Tahlequah, J. N. Lowe (Trans. July 16, 1925)  
 Choctaw, Hugo, A. L. Edmiaston  
 Cimarron, Boise City, W. E. Baker  
 Cleveland, Norman, Fred Reynolds (Re. July 31, 1925)  
 Cleveland, Norman, M. C. Graham (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Coal, Coalgate, M. W. Plettner (Re. Aug. 15, 1925)  
 Comanche, Lawton, C. H. LaCrosse  
 Cotton, Walters, P. G. Scruggs (Trans. Aug. 1, 1925)  
 Craig, Vinita, A. T. Burge  
 Craig, Vinita, B. F. White, Asst. (Ap. June 16, 1926; Trans. July 1, 1926)  
 Creek, Sapulpa, E. A. Kissick  
 Custer, Clinton, Thos. B. Morris (Trans. July 21, 1925)  
 Delaware, Grove, W. B. Wolf (Re-ap. Aug. 1, 1925; Re. Nov. 30, 1925)  
 Delaware, Jay, B. F. White (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Dewey, Taloga, J. E. White  
 Ellis, Gage, H. C. Hyer  
 Garfield, Enid, H. A. Graham  
 Garfield, Enid, W. R. Hutchinson, Ast. (Ap. June 1, 1926; Trans. July 1, 1926)  
 Garvin, Faupls Valley, M. C. Ferguson  
 Grady, Chickasha, J. B. Hurst  
 Grant, Medford,  
 Greer, Mangum, J. P. Gray (Re. Aug. 31, 1925)  
 Greer, Mangum, R. M. Georgia (Ap. Sept. 7, 1925)

Harmon, Hollis, Tom M. Marks  
 Harper, Buffalo, Fred E. Percy (Trans. Mar. 16, 1926)  
 Harper, Buffalo, W. D. T. Storey (Ap. Mar. 16, 1926)  
 Haskell, Stigler, A. E. Cook  
 Hughes, Holdenville, M. W. Plettner (Ap. Sept. 16, 1925)  
 Jackson, Altus, W. B. Forrester  
 Jefferson, Waurika, C. S. Mitchell  
 Johnston, Tishomingo, Curtis Floyd  
 Kay, Newkirk, Edw. H. Martin  
 Kingfisher, Kingfisher, C. C. Combs (Re. Oct. 10, 1925)  
 Kingfisher, Kingfisher, Fred E. Percy (Mar. 16, 1926)  
 Kiowa, Hobart, L. I. Bennett  
 Latimer, Wilburton, N. C. Ward (Re. July 31, 1925)  
 LeFlore, Poteau, C. M. West  
 Lincoln, Chandler, J. W. Guin  
 Lincoln, Chandler, L. E. Hawkins, Asst. (Ap. Mar. 8, 1926)  
 Logan, Guthrie, L. J. McDonald  
 Love, Marietta, G. E. Thomas  
 McClain, Purcell, W. Cromwell (Trans. July 16, 1925)  
 McClain, Purcell, Thos. B. Morris (Ap. July 21, 1925)  
 McCurtain, Idabel, Shawnee Brown  
 McIntosh, Eufaula, H. L. Pankhead (Trans. Jan. 1, 1926)  
 McIntosh, Eufaula, Chas. T. Conley (Ap. Jan. 11, 1926)  
 Major, Fairview,  
 Marshall, Madill, W. E. Martin  
 Mayes, Pryor, E. B. Hildebrand (Ap. Jan. 15, 1926)  
 Murray, Sulphur, S. E. Lewis  
 Muskogee, Muskogee, Earl W. Smith  
 Noble, Perry, B. B. Braly, Jr. (Re. Sept. 30, 1925)  
 Noble, Perry, R. C. Outhier (Ap. Oct. 1, 1925)  
 Nowata, Nowata, Wesley Chaffin  
 Nowata, Nowata, Fred W. Bieberdorf (Ap. Feb. 1, 1926; Re. April 5, 1926)  
 Okfuskee, Okemah, B. F. Harrison (Re. Nov. 30, 1925)  
 Okfuskee, Okemah, H. L. Bannhead (Ap. Jan. 1, 1926)  
 Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, C. R. Donart  
 Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, J. R. Spencer, Asst.  
 Okmulgee, Okmulgee, W. L. Fowler  
 Osage, Pawhuska, Word Cromwell (Ap. July 16, 1925)  
 Osage, Hominy, Ira T. Goddard, Assistant  
 Osage, Fairfax, J. B. Taylor, Asst. (Ap. Aug. 11, 1925)  
 Ottawa, Miami, Jas. Lawrence  
 Pawnee, Pawnee,  
 Payne, Stillwater, C. H. Guernsey (Re. Sept. 30, 1925)  
 Payne, Stillwater, M. C. Liebhart (Ap. Dec. 1, 1925; Re. June 20, 1926)  
 Payne, Stillwater, W. J. Green (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Pittsburg, McAlester, F. C. Higginbotham (Re. June 30, 1925)  
 Pontotoc, Ada, J. B. Hill  
 Pottawatomie, Shawnee, P. K. Norris  
 Pushmataha, Antlers, Geo. Irnes  
 Roger Mills, Cheyenne, I. D. Frantz (Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Roger Mills, Cheyenne, Jas. W. Kyle (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Rogers, Claremore, M. C. Liebhart (Trans. Dec. 1, 1925)  
 Rogers, Claremore, Clyde F. Rowe (Ap. Dec. 1, 1925)  
 Seminole, Wewoka, C. S. Sullivan  
 Sequoyah, Sallisaw, Fred Ingram  
 Stephens, Duncan, J. A. Killough  
 Texas, Guymon, B. F. Markland  
 Tillman, Frederick, L. H. Beaty  
 Tulsa, Tulsa, J. S. Malone  
 Wagoner, Wagoner, J. N. Lowe (Ap. July 16, 1925)  
 Washington, Bartlesville, C. C. Porter  
 Washita, Cordell, Teague S. Fisher  
 Woods, Alva, Dan Arnold  
 Woodward, Woodward, Lloyd Godley (Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Woodward, Woodward, Calvin D. Potts (Ap. July 1, 1926)

#### DISTRICT HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

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

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 Norma M. Brumbaugh District Agent, has charge of the following counties: Alfalfa, Beckham, Blaine, Canadian, Beaver, 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.

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Atoka, Atoka, Emma L. Bond (Ap. Feb. 1, 1926)  
 Beaver, Beaver, Ina Baker (Trans. Sept. 1, 1925)  
 Beaver, Beaver, Nora L. Hudson (Ap. June 1, 1926)  
 Plaine, Watonga, Vera Carding (Trans. Nov. 15, 1925)  
 Plaine, Watonga, Iva McAlester (Ap. Dec. 1, 1925)  
 Bryan, Durant, Verda Oakley  
 Caddo, Anadarko, Eva A. Beatty  
 Canadian, El Reno, Ida E. Sweet (Re. Sept. 30, 1925)  
 Carter, Ardmore, Minnie B. Church  
 Choctaw, Hugo, Ha O. Swinney (Re. July 15, 1925)  
 Choctaw, Hugo, Dorothy Cox-Britt (Ap. July 21, 1925)  
 Cleveland, Norman, Hazel Usner  
 Coal, Coalgate, Iva McAlester (Trans. Dec. 1, 1925)  
 Comanche, Lawton, Lyle Breckner (Ap. Aug. 21, 1925)  
 Cotton, Walters, Elizabeth Naylor (Trans. Aug. 11, 1925)  
 Creek, Sapulpa, Edith Huffer  
 Custer, Clinton, Lena Blair (Re. July 15, 1925)  
 Delaware, Jay, Maggie Brown  
 Dewey, Taloga, May Traver (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Garfield, Enid, Mary B. Ruff  
 Garvin, Pauls Valley, Esther Martin  
 Grady, Chickasha, Nettie R. Coryell  
 Greer, Mangum, Helen Condon  
 Harper, Buffalo, Iola C. Knable  
 Hughes, Holdenville, Blanche G. Fisher (Ap. Feb. 1, 1926)  
 Jackson, Altus, Susan B. Gray  
 Jefferson, Waurika, Jeffie E. Thompson  
 Kay, Newkirk, Maude E. Sims  
 Kingfisher, Kingfisher, Sarah R. Clarke (Trans. Aug. 11, 1925)  
 Kiowa, Hobart, Elizabeth Naylor (Ap. Aug. 11, 1925)  
 Latimer, Wilburton, Elizabeth Ward (Trans. July 21, 1925)  
 LeFlore, Poteau, Dorothy Cox-Britt (Trans. July 21, 1925)  
 LeFlore, Poteau, Elizabeth Ward (Ap. July 21, 1925; Trans. Aug. 21, 1925)  
 LeFlore, Poteau, Iona Randle (Ap. Sept. 1, 1925)  
 Lincoln, Chandler, Pearl B. Norman (Re. May 15, 1926)  
 Logan, Guthrie, Kathrine B. Hall (Re. June 30, 1926)  
 Logan, Guthrie, Jessie S. Pollock (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 McClain, Purcell, Lucile Wilrov (Re. Dec. 31, 1925)  
 McClain, Purcell, Jessie S. Pollock (Ap. Jan. 11, 1926; Trans. July 1, 1926)  
 McCurtain, Idabel, Nan Sims McClure (Re. Oct. 31, 1925)  
 McCurtain, Idabel, Litha Travis (Ap. Nov. 1, 1925)  
 Marshall, Madill, Maud Andrews  
 Mayes, Pryor, Irene I. Roberts (Ap. Jan. 18, 1926)  
 Muskogee, Muskogee, Ruby Mabry (Re. Oct. 10, 1925)  
 Muskogee, Muskogee, Vera V. Carding (Ap. Nov. 15, 1925)  
 Noble, Perry, Jessie McCafferty  
 Okfuskee, Okemah, Anra F. Richards  
 Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Mattie Craig  
 Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Norine Hughes  
 Osage, Pawhuska, Sara D. Atwood  
 Payne, Stillwater, Almira P. Abernathy  
 Pittsburg, McAlester, Elizabeth Ward (Ap. Aug. 21, 1925)  
 Pontotoc, Ada, Jessie F. Morgan  
 Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Nira Craig  
 Pushmataha, Antlers, Ella Irnes  
 Rogers, Claremore, Ara P. Brickhouse  
 Seminole, Wewoka, Ethel Howard (Re. July 31, 1925)  
 Seminole, Wewoka, Ina Baker (Ap. Sept. 1, 1925)  
 Tillman, Frederick, Eva Mosteller (Re. May 15, 1926)  
 Tillman, Frederick, Susan B. Gray (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Tulsa, Tulsa, Katheryn B. Jackson  
 Wagoner, Wagoner, Sarah R. Clark (Ap. Aug. 11, 1925; Re. May 20, 1926)  
 Wagoner, Wagoner, Babe Herrin (Ap. June 10, 1926)  
 Washington, Bartlesville, Iva M. Burch  
 Woodward, Woodward, Emma Stewart

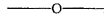
NEGRO COUNTY AGENTS

District Agent, Langston, J. E. Taylor  
 Kingfisher, Kingfisher, L. Shawnee (Re. Oct. 31, 1925; Re-ap. Mar. 16, 1926)  
 Lincoln, Chandler, W. M. Mingo  
 Logan, Guthrie, Geo. Powdrill  
 McIntosh, Eufaula, L. W. Presley

Muskogee, Muskogee, A. H. Fuhr  
 Okfuskee, Boley, W. A. Hill (Re. Dec. 14, 1925)  
 Okfuskee, Boley, C. F. Johnson (Ap. Feb. 15, 1926)  
 Oklahoma, Luther, J. H. Broach  
 Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Jas. M. Watlington  
 Seminole, Wewoka, J. G. Floyd

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lincoln, Chandler, Ruby L. Washington  
 Muskogee, Muskogee, Sadie M. Winston  
 Okfuskee, Boley, Lula B. McCain  
 Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Bessie Cornell-Johnson



PROJECT NO. 2.—PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION

Circulars and bulletins published by the Extension Division are distributed very largely by the county and home demonstration agents located in the several counties. When a new bulletin is published a copy is at once sent to each agent with the request that the agent order such number of them as he thinks there will be a demand for in his county. By this system a larger per cent of them is gotten directly into the hands of the farmers for whose use they are chiefly published. Copies, also, are sent to all newspapers in the state, agricultural colleges and state libraries in the United States. A regular mailing list to whom all bulletins are sent is not kept but copies are sent to all who write for them.

The Extension News is a four page monthly publication published chiefly for the benefit of the county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H boys and girls club members, as well as demonstrators and members of the farm women's clubs. A new list of these is made out at the beginning of each year.

Manuscripts prepared for extension circulars must have the approval of the head of the subject matter department to which it belongs as well as the approval of the director of extension and the publications committee of the College of Agriculture.

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

The following is a list of circulars and other matter that were published during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1926, showing the number and title with number of pages in each, and the number of copies printed:

Circular No.	Title	Pages	Copies Printed
93	Reprint, Sweet Potato .....		10,000
124.	Reprint, Suggestions for Cooking with Pressure Cooker .....	8	5,000
168.	Revised, Orchard Spray Calendar .....	11	10,000
175.	Revised, Farm Pond .....	8	5,000
167.	Revised, Calf Club Manual .....	14	20,000
176.	Revised, Horticultural Food Budget .....	8	5,000
179.	Revised, Irish Potato Club Instructions .....	8	10,000
182.	Reprint, Adult Food Preservation, 1st Demonstration .....	1	3,000
183.	Reprint, Adult Food Preservation, 2nd Demonstration .....	1	3,000
186.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 1st year .....	6	5,000
187.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 2nd year .....	16	5,000
188.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 3rd year .....	32	5,000
189.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 4th year .....	32	3,000
190.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 5th year .....	16	3,000
191.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 6th year .....	32	2,000
194	Reprint, 4-H Poultry Manual .....	16	20,000
196.	Reprint, Home Vegetable Garden .....	30	10,000

Extension Division Annual Report

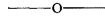
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198.	Reprint, 4-H Sheep Manual .....	8	5,000
202.	Reprint, 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, Advanced 1st year .....	16	2,000
209.	Reprint, Adult Food Preparation, 1st Dem. ....	8	3,000
210.	Revised, Adult Food Preparation, 2nd Dem. ....		3,000
218.	Reprint, Terracing in Oklahoma .....	15	10,000
219.	Reprint, Methods of Controlling Gullies and Ditches .....	7	3,000
220.	Curing Pork on the Farm .....	8	5,000
221.	Annual Report, 1924-1925 .....	45	1,500
222.	Reprint, Safe Farming for 1926 .....	15	22,000
223.	Methods of Control of Household Pests .....	7	5,000
224.	Profile Leveling for 4-H Engineering Club Members .....	8	2,500
225.	Care and Management of Swine .....		10,000
226.	Apples and Pears in Oklahoma .....	28	5,000
227.	Poultry Culling and Judging Chickens for Egg Production .....	8	5,000
228.	The Market Egg .....	4	5,000

SPECIAL

Title	Pages	Copies Printed
Extension News for 1925-1926 .....	4	525,500
Feeding Rations for Poultry .....	1	10,000
Bread Recipes .....	1	2,500
Oklahoma Ton-Litter Results, 1925 .....	4	2,000
Rules of the Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest .....	1	1,000
Suggested Outline for Team Demonstration for Canning Fruits and Vegetables, with points for discussion .....		1,000
Suggested Outline for Team Demonstration for Canning Meats, with points for discussion .....		500
Suggested Outline for Team Demonstration for Food Preparation .....		1,000
Suggested Outline for Team Demonstration for Clothing Selection .....		1,000
An Explanation of the New Farm Plock Record .....		1,000
Food Selection Demonstrator's Report .....		1,500
Food Preservation Demonstrator's Report .....		3,000
Food Preparation Demonstrator's Report .....		5,000
Printing envelopes with Director W. A. Conner's frank .....		8,500
Printing addressing slips with Director W. A. Conner's frank .....		1,000
Official receipts for meal and lodgings .....		40,000
Junior Judging Contest cards .....		500
Poultry judging .....		500
Certificate of Sick Leave .....		2,000
Application for Leave .....		2,000
Weekly Field Report blanks .....		20,000
Score Card for Oklahoma Cotton .....		10,000
Score Card for Judging Corn .....		10,000
Poultry Management Demonstration Monthly Record .....	1	20,000
Poultry Management Demonstration Monthly Record .....	2	20,000
Request for Supplies at Washington, Form 910 .....		3,000
Certified Membership in 4-H Clubs of Oklahoma .....		30,000
4-H Club Score Cards .....		20,000
Health Demonstration for 4-H Club .....		20,000
Suggestions for Underweight Boys and Girls .....		20,000
Food Habit Score Cards .....		20,000
Health Habit Score Cards .....		20,000
Record for Clothing Contests .....		750
Record for Canning Contests .....		500
Record for Food Preparation .....		500
4-H Crop Report blanks .....		20,000
Receipts for U. S. D. A. check .....		3,000
Boys and Girls 4-H Placing Cards .....		50,000
4-H Poultry Report Blanks .....		20,000
Certificate of Farrowing Record .....		1,000
Report for Official Travel (2 each yellow, pink, blue) .....		6,000
Index Cards for filing bulletins .....		1,000
Requisition blanks (made in books of fifty sheets each) .....		10,000
Canning Score Cards .....		2,500
Baking Score Cards .....		2,500
Score Cards for Jelly .....		1,000
Score Cards for Marmalade and Jams .....		1,000
Score Cards for Preserves .....		1,000
Weekly Field Report, form B-504, blanks .....		10,000
Club Contest Cards .....		5,000
4-H Horticultural Report blanks .....		10,000
4-H Poultry Report blanks .....		10,000
4-H Crop Report blanks .....		10,000
Weekly Report blanks—Specialists .....		5,000
Weekly Report blanks—Supervising Force .....		5,000

Title	Pages	Copies Printed
Poultry Management Demonstration blanks .....		10,000
Native Pecan Top working record blanks .....		2,000
Orchard Management Record .....		3,000
Harvest Record of Home Garden .....		5,000
Home Garden Record Blanks .....		5,000
Daily Record Sheets (county agents) .....		5,000
Farm Women's Club Report .....		2,000
What the County Agent Should Know About His County .....		1,000
Organization of County .....		2,000
Report of Home Dairy Demonstration .....		2,000
Suggested Record for Irish Potato Demonstration .....		3,000
Agricultural Engineering .....		3,000
Pest Control Demonstration .....		5,000
Livestock Demonstration .....		5,000
Poultry Demonstration Record .....		3,000
Boys' and Girls' Poultry Judging Contest Placing Cards .....		5,000
Agricultural and Home Demonstration Program blanks for county agents .....		9,000
Agricultural and Home Demonstration Program blanks (5 forms, 500 copies of each) .....		2,500
Adult Demonstration Enrollment Cards .....		20,000
Agricultural and Home Demonstration Program blanks (three forms) .....		1,000
Notice for 4-H Club Meetings, cards .....		10,000
Voucher blanks for making Federal Smith-Lever claims( 5 each yellow, pink, and blue) .....		15,000
Printing envelopes with Director Bentley's frank .....		5,000
Letterheads for office use and county agents' use .....		289,000



### PROJECT NO. 3.—COUNTY AGENT WORK

Crop yields and the upward trend of prices in 1925 brought about an increased acreage in certain staple crops, which made it necessary for our agents to base their 1926 programs upon the "balanced farming plan." With this in mind the district agents and specialists spent several days in conference in the central office, in early January, agreeing upon a uniform plan of supervision and method of carrying out subject matter projects to conform with the conditions and practices of the counties.

