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General Series 97

Fifteenth Annual Report
OF
THE EXTENSION DIVISION
Year 1928

D. P. Trent, Director
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA



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

Distributed in furtherance of the Act of Congress of May 8 and
June 30, 1914.

STAFF OF
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
OF JUNE 30, 1928

D. P. Trent, Director
W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director
E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director
Norma M. Brumbaugh, Acting State Home Demonstration Agent
Dan Diehl, District Agent
W. R. Shelton, District Agent
A. F. Houston, District Agent
Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent
Anna L. Diehl, District Agent
Elva R. Duvall, District Agent
Iva McAlester Whitl, District Agent
E. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
Daisy M. Frazier, Assistant State Club Agent
J. W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
Paul G. Adams, Livestock Specialist
Ira J. Hollar, Assistant Poultryman
Martha McPheeters, Food and Nutrition Specialist
G. E. Martin, Agricultural Engineering Specialist
D. C. Mooring, Extension Orchard and Garden Specialist
L. W. Osborn, Extension Crops and Soils Specialist
C. S. Rude, Extension Insect Control Specialist
T. S. Thorfinnson, Farm Management Specialist
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager
Esther Hunt, Secretary to Director
Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper
Charlcie Henderson, Mailing Clerk
Catherine Callahan, Filing Clerk
Inez Baird, Multigraph Operator
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer
Ethel Clausen, Stenographer
Bess Lavigne, Stenographer
Sydney Weathers-Mueller, Stenographer
Georgina McClain, Statistical Clerk and Stenographer

COUNTY AGENTS

Adair, Stilwell, Harry B. Hayman
Alfalfa, Cherokee, Geo. F. Newton
Atoka, Atoka, L. J. McMakin
Beaver, Beaver, Jett McMurtry
Beckham, Sayre, P. G. Scruggs
Blaine, Watonga, W. R. Hutchison
Bryan, Durant, J. M. White
Caddo, Anadarko, I. E. Nutter
Canadian, El Reno, Fred E. Percy
Carter, Ardmore, O. L. Putman
Cherokee, Tahlequah, B. E. White
Choctaw, Hugo, J. O. Berryman
Cimarron, Boise City, W. E. Baker
Cleveland, Norman, M. C. Graham
Coal, Coalgate, Lee C. Craig
Comanche, Lawton, Edd Roberts
Craig, Vinita, E. M. Sledge
Craig, Vinita, Chester C. Gray (Ass't)
Creek, Sapulpa, E. A. Kissick
Dewey, Taloga, James E. White
Ellis, Gage, H. C. Hyer
Garfield, Enid, H. A. Graham
Garfield, Enid, Herbert C. Cavett (Ass't)
Garvin, Pauls Valley, J. R. Waldby
Grady, Chickasha, J. B. Hurst
Greer, Mangum, R. M. Georgia
Harmon, Hollis, Tom M. Marks
Haskell, Stigler, A. E. Cook
Hughes, Holdenville, M. W. Plettner
Jackson, Altus, W. B. Forrester
Jefferson, Waurika, C. S. Mitchell
Johnston, Tishomingo, Curtis Floyd
Kay, Newkirk, E. H. Martin
Kiowa, Hobart, L. I. Bennett
LeFlore, Poteau, C. M. West
Lincoln, Chandler, J. W. Guin
Logan, Guthrie, J. M. Ives
Love, Marietta, Ray Dyer

McClain, Purcell, Thos. B. Morris
McCurtain, Idabel, Shawnee Brown
McIntosh, Eufaula, Chas. T. Conley
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, S. M. McCuiston
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, J. R. Spencer
(Ass't.)
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, W. L. Fowler
Osage, Pawhuska, Word Cromwell
Osage, Fairfax, Ira Fore (Ass't)
Osage, Hominy, Fred R. Barham (Ass't)
Ottawa, Miami, Jas. Lawrence
Payne, Stillwater, W. J. Green
Pittsburg, McAlester, E. H. Houston
Pontotoc, Ada, J. B. Hill
Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Hi W. Staten
Pushmataha, Antlers, Geo. Innes
Roger Mills, Cheyenne, Jas. W. Kyle
Rogers, Claremore, J. B. Taylor
Seminoe, Wewoka, C. S. Sullivan
Sequoyah, Sallisaw, Fred Ingram
Stephens, Duncan, J. A. Killough
Stephens, Duncan, E. R. Thompson (Ass't)
Texas, Guymon, B. F. Markland
Tillman, Frederick, L. H. Beaty
Tulsa, Tulsa, J. S. Malone
Wagoner, Wagoner, J. N. Lowe
Washington, Bartlesville, W. E. West
Washita, Cordell, Teague S. Fisher
Woods, Alva, A. R. Jacob
Woodward, Woodward, Calvin D. Potts

