

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

D. P. TRENT, Director

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

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ANNUAL REPORT  
EXTENSION DIVISION

1927

OKLAHOMA  
Agricultural and Mechanical College

STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA



The home is the center of the farm life and activities. The future of the nation demands that the country homes be comfortable, attractive homes and that they be occupied by prosperous, contented, happy farm families. Extension work was established and is planned and carried on with that in mind. There will not be good farm homes and farm families will not be prosperous, comfortable, contented and happy unless agriculture is profitable. Agriculture cannot be profitable unless the right methods are followed in planning and carrying on the farm and home operations.

Dr. Bradford Knapp,  
President, Oklahoma A. and M. College,  
Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the Fourteenth Annual Report covering the work of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1927, together with a financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

D. P. TRENT,  
Director of Extension.

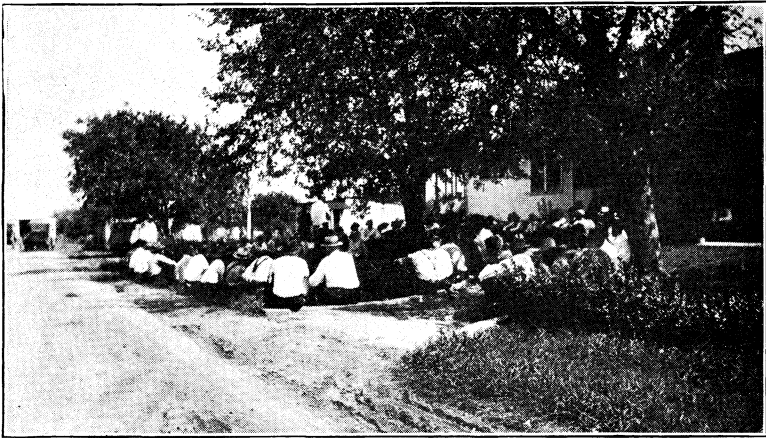
**REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIVISION  
YEAR OF 1927****INTRODUCTION**

The program and plans of Extension Work are necessarily very largely based upon the farm and home problems throughout the state. The state's agriculture is undergoing a gradual readjustment. The pioneer stage of our agriculture has practically passed and we are gradually settling down to a more intensive, more diversified type of agriculture. The virgin fertility of much of the state's farm land has been depleted and soil conservation and soil fertility practices are becoming of general interest. The livestock industry of the state is undergoing a general readjustment and farmers are gradually turning from the range methods of the state's early history to more intensive methods of livestock production and feeding. The native grass pastures are not what they once were and there is a general interest in tame pasture crops. The ravages of the boll weevil in the cotton half of the state is forcing a general readjustment of agriculture in that section and the Hessian fly is influencing practices in the wheat section. Improved machinery for the production, harvesting and handling of farm products is having its influence in this readjustment.

Readjustment and change in methods is difficult for farmers, as well as for people of any profession or calling. Extension workers are playing an important part in this gradual change of the state's agriculture and are striving to assist in a practical way in this readjustment. Extension activities are very intimately tied up with these problems. The tremendous damage of the boll weevil to the cotton crop in southeast Oklahoma during the past two years has created a serious agricultural problem in that section of the state and we have tried in every way possible to assist that section in adjusting its agriculture to meet the situation. The threatened overproduction of cotton in 1927 was a matter to which a great deal of attention was given. The question was discussed in many meetings throughout the cotton section of the state and general "Safe Farming" measures were outlined with groups of farmers and business men in every cotton county. Assistance has been given in that section in plans and methods for safe and conservative development of dairying, poultry raising, truck growing, food and feed production and assistance has been given with other measures calculated to aid the people of that section in getting away from too large a dependence upon cotton. All available information on boll weevil control was disseminated in that section by various means.

There is evidence of progress in this general readjustment throughout the state, and a better balanced system of farming is gradually taking hold in the state. There is an evident increased demand for information on these lines of farming and an increasing demand for the services of Extension workers. There has been an increasing responsiveness to Extension work.

This is evidenced by an increase in total attendance at method and result demonstration meetings from 187,000 in 1926 to 302,000 in 1927, an increase in attendance at other Extension meetings from 390,082 at 5,373 meetings in 1926 to 505,797 at 6,599 meetings, an increase in office calls upon county agents from 83,000 in 1926 to 98,000 in 1927, an increase in number of personal letters written by county agents from 68,717 in 1926 to 99,907 in 1927, and an increase in number of farm bulletins distributed from 230,188 in 1926 to 285,066 in 1927.



A typical farmers' meeting held by Extension workers for the purpose of discussing farm problems. Many such meetings are held in the field, orchard or barn. In 1927 county agents held 27,675 meetings, attended by 883,000 farm people.

Other forces are aiding in this agricultural readjustment. The rural telephone, rural mail delivery, the radio, the automobile, good roads, the daily and weekly press, farm journals, good schools, etc., are all helping to widen the scope of contacts between peoples. These things are also making extension contacts easier and are opening the way for greater and more rapid progress in the future.

In spite of the fact that funds for Extension work in the state are not adequate and the further fact that it has been necessary to spend a great deal of time and effort on more or less emergency problems, the Extension Service is going forward in a splendid way. The work is gradually being better systematized and the efforts of Extension workers confined more to these major problems which are going to affect the future of the state's agriculture.

The following general report is intended to give a condensed view of the progress of the work in 1927. Each supervisor, each specialist and each county and home demonstration agent has substituted a full, detailed report of his or her activities during the year. The project reports cover the calendar

year 1927, while the personnel report and the financial report are for the fiscal year July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.

The organized Extension work in Oklahoma is carried on under the following projects, which are approved by the United States Department of Agriculture: 1, Administration; 2, Printing and Publications; 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**

Extension work in Oklahoma is carried on under the following plan of organization:

1. The Director of Extension who is at the head of all Extension work in agriculture and home economics.
2. An assistant Director who is in charge of extension finances, edits the Extension News and serves as general advisor to the Director in administrative matters.
3. An Assistant Director who has charge of the routing of ten men specialists, directs the "Farmers' Radio Hour" and assists with general supervisory matters.
4. The State Home Demonstration Agent who supervises the four District Home Demonstration Agents and two women Specialists.
5. The State Club Agent with two assistants, who supervises and directs all 4-H club work.
6. Four men District Agents who supervise sixty-six County Agents and four Assistant County Agents in sixty-six of the seventy-seven counties of the state.
7. Four District Home Demonstration Agents who supervise fifty County Home Demonstration Agents in fifty of the seventy-seven counties.
8. Ten men Subject Matter Specialists in farm management, soils, and crops, dairying, poultry, orchards and gardens, agricultural engineering, livestock, insect and rodent control and organization and marketing.
9. Two women Subject Matter Specialists in foods and nutrition and textiles, clothing and household arts.
10. The Office Manager who has general charge of the office organization.
11. One Negro District Agent who supervises seven negro county agents. The four Negro Home Demonstration Agents are supervised by one of the white District Home Demonstration Agents.

**ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN EXTENSION WORK**

**Compiled from Annual Reports of County and Home Demonstration Agents, Year 1927**

Number of communities where Extension program was worked out by agents and people .....	2,182
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Number of local leaders actively engaged in forwarding the Extension program,	
with Juniors .....	5,203
with Adults .....	4,561
Number boys and girls clubs carrying on Extension work .....	1,687
Membership in above clubs,	
Boys .....	17,560
Girls .....	19,178
Number members completing work,	
Boys .....	9,214
Girls .....	11,698
Number junior judging teams trained .....	991
Number junior demonstration teams trained .....	2,817
Number entering college this year who have been club members .....	741
Number members Farm Women's clubs .....	11,127
Number completing work .....	5,301
Number farmers carrying on demonstrations .....	5,129
Number farms terraced through help of county agents .....	3,576
Number acres terraced in 1927 .....	72,825
Number farms assisted in securing purebred sires .....	2,950
Number farms assisted in securing better females .....	1,754
Number Dairy Cow Testing Associations organized .....	11
Number quarts fruit, vegetables and meat canned by women demonstrators .....	865,744
Number farm women taught better baking methods .....	981
Number schools assisted in establishing hot lunch .....	248
Number dresses and coats made by women and girls .....	44,711
Total number of farm visits made by agents in conducting Extension work .....	33,220
Number of different farms visited .....	15,761
Total number of home visits made by agents in conducting Extension work .....	13,531
Number of different homes visited .....	8,306
Number of calls on agents relating to Extension work,	
At office .....	156,718
By telephone .....	98,383
Number of days agents spent in office .....	14,232
Number of days agents spent in field .....	24,370
Number of individual letters written by agents .....	99,907
Training meetings held for local leaders,	
Number .....	2,208
Leaders in attendance .....	17,751
Method and result demonstration meetings held,	
Number .....	18,281
Attendance .....	302,283
Farmers' Institutes held,	
Number .....	33
Attendance .....	9,886
Extension schools and short courses held,	
Number .....	343
Attendance .....	23,988
Junior club encampments held,	
Number .....	211
Total attendance .....	23,250
Other Extension meetings attended and not previously reported,	
Number .....	6,599
Attendance .....	505,797

Total number of Extension meetings held in state .....	27,675
Total attendance at all Extension meetings held .....	882,957
Number farm bulletins distributed .....	285,066

### **Changes in Extension Organization**

On May 2, D. P. Trent, District Agent of the South Central District, was promoted to the position of Director of Extension and the South Central District for men was eliminated and the state redistricted, making the districts for men and women exactly coincide. W. D. Bentley, Acting Director, was made Assistant Director and placed in charge of Extension finances and the Extension News. He also serves as general Assistant Director in all administrative matters. No other change in Extension organization was made.

Miss Frances L. Brown, State Home Demonstration Agent, resigned June 30, 1927, no successor being appointed, temporarily. Miss Helen Shelby, Clothing Specialist, resigned June 15, 1927, no successor being appointed, temporarily.

### **Changes in Relations**

(a) No changes in relations to other parts of the institution were made. The fine cooperation which has existed between the Extension organization and the Experiment Station and the Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics has continued throughout the year. There is a definite cooperation between the Extension Division and the various branches of the College and Subject Matter Specialists and the heads of the respective departments work in full accord in matters of programs of work, publications, Extension conferences, etc. The respective department heads in the College are recognized as final authority on all subject matter questions.

Special mention should be made of the assistance and support which has been given in Extension work by Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the college. Through his intimate understanding and appreciation of Extension work and his knowledge and understanding of farm and home problems, he wields a great influence in the work carried on in the state. He has attended a great many extension meetings in all parts of the state, has written publications for use in extension work, has counseled with us on innumerable occasions and has been a wonderful help in all lines of our work.

Mention should also be made of the splendid services of W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director, who is known to all workers in the state as "The Daddy of Extension Work in Oklahoma." He established the work in the state in 1907 and has been connected with the central organization as Director or Assistant Director ever since that time, except for about two years when he was connected with the Washington office. His philosophy of extension work and his earnestness in all that he does have been a constant inspiration to all extension workers.

(b) The relations with the State Department of Agriculture have continued on a very agreeable basis and there has been general mutual cooperation.

(c) The relations with the State Department of Public Instruction have

continued on a very satisfactory basis. The friendly attitude of that department has served to maintain a spirit of cooperation with teachers in Extension work.

(d) Other State Departments. There has been very close cooperation with the State Department of Health and the two departments have cooperated very closely in carrying on Extension Health and Sanitation work and Department of Health, Maternity and Infancy Work and County Health Units. Members of the State Department of Health put on demonstrations at Extension conferences and assisted with work in various counties. Work has also been carried on in cooperation with the State Market Commission and the State Forestry Commission.

(e) The Extension Division has cooperated with the International Harvester Company, the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads and various Chambers of Commerce in putting on Farmers' Institutes and the relations have been entirely agreeable.

(f) Our relations with the State Dairy Association, the State Poultry Association, the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, the Oklahoma Broom Corn Growers' Association, the Crop Improvement Association and other such organizations have been very agreeable, as in the past.

(g) Our relations with other state institutions have been entirely agreeable. Extension workers and club members presented various phases of Extension work to groups of teachers in attendance at summer schools in most of the State Teachers Colleges and at the State University. We have cooperated also with the State Colored A. and N. University at Langston. The Negro District Agent makes headquarters at that school and conferences of negro workers are held there. We have assisted with those conferences and also with various meetings of negro farm people at that place.

(h) The relations between the State Farmers' Union and the State Grange have been very agreeable. Those organizations have always been strong for Extension work and their county and community locals cooperate in a fine way in Extension work.

(i) There are three fairs and the Southwest American Livestock Show held in the state annually and the relations with all have been agreeable. However, the burden of attendance at these shows and making exhibits at them has become a rather serious problem to Extension workers. In 1927 we undertook to limit attendance of Extension workers to one out-of-county fair of their choice. Most Extension workers accepted this as a relief and protection and the management of these fairs took a broadminded attitude in the matter and the plan proved very satisfactory. Counties that wanted their exhibits to go to more than one fair, sent someone other than the county agent to care for them. Two or three county agents attended a second fair on annual leave.



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

**Sources of Revenue for the Extension Division of Oklahoma**

**A. and M. College for Fiscal Year 1926-1927**

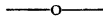
**Funds Handled Through Extension Office**

Federal Smith-Lever .....	\$128,765.52
State Smith-Lever .....	130,000.00
Supplementary Federal Smith-Lever .....	37,657.36
United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work .....	28,564.67
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	\$324,987.55

**Other Funds for Extension Work**

State Board fund, for Club Exhibits and Contests .....	6,000.00
Appropriations by Boards of County Commissioners ..	168,774.97
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	\$174,774.97

Total funds available for Extension work in State, all sources .....	\$499,762.52
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**EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, FOR FISCAL YEAR 1926-1927**

**Funds Expended Through Extension Office**

1. Administration .....	\$ 23,878.72
2. Publications .....	6,455.26
3. County Agent Work .....	118,304.29
4. Club Work .....	16,939.75
5. Home Demonstration Work .....	85,658.64
7. Negro County Agent Work .....	17,791.90
8. Negro Home Demonstration Work .....	5,782.42
9. Poultry .....	8,060.96
10. Marketing .....	4,154.91
12. Dairy .....	4,975.61
13. Livestock .....	4,823.95
14. Agronomy .....	4,301.65
15. Entomology .....	5,165.14
16. Agricultural Engineering .....	4,040.26
17. Farm Management .....	2,889.06
18. Horticulture .....	4,232.29
22. Clothing .....	3,588.45
23. Food and Nutrition .....	3,944.29
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Total Smith-Lever and U. S. D. A. funds used for Extension work .....	\$324,987.55
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**Expended by Counties**

3. County Agent Work .....	\$106,469.43
5. Home Demonstration Work .....	57,065.00
7. Negro County Agent Work .....	4,143.29
8. Negro Home Demonstration Work .....	1,097.25
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Total expenditures by Boards of County Commissioners for Extension Work .....	\$168,774.97
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Expended by State Board for Club Exhibits and Contests at State Fairs .....	6,000.00
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Total expenditures for Extension Work from all sources .....	\$499,762.52
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**Additions to Offices and Equipment**

Four filing cabinets, one roll-top desk, fifteen chairs, three small typewriter tables and one new typewriter were purchased during the year. Three old typewriters were turned in on three new ones. No other additions were made to offices and equipment. Some additions were needed but funds would not permit.

**CHANGES IN PERSONNEL**

All changes in personnel are indicated in the following complete list of employees in Extension work during the year. Starting with a total of 162 employees in all phases of Extension work at the beginning of 1927, there were only 18 people left the service for various reasons, which is a turn-over of 11.1%.

D. P. Trent, Director (Ap. May 2, 1927)  
 W. D. Bentley (Trans. to Assistant Director, May 2, 1927)  
 E. E. Schoil, Assistant Director.  
 Frances L. Brown, State Home Demonstration Agent (Re. June 30, 1927)  
 Dan Diehl, District Agent  
 W. R. Shelton, District Agent  
 A. F. Houston, District Agent  
 Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent  
 D. P. Trent, District Agent (Trans. to Director, May 2, 1927)  
 Norma M. Brumbaugh, District Agent  
 Anna L. Diehl, 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  
 J. W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman  
 Paul G. Adams, Livestock Specialist  
 Ira J. Hollar, Assistant Poultry Specialist.  
 Martha McPheeters, Food and Nutrition Specialist  
 G. E. Martin, Agricultural Engineer  
 D. C. Mooring, Extension Orchard and Garden Specialist  
 L. W. Osborn, Extension Crops and Soils Specialist  
 C. S. Rude, Extension Insect Control Specialist.  
 Helen Shelby, Clothing Specialist (Re. June 15, 1927)  
 Geo. W. Vincent, Marketing Specialist  
 C. F. Stiles, Assistant Entomologist (Ap. Nov. 1, 1926; Re. Feb. 28, 1927)  
 T. S. Thorfinnson, Farm Management Specialist (Ap. Oct. 11, 1926)  
 H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman  
 E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager  
 Grace Poole, Secretary  
 Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper  
 Charcie Henderson, Mailing Clerk  
 Irdle Finley, Filing Clerk (Re. Jan. 12, 1927)  
 Catherine Callahan, Filing Clerk (Ap. June 1, 1927)  
 Inez Baird, Multigraph Operator  
 Esther Hunt, Stenographer  
 Ethel Clausen, Stenographer  
 Bess Lavigne, Stenographer  
 Sydney Weathers-Mueller, Stenographer (Ap. July 16, 1926)  
 Georgina McClain, Statistical Clerk and Stenographer

**COUNTY AGENTS**

Adair, Stilwell, Geo. A. Remund  
 Atoka, Atoka, L. J. McMakin  
 Beaver, Beaver, W. R. Hutchison (Trans. July 1, 1927)  
 Beckham, Sayre, F. G. Scruggs  
 Blaine, Watonga, J. M. Rapp (Re. June 30, 1927)  
 Blaine, Watonga, W. R. Hutchison (Ap. July 1, 1927)  
 Bryan, Durant, J. M. White  
 Caddo, Anadarko, I. E. Nutter  
 Canadian, El Reno, F. K. West (Re. June 30, 1927)  
 Canadian, El Reno, Fred E. Percy (Ap. July 1, 1927)  
 Carter, Ardmore, O. I. Putman  
 Cherokee, Tahlequah, B. E. White (Ap. Jan. 1, 1927)  
 Choctaw, Hugo, A. L. Edmiaston  
 Cimarron, Boise City, W. E. Baker  
 Cleveland, Norman, M. C. Graham (Ap. July 1, 1926)