In the county agent program building work local surveys and the selection of local leaders in community program meetings preceded the county unit meeting.

The commodity committee plan of working up these programs was followed in many counties with local leaders of farmers and the respective subject matter specialists as committee men. The interesting phase of program building this year was that more business men took part than usual. There was a stronger tendency of group action during this early planning work as well as in demonstration meetings and tours during the year.

In the "Safe Farming Program" that was constantly in the minds of our agents during the year they followed an outline something like this:

1. To have a good home garden for every farm family.
2. To plant enough grain crops to feed the livestock.
3. Produce more hay and forage and provide better pasture for livestock.
4. Grow as much of our own food as possible by having a few hogs for meat, cows for milk and butter, poultry for meat and eggs and then a good garden to supply fresh vegetables and have enough over to can for the winter months.
5. To have more than one staple crop to sell.

6. To properly harvest and prepare salable products so as to demand a good price and to market cooperatively whenever possible.
7. To arrange the cropping system and manage the farm in such a way as to get the highest possible return, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil as much as possible.

After the county program building was completed our agents received instructions on methods at district meetings held in the respective districts in February. This was followed by instruction sheets and visits to county agents and demonstrators from specialists and help from the district agents from time to time.

The Extension News, together with bulletins and other extension publications kept the local agents informed on organization plans, methods and subject matter. A soil fertility and safe farming campaign was carried on during the early spring which strengthened the county agent work.

During the summer the "Annual Farmers Week" was held at the Oklahoma A. and M. College where county agents had an opportunity to confer with the heads of the College for information on subject matter and with specialists on project methods. A few short extension meetings were held for the benefit of the agents, and supervisory conferences took place with the various district agents.

The growing season of this year was highly in favor of all crop demonstrations and exceptional high yields generally resulted in most of the districts. There was a high production of wheat and forage in the west and northwest, heavy crops of cotton and feed crops in the southwest, slightly above normal crops in the central and northeast districts, and a heavy corn crop throughout the corn belt. The southeastern part of the state suffered crop reduction, especially cotton, from insect depredations and floods, but good yields of corn and feed crops helped the people of this area.

The overproduction of cotton and high yields of other staple crops has brought about low prices, with the exception of wheat, so that near the close of the season, the county agents are confronted with harvesting and marketing problems, especially in the cotton territory where "one-crop" farmers are still found. Fortunately, demonstrators were numerous in the "Safe Farming Plans" and the following figures show that good results have been obtained by demonstrators who have adopted improved extension methods:

**Cereals.**—County agents reported 334 completed corn demonstrations with an increase of 9 bushels per acre; 233 wheat demonstrations with an increase of 6.5 bushels per acre; 211 oat demonstrations with an increase of 13.6 bushels per acre; 15 demonstrations in rye with an increase of 5 bushels per acre; 74 barley demonstrations with an increase of 9.8 bushels per acre; 213 other cereal demonstrations with an increase of 9.5 bushels per acre. There were a total of 24,587 acres involved in completed cereal demonstrations and 6,855 different farms adopting improved practices, in this work.

**Legumes and Forage Crops.**—The report in this work shows 113 completed alfalfa demonstrations with an increase of 1.6 tons per acre; 185 soybean demonstrations with an increase of 3.1 bushels of beans and 1 ton of hay per acre; 233 sweet clover demonstrations with an increase of 2 tons per

acre; 4 other clover demonstrations with an increase of 1.8 tons per acre; and 237 cowpea demonstrations with 6.7 bushels of peas; 1 ton of hay per acre; 4 demonstrations in velvet beans with an increase of 3.5 bushels of beans and 1.5 tons of hay per acre; 6 demonstrations in field beans with an increase of 2 bushels per acre; 116 peanut demonstrations with an increase per acre of 10.3 bushels; 13 demonstrations in lespedza with an increase of .66 ton per acre; 88 pasture demonstrations and 52 other legume and forage demonstrations. There were a total of 9,176 acres involved in legume and forage demonstrations with a total of 2,572 different farms adopting improved practices in this work.

**Other Special Crops.**—It is recorded that there were 222 Irish potato demonstrations with an increased yield of 32.8 bushels per acre; 216 sweet potato demonstrations with an increase of 32.2 bushels per acre; 592 cotton demonstrations with an increase of 173.4 pounds per acre and 39 other crop demonstrations. There were a total of 81,114 acres involved in these demonstrations and 4,300 different farms adopted improved methods in this work.

**Horticulture.**—There were a total of 874 demonstrations in horticulture, involving 4,166 acres in this work and 2,421 different farms adopting improved practices related to these demonstrations.

**Livestock.**—The agents reported 117 adult dairy cattle demonstrations completed with 1,438 animals involved; 44 beef cattle demonstrations with 2,507 animals; 270 hog demonstrations with 8,365 animals; 54 sheep demonstrations with 3,069 animals; 282 poultry demonstrations with 53,716 fowls.

**Farm Engineering.**—In this line of work there were 1,501 completed demonstrations. There were 78 drainage projects involving 3,643 acres; 82 farms installing irrigation systems and 372 acres involved; there were 3,034 terracing demonstrations preventing erosion on 88,994 acres.

More detailed information on the above projects is given under the project reports.

## COUNTY AGENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS

### **Southeast District, W. R. Shelton, District Agent**

The Southeast District is composed of Atoka, Bryan, Creek, Coal, Choctaw, Haskell, Hughes, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Pittsburg, and Pushmataha counties. County agent work for 1925-1926 in the Southeast District of Oklahoma has had a very successful year from the standpoint of accomplishments by the extension workers. The farmers in this district went into the crop year with due warning by the extension workers that an excessive cotton acreage would be disastrous if the yield should be high. Many of the farmers heeded this warning and took out an "insurance policy" in the form of food for the family and feed for their livestock. Many others followed the same old plan of planting all cotton, and since the United States has the largest crop in its history, the condition of these one crop farmers is pitiful.

Not only did the price drop below the cost of production, but yield in the most of these southeastern counties is very low on account of insect damage and wet weather.



The abundance of rainfall that made the low cotton yield was favorable to the growing of other crops so the farmer that heeded the advice of the extension agents, and diversified his crops is in position to get along fairly well even if the price of cotton is below the cost of production.

This has caused more people to rally around the extension agents than have ever done so before, especially bankers and business men who have favored the work but had not been brought to a full appreciation of the protection its teachings afforded against a financial crisis, until this year.

**Organization of Extension Work in Counties.**—The plan of organization has not been changed during the year. The same plan of organization that was adopted five years ago is being carried forward year by year trying each year to reach out more into the county and help more people than were helped the year before.

The district agent made a careful study of the needs in each county and in conference with the subject matter specialists of the Extension Division, a definite plan for the district was made. The district agent conferred with each county agent and the needs of the county were listed. The county agent was instructed to collect all the available data on the agricultural situation in his county, while the district agent also assisted in gathering data that could be used by the leaders of the program committee that would enable them to reach some definite conclusions on what the agents should do for the improvement of agriculture in the county. This data enabled the district agent to direct this committee meeting, when called, in an intelligent manner.

The county program is built by a program committee composed of a representative number of farmers and business men that have been selected by the county agent to meet with him and the district agent at the county seat to name the problems and difficulties that should receive attention during the year by the extension workers. They suggest certain demonstrations that should be conducted and certain agricultural policies that should be advocated by the county agent for the promotion of agriculture in the county.

In setting up demonstrations for the difficulties named by this committee, it is always emphasized that only two sources of information are dependable, that is, the Experiment Station records and successful farm practices in the immediate territory. All demonstration work is built on this foundation.

The county committee is often induced to assume the responsibility of assisting in organizing the community program in their respective school districts. This committee also serves as a special advisory board for the county agent on agricultural questions where local assistance is needed.

The development of the community program has not taken as definite a form as the county plan, except in the junior phase which is thoroughly organized on a definite plan furnished by the state club department of the Extension Division.

Most of the county agents are depending upon the organizations that exist, if there be any, as a means for carrying extension work to the farm folk of the community. Where no form of organization exists, it becomes

necessary to form some kind of a community organization in order to make the work effective in that particular section.

The development of the community program is becoming stronger each year in these counties. As the demand for the services of the agents become greater, the community program becomes stronger and more popular in the minds of the local people.

The program is made by calling the farmers together, or meeting them in their own local organizations, making a survey of the local needs, and then making arrangements for demonstrators to carry on the work planned to meet their difficulties.

The junior club is the most effective organization to arouse interest in a new community in which one desires to take up a complete extension program.

During the present year, the counties of the Southeast District have developed 226 community programs, dealing with one or more phases of the Extension program for the county.

The reports of the county agents that are at hand, indicate that the major part of the work planned for the year has been accomplished in a very satisfactory way.

**Results and Methods of Procedure.**—At the close of the present year, there are twelve county agents and eleven home demonstration agents employed in the Southeast District. There are also three negro county agents and two negro home demonstration agents employed in this district. There has been but one change in the personnel of county agents since December 1, 1925. All of these agents are making commendable records on the major part of the program outlined.

The reports show that the governing principles, the supervisory agents, are placing special stress on home ownership, food for the family, feed for the livestock, maintaining soil fertility, planning cash incomes from two or more sources, standardization and marketing of crops, and have placed the county agent's program on a sound basis leading toward a paramount system of agriculture for the Southeast District.

The reports are especially gratifying on the subject of soil conservation and soil building, the growing of food and feed and the standardization and marketing of crops. The "Program of Safe Farming" is becoming the watchword with these county agents.

**Supervision.**—The Division of Supervision report shows that all the agents are housed in adequate offices, supplied with most all the necessary equipment to conduct successful demonstration work. While only a few of the agents have office help, all of them are keeping a fairly good system of records and a filing system of their work.

**Maintenance and Training of Personnel.**—The question of maintaining and training the personnel of this district has been very satisfactory as evidenced by the fact that all the county agents in this district with one exception, have been in the service from three to ten years with no apparent dis-

position on the part of the agents to leave the service and the standard of their work is improving year by year.

Two conferences are held annually for the special instruction of agents—one at the College in the summer, and the other out in the district during the winter. This with the special assistance given by the specialists and supervisors keeps the agents in constant training for more efficiency in county agent work.

**Project Activities.**—The project activities in this district are made out with a view of majoring on the following lines: soil conservation and soil building, seed improvement, insect control, home gardening, home dairying, home poultry, 4-H club work and marketing.

The reports of county agents will show that soil conservation and soil building have taken the lead in county agent activities in the most of these counties, followed by 4-H club work with the other projects fairly well balanced for time and interest spent on each.

A soil fertility campaign was conducted in the late winter to interest farmers in terracing and growing legumes.

A number of farm tours were conducted in the summer to show the demonstrations that were under way. There has been more terracing done and more legumes planted this season than ever before.

**Outlook.**—The outlook for 1927 is good for Extension work in the Southeast District. It will be the aim and policy of the Extension force in this district to major on the same projects, placing special stress on the feed and food phase of the program, insisting on a material decrease in cotton acreage and suggesting crops to take the place of it.

It will be the aim of the county agents to increase the acreage of legumes in this section for stock feed and soil building. Dairying will also be stressed more than last year.

#### **Northeast District, A. F. Houston, District Agent**

The Northeast District is made up of sixteen counties in the northeast section of the state. Fourteen of these counties have agents at this time, Cherokee and Pawnee being without. Osage county has two assistant county agents, one located at Hominy and the other at Fairfax. Of the sixteen county agents, twelve are agricultural college graduates in agriculture.

Almost the entire category of soils is to be found in the district, often times a great diversity in a single community or even on a forty acre tract of land. The average annual rainfall ranges from thirty-one inches in the most western tier of counties to forty-four inches in the lower mountain region along the Arkansas border. The rainfall is fairly well distributed throughout the entire year. On soils having a fair amount of humus matter, crops seldom suffer materially for want of moisture.

Great oil fields are in operation in six counties while paying fields are in operation in five of the others. Coal mining is in progress in six counties and Ottawa county is noted for its large ledges of zinc and lead which are being mined at a very rapid rate. In five counties radium water abounds.

**Status of Agriculture.**—Because of the abundance of inexpensive virgin soil, lots of free native grass coupled with the excitement in the development of the great oil and other mineral resources, the agricultural development of the district has been slow.

We of the Extension force are trying to get our folk to realize that ultimately our basic industry will be agriculture, and if our present beautiful section is to continue to prosper, our farming system should be made safe while we yet have these other valuable industries. Throughout the district, stress is being placed on the terracing of rolling lands and the practice of a cropping system of adaptable crops that will insure against soil depletion and total crop failures. Business men and the more progressive farmers are cooperating admirably, lending valuable assistance in taking to the masses scientific agricultural information. Our hope is to more closely organize the cooperating forces for planning and carrying out definite programs of agricultural development.

A big handicap to the agricultural development of this section is that too much of the best farming land is as yet under Indian restriction or being held by those interested in oil and mineral development only. An effort is being made to induce the Indian agents and others holding large tracts of good farming lands, to give attention to improving these tracts for farming purposes. Indian lands are not taxable, thus counties where they have large holding have much difficulty in finding funds with which to run the local government, a thing within itself that handicaps Extension work very materially.

The district as a whole is especially adapted to diversified farming. On almost any forty acre farm can be found ideal conditions for poultry keeping, dairying, truck and fruit growing as well as for all forms of feed crops, pasture and forage grasses and clovers. The flourishing oil and mining towns of the section afford excellent markets for almost anything in the way of eatables produced. Legume crops are becoming popular with our people.

The section made up of the Ozark mountain formation is particularly suited to the production of fruits and vegetables. Much has been done within the past three or four years to stabilize the agriculture of that section by organizing all forces around these enterprises in an effort to properly promote the development of commercial acreages. Quite an acreage of tomatoes and string beans are grown there each year now. Canneries and curing houses have been built to care for vegetable crops. The acreage of both small and tree fruits has been increased manifold within the past three or four years.

**Progress and Demonstrations.**—Organized effort and the definiteness of programs and demonstrations have been kept before our agents as being of paramount importance for the past three or four years. Each year we have tried to stress more and more the effectiveness of determining in the beginning of the year, definitely what should be undertaken and the best manner of procedure, and then marshal all forces for putting the program across. In counties where such a procedure has been adhered to rather religiously, outstanding advancement is very apparent.

The fruit development in the fruit section has met with like success. Once our folk determine the safe program and concentrate on its development by first establishing demonstrations of varieties, good practices in production and marketing followed by publicity, the county agent's problem becomes a matter of reaching the masses with information so as to steer them safely.

Poultry, dairy, and other livestock programs, when carefully thought out relative to results and presented in a simple understandable way, have been taken up by the farmers readily. For instance, our county agents were some three years ago sold on the value of a good poultry house and just what made for a good one. Good poultry houses sprung up in almost every community.

**4-H Club Work.**—What has been said relative to prerequisites, to successful programs and demonstrations in general, is applicable to the 4-H club work. Each year as we get a vision somewhat of the possibilities, our 4-H club organization becomes more ideal and efficient. We are not necessarily giving so much more time to club work, but are perfecting the organization phase so as to reach the youngsters in large groups in a more direct way. The wonderful influence of group meetings is already radiating brilliantly in the lives of many leaders who have sprung up throughout the district. The many contests and trips provided for are stimulating youngsters to do their best. Many of the grown up boys and girls are continuing their club work with increasing interest, a thing almost unheard of just a few years ago, and is yet noticeably lacking in counties poorly organized.

Special recognition is being given 4-H club work by adult organizations and industrial concerns. Great leaders all over the county are turning aside to pay special respect to the club youngsters. Every county in the Northeast District, where we have had an agent for the year just past, has the work organized into community clubs and a county wide federation. Some counties are much better organized than others and all are far from perfect. The more highly the work is organized, the better is the class of work.

**General Forecast.**—Extension service is in good favor throughout the Northeast District. Through organizations, we are reaching the masses as never before, and as the folk come to know what it is all about and get an understanding of how they can cooperate in putting improved methods into practice on their own farms and in the local communities, the opposition is lessened. Progressive farmers and business men are beginning to realize that there is a common interest and appreciate keenly the importance of making farming safe and are working together on the problems. The county agent's job demands the best talents that can be had.

**Supervisory Program for 1927.**—We expect to make very few changes in the general plan for 1927 other than to make our programs and demonstration projects more definite and try to more completely sell the ideas to our people.

**Northwest District, Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent**

The Northwest District is comprised, as last year, of the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woods, Alfalfa, Grant, Woodward, Major, Garfield, Noble, Ellis, Dewey, Blaine and Kingfisher.