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Atoka, Atoka, Nan Sims-McClure
Beaver, Beaver, Nora L. Hudson
Blaine, Watonga, Ola Armstrong
Bryan, Durant, Nina G. Craig
Caddo, Anadarko, Eva A. Beatty
Canadian, El Reno, Irene Hanna
Carter, Ardmore, Minnie B. Church
Choctaw, Hugo, Helen Dunlap
Cleveland, Norman, Ellender McCool
Comanche, Lawton, Billie Grace Cantrell
Creek, Sapulpa, Jeffie Thompson
Dewey, Taloga, Bula Kendall
Ellis, Gage, Mary Grissom
Garfield, Enid, Mary B. Ruff
Garvin, Pauls Valley, Esther Martin
Grady, Chickasha, Nettie R. Coryell
Greer, Mangum, Emma Bond
Hughes, Holdenville, Blanche Fisher
Jackson, Altus, Emma Burgess
Jefferson, Waurika, Dora Bollinger
Kay, Newkirk, Maude E. Sims
Kiowa, Hobart, Elizabeth Naylor
LeFlore, Poteau, Iona May Randle
Lincoln, Chandler, Lemna Maloney
Logan, Guthrie, Jessie S. Pollock
McClain, Purcell, Magdalena Clements
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
Ottawa, Miami, Zelma Ferguson
Osage, Pawhuska, Sara D. Atwood
Payne, Stillwater, Almira F. Abernathy
Pittsburgh, McAlester, Elizabeth Ward
Pontotoc, Ada, Jessie F. Morgan
Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Emma Stewart
Pushmataha, Antlers, Ella Innes
Rogers, Claremore, Ara P. Brickhouse
Seminole, Wewoka, Edith Huffer
Stephens, Duncan, Feryl Spencer
Tillman, Frederick, Susan B. Gray
Tulsa, Tulsa, Kathryn E. Jackson
Wagoner, Wagoner, Babe Herrin
Washington, Bartlesville, Iva M. Burch
Woods, Alva, Minnie F. Hamilton
Woodward, Woodward, Blanche Smith

NEGRO WORKERS

J. E. Taylor, District Agent, Langston

NEGRO COUNTY AGENTS

Logan, Guthrie, B. M. Mathis
Lincoln and Oklahoma, Luther, L. Shawnee
McIntosh, Eufaula, L. W. Presley
Muskogee, Muskogee, A. H. Fuhr
Okfuskee, Boley, C. E. Johnson
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, J. M. Watlington
Seminole, Wewoka, J. G. Floyd

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lincoln, Chandler, Ruby Lee Washington
Muskogee, Muskogee, Sadie Mapp Winston
Okfuskee, Boley, Lulu B. McCain
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Bessie C. Johnson

Dr. Henry G. Bennett,
President, Oklahoma A. and M. College,
Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Dear Doctor Bennett:

In accordance with the Act of Congress, approved June 8, 1914, to provide for Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, for the year 1928.

This report contains the financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, and the report of the Extension Activities for the calendar year of 1928.

Yours very truly,

D. P. TRENT, Director.

Report of the Extension Division

Year of 1928

D. P. TRENT, Director

INTRODUCTION

Extension Work was started in Oklahoma in 1907 under the leadership of W. D. Bentley, who has served since that time as Director, Acting Director or Assistant Director; and who is at the present time rendering faithful and valuable service as Assistant Director, and is known as "The Father of Extension Work in Oklahoma."