Coal, Coalgate  
Comanche, Lawton, C. H. LaCrosse  
Cotton, Walters  
Craig, Vinita, A. T. Burge  
Creek, Sapulpa, E. A. Kissick.  
Custer, Clinton  
Delaware, Grove, B. E. White (Trans. July 1, 1927)  
Dewey, Taloga, James E. White  
Ellis, Gage, H. C. Hyer  
Garfield, Enid, H. A. Graham.  
Garvin, Pauls Valley, Louis Hawkins (Ap. Aug. 1, 1926; Re. June 30, 1927)  
Garvin, Pauls Valley, J. R. Waldby (Ap. July 1, 1927)  
Garvin, Pauls Valley, Louis Hawkins (Asst.) (Trans. Aug. 1, 1926)  
Grady, Chickasha, J. B. Hurst  
Grant, Mcdford  
Greer, Mangum, R. M. Georgia  
Harmon, Hollis, Tom M. Marks  
Harper, Buffalo, W. D. T. Storey (Re. July 23, 1926)  
Haskell, Stigler, A. E. Cook  
Hughes, Holdenville, M. W. Plattner  
Jackson, Altus, W. B. Forrester  
Jefferson, Waurika, C. S. Mitchell  
Johnston, Tishomingo, Curtis Floyd  
Kay, Newkirk, Edw. H. Martin  
Kingfisher, Kingfisher, Fred E. Percy (Trans. July 1, 1927)  
Kiowa, Hobart, L. I. Bennett  
Latimer, Wilburton  
LeFlore, Poteau, C. M. West  
Lincoln, Chandler, J. W. Guin  
Logan, Guthrie, L. J. McDonald  
Love, Marietta, G. E. Thomas  
McClain, Purcell, Thos. B. Morris  
McCurtain, Idabel, Shawnee Brown  
McIntosh, Eufaula, Chas. T. Conley  
Major, Fairview  
Marshall, Madill, W. E. Martin  
Mayes, Pryor, E. B. Hildebrand  
Murray, Sulphur, S. E. Lewis  
Muskogee, Muskogee, Earl W. Smith  
Noble, Perry, R. C. Outhier  
Nowata, Nowata, Wesley Chaffin  
Okfuskee, Okemah, H. L. Bankhead  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, C. R. Donart (Re. Aug. 31, 1926)  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, S. M. McCuistion (Ap. Sept. 1, 1926)  
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, J. R. Spencer (Assistant)  
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, W. L. Fowler  
Osage, Pawhuska, Word Cromwell  
Osage, Fairfax, J. B. Taylor (Assistant)  
Osage, Hominy, Ira T. Goddard (Re. Feb. 28, 1927)  
Osage, Hominy, Fred R. Barham (Ap. Mar. 21, 1927)  
Ottawa, Miami, Jas. Lawrence  
Pawnee, Pawnee  
Payne, Stillwater, W. J. Green (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
Pittsburg, McAlester, E. H. Houston (Ap. April 1, 1927)  
Pontotoc, Ada, J. B. Hill  
Pottawatomie, Shawnee, P. K. Norris (Re. Dec. 31, 1926)  
Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Hi W. Staten (Ap. Jan. 1, 1927)  
Pushmataha, Antlers, Geo. Innes  
Roger Mills, Cheyenne, Jas. W. Kyle (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
Rogers, Claremore, Clyde F. Rowe  
Seminole, Wewoka, C. S. Sullivan  
Sequoyah, Sallisaw, Fred Ingram  
Stephens, Duncan, J. A. Killough  
Stephens, Duncan, E. R. Thompson, Asst. (Ap. Mar. 1, 1927)  
Texas, Guymon, B. F. Markland  
Tillman, Frederick, L. H. Beaty  
Tulsa, Tulsa, J. S. Malone  
Wagoner, Wagoner, J. N. Lowe  
Washington, Bartlesville, C. C. Porter (Re. Jan. 20, 1927)  
Washington, Bartlesville, W. E. West (Ap. Jan. 21, 1927)  
Washita, Cordell, Teague S. Fisher  
Woods, Alva, Dan Arnold  
Woodward, Woodward, Calvin D. Potts (Ap. July 1, 1926)

## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Atoka, Atoka, Emma L. Bond (Trans. Jan. 1, 1927)  
Atoka, Atoka, Nan Sims-McClure (Ap. Jan. 1, 1927)

Beaver, Beaver, Nora L. Hudson  
 Blaine, Watonga, Iva McAlister-Whitt  
 Bryan, Durant, Verda Oakley (Re. Dec. 31, 1926)  
 Bryan, Durant, Nina G. Craig (Ap. Jan. 1, 1927)  
 Caddo, Anadarko, Eva A. Beatty  
 Canadian, El Reno, Irene Hanna (Ap. Nov. 1, 1926)  
 Carter, Ardmore, Minnie B. Church  
 Choctaw, Hugo, Dorothy Cox-Britt (Re. Nov. 30, 1926)  
 Choctaw, Hugo, Helen Dunlap (Ap. Jan. 1, 1927)  
 Cleveland, Norman, Hazel C. Usner (Re. June 30, 1927)  
 Comanche, Lawton, Lyle Breckner (Re. Mar. 31, 1927)  
 Comanche, Lawton, Billie Grace Cantrell (Ap. June 1, 1927)  
 Creek, Sapulpa, Edith Huffer  
 Delaware, Jay, Maggie Brown  
 Dewey, Taloga, May Traver-Wren (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Garfield, Enid, Mary B. Ruff  
 Garvin, Pauls Valley, Esther Martin  
 Grady, Chickasha, Nettie R. Coryell  
 Greer, Mangum, Helen Condon (Re. Dec. 31, 1926)  
 Greer, Mangum, Emma Bond (Ap. Jan. 1, 1927)  
 Harper, Harper, Iola C. Knable (Re. July 15, 1926)  
 Hughes, Holdenville, Blanche G. Fisher  
 Jackson, Altus, Susan B. Gray (Trans. July 1, 1926)  
 Jackson, Altus, Emma Burgess (Ap. Aug. 1, 1926)  
 Jefferson, Waurika, Jeffie Thompson  
 Kay, Newkirk, Maude E. Sims  
 Kiowa, Hobart, Elizabeth Naylor  
 LeFlore, Poteau, Iona May Randle  
 Lincoln, Chandler, Lemna O. Maloney (Ap. July 6, 1926)  
 Logan, Guthrie, Jessie S. Pollock (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 McClain, Purcell, Jessie S. Pollock (Trans. July 1, 1926)  
 McClain, Purcell, Magdalena Clements (Ap. Aug. 1, 1926)  
 McCurtain, Idabel, Litha Travis  
 Marshall, Madill, Maude Andrews  
 Mayes, Pryor, Irene L. Roberts  
 Muskogee, Muskogee, Vera V. Carding  
 Noble, Perry, Jessie McCafferty  
 Okfuskee, Okemah, Anna 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  
 Pontotoc, Ada, Jessie F. Morgan  
 Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Nina Craig (Trans. Jan. 1, 1927)  
 Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Emma Stewart (Ap. Mar. 21, 1927)  
 Pushmataha, Antlers, Ella Innes  
 Rogers, Claremore, Ara P. Brickhouse  
 Seminole, Wewoka, Ina Baker  
 Stephens, Duncan, Fero! Spencer (Ap. Feb. 21, 1927)  
 Tillman, Frederick, Susan B. Gray (Ap. July 1, 1926)  
 Tulsa, Tulsa, Kathryn E. Jackson  
 Wagoner, Wagoner, Babe Herrin  
 Washington, Bartlesville, Iva M. Burch  
 Woods, Alva, Minnie F. Hamilton (Ap. Aug. 1, 1926)  
 Woodward, Woodward, Emma Stewart (Trans. Mar. 21, 1927)  
 Woodward, Woodward, Blanche Smith (Ap. Mar. 21, 1927)

#### NEGRO COUNTY AGENTS

District Agent, Langston, J. E. Taylor  
 Kingfisher, Kingfisher, L. Shawnee (Re. June 30, 1927)  
 Lincoln, Chandler, W. M. Mingo  
 Logan, Guthrie, Geo. Powdermill  
 McIntosh, Eufaula, L. W. Presley  
 Muskogee, Muskogee, A. H. Fuhr  
 Okfuskee, Boley, C. E. Johnson  
 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 C. Johnson

**Methods Used for Increasing the Efficiency of Extension Workers**

Considerable progress has been made during the year in systematizing all phases of Extension work, reducing efforts of workers to fundamental major problems, providing detailed outlines and instructions, etc. A four-day conference of county and home demonstration agents in each of the five districts was held in January and February, in which the specialists and supervisors outlined the details of the plans of work and all workers exchanged experiences and ideas. These meetings proved very helpful. The supervisors are helping agents in counties to improve the organizations, programs, plans, methods, etc. All Extension workers are encouraged to spend a reasonable amount of time in reading and studying and agents visit neighboring counties rather frequently on special occasions. A regular monthly conference of workers in the central organization is held on the third Monday of each month.

Of the twenty-three new Extension workers appointed during the year, nineteen are college graduates in Agriculture or Home Economics and four are not college graduates. Of fifteen workers who resigned, seven are college graduates and eight are not. Practically all of the college graduates who left the service, did so to accept better positions, to engage in business or to take advanced training.

**Relation of Specialists to County Agents**

The Specialist prepares programs, plans, instructions and bulletins covering his or her line of work and instructs the agents in the detailed steps of carrying on the work with the people. The Specialist also goes into the counties and assists the agents in presenting the plans to organizations and individuals and in lining up and instructing demonstrators. The Specialist gives special assistance to agents in conducting training schools, judging schools, tours, etc. The Specialist always goes into the county with the viewpoint of an assistant to the county agent in his or her respective line of work and recognizes that each county agent must be the judge as to the application of the plans and methods to the particular conditions.

**Systematizing the Work of Specialists**

Specialists are routed under the direction of Assistant Director E. E. Scholl and considerable progress has been made in efforts to route them by circuits, date them considerably in advance of visits to counties, have them spend sufficient time in a county to complete such work as needs to be done by them at the particular season of the year and not be expected to visit counties so frequently. By this plan it is thought that the work of specialists may be made more effective and the expenses of travel can be reduced.

Checking the results accomplished by the work of specialists is a difficult problem, since their work is done almost entirely by indirect means through the county agent. The responsiveness of county agents and others to the work of specialists, as indicated by the requests for their services, may be taken as a fair indication. The demands for the services of specialists

have increased considerably during the year and have become so great that it is impossible for them to fill all requests. The number of demonstrators starting and completing may be taken as an indication of effectiveness of the specialists' work. From this standpoint indications are that the work of specialists is becoming more effective, since the number of demonstrations has materially increased and the number of communities in which the various phases of work have been carried on has increased materially. From our general knowledge of the activities of specialists and our observations of their planning and executing we are sure that very satisfactory results are being gotten through their efforts.

## PROJECT NO. 2—PUBLICATIONS

### Number and Character of Extension Publications

Following is a complete list of all Extension publications printed between July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927. The demand for these publications and the number distributed have increased very materially over the previous year.

Circular No.	Title	Pages	Copies Printed
133	Reprint. Instructions to Clubs on Strawberries, Dewberries, Blackberries	8	5,000
137	Revised. Pig Club Manual	8	3,000
163	Reprint. Home Acre Orchard	8	5,000
170	Reprint. Preserves, Jams and Marmalades	4	3,000
172	Reprint. Suggestions for Jelly Making	7	3,000
173.	Revised. 4-H Dairy Club Manual	15	3,000
180	Revised. Vegetable Spray Calendar	7	10,000
186	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 1st Demonstration	16	20,000
187	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 2nd Demonstration	16	20,000
188	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 3rd Demonstration	30	20,000
189	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 4th Demonstration	31	20,000
190	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 5th Demonstration	32	7,500
191	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 6th Demonstration	31	7,500
196	Reprint. Home Vegetable Garden	30	5,000
197	Reprint. Watermelons	8	5,000
202	Revised. 4-H Home Demonstration Manual, 7th Demonstration	15	20,000
209	Reprint. Adult Food Preparation, First Demonstration	8	5,000
210	Revised. Adult Food Preparation, Second Demonstration	8	5,000
212	Reprint. Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Head Lettuce, Bermuda Onions	8	5,000
218	Revised. Terracing in Oklahoma	19	5,000
224	Revised. Profile Leveling	8	5,000
227	Reprint. Poultry Culling and Judging Chickens for Egg Production	8	10,000
228	Reprint. The Market Egg	4	10,000
229	Reprint. A Home For Hens	8	15,000
231	Reprint. The Septic Tank for Sewage Disposal	14	5,000
252	Revised. Safe Farming for 1927	19	20,000
235	A Suggested System for Oklahoma Cotton Farms	15	15,000
234	What Type of Farming is Most Profitable	4	10,000
235	Speakers Summary for Cotton Acreage Reduction Campaign	4	10,000
236	Annual Report of Extension Division	77	1,000
	Insert for Cir. No. 223, Methods of Control of Household Pests	1	3,000
	Explanation of New Farm Flock Record Blanks	1	5,000
	1926-1927 Extension News		483,700
	Instructions to Demonstrators, Exhibit C	1	2,000
	Bread Recipes	1	2,000
	Sweet Clover Seed Harvester	1	1,000

### SPECIAL

Title	Number Printed
Weekly field report blanks B-504	15,000
Girls 4-H placing cards	2,000
Boys and girls poultry judging placing cards	12,000
Food Preservation Demonstrators report blanks	3,000
Food Preparation Demonstrators report blanks	5,000
Food Selection Demonstrators report blanks	1,500
Addressing slips with Mr. Bentley's frank	3,000

Blanks for Report of Official Travel .....	11,000
Envelopes with Mr. Bentley's frank .....	8,000
Agricultural Engineering Demonstrator's report blank .....	2,000
Record of Crop Demonstration blanks .....	3,000
Request for supplies blanks .....	10,000
4-H Home Demonstration Report blanks .....	50,000
Farm Record Book .....	2,500
Agricultural and Home Demonstration Program (5 forms) .....	4,200
Data from Time Report cards .....	500
Adult Demonstrators' enrollment sheets, Exhibit D .....	4,000
Adult Clothing Demonstrators' Report, Units I and II .....	6,000
Adult Clothing Demonstrators' Report, Unit III .....	6,000
Inventory blanks .....	500
Weekly field report of specialists .....	6,000
Weekly field report of supervisors .....	6,000
Voucher blanks for revolving fund .....	15,000
Permanent 4-H demonstration record card .....	5,000
Revolving fund payroll forms .....	9,000
Sub-voucher booklets .....	20,000
Health Score Cards .....	6,000
Kitchen Score Cards .....	1,000
Poultry Management Demonstrator's monthly record, 2 pages .....	4,000
County offset blanks .....	5,000
Baking Score Cards .....	2,500
Canning Score Cards .....	2,500
Clothing Score Cards .....	1,000
College envelopes .....	3,000
Envelopes with Director Trent's frank .....	3,000
Score Card for Shoes .....	1,500
Form No. 228 .....	5,000
Calf Club Report Books .....	500
Poultry record sheets .....	500
4-H Dairy Report blanks .....	5,000
Pig Club Record books .....	5,000
4-H Crop Report blanks .....	20,000
Letterheads for office use and county agent use .....	410,000

**Plan for Procuring and Editing Publications**

Members of the Extension organization, county agents, members of the college faculty, deans and others frequently suggest the need for a particular publication. It is agreed by those best informed on the particular line of work that such publication is needed, the proper person or persons are instructed to prepare the copy. Usually, however, some member of the Extension organization consults the Director relative to publication of a bulletin which he or she has in mind and is instructed to write the copy and submit it to the Director. When submitted, a blank is attached to the copy indicating the author, title, etc., and it is referred to the head of the respective department, who reads it and approves it by signing in a blank or submits suggestions or corrections. It is further referred to the Assistant Director and such others as should examine it. When all have approved the material the record sheet is filed and the copy turned over to the Office Manager to have printed. If the supply of a regular bulletin is found to be getting low, a copy is submitted to the author with instructions to revise or make any needed changes and is returned and ordered reprinted without delay.

No regular extension publicity director is employed, but all publicity regarding extension work is handled by the Publicity Department of the college. In addition to the regular daily news service which that department maintains for daily papers, a weekly news service is maintained for weekly papers throughout the state and for agriculturally inclined dailies. No material goes out in this weekly news service except strictly agricultural news

and agricultural information articles. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory and the publication of articles containing agricultural news and information of interest and value to farmers has increased very largely during the year.

The Extension News is strictly an extension publication and is edited by W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director. It contains human interest stories, instructions in various extension activities, special articles by extension workers, clippings from county agents' reports, announcements regarding extension work, etc. This is mailed to all extension workers, all men and women carrying on demonstrations, all 4-H club members, to all vocational agriculture teachers and to miscellaneous others who ask to be placed upon the mailing list.

### 3. Method Used in Distribution

(a) Bulletins, printed circulars and leaflets. These are distributed largely through county and home demonstration agents. They send in requests for quantities of various bulletins, and by various means supply them to farm people who have a need for them. Most county and home demonstration agents have approved bulletin racks on which they display a general variety of timely bulletins and from which people may easily find those that contain information which they need. Agents supply their demonstrators and club members with needed bulletins, instructions and other material for the particular lines of work which they are carrying on. In addition to the bulletins distributed through county and home demonstration agents, dozens of requests are received daily at Extension headquarters for various bulletins. These come from practically all states in the Union and occasionally from foreign countries. A complete list of all available publications is supplied to many people upon request, from which they list those which they desire. When a new bulletin is published a copy is mailed to each extension worker as notice that the publication is available. Bulletins and circulars are not distributed promiscuously from the central office or by county and home demonstration agents. They are furnished only on request or to those who need them in carrying on some definite phase of demonstration work.

(b) Plate material and serials are not put out, because of lack of equipment and facilities for this sort of service.

(c) Mimeographed or multigraphed circulars. This type of material is used only in outlines and special instructions dealing with some phase of extension organization and demonstrations. Project outlines, instructions to demonstrators, demonstration outlines, etc., are usually mimeographed and distributed through county and home demonstration agents. The College Printing Plant does all printing for the Extension Division, and when any considerable quantity of a publication is needed, it is cheaper to have it printed than to mimeograph it.

#### **How Mailing List is Organized and Revised**

The mailing list is reorganized annually. All extension workers, vocational agriculture teachers, local leaders in extension work, adult demon-



strators, 4-H club members, and others who request it are placed upon the mailing list early in the year to receive the Extension News. Other publications are furnished only on request.

#### **The Oklahoma A. and M. College Radio Service**

The Radio Service, which was started at the A. and M. College by remote control over KVOO, "The Voice of Oklahoma," a commercial station at Bristow, Oklahoma, on October 7, 1926, was continued throughout the year of 1927 with a great deal of satisfaction.

There was a total number of 948 topics in Agriculture, in Home Economics and in 4-H club activities given from December 1, 1926, to November 30, 1927. This comprises 122 broadcasting hours. The total cost during this period was \$893.01, this expenditure being for the circuits to Bristow and later to Tulsa, as well as the local circuits that were necessary for the work.

It was found early in the work that short five and ten minute topics were better received than long talks, and only occasionally was it found desirable to work in a little music but more frequently an educational stunt of some kind. In answer to a questionnaire to extension agents and radio listeners it was found that the large per cent desired the straight educational hours with short, snappy subjects without the music.



**"Nancy Jane,"** the famous radio cow, which Professor A. C. Baer used in some of his dairy talks over the radio.

From December 2, 1926, to August 29, 1927, we broadcasted twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, the Monday period being given over entirely to Extension workers and the Thursday period being taken care of by the College proper. From September 1, 1927, until November 28, 1927, we broadcasted three hours per week; namely, on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays. The Monday period was devoted to Extension activities, on Thursdays

we gave general agriculture and home economics topics and on Fridays we had Departmental Days divided equally among the various schools of Agriculture and Home Economics. On holidays we usually gave special programs and the Annual Band Concert was also broadcasted on a special day. Only one athletic event was broadcasted from Stillwater in 1927.

In October, 1927, the broadcasting station was moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma. At this time the wave length was changed from 374.8 to 348.6.

During the course of the year the broadcasting hour was changed from the hour beginning at 11:30 to the hour beginning at 12:00 noon.

Officials of the Extension Division and of the School of Agriculture include the radio work in their regular duties, which greatly reduces the cost of the service. The only expense outside of the telephone cost is for the radio operator, who receives \$1.00 per hour for actual service rendered.

From time to time a Radio Committee of the College meets for a general conference on future plans for the improvement of the service. The personnel of this committee is composed of the President of the College, the Director and Assistant Directors of the Extension Division, the State Home Demonstration Agent of the Extension Division, a representative of the Home Economics Department of the College and the Dean of Agriculture.



**“Pig Talks” over the radio. Much practical and interesting information was given out in the radio “Farmers’ Hour” program from twelve to one, three days a week.**

It has been found that the A. and M. Radio Service is being accepted by the people of Oklahoma as one of the educational features of the College.

Although an effort has been made to determine the approximate number of listeners, including schools that have radio sets, and radio parties, was found almost impossible to get any accurate figures. Reports of the reception of our programs are numerous. All heads of the School of Agriculture are receiving letters and verbal reports of the radio work and the

distribution of bulletins has greatly increased on account of this activity. We sincerely believe that we are reaching from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand people each time we broadcast.