Taking all the counties of the district as a whole, the past season has been the most favorable for many a year. Over a great part of this group of counties, there were very little crops grown a year ago, the land therefore getting quite a rest. Then, the moisture and other weather conditions were extremely favorable this year and the crops, both cash and feed, were bountiful. The average yield of wheat was well above twenty bushels per acre. Notwithstanding the large acreage of wheat, the feed supply of the district was ample, with the fine wheat pasture last winter and this fall.

Along with the favorable crop conditions, the better price for livestock, and the high average price for poultry, eggs and cream, has spurred the livestock and poultry businesses until the situation with reference to these commodities is better than any time since 1920.

Due to these favorable conditions, and some good oil development, Enid, the largest town and center of the district, has been declared the best business city in the United States by Roger W. Babson, the famed business forecaster.

**Organization of Extension Work in Counties.**—In most of the counties of the district last year, community meetings were held previous to the county program meeting. At these meetings, attended by from twenty-five to two hundred farmers of the community, the various phases of the Extension program were discussed, with reference to accomplishments in the past, needs of the future, and definite demonstrations that would bring about these needed improvements. The plan was, not to scatter our efforts too widely but to enroll a few men in a number of definite demonstrations in each community, these men feeling the responsibility as leaders along their particular lines. At these community planning meetings, a number of seasonal meetings were decided upon, i. e., field tours, terracing demonstrations, school house poultry shows, etc., and later the county agent set aside one day each month to visit the community for 4-H club work and the above meetings or to visit the demonstrators.

Though all communities where work was attempted along this line did not carry-on through the year, a great many did; in fact, so many that we are planning on pushing the community plan even more the coming year. Woodward and Woods counties were very successful in community organization work for the first year's attempt.

The sum total of the community programs made up the county programs which after being compiled were discussed and approved at a county meeting held after the community meetings. This county wide meeting was held in each county, the leaders and demonstrators from each community attending. At the county meeting, after a short general session where the Extension plans as a whole were discussed, the people in attendance were divided into groups according to particular line in which they were interested, with the specialist or some other person familiar with that phase of work in

charge. In these groups, the methods of carrying out the various demonstrations were thoroughly explained and questions answered.

In every county where these county wide meetings were put over, the agents and people attending were very well pleased with the results. In a number of counties, the county meeting was held without the preliminary community meetings.

**Definite Itineraries.** Practically every county agent in the district has adopted a definite schedule for visits to the various communities of his county, i. e., visiting the same section on the same day—first Monday, second Friday, etc.—each month, thus avoiding jumping back and forth across the county, leaving, assuredly, a few days each month for emergencies. This system fits in with our community plan of Extension organization exceedingly well. The agent is thus enabled at less expense, to do much more efficient work.

**Visits to Counties.** Each county has been visited as much as possible in checking up on the methods used by the agents in putting over their programs. Each one having been assisted at their program planning meetings. Due to this being election year, there have been so many difficulties with county commissioners to smooth out, that we have not been able to make the regular visits to the counties as we would liked to have done.

**Agent Personnel.** We believe that with the increasing efficiency resulting from better organized work, the demand will be so strong in every county that there will be no thought of dropping the agent's appropriation. In fact, a county agent who really puts across his work will have no trouble getting a proper salary, unless the valuation of the county is so low that the money is not available.

**Office Organization.** During the past two years, every agent in the Northwest District has installed a complete set of files for correspondence and various information. Two counties, Garfield and Woodward, have full time clerical helpers, and the county agent and home demonstration agent in each of these keep them employed full time. The people of the county appreciate having someone in the office who is able to handle their requests, hand out bulletins, and give many needed bits of information when the agents are in the field. Three other counties have half time clerks.

Each county agent has a farm level for running terrace lines, pruning tools, syringes, and many have cyanogas guns for poisoning rats, ants, etc. In most cases, all of these are furnished by the county. To date there are no motion picture projectors.

**Subject Matter Assistance.** The only way that the district agent functions with reference to subject matter assistance to the agents, is by working with the subject matter specialists in getting their projects outlined before the agents in such a form that they may be used in getting definite information to the demonstrators in the county.

**Publicity.** The greatest means of publicity in regard to the work in the Northwest District have been, in order, the county newspapers, the Extension News, and circular letters from the county agents' offices, and lately the

radio. Country newspaper editors are practically always willing to do all they can to give the work of the agent publicity. Some of our agents have used the papers a great deal more than others.

Each Monday and Thursday at the noon hour, members of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, and other faculty members, broadcast from the College studio by remote control through one of the nearby stations. This is becoming quite popular with the farmers, and is fast becoming an important means of spreading Extension information.

**Project Activities and Results.** It is our belief that the old time definite result demonstration as outlined by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp is still the foundation of Extension work. For this reason, all of our work possible—campaigns, tours, etc.—is based on actual demonstrated practices.

In terracing, the actual terraced field standing as a demonstration, is really the only means of selling the need of this work. In the northwest part of Oklahoma, large machines such as combined harvester threshers, are used a great deal, and the farmers realize the need of something to save the water and soil. However, they are not yet convinced that they can farm over the terraces with their modern machinery, but the definite demonstrations are convincing them.

In the livestock and dairy work the specialist and county agents have a number of production records under way, demonstrating the value of the improved practices. I believe the tendency of specialists and county agents to try to put over so many kinds of demonstrations, as eight or nine under the livestock project, has not produced the results as when the attention is confined to one or two.

**4-H Club Work.** The most popular part of Extension work with all classes is the boys' and girls' club work. Like the adult Extension work, it is becoming so popular and the demand for club organization and membership is growing to such proportions that it has become almost impossible for one farm agent and one home demonstration agent to meet the demands under the old system of small local clubs.

To meet these demands, a number of counties have inaugurated the community center plan of club organization, the county agent enrolling and meeting the representatives of wing schools at a community center each month. In this way, a much larger enrollment can be taken care of than otherwise and with good local leaders, fine work may be accomplished.

Every county but one in the Northwest District has organized a county federation of 4-H clubs, the voting members of which are the executive committees of the various local clubs or centers. This organization is proving very effective in helping carry out a uniform club program. It is certainly bringing forth the leaders of the counties.

The county federations of the Northwest District are organized into a district federation which holds its meetings and elects its officers at the Junior Farmers' Week at Stillwater during the month of August, usually.

**Conclusion.** At the present time our agent force in the field is a well qualified willing group of workers, determined to serve the people of their



counties. Due to this fact, the people as a whole are strong for Extension work. Even though the demands on the agents are becoming greater and greater with our increased organization by communities, and better use of definite long time demonstrations, we close the year's work with a feeling that we are entering a new era in successful Extension work.

#### **Southwest District, Dan Diehl, District Agent**

The Southwest District is composed of the following fifteen counties: Roger Mills, Beckham, Custer, Washita, Harmon, Jackson, Greer, Tillman, Kiowa, Caddo, Grady, Stephens, Jefferson, Cotton and Comanche, all of which have county agents except Cotton and Custer counties. Eight of these counties have both men and women agents, namely, Grady, Jefferson, Comanche, Caddo, Kiowa, Greer, Jackson and Tillman.

**Office Help.** Grady and Jackson counties both furnish a girl to do stenographic work and keep the office while the agents are out. All of the counties except Caddo, Kiowa, and Roger Mills, have good offices and office equipment. These three are very small and poorly equipped.

**Program of Work.** Early in December and January meetings were held in each county and a program of work agreed upon for the county agent to carry out. This program was planned to fit the conditions of the county. In some counties we encouraged more fruit and gardens, in others truck farming, terracing of the land and growing of legumes to build up the soil, the growing of more feed and keeping of more dairy cows and flocks of hens for egg laying. Also encouraged farmers to try small flocks of sheep and the standardizing of farm crops.

Immediately after holding the county program meeting, we held at Hobart a meeting of all the agents in the Southwest District, where our specialists met with the agents and gave them subject matter for the year's work.

Following the agents' meeting at Hobart, we put on a campaign in each county in the Southwest District for a cotton acreage reduction, and the planting of more feed stuff for livestock with the result that the Southwest has more feed this year than they have ever before produced, and livestock and poultry are in good condition.

County agents organized many boys and girls 4-H clubs and around the club organization they built up a local community interest in gardening, poultry raising, fruit and dairy cows, using the 4-H club as the main organization to work through in that community. As the season progressed, meetings were held throughout the counties using the specialist to put over the subject matter relative to the various farm activities.

In some counties farm tours were held and home visitations made to stimulate others in better farm practices. These farm tours were a great success.

**Summary of the Year's Work.** This has been a wonderful year for crops in southwest Oklahoma. Probably the largest yields ever grown in this section were made. The "Safe Farming" meetings held early in the year created an interest in feed crops until every farmer felt he must plant some feed. The

result is all have plenty of feed and cellars are full of canned up food for family use. A good crop of small grain was harvested and sold at a fair price, putting considerable money in each county. The largest crop of cotton ever produced was raised. But the farmers who have followed the county agents' advice and grown feed and a good garden and are taking care of their cows and chickens are not suffering much from the low price of cotton. This year has been a good lesson to our farmers, as more of them are talking cows and poultry and diversified farming than ever before.

**Outlook for 1927.** The outlook for 1927 is very good—plenty of moisture to make a good small grain crop and start off early pastures, a large acreage of small grain sown, more farmers interested in terracing their farms and setting out fruit trees, plowing and getting their gardens ready for planting in early spring. But the one big question that is being asked is "What to plant as a money crop for 1927?"

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#### **South Central District, D. P. Trent, District Agent**

There has been no change in the area of the South Central District during the year, the district being composed of the following sixteen counties: Lincoln, Payne, Logan, Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Cleveland, Canadian, McClain, Garvin, Seminole, Pontotoc, Johnston, Murray, Carter, Love and Marshall. At the beginning of the year, all counties of the district had county agents except Cleveland county. In June, the board of county commissioners of every county signed contracts and there is at present a county agent in every one of the sixteen counties. In addition, there is an assistant county agent employed in Oklahoma county. There is also an assistant county agent employed in Canadian county through the cooperation of the El Reno Chamber of Commerce. Lincoln, Logan, Oklahoma, and Seminole counties have negro county agents, and Lincoln county has a negro home demonstration agent.

In June the district agent visited all counties, except those in which cooperative agreements were already assured by the commissioners, and made agreements with the commissioners for Extension work in the county. In these agreements, provision was also made for home demonstration agents in all except Murray, Johnston and Love counties.

**Programs of Work.** The district agent visited every county of the district in January and February and directed the making of a program of work. We have very strongly urged the community plan of program making. No other plan seems so practical as the plan of going into a number of representative communities and holding all day meetings of juniors and adults of the community and determining the major problems of the community and agreeing upon the major lines of activity for the year. In agreeing upon the demonstrations to be undertaken, usually it is possible to secure the demonstrators.

The basis of programs of work in all counties was "Safe Farming" or the old gospel of producing the living at home. A number of "Safe Farming" meetings were held at different points in the district and in every county the

necessity for following a safe plan of farming was emphasized. In every county the situation relative to cotton and the danger of relying too much upon cotton in 1926 was pointed out to the people. In all counties also, the question of soil fertility and the necessity of conserving the soil and increasing its fertility were emphasized.

**Progress.** There is evidence of much progress along these lines of work during the past year. Farmers did reduce their cotton acreage about four per cent, but the production of the whole cotton belt was such that no profit has been realized on cotton by farmers. However, most farmers grew feed and food to a greater extent than for a number of years and the situation is not so serious as it would have been if they had not done so. In the matter of soil fertility, there is evidence of progress. No other line of Extension work has created so much attention and made such a demand upon the time and energy of the county agents as that of terracing. County agents found themselves unable to meet the demand for assistance and have been successful in organizing the people of the different communities to take over much of the work in terracing. The board of county commissioners of Payne county purchased twelve farm levels and turned them over to the county agent to be loaned out to farmers or dependable club boys who are capable of operating them. Pontotoc county purchased three levels on the same plan. The Chamber of Commerce of Carter county purchased twenty farm levels and loaned them to farmers in twenty townships. In other counties various communities purchased levels; in some communities school boards purchased levels as a part of the school equipment. To train people to operate these levels, terracing schools have been held by county agents in various communities of their counties and practically all agents of the district have in a large measure gotten away from the burden of personal service which they have been called upon to render during the past three or four years in terracing work. In Lincoln and Seminole counties, the club terracing teams have been doing a great deal of the terracing work during the past three years and the plan has worked very successfully. All told, over thirty-three thousand acres of land has been terraced in the counties of the South Central District during 1926, according to the annual reports of the county agents. They report that 1,847 farms have adopted improved practices in terracing during the year.

Considerable progress has also been made in the matter of soil building during the year. Sweet clover, cowpeas, and soybeans have been grown to a greater extent than ever before. Farmers are showing an interest in sweet clover and many inquiries are received by county agents and by the College as to methods to be employed in the growing of the crop. In the southern counties of the district, cowpeas are grown more largely in alternate rows with corn or grain sorghums, and farmers realize their value as soil builders.

**Farm Tours.** The importance of bringing the results of demonstrations to the attention of the people of the county have been emphasized. In the summer of 1926, eight of the sixteen counties of the South Central District conducted definite county farm tours. Supervisors and specialists from the

College assisted in planning these tours and were present and assisted in the direction of them. The results were very gratifying and all of those agents who held farm tours are thoroughly convinced of their value.

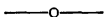
**4-H Club Work.** Club work has been carried on in every county of the district, the total enrollment of the sixteen counties being about nine thousand. Every county had a definite county club federation, conducted a county club rally, and carried on the other county-wide club activities. In the district club contest at Farmers' Week each of the sixteen counties had an organized club competing. Logan county, the winner of the district contest, was winner in the state contest.

**Supervision.** In supervising Extension work in the various counties, we have had several major aims in mind. (a) A better organization of the county agent's office. In this, considerable improvements have been made. All agents, except two, now have approved systems for filing and preserving records, etc. Considerable improvement has been made in the matter of displaying bulletins so that those who need them may be attracted to them. The simple bulletin rack on which bulletins are hung on hooks, is the plan that has proved most effective and which is being adopted by most agents. Some improvement has also been made in the matter of having agents maintain regular office days, and in method of keeping people informed at all times as to the agent's whereabouts and what he is doing. (b) A more definite and more effective method of conducting adult demonstrations. Some progress has been made in this, in that most agents of the district enrolled adult demonstrators early in the year and sent lists of them in and they were placed upon the Extension News mailing list. Some reduction was made in the number of demonstrators called for in programs of work, with the view of having a smaller number of definite demonstrators doing the work in a more thorough and more definite way. (c) Improvement of annual reports. We attempted to give to agents a more definite and detailed idea as to what the annual report should be. Most of them have followed these ideas to a considerable extent and those who have examined the reports have stated that there has been at least twenty per cent improvement in the reports over those for 1925.

**Maintenance and Training of Personnel.** Early in February a two-day meeting of all agents of the district was held at Oklahoma City, in which detailed plans of work, specialists' outlines, experiences of agents, etc., were covered. The meetings were conducted on the order of a round table and all entered heartily into the discussions. Four county agents resigned during the year, three to go into business and one to continue his education. Four agents and one assistant agent were appointed. One assistant county agent was maintained in Lincoln county for four months for preliminary experience and training, and was then appointed as county agent in Garvin county. We have endeavored at all times to aid agents in getting a more definite and more comprehensive view of the purposes and plans of real demonstration work and to aid them in getting away from much of the trouble-shooting, personal service sort of work that they have been called upon to do during

the last few years. We believe that progress has been made in this particular.

**The Outlook.** County agent work is thoroughly established in every county of the district and there is not in any county an inclination to oppose the work or to want to discontinue it. The question was submitted to a vote in Canadian county in August and carried by a safe majority. People are coming to realize more and more the purpose and the value of the work in developing and directing the proper agricultural interests of the county and in every county the county agent is looked upon as the leader in all agricultural endeavors. Eleven of the eighteen county agents and assistant county agents are graduates of the A. and M. College. The other seven are mature men of experience and good judgment who are rendering splendid service. All the agents are apparently satisfied in the service and are all working earnestly and faithfully in the interest of rural progress in their respective counties. The outlook is for a splendid year's work and much progress. The farmers of the district are not in distress as a result of the cotton situation for all have feed and most of them have food and something else to fall back upon. They are in good spirits and realize more than ever before the wisdom of "Safe Farming" and the truth of the statement that "the only sure way to have a living on the farm is to produce it on the farm." The outlook for agriculture in the district is rather encouraging and we believe that 1927 will show much progress toward a more stable, safer, saner, system of agriculture.



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

Very few changes have been made in the plan of Oklahoma 4-H club work established by the Extension Staff during the year 1921. After a careful analysis of club organization in other states and the progress of club work in Oklahoma, since its beginning in 1909, many notions about club work were centered into definite form.

By comparing the Oklahoma plan of 4-H club work of 1924, 1925 and 1926 with each year of its development since 1909, you will discover a steady growth with no radical changes in its policies. The most remarkable advance in 4-H club work is that the 4-H community club has displaced the individual 4-H club member as the unit of 4-H club work. This 4-H community club demands a higher type of leadership on the part of the Extension agents than the plan of having a few 4-H club members organized by projects, or into standard 4-H clubs. Through the 4-H community plan, the majority of the Extension agents have acquired a greater knowledge and desire of leadership, and have kept pace with the growth in methods and organization of boys' and girls' club work. Today the Extension workers of Oklahoma are pooling and solidifying their efforts continually in order that more communities may have the opportunity of participating in club work.

**4-H Result Demonstrations.** During 1926, 40,198 white boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21, carried out more than 50,000 result demon-

strations. Approximately 96% of the entire group adopted one or more good farm or home practices while 51% reported their result demonstrations on November 24, 1926. A few counties ran over 90% completions. When all the 4-H reports reach the office by December 31, 1926, the percent of completions for the state will be more than 70%.

4-H result demonstrations are grouped under four main heads: 1st, 4-H Home Demonstration; 2nd, Horticultural; 3rd, Livestock; 4th, Crops.