The underlying purpose of Extension Work is to promote prosperity, comfort, contentment, happiness and progress on the farms and in the homes throughout the whole state. It is carried on with the idea of taking the educational resources of the college, the results of state and federal research and the experience of successful farmers out to the people in every community. The whole state is the campus of the Extension Service, the community meeting places are the class rooms; and the fields, gardens, orchards and homes are the laboratories. The methods of Extension Work are based upon the demonstration, or object lesson, by which farm people apply approved practices to their own conditions on their own farms and in their own homes. Most of us adopt new and improved practices largely by example. We do what we see others do successfully. A successful farmer in a community tries out improved methods successfully, and his neighbors follow his example. As a result, the practices of the whole community are affected and improved.



We are striving to promote contentment, happiness and progress on the farms and in the homes, out in the open country.

Extension Work is carried on largely through County Farm Agents and County Home Demonstration Agents who live and work in the various counties. Supervisors and Specialists work with and through these county workers. These county workers are employed and paid jointly by the Federal government, and by the states and counties through a contract made between the Extension Division and the Board of County Commissioners. Of the seventy-seven counties in Oklahoma, sixty-eight have County Farm Agents, fifty have County Home Demonstration Agents, five have Assistant County Agents, seven have negro County Agents and four have negro Home Demonstration Agents. This is the largest number of county workers ever employed in the state, except during the war period when the Federal government provided a large amount of emergency funds to employ special workers to aid in the food campaign and other emergency work. This increase in number of workers has come through the cooperation of Boards of County Commissioners in making county appropriations, as a result of the responsiveness of the people to the service and the increased demand for assistance in the farm and home problems.

The scope and nature of the work may be briefly indicated by the following figures taken from the detailed reports of these county workers: These workers carried on systematic work in 2365 different communities, they made 30,404 personal visits to farms and 15,970 personal visits to homes for the purpose of assisting with farm and home problems; they received 163,089 office calls and 109,204 telephone calls for information and assistance; they wrote 105,563 personal letters and distributed 257,049 federal and state bulletins; they held 34,309 meetings with a total attendance of 767,213; they enrolled and supervised 40,556 farm boys and girls in various phases of 4-H Club Work; under the supervision of County Home Demonstration Agents, farm women and girls canned or preserved 788,058 quarts of fruit and vegetables, 55,004 quarts of meats, 129,138 quarts of jellies and preserves, 551,235 quarts of pickles and relishes, dried 281,713 pounds of fruit and vegetables and cured 652,336 pounds of meat to be consumed in the farm homes. Under the supervision and direction of these Home Demonstration Agents, farm women and girls made 45,471 dresses and coats, 49,949 undergarments, 886 hats and 684 dress forms. Under the direction of County Farm Agents, 3,067 men and boys received training in the use of the farm level and in the construction of terraces to prevent the loss of soil by erosion; 341 farmers constructed soil saving dams, 52 farmers built farm ponds, and 89,865 acres of land was terraced.

Hundreds of other things were done by these workers to assist farm people in making farming more profitable and farm life fuller, richer and happier. Farmers were assisted in securing better livestock and better seed, in treating and testing seed, in combating destructive insects, in mixing rations, in the application of fertilizers, in working out crop rotations, in keeping farm accounts, in the construction of farm buildings, in preventing and treating livestock and crop diseases, in making improvements in the home, in community organization, in recreational activities, in community social life, in preparing and marketing their products and in many other things that affect farm activities and farm life.

The value of this service is more largely recognized by farm people than ever before. Seldom are these workers spoken of as "Book Farmers." On the other hand, it is almost impossible to meet the demands of the people for assistance. Methods of agriculture are undergoing rapid changes, and the people recognize the need for assistance in adapting themselves to these changes. More and more do we find old men and women, the pioneers, coming to meetings and calling upon Extension Workers for aid and assistance. Business men, chambers of commerce, civic clubs, banks, public officials and all classes of citizens are lending their support and cooperation.

The following report is intended to give a condensed view of the Extension Service in 1928. Each supervisor, each specialist and each County and Home

Demonstration Agent has submitted a detailed report of his or her activities during the year. The financial statement is for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, while the report of work done is for the calendar year of 1928.