Summary of educational talks in Agriculture and Home Economics during Oklahoma A. and M. College "Farmers' Hour" over KVOO, "The Voice of Oklahoma," Tulsa and Stillwater, from December 1, 1926, to December 1, 1927:

4-H Club Talks and Demonstrations .....	51
Extension Home Economics Talks .....	102
Extension Subjects in Agriculture, including Livestock, Dairying and Poultry .....	153
<hr/>	
Total Number Extension Talks .....	306
College and Home Economics Talks .....	102
Agriculture and Livestock Talks by College proper .....	340
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Total Number College Talks and Stunts .....	442
Federal Radio Service papers on Agriculture and Home Economics .....	200
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TOTAL .....	948

PROJECT NO. 3—COUNTY AGENT WORK

Under this project there are employed in sixty-six of the seventy-seven counties of the state sixty-six county farm agents and four assistant county farm agents. It is intended that these agents located in the respective counties be the leaders in efforts to bring about improvement in agriculture and home economics. It is an unquestioned fact that farmers adopt new and improved methods very largely by following the example of others, by doing what they see their neighbors do successfully. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp said, "What

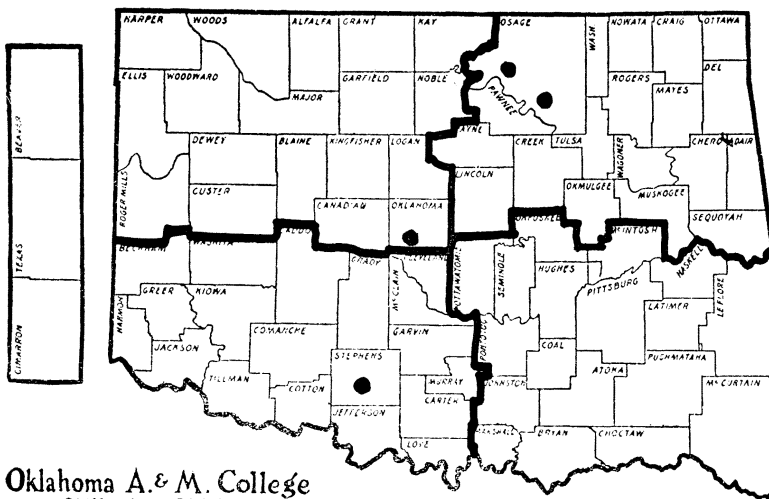


County agents in eastern Oklahoma assist farmers in the proper mixing and use of commercial fertilizers.

you see or hear you may doubt, but what you do you cannot doubt." Much good may be done by distributing bulletins and circulars on agriculture among farm people, by publishing information and instructions in daily and



most of their time to giving special assistance in connection with the various lines of work in the counties.



Oklahoma A. & M. College  
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Dots indicate location of Assistant County Agents.

General summaries of the work done by the supervisors and specialists are given in the following pages of this report. The counties in which county farm agents and assistant county agents are employed are indicated on the state map which follows. These reports indicate considerable progress in systematizing and making more effective the work throughout the state in 1927. Comparison of agents' reports for 1927 with those of 1926 indicates a general increase of about twenty per cent in the work done by agents employed in the various counties.

### COUNTY AGENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS

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

The Southwest District has nineteen counties as follows: Cleveland, McClain, Garvin, Murray, Carter, Love, Jefferson, Stephens, Grady, Caddo, Cotton, Comanche, Tillman, Kiowa, Washita, Beckham, Greer, Johnson and Harmon. All of these except Cotton county have county agents.

**Programs**—In each of the above counties where there is an agent we called a meeting to make a program of work for each county. The county and home demonstration agents sent out letters to each community where they have a club organized and asked that they send at least one man and one woman as delegates to help make a program of work. These delegates told of the things most needed by their respective communities. These were then incorporated into a county program. The county program touches practically every phase of county agent work.

**Community Program.** From the county program, the agents met in communities where a women's club, 4-H club or a cooperative marketing organization already existed, and using the organization already there, they planned a community program of work. This community program would include 4-H club work, women's clubs and farm organizations. Each farm home taking a part in the community agreed to carry on some definite project such as poultry, dairying, bull blocks, cow testing associations, growing of legumes, variety test of farm crops, home improvement, etc., under the agents supervision. This community meets regularly once each month, usually in the school house with the county agents, and receives instructions and makes reports on their projects. The agents usually hold one day field meetings where they visit each project and study the methods pursued by the farmer who has the particular project.

In Grady county the Meridian community has made a very good community program each year. This has included home improvement such as built-in cabinets in the kitchen, hot and cold water throughout the house, bathrooms, septic tanks, modern poultry houses, cellars, dairy barns, better orchards and gardens, variety tests of field crops and terracing washy lands. This community program has been a great help to this community as it is one of the most prosperous and contains more good houses than any other rural section of Grady county.

**Developing Committee and County Projects.** Stephens county is a good example of what a county and community program can do. Early in the year we held a county-wide meeting in this county. Four projects were planned. First, there was a campaign to get washy land terraced. Second, a real live dairy association was organized. The third project was poultry, and the fourth was 4-H club work. The results are that hundreds of acres of bad, washy farms have been terraced and through the growing of sweet clover and other legumes we hope to build back the fertility of these farms.

In dairying the results are as follows: More than 300 good high grade and registered Jersey cows that are being tested for butterfat production have been purchased and put into the hands of good farmers. All of these and many more have been tested for T. B. Twenty-five registered Jersey bulls have been brought into Stephens county as a result of this campaign.

Many flocks of poultry have been treated for intestinal parasites such as round and tape worms. Many modern poultry houses have been built and in connection with this adult work, some good, live 4-H work has been done with the boys and girls.

Two other projects worth mentioning are the Melon Growers' and Sweet Potato Growers' Association at Rush Springs where over 75 cars of melons were shipped and a hundred thousand bushels of sweet potatoes were raised and placed in curing houses for storage.

There has been very little change made in our program of work in the last year but a general change from personal service to a county-wide or community organization whereby more people could be reached has been sought. The District Agent has personally helped plan every county pro-

gram and many of the community programs. He has visited many of the communities and looked over the projects of individual farmers. He has personally helped locate better seed and done considerable dairy work such as helping organize bull blocks and located and selected better sires and breeding stock for farmers. He has assisted the county agents in getting information that would be helpful to them in carrying on their projects. He has also helped them to hold field meetings, farm tours, dairy meetings, poultry meetings, and has checked up on many of their projects.

**Conclusion.** We believe that there is at this time the best county and home demonstration agents in the Southwest District we have ever had and that the work is more popular than ever before. There has been little complaint against our agents and no trouble in getting their contracts renewed. The farmers are diversifying more and more each year and are taking better care of dairy cattle and poultry. All of these things have helped to make the Southwest District appreciate county agent work. There is no reason why the Southwest should not continue to progress and do better each year. Farmers have learned the county agent can help them and are calling for more help each year.

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

The Southeast District is composed of Atoka, Bryan, Coal, Choctaw, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, Marshall, McCurtain, McIntosh, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole counties.

The year 1926-27 has been outstanding with the county agents of the Southeast District from the standpoint of accomplishments and concrete demonstrations. The experience of this year coupled with the results of 1926 stand out boldly in favor of the Safe Farming Program that is being advocated by the county agents of this district. The farmers who followed the Safe Farming Program are again the only ones who are in position to pay their debts and carry on for another year.

At the close of this year, more people are rallying around the county agent than ever before. It looks at this time like the agents will be able to get enough support from all parties concerned to establish a real diversified system of farming in these southeastern counties.

**Organization of Extension Work in the Counties.** The plan of organization was not changed during the year. The same plan of organization that was adopted six years ago was carried forward with a view of reaching more people than were reached the year before.

The district agent made a careful study of each county and in conference with the subject matter specialist of the Extension Division, a definite plan of work for each county was worked out by the district agent, county agent and a committee of farmers and business men called together for that purpose.

The men who assist in making this program in the county are held as the Advisory Committee during the year.

The county agents in this district are endeavoring to develop more group activity each year. It is safe to say that 25% more people have been reached this year than ever before because of their ability to secure more groups of farmers to use the better farm practices.

**Results and Methods of Procedure.** During the present year, the state has been re-districted into four instead of five districts and the southeast now has eighteen counties instead of fifteen counties as reported last year. At the close of the present year, sixteen of the counties have county agents and thirteen have home demonstration agents, three have negro county agents and one has a negro home demonstration agent.

The county agents are continuing their emphasis on the governing principle the county agent work being reinstated in Pittsburg county last April.

The county agents are continuing their emphasis on the governing principles of home ownership, food for the family, feed for the livestock, maintaining soil fertility, planning cash income from two or more sources and the standardization and marketing of crops. These principles are being followed as a basis leading toward a permanent system of agriculture in the Southeast District.

Reports show outstanding in the growing of potatoes and peanuts as cash crops to take the place of cotton. The dairy and poultry program is also going forward in a satisfactory way.

**Supervision.** The reports show that all the agents are housed in adequate offices, supplied with most of the necessary equipment to conduct a successful program, but only a few of them have office help. All agents are keeping a fairly good record of their work and the filing system will soon be the same over the entire district.

**Maintenance and Training of Personnel.** The question of maintaining the personnel of this district has been very satisfactory as evidenced by the fact that only one agent has left the service this year, and that at the close of the report for the year's work.

Two conferences were held during the year for the special instruction of agents—one out in the district during the winter, and another at the college during the summer. These conferences with the special assistance given by the specialist and supervisors keep the agents in constant training for more efficient work in the county.

**District Activities.** The project activities in this district are planned with view of majoring on soil conservation, soil building, seed improvement, insect control, home gardening, home dairying, home poultry, 4-H club work and marketing.

Reports show that soil fertility and marketing have taken the lead during the past year in most counties. Home dairying is also making rapid developments in some communities.

The soil fertility campaign and farm tours proved very effective this year. There was a large increase in legume acreage the past year. There was not any more land terraced than usual on account of wet weather during the



winter season.

**Outlook.** The outlook for extension work in the Southeast District for 1928 is very bright. More farmers and more landlords will be ready to take up the "Safe Farming" program than ever before.

The plan of work for 1928 includes the following major activities: soil improvement, home dairying, horticulture and marketing along with such minor activities as needs be emphasized to make a well balanced program.

The supervisory program for 1928 will be the making of plans to carry out the above mentioned lines of work which will be about the same as last year with one exception. The district agent expects to spend more time in assisting the county agents in securing group activity, especially on these major lines of work. He also expects to spend quite a bit of time trying to work out the proper relation between landlord and tenant for a diversified system of farming which is the only salvation for the farmers of this district.

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

The Northwest District was comprised, until May, 1927, of the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woods, Alfalfa, Grant, Woodward, Major, Garfield, Noble, Ellis, Dewey, Blaine, and Kingfisher. On the above date, Kay, Logan, Oklahoma, Canadian, and Roger Mills counties were added, making quite an extended territory for a district agent to cover.

Taking all the counties of the district as a whole, the past season has not been so favorable, a distinct contrast to last year. The wheat crop was a practical failure due to drouth, hail and Hessian fly. In most of these counties, if the wheat crop goes, so goes, to a certain extent, the prosperity. It is in order to avert these depressions that the program of agricultural extension work is promoting those phases that will equalize the farm income throughout the year and over a period of several years.

Notwithstanding this slight depression, the farmers as a whole are inclined to be optimistic due to good, average prevailing prices on most farm products. Those following a well balanced system of farming have made some money, as is evidenced by our farm account records carried on in the district.

#### **Organization of Extension Work in Counties.**

**Community Programs.** In most of the counties of the district this year, community meetings were held previous to the county program meeting. At these meetings attended by from a dozen to forty or more 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 few definite demonstrations that would bring about these needed improvements were outlined. The plan was not to scatter our efforts too widely but to enroll a few men in a number of definite demonstrations needed in each particular community. Those 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, community picnics, etc., and later the county agent set aside one or more days each month to visit the community for 4-H club work and the above meetings or visits to demonstrators.

**County Programs.** The sum total of these community programs made up the county program which after being compiled were discussed and approved at a county meeting held after the community meetings. At this county-wide meeting, the leaders and demonstrators from the various communities came together to study the methods of putting over the various phases of the work throughout the county.

This arrangement of the Extension program in the county by communities, where properly scheduled, did not in any way interfere with the establishment or working of special organizations, as the County Poultry Federation, cow testing associations or others, but assisted in spreading the results of same in the various parts of the county, the members of these organizations being the demonstrators along their line in their respective communities.

#### **Supervisory Program**

**Results of Supervision.** The supervisory program for 1927 has, in most respects, been carried out as outlined. We have been very successful, as discussed previously, in putting over definite programs of work, practically all agents lining up fine.

**Schedule of Work in Counties.** That county agents will be able to render the service expected, we use the utmost caution in selecting new agents, picking a man who is able to put forth the effort required, one who is a Christian gentleman, has the necessary training along with plenty of initiative and tact, and a man who knows the farmers' language.

**Agents' Meeting.** To assist agents on the work, we held, after annual report time, a district agents' meeting at a point near the center of the district, when the problems of the district are discussed by the agent, with the specialists and supervisors and definite projects decided on for the coming year. The agents of the Northwest District think very highly of the district meeting for discussing problems and methods, as compared to a state-wide meeting, because the problems vary so much in different sections of the state.

**Office Organization.** Every agent in the Northwest District is keeping a complete set of files for correspondence and various information, based on the system outlined by Mr. C. L. Chambers of the Washington office. Five of the counties having agents 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 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.

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.

**Project Activities and Results**

The county extension programs were limited to three or four major project activities that were vigorously promoted in the county, leaving the remainder of the projects to be carried on to a lesser extent or on demand. Along each of the major activities a limited number of demonstrations were located in the various communities of the county where this line was adapted. Then method demonstrations and campaigns were based on these.

The major lines of work which have been promoted in this manner in the district were terracing and the use of legumes, poultry and dairy management. The latter was in connection with cow testing associations. Also, in connection with the home demonstration agents, the home garden and orchard project was pushed in most counties. The saving of the soil and the utilization of a greater share of it for the production of feed for livestock which was required where the poultry, dairy or other livestock demonstrations were put over, has been instrumental in cutting, to a great extent, the risk of the wheat farmer who followed these practices. That this is true was shown by a great number of farm account records turned in from the counties of the district this fall. This farm account project, though new, has been one of the most successfully put over of any and we are looking forward with a great deal of hopes for this work, and expect to make it a major in the district.

The Northwest section of the state is outstanding in the quality of its livestock, and a large majority of the farmers are rather well versed on breeding and feeding of same. The main phase of the livestock project during the past year was the early lamb contest. All winners in the contest were located in the Northwest District. The entrants in this contest demonstrated the feasibility of the small farm flock of sheep, featuring the market lamb. The Fattening phase of livestock club work was also very successfully promoted, as about three-fourths of the livestock at the spring stock show and the state fair came from the Northwest District.

The agents and farmers in their counties owe a great deal to the specialists for their assistance in putting over the various phases of the work. Many an orchard man has been heard to state that he owed his success to the help of the orchard specialist from Stillwater. In the Hessian fly outbreak in a number of the counties this year, the agents would not have been able to cope with the situation if it had not been for the specialists help in furnishing subject matter and helping organize systematic control campaigns.

**4-H Club Work.** The major lines of work were promoted through the boys' club demonstrations as well as with the adults. Besides each having a definite club demonstration on his home farm, these boys were taught, at their club meetings, to demonstrate the better farm practices promoting these major phases to the public, through what we call team demonstrations. These boys' demonstration teams are becoming particularly valuable in increasing the terraced acreage of the district.

Judging teams in livestock, dairy, crops and horticulture were trained from many clubs, these teams competing at the county fairs and state fairs.

This judging and demonstration work along with exhibits at fairs enables the club boy to show the public what he is doing, and gives those responsible a means of selecting the outstanding members.

A number of our county fairs were almost half club work, showing that the club members are actually doing their home work. At the state fairs, as usual, the Northwest District was well represented along all lines.

**4-H Club Organization.** Boys and girls 4-H club work is at the state in Northwestern Oklahoma when we are beginning to see the finished product young men and women on the farm and in business in their home communities and elsewhere, who have been for a number of years, successful club members. In nearly all cases these young folk are leaders in their communities. An outstanding example is Fred Moehle of Lahoma, Garfield county. Fred was president of the Vernon club, premium club of the county, a club that won the State Model Club Contest two years in succession, besides winning a great deal on his exhibits at the fairs. He is now farming in the community and considered one of the leaders. He is manager of the local fair and has had charge of the community exhibit at the county fair that has won first for three years. Many other examples of successful ex-club boys could be named, including two specialists of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

**Cooperative Marketing.** Due to average good prices prevailing on most farm products and to unsatisfactory experience with some of the commodity cooperatives, there has been less interest among the farmers along the line of cooperative endeavor in the Northwest section of Oklahoma this year. Every agent is in harmony with the cooperative marketing idea, and ready to do his best where and when the situation is ripe.

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

In our extension work in the Northwest District, it has been our aim, first, to make farming safe and secondly, to make the farmstead an inviting home—the country's safety depends on that. We have not given much thought to getting the farm in condition to give returns, except as a means for improving the farmstead, making a more attractive and comfortable home.

**Soil Conservation and Building.** Our belief has been that to make the farming industry safe, our system of farming must first be one that will conserve and build up the soil fertility. Surely, no farming practice can prove lastingly safe so long as the soil fertility is being washed away by each rain and exploited through the sale of big crops year after year, and nothing returned in the way of fertility. On the other hand, we insist that profitable returns can be had from the farm year in and year out while the soil fertility constantly improves. As a matter of fact, as the soil fertility improves the bacterial activity and soil texture improves, making for surer and greater crop returns.

It is evident that the Creator in making this world, fixed it so man might forever have fertile fields, bumper yields and thus a comfortable farm home.

There are those in almost every small farming community who demonstrate that fact.

With these truths in mind we have given soil conservation and building a major place on our yearly programs throughout the Northeast District. That accounts for our district being famous for the large acreage grown to legumes. Many demonstrations showing the possibility and value of the various legume crops have been conducted. The legume acreage continues to be increased many times over year by year, and best of all the farmers are highly pleased with the crop. It is valuable in more ways than one.

Demonstrations and much publicity have been given to the value of turning under litter and the use of the barnyard manure. As a means of soil conservation, we have strongly advocated the terracing of the rolling farm lands. Quite a number of terracing demonstrations have been set up in each county. Several counties have done extensive terracing. The county commissioners of Payne county purchased twelve sets of farm levels for farmers to use in laying out terrace lines. The folk are now sold on the importance of terracing.

**Provide for the Living.** It has also been our belief that another safety measure is for the farmers of the Northeast District to produce their food and feed on the farm. Any farm family can have a vast vegetable variety for use fresh and to store for lean periods. Some fruit or fruits can be produced successfully on every farm for home use. Then, too, abundance of milk, butter, cottage cheese, eggs and meat should be provided. All these foods are essential for the best health of the family, and most certainly can be produced the most economically. In fact, the living is always poor and mightily costly without these products are produced on the farm.

Then, too, the matter of producing abundance of feed on the farm for the farm livestock is practically always the proper thing to do. There seems to be instances where the farmer is justifiable in purchasing all or a part of the grain feed, but not true generally; in fact, true only in a few instances. But we have felt justified in insisting that the farmers of northeast Oklahoma can always well afford to produce abundance of forage and good grazing for the farm livestock. In fact, we can think of no successful way to have fertile soil and a balance of farm labor without producing the feed on the farm.

Therefore, we have always seen fit to include the living at home program as a measure of farm safety and of major importance. Our county and home demonstration agents have stressed in every way they know how the importance of the home garden, the home fruit, plenty of milk products, eggs and meat, and at least an abundance of choice forage and grazing for the livestock kept. New fruits and vegetables have been introduced and methods of conservation taught. The increased acreage to legumes is supplying lots of choice forage and grazing for the livestock. Farmers practicing producing the living on the farm are independent and find the farm more of a real home.

**Have Several Sources of Farm Income.** Unlike the farming of long

ago, the farmer of today must have considerable cash income with which to pay taxes, buy clothing, purchase the necessary farm tools, machinery and equipment otherwise, all of which comes high. Our observation has been that the farmer who sells some cream, some poultry products, a few hogs, the surplus cull cattle, possibly a few lambs and wool from a small farm flock of sheep, and some of one, two or three field crops, is playing safe. In the fruit section, fruit is fast being made a commercial crop; truck such as tomatoes, string beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, berries, etc., are more and more proving to be important cash crops, and wheat, oats, cotton and corn continue to be sold from the farms. So sources of cash income come in for a very important place on our yearly program throughout the district. Work has been done in this field in the way of stimulating increased production per unit and in trying to lower the cost of production through the application of improved methods.

It appears to us that this last mentioned field offers the greatest opportunity for improvement of any. The income of the farms of northeast Oklahoma might easily be doubled through increased returns per animal unit and per crop unit without scarcely any additional outlay of equipment or expenses otherwise. It is a matter of better management. We realize this possibility and have been trying to concentrate our efforts to that task. Something has been accomplished along this line already, but we believe we are just now on the verge of a great revolution in that respect. Examples of good practices in economy in production are being held up to the sky and folks, both farmers and business men, are taking note as never before.

**Marketing.** In our intense desire to effect a more economical production, we have not been unmindful of the necessity of providing for a more orderly and profitable marketing system. To help with marketing problems we have tried to stimulate increased and quality production of all commercial products around shipping centers with a view to processing, grading and selling cooperatively in large quantities a uniform quality product.