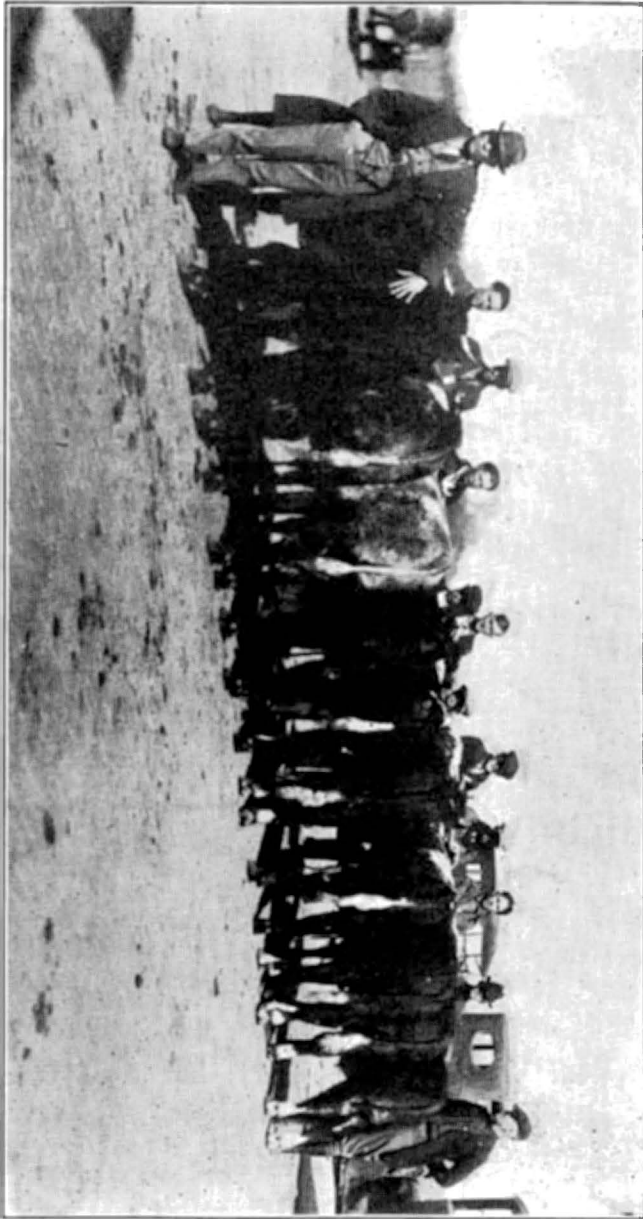
**Organized 4-H Club Work.** Organized 4-H club work began in Oklahoma at least twelve years ago. In 1918, there were more than 800 chartered 4-H clubs. With a gradual increase in membership, and added lines of demonstration work from time to time, club work grew far beyond the delivery of supplies from the state office. Also the county extension workers had more small local clubs by school districts than could be met and instructed regularly. There was no medium contact between the 4-H clubs of the county except an annual rally day and exhibits at the county fair. County extension workers were more or less harassed about late enrollments, and poorly organized clubs. A good piece of work was often omitted because of insufficient subject matter bulletins or club report blanks. A rather common notion became prevalent about 1920 that club enrollment must be cut down.

In 1921, a few state wide activities were designated by the Club Department, as three state songs, three games, three yells, and a stunt. Also a system of county wide livestock judging schools, and livestock judging contests were put into operation. During the Farmers' Week of 1922, eighteen counties participated in four or five events of the present club meeting contest. In 1923 the same general plan was used with special emphasis on good practices put over by the club, parliamentary skill, and the meaning of the club emblem. It was in 1923 that the counties solidified their activities in a pageant portraying the magnitude and importance of 4-H club work in Oklahoma.

During 1924 and 1925 and 1926 this contest has gone forward on a county wide, district and state wide basis, with special emphasis on team demonstrations adapted to girls' work, and team demonstrations adapted to boys' work. Also special attention was devoted to the wider use of club members and adults in carrying on the 4-H community plan of work.

The 1440 local 4-H clubs, trained to compete in the county 4-H club contests, and the 66 county champion 4-H clubs which participated in state contests (at Farmers' Week in 1926), have proved to be the most important factors in bringing the Extension workers to the final realization that 4-H club work in Oklahoma is operating on a state wide basis by counties by districts.

These champion 4-H community clubs are well grounded in the knowledge of good farm and home practices because the record of their 4-H club depends to a large extent upon the actual work done by each individual. The poise, sincerity, leadership, cooperation and knowledge of practical community problems, of 4-H club members makes them a valuable asset in any community. These 4-H clubs have not only presented the organization of club



4-H CLUB BOYS LEARN THE VALUE OF GOOD CATTLE AT LIVESTOCK JUDGING SCHOOLS

work and its importance to adjacent communities but at the six teachers' colleges, county teachers' meetings, chamber of commerce, civic organizations, and the like.

With very little difficulty, and on short notice, community programs are arranged and put over as the opportunity presents itself. From time to time well balanced comparative, competitive state wide programs are put on in a big way from the outstanding activities perfected by these local 4-H clubs.

**4-H County Council.** The county 4-H council (sometimes referred to as the county federation) is really the county extension workers cabinet. Sixty-seven of the seventy extension counties have active 4-H councils. The 4-H county council is organized in the same manner as the 4-H clubs, but the officers duties are county wide.

**4-H District Organization.** From the standpoint of the district supervising farm and home agents, the state is divided into five districts with from fourteen to sixteen counties to each district. A very successful comparative, competitive plan of work is now moving forward by counties.

Contests, camps, collective exhibits, scholarships, and prize trips are arranged by counties by districts. The supervision of the 4-H state camps, and the placing of the exhibits at the state fairs are by districts.

**4-H State Council.** The state 4-H council is composed of the 4-H state president, vice-president, secretary, and the 4-H executive committee of the five extension districts. The annual election of this body is one of the features at the Farmers' Week at the A. and M. College. This state 4-H executive group assists in solidifying the district groups into a well organized state plan of work.

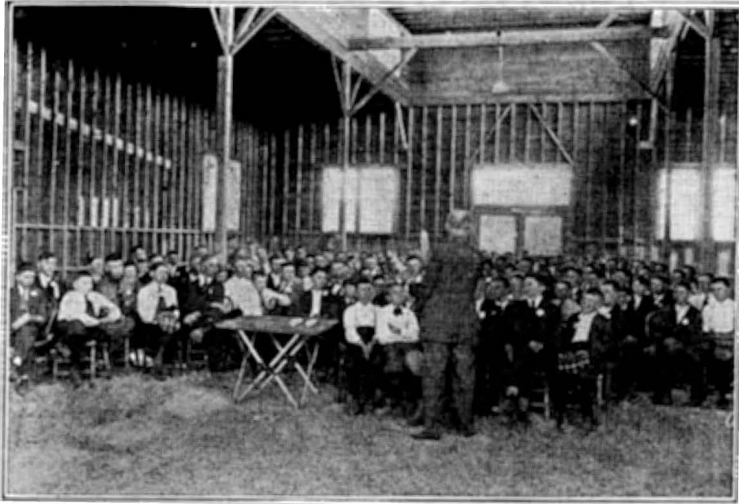
**Livestock Club Demonstration Schools.** This makes the sixth year livestock demonstration schools have been pushed in Oklahoma: 1921, 9 judging schools, attendance 150; 1922, 35 judging schools, attendance 1800; 1923, 98 judging schools, attendance 2941; 1924, 120 judging schools, attendance 3550; 1925, 126 judging schools, attendance 3474; and 1926, 132 judging schools, attendance 3653.

This makes a grand total for the six years of 520 short courses, with an attendance of 15,568 farm boys and girls. An Oklahoma club team won 1st place in 1924 and 1925 at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, with Louisiana and Texas competing. In 1926, Oklahoma won 3rd place at Fort Worth.

This series of livestock demonstration schools have proved to be one of the outstanding pieces of work fostered by the Extension Division. Oklahoma now has hundreds of coaches and captains between the ages of 16 and 24, who have participated in this work, and are now splendid leaders in club work.

**Crop Demonstration Schools.** Since all livestock club members who anticipate making an outstanding club record, enroll in crop clubs, considerable work in crops has been accomplished along with the livestock clubs. A few county wide and at least three state wide demonstration schools were conducted during 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926. Over 221 boys participated





THIS SCENE WHICH REPRESENTS THE 4-H BOYS CROPS SCHOOL AT THE STATE FAIR, WHICH HAS BEEN OF A GREAT EDUCATIONAL VALUE FROM THE BEGINNING

in the crop judging contests at the state fairs this year. The contestants displayed excellent training.

**Farm Engineering Schools.** Farm club boys are reclaiming land by terracing in Oklahoma. In 1922 two-day terracing schools were conducted in six counties with fair success. In 1923, thirteen counties, and 1924 twenty schools were conducted with delegates present from thirty counties. Three hundred and twenty boys attended the above mentioned schools. To be a bona fide engineering club member a boy to be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one and each pair of boys must own a level, and comply with the rules of the engineering club. The splendid achievement of the Farm Engineering clubs of Oklahoma would cover several printed pages. This fundamental piece of demonstration work is rapidly becoming one of the leading activities in the club program. More work has been accomplished this year than in all previous years put together.

**Dairy and Poultry Demonstration Schools.** Until 1924, the dairy junior short course was carried on jointly with the livestock clubs. This year about ten counties were represented in special dairy work. Also three state wide courses were held.

Poultry short courses and poultry judging contests have an important place in the state program of work.



OUR 4-H CLUB GIRLS LEARN HOW TO PUT UP THE WINTER SUPPLY OF GOOD FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, AND BECOME REAL HOME BUILDERS

**4-H Home Demonstration Schools for Girls.** During the past four years lines of short course work particularly adapted for club girls such as sewing, canning, cooking, and home improvement, has gone forward in a big remarkable manner. Interest in team demonstrations has increased each year and we soon found that an elimination contest would be necessary before Farmers' Week, at which time we had been holding our state contests.

It was decided to have one team in each line of work from each of the four districts to enter the state contest.

Contests were first held in local clubs, then county and district contests were held. This was done with the following results in 1925: 38 counties held contests in 193 local clubs; 560 girls took part in 108 canning teams, 128 food preparation teams, 65 clothing selection teams, 47 clothing construction teams; 191 teams entered the county contests; 104 teams entered the district contests.

**Girls 4-H Team Demonstrations.** Possibly more progress was made with team demonstrations than any other line of girls' work. A boys' and girls' team demonstration at each monthly 4-H club meeting was our goal.

Five hundred and fifty-two girl teams were trained. These teams in turn trained all the girls in their line of work to give the same demonstration. County contests were held in canning, food preparation, clothing selection, and clothing construction. District contests were held at the college during Farmers' Week. The state contest was held during the Tulsa State Fair.

**Style Show.** In order to put over this plan we stimulated the Style Show Contest, asking each girl to style in a wash dress which she had selected and made.

The girls enjoyed the Style Show in the local club so much we decided to have county contests, allowing each county to enter two girls in the state contest to be held during Farmers' Week. The contestants were scored in two groups, one group below sixteen years of age, and one above sixteen years of age.

One hundred and thirty-three girls entered county contests while forty-nine entered the state contest.

**Clothing Outfit.** The clothing outfit contest was based upon the national requirements. It was opened to the sixth year girls only because their work is with woolen goods. The sixth year exhibit is a woolen dress. Fifty-four outfits were exhibited at the fairs.

**4-H Health Contest.** One hundred and twenty entered the county health contest but only sixty-eight of this group came through without checks.

Forty-three counties had some form of health contest, either before or at the county fairs.

The final state contest was held at the state fairs. Forty-three boys and forty-three girls entered the state contest and were examined by the State Health Department.

**Group Leaders' Conference.** Leadership conferences of one form or another always add an impetus to club work. Nearly eighty program conferences relating to club work were conducted during 1925. During 1926

more than 165 such conferences were conducted. The purpose of these meetings was to devise means of carrying out the year's program of club work.

**Club Rally.** The club rally is a very popular activity. Many counties put on two club rallies a year. One is held in March or April in order to stimulate a better understanding of the year's program of work, and the other in July or August in order to stimulate late exhibits and completed demonstrations.

Special club awards are made on this occasion, as certificates for completed demonstration, diplomas to the "All Star" club members and the National Club Charter.

Every county in the state with agents, except two, conducted a rally or picnic day of some kind.

**Club Camps.** Considerable serious thought is now being manifested in regard to a number of well established camps which will be available to club members through the summer months. Payne, Noble, Beaver, Custer, Logan, McIntosh, and twenty counties conducting farm engineering short courses have used the two-day camp with a rather indefinite success. Grady and Woodward counties have held successful camps.

The Junnior Farmers' Week at the A. and M. College, and the junior program at the three state fairs, have many of the features of a regular 4-H state camp.

**Farmers' Week.** Briefly the most outstanding feature of the entire program was the 4-H club contest. The champion 4-H clubs of 66 counties entered this contest. Preliminary contests were run off by districts on the College campus. Then the highest scoring 4-H contest consisted of a well balanced model 4-H club meeting or program. Over 616 4-H local clubs participated in the county wide 4-H club contest. This part of the club program has revealed to club workers the best method of discovering and training outstanding leadership in Oklahoma.

**International Livestock Show and Club Congress.** The trip to the International Livestock Show and Club Congress is the most desired prize for 4-H boys and girls. This year the club delegates averaged 17 years of age, and in club work four years.

The quality of work put over by the Oklahoma farm boys and girls may be somewhat indicated by their achievement in competition in national contests. For the past five years Oklahoma has not gone below third place in the non-collegiate livestock judging contest, winning high boy in 1923 and 1925, and high team in 1925. A phenomenal record was made at the International in 1925, making 26 placings of which six were first places. This year, 1926, Oklahoma's 4-H state champions made 20 placings at the National Club Congress in competition with 44 states and Canada. This event was the climaxing feature of 4-H years work for 1926.

The Oklahoma club delegates at the National Club Congress received many favorable comments because of the genuine spirit of cooperation manifested by each delegate. They were always at each event or contest one hundred per cent. Their exhibition of leadership was particularly outstanding.

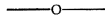
The program was carried on as a unit; both boys and girls taking part equally in all phases of the program, bringing out particularly that Oklahoma is carrying on a unified program of diversified farming and home making, as reflected by the achievements of the club members of Oklahoma.

**Bankers' Scholarships.** The Oklahoma State Bankers' Association began issuing A. and M. College Scholarships to club members some eight years ago.

The Oklahoma Bankers' Association is made up of five groups comprising approximately 15 counties in each group. Two \$160 scholarships, one for a club girl and one for a club boy in each of the five groups, are awarded annually.

The method of selecting these club members is left entirely with the Extension Division. Outstanding leadership as well as accomplishments in completing individual demonstrations is taken into consideration. The Moses Leadership test is applied. When these 4-H champions appear before their respective bankers and deliver their achievements in club work, the bankers always state that this is the biggest piece of work the bankers are doing.

Oklahoma has just cause to feel proud of her club girls and boys, their accomplishments, and their standards. She has set a pace for herself and for other states that will require much effort to live up to.



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

The organization by which Home Demonstration Work is carried on in Oklahoma has undergone no change during the year 1926. The supervisory force still consists of a state home demonstration agent and four district home demonstration agents. These supervising officers are assisted by a specialist in foods and nutrition, and a specialist in clothing, and the assistant state club agent who give their whole time to the work; and by the specialists in dairy, horticulture, poultry, farm engineering, entomology, and marketing who give of their time as required. Plans of organization and boundary lines have remained unchanged and there have been fewer changes in personnel during the year than usual, and none in the central office. Forty-eight counties have white home demonstration agents, and four have colored home demonstration agents.

The specialists act as project leaders for the various lines of work in the state. They make the project plans for their work, assisted by the supervising force. The Club Department provides the methods and organization plans for all junior work, and the entire department aids in the organization of the work in the counties, the state and district agents holding themselves responsible for the organization principally. Every county having home demonstration work is organized for it either by state or district agent.

All counties having the work are organized on the county program basis. If the work was on at the beginning of the year the program was built by the interested farm men and farm women aided by some members of the extension force, and based upon their needs and the possibilities of supplying them. In a few counties an effort has been made toward building community pro-

grams. The tendency is toward the building of community programs as a basis of county program building and this is to be desired. Whenever an agent has gone on the work too late in the year to have her program built in the regular way, her district agent has assisted her in making a program and in organizing her county for its accomplishment. In either case goals are set along the various lines of project work, and in every case if the goals are not met or exceeded they are at least satisfactorily approached. All programs comprise work for adults and work for juniors, and each agent's time is about equally divided between the two.

The supervisory program is conducted along the following lines: 1, Local development and preparation for the work; 2, Selection, preparation and training of agents; 3, Program building and development; 4, Supplying necessary assistance. Under the first not only have offices been supplied for each agent, but during the past two years so much improvement has been made in the offices that our agents with but three exceptions are very well situated as to offices. Office supplies and equipment have also improved until our agents as a whole are well cared for in this respect. Stenographic help is lacking in the majority of our offices and continues to be our greatest local handicap. Only seventeen counties have full time stenographers and five others part time help. The state and district agents act together in selecting and preparing new agents and in securing as much assistance for them in their training as is necessary. The supervisory force not only assists in building programs but carefully supervises the development of these programs, checking progress and planning work in detail for all phases. The supervisory force either secures necessary assistance or renders it themselves in subject matter. The subject matter is carried out under the following project organizations: Foods and Nutrition, Clothing, Dairying, Poultry, Home Orchard and Gardens, and Home Improvement.

As soon as the county programs are made the district agents assist their county agents in making definite and complete plans of carrying them out. These plans show not only what is to be definitely done in the county as a whole but tell also just where and just when and just how.

Instead of a state agents' meeting in the beginning of the year, four district meetings were held and in August in connection with the Farmers' Week a brief state meeting was held at the College. These were the only important opportunities given us for training or assisting our agents in groups. Such other training as they received had to be given them in their respective fields.

This year instead of having two state fairs, Oklahoma had three, thereby giving us a third opportunity of showing the good people of the state what our women are doing. We had splendid exhibits of our work at all three.

Again it must be said that the real value of our work is told in the story of our project activities. The major part of this work is accomplished by our clubs both adult and junior. We have 501 farm women's clubs with a membership already in of 9,103 women and there are 799 junior clubs with 14,110 girls enrolled. We have 28 adult county federations and 42 junior federations giving as they do larger fields for development of leadership.