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-nine County Agents and nine Assistant County Agents in sixty-nine of the seventy-seven counties of the state.

7. Four District Home Demonstration Agents who supervise fifty-one County Home Demonstration Agents in fifty-one 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.

SOME WORK DONE BY EXTENSION WORKERS IN 1928

Number of communities in which systematic programs were carried on by extension workers -----	2,365
Number of voluntary county, community, and local leaders actively assisting extension workers -----	10,794
Number of clubs carrying on extension work:	
Juniors -----	1,783
Adults -----	2,829
Members in these clubs:	
Juniors -----	40,556
Adults -----	16,353

Number of junior judging and demonstration teams trained	4,685
Number of club members enrolled in college	774
Total number of farm visits made by county agents in connection with extension work	30,404
Number of different farms visited	18,903
Number of home visits made by agents in conducting extension work	15,970
Number of different homes visited	9,163
Number of office calls on county extension workers for information and assistance	163,089
Number of telephone calls received by county extension workers for information and assistance	109,204
Number of news articles prepared for press by county extension workers	9,332
Number of bulletins distributed by county workers	257,049
Number of personal letters written by county extension workers giving information	105,563
Number of community and county fairs at which exhibits were made showing the results of extension work	641
Number of meetings held by extension workers for training local leaders	1,464
Attendance at these meetings	17,489
Field and demonstration meetings held by extension workers	24,423
Attendance at these meetings	289,792
Farmers' institutes held by extension workers	222
Total attendance	18,600
Extension schools and short courses held	584
Total attendance	36,218
Encampments held for juniors and adults	795
Total attendance	33,645
Other meetings held by extension workers	6,821
Attendance at these meetings	371,469
Total number of meetings held by extension workers in 1928	34,309
Total attendance at all meetings	767,213
Total number of farmers adopting improved practices in various lines of farming under the supervision of extension workers	49,890
Total number of farm homes adopting improved practices in connec- tion with home problems under the supervision of extension workers	68,050
Fruits and vegetables canned by farm women and girls under the supervision of home demonstration agents (quarts)	788,058
Meat and fish canned by women and girls under the supervision of home demonstration agents (quarts)	55,004
Jellies and preserves made by women and girls under the supervision of home demonstration agents (quarts)	129,138
Pickles, relishes, fruit juices, etc. (quarts)	551,235
Total food preserved by boys under the supervision of home demon- stration agents (quarts)	28,801
Total vegetables, fruits, meats, jellies, preserves, etc. preserved by farm women and girls under the supervision of home demonstration agents in 1928 (quarts)	1,552,236
Fruits and vegetables dried by farm women and girls under the supervision of home demonstration agents (pounds)	281,713
Farm meats cured according to instructions by extension workers (pounds)	652,336

Under the supervision of county home demonstration agents, farm women and girls did the following miscellaneous work:

Made—

684 dress forms
45,471 dresses and coats
49,949 undergarments
1,376 hats

1. Changes in Extension Organization

No changes in the plan of organization of the Extension Service has been made during the year. The duties and relationships of the principal officers have remained the same as heretofore.

2. 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.

(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, 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 very agreeable. We have cooperated with Oklahoma University Extension Service, the State Teachers' College, the District Agricultural Schools, state orphanages, and other institutions in various ways. We have also cooperated with the colored A. & M. University at Langston. The negro District Agent makes headquarters there, the negro workers hold their conferences there and various other meetings are held there, in all of which we have cooperated.

(h) The relations with 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 state fairs, the Southwest American Livestock Show, and the State Dairy Show which are held annually in the state, and Extension Workers participate actively in connection with all of these. Our relations with them have been agreeable and we recognize in them a means of bringing the results of our work before the general public. We have found it necessary to limit Extension Workers to attendance at only one of the three state fairs, of course, leaving them free to choose the fair which they would attend. If counties desired that their exhibits go to other fairs, we asked that some one other than Extension Workers be appointed to take them.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Sources of Revenue for the Extension Division for Oklahoma A. & M. College for Fiscal Year 1927-1928. Funds Handled Through Extension Office