For instance, in Adair county it has been tomatoes, string beans, strawberries, grapes and apples. Four canning factories in the county process and sell tomatoes, string beans and over-ripe berries. The strawberries, grapes and apples are grown in quantities around the two shipping points of the county—Westville and Stilwell—sufficient to load out daily carload lots. The same has been true in a number of the other northeast counties.

**Selling Cooperatively.** In Craig and Payne counties, farmers' cooperative creameries are in operation affording a splendid market for butterfat. Muskogee, Craig, Ottawa, Mayes, Tulsa, Wagoner, Nowata and Washington counties have educational cow testing associations. Tulsa county has a big milk producers' cooperative marketing association. The potato growers of the Arkansas Valley have their cooperative marketing association. The commercial sweet potato growers of Rogers county have their cooperative marketing association. Okmulgee county for the past year has had a very successful producers' cooperative egg marketing association. At this writing,

Muskogee, Wagoner, Craig and Tulsa counties have producers' cooperative egg marketing associations in the formative period, and some three or four other counties are giving the matter consideration.

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

Four-H club work in Oklahoma has enjoyed a most remarkable growth during the past few years, not only from the point of number of boys and girls doing extension demonstrations but it has advanced from the individual



Oklahoma delegates in National 4-H Camp. The pick of America's farm boys and girls assembled here for a week.

demonstration scattered widely over the county as a unit to the community 4-H club. This means an organized effort in the promotion of improved farm and home practices.

A systematized method of doing junior extension work has been set up through 4-H community center, the county, district and state councils that make it much easier to disseminate subject matter, and which serves to enlarge the vision of the boys and girls as to their responsibilities in solving the problems of the farm and home as they meet them daily.

An effort is made to make the boys and girls realize that not only the results of the individual demonstration but the lives they live daily in contact and cooperation with their local club and community have an important part in shaping the destiny of themselves and the progress of their community.

Four-H club work organized in 1687 different communities during 1926-27 as compared with 1440 during the previous year. Membership and completion in the above clubs were as follows: Boys enrolled, 17560; girls, 19178. Number completing: boys, 9214; girls, 11698.



**The Oklahoma delegation ready to leave for National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C. W. D. Bentley, Daddy of Extension Work in Oklahoma, seeing them off.**

Reports show that 1913 boys and 2333 girls have carried club work for more than four years. During the past year 741 club members entered some college, and at the present time one-fifth of the entire student body at the Oklahoma A. and M. College have been former club members. On the campus of A. and M. is organized an active 4-H club composed of outstanding club members for the purpose of developing leadership and studying extension policies.

Nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-four voluntary local and county leaders assisted the county and home demonstration agents in forwarding



and developing the junior extension program throughout the state and for this group 1805 training schools were held with a total attendance of 12893.



County agent demonstrating to 4-H club boys proper methods of selecting seed corn in the field.

Progress of club work in Oklahoma by projects is as follows:

**Four-H Livestock**

Demonstration	Number Enrolled	Number Completing	Animals Involved
Dairy Cattle .....	816	416	546
Beef Cattle .....	604	232	338
Swine .....	2800	1142	3382
Sheep .....	184	87	2302
Poultry .....	8825	3943	148029
Agri. Economics .....	567	415	

**Four-H Home Demonstrations**

Demonstration	Number Enrolled	Number Completing	Result Dem-onstrations Under Way
Food preparation .....	15943	8629	12196
*Food Preservation .....	15833	8013	10938
Nutrition .....	4538	2649	3372
Clothing .....	16263	9269	12385
Home Management .....	4935	2383	3677
House Furnishing .....	8306	4266	5400
Health .....	2898	1540	1806
Home Dairy .....	71	43	39

\*Note: Four-H club girls preserved 246,321 quarts of fruit and vegetables and 3956 pounds of meats.



Oklahoma's 4-H livestock judging team, receiving first prize cup at the International Livestock Show, Chicago.

#### 4-H Crop Clubs

Demonstration	Number Enrolled	Number Competing	Acres Grown by Those Competing	Yield
Corn .....	4373	2180	3384	102189 Bu.
Cotton .....	1844	1153	1710	93398 Lb.
Wheat .....	414	186	1466	13506
Oats .....	393	226	616	14900
Peanut .....	1401	750	643	20416
Irish Potato .....	871	507	233	13738
Sweet Potato .....	488	358	119	13738
Alfalfa .....	85	42	61	160 T.
Soybean .....	133	57	90	605 B., 165 T.
Cowpea .....	273	131	140	150 T., 14910 Bu.
Sweet Clover .....	49	31	30	25 T.
Barley .....	74	37	56	1677
Other Crop .....	1617	894	1404	36046

The quality of work and rank won by Oklahoma 4-H club members can best be measured by results between inter-state contests at the International Livestock and Grain Show at Chicago:

**Four-H Horticulture**

Tree Fruit .....	273	118	238	1237 Bu.
Bush an small fruit .....	64	45	4	1358 Qts.
Grapes .....	30	14	8	4233 Lbs.
Market Gardens .....	67	45	10	1035 Bu.
Home Gardens .....	1249	541	34	1171
Home Beautification	13494	7096		

**Livestock Judging.** In 1922 Oklahoma club team won seventh place; 1923, second place; 1924, third place; 1925, first place; 1926, second place, with fourth and fifth individuals; 1927, first place, with first, second and sixth individuals. An Oklahoma club team won first place in 1924 and 1925 at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show, and third place in 1926, and 1927 first at Fort Worth; first at the Dallas Fair, and first at the American Royal at Kansas City.

**Four-H Home Demonstration**

	1925 Award	1926 Award	1927 Award
Canning Budget .....			1st
Budget for Family of 5 .....	2nd	1st	3rd
Home Improvement .....	5th	3rd	3rd
Outfit (Clothing) .....	10th	3rd	3rd
*Wash Dress .....			3rd
Children's Garments .....		3rd	2nd
*Window Treatment .....			4th
Style Show .....	1st	2nd	6th
Health Boy .....	2nd	8th	6th
Health Girl .....	8th	3rd	6th
Judging:			
Clothing .....			2nd (Team)
Canning .....		3rd	3rd (Team)
Baking .....	1st and 3rd	2nd	7th (Team)

\*New classes—1927 first year.

**Four-H Crop Demonstration.** Four-H corn entries at the International at Chicago won 3rd and 4th places.

**Four-H Dairy Demonstration.** Oklahoma 4-H Dairy judging team won 5th place at the National Dairy Show held at Memphis, Tennessee.

**Four-H Poultry Demonstration.** Oklahoma's poultry demonstration team won second place at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City.

**Four-H Leadership.** Leadership which is an outgrowth of the actual demonstration is a valuable asset in the community life advancement.

Thelma McKinney and Olin Butler: Second place in both the boys' and girls' Moses Leadership Trophy Contest for 4-H members was awarded to Oklahoma entries at the National Club Congress held in connection with the International Livestock Show. Olin Butler of Guthrie placed second in the boys' contest, and Thelma McKinney of Okmulgee second in the girls' contest.



**Oklahoma 4-H girls' teams at the International Livestock Show and Club Congress.**

The first contest for championship of the United States held four years ago was won by Ford Mercer of Wellston; Frances Smith of Geary won the second year. Oklahoma placed three boys and one girl in the upper thirteen in the National Farm Journal Leadership Contest during 1927.

Nine hundred and ninety-one judging teams and 2817 demonstration teams were trained during 1927; 211 4-H camps were conducted with a total of 23,250 boys and girls attending.

#### **Negro Club Work**

Two thousand two hundred and sixteen negro girls and 1910 negro boys carried on 4-H demonstration work in seven counties that have negro agents, with 1534 girls and 1275 boys completing their demonstrations. Every county having negro agents observed health week with 50 boys and girls completing the health demonstration.

Oklahoma Negro 4-H club boys and girls won the National trophy for the best all round knowledge of improved farm and home practices in the inter-state contests at the National 4-H camp at Tuskegee, Alabama.

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

**State Organization.** The organization for carrying on Home Demonstration Work in Oklahoma remains the same as that of the past year. The



stration agents and four colored home demonstration agents now engaged in the work. All counties have their work organized on the county program basis, and in fourteen counties community programs were built prior to the building of county programs of home demonstration work. In building these programs, representatives from the adult demonstration clubs, the 4-H clubs and the men's group of community or county, and one or more members of the central Extension group came together to recommend the demonstration activities to be undertaken during the year. All programs included demonstration work for adults and juniors, and each agent's time was about equally divided between the two. The building and use of a county program of work has enabled the agent to render a systematic program of service based upon what had been accomplished to date, and upon the future needs of the county in home demonstration work. It has also given the people a better understanding of home demonstration work in a county, thereby stabilizing the work. As soon as the county programs are made, the district agents assist the home demonstration agents in making definite plans for carrying them out, and for checking progress made throughout the year. In the past year, home demonstration work was carried on through 727 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 16,269 girls, and 595 adult home demonstration clubs with an enrollment of 10,560 women. There were 29,937 demonstrations in food preparation, food preservation, food selection, clothing, home management, home furnishing, home health, home beautification, home gardens, home poultry, and home dairy conducted by adult demonstrators.

Forty-eight counties have Federations of 4-H clubs, and thirty counties have federations of adult home demonstration clubs. These organizations enable the agent to carry out county-wide demonstrations, and give a larger field for the development of leadership.

**County Organization—Office.** There has been a marked improvement in the office quarters of the Home Demonstration Agents, state-wide. The majority of the offices are joint offices with the county agents, and are generally located in the county courthouse or in a Federal building. The agents, with but two exceptions, are comfortably located as to office quarters.

Office supplies and equipment have improved, and with the exception of motion picture projectors, the agents are well cared for in this respect.

A lack of stenographic help is the greatest handicap that the agents have in their office work. Twenty counties have full time office help, while four have part time office help.

**Training of Extension Workers.** The demand for women in Home Demonstration work, who are well trained, who are experienced in some phase of rural work, and who have an understanding of and appreciation for the rural home is constantly growing. Too, the county officials are asking for the prospective agent that can meet these qualifications. At the present time there are twenty degree workers in the state, and the others are women of good judgment and experience, rendering a good program of service.

The annual conferences for Extension workers were held by districts early in the year. At this time new plans were announced and subject matter

was presented as it related to the respective projects. A period of the annual farmers' week was given over to an agents' meeting, dealing particularly with emergency problems.

Conferences for the supervisory force and specialists are held each month for the purpose of instruction and coordinating effort.

Then in a few instances, group conferences with specialists were held out in the districts to better familiarize the agents with the subject matter and plans used in presenting a certain piece of work. Along with this training in home demonstration work the agents are looking forward to the time when arrangements can be made for leave to continue the study of home economics and other subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary to the successful Extension worker.

**Project Activities and Results.** In order to establish a plan for bringing to farm women useful and practical information to assist them in solving their problems, home demonstration work has been organized around the following major projects: Foods and Nutrition, Clothing, Home Improvement, Home Gardens, Small Fruits, Poultry, and Dairying.

**Foods and Nutrition.** One or more phases of the food program was carried on in every county under the heading of food preservation, food selection or food preparation. This year has seen marked progress made in the canning budget phase of food preservation work, whereby the woman in the home determines the amount of products that she should can, the amount being based upon the needs of her family. There were 420 women who made canning budgets, and 381 of the number canned the complete requirements of their budgets. The results of the food selection and preparation demonstrators are determined in part by the food preservation work done. In food preparation, vegetable cookery and bread campaigns were stressed. There were 2861 women and 14,033 girls carrying on food preparation demonstrations. Eight counties did special bread work, and as a result of this work 981 women are reported as having improved their methods of making bread. In food selection attention was given to a good selection of food in the daily diet, and to the adopting of food practices that would give definite health results. Boys and girls were encouraged to adopt food habits that would mean better health in later life. There were 1281 women who carried on food selection demonstrations, and 555 4-H club members conducted 4-H health demonstrations. There were 248 schools that served a hot dish in the school lunch for the first time. The food and nutrition project is a very vital one, and is of intense interest to every woman in her home since she is the engineer of the health of her family.

**Clothing.** Clothing work has been carried on in every county having a home demonstration agent. In thirty counties the clothing program undertaken had to do with women's and children's clothing. The selection of material as to color, design, texture and purpose, the selection and testing of patterns, the construction of garments, and the care of garments were the demonstrations given. In twenty-nine counties the improvement of house-

hold textiles as a part of home improvement work was undertaken. There were 2570 women and 9105 girls completing clothing demonstrations, making 44,711 dresses and coats and 54,063 other garments.

Style show contests as held in forty-four counties were an incentive to do better clothing work. There were 1436 girls who took part in this contest, which was based on a wash dress suitable for school wear. This year there were a number of counties that had style shows for the farm women in their local clubs. In forty-nine counties with home demonstration agents, clothing team demonstrations were given by 4-H club girls, and both 4-H and adult clothing exhibits were made at the fairs.

**Home Improvement.** The value of work done in interior home improvement cannot be estimated. So many homes were made more comfortable, attractive and desirable places in which to live. Nineteen counties emphasized this work through demonstrations in color and design as applied to the home, floors and floor coverings, refinishing of old furniture, arrangement of furniture, and the selection, framing and hanging of pictures. There were 3443 rooms improved and in this work it was found that the influence of the improvement done in one room soon spreads to the other rooms in the home. In the 4-H room improvement contest, the club girls improve their own rooms by planning a simple, attractive room, by eliminating undesirable furnishing, by refinishing or selecting new furnishings at a minimum expenditure. Sixty-five rooms were improved by 4-H club girls. The above work was a part of the Clothing Specialist's project.

Kitchen improvement demonstrations were conducted in four counties under the supervision of the Food and Nutrition Specialist. Seventy-two kitchens were made more convenient places in which to work.

**Home Gardens.** This project, found in every county, is growing in importance since it is so fundamental to a good living at home. Climatic conditions in the western half of the state are sometimes handicaps to good gardens; however, early gardens and irrigation are helping to overcome these drawbacks. Tenantry, too, has had its effect upon the growing of a garden, and while encouraging tenants to grow gardens is sometimes a process slow in results, reports would indicate that progress is being made. A report from one garden demonstrator in southeast Oklahoma shows that she had 300 cans of vegetables to take along on moving to a new home. There were 2,241 women and 7,996 girls who completed home garden demonstrations, and of this number 493 women and 205 girls grew fall gardens for the first time. When the time comes that every farm family has a continuous production of fresh vegetables of good quality, and a sufficient supply of fresh and canned vegetables for the family, it will indeed be a time of jubilee in Oklahoma.

**Small Fruits.** The small fruits most commonly grown are dewberries, blackberries, strawberries, grapes, and currants. The home demonstration agents have stressed the growing of small fruits as a part of the home garden work. Certain parts of the eastern, southeastern and central sections of the state are particularly adapted to the growing of small fruits. Under irrigation



or with natural sub-irrigation berries, particularly strawberries, have been successfully grown in the western section of the state. Currants and grapes have also been good producers in sections of the western part of the state in the years when there is an average amount of rainfall.

**Home Poultry.** Poultry is one of the outstanding phases of production work carried on by farm women, and it is through the poultry demonstration that she most quickly brings profit to her home. The interest in the flock improvement demonstration is growing and, too, more attention is being given to housing, feeding and disease control, factors so essential to successful poultry work. There were 1116 club girls and 1865 women who completed poultry demonstrations, and 872 homes culled flocks for the first time. The total profit on the poultry work done by women and girls was \$177,563.84.

**Home Dairy.** The importance of the use of sanitary and properly prepared dairy products in the home was the basis for the home dairy demonstrations completed by 554 women and 43 girls. In several counties there was a sufficient supply of dairy products produced, outside of those needed for home consumption, to warrant marketing, and in these counties work was done in the standardizing of products. In home dairying, demonstrations on the care of milk in the home, the care of utensils, making of butter, cottage cheese, and ice cream were emphasized. The dairy checks largely come from the sale of milk and cream rather than from the sale of butter. However, there are many women who sell butter direct to the housewife in town the year around.

**Home Marketing.** This project is new to the state since our first and most important problem has had to do with the producing and conserving



This is a farm women's club composed of Indian women. In a number of counties Home Demonstration Agents carry on home work with Indian women as members of the regular clubs or in special clubs in the Indian Communities. They show great interest in the various lines of home work.

of food to supply the needs of the family. However, marketing is carried on by the individual farm woman who sells products direct to regular customers, by an individual or group selling from a roadside market or through the curb or bazaar type of market. Products sold by the majority of women doing marketing work were fresh vegetables, eggs, dressed poultry, poultry on foot, cream, butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese, breads, cakes, rolls and some salads. Two of the farm women's markets of the state report sales to date to the amount of \$39,022.84.

**Minor Demonstration Projects.** Other projects carried on in county home demonstration work are sanitation, home management, beautification of the home grounds, and home engineering. The sanitation work has largely had to do with the control of household pests. In home management 360 women followed a plan of household work for the first time, and 1893 homes added labor saving appliances such as washing machines, kitchen sinks, electric or gasoline irons, kitchen cabinets, and pressure cookers. There were 2045 girls and 6916 women beautified their home grounds by the use of flowers, shrubs and trees. The most important phase of home engineering work carried on was the remodeling of homes, installing of a water system, and the installing of septic tanks. Septic tank construction was a cooperative piece of work carried on by the home demonstration agents and county agents.

**Camps and Rallies.** Camps for farm women held in five counties with a total attendance of 225 women. At these camps the women came together for a period of two to three days for recreation, instruction, inspiration and for an exchange of experiences.

One-day rallies were held in 19 counties. To the homemaker the camps and rallies are a rest for body and mind, and while homemaking is the most important job of all, it is just as essential that the women in the homes have a vacation as it is for the people who are engaged in other professions.

**Outlook.** The home demonstration program for 1928 will include the same projects as for 1927 with stress laid upon the canning budget demonstration, food selection, clothing construction, home improvement, and home gardens. The work is well established in the counties, and the demands made upon the agents are ever increasing. The faithful service rendered by the agents is bringing increased recognition to the work in the state. Contracts came in promptly this year, some of them coming from counties that were retrenching in other lines of work.

As a whole, home demonstration work in Oklahoma is in good condition, and we are very hopeful for its future.

## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT ACTIVITIES BY DISTRICTS

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

The Southwest District embraces nineteen counties of the southwest quarters of Oklahoma. Thirteen of the group, Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Jefferson, Kiowa, McClain, Tillman, and Stephens, employ home demonstration agents. Stephens was added to the list in February.

**County Programs of Work.** County programs of work were made in each of the thirteen counties. The method followed was much the same through the districts. Agents of the county with the district agent agreed on a date for a meeting to which representatives of all agricultural interests of the county were invited. Problems were discussed, remedies suggested, and goals established. These programs are more definite, more constructive, and more nearly based on the needs of the people than those of the past.

There has been a tendency in previous years to make the program, file it away and forget its contents. This year, emphasis has been placed on the importance of reaching goals, if at all possible. To this end, programs have been constantly before us.

An effort has been made to:

1. Keep in mind the needs, remedies and goals as outlined.
2. Check accomplishments and discuss what was next in order.
3. Make a study of conditions and results.
4. Lead up to a more satisfying method of conducting home demonstration work in the counties.

**Personnel.** Changes in personnel have occurred in Greer, Comanche, and Cleveland counties. These, with the four changes of last year, have interrupted the progress of the work considerably. However, all these agents are taking hold in a good way, and we believe the personnel of the district was never better than at present.

**Organization.** The home demonstration work is conducted largely through the adult home demonstration and 4-H clubs. The thirteen home demonstration agents report 188 adult home demonstration clubs with a membership of 3790. Twelve counties have these local clubs organized into a county federation of home demonstration clubs.

These same reports show 236 4-H clubs with a membership of 4002 girls. Eleven counties have these local clubs organized into a county federation of 4-H clubs.

In addition to these figures, there are a number of organizations scattered through counties having no home demonstration agent.

Organizations give evidence of healthy, vigorous growth. The manner of conducting regular monthly meetings reached a high standard of excellence, and was accompanied by a remarkable development in leadership, especially is this true of 4-H organizations.

It has been gratifying to see the boys and girls accept responsibility, overcome timidity, and come forth as leaders. Throughout the district there has been widespread interest in their model club program contests.

Contests were entered by 179 of the 236 local 4-H clubs and seventeen of the nineteen counties of the district sent county champion clubs to enter the contest at Farmers' Week. Jackson county placed first in the state.

**Project Activities.** The program of work for each of the thirteen counties named at least three of the following projects:

Gardening or poultry.

Food preservation or nutrition.

Clothing or household textiles.

In addition:

Nine counties included home improvement.