OUR FOOD BUDGET PROJECT FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE IS POPULAR WITH OKLAHOMA FAMILIES

**Food and Nutrition.** Every home demonstration agent carries one or more phases of this project. It continues to be one of the most interesting and popular projects. It is taken as Food Selection, Food Preparation, Food Preservation or as special problems. This year canning by budget has been successfully done. This year, too, bread campaigns have gone over in a very good way. Kitchen improvement was carried in campaign fashion in more counties than last year. Farm women's markets are growing in number and quality. In Food Preservation we had a new sort of exhibit at the third state fair that was truly remarkable not only in quality but in kind. Altogether there have been 8,746 women enrolled and 13,992 of our club girls in this work. There were 3,292 women and 12,819 girls who completed their phase of the project with a showing of 10,317 homes actually affected by improved practices. Also 2,246 women have made some sort of improvement in their kitchens.

**Clothing.** This project is carried in every county having a home demonstration agent. This year the work has been put out in three sections. Unit I for women, Unit II for children, and Unit III household textiles or home improvement. There have been 3,683 women enrolled and 13,728 of the club girls enrolled in clothing work. Of this number 2,264 women and 6,727 girls completed their year's work, while our statistics show 7,460 homes in which clothing practices have been improved or improved practices adopted.

**Home Garden.** This project is also found in every county. It is a project that is growing in importance and yet one that on account of our climatic conditions in which it is very difficult to show satisfactory results. It is an essential factor in the live-at-home program and is coming to be so regarded. This year we have had 2,839 women and 13,151 club girls enrolled in the home garden work, and of this number 1,469 women and 5,145 girls have completed their work as outlined. Winter or all the year round gardens continue to be more and more appreciated.

**Home Orchard.** So far as the work of women and girls is concerned this project is confined to small fruits. An effort is being made in all parts of the state to increase the output of small fruit. Where it grows wild we have encouraged the transplanting and cultivation of it. Other places our demonstrators are urged to buy and plant small fruit. Our reports show that 205 women and 220 girls have adopted improved practices in growing bush and small fruits this year.

**Exterior Home Improvement.** Every agent is trying to interest her people in improving the home place in appearance. There were 1920 women and 8731 girls who have definitely undertaken during the past year to do this and we have a showing of 4,910 homes that have been improved as a result of our agents' efforts.

**Home Dairy.** This work is not so common as the preceding lines of work, but because it is much needed our agents continue to carry it in some phase. Good reports are received on its growth and importance. One farm womens' club sold 9,864 pounds of butter and brought in thereby \$3,585.60.



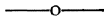
During the year 707 women and 15 girls took this work as their demonstration, and 363 women and 9 girls completed it.

**Poultry.** This is one of our most important projects as well as one of the most popular. It is by her poultry our demonstrator can most easily and quickly bring profit into her home. This year 1,644 homes have assisted in increasing the income for the year by means of poultry, and 2,169 women and 2,197 club girls have been enrolled in the demonstration during the year. The total profit on these demonstrations being \$143,773.64.

**Miscellaneous or Minor Projects.** The above projects are the major lines of work carried by our agents in their programs of work, but in addition each agent carries a number of minor projects as well. The following shows the enrollment of demonstrators in several of these minors to have been as follows: Sanitation 901 women, 550 girls; management 1,529 women, 1,323 girls; accounts and budgets 187 women and 19 girls. In all projects we have had 24,708 women enrolled and 11,351 of these have completed their work while our records show that 39,976 homes have been affected by improved practices.

Every agent has a county fair and uses it as the show window for her work with women and girls. The most important feature of the women's department of these fairs being our exhibit of club products both adult and junior.

**The Outlook.** The outlook for the new year is very good—never better. Our work continues to improve in character and amount and thus to tend to greater permanency. More and more we enjoy the confidence of our people and as a result we have fewer losses in the work. Every county board of commissioners retained their home demonstration agents in 1926, and seven counties either reinstated the work or added it. We plan for the new year as a first consideration closer supervision of our agents in the field with the purpose of enabling them to make out more definite programs, to analyze their program development more carefully, and to keep a better and closer system of records and make more definite full and complete reports. We feel that the "live at home" program inaugurated by Dr. Knapp has been one of the finest things yet brought out in our work, and mean to strive to make it even more widely adopted during this next year than we have done in this.



## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS

### **Southeast District, Vera Jones, District Agent.**

The close of the year 1926 found thirteen counties in the Southeast District employing home demonstration agents. For the first time in several years there were no transfers or resignations during the year. Two counties, Hughes and Atoka, made appropriations July 1st, and the work which had been started February 1st with local funds was continued.

Each county having a home demonstration agent carried on food preservation, food preparation, poultry, clothing, gardening and dairy work with adults and juniors. Special garden work was done in Choctaw county. Bread work in Marshall and Pottawatomie was a popular phase of food work.

Home improvement work in Bryan, Choctaw, McCurtain and Pottawatomie has done much to arouse interest in ways and means of beautifying even the humblest home with little or no outlay of money.

An excellent season for vegetables made it possible for a large amount of canning to be done by the women in each county. Atoka county has a splendid report in food preservation. More than twenty pressure cookers were purchased and quantities of corn, beans, peas and other vegetables never canned successfully before were stored up for the winter.

Successful county fairs were held in each of the counties except Pushmataha. The low valuation in this county and consequent lack of funds has prevented a county fair being held.

Each county employing a home demonstration agent has from two to a dozen adult clubs. These clubs are increasing in number as the various communities become acquainted with the possibilities of organized club work and the benefits to be derived from a regular and systematic method of doing their daily tasks.

Pottawatomie, Okfuskee, Bryan, Pontotoc and Marshall are the only counties in which county federations of home demonstration clubs have been formed.

Junior club work increased both as to number of organizations and membership. In Bryan county more than eight hundred girls were enrolled in club work.

Teams in clothing, canning and baking contests were trained throughout the district. The highest scoring teams in the various counties were awarded the privilege of competing in the contest held during Farmers' Week.

Club members from every county in the district were in attendance at the Junior Farm Congress held in Stillwater during the second week in August.

Each county has done splendid work in the model club meetings and county-wide rallies for the boys and girls formed a part of the recreational side of club work in each county.

While the low price and lower production of the cotton crop struck the Southeast District a very severe blow, the reports from those engaged in carrying out practices advised by the Extension Division are gratifying indeed.

Already enrollment and the work of organization for 1927 has started and in each county there is an indication that each agent will have work for every twenty-four hour day.

#### **Northeast District, Anna L. Diehl, District Agent.**

The Northeast District at the close of 1926 made the best annual report it has ever made. The following counties have home demonstration agents: Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Osage, Payne, Rogers, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington.

These counties report 88 adult clubs with 1,712 members and 306 junior clubs with 4,277 4-H club girls enrolled. All phases of home demonstration work were carried out in the district. The horticultural work centered around home gardens with 525 women enrolled, 359 made reports; 3,278 4-H girls

enrolled and 1,554 made reports and 171 demonstrations relating to garden work were given. Muskogee county carried out the best piece of lath tile irrigation ever done in the district with 1,075 feet of tiling put in in ten different communities, holding ten demonstrations. Reports on this work are excellent. Payne county had lath tile installed in one garden with a good report on the tomatoes irrigated by it. Four junior horticultural judging schools were held and one garden tour and one garden and flower show held.

The home dairy work has not reached the place in extension work we would like to see it, and yet it grows better and better—in 1926 it was much better than in 1925. The agents report 171 women enrolled, 30 demonstrations given and 208 cows and calves involved in these demonstrations.

The poultry report is much better than the dairy report; it has 692 women and girls enrolled and 506 making reports; 141 method demonstrations given; 31 new houses built and 26 houses remodeled.

The food work was carried out in each county in the district and the three phases were well distributed, the preparation and preservation being carried on by more women and girls than the food selection. The agents report 1,096 demonstrations given by agents' women demonstrators and 4-H club girls and 142,350 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned by women and 4-H girls and exhibits made at all county and state fairs.

The clothing project excites more interest than any of the other projects and now that it is divided into three units, it is more popular than ever. Payne county studied Unit II, Children's Clothing, and won second on their exhibit at Oklahoma City and Muskogee state fairs. Okmulgee county took Unit III and won seventh at Oklahoma City. The other counties had Unit I and 150 wash dresses for women were exhibited at county and state fairs. Creek won second and Osage third at Oklahoma City and at Muskogee, Creek won eighth, Lincoln ninth, Tulsa tenth and in Unit III at Tulsa, Rogers county won first on sitting room, Tulsa first on bedroom, Osage second and Creek fourth on bedroom. The agents report 19,951 dresses, coats and undergarments made by women and 4-H girls. In home improvement 199 bedrooms, 124 living rooms, 87 dining rooms and 107 other rooms were improved and much kitchen equipment bought.

Some health work was done in Lincoln, Wagoner and Creek counties. Clinics were held for crippled children and in Payne and Wagoner counties baby clinics were held. Sixteen 4-H club girls were examined in Washington county and had their teeth and tonsils taken care of. More work will be done next year along the health line.

Exhibits were made at all fairs in canning and clothing. Each county entered the model club contest at Stillwater during Farmers' Week and all counties but Wagoner entered the team contests. Rogers, Washington, Craig, Mayes and Muskogee entered girls in the style show and Rogers won for the district.

Four new agents were installed in the district during the year. The other agents have been with the counties long enough to have a definite program of work in effect and a spirit of cheerfulness and helpfulness is over the whole district.

**Northwest District, Norma M. Brumbaugh, District Agent**

The Northwest District is made up of 22 counties, with home demonstration agents in eleven counties: Logan, Canadian, Oklahoma, Blaine, Kay, Noble, Garfield, Woods, Dewey, Beaver, and Woodward. At the first of the year county programs were made in the seven counties with agents. In the four remaining counties programs of work were made by the home demonstration agent and district agent in July and August, when these counties were opened to the work.

The plan of organization is similar in the eleven counties, the home demonstration activities being carried on through 159 4-H clubs with a membership of 2,019 girls, and 148 women clubs with a membership of 2,623.

There are 4-H club federations in eleven counties in the district, and farm women's club federations in seven counties. Through these organizations, county-wide demonstrations have been accomplished, such as the team demonstration contest in the junior federation and bread campaign in the adult federation.

4-H club work in the Northwest District is in a promising condition. It is conducted through the local club organization assisted by a coach who is usually a farm woman or a school teacher, and in some instances both. The most important part of club work is the actual demonstration that the girl is carrying in home work, and the boy in farm work. However, there are other features of club work which have been carried out, namely: team demonstration contests, achievement day, model club contests and rallies and camps.

The poultry phase of Extension work is one of the outstanding ones in the district with an enrollment of 502 poultry club members and 287 adult demonstrators. Flock management, housing, disease control, and culling and judging schools were the main activities in the poultry program. In the counties in which there are home demonstration and county agents the poultry interests have been advanced through the schoolhouse shows. In two counties, Woodward and Kay, 37 schoolhouse shows were held in which 158 school districts participated. The county poultry federation along with the civic organizations have done much to back club work and the county poultry show. For the first time egg shows have been held in seven counties where 906 dozen eggs were exhibited. The total value of the poultry demonstrations conducted in one county is \$6,848.04.

Gardening in the northwest is making progress with more people growing the vegetables to supply the family table. In all there were 1,502 4-H club girls who grew gardens, and 276 adult demonstrators. Late frosts and hail have been handicaps in garden work this year, but the demonstrators have proved that gardens can be grown in northwestern Oklahoma. Another production phase of the demonstration program is that of small fruit. The small fruits most commonly grown are blackberries, dewberries, strawberries, and in certain sections black currants. The success of small fruits in the northwest largely depends upon the amount of rainfall.

Home dairy work has been carried on by 41 demonstrators. In this

activity the women have taken up the sanitary production of clean milk and other dairy products, also the making of butter and cottage cheese.

The preservation, selection, and preparation of food is a part of every club girl's demonstration. The demonstrations have taught not only the girls but the women as well how to make proper combinations of food, to use a variety of food and the different methods of preparation.

Food preservation work in the district shows that 253 demonstrations have been given in canning, and that there were 1,681 4-H club girls and 602 adults in this demonstration activity.

Clothing work has been carried on by 1,336 4-H club girls and 315 adult demonstrators. Six counties in the district have followed the women clothing unit and one county the children's clothing unit. Three counties have had the home improvement unit. In this work the walls, woodwork, and floors of 158 homes were improved by the girls and women. Special features of the clothing work with the 4-H girls have been the style show and the clothing outfit for the 6th year girls. The making of the clothing outfit has brought out the importance of the proper selection of material and design, also garments that may be correctly worn together. The clothing work this year has improved both in quantity and quality over that of last year.

The home marketing of products in the Northwest District has largely been that of marketing of poultry, dairy and garden products.

Home health work has been carried out through the health demonstrations conducted by the 4-H club girls and through the food selection demonstrations with the adults. The home demonstration agents in the district have approached the health work only from the food angle, demonstrating the selection and preparation of the proper food for health.

There were county fairs held in eighteen of the twenty-two counties in the northwest district, and in every county having a home demonstration agent. The exhibits made at these fairs in boys' and girls' club work were good. In women's work, either women's clothing, children's clothing or home improvement exhibits were made by the farm women's club along with a thirty-jar exhibit of canned products. The quality of the vegetables was not so good in the northwest, due to a late freeze and a lack of rainfall. There has been a shortage of fruit, and though we did not have the quantity in fruit exhibits, the quality was unusually good.

The arrangement of exhibits and system of booking are showing an improvement each year over the previous year. The county fair is taking its place as an educational factor, gradually doing away with the old carnival program, and substituting a far better program in the community play or musical entertainment.

As an outgrowth of the 4-H club program, team demonstration contests have been held in food, clothing, in health work, and in judging. These contests were held in the counties, in the district and at Farmers' Week and the state fairs, when the final elimination was brought about. Too much importance cannot be placed on team demonstrations as a means of getting over subject matter and as a demonstration of an individual's ability to do a piece of work.

There are many organizations cooperating with the Extension Workers in this district as the Grange, Farmers' Union, Farm Bureau, County Poultry Associations, Red Cross, Oklahoma Public Health Association, County Teachers' Associations, but in no county is there any one organization through which the home demonstration agent works alone. However, in order to facilitate the work in the counties, seven of the eleven counties with home demonstration agents have advisory boards made up of farm women.

The interest and understanding that the people have in the demonstration program is growing and the individual demonstrator is coming to be more of an example to her community in her particular activity.

These facts lead us to believe that the standard of work is being raised and that we can hope for greater results in the future.

#### **Southwest District, Elva R. Duvall, District Agent**

The Southwest District embraces eighteen counties as follows: Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Cotton, Comanche, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman, and Washita. Twelve of these counties employ home demonstration agents.

According to the agricultural census of 1925, the district has 48,098 farms, 62.8 per cent of which are operated by tenants.

The low price of cotton has been discouraging, but has not affected extension activities since our agents serve well through lean years. "Hard times" produce an atmosphere in which their services are most acceptable. In times like this their "Live at Home" gospel seems to be the "balm of Gilead," so there is no need for a new text.

The twelve home demonstration agents located in the district are an able, earnest, conscientious group of workers. Big counties with few hard surfaced roads, mean long, hard drives. The large number of club meetings calls for trips through all kinds of weather and numerous responsibilities incidental to dealing with so many people. Yet not one of the twelve but seems to be of good courage, proving her worth by satisfying her people.

Within the ranks we have four "veteran" agents, one of whom is rounding out her twelfth year of service, three others nearing the eighth year mark.

These twelve agents in the conduct of official work report 1,230 days spent in office and 2,158 days in field.

The people of each county with the help of agents developed a program of work. These programs had their imperfections, but after all they were fairly well based on the needs of the people and have been helpful. This coming together for the common good had a tendency to straighten things out and set folks to working in the right direction.

Organizations have been strengthened and the number increased. The enrollment, both junior and adult, mounts upward. There were 434 clubs with an enrollment of 7,995 members, which is an increase over last year of 36 clubs and 1,425 members. And be it known that extension workers rendered service to thousands of people whose names never appear on our rolls.

This has been a banner year in junior club work. 4-H girls have as a whole been diligent. A goodly number carried their demonstrations to completion.

Model club programs were practiced, we dare say, in ninety-nine per cent of the junior organizations. These with the team demonstrations have put our juniors on their feet, teaching them to think and talk and act. Good, strong leadership has developed over night. Those who have seen it and felt it, can have no fears for the future of extension work.

Fifteen of the eighteen counties entered a junior club in the state contest during Farmers' Week at Stillwater. The very fact that they journeyed so far, many of them, is sufficient to prove their interest. These boys and girls didn't make the trip alone, but as has always been the case in this great movement, they led and parents followed. The Southwest District had a delegation, numbering above 500, at Farmers' Week.

The women's organizations are reaching forth as a strong right arm now-a-days, helping to promote extension activities.

Individual demonstrators with dairy products, poultry, gardens and well filled cellars are contributing to better living on the farm.

Through clothing work our women are better dressed women. With her work in home beautification, she has a better looking place to live.

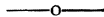
She is learning how to play. At Farmers' Week the women of the Southwest District carried off the silver loving cup, offered by the president of the state board of agriculture to the district that put on the best entertainment.

At present we have eleven adult and twelve junior county federations. Federation meetings and rallies have been held in all these counties. Grady county held a three-day junior encampment and Jackson county held a three-day adult encampment.

Sixteen of the eighteen counties held county fairs at which extension exhibits had prominent places. Improvement was noted in the organization and handling of these fairs.

Twelve counties having home demonstration agents sent complete exhibits in clothing and food preparation to the state fairs. Sixteen of the eighteen counties entered junior county collective exhibits. Both junior and adult clubs winning their share of prizes. In girls' work alone Grady, Comanche and Caddo counties won seventy-six ribbons, many of them blues and reds.

The outlook was never better; with the yoking together of all agencies, the big load moves forward.



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

Agricultural extension work with negro men and boys was carried out by colored agents with a great deal of satisfaction in the counties of Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Seminole. This area covers that portion of Oklahoma that has a heavy rural colored population. In several other counties where negro farmers are not

so numerous a certain amount of extension work is carried on with colored people by our white agents.