Federal Smith-Lever	\$128,765.52
State Smith-Lever	130,000.00
Supplementary Smith-Lever	37,657.36
Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work (direct) ..	28,472.33
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	\$324,895.21

Other Funds for Extension Work

State Board fund for club exhibits and contests	6,000.00
Appropriation by Boards of County Commissioners ..	177,072.45
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	\$183,072.45

Total funds available for Extension Work in state, all sources ---- \$507,967.66

EXPENDITURES BY PROJECTS, FOR FISCAL YEAR 1927-1928

Funds Expended Through Extension Office

1. Administration	\$ 30,671.90
2. Printing and Publications	11,166.15
3. County Agent Work	116,260.64
4. Club Work	16,743.43
5. Home Demonstration Work	83,520.68
7. Negro County Agent Work	15,142.55
8. Negro Home Demonstration Work	5,855.13
9. Poultry Work	7,889.97
10. Marketing	2,847.30
12. Dairy	5,087.28
13. Livestock	4,745.09
14. Soils and Crops	4,384.92
15. Insect Control	4,138.38
16. Agricultural Engineering	4,090.54
17. Farm Management	4,193.57
18. Orchards and Gardens	4,451.99
23. Food and Nutrition	3,705.09
Unexpended Balance60
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Total Smith-Lever and U. S. D. A. funds used for Extension Work \$324,895.21

Expended by Counties

3. County Agent Work -----	\$110,560.38	
5. Home Demonstration Work -----	60,376.50	
7. Negro County Agent Work -----	4,295.98	
8. Negro Home Demonstration Work -----	1,839.59	
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Total expenditures by Boards of County Commissioners for Extension Work -----	177,072.45	
Expended by State Board for Club Exhibits and Contests at State Fairs -----	6,000.00	
Total Expended for Extension Work from all sources -----		\$507,967.66

4. Additions to Offices and Equipment

Four old typewriters exchanged for new ones, one new typewriter bought, nine four-drawer filing cases, one revolving office chair, one four-section bookcase, one three-section bookcase, one typewriter shelf, one electric mimeograph with stand, ten Murphy straight back chairs, eight heavy office chairs, and one stationery rack.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

All changes in personnel are indicated in the following list. One hundred and seventy workers were employed at the beginning of the year, fifteen resigned during the year, two died and twenty-four new appointments were made. The turnover in personnel, which includes only the retirement from the service, is exactly ten per cent.

- Vera Jones, District Agent (Re. Dec. 30, 1927)
- Iva McAlester Whitt, District Agent (Ap. Feb. 16, 1928)
- Chas. Kilpatrick, Ass't. State Club Agent (Re. May 31, 1928)
- George Vincent, Marketing Specialist (Re. Feb. 29, 1928)
- W. R. Shelton, District Agent (Re. June 30, 1928)

COUNTY AGENTS

- Adair, Stilwell, Geo. A. Remund (died Feb. 11, 1928)
- Adair, Stilwell, Harry B. Hayman (Ap. Feb. 7, 1928)
- Beaver, Beaver, Jett McMurty (Ap. May 15, 1928)
- Cherokee, Tahlequah, Chester C. Gray (Ass't) (Ap. April 1, 1928) (Trans. April 20, 1928)
- Choctaw, Hugo, A. L. Edmiaston (Re. Nov. 30, 1927)
- Choctaw, Hugo, J. O. Berryman (Ap. Dec. 1, 1927)
- Coal, Coalgate, Lee C. Craig (Ap. April 1, 1928)
- Comanche, Lawton, C. H. LaCrosse (Re. April 15, 1928)
- Comanche, Lawton, Edd Roberts (Ap. April 16, 1928)
- Craig, Vinita, A. T. Burge (Re. March 31, 1928)
- Craig, Vinita, E. M. Sledge (Ap. April 1, 1928)
- Craig, Vinita, Chester C. Gray (Ass't) (Ap. April 21, 1928)
- Logan, Guthrie, L. J. McDonald (Re. May 31, 1928)
- Logan, Guthrie, J. M. Ives (Ap. June 16, 1928)
- Love, Marietta, G. E. Thomas (died June 7, 1928)
- Love, Marietta, Ray Dyer (Ap. June 16, 1928)
- Osage, Fairfax, J. B. Taylor (Ass't) (Trans. Oct. 20, 1927)
- Osage, Fairfax, Ira Fore (Ass't) (Ap. Nov. 11, 1927)
- Pottawatomie, Shawnee, H. W. Staten (Re. June 30, 1928)
- Rogers, Claremore, Clyde F. Rowe (Re. Oct. 19, 1927)
- Rogers, Claremore, J. B. Taylor (Ap. Oct. 20, 1927)
- Woods, Alva, Dan Arnold (Re. Aug. 30, 1927)
- Woods, Alva, A. R. Jacob (Ap. Sept. 1, 1927)