Nine counties included food preparation.

Four counties included dairying.

Two counties included special bread work.

Three counties included special kitchen improvement.

Two counties included farm marketing.

The number of women and 4-H girls enrolling as demonstrators was encouraging, but the number of completed demonstrations is unsatisfactory. To raise the number of completions is a very important goal for 1928. The figures below are taken from the agents' annual reports:

#### **Gardening**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	941	Number completing	565
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	3506	Number completing	1785

#### **Poultry**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	1368	Number completing	687
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	315	Number completing	170

#### **Beautification of Home Grounds**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	1547	Number completing	989
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	2977	Number completing	1926

#### **Food Preparation**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	528	Number completing	342
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	3506	Number completing	2080

#### **Food Preservation**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	1832	Number completing	1087
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	3506	Number completing	1754

#### **Clothing**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	1412	Number completing	760
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	3506	Number completing	2213

#### **Home Management**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	558	Number completing	248
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	638	Number completing	311

#### **House Furnishing**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	558	Number completing	401
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	2330	Number completing	1076

#### **Dairying**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	410	Number completing	238
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	1	Number completing	1

#### **Nutrition**

Number adult demonstrators enrolled	732	Number completing	142
Number 4-H girls enrolled .....	572	Number completing	118

**Other Achievements.** The district sent 324 women and girls as delegates to Farmers' Week, 77 4-H girls to the state fair schools, and 13 4-H girls on out of state trips. There were 776 demonstration teams and 51 judging teams trained.

Jackson and Carter counties held camps for farm women. They report 115 women attending.

Tillman and Carter counties held county-wide camps for 4-H boys and girls with an attendance of 290.

Comanche, Grady and McClain counties did special kitchen improvement work in a few selected localities. They report that 33 kitchens were undertaken, and 23 show outstanding work.

Comanche and Jefferson counties conducted special bread work. They report 97 entries made in the final contest. Many women improving practices as a result of efforts along this line.

Ten of the counties held fairs at which extension exhibits had prominent places. Improvements in quality of exhibits and in method of conducting the departments has been noted.

The thirteen counties having home demonstration agents sent the required exhibits in food preservation and clothing to the state fair.

Eighteen of the nineteen counties entered 4-H county collective exhibits at the state fair. The district won its share of prizes.

One of the outstanding achievements throughout the district has been the improvement made in agents' offices. These offices as a whole are more attractive than ever before. The method of keeping files, records, and reports has been improved.

Caddo county moved into more convenient quarters at the close of the year. McClain hopes to do so about February 1st, and Kiowa has the promise of something better in the near future. This will leave only two of the counties in undesirable quarters.

Five agents have full time stenographic help, and others are obtaining small appropriations for occasional help. More counties will ask for such appropriations for the coming year.

Reports from the thirteen offices show:

Number of office calls .....	12,169
Number of telephone calls .....	9,541
Number individual letters written .....	11,590

All of which indicates that the office side of the work alone is no small job.

There is nothing particularly discouraging about the outlook for 1928, as a whole it is more promising than ever before.

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

The Southeast District is composed of the eighteen counties in the southeastern quarter of the state. Thirteen of these counties now employ full time Home Demonstration Agents. Three employ County Agents only, and two have neither county nor home demonstration agents.

The close of the year brought reports of good work done in each of the counties. Home demonstration clubs are organized and working in each of the counties with Home Demonstration Agents.

Federations of Home Demonstration Clubs are functioning in Bryan, Pottawatomie, Pontotoc, Marshall, and Okfuskee counties.

Junior clubs in numbers varying from 12 to 35 in number are organized in the different counties. The reports for 1927 show a total of 265 4-H clubs with a total of 4081 girls reporting for the year.

Four-H Federations have been organized in all counties except Pushmataha and Okfuskee counties.

All counties in the district entered in two or more contests at the Junior Farm Congress. Four-H exhibits were made at state fairs from each county in the district.

Garden contests were carried on in Bryan, Pittsburg, McCurtain, and Choctaw counties. Garden work was done in each of the other counties, but not in the form of a contest.

Excellent work in food preservation was done. There were 166,208 quarts of products reported from adult demonstrators and 57,322 quarts conserved by 4-H club girls.

Unit III was popular in the clothing project. Eleven counties voted to take that as a major project during the year. Nine of these made exhibits at the state fairs.

Unit I was taken by two counties, and both made exhibits, Atoka county winning first at the Free State Fair.

Equally effective was the work done along other lines, as food preparation, poultry, etc.

It seems that with the fine progress made in the past year 1928 should go a long way toward making the best in 1927 better in 1928.

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

The boundary lines of the Northwest District have seen but one change, which was made when Beckham county was placed in the district, thus making the district the same for the District Home Demonstration and Agricultural Agents. There are twenty-one counties in the district with Home Demonstration Agents in Kay, Beaver, Woods, Ellis, Woodward, Garfield, Noble, Dewey, Blaine, Logan, Canadian, and Oklahoma counties.

**Programs of work.** In Beaver, Woods, Ellis, Woodward, Noble, Dewey, Blaine, Logan, and Oklahoma counties community programs were developed prior to the county program. The majority of these programs were built in January when representatives from the 4-H clubs, the adult home demonstration clubs, and the men's group of the community came together to recommend the activities to be undertaken during the year, basing these activities upon what had been accomplished, upon present conditions in the community, and upon its future needs. Special effort was made to limit the number of demonstration activities undertaken in a community to some three or four, and by so doing greater progress was made by the demonstrators, and the demonstrations more nearly became examples of good home practices to the community as a whole. One day each month was set aside by the home demonstration agents for visiting the community, through the avenue of home

demonstration clubs. At this time, the agent gave timely demonstrations to the women that would be of help to them in carrying out their individual home demonstrations.

The county program meetings were held in all counties in the district. In counties where community program meetings were held, the county program meeting was a summing up of the results of community programs. The program building meetings have been instrumental in acquainting more people with Extension work in improving the quality of work done, and have helped to place the Extension program upon a better basis than ever before.

**Organization.** The plan of organization is much the same in the twelve counties, the home demonstration activities being carried on through 171 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 2560 girls, and 189 adult home demonstration clubs with an enrollment of 3173 farm women. There are federations of 4-H clubs in twelve counties, and federations of adult home demonstration clubs in eight counties. The federations have helped to bring the girls and women closer together in their respective organizations, and have enabled the home demonstration agents and club members to complete county-wide demonstrations in a better way.

**Field Organization.** Each agent has a definite itinerary for visiting the 4-H and adult clubs in each community in her county, and the making and following up of such an itinerary has tended to stabilize the work, avoid needless traveling, and in general has enabled the agent to do a more efficient piece of work.

**Office Organization.** All of the counties with home demonstration agents have filing systems, ten of which are set up according to the plan recommended by the Washington office. In most of the counties the system is a joint one for both home demonstration and county agents. In Kay, Woodward, Garfield, and Oklahoma counties the agents have full time clerical service, while the agents in the remaining eight counties do the major part of their own office work. The stenographers not only care for the correspondence, but they look after the bulletin supply and answer calls when the agents are out of the office. The people of a county appreciate clerical help as well as the agents themselves, for it means much to have someone in the office to answer their calls and requests when the agents are out in the field. Improvement has been made in the organization of the offices as a whole, and at the present time there is not an agent but what has comfortable office quarters, and each agent has added at least one much needed piece of office and field equipment to her present supply.

There have not been any changes in agents this year. One new agent came on the force in August. This fact made for county programs of home demonstration work effectively carried out within the counties, and for good annual reports at the close of the year.

**Food Program.** The food program as carried out in the district by the 4-H and adult demonstrators included food preservation, food selection, and food preparation. In the food preservation work the home demonstration

agents have demonstrated the principles involved in successful fruit, vegetable and meat canning. This year a decided step ahead has been taken in food preservation in the 329 women who have gone about their canning on the budget basis, figuring out the food requirements of the families for good health, and canning the same. The food selection work has been linked very closely to the food preservation and preparation programs, there being 662 4-H club girls and 142 women who demonstrated the selection of food for health. As a result of the food selection and preparation demonstrations, the women and girls are giving more attention to the preparation of the meals for the family, emphasizing the use of proper combination of food, the use of a variety of food and different methods of preparation.

**Health Program.** The health program in the counties of the Northwest District was worked out in most instances in cooperation with the State Department of Public Health. Four-H club members carried on 403 demonstrations in which they kept a food and health habits score card for a period of three months. The interest in the health work in this district is growing constantly and we are looking forward to increased enrollment next year by boys and girls who are building for "clear, quick minds in clean, strong bodies" (Utah). The health work with the women is carried on through the food selection demonstration, and the agents are finding that when the mother is a food selection demonstrator, the boys and girls in the home complete a better 4-H health demonstration.

**Clothing Work.** Clothing work is done by each club girl as a part of her 4-H demonstration. She begins with the most simple of selection and construction problems until in the sixth demonstration she is making an entire outfit of clothing for herself, and assisting with the sewing for the other members of the family.

In the adult work the demonstrators have taken either women's or children's clothing as a unit of home work. In both the 4-H and adult clothing work the demonstrators have taken up the selection of material and design, the suitability of material and design, the construction of the garment, and the appearance of the finished garment. The style show has done much to increase the interest in clothing. Four-H style shows were held in eleven counties with 213 club girls taking part, while adult style shows were held in five counties. As a result of the style shows, the women and girls have arrived at a better understanding of appropriate dress for different occasions.

**Home Improvement and Engineering.** Home improvement as carried on in the district largely had to do with the improving of some one room in the club girl's or farm woman's home. In this demonstration, rooms were made more attractive, comfortable and restful at a minimum cost. Very closely connected with the home improvement work has come home engineering, particularly that phase of home engineering that has to do with sanitation. Fifteen septic tanks were constructed, thus improving the sanitary conditions in the home and around the farm. Running water in the home and septic tank construction bid fair to be outstanding activities in the home engineering program during the coming year.



**Home Gardens.** The spring opened with bright prospects for the early garden throughout the district, however, hail and lack of rainfall proved to be decided handicaps in garden work; but in spite of these conditions, good home garden demonstrations were carried on in each of the counties in the district, with garden contests in three counties. Women and girls were encouraged to plant two new kinds of vegetables that they had never grown before, and those vegetables most commonly reported were: Swiss chard, kale, New Zealand spinach, Chinese cabbage, and salsify. Due to the late summer rains, fall gardens have been unusually good in the district, and products for much of the canning that was done came from the fall gardens, particularly beans and tomatoes.

**Home Poultry Work.** Home poultry work was one of the outstanding production demonstrations carried on in the counties throughout the district. The proper management of home flocks, housing, disease control, culling and judging schools were stressed. The poultry demonstration was carried on by 504 4-H poultry club members and 547 adult poultry demonstrators. This work has been advanced through the schoolhouse, county and state poultry and egg shows, and through the county federation. Ninety-two schoolhouse poultry shows were held in six counties, and in eleven counties 830 dozens of eggs were exhibited.

**Home Dairying** as carried on by 107 demonstrators in the twelve counties with agents has resulted in a greater use of sanitary and properly prepared dairy products. In the home dairy work, demonstrations were given on the care of milk in the home, the care of utensils and on the making of butter, cottage cheese and in cream. In a few counties when there was a sufficient supply of dairy products produced to warrant marketing, some standardizing work was done. Taking the district as a whole the interest in dairy work from a home standpoint is increasing, the dairy demonstration enrollment showing an increase of 66 over that of 1926.

**Home Beautification.** This project has made good progress. Home grounds have been beautified by setting out trees and shrubs, by planting flowers, by making new walks, and by improving old walks and yard fences. trees and shrubs set out. It is not an unusual condition, in driving through a county, to be able to point out a club girl's home by her flower beds. Seed, bulb and shrub exchanges among the girls and women have done much to advance the exterior home beautification work.

**Home Marketing** in the Northwest District is carried on by the individual farm woman who sells products direct to regular customers, to the local grocer or produce house, through the roadside market, through the curb or bazaar type of market. In one county the value of products sold from the farm women's market up until November 1, 1927, amounted to \$27,686 84. As a result of marketing work, the women and girls have found that to be successful they must first produce a quality product; second, have a dependable source of supply; third, standardize their products, and fourth, arrange them in an attractive way to appeal to the buyer's eye.

**4-H Club Work.** The phase of Extension work in which men, women, boys and girls are interested is 4-H club work. The demands being made on the agents for club organizations is steadily increasing, and has now reached the point in many counties where the agents cannot meet the calls for individual club organizations. This condition has led to the establishing of 4-H club centers in which three or four local club organizations come together at a central point forming a club center with its own set of officers. A club center meeting is held once a month with all individual clubs participating in the program. Such a plan means that more communities may be reached with 4-H club work and more boys and girls will be enrolled in club work.

Each county in the district has a county federation of 4-H clubs, and this organization is very instrumental in carrying out county-wide demonstrations within a county such as team demonstration contests and judging. The county federation leads to the district federation of 4-H clubs. These organizations beginning with the local club back in the community, the county federation and the district federation of 4-H clubs have all been means of training the club boys and girls in leadership.

In the 4-H club program in the district, team demonstration contests, judging contests, health, and style shows were demonstrations undertaken by each county in the district. Model club contests were held in eleven counties, and some form of a leadership contest was held in every county.

Coaches conferences were held in eleven counties with home demonstration agents for the purpose of familiarizing local farm women, teachers and club officers with the requirements of the different demonstrations in club work, with team demonstrations, and with what goes to make up a good club meeting.

The reports of the agents show that the club members have a better understanding of their individual demonstration than ever before, and too this is brought out in the quality of reports received.

**Outlook.** Field visits and annual reports show that better home demonstration work has been done this year than ever before. The people have a better understanding of demonstration work and its value, and the agents have faith in the importance of home demonstration work and a true belief in the importance of the farm family to the community and state. All of these factors have brought about a condition that bespeaks for progress in the 1928 program of Extension work.

#### **Northeast District, Miss Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent**

The close of the year 1927 found eleven Home Demonstration Agents in the Northeast District in the following counties: Creek, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Osage, Payne, Rogers, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington. Delaware county failed to make an appropriation, and the work was discontinued November 5, 1927, after it had been carried on three years and had organized ten home demonstration clubs and fourteen junior clubs in the county, working with a good junior federation.

Each county having a home demonstration agent carried the following

lines of demonstration work: Food preparation and food preservation, gardening, clothing, poultry, dairy, and health work with adults and juniors.

A garden contest was carried on in Lincoln county ending with garden tour in which eleven gardens were scored, the highest score being 294 out of 300 points. Garden contest work was started in Mayes county in the Wauhatchie club, but a destructive hail storm destroyed the gardens just about the time they were ready to be scored. Fall gardens were fine over the district owing to the late fall, and the berry crop was excellent. All of which helped the food preservation project, and the reports on this project were excellent.

One hundred fifteen pressure cookers were bought in the district to help in canning. Many demonstrators adopted the food budget plan and canned the requirements for their families. Bread work was carried out in Mayes and Payne counties.

Kitchen contest work was put on in Osage, Payne, and Okmulgee counties; and was a very interesting piece of work.

Unit III of clothing is home improvement, and was very successfully carried out in Payne county where 124 rooms were improved and ten clubs made room improvement exhibits at the fair.

In Okmulgee county 72 rooms were improved and 9 clubs made exhibits at the fair; and in Tulsa county the women carried their old furniture to town and there under the supervision of a specialist made it over and exhibited a living room and a bedroom both furnished with this made over furniture at the State Fair. They won enough money to pay for the making over of the furniture.

Muskogee county home demonstration clubs studied home improvement and won first on their exhibit at the Free State Fair.

In Okmulgee county two of the sixth year girls furnished a six room cottage with homemade, secondhand and some borrowed and made over furniture, the cost of all being \$150. The house was open to the public for three days, and was on exhibit at the time of the adult club rally so that many visitors expressed their appreciation of what the girls had done.

Very successful county fairs were held in all the counties, where the exhibits were better displayed and of a better quality than ever before. Two state fairs were held in the district at Tulsa and Muskogee, and were both good fairs.

Each county employing a home demonstration agent has from five to twenty-five home demonstration clubs, and Cherokee county with no home demonstration agent has organized six of these adult clubs. There are 105 clubs with 1820 women enrolled. These clubs are not only studying home projects, but by their county-wide meetings are bringing together the women from all parts of the county, and acquainting them with the benefits to be derived from an organized and systematic way of doing their daily work, also bringing to them a happier and broader life because they know one another better.

Payne, Mays, Wagoner, Tulsa, Osage, and Okmulgee counties have county federations where the plans for county work are made and carried

back to the individual clubs by the delegates from these clubs.

Four-H club work is steadily progressing with 314 clubs and 4055 girls enrolled in twelve counties.

Sixteen counties put on model club meetings at the state contest. Eleven counties entered the style show. Lincoln county entered the home improvement contest. Nine counties entered the team demonstration contest. Six counties won placings in the judging contests, and seven counties entered the junior health contests. The junior exhibits at the fairs were excellent and the Northeast District won its share of state prizes.

The poultry work in the district is in good condition, and the county agents and home demonstration agents are working together to make this phase of demonstration work one of the commercial assets of the district as well as helping to solve one of the food problems.

Home health work has been carried on with the 4-H clubs according to the health program for 4-H boys and girls. Washington county is outstanding in its health project for 4-H girls, and each year makes this project one of the real features of 4-H work.

All counties are cooperating with the Bureau of Maternity and Infancy in birth and death registration, and this was done at the county fairs. Also baby clinics were held at the fairs, and crippled children's clinics have been held in Delaware, Craig, and Creek counties.

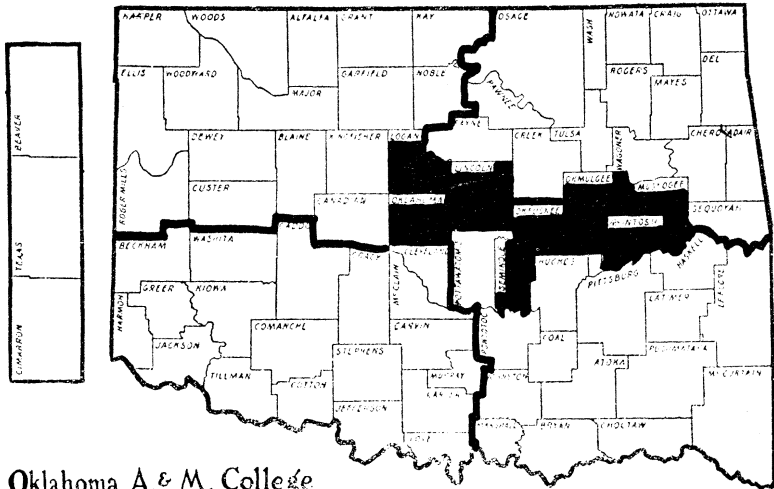
The Northeast District needs more home demonstration agents, and we hope that with the fine 4-H club work that is being done by the county agents, there will come a Macedonian call for help that will lead to the employment of home agents in the good counties where there are none.

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

Work among negroes has been carried on in a definitely organized way this year in nine counties: Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, Muskogee, McIntosh, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Seminole. Within these counties there are slightly more than 7,000 negro farmers; about thirty per cent of whom are farm owners. This number constitutes about thirty-five per cent of the negro farmers of the state. The work has gone on sufficiently long in these counties to be accepted generally by the people because of its real value to them. The work this year was carried on with more indicated enthusiasm than in any previous year. The organization was better understood both by agents and the people in the various counties. The programs of work were organized both by districts and on county-wide basis.

**Office Organization and Files.** In every county there was maintained an office where the agent maintained headquarters, kept his files and records, directed his correspondence and received the farm people from time to time for personal and group conferences. The interest in these conferences has grown to the point that in most counties, agents find it impossible to do anything except receive the people who call at the office for help or suggestions on various matters.

**Adult Demonstrations.** In soil improvement work, 118 method demon-



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Counties in black are those in which negro county agents are employed.

strations, and 141 result demonstrations were carried on in 60 different communities; 76 of the result demonstrations were completed, affecting an area of 1148 acres. There were 173 farmers reported as taking better care of farm manures; 82 persons received training as local leaders in connection with soil improvement work. There were 259 persons in 77 communities who were engaged in demonstrations in connection with farm crops. In horticulture, there were 256 persons in 94 communities cooperating with the agents as local leaders and demonstrators. Ten communities engaged in rodent control. There were 36 persons trained in the various methods of poisoning, etc. There were 84 persons in 77 communities who were engaged in demonstrations in livestock improvement work. This item has particular reference to hogs. Demonstrations in dairying were carried on in 60 different communities and 32 persons were trained as local leaders to assist the agents in carrying out these demonstrations. Dairy improvement work was outstanding in Okfuskee county where a cream station has been established and where 15 purebred Jersey cows were shipped into the community around Boley in the fall of 1927. Poultry improvement work was carried on in 127 different communities and 32 leaders received special training as to judging, culling, etc. The most outstanding work in this line was done through a county-wide poultry association in Okmulgee county where definite progress is being made in replacing the scrubs with purebred birds.