The colored county agents are under the direct supervision of a colored district agent stationed at the Negro Agricultural and Normal University at Langston, Oklahoma. This district agent is directly responsible to the director of extension at the central office at Stillwater.

The colored district agent attended all monthly extension conferences at the central office and discussed plans and methods with the white supervisors and specialists throughout the year. He also made requests for the services of the specialists who gave a great deal of help to the colored county agents and their demonstrators in the field.

A great deal of progress has been made in counties where both colored and white agents are at work, in harmonizing county extension programs and in a general effort of cooperation in putting the work over as a county unit; however, best results with colored farmers have been obtained where we have active colored county and home demonstration agents, supervised by our colored district agent.

J. E. Taylor is our colored district agent and he used every effort to consider the conditions of his counties at the beginning of the year so that his program of work could be carried out.

Together with his agents he organized the work in the early part of the year by holding two or three day short courses with the colored farmers and farm women, followed a little later with community and county program building. One hundred and forty-five communities took part in this planning and valuable assistance was rendered by the subject matter specialists from Stillwater.

Colored farmers, generally, are taking a much greater interest in extension work. This is due to the efforts made by the negro agents to improve themselves along better lines of farming and stock raising and because they are beginning to use better judgment in applying extension methods in communities according to existing local conditions. The agents have been helped along this line by holding "methods conferences" at the Colored Agricultural and Normal University at Langston early in the year, and by attending Farmers' Week at the same institution during August.

Considerable extra effort was made by the colored agents to put over a "Safe Farming" program, having in mind the conservation of soil through terracing and crop rotation, the conserving and proper distribution of labor on the farms and the better understanding of the needs of the economic and social welfare of the rural colored people. This work was done mostly through group action and the results of good progress was shown during September at the colored community, county and state fairs, where an increased number of products of higher quality were shown.

The following are the results of some of the adult demonstrations:

**Cereals.** Conducted 79 corn demonstrations, 5 wheat demonstrations, 17 oats demonstrations, 5 rye demonstrations, and 15 other cereal demonstrations. There were 1,222 acres involved and 190 different farms adopted



the improved methods shown by this work. Good increased acre yields were demonstrated in each case.

**Legumes and Forage Crops.** There were reported 15 alfalfa demonstrations, 11 sorghum demonstrations, 14 sweet clover demonstrations, 48 cowpea demonstrations, and 32 peanut demonstrations. Also 10 lespedeza and 19 other pasture demonstrations. In these demonstrations 620 acres were involved and 146 different farms adopted the practices. Favorable increased yields were shown in all of this work.

**Special Crops.** There were 46 demonstrations in Irish potatoes, 38 in sweet potatoes, 122 in cotton and 5 in others, involving 1,438 acres and 128 farms adopted improved practices in this work.

**Miscellaneous.** There were 94 demonstrations in gardens and orchards, 153 in livestock and poultry, involving 6,214 animals and 57 complete demonstrations in terracing of 2,380 acres.

**Club Work.** Like our white farm boys, the negro boys have the opportunity to join the 4-H club work for improved farming, livestock raising, home building and of becoming better leaders. Inspired with the results of their efforts in winning trips to the colored "Farmers' Week" at Langston, to the state fairs and to the Annual Southern Negro 4-H Boys and Girls Club conference at the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, last year they entered into their work this year with a great deal of enthusiasm and responded better to the help of the specialists. Prospects are that they will carry off several honors at these looked for meetings and conferences where they have their different annual contests.

There was an enrollment of 2100 negro boys in 1926 with 1332 completing their work. These boys attended 21 encampments, completed 1098 crops demonstrations and 202 livestock and poultry demonstrations.

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

The four negro home demonstration agents made good annual reports and we believe did better work in 1926 than in the preceding years. They understand their work better, they know more about the needs of their people and they are reaching more men, women, boys and girls than ever before.

The negroes are especially successful in holding community meetings. They carry their programs to these meetings and they put the needs of the schools and the homes directly before the men and women and ask their cooperation in carrying out the program and in answer to the question "Number of communities in your county where Extension work should be conducted?" the four counties name 120, and the next question, "In how many of these communities has the extension program been cooperatively worked out?" they answer, "98." So we judge they are making a successful effort to reach all the communities in their counties.

The following phases of demonstration work were taken up in each county and carried out: Gardens, poultry, dairy, food, clothing and better homes.

**Garden Work.** In garden work 293 adults were enrolled, 263 completed

the work; 1,045 4-H club girls enrolled and 755 completed; 78 method demonstrations were given; 51 adults and 27 4-H girls raised berries; 44 adults and 12 4-H girls raised grapes; 132 adults and 34 4-H girls saved seed; 106 fall and winter gardens were reported and 217 gardens sprayed and treated for diseases. More hot beds and cold frames were used by negroes than ever before.

**Poultry Work.** In the poultry project 279 adults and 188 4-H girls were enrolled and 198 adults and 162 4-H girls completed; 89 method demonstrations were given; the adults raised 45,050 birds; the 4-H girls raised 4,375 birds; 107 flocks were culled; 31 houses were built and 150 houses whitewashed, remodeled or painted; 27 incubators were bought, also 14 brooders and 2 feed hoppers, and the women and girls found that early hatched chickens and broilers brought in good returns.

Okmulgee county has a good poultry organization and it has grown from 36 members to almost 100. They conducted a three-day culling school and have held their second poultry show with sixty coops of birds.

**Dairy Work.** The dairy business is improving—the 1924 report was so poor it couldn't be called a report, so the agents were asked to do some special work in dairying. Lincoln county has for 1925-1926 had special dairy meetings with the dairy specialist on the program and have increased the number of cows, 46 in 1925, to 108 in 1926, with 52 of these purebred, and the receipts from dairy products in 1926 amounting to \$2,717.72. The whole dairy report is 244 cows and calves; 60 demonstrators; 33 method demonstrations; 163 homes adopting better dairy practices; 54,618 pounds of butter and 700 pounds of cheese.

**Food Work.** Three lines of food work were carried on among the adult demonstrators. In food preparation 220 adults and 1,201 4-H girls were enrolled and 160 adults and 764 4-H girls completed the project; 130 method demonstrations were given. In food preservation 429 adults and 832 4-H girls completed; 169 demonstrations were given and 30,466 quarts of fruit and vegetables canned by the adults and 17,165 quarts canned by 4-H girls. In the nutrition phase of food work 175 adults were enrolled, 134 completed and 87 method demonstrations were given. Bread campaigns were carried on in all the counties. The food specialist went to each county and gave the first bread demonstration, then the agents conducted the campaigns and 192 adults carried out the bread work.

**Clothing Work.** The clothing work was started early in the year and completed before the canning season started. Unit I, clothing for women, was very popular and style shows were held in the adult clubs where the women wore the dresses they had made. All four counties made exhibits of women's clothing at the county fair. Okmulgee county had forty adult dresses on exhibit. All four counties also made fine exhibits of 4-H club clothing.

The clothing statistics for the four counties are as follows: 371 adults enrolled, 269 completed; 1,434 4-H club girls enrolled, 926 completed; 334 method demonstrations given; 542 garments made over; 11,250 dresses, coats

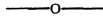
and undergarments made by women and girls; 253 hats made and 210 garments dyed by women and girls and 5,861 household articles made by girls.

**"Better Homes" Movement.** The "Better Homes" movement is carried out by the negro agents very fully. They build their house furnishings and and home improvement work around the better homes movement and in 1926 the best work the home agent did was along this line.

They also had kitchen campaigns and dark smoky kitchens were white-washed, painted and papered and sometimes windows put in. Shelves and boxes for storing clothing were made and many housewives arranged cupboards for the storing of their canned products. Sixty-six women in Muskogee county made their tables the correct working height and put in stationary ironing boards. Six communities put on a better homes campaign and reported six new houses built and two old houses remodeled. Twenty kitchens were re-arranged in Okmulgee county and five women built fireless cookers. Ten kitchen cabinets were bought, two kitchen sinks put in and twenty washing machines bought.

Okfuskee county reports twenty kitchen cabinets bought, forty-nine electric and gasoline irons were purchased and six fireless cookers installed. Five kitchen sinks and three washing machines were added. Thirty-seven kitchens and a number of other rooms were improved.

**Health Work.** The negro health week was observed in all four counties and school buildings and homes were cleaned; trash piles hauled away and lectures and sermons given on the observance of good health rules. Four clinics were held in Muskogee county in the larger schools. In Lincoln county 671 quilts were washed; in Okmulgee county 600 quilts were washed. There were 100 homes screened.

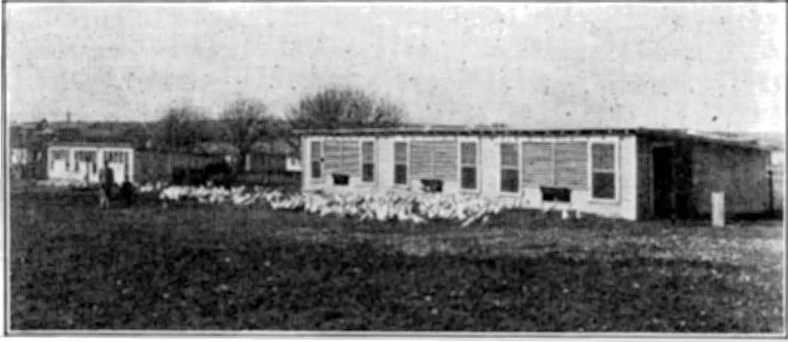


#### PROJECT NO. 9.—POULTRY

Since poultry is kept on 175,000 farms of Oklahoma, this project has been of special interest during the past year. The work has been in charge of one extension poultry specialist, and one assistant in cooperation with the county and home demonstration agents.

**Housing.** The housing program has been emphasized more than any other phase of the work. Housing is the basis to better poultry management. During the year 547 new poultry houses have been built according to the Oklahoma A. and M. College plan; 643 houses have been remodeled. During the year 111 blue prints of the Oklahoma A. and M. College brooder house and 236 blue prints of the Oklahoma A. and M. laying house were used, also 4,800 copies of Housing Bulletin No. 229 have been mailed to persons interested in poultry.

**Feeding.** We consider that the year ending has been one of the most successful years in the feeding phase of the poultry work Oklahoma has ever had. There were 10,806 farm flock owners who have kept in close touch with the rations being fed to their poultry. It has been the policy of the extension poultryman to recommend such feeds as would fit the needs and requirements



20' X 60' POULTRY HOUSE. GOOD HOUSING OF POULTRY IN OKLAHOMA IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HEALTHY CHICKENS AND INCREASED QUALITY PRODUCTION

of the birds, and especially the feeds that are grown on the Oklahoma farms.

The farmers have taken much interest in this phase of the work and splendid results have been reported throughout the state. The ultimate aim is to get every farm flock owner in Oklahoma to feed a balanced ration, and eliminate the great waste that is occurring daily on the Oklahoma poultry farms. One thousand eight hundred and six poultry growers are using improved practices in feeding poultry.

**Diseases.** The loss from poultry diseases has been noticeable during the past year. The heavy infestation of round and tape worms this year has opened a larger field for extension work. Bacillary white diarrhoea and blackhead in turkeys have given considerable trouble.

It has been conservatively estimated that Oklahoma poultry keepers are losing one million dollars annually caused by parasites and diseases. Within the last three months one laboratory has been doing testing in this state for bacillary white diarrhoea.

**National Egg Day.** May 1, 1926, was observed as National Egg Day. There was much interest shown by chambers of commerce and poultry fanciers in the state. Thirty-six counties took part in Egg Day. Two thousand and seventy dozen eggs were exhibited in the state.

National Egg Day is to be sponsored from year to year. We feel that this will have a direct bearing on the number of eggs consumed per capita annually and also will aid in keeping the value of eggs as a food before the folks at all times.

**Culling.** Culling has been strongly emphasized during the summer months. Culling improves the quality of the flocks, increases annual egg production and by eliminating non-profitable birds more profit can be realized. The number of homes culling for the first time was 1,006, having a total of 80,844 birds.

The 20,471 birds discarded were marketed at a satisfactory price. The expense of feeding the farm flocks was decreased, while the net profits were increased from the results of culling.

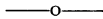
**Farm Flock Demonstrations.** The need for farm flock demonstrators has grown year by year. Through the influence of the county and home demonstration agents there were 925 method demonstrations carried on. In result demonstrations there were 3,744 begun with 2,450 carried to completion. There were 422,191 birds in the result demonstrations. During the year 1926 it is estimated that the poultry and poultry products of Oklahoma are valued at \$40,000,000. If that be true, the farm flock owner who has kept records for the year no doubt has contributed a great deal to the improved methods in feeding as well as flock selection. The aim of the flock improvement work is to free every farm in Oklahoma of mongrel birds. To place at the head of the flock good pen bred males; to create a desire for one variety of birds and to get a well balanced ration fed to every flock in the state.

**Junior Work.** Due to the fact that poultry is one of the important phases of the farm industry a large number of boys and girls have been encouraged to grow poultry. During the year 1926, there were 5,485 boys and girls who carried on 4-H poultry club work. There were 2,861 completed reports which showed a very satisfactory gain on their investment. The club members owned and fed 119,272 bred birds. The rules required that the youngsters could not belong to the club unless purebred birds were used.

The junior work, no doubt, is playing an active part in building up the poultry industry of Oklahoma.

**Accreditation and Certification Work.** For more than four years there has been some talk of accreditation and certification of poultry in Oklahoma. A number of progressive farm flock owners have been keeping flock records and have been interested in such work.

There has been no outstanding work done along that line yet, however, plans are being made whereby the accreditation and certification work will be put into full force for 1927.



#### PROJECT NO. 10.—COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Our work in cooperative marketing is largely educational, being carried on by the assistance of county agents with the minor cooperative associations, namely: cooperative creameries, cooperative potato growers associations, cooperative livestock shippers associations and fruit growers associations.

These associations are carried as demonstrations and used as a basis for educating farmers to a better marketing system.

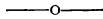
**Cooperative Creameries.** There are now two cooperative creameries in the state, due to our efforts along this line. They both report satisfactory results. One of them, at Vinita, has only been in operation six months, the other eighteen months. They report a total business of \$91,801.66, and a profit to their members the past year of \$9,082.22.

**Potato Growers Associations.** This work has been growing rapidly and the last year showed a wonderful increase. A great deal of work is necessary in its development. Much time is required and we expect still greater results in the next few years. A total business of \$206,220, with a net saving of \$9,-670.50 was reported from these organizations the past season.

**Cooperative Livestock Shippers Associations.** Livestock conditions and changing market conditions have been detrimental to livestock shipping associations recently. A great portion of our livestock is now being trucked as far as one hundred miles to terminal or other markets. Only three of these associations reported this year a business of \$26,000 and a saving of \$2,000.

**Fruit Growers Associations.** This line of work has recently grown out of the demand in the eastern counties for a market for small fruits. A number of counties have made application for assistance along this line for the future.

**Outlook for Future.** Extension workers cannot evade the marketing phase of farm operations. So much depends on education in this line that county agents are naturally drawn into it. Its future depends on more and more dependable information being gotten to the farmer. There is a tremendous work yet to be done along this line in establishing leadership and stabilizing organizations already started.



#### PROJECT NO. 12.—DAIRY EXTENSION WORK

The favorable crop year which resulted in a large feed supply including pasture for at least eight months was favorable for dairying. Prices were relatively high and the cow census slightly lower, resulting in greater returns from dairying. Over ninety per cent of the counties had dairy programs and all county agents worked in some phase of dairy work.

The purpose of the work was to encourage more economical production of dairy products and dairy stock, which should fit into a diversified farming plan, including feed production in addition to the cash crops generally grown and supplementing the livestock program in general. The "Live at Home" plan in which dairy products play an important part was carried out. A further purpose was to conduct the dairy phase of farming, so the surplus should bring enough returns to pay the current expenses of the home.

The method of putting over the work was presented at the winter meetings of agents. The plans presented there had been approved by the extension division officials. Methods of securing demonstrators, needed blanks and material and results were elucidated. Through letters, circulars and personal visits the agents and demonstrators were assisted throughout the year.

**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 seventy-five herds were represented consisting of 1,482 cows. In addition to these associations, herd records were kept on 143 farms in 17 other

counties where 1,845 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 \$140 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 529 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 twenty counties. In eight counties bull associations were active. Each is composed of three or more blocks. Every two years the bulls are exchanged to avoid inbreeding. There were 135 farmers owning 964 cows who were members of these associations. In addition to the bull association, a number of communities were encouraged to make use of good purebred sires already within reach. Assistance was given 179 farmers in obtaining purebred dairy bulls and in 85 per cent of these cases such bulls replaced scrubs.

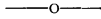
**Dairy Club Judging Schools.** In the effort to aid young folks as well as adults in selecting correctly the type dairy animals, with the production viewpoint emphasized, judging schools were conducted. Fourteen schools were held in which 420 boys took part. As a result of the work, a greater interest in good dairy stock resulted and a member of the Woodward county team attained national honors, winning first in judging Jersey cattle at the National Dairy Show, 21 states competing.

In addition to the demonstrations, some general educational work has been 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 16 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.

Five papers were prepared and delivered in the radio broadcasting studio, to encourage the farmers in a more economic dairy program.



#### PROJECT NO. 13.—LIVESTOCK

Remarkable headway has been made in this project in producing better quality livestock. Satisfactory results are shown in the work of using good livestock in a diversified system of farming and soil building, in the improving and proper uses of pastures, in the purebred sire work, in better feeding practices, herd and flock management and in junior livestock production and judging.

The demonstration method was used by the adults and juniors in livestock work, the county agents resuming the responsibility of insuring the completion of the demonstrations and establishing the permanency of the practices, the livestock specialist assisting by furnishing instructions, and bulletins, and by giving direct information by visits and by illustrations.

Besides the extension work with beef cattle, hogs, and sheep along production lines, we added very materially to the number of butchering and meat curing demonstrations showing that there is an increased effort on the part of farmers to put up their own meat.