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

- Blaine, Watonga, Ola Armstrong (Ap. Feb. 11, 1928)
- Cleveland, Norman, Ellender McCool (Ap. Aug. 1, 1927)
- Creek, Sapulpa, Edith Huffer (Trans. Jan. 31, 1928)
- Creek, Sapulpa, Jeffie Thompson (Ap. Feb. 1, 1928)
- Delaware, Jay, Maggie Brown (Re. Oct. 30, 1927)
- Dewey, Taloga, May Traver-Wren (Re. Dec. 14, 1927)

Dewey, Taloga, Bula Kendall (Ap. Dec. 15, 1927)
 Ellis, Gage, Mary Grissom (Ap. Aug. 1, 1927)
 Jefferson, Waurika, Jeffie Thompson (Trans. Feb. 1, 1928)
 Jefferson, Waurika, Dora Bollinger (Ap. March 16, 1928)
 Ottawa, Miami, Zelma Ferguson (Ap. April 11, 1928)
 Seminole, Wewoka, Ina Baker (Re. Feb. 10, 1928)
 Seminole, Wewoka, Edith Huffer (Ap. Feb. 11, 1928)
 Washington, Bartlesville, Iva Burch (Re. June 30, 1928)

NEGRO COUNTY WORKERS

Lincoln, Chandler, W. M. Mingo (Re. Nov. 15, 1927)
 Logan, Guthrie, Geo. Powdrill (Re. Nov. 30, 1927)
 Oklahoma, Luther, J. H. Broach (Re. Nov. 30, 1927)
 Oklahoma and Lincoln, Luther, L. Shawnee (Ap. Dec. 1, 1927)

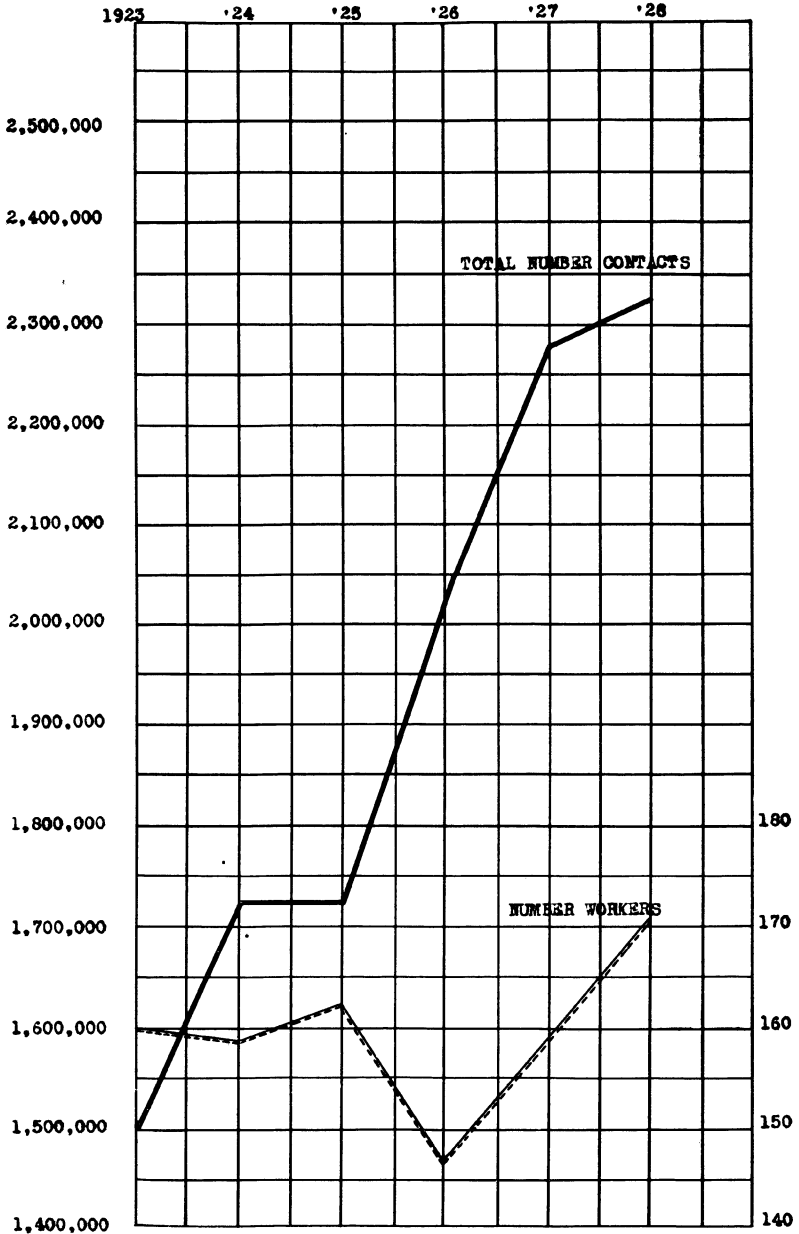
METHODS USED FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF EXTENSION WORKERS