Terracing was demonstrated in 54 communities and 72 persons were trained to some extent in the use of the farm level and the construction of terraces.

Health and sanitation was stressed in all communities through the vigor-

ous campaign which reached its climax during National Negro Health Week, observed the first week in April.

Sixteen community fairs and one county-wide fair were held in Okfuskee county, four community fairs in McIntosh county and county-wide fairs were held in all other counties involved in our program. All counties made complete exhibits at one state fair at least.

**Summary of Activities.** In summarizing the activities of the agents for the program year 1927, these figures are reported: Days in field, 1403½; days in office, 708½; calls on agent, office, 5174, telephone, 1973; miles traveled, 14,869; letters written, 4,163; farm visits made, 2,857; home visits made, 178; method demonstrations given, number 676, attendance, 11,631; visits to result demonstrations, 674; meetings at result demonstrations, number, 163, attendance, 7,677; other meetings, number, 322, attendance, 19,024; schools and short courses held, number 28, attendance, 2,295; club camps 7125 (attendance), number 43; visits by district agent, 125; visits by specialists, 29; bulletins distributed, state, 2,726, United States, 1,162; circular letters prepared, 74, sent out, 5,834; Extension articles written by agents and published, 95.

The District Agent of Negro Extension Work in Oklahoma for the year 1927, traveled 14,312 miles, spent 211 days in the field, 100 days in office, made 138 visits to agents, attended 34 meetings of Extension Committees at which there were 697 present, attended 41 other meetings at which 11,152 were present, visited 5 counties without agents, appointed one agent and discontinued services of two.

#### PROJECT NO. 8—NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

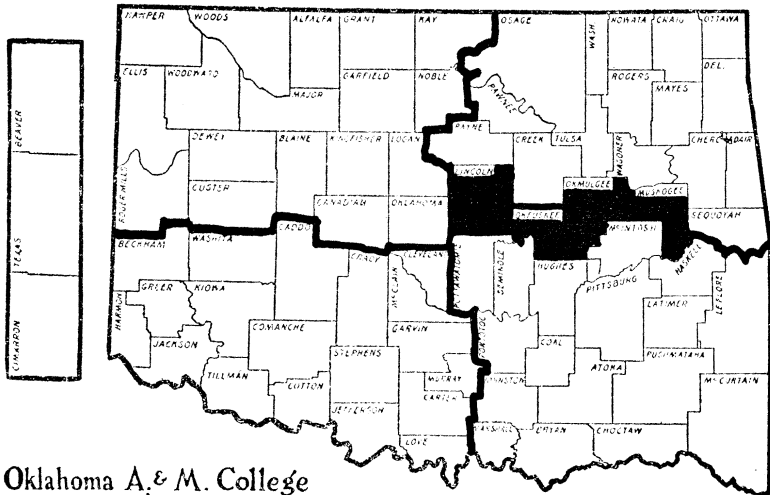
The four negro home demonstration agents did splendid work in 1927. They report an adult enrollment of 624 women in 55 clubs, and 1694 4-H girls in 105 4-H clubs. The negroes seem to be fairly successful in organizing community clubs where the men, women, boys and girls all met together. There are 18 community clubs in Okmulgee county, and they are doing work that will benefit their communities.

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.** There were 501 women and 1297 4-H girls enrolled in garden work with 94 method demonstrations given. Lincoln county had a garden contest in which 11 gardens were scored and talks given to the demonstrators on perennials, new vegetables and insect pests. These were good gardens and had in them a good variety of vegetables, both for summer use and for canning and preserving. Lincoln county also reported 15 community hotbeds, and 20 fall gardens planted. Okmulgee county reported several garden tours among the adult clubs. Muskogee county makes a good report on gardens, and found six new vegetables being grown and a wonderful cabbage and tomato crop.

Four districts entered clubs in a garden contest in July, and the premiums

were given to the club having the greatest number of entries of different vegetables.



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Stillwater, Oklahoma

**Black counties** are those in which negro home demonstration agents are employed.

In Okfuskee county at the beginning of the year, each adult demonstrator agreed to raise two new vegetables, and 24 demonstrators reported having done this. The new vegetables tried were these: Spinach, celery, asparagus, and rhubarb. A number of demonstrators are working with small fruits in each county. Twenty-five women put out small fruits in Okmulgee county, and five women in Muskogee county planted berries.

**Poultry Work.** The poultry project is one that is receiving much attention from these agents for they are all in counties that have oil fields and the price of poultry products is usually good. The four agents report 232 adult demonstrators and 505 juniors, 80 poultry and brooder houses built and remodeled, 99 method demonstrations, and 100 culling demonstrations given.

Ten 4-H girls in Muskogee county have their own flocks. Seventy-five entries in poultry were made in the county fair in Okfuskee county, and Okmulgee county held three poultry shows with 125 coops of birds at the three shows.

**Dairy Work.** The agents list 110 dairy demonstrators with 434 cows and calves. Thirty-one method demonstrations were given, and in Lincoln county forty-one cow barns are reported. In one county 115 homes adopted better practices in dairy work. In Lincoln county three 4-H teams were trained in butter making, and twenty-three demonstrations given by the specialist and agent in dairy work. The dairy specialist gave a demonstration in butter making at the farmers' short course in Muskogee county, and one of the

demonstrators did so well in this work that she won a prize for her work.

**Food Work.** The bread work was well done in Muskogee county and seven women out of the Beland club made light bread regularly. Sixty women met the requirements of exhibits. Vegetable cooking and salad making was stressed in Lincoln county, also fifteen women planned balanced meals for their families. Okfuskee county emphasized the cooking of vegetable and egg dishes, meats and salads, and the making of better bread as was started last year.

Okmulgee county had 50 women enrolled as special food demonstrators, and they reported 224 recipes tried and adopted for home use.

The 4-H club girls reported on trying out all the recipes in their club manuals, and then cooking for the home. The nutrition project was worked out with the school children in the form of hot lunches, and 1000 children were benefited in Okmulgee county through the efforts of six clubs. In Okfuskee county 18 demonstrations were given in food selection, meal planning and hot and cold lunches. There were 20 schools that served hot lunches in Lincoln county. In the food preservation 538 women and 1351 4-H girls canned 66,965 quarts of fruit and vegetables, 1402 quarts of meat, and there were 253 method demonstrations in canning given in the four counties. In Okfuskee county the adults exhibited 1030 quarts. There were 34 junior canning teams and 20 judging teams trained, and 15 steam pressure canners, 3 Burpee sealers and 2000 tin cans were bought.

**Clothing Work.** The clothing work was started early in the year with the 4-H girls and completed before school closed and exhibits were made. Style shows were held at the club rallies in Okmulgee and Muskogee counties. A splendid report has been made on the junior sewing completed and also on the exhibits made at the fair.

The adult work in clothing was done in Okmulgee, Okfuskee and Lincoln counties in Unit I, Women's Clothing, and style shows were held in each of the counties in the clubs. Splendid exhibits made at the county fairs. The work in Muskogee county was done with Unit III in home improvement, and the agent makes a splendid report on the work done.

**Better Homes Movement.** The negro agents carry out this work very fully and they build their house furnishings and home improvement work around this movement. This gives the man opportunity to start the work early in the year, and let the demonstrators work during the summer. The Muskogee agent has been very successful with this phase of work for two years, and this year reports that after the campaign a woman hearing about it met her on the street and asked to have a club organized in her community. Another called her before breakfast wanting a club. Both had heard of the room improvement contest. In Okmulgee county 36 meetings were devoted to house furnishings and room improvement. In Lincoln county 20 women improved kitchens and 82 others made some improvements. There were 20 girls, who enrolled in home improvement and 10 rooms were visited that showed real taste in draperies and arrangement. Okfuskee county reports 30 homes made more cheerful by using paper, paint, curtains and draperies.



**Health.** The negro health week was observed in all four counties and schools, homes, yards and towns were cleaned up. Lectures and sermons were given on the observance of good health rules. A health clinic was held in Okfuskee county during the fair. There were 56 births registered at the county fair in Lincoln county. Health week was observed in 32 communities in Okmulgee county, and 6 4-H clubs carried out the 4-H health project. In Muskogee county 40 children were examined by the county physician, and 132 children made application for examination. All agents worked on food for health.

#### PROJECT NO. 9—POULTRY

Oklahoma, by virtue of its location, climatic condition, and rainfall is considered very desirable for profitable poultry production. The Extension poultrymen have undertaken the job of helping the farm flock owners of the state to build up their flocks until a reasonable profit could be made from their investment and efforts expended. We are very much pleased with the progress shown during 1927 over that of 1926. The major projects including housing, feeding, flock improvement and sanitation, disease and insect control work were carried through in fine shape by our field forces.

Oklahoma has a total of 192,000 farms with 175,000 of them growing poultry. Farmers and business men throughout the state appreciate the value of poultry as a food and as a source of farm income.

**Poultry House Construction.** The construction of new poultry houses has been much emphasized due to the fact that we believe that few farmers are able to make much profit from their flocks unless they have a good poultry house. Housing is the basis for better poultry and more careful management of the flocks. During 1927 there were 623 new laying houses construct-



This is the house that one farmer was using for his flock of hens

ed; 332 old laying houses remodeled or made over; 321 new brooder houses were built. We feel that much good is to be derived from these new and remodeled houses.



He built this "Home for Hens" according to plans and instructions furnished by the County Agent.

**Feeding the Farm Flock.** This has been a successful year from the poultry feeders' standpoint. Poultry feeds have been reasonably cheap and almost every commercial feed store has carried the varieties of feeds necessary to make a home mixture suitable to feed poultry. Due to the fact that so many feed companies are keeping a variety of feeds, many more poultry growers are feeding a balanced ration and approximately 50,000 have adopted improved poultry practices.



County Agents and Specialists assist farmers in planning simple and inexpensive equipment.

**Disease and Insect Pest Control Work.** The increased loss of poultry from disease and insect pests has materially increased the past year. Many demonstration clinics in poultry have been given to the poultry growers throughout the state. Community short courses have been held in nearly every county. Farm flock owners have brought sick birds to the meetings for the purpose of having an autopsy made to locate the troubles. The Veterinary Department at the college made post-mortem examination of more than 5,000 birds sent them from all sections of the state.

The value of sanitation, treatment of fowls for insect pests and diseases has been one of our strong recommendations. New soil for each hatch of chicks and plenty of green feed for all of the birds has helped to hold down sickness in the flocks.

**State Farm Flock Egg Laying Contest.** The State Farm Flock Egg Laying Contest is a new project for the state, but has caused no little interest among the breeders. Monthly summary reports giving rank of varieties, cost of feed, sale of eggs and fowls, cost of equipment purchased, and timely suggestions to aid the demonstrator in improving their flocks has been sent to each demonstrator. Some very good flock reports are reaching our office each month. We are expecting this phase of the work to help us a great deal in standardizing our flocks. Certain requirements have a tendency to cause the flock owner to start right in order that he may be eligible for the state contest. We have nearly two hundred flock owners sending in their reports regularly, and we are expecting at least 500 reports by November, 1928.

**National Egg Week.** During National Egg Week, May 1-7, inclusive, there were 3006 dozens of eggs shown for prizes. Twenty-seven counties took an active part in giving demonstrations and lectures to business men and farmers to show them the value of eggs as a food. Many radio reports were given. The papers were filled with information pertaining to Egg Week. School children in a number of cities put on egg stunts. Parades were held in several counties where banners were flown with various slogans, such as "Eat More Eggs," "An Egg a Day Will Keep the Doctor Away," "Eggs-Actly Right During Egg Week." Many surplus eggs were consumed from the effects of the propaganda scattered concerning the value of eggs as a food. Oklahomans are producing more eggs than they are consuming. They are eating about an average of one-half of an egg per capita daily. We should eat an egg per day per capita.

**Culling the Farm Flock.** Several thousand farmers are culling their farm flocks each year. Nine hundred and fifty-one farm flock owners culled their flocks for the first time this year; 158,057 birds were handled and 34,205 birds were discarded from the flocks. It is gratifying to get so many letters telling us that the flocks have laid as many and in some instances more eggs after the culling had been done. We can account for the increased egg production due to the fact that the fowls left have more space, more feed, and probably less exposure to disease. The culling work is well established in

Oklahoma. The farmers follow the culling scale very systematically and quality birds are gradually finding their place on the farms.

**Junior Work.** We consider the junior work as being as important as any work being done by the adults. The young breeders are taking over the farm flocks right along and much improvement is being made. The enrollment in junior 4-H club members for 1927 was 9,402. Many of them completed their reports for the year and made exhibits at community, county and state shows. Our annual round up or state federation show which is held in December of each year has been well supported by the juniors. The last show was built around the junior work. One thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature for the juniors. There were 167 of them who entered a trio of birds and took part in the judging contest. The show has made a steady growth each year since it was founded.

The summary report for the state is shown as follows:

Number of new poultry houses built .....	623
Number of old poultry houses remodeled .....	332
Number of members enrolled in home poultry .....	5954
Number of members completing their work .....	3271
Number of birds in result demonstrations .....	529,579
Total profits on result demonstrations .....	\$181,150.19
Number of homes culling flocks for first time .....	951
Number of birds in these flocks .....	158,057
Number of birds discarded .....	34,205
Number of homes feeding balanced rations .....	30,285
Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick raising .....	2,836
Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard bred cockerels this year .....	467
Number of individuals assisted in securing hatching eggs .....	1092
Number of homes increasing the family income with poultry .....	3239
Homes controlling poultry insects for the first time .....	1058
Homes adopting improved practices relative to home poultry .....	3965

There was a considerable amount of poultry work done that was not shown by records, therefore, we have not listed it as being completed. Poultry growers are satisfied that a reasonable profit can be made from the birds if the proper kind of stock is used and the proper management given the flocks. The state has enjoyed a steady growth in poultry for the last eighteen years. Much good work is yet to be done during 1928, however.

#### PROJECT NO. 10—COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Cooperative marketing is now, as it has been in the past, being carried on as a demonstration in teaching farmers better marketing methods and practices. More than half the work in cooperative marketing associations is educational work. The associations consist of cooperative creameries; cooperative potato growers associations, handling both sweet and Irish potatoes; cooperative livestock, shipping associations; fruit and berry growers associations; and egg marketing associations.

There are now two cooperative creameries that have been operating more than two years and are very successful. The third one has been organized at Sulphur, Oklahoma, and is now constructing their building and equipment.

Potato growers associations are operating in about ten of our southeast Oklahoma counties. More than half of the 2000 cars of Irish potatoes shipped last year were handled by cooperative shipping associations.

Livestock shipping associations have not thrived as they should on account of a diminishing supply of livestock and the trucking system which has almost revolutionized the transportation of livestock to market.

Egg marketing associations are now in operation in Okmulgee and Muskogee counties and under way of organization in seven other counties. Arrangements have been made to teach these associations and their managers grading and standardizing of eggs, also packing and shipping.

The future outlook for cooperative marketing in Oklahoma is far brighter than it has been before. New fields are opening up. A great many demands are coming in all the time. People will not be satisfied until they have tried cooperative marketing and it is very necessary that a lot of educational work be done to guide them along safe and sound methods.

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

Another favorable crop year resulted in a large feed supply including pasture for at least seven months was favorable for dairying. Prices were relatively high and the cow census slightly lower, resulting in greater returns from dairying. Over ninety-five 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 meeting of agents. The plans presented there had been approved by the extension division officials. Methods of securing demonstrators, needed blanks and materials results were elucidated. Through letters, circulars and personal visits the agents and demonstrators were assisted throughout the year.

**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 form-

ing 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 forty counties. In fourteen 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 208 farmers owning 2329 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 336 farmers in obtaining purebred dairy bulls and in 85 per cent of these cases such bulls replaced scrubs.

**Cow Testing Associations.** These demonstrations consisted of cow testing work, including feed and production records. In eight counties cow testing associations were active during most of the year. In these associations 160 herds were represented consisting of 3412 cows. In addition to these associations, herd records were kept on 186 farms. 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 \$190 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.



The owner of these cows was a member of the first cow testing association organized in Oklahoma. During the past year 11 new associations were organized, making a total of 16 now in operation in the state.

**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 feed-

ing methods were demonstrated on 1226 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.

**Dairy Club Judging Schools.** In the effort to aid young folks as well as adults in selecting correctly the type of dairy animals, with the production viewpoint emphasized, judging schools were conducted. Eighteen schools were held in which 820 boys took part. As a result of the work, a greater interest in good dairy stock resulted.



**Boys learning dairy cattle judging.**

In addition to the demonstration, 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 ten counties with women in home dairy work. The purpose of this set of demonstrations is to improve practices in home butter making, management and feeding of the home dairy cow, and methods of handling milk and other dairy products.

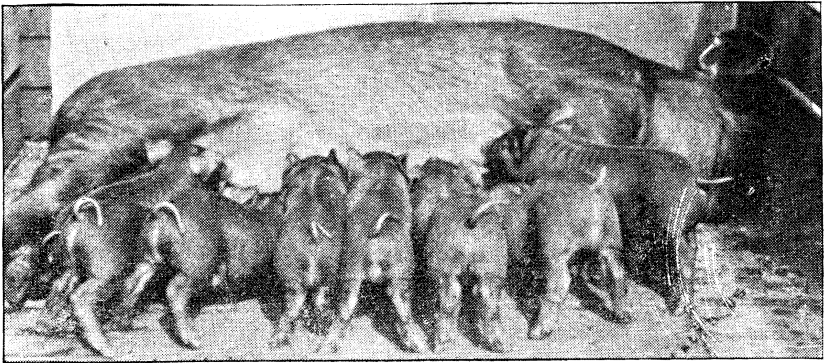
Fifteen papers were prepared and delivered in the radio broadcasting studio to encourage the farmers in a more economic dairy program.

#### PROJECT NO. 13--LIVESTOCK

The livestock extension work during the year has been directed along the lines of livestock improvement through the use of better feeding practices, the improvement and proper uses of pastures, higher quality livestock through the use of purebred sires, swine sanitation and stomach worm control, systematic herd and flock management, and junior livestock production and judging work.

The extension livestock work has been carried on largely through result demonstrations, method demonstrations, lectures and talks to groups of farmers, through bulletins and other literature, farm visits, and talks on livestock subjects over the radio. In addition to extension work with swine, beef cattle and sheep along the lines of production, a number of farm butchering and curing demonstrations were carried on in the various counties of the state which resulted in the greater activity among farmers in the communities where these demonstrations were held in adopting the practice of killing and curing their own meat.

**Ton Litter Work.** This is the fourth year that ton litter work has been carried on as an extension project in Oklahoma. Ton litter work has proved to be one of the most effective means of demonstrating more efficient methods of swine production in our plan of work. This year 35 litters were enrolled in 20 counties of the state. The heaviest litter in the 1927 contest was produced by E. H. McCaugh, Claremore, Rogers county, Oklahoma. His litter of 10 purebred Duroc Jerseys weighed 2435 pounds at the age of 180 days. The average cost of producing 100 pounds of pork in 1927 in the ton litter work was \$5.91 as compared with \$6.54 in 1926 and \$7.92 in 1925.



In the swine sanitation and ton litter work, carried on by Extension workers, farmers are finding that proper sanitation, feeding and care result in economical production and greater profits.

**Swine Sanitation.** Swine sanitation has been carried on among the swine growers of Oklahoma with splendid success. A large number of the ton litter contestants carried on such demonstrations this year. The McLean County system of swine sanitation was employed. During the year there were 31 swine sanitation demonstrations conducted in 12 counties. The percentage of pigs raised under a system of sanitation was from 10% to 150% greater than where no sanitation system was employed. The average percent of pigs raised under the sanitation system was 32% greater for all demonstrations reported.

**Swine Grazing Demonstrations.** The object of these demonstrations is to



to encourage the more general use of pasture and forage crops for hogs on Oklahoma farms. There were 146 swine grazing demonstrations carried on in 30 counties during the year. They included such crops as alfalfa, sweet clover, barley, cowpeas, soybeans and sudan grass. The result of these demonstrations proves the high value of pasture as a means of economical swine production.