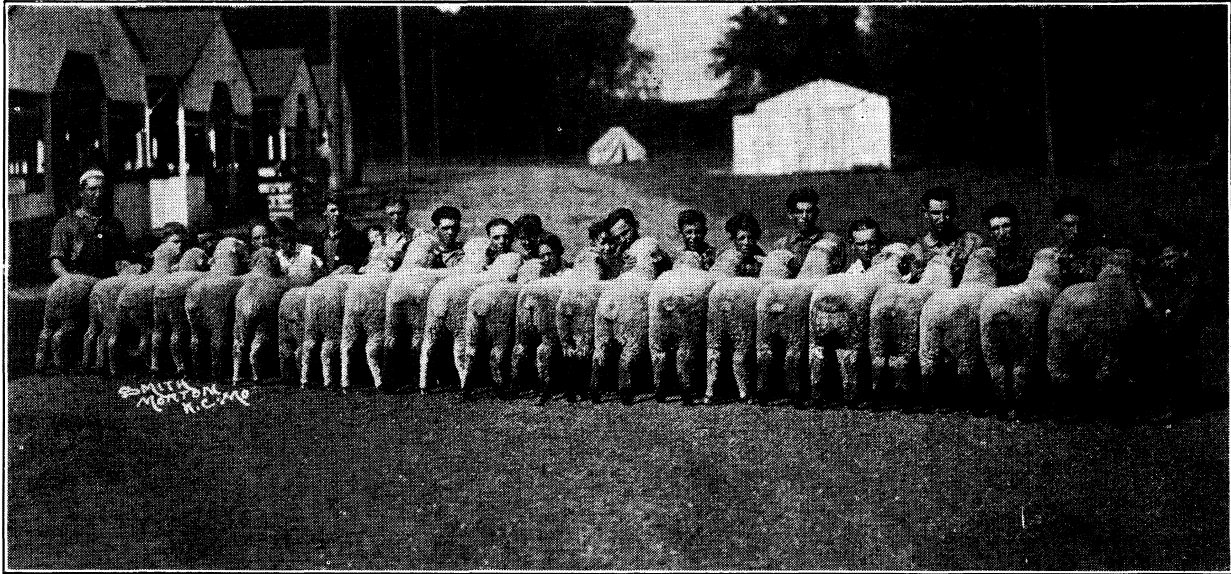
**Early Lamb Contest.** This has been one of the popular demonstrations of the year. The object of this work is to encourage the production of early lambs and to improve their quality through better methods of care and feeding. Thirty-two flocks in twelve Oklahoma counties entered this contest. Sixteen completed the work and twelve contestants met the requirements of weight and percentage of lambs raised. The contest was open to adults and juniors and the highest winner was Glen Davis of Helena, Alfalfa county, a 4-H club member, who won the silver loving cup. His ten lambs weighed nine hundred forty-two pounds at the close of the contest, an average of ninety-four and two-tenths pounds per lamb, and he raised a one hundred and fifty-five per cent lamb crop.

**Small Farm Sheep Flocks.** Another good phase of sheep work carried out during 1926 consisted of demonstrations showing the value of the small flock of sheep on the farm, not only for the wool and lamb crop, but as soil builders from their droppings and as weed eradicators and pasture improvers.

Fifty-four farmers located in twenty-two counties in various sections of the state reported on these demonstrations. There were 3,069 head of sheep involved in this work, with an average net profit to the owner of \$3.37 not including the immense value that the animals were to the farm in general.

**Beef Cattle Demonstrations.** All indications point to the conservative coming back of the cattle business. This is shown by the increased interest in breeding, feeding and management demonstrations.





EARLY LAMB CONTESTS HAVE DONE MUCH TOWARD DEVELOPING SHEPHERDS AND MORE FARM FLOCKS OF SHEEP AND THE PRODUCTION OF EARLY QUALITY LAMBS

Twenty-two beef cattle demonstrations were completed, involving 1,250 animals and a net profit of \$11.16 per head.

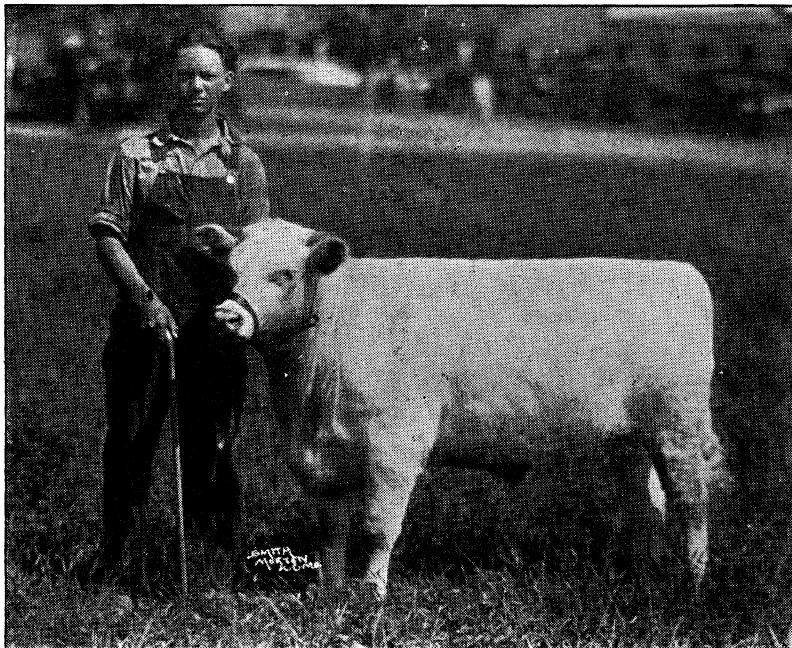
**Livestock Club Work.** The first 4-H Livestock Club Show of the year was held with the Southwest American Livestock Show at Oklahoma City, February 14 to 20. The number of entries and winnings of 4-H club members shows that the juniors have taken to a permanent livestock development program for Oklahoma which will certainly be of great value to this state when these young folk become grown.

There were three hundred and thirty fat pigs, one hundred and eighty fat calves and one hundred and fifty fat lambs exhibited by 4-H club members at this show. These animals were sold at public auction at the colse of the show and brought good prices besides the many winnings of prizes during the show.

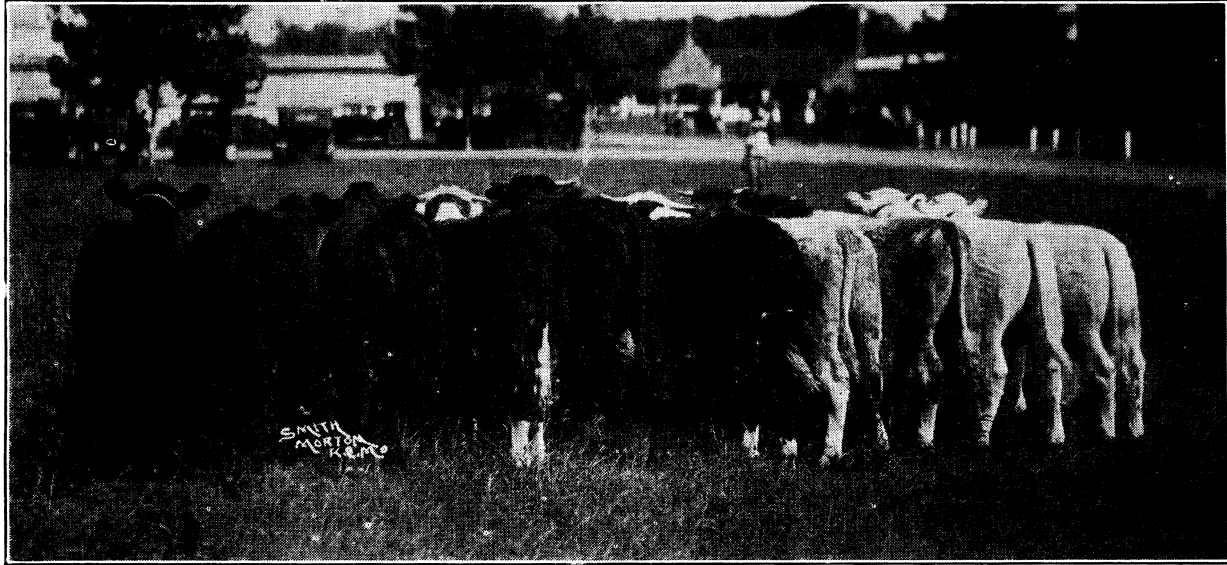
Goodly numbers of animals were also shown at the Oklahoma State Fair in September and at Muskogee and Tulsa fairs in October.

During the year 1926, boys and girls livestock club members carried on work in sixty-nine counties with a total of 3,384 livestock club projects.

**Livestock Judging Schools.** Realizing the value of livestock training



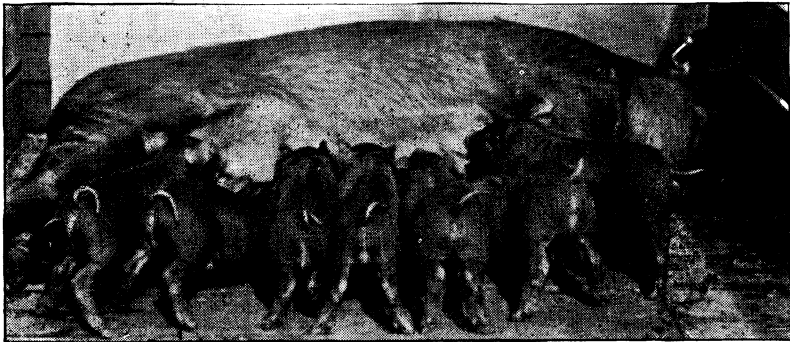
ONE RESULT OF CLUB WORK. THE 4-H CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS ARE REALIZING THE VALUE OF GOOD LIVESTOCK



OUR LIVESTOCK WORK SHOWS THAT GOOD BREEDING AND CARE IN FEEDING AND HANDLING IS BRINGING BACK A HIGH TYPE OF CONSERVATIVE CATTLE BUSINESS

through judging schools these were increased, in 1926, to one hundred thirty-two with a total attendance of 3,960 juniors.

This judging work of the juniors in connection with team contests, made it possible for our Garfield team to win first at the International Livestock Show last December and for the Osage county team to win at Wichita, Kansas, and at Kansas City this fall. Billy McFadden, one of our juniors on the Osage team won the highest honors as an individual judge at Wichita and at the American Royal at Kansas City.



A BALANCED RATION. TON LITTER WORK IS CREATING AN INTEREST IN ECONOMICAL HOG RAISING IN OKLAHOMA

**Ton Litter Work.** This is the third year that ton litter contests were carried on in Oklahoma and it is creating a revived interest in hog raising. Sixty litters in twenty different counties entered the contest. Ten of these litters were made to weigh a ton or more at the age of 180 days. The heaviest litter in 1926 was produced by R. A. Watkins of Aline, Alfalfa county. It consisted of fourteen Duroc Jerseys and weighed 3,105 pounds at the age of 180 days.

In the ton litter contest, the average cost of production of one hundred pounds of pork in 1926 was \$6.54 as compared with \$7.92 in 1925. The average net profit per pig was \$17.33, as compared with \$11.30 a head profit last year.

The ton litter idea is a sound one because it means more economical pork production and the more general use of better methods of care and feeding.

**Miscellaneous.** In 1926 there were a total of five hundred and eighty-five communities participating in livestock work. There were a total of three hundred and ten adult demonstrations involving 13,025 animals, with a total of profits and savings for beef cattle, swine and sheep of \$31,063 to the demonstrators.

## PROJECT NO. 14.—AGRONOMY

A special effort was made in the agronomy project to follow a system of safe farming for 1926. In planning the crops demonstrations the following factors were kept in mind: to raise food for the family, feed for the livestock, to use a system of rotation containing legume crops for soil building and to have at least two profitable cash crops during the year.

The farm program in agronomy was so planned that soil and moisture conservation demonstrations conducted by the leader in agricultural engineering were correlated with crop rotation systems and cultural work.

Although the specialist in agronomy is responsible for the soils and crops extension work in Oklahoma, the demands for his services are so great that he can only fill part of the requests made. To take care of this matter the agronomist began early in the year to instruct county agents and demonstrators along the line of his work in meetings, by group demonstrations and by furnishing literature and instruction sheets.

**Soil Improvement.** Practically all counties gave major attention to the problems of soil conservation and soil building. Farmers and business men responded fully when a "soil fertility campaign" was carried out last March. This was followed by many agents obtaining and completing demonstrations in soil improvement work, such as liming, in planting legumes, green cover crops, using manure, etc. There were 2,004 tons of lime used to correct acid soils. There were 1,380 farms that took better care and used properly the manure gathered on the farms and 674 farms, involving 10,719 acres, were improved by plowing under green manure crops.

**Legume Crops.** Directly connected with the soil improvement work was the legume work of the year. Besides the products of the legume crops for food and feed, there was that necessary soil building element that we are seeking. Improved practices relative to legumes, as forage crops and soil builders can be seen by the following: there were 1,356 acres involved in cowpea demonstrations; 2,645 acres in sweet clover and 1,558 acres in alfalfa. The soybean work has continued to increase and plans have been made to increase the production of peanuts.

**Commercial Fertilizers.** Forty counties conducted commercial fertilizer demonstrations in 1926. The final results have not been obtained on these demonstrations but the information that we have on this work is of immense value. Over 1,630 farms report the use of fertilizer in their improved cropping systems and much has been learned in the proper use of commercial fertilizers under different climatic conditions.

**Straw.** Demonstrations on the value of scattering straw over the wheat fields in the western and northwestern part of the state have been continued. Our problems along this line are increasing since there are more combines used in harvesting our grain crops, but in cooperation with the agronomists of the College means are being found to solve these problems.

**Pasture Improvement Work.** In conjunction with the livestock and dairy work 48 pasture improvement demonstrations, involving 1,381 acres were com-



PROVIDING HUMUS FOR THE SOIL

pleted. This consisted of deferred grazing work, cutting weeds, resting pastures, etc.

**Crop Diseases.** In cooperation with the plant pathologists of the Oklahoma A. and M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture, valuable assistance was given in the control of oat smut, wheat smut, barley smut, and alfalfa wilt.

**Fairs.** A greater part of five weeks was used in the fall of the year by the agronomist in conducting junior crops contests and fair judging demonstrations at county and state fairs.

**Tours and Field Meetings.** A number of successful field trips and meetings were held in connection with crops and soils demonstrations, which sold improved methods of extension work to farmers and business men.

**Crop Improvement Work and Seed Inspection.** A stronger effort was made this past season to improve on the standardization of crop varieties and on seed improvement. The extension agronomist has continued as secretary of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association and some headway has been made along the line of seed improvement by field inspection.

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#### PROJECT NO. 15.—ENTOMOLOGY

The purpose in this project is to aid in "economic production" by preventing damage by insects and destructive rodents. The work falls naturally into three divisions, namely, crop pests, household pests and beekeeping.

The work in crop pest control has for its aim the prevention of crop damage by insects and destructive rodents.

The work in household pest control has for its aim the prevention of insect and rodent losses to stored products and household effects, the destruction of insects that transmit diseases, and the reduction of these pests that cause annoyance.

The work in beekeeping is to be considered as a minor project until a wider distribution of sweet clover and nectar producing plants will make the keeping of additional bees safe and profitable. For the present the aim will be the introduction of efficient methods in already established apiaries.

**Changes in Personnel.** On February 1, C. S. Rude assumed the duties of extension entomologist. Mr. C. F. Stiles, who was serving under a temporary appointment as assistant extension entomologist, resigned March 31, 1926. He again entered the work in the same capacity on November 1, 1926.

**Boll Weevil Situation.** Weather conditions were favorable for weevil development and very unfavorable for their control. Weevils went into hibernation in large numbers and farmers are indifferent to winter clean up measures because of the present low price of cotton.

**Cotton Flea Hopper.** The cotton flea hopper made its first appearance in Oklahoma this year. Meetings were held in various counties where the cotton flea hopper was damaging the crop and the nature of the injury, the life cycle of the insect and the methods of control were discussed with the farmers. Dusting with sulphur for the control of the insect was done in several counties with rather favorable results.

**The Bollworm and Cotton Leaf Worm.** Local outbreaks of these insects were handled quite successfully by the use of calcium arsenate.

**Grasshopper Control.** It was not necessary to conduct an extensive grasshopper control campaign this year. A few local outbreaks were controlled readily by use of poisoned bran mash.

**Ants.** The demand for ant control work has greatly increased this year. Good results were obtained in several counties where this work was taken up.

**Chinch Bug Control.** An excellent piece of work was done in Nowata county in the form of a winter burning campaign. The spring infestation of bugs was reduced by ninety per cent. Summer control was not necessary due to weather conditions.

**Green Bugs and Hessian Flies.** The green bugs and Hessian flies were not present in damaging numbers this year. The infestation of Hessian flies in the early sown wheat this fall indicate that there may be considerable loss due to this insect next year.

**Cutworm Control.** Cutworms occurred quite extensively this year but were readily controlled by use of poisoned baits and barriers.

**Beekeeping.** Increased interest was exhibited in beekeeping. Considerable work was done in improving general beekeeping conditions by requeening and transferring.

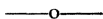
**Rodent Control.** Prairie dog control work was conducted in twenty-nine counties this year. The number of dogs in the state was materially reduced by the use of poisoned grain and carbon bisulphide.



HE GOT RESULTS

Rat control work was taken up. The calcium cyanide method was introduced and used to a good advantage. Several very beneficial rat campaigns were staged.

**Household Pest Control.** Household pest work was a new venture in extension entomology in Oklahoma this year. Circular No. 223, giving methods of control was published and distributed. The work is meeting with quite a little favor.



#### PROJECT NO. 16.—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Terracing is easily the major effort of the extension agricultural engineering specialist. Because of the generally rolling character of its topography and the loamy nature of its soil, Oklahoma is subject to particularly severe loss by erosion.

Despite the fact that Oklahoma is among the youngest states in the Union, her natural resources in soil fertility are being exhausted with alarming rapidity. The importance of control measures cannot be over estimated. The extension engineer, cooperating with the county agent, is endeavoring to cope with the situation by spreading the knowledge and practice of terracing among farmers and landlords.