**Early Lamb Contest.** This project has proved to be an effective means of demonstrating better methods of care, feeding and management of sheep on Oklahoma farms. There were 30 flocks located in 12 counties entered in the second Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest. There were 14 contestants who finished the contest and met all the requirements of weight and percentage of lambs raised. The rules required that the lambs must weigh at least 65 pounds on June 1 and that at least as many lambs as ewes in the flock must be raised. The early lamb work has demonstrated in a very effective way the value of creep feeding lambs, the value of docking and trimming, and the value of purebred rams in producing early market lambs.

**Annual Purebred Ram Sale.** The second purebred ram sale ever held in Oklahoma was held at Enid on August 15. This sale has served as a source of supply for the flock owners who wish to buy purebred rams of high quality to improve their flocks. There were 59 purebred rams sold at this sale in 1927, compared with 37 in 1926. This sale is held as an annual event.

**Farm Flocks of Sheep.** There were 74 farm flocks established in 20 counties during the year which includes a total of 3520, an average of 47 head per flock. There were 70 purebred rams brought into 18 of these counties to use in improving farm flocks there, 27 farm flock demonstrations completed in 6 counties with a total of 3039 head included. Each flock owner who carried on a farm flock demonstration kept a complete record of his sheep operations during the year. The net profit per head in these flocks ranged from \$4.00 to \$12.00 with an average net profit of \$6.28 per head.

**Livestock Club Work.** Livestock club work has shown a wonderful growth during the past few years in Oklahoma. The first 4-H Livestock Show of the season was held in connection with the Southwest American Livestock Show at Oklahoma City, February 27 to March 5. This show brought out 164 baby beeves which sold for an average of \$101.04 per head, 220 pigs which sold for \$36.55 per head, and 76 fat lambs which sold for \$15.72 per head. The 231 club members exhibiting in this show sold \$24701.95 worth of livestock or an average gross sale of \$106.93 per club member. This represents worthwhile employment of this and interest of these young farm boys and girls because their time is spent in a useful and remunerative way. During the year 1927 boys and girls 4-H livestock club work was carried out in 70 of the 77 counties of the state. The livestock enrollment for 1927 represented 4271 livestock club projects, or an increase of 887 over 1926.

**Livestock Judging Schools.** Livestock judging work for Oklahoma farm boys and girls has been stressed with gratifying results in assisting livestock club members to secure definite instruction in the selection and judging of

the various classes of livestock which will help them to buy and sell more wisely and to aid them in choosing superior stock for breeding and feeding purposes. There were 145 livestock judging schools conducted during 1927 with an attendance of 4266. The Oklahoma Livestock Judging Team composed of Richard and William Chiles and Loyce Kennedy of Ralston, Osage county, took part in 7 state, interstate and national livestock judging contests during 1927 without a single defeat. This team won first at the three Oklahoma state fairs, the Texas State Fair, the Kansas National Livestock Show,

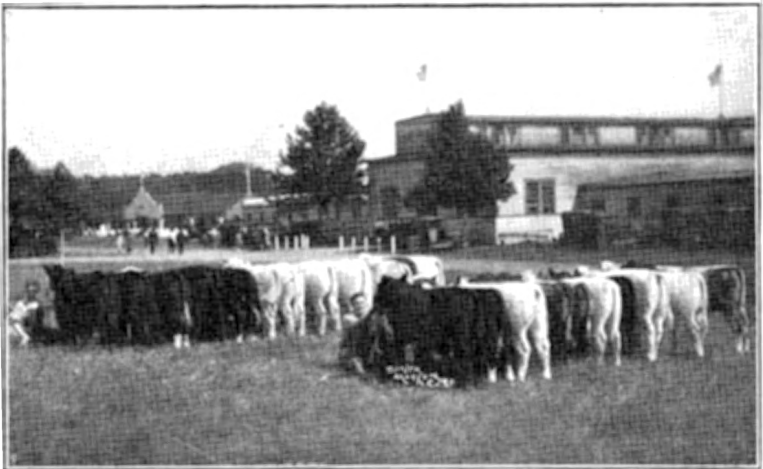


Joy in ownership is one thing  
that boys and girls get from  
4-H club work

the American Royal, and the International Livestock Show. No other state has had such a consistently high record in the Non-collegiate Livestock Judging Contest at Chicago during the past six years. We believe that the splendid showing made at the Fort Worth, Dallas, Wichita, Kansas City, and Chicago shows is based in a large measure upon the system of judging schools held in the various counties of the state during the past seven years.

There were 890 communities participating in livestock extension activi-

ties during the year. There were 382 adult demonstrations, involving 10,140 head of animals, with a total of profits and savings for beef cattle, swine and sheep of \$86,199.50 to the demonstrators.



Prize 4-H club calves at the Southwest Livestock Show, Oklahoma City.

PROJECT NO. 14—AGRONOMY

**Soil Improvement.** Emphasis was placed upon the need of an increased acreage of legume crops in Oklahoma as a first step in soil improvement. Stress was also placed upon the importance of inoculation of seed of the



Special meetings and demonstrations are held wherever farm people may be gotten together.

different legume crops. Sweet clover-alfalfa experience meetings were held in a number of central and western Oklahoma counties with the purpose of determining the best farm practices to be used in growing these crops. In Garfield county a brief circular was published relating the experiences of the farmers, and distributed in the county.

A series of Soil Fertility-Farm Prosperity meetings were held in fourteen southeastern and south central counties in which the importance of better soils as a basis for a more prosperous agriculture was stressed. Every effort was made to obtain increased plantings of cowpeas, soybeans, sweet clover and alfalfa. Every important means of building up soils was considered.

A conference of northeast Oklahoma county agents and farmers was held at Nowata in February and plans were made for a legume acreage drive in ten counties. A week designated as "Soybean Week" was set aside during April. A series of "barn meetings" and school house meetings was held during this time by the county agent in which methods of culture and possibilities of the crop were discussed.

As a result of the emphasis placed on soybeans, the acreage of the crop in the state was doubled, over 25,000 acres being planted in 1927. The most striking increases in acreage were obtained in Craig, Ottawa, Nowata, Mayes, Wagoner, Muskogee and Tulsa counties. Because of the publicity sent out soybeans were planted with good results in a number of western Oklahoma counties. Alfalfa county produced over one thousand bushels, most of which was fed to livestock. A number of farmers on hailed out wheat land planted soybeans as an emergency crop with promising results.

A series of alfalfa field meetings were held in Ottawa, Craig, Nowata, Washington, Rogers, Mayes, and Wagoner counties in July. A large truck



A typical scene on one of the county farm tours. Farmers studying one of the soybean demonstrations.

containing demonstration material advertised as the "Northeast Oklahoma Alfalfa Special" was used. Four meetings each day were held in each county. The purpose of the meetings was to obtain high type alfalfa demonstrations using lime, manure, and adapted seed in each county. The interest in lime was increased greatly. The acreage of alfalfa in Ottawa county was increased from about 75 acres to 300 acres. In most of the other counties demonstration fields were started. Since that time arrangements have been made to make agricultural lime available in each county.

County farm tours were held in about twenty counties in which the different legume crops were featured. Visits were made to outstanding fields of such crops, and the importance of legumes was discussed.

Every effort was made in each county to obtain well planned demonstrations of the important legume crops and more demonstrations were conducted than ever before.

**Seed Improvement.** Definite progress in seed improvement has been made. Sources of supply of purebred seed of adapted and tested varieties of the more important field crops have been developed. Excellent results have been obtained through the arrangement of close cooperation with the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association in which the specialist in soils and crops acts as secretary of the association.



Farmers are assisted and instructed in the matter of good seed.

County group organizations known as crop improvement associations were organized in a number of counties. The membership consists of pure seed and legume demonstrators who meet frequently with the county agent to discuss plans.

Real progress in broom corn improvement was made through careful cooperation with a leading broom corn demonstrator in Beckham county.

**Crop Disease Control.** A careful check up was made of the stinking smut or bunt situation of wheat in western Oklahoma. The survey indicated good results from the smut campaign in 1926 in which a large amount of seed wheat was treated for smut. The survey indicated that smut was not serious in 1927 except in a few spotted localities.

Demonstration in the treatment of seed oats for smut were conducted by many agents. The amount of oats and barley treated for smut was greater than ever before. A growing tendency to treat grain sorghum seed for smut, using copper carbonate, was shown.

#### PROJECT NO. 15—ENTOMOLOGY

It is the purpose of insect control work to aid in economic production by furnishing information on methods of controlling destructive insects and rodents. This work has been in progress for several years as it is well received by the farmers.

##### **Small Grain Insects**

**Hessian Fly.** Because of the favorable weather and moisture conditions in the fall of 1926 much of the wheat was sowed much earlier than usual. Examination in November showed a general heavy infestation of Hessian fly. This infestation was found to extend over Kay, Grant, Alfalfa, Woods, Major, Dewey, Garfield, Payne, and parts of Osage, Logan, Kingfisher, Blaine, and Harper counties.

Field meetings were held throughout the fly infested area. At these meetings the life history, habits and control were discussed. The following is a brief outline of the control measures recommended:

1. Early preparation of seed bed.
2. Keep down volunteer wheat.
3. Delay seeding until about the middle of October.
4. Cooperation in all the foregoing.

An organized effort was made to put the control measures over in most of the counties. The first two steps in the outline were followed with wonderful cooperation but the third was not so generally followed and as a result there was quite a lot of early seeding which is rather heavily infested with Hessian fly.

A series of eight demonstration plots to determine the fly-free date was established. Three of these plots were located in Garfield county, three in Alfalfa county and two in Woods county. Plantings were made at five day intervals from September 15 to October 20. The information obtained from these plots will be of value in arriving at recommendations for another year.

**Green Bugs.** Green bug repors began to come in about the middle of March. A survey of the fields showed that the natural enemies of the pest were present in sufficient numbers to control the outbreak if weather conditions remained favorable, which occurred. It was not necessary to use any additional control measures except in a few cases where calcium cyanide was employed on small areas. The results obtained were satisfactory.

### **Cotton Insects**

**Boll Weevil.** Conditions this year were favorable for the development of the boll weevil. An unusually large number lived over the winter and as a result the early infestation was heavy. Demonstrations of control measures were not generally satisfactory because of the frequent rains washing off the poison.

A campaign urging fall clean up and observance of cultural methods of control was inaugurated this fall.

**Cotton Flea Hopper.** The cotton flea hopper made its appearance early in the season and in some sections did considerable damage. In counties where control measures were demonstrated fair results were reported.

**Army Worms, Bollworms and Leaf Worms.** At various times during the season these pests were quite active. They were readily controlled in most cases by applying calcium arsenate. Demonstrations were conducted in nine counties with good results.

### **Household Pests**

Work on household pests was conducted in nine counties. In most cases the work was demonstrated to the farm women's clubs. As a result of these demonstrations to the clubs many of the practices were accepted and used in many homes. This is only the second year for this work in Oklahoma but it is rapidly gaining favor with the women.

### **Rodent Control**

**Prairie Dogs.** Control work was done in twenty-four counties. Good results were obtained. The following is a sample of the reports received. Mr. Edgar Word of Arnett reports that he cleaned up the dogs on 420 acres at a cost of \$44.40. He estimates that this operation has increased the value of the land by \$3.00 an acre, which would be a gain of \$1260.00.

**Gophers.** Seven counties put on work in this line. It was estimated that this work in Alfalfa county alone was worth \$25,000.00.

**Rats.** Rat control work in Alfalfa county alone was worth \$25,000.00. Rat control work was conducted in fifty-two counties. The plan of putting on method demonstrations in the use of calcium cyanide in various communities has been followed and the work has been sold on the "non-come-back" basis. The farmers are taught to do the work and they put the job over. Records show that at least 225,000 rats have been killed. The results of this work have been worth over half a million dollars to the state.

### **Beekeeping**

Considerable work was done in beekeeping. This was treated as a minor phase as Oklahoma beekeeping can hardly be considered from a commercial standpoint as yet.

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

Erosion control in Oklahoma is vitally necessary for the future well being of the agriculture of the state. Enormous losses, which are preventable,

have been in past years, and are still being suffered by the state as a whole through uncontrolled rainfall. The character of our soil, its rolling topography, and the intensity of precipitation render the state very susceptible to loss in actual soil, plant food, and plant moisture, besides other losses incidental to those mentioned such as loss to lower lying lands through deposition of sand and other inert material and decreased yields on all affected areas.



The loss of soil by erosion in Oklahoma during the last few years is nothing short of a calamity. We have a solemn obligation to those who will come after us to preserve the resources that nature has placed in our hands for our temporary use.



Terracing is the remedy for soil erosion, or washing. In 1927 farmers of the state terraced 72,825 acres of land under the direction of County Farm Agents.



The importance of control measures and the hearty cooperation of any and all agencies in making control measures effective can hardly be over estimated.

Terracing is the only practical solution for the prevention of erosion on cultivated slopes, and terracing has for a number of years been the major phase of Project 16. This work is entirely educational and is therefore slow, moreover, much harm may result to the state from ill advised attempts to terrace land. Extension effort is being directed more and more to the educational feature of this work and some splendid cooperation is now evident with chamber of commerce secretaries, vocational teachers, bankers, business men and the farm press, whose united efforts may eventually lead us to the goal for the state which is to render terracing a commonly accepted part of good farm practice.

**Farm Engineering 4-H Clubs.** The opportunity presented by 4-H club work to familiarize the younger generation of the state with erosion control practices is made use of as fully as time and funds permit. A printed outline of 4-H farm engineering activities has been made available.

The number of acres terraced by extension effort each year is no longer a suitable measuring stick of progress in this phase, since it does not include acreage terraced indirectly, or the number of individuals trained in the work by extension effort.

**Farm Structures.** The improvement in poultry housing so evidenced in 1926 has been maintained through 1927. There have been 778 improved poultry houses, 177 improved dwellings, 110 hog houses, 62 barns, besides other structures reported for the year.

**Home Conveniences.** Considerable headway was made during the year in raising the standard of farm living. There were 102 septic tanks, 79 water systems, 55 lighting systems; besides 392 homes beautified by paint, plantings or similar means, reported for 1927.

Irrigation and drainage have been given the attention actually demanded but no more, owing to stress of other duties. There were 96 farms which installed drainage, and 26 farms installed some method of irrigation. There were 71 farm ponds built with a total capacity of 401 acre feet of water.

#### PROJECT NO. 17—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since work in marketing has been established in this institution for a number of years, the whole attention of the Farm Management Specialist, during the year 1927, was devoted to the farm management phase of this line of work. Due to the fact that this field of work was entirely new to the extension forces of the state, and also to the farmers, the bulk of effort put forth was devoted to selling the work to the extension forces and to the farmers. The two main lines of effort selected for this purpose were: 1, Farm Accounting, and 2, The Spreading of Timely Information.

Not only were these two phases of the work good selling points, but also lines of endeavor which can be made to serve the farmers of the state.

**Farm Accounting.** A definite farm account project was organized and the plans for conducting the farm accounting were presented to the county agents at conference time. During the year, about forty-four counties were visited for the purpose of introducing farm management work in general and farm account projects were successfully started in about fifteen of these counties. In a great many of the other counties visited no attempt was made to start the farm account project in 1927 but preliminary plans were made for establishing farm accounting in 1928. The ground work for establishment of this project was made in from thirty to forty counties of the state.



Extension workers assist farmers in methods of keeping records of the farm operations and making studies of the farm business. One 4-H club set up this booth at the State Fair.

Forty farm records were completed by farmers enrolled in the farm account project and these records are now being summarized at the college. Summaries of each account will be sent to the farmer keeping the record and the results will be tabulated in various ways for the use of the county agents, as well as the farmers enrolled. The summaries of the records from one county were put in chart form and used at this year's county agent conference in further selling farm accounting to the agents. In time each county agent who carried this project last year will be furnished with summaries of the records of his county organized in a form best suited for extension use.

**Timely Economic Information.** Chart material dealing with the agricultural situation was presented to the county agents at their district conferences in 1927 and an attempt was made to demonstrate the value of this kind of information to the county agents in promoting their programs. Similar material was used at general farm meetings during the winter months. Radio talks dealing with timely information were given once a month throughout the year and the Farm Management Specialist was responsible for considerable agitation in connection with the introduction of the periodical bulletin, "Current Farm Economics." This publication is now being financed by the Experiment Station and was issued about ten times last year. A mailing list

of approximately four thousand has been built up for the periodical which list consists of bankers, business men, and outstanding farmers. A farmers' mailing list was secured through the cooperation of the farm agents.

It is felt that a service of this kind can be made extremely valuable to the farmers of the state for through the medium of the periodical publication, farmers may be kept informed concerning the changing conditions of supply and demand, as well as other factors which affect the price of the products which farmers have to sell. From a business standpoint, farmers, like other business men, need not only to know their own business so as to manage it as effectively as possible, but they must also know the conditions in the outside world which have an effect upon their business. Knowledge of the situation that surrounds them should ordinarily be helpful to farmers in adjusting themselves to the situation in which they find themselves. The purpose of this phase of the work is informative rather than dictatorial. Farmers should be able to draw their own conclusions and make their own decisions if they are provided with the facts upon which these conclusions must be based.

**Miscellaneous.** Assistance was given the Wyandotte 4-H club in planning a farm account booth which was exhibited at the Tulsa State Fair.

An exhibit dealing with the study of farm prices was prepared for Farmers' Week in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Economics, College.

One team demonstrated an outline dealing with the making of a farm inventory which was prepared during the year and an outline of a farm management stunt was provided for the use of 4-H club teams. This stunt was put on by two different model club teams during the contest at Stillwater. The 4-H Club Department was given assistance in formulating the basis for awarding the Rusch Cup, a trophy which was given the 4-H boy who prepared the best five-year farm plan. The farm reorganization project which is one of the "planks" in the program in this Department was held in the background in the year 1927. However, some preliminary work was done for the purpose of locating suitable farms on which the farm reorganization project may be carried on in the future. Several possible prospects for this kind of work were located in a few scattered counties in the state.

#### PROJECT NO. 18—HORTICULTURE

The same general lines of activity under the horticultural project were carried out this year as last year. The phases to which the greatest time was devoted were home garden and orchard, commercial fruit growing, trucking, pecan work and junior horticultural club work.

Very little work has been done in counties having no county or home demonstration agent, the agents being the parties through whom the work has been done in the different counties.

**Junior Horticultural Clubs.** The junior horticultural clubs are fruit, Irish potato, sweet potato and garden.

Six horticultural judging schools were held during the summer and a

similar school was held at each of the state fairs. The products judged were sweet and Irish potatoes, garden seed and apples. The attendance was good and efficiency measured by a good per cent of the participants making scores ranging from 390 to 395 out of a possible score of 400.

The enrollment in the different clubs showed a substantial increase over last year's enrollment. The enrollment in the fruit club for 1926 was 339 as compared to 355 for 1927; the potato club enrollment for 1926 was 1051 as compared to 1230 in 1927; garden enrollment for 1926 was 1321 as compared to 1518 in 1927.

There was a substantial increase in the number of horticultural club exhibits made at the state fairs.

A departure in the Irish potato club work was made in Atoka and Pitts-



For good health it is important that we have fruit and vegetables to eat regularly throughout the year. The best and most sure way to provide them is to grow them on the farm. Every child is entitled to the privilege and pleasure of gathering ripe fruit out of his own home orchard. Instructions in the care and management of the home orchard is one of the important lines of work which county agents do.

burg counties. The junior club members organized a Potato Growers' Association and raised sufficient potatoes to ship a carload from each county.

**Home Garden.** During this year there has been an increase in the number of garden demonstrators. The home garden is frequently spoken of by the home demonstration agents as Model Gardens, this being a name indicating that the garden was on the plan suggested in Oklahoma Extension Circular 196.

A larger number of demonstrators made use of flats, hotbeds and cold frames than formerly. Cleveland county reported 270 hotbeds.

A number of reports were made on the increased plantings of perennials. Carrots, parsnips, salsify, Swiss chard and New Zealand spinach are found more frequently in the gardens.

Garden tours, judging and vegetables cookery demonstrations were conducted in several counties.

**Home Orchard.** The most marked progress along the home orchard line of work has been in the selection of better sites for orchard planting, setting of younger trees, selection of better varieties, better spacing, training and cultivation.

The spraying of trees with oil emulsion for the control of the San Jose scale is becoming more common as well as the use of P. C. benzene for the destruction of borers.

The home demonstration agents report much activity in the planting of dewberries and blackberries.