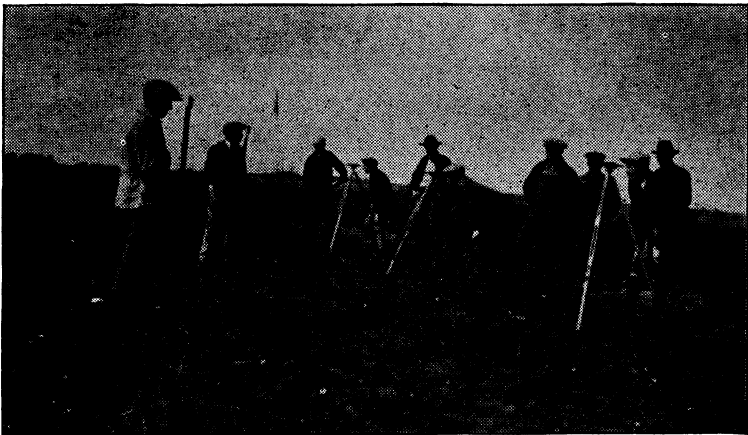
Terracing is the only practical solution for the prevention of erosion on cultivated slopes. The year 1926 has seen considerable advance made in the effort to instruct farmers, both adults and juniors, in the practice of terracing their own lands, for it is believed that only by so doing can any effective control be put in operation. This work is entirely educational and is therefore slow, moreover, it must be conducted along thoroughly safe and constructive lines or harm will result to the state from half-hearted attempts on the part of farmers to terrace their land.



It is estimated that previous to 1925, the total terracing effort of the Extension Division had resulted in the terracing of less than one per cent of the total area needing terracing in the state. However, this previous effort has resulted also in increased momentum, in an enlarged awakening to the necessity of erosion control measures. Twenty-two farmers in one county (Grady county) reporting on their terracing work for 1926, give a range in the cost of this work of from thirty cents to five dollars an acre, the average cost being one dollar and seventy-six cents an acre, while the declared benefits for the first year ranged from two dollars and fifty cents to twenty dollars an acre, the average being seven dollars and fifty cents an acre. Over 3000 acres were terraced in this county during 1926, which places the value of this endeavor at more than \$16,895 for one year in one county which is by no means exceptional. Over 90,000 acres have been terraced through extension agencies in Oklahoma during 1926, which is by far the biggest terracing effort in Oklahoma history.

The extension engineering project is intended to embrace such important phases of agriculture as: (1) Land reclamation, which includes besides terracing; drainage, irrigation and pond building. (2) Farm structures such as dwellings, storage houses, barns, poultry houses, etc. (3) Home conveniences, particularly problems of water supply and sewage disposal. (4) Farm machinery. (5) Farm engineering clubs. Some work has been done along these lines and much more should be done to meet present demand for help.

**Drainage.** Considerable assistance has been rendered to eighty farmers this year, involving 3,678 acres. In practically all instances the land drained represented the most fertile area of the farm. This effort in many cases is made to fit in with the main terracing effort. Where practiced, drainage results in increased land values.



BOYS LEARNING BY DOING AT A 4-H TERRACING SCHOOL

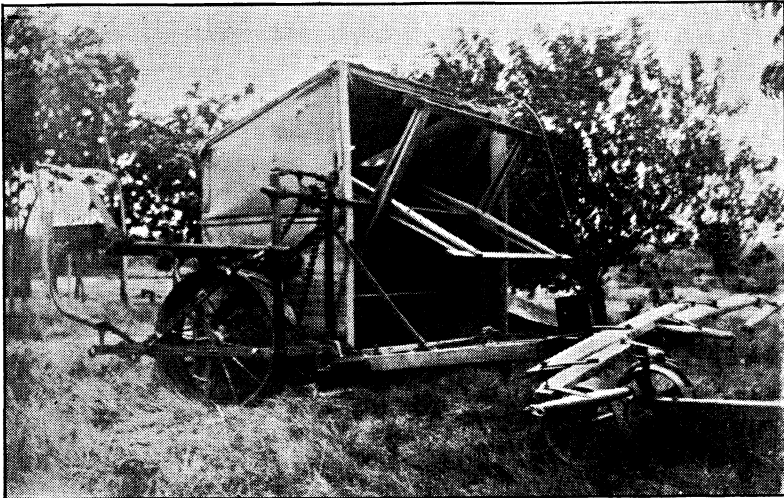
**Irrigation.** Interest in this work is increasing and there are now several very profitable irrigation installations in the state. Assistance has been given to 133 farms, involving the irrigation of 372 acres.

**Farm Structures.** Much improvement has resulted in poultry housing due to improved methods of presenting information on this subject. Through the distribution of two poultry house blueprints and the effort of the poultry specialists, the Oklahoma type poultry house is commonly seen all over the state; 547 of these houses were reported built in 1926.

The demand for help in the building of storage houses, particularly sweet potato curing houses, is increasing. This demand is being met as well as conditions permit.

**Home Conveniences.** A cooperative plan for the installation of septic tanks for the sanitary disposal of sewage on farms is gaining headway. Twenty-two septic tanks have been installed during 1926, which is more than were built in any previous year.

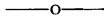
**Farm Engineering Clubs.** It is intended to make every terracing demonstration attended by the agricultural engineer a school of instruction for farmers. Separate schools are also held for 4-H club boys who are taught not only the theory and practice of terracing, but the rudiments of profile leveling as well. Boys who qualify in this work earn the right to contest at state fairs for state-wide recognition besides liberal prizes. These boys will in later life have no hesitancy in attacking a problem of drainage, irrigation or terracing if occasion arises. They already have proved to be helpful agents in spreading the practice of terracing among farmers.



A SUCCESSFUL HOMEMADE SWEET CLOVER SEED HARVESTER

**Miscellaneous.** Interesting developments have occurred in the field, only one of which will be mentioned especially. Sweet clover is being used more extensively each year. The crop is important in that it is a valuable soil builder, supplying nitrogen to any type of soil. It increases the honey flow wherever it is introduced. It furnishes abundant pasture and good hay. Because of its good qualities there is considerable demand for seed at fair prices.

A very efficient sweet clover seed harvester has been developed by farmers from old binder parts. The machine is remarkable in its low cost, its utilization of old binder parts and its efficiency in threshing the seed direct from the field. With slight modification the machine can be used with equal success for threshing soybean seed direct from the field. Its use is being advocated and it deserves wide publicity since it promotes the use of sweet clover and soybeans, both of which mean much to successful agriculture.



#### PROJECT NO. 17.—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The purpose of this project is to aid farmers of Oklahoma in giving more thought to the business side of farming and to every factor that pertains to a more economic and efficient production, use and disposal of farm products. The outline of the program which will be promoted during 1927 and subsequent years is as follows:

1. Dissemination of timely economic material dealing with the important agricultural products of Oklahoma through the press and in public meetings.
2. Farm accounting with adults and with juniors.
3. Farm inventory schools.
4. Marketing schools.
5. Landlord and tenant relation work, designated to encourage more harmonious relations between landlord and tenant through long time leases and more reasonable rental terms.
6. Demonstrations in land utilization dealing with such things as land classification and the economics of terracing.
7. Farm reorganization work with selected "demonstration farms" in the principal agricultural regions.
8. Cooperation with the Club Department in working on the "Best five-year farm plan," for which a prize has been offered.

Work during 1927 will be concentrated on the first three points in the program. Demonstrations in farm accounting will be promoted in representative agricultural areas of the state and farm inventory schools will be proposed in a few counties. Other phases of the program will be introduced as soon as time and expediency permits.

Since the specialist in agricultural economics was appointed on October 10, 1926, time has not permitted initiation of any constructive field work during the current year. Effort has been directed toward planning a program of work and in getting acquainted with the extension organization, as well as agricultural conditions in the state. Visits were made to several fairs. In counties visited conferences were held with the agents concerning proposed extension work in agricultural economics.

## PROJECT NO.18.—HORTICULTURE

The same lines of work in the horticultural project were carried on this year as last, namely: home garden and orchard, commercial trucking and fruit growing, top working native pecans and junior horticultural clubs.

All of the horticultural sub-projects are carried on in cooperation with the county and home demonstration agents.

**Home Gardens.** The home garden sub-project rightly continues to be one of the most popular lines of work. Especially good results were obtained in demonstrations through the farm women's clubs in the fall manuring and plowing of gardens, community hotbeds and cypress lath sub-irrigation systems.

There was a marked increase in the number of gardens planted according to the "Model Garden" plan. The garden tours continue to be popular.

**Commercial Orchards.** The principal lines of activity in the commercial orchard sub-project has consisted of advising with reference to sites, spacing, varieties, demonstrations in pruning, P. C. benzene, San Jose eradication, codling moth control.

Good results were secured in San Jose control with lubricating oil emulsion. Banding has proved to be an effective means of trapping codling moths.

An average of \$225.00 per acre revenue was obtained from demonstration apple orchards and \$150.00 per acre from demonstration vineyards. An average of \$500.00 per acre was secured from three different strawberry demonstrations.

The increased commercial fruit plantings including grapes, strawberries, apples and peaches have been very satisfactorily.

**Junior Horticultural Clubs.** The junior clubs in horticulture consists of fruit, garden, Irish and sweet potatoes and the planting of certain vegetables in each of the first to the sixth years, inclusive in the 4-H clubs. The enrollment in each of these activities has shown a very substantial increase this year. The enrollment in the fruit club increased from 312 to 339; the potato club enrollment increased from 536 to 1,051; garden from 1,021 to 1,321.

Horticultural judging schools were held in Nowata, Craig, Mayes and Muskogee counties with an average attendance of fifteen at each school. The products judged were Irish and sweet potatoes, garden seed and fruit. Judging contests were held at each of the state fairs at Oklahoma City, Muskogee and Tulsa. One hundred and seventy-seven club members took part in these contests.

**Home Orchard.** The principal work with the home orchards consisted of suggestions on sites, varieties, spacing and care of the trees. The principal demonstrations were in pruning, spraying and treatment of peach trees with P. C. benzene, the spraying for the control of black rot and complete control of leaf rollers.

**Irish Potatoes.** Demonstrations in the use of certified Irish potatoes as compared to local market and home raised seed were continued this year in the principal commercial potato counties. Last year one certified potato

growers' association sold two cars of seed in this state whereas this year the same association sold twenty cars.

An Irish potato tour was held this year beginning May 10, and ending May 19, and included the following counties: McCurtain, Choctaw, Pushmataha, Bryan, Atoka, Pittsburg, LeFlore, Sequoyah, Muskogee and Sebastian county (Arkansas). The county agent in each county sent out notices and assembled the crowds in his county. The trip afforded an opportunity to contrast the differences in plant growth under different treatments as to rotation, soil preparation, seed sources, fertilizers and diseases. The use of standard potato graders increased very materially this year. Last year there were only about six standard graders used in the state. This year 27 additional hand machines and eleven power graders were used.

State and federal inspection was the rule rather than exception as was the case last year.

The use of commercial fertilizers in the growing of Irish potatoes is becoming much more common and a number of demonstrations along this line were conducted, the most extensive of which was conducted in Atoka county.

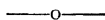
The average increase in yield of certified Irish potato seed over local market in six different demonstrations was 89 bushels per acre. The average increase in yield of certified seed over second crop home raised seed in five different demonstrations was 45 bushels per acre.

**Bermuda Onions.** Oklahoma raised more Bermuda onions than ever before. Thousands of bushels went to waste for lack of a market. With strict grading and cooperative carload shipping seven cars from Henryetta, Okmulgee county, sold for \$1.00 per bushel.

**Sweet Potatoes.** Where storage room was not available, sweet potatoes were a drug on the market at harvest time at forty to fifty cents per bushel. Sweet potato storage houses are increasing in number each year, fully 1,000,000 bushels of storage capacity being added this year.

**Pecans.** The pecan work has proven to be very popular in all counties in which native pecans grow. The native pecan counties are in a general way those being east and south of a line drawn from northeast to southwest Oklahoma.

The work in the pecan sub-project extends along three different lines: first, the selection of the best native trees and thinning the grove in order to give the better trees more room; second, top working native trees; and third, setting nursery trees. Approximately 25,000 nursery trees were set this year and 50,000 native trees top worked with improved varieties.



#### PROJECT NO. 22.—CLOTHING

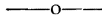
This project is under the leadership of one specialist. There has been no change in organization or in relation of the clothing specialist to other allied projects. All work in this project is carried on through the home demonstration agent. She either gives the demonstrations to the demonstrators

or trains leaders to give them. The specialist gives demonstrations for the purpose of strengthening the agent in the project.

Much of the specialist's time is taken up in planning with the home demonstration agent how to carry out this project or in giving the home demonstration agents special instructions that will enable them to carry it out.

There have been 3,683 women and 13,728 girls enrolled in the clothing project this year. Of this number 2,264 women and 6,727 girls completed the work outlined and made reports. In addition to the regular work required of the 4-H demonstration club girl, there were 70 girls who took part in the county style show contests and 49 who entered the state contest. A sub-project for the sixth year 4-H demonstration was the making of a complete outfit of clothing, including a woolen dress. There were 42 girls who exhibited these outfits at county fairs and 16 counties sent them to state fairs. There were 13 girls entered in the room improvement contest, which was open to seventh year 4-H demonstrators. There were 501 girls in county team demonstration contests.

The clothing work for adults was divided into three units, and the women were to choose the unit to be stressed in the county for the year. The units were women's clothing, children's clothing and house furnishing as affected by textiles, color, design and arrangement. Twenty-six counties took Unit I, three Unit II, and eleven Unit III. Only two of these counties did not make exhibits at the state fair.



#### 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 1926 according to the same general plan 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.

The actual planning and canning of family canning budgets by enrolled demonstrators was done this year for the first time.

"Bread Campaigns" or special yeast bread work was especially emphasized in a number of our counties this year, also for the first time since the

war. Kitchen improvement work is still another feature which has been introduced as a subproject to the food project.

**Food Preservation.** Food preservation is still a major sub-project and will always be so in Oklahoma. We started out in this phase of work under the handicap of a late freeze which cut our fruit crop very short and our early gardens were poor on account of a drouth condition which extended down into the early summer. Our fair exhibits were noticeably lacking in green string beans and peas and other early vegetables. Our canning exhibit, greater in number and of good quality, nevertheless was lacking in some of the products which we usually find it abounding with. There were 4,042 women and 13,992 girls enrolled for food preservation work this year and 2,671 women and 6,156 girls report complete demonstrations and a showing of more than 8,190 homes adopting improved practices in food preservation.

A special feature of our food preservation work was the actual making and canning of a family food budget by 97 women in two counties this year. This work was done in only two counties as a "try out" before undertaking it state wide. The results are so gratifying that we expect to give all counties that seem ready for this more thoroughly organized type of canning work, an opportunity to do some of it next year. It fits well into the "Live at Home" campaign which will soon be launched by the entire Division. We feel that this systematic plan of planting and canning to meet the food needs of the family is the most fundamental part of the food project.

**Food Preparation.** This phase of work seems to have met with its usual amount of success. Of the 2,824 women and 13,314 girls enrolled in this work 1,621 women and 6,663 girls have made completed demonstrations.

Our special piece of food preparation work was the special bread work conducted in eleven counties having white demonstration agents and two counties having colored agents. There were 2,332 white women and girls who saw these special demonstrations and 1,597 report having adopted better methods in bread making. Of the 143 negro women and girls who saw the demonstrations 127 of them report adopting improved methods.

**Food Selection.** The choosing of the daily food for health results is still a most needed phase of work and will be for a great many years to come. We have nothing spectacular to report on this phase of work this year, but feel that we are making steady and substantial progress.

We expect the canning budget work to greatly stimulate this phase of work in the future. This year 779 women were enrolled as special food selection demonstrators and 530 of them have made completed demonstrations. There were 1,101 women and 2,444 girls who did some work along the line of improved food selection practices.

**Kitchen Improvement.** During the year 478 women have adjusted working surfaces to the right height; 386 women rearranged equipment for greater convenience in doing work; 338 have refinished walls and floors; 938 have added new equipment; 88 have repaired door steps and screens; 12 have installed lighting systems and 6 have put water in the house.

**Markets.** We have seven curb and bazaar markets operating in an organized way. The total sales from these markets this year are \$37,219.64.

## OUTLOOK FOR 1927

The attitude of the people of Oklahoma for progressive agricultural extension work for the coming year is very optimistic. This is indicated by many calls for definite demonstrations in crop rotations, balanced farming, livestock, and home building. Farmers and business men are also taking more interest in our community and county program building.

There seems to be a greater desire among extension agents to get all the information possible at our district meetings on how to put their 1927 program over more efficiently to the largest groups and a stronger effort is being made to raise the standard of service and quality of work by the agents.

Splendid cooperation is offered in extension work this year by fair boards, poultry and livestock associations, farmers organizations, bankers, chambers of commerce, civic clubs, schools and other agencies.

A great deal of last year's splendid forage and grain crop has been saved by the people and there is a tendency for a conservative coming back of the livestock industry of Oklahoma. There will be many more farm flocks of sheep than heretofore. Along the poultry lines there will be strong effort toward quality in eggs and poultry rather than heavy production.

Among the rural women we find many calls for home garden work and a stronger desire to improve the living conditions in the home.

The general improvement of the roads will make it possible to reach more people and more demonstrations this year. The improvement in reporting systems and ways of obtaining definite records of results will better inform the county commissioners of our work who are taking a great deal of interest in our activities.

The general call for President Knapp's "Safe Farming" bulletin and Mr. Trent's publication pertaining to "Farm Planning" indicates that there will be a general acreage reduction of cotton and the strengthening of our balanced farming program.

The negro work is on a better footing for the coming year. The supervisors plan to increase their efficiency of activities with their people through correspondence, by personal contact and by help from the central office.

In the 4-H club work the general plan is not to very greatly enlarge the enrollments but to improve the team demonstrations and have some definite and useful demonstration for each individual club member.

Subject matter specialists continue to perform an important part in the extension organization. They have their project outlines reduced in number and greatly simplified and are making it possible for our agents to furnish larger groups of demonstrators with definite demonstration instruction sheets.

There is a greater harmony of effort among the college and extension workers and the farmers and business men of the state.



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