The "Home Acre Orchard," an extension circular, has been revised.

**Irish Potatoes.** The potato growers are realizing the importance of better production methods. Legumes following the spring crop, and fall plowing are becoming much more common. While on a series of potato meetings late in the fall, it was very common to note legumes, especially cowpeas, being turned under. The use of certified seed is increasing. The more extensive and judicious use of commercial fertilizers is growing. Better cultural methods are being followed. More care is exercised to prevent sun scald from harvest to the car. Practically all the growers, either individually or through the associations, grade the potatoes and take advantage of state and federal inspection. More cooperative marketing of Irish potatoes is done each year.

This fall has been a good one from a production standpoint on the increased acreage of second crop potatoes.

During the month of May a potato tour was made through the principal potato growing counties. The average county attendance was sixty. Those represented on the tour were the county agents, central office force workers, State Marketing Commission, Nebraska Potato Growers' Association and local growers. The tour afforded an opportunity for the study of crop rotation, cultural practices including fertilizers, seed sources and some diseases.

Certified Irish potato seed in demonstrations out yielded local market seed (non-certified) by from 35 to 40%. Certified seed out yielded Oklahoma second crop seed by 25 to 50%. Junior certified seed (second crop) out

yielded local market seed (non-certified) by 110%. Home grown second crop seed out yielded local market seed (non-certified) by 12%.

**Strawberries.** There has been a marked increase in the new strawberry plantings during this year. The estimated increase, as per county agents' reports, are as follows: Craig, thirty acres; Cherokee, three hundred acres; Sequoyah, four hundred acres; Adair, eight hundred fifty acres, and LeFlore, twenty-five acres. A limited increase has been made in some other counties.

The late April freeze cut the strawberry yield this year. There were fifty cars of berries shipped out of Ottawa county this year in May. The price ranged from \$3.15 to \$4.65 per crate. The number of crates per car ranged from 315 to 485. The gross income was around \$80,000 to \$90,000.

In the Henryetta trade territory, the growers sold 3500 crates from thirty acres of Klondike berries set in the spring of 1926. The berries averaged \$3.65 per crate or \$12,775.00 for the 1927 crop.

**Apples.** There has not been a material increase in commercial apple acreage during this year that there was in 1926. However, the tendency has been to care for the existing plantings in the way of pruning, cultivation and spraying. In one town in Craig county this year, the county agent and orchard and garden specialist gave pruning demonstrations in seven orchards representing sixty-seven acres.

The use of oil emulsion for San Jose scale is becoming common each year and naturally more accessible from a market standpoint. The growers are controlling the apple blotch much better than formerly, realizing that it is necessary to follow a spray schedule.

The codlin moth is being better controlled by means of a combination of banding the trunks of trees for catching the worms and spraying.

### Commercial Truck

**Bermuda Onions.** Two truck crops that have proved very profitable this year are cabbage and Bermuda onions. Last year's low prices discouraged onion growers and only a limited acreage was planted. This year's yield and price were good.

A demonstrator in Wagoner county produced on a fourth acre, 149 bushels of yellow Bermuda onions which sold for four and five cents per pound. Another demonstrator in Tulsa county sold 81 bushels of Bermuda onions from a fourth acre at four cents a pound. Still another demonstrator in Haskell county sold 2550 pounds of Bermuda onions at three cents per pound which brought \$76.50 from a third of an acre.

Five cars of Bermuda onions were sold from the Henryetta trade territory for four cents per pound.

**Cabbage.** A demonstrator in Wagoner county sold \$1644.00 worth of cabbage from two acres. Another demonstrator in this same county reports that from  $6\frac{1}{3}$  acres 98,288 pounds of cabbage were produced which sold for \$4023.12.

**Beans.** This fall was an unusually good one for the production of fall

beans, the late summer and fall being cool and moist. In Sequoyah county a number of farmers realized a shigh as a hundred bushels of green beans per acre which sold for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel. On account of an almost entire cotton crop failure, the cash from the beans came in to good advantage.

### **Pecans**

There has been carried on several phases of pecan work, the greatest amount of time having been spent in top working native pecan trees. (Hickories were used in the absence of pecans.) Bark grafting and patch budding were the methods used in this top working of the trees.



**Many farmers have been instructed and assisted by County Agents in budding or grafting paper shell buds onto native pecan trees.**

A large per cent of spring inserted scions by means of bark grafting have lived than summer inserted buds by means of patch budding.

Another line of pecan activity has been the thinning of native groves leaving the better trees. This thinning induces the formation of a better top; also, increases the yield of better nuts.

Variety tests are being conducted as we are short on definite information on the adaptability of varieties to the different sections of the state. There is no one phase of the horticultural work in which there has been more interest than in pecans. According to the U. S. Agricultural Census for 1925, Oklahoma has 347,092 non bearing pecan trees and 691,526 bearing trees. According to the same census each of 37 counties has more than 5,000 native pecan trees. The principal phases of the pecan work have consisted of:

1. Thinning of native groves.
2. Top working native pecans (hickories where there are no pecans) by means of budding and grafting.
3. Setting trees of improved varieties.
4. Variety tests.

Bark grafting has been very successful, in some cases getting 100% to grow.

In a few years there should be a number of varieties coming into bearing in different parts of the state and thus furnish different variety information which is badly needed.

The following is a summary of answers from replies to a questionnaire sent out to the county agents:

1. There are 1104 paper shell pecan groves in Oklahoma, consisting of 8800 trees.
2. Seventy-six per cent of these trees were top worked by means of budding.
3. Seven per cent were top worked by means of bark grafting.
4. Seventeen per cent were nursery trees set out.
5. Thirty-four agents out of forty-two said that the top worked trees made a better growth than nursery trees.
6. Native pecan nuts marketed in 1926 from forty-two counties was 456 cars of 30,000 pounds per car. Ten cents per pound is a conservative value per pound received. Thus there was a revenue of \$1,368,000.00.

#### PROJECT NO. 22—CLOTHING

Clothing continues to be one of the major projects in the program of Home Demonstration Work. Some one or more phases of the program was carried in every county with a home demonstration agent. Each home demonstration agent gave clothing demonstrations to the 4-H club girls and adults, and was responsible for results accomplished in clothing work in her respective county.

The clothing specialist carried on the clothing project by giving demonstrations direct to a county or local group of clothing demonstrators, or by assisting the home demonstration agent, who in turn gave the demonstration to the group.

**4-H Clothing Activity.** The clothing work for 4-H club members was outlined by years. It began with the most simple of selection and construction problems for the club girl of ten years of age, then became more difficult as the club member advanced in her clothing work, until in the sixth demonstration she was making a complete outfit of clothing for herself and assisting with the sewing for other members of the family.

There were 15,870 girls doing clothing work as a part of their 4-H demonstrations, with 9105 girls completing the required amount of work. There were 97,122 articles of sewing made by club girls.

As an incentive to the club girls to give more attention to appropriate dress, style shows were held in 44 counties with 1436 girls taking part. The contests were based on a wash dress suitable for school wear. There were 708 girls who took part in the state style show styling in two classes, girls under 16 and those over 16 who had been in club work for at least two years. Fifty-seven clothing outfits including wool dresses were made by sixth demonstration club girls, and twenty-three were exhibited at the state fairs. Both



the clothing work involved in the style show and clothing outfits have done much to emphasize the principles of appropriate dress.

The room improvement work done by fifth, sixth and seventh demonstration club girls was also a part of the clothing specialist's project. In this demonstration the 4-H club girls improved their own rooms by planning a simple, attractive room, by eliminating undesirable furnishings, by the proper selection and arranging of furnishings, by making the best use of what was already in the room and by spending money wisely for new furnishings. As a result of this work, 65 rooms were improved.

**Adult Clothing Activity.** The clothing work for adults was divided into three units, with 26 counties taking women's clothing, 5 counties taking children's clothing and 19 taking house furnishings as affected by textiles, color, design and arrangement. In women's and children's clothing the principles of garment construction, selection of material and design, and the care of clothing for the family were emphasized. The 4102 women enrolled as demonstrators in both phases of the above work made 30,749 coats and dresses and 27,839 other garments.

In house furnishings, 3443 rooms were made more attractive, comfortable, and restful at a small expenditure in proportion to results obtained. There are many instances when the improvement made in one room so influenced the family in the home to the extent that they joined forces and worked over the entire house.

**Judging Schools and Contests.** Judging contests for 4-H club members were held in 40 counties. In this work the club girls judged clothing along with other lines of club work. These contests were not only a means of training judges, but were also a means of better familiarizing the girls with standards used in clothing work. Five judging schools were held for women, in which they judged various classes of garments and household articles. The judging contests and schools have done much to improve the quality of work done and consequently improved fair exhibits.

Four-H sewing team exhibits were made by every county with a home demonstration agent. The team consisted of the high scoring exhibit from each year of work exhibited, and with at least five articles and garments going to make up the team.

In adult work, 26 counties exhibited four wash dresses for women; four counties exhibited eight articles of children's wearing apparel; and 18 counties made home improvement exhibits.

The clothing work has made good progress this year, and points to an encouraging future in 1928.

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

Food in all its phases continues to be one of Oklahoma's big problems, and will be for years to come. In the first place because it is an important economic factor in Oklahoma agriculture, and in the second place because of the great need of better nutrition among our people made evident by the prevalence of so many minor ills as indigestion, frequent headaches, consti-

pation, anemia, frequent colds, etc., which indicate low vitality and lack of vigorous health due to a great extent to poor food habits.

Each year the work of the food specialist is more closely correlated with that of the garden, dairy and poultry specialists. We work on the theory that food must be provided in adequate amounts before we can create real interest in the right selection, preservation and preparation of it.

The general method of carrying on the work of this project this year has been much the same as heretofore. The work under this project is so organized that it is carried on entirely through the home demonstration agents.

1. By direct contact of the specialist in cooperation with the home demonstration agent with the demonstrators, either through local groups or through representatives of these groups selected by the agent or elected by the groups themselves.

2. By the home demonstration agent, who in turn worked directly with the groups or with representatives of groups, who returned and passed the



In all Extension work the importance of producing the living at home is emphasized. The family budget is the basis of food preservation work and hundreds of farm women canned the full family budget according to instructions by the Home Demonstration Agents.

The work of the entire project has been greatly vitalized this year by popularizing the "canning budget." The term "canning budget" is fast becoming a familiar term in all rural households. The planning and canning of family budgets by enrolled demonstrators was started last year for the

first time, with 97 women from two counties doing the work. This year we had 420 women enrolled for canning budget work and 381 completing their budgets. Ninety-one of these women had a "canning budget" exhibit for a family of five at county fairs, and seven counties made the same exhibit at the Tulsa State Fair. Forty-six girls exhibited canning budgets at county fairs, and there were nineteen 4-H canning budget exhibits on display at the three state fairs.



This picture is of a member of the Farm Women's Clubs of Logan county. The improved methods of food preservation, which Home Demonstration Agents teach, are not only easier but more successful. Farm women, as demonstrators under the supervision of County Home Demonstration Agents, canned 866,000 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meats during the year. Thousands of other farm women received instructions and assistance from the demonstrators.

Another special feature has been the continuation of bread campaigns or special yeast bread work which was started last year. Eight counties did special bread work, 1263 women and girls saw these special demonstrations and 981 women report having improved their methods in bread making. There were 195 women making yeast bread for the first time.

Another feature of considerable interest in some of the counties, where special garden work was done, was the giving of vegetable cookery demonstrations, teaching the use of the new vegetables grown in the gardens.

**Food Preservation.** We seldom get through a growing season in Oklahoma without a climatical handicap of some kind. This year it was an early freeze and drought at the time gardens should have matured. To offset this, however, we had a good fall garden season. As yet only a certain per cent of our people are sold to the fall garden idea, so for this reason a good fall garden season does not fully replace a poor spring garden season. However, in spite of the season's handicaps we have 4314 white and 538 negro women, and 14,124 white girls and 1352 negro girls enrolled in food preservation work with 2833 white women and 380 negro women, 6887 white girls and 1010 negro girls reporting completed demonstrations with a total of 11,947 white homes and 853 negro homes adopting improved practices in food preservation. These figures show an increase over last year.

**Food Preparation.** Figures show that this phase of work has met with its usual amount of success. The figures are almost identical with last year's figures in food preparation. They show 2861 women and 14,033 girls enrolled for food preparation work with 1612 women and 7547 girls reporting completed demonstrations. The 14,033 girls have prepared 279,322 meals, and 153,788 school lunches. There were 220 negro women and 1232 negro girls enrolled, and 199 women and 989 girls reported completed demonstrations.

**Food Selection.** We consider food selection one of the most needed phases of the whole project, and we are trying to stimulate greater interest in this phase of the project through the work of all the other phases. Our figures show a substantial and consistent increase over last year. No doubt popularizing the "canning budget" idea has had the most to do with the increase. This year 1281 white women enrolled for this work. There were 678 women reporting completed demonstrations. There were 500 more women who did food selection this year than last year. There were 115 negro women enrolled and 110 reported completed demonstrations.

**Kitchen Improvement.** Kitchen improvement is still a minor phase of the food project. During the year 640 white women and 153 negro women have rearranged equipment for greater convenience in doing work. There were 2606 white women and 31 negro women who added new equipment of some kind. There were 63 lighting systems installed and 61 homes have installed water in the kitchen, also 267 kitchen sinks have been installed.

**Markets.** We have five curb and bazaar markets operating in an organized way. The total sales from these markets this year are \$54,284.54.

Our relations with the representatives of the various bureaus and offices of the United States Department of Agriculture have been very agreeable. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, Director of Extension C. W. Warburton, Dr. C. B. Smith and others of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work have shown themselves ready to give every assistance possible in the work in Oklahoma and their cooperation has been very helpful and encouraging. Various representatives of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work have been in the state during the year and have given valuable suggestions and assistance. We have had cooperation from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Home Economics, the Weather Bureau and others. In addition, we have called upon Extension Divisions of various states for information, plans, suggestions, publications, etc., which have been very helpful, and which we appreciate.

**General Conditions and Outlook.** The condition of Extension work in Oklahoma is very satisfactory. The responsiveness of the people to the work, the earnestness of the workers, the increasing definiteness of effort, the progress in organization and system in carrying on the work, gradual improvement in the general standard of qualification of the various counties and the improvement in means of transportation and general facilities for carrying on the work all promise greater progress in the future.

Inadequacy of funds has made it necessary to reduce the travel allotment of all supervisors and specialists, but by systematic effort they are doing very effective work on the lesser allotment. It has been necessary to discontinue special financial support to some of the poorer counties and some counties have requested cooperation in employing workers that could not be given. Only eleven counties do not have county farm agents and indications are that several of those will request cooperation in employing agents in the near future. Twenty-seven counties do not have county home demonstration agents and several of those are wanting cooperation in establishing that phase of the work. A number of counties are not employing county farm agents or county home demonstration agents because their valuations are not sufficient to enable them to make the necessary appropriations. Certainly those counties need extension work and most of them would like very much to have the work. We are hoping that the time may come when we will have sufficient funds to offer special financial aid to the poorer counties in carrying on the work. At least six additional county farm agents, at least twelve additional county home demonstration agents and at least eight assistant county agents are needed in the state at the present time and if we had the available funds we could probably arrange for the employment of a number of those.

The attitude of the state administration, the members of the State Legislature, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Education, farmers' commodity and class organizations, state and city Chambers of Commerce, Civic Clubs, the press, Boards of County Commissioners and others is very friendly and there is much promise of fine support and much progress in Extension Work in the future.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1926-1927

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.	Extra State	County	State Fair
		Federal	State					
Administration .....	\$ 23,878.72	\$ 4,997.06	\$ 15,772.65	\$ 20.36	\$ 600.00	\$ 2,488.65	\$	\$
Printing and Publications .....	6,455.26	3,383.36	2,760.00			311.90		
County Agent Work .....	224,773.72	20,145.73	42,995.05	37,637.00	16,269.99	1,256.52	106,469.43	
Home Demonstration Work .....	142,723.64	60,607.84	14,536.12		10,494.68	20.00	57,065.00	
Club Work .....	22,939.75	3,691.76	10,584.07		900.00	1,763.92		6,000.00
Negro County Agent Work .....	21,935.19	17,491.90			300.00		4,143.29	
Negro Home Dem. Agt. Work .....	6,879.67	5,782.42					1,097.25	
Poultry Work .....	8,060.96	2,493.31	4,317.67			1,249.98		
Marketing .....	4,154.91	1,154.91	3,000.00					
Dairy Work .....	4,975.61	1,198.82	3,750.00			26.79		
Livestock .....	4,823.95	1,083.95	3,733.33			6.67		
Agronomy .....	4,301.65	1,301.65	3,000.00					
Entomology .....	5,165.14	1,007.92	2,950.00			1,207.22		
Agricultural Engineering .....	4,040.26	1,027.99	3,000.00			12.27		
Farm Management .....	2,889.06					2,889.06		
Horticulture .....	4,232.29	1,230.79	3,000.00			1.50		
Clothing .....	3,588.45	998.49	2,589.96					
Nutrition .....	3,944.29	1,167.62	2,776.67					
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$499,762.52</b>	<b>\$128,765.52</b>	<b>\$118,765.52</b>	<b>\$37,657.36</b>	<b>\$28,564.67</b>	<b>\$11,234.48</b>	<b>\$168,774.97</b>	<b>\$6,000.00</b>

THE TOTAL RESOURCES FOR THE EXTENSION DIVISION  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1926-1927

United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work .....	\$ 28,564.67
Supplementary Federal Smith-Lever .....	37,657.36
Federal Smith-Lever .....	128,765.52
State Smith-Lever (state appropriation) .....	130,000.00
State Fair School .....	6,000.00
Appropriation by Board of County Commissioners .....	168,774.97
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$499,762.52</b>

Table B. Summary Statement of Expenditures by Projects, Showing Classification and Expenditures from All Funds used for Extension Work for Fiscal Year 1926-1927, Except U. S. D. A. Direct.

Items of Expense	Totals	Admini- stration	Printing	County Agent	Home Dem. Agents	Club Work	Negro County Agent	Negro Home Dem.	Poultry	Marketing
Salaries .....	\$412,246.79	\$15,440.28	\$2,760.00	\$198,978.56	\$125,042.79	\$10,584.07	\$20,485.53	\$6,697.25	\$4,458.35	\$3,000.00
Labor .....	30.00	30.00								
Ptg. and Pubs. ....	3,383.36		3,383.36							
Sups. & small Ptg. ....	2,629.29	2,629.29								
Postage .....	302.37	302.37								
Tele. & Teleg. ....	1,276.25	1,276.25								
Furn. & Fixt. ....	432.75	432.75								
Freight & Express .....	56.68	56.68								
Miscellaneous .....	25.50	25.50								
Travel Expenses .....	33,580.38	596.95		8,268.65	7,166.17	3,691.76	1,149.66	182.42	2,352.63	1,154.91
Extra State .....	11,234.48	2,488.65	311.90	1,256.52	20.00	1,763.92			1,249.78	
State Fair School .....	6,000.00					6,000.00				
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$471,197.85</b>	<b>\$23,278.72</b>	<b>\$6,455.26</b>	<b>\$208,593.73</b>	<b>\$132,228.96</b>	<b>\$22,039.75</b>	<b>\$21,635.19</b>	<b>\$6,879.67</b>	<b>\$8,060.96</b>	<b>\$4,154.91</b>

TABLE B—Continued

Items of Expense	Dairy	Livestock	Agronomy	Ento- mology	Agricul- tural En- gineering	Farm Manage- ment	Horti- culture	Clothing	Nutrition
Salaries .....	\$3,750.00	\$3,733.33	\$3,000.00	\$2,950.00	\$3,000.00	\$	\$3,000.00	\$2,589.96	\$2,776.67
Labor .....									
Ptg. & Pubs. ....									
Sups. & small Ptg. ....									
Postage .....									
Tele. & Teleg. ....									
Furn. & Fixt. ....									
Freight & Express .....									
Miscellaneous .....									
Travel Expenses .....	1,198.82	1,083.95	1,301.65	1,007.92	1,027.99		1,230.79	998.49	1,167.62
Extra State .....	26.79	6.67		1,207.22	12.27	2,889.06	1.50		
State Fair School .....									
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$4,975.61</b>	<b>\$4,823.95</b>	<b>\$4,301.65</b>	<b>\$5,165.14</b>	<b>\$4,040.26</b>	<b>\$2,889.06</b>	<b>\$4,232.29</b>	<b>\$3,588.45</b>	<b>\$3,944.29</b>