County and Community Organization Plans. Feeling the need for a more definite county organization of people to assist and advise in the planning of county programs and in carrying on Extension Work, a definite plan for the organization in each county of a County Agricultural Advisory Committee was worked out by members of the central organization, with the cooperation of a committee of county agents. On the same basis, a plan was worked out for the organization in each county of a County Home Demonstration Advisory Committee. Plans were also worked out for carrying the work into the various communities in an organized way. Copies of these plans are attached hereto. During the year these plans were tried out in representative counties and the results have been very gratifying. Representatives of all organizations and groups interested in the improvement of agriculture and rural life have been brought together in these counties, each with a definite responsibility to represent a specific group, and they have taken an active interest in the making of plans, in carrying out these plans throughout the year and in checking up on the results at the end of the year. After each group becomes fully conscious of and experienced in group activity, the organizations of men, women and 4-H club members will be brought more closely together. The plan will be put into operation in every county where extension workers are employed and will undoubtedly be of great value in carrying on the work in a definite way. In certain cases, we have found these organizations very helpful in keeping the work going at the time of changing agents.

A more definite plan for making county and community programs of work has also been put into operation, and this has brought about quite an improvement in the program and plans submitted by county workers. A reduction in the number of major projects undertaken and a more careful selection, supervision and checking of demonstrators have resulted.

METHOD OF SYSTEMATIZING EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE WITH ADULT FARMERS

Under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, passed by the Congress of the United States and accepted by the State of Oklahoma, the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and the United States Department of Agriculture are cooperating in carrying useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics to farmers and farm families in Oklahoma. This work involves the whole problem of better farming, better business, and better living in the rural communities, by bringing all the available practical and useful information possessed by state experiment stations, by the Federal Department of Agriculture and other sources, and giving it to the people when and where they need it. It also contemplates



Graph No. 2. Number of contacts made by Extension Workers 1913 to 1928 and number of workers employed in Extension Service during same period.

taking the experiences and observations of successful farmers and passing them on to other farmers. It includes not alone the problem of production, but equally the problem of marketing, distribution, living, farm business, etc. This work is carried on through the Extension Division.

In a similar way in each county in the State of Oklahoma which is willing to cooperate in this work, an agreement has been reached for cooperation between the county officials and the Extension Division representing the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and the United States Department of Agriculture, carrying on work with men, women and boys and girls, through financing and appointing a county farm agent and county home demonstration agent, with such assistants as the county may feel it can afford.

There are in every community and in every county many organizations offering to perform services for farmers and farm people. It is not part of the province or the duty of Extension workers to organize people for any purpose save and except the purpose of receiving instruction. The Extension Service of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College is desirous of securing the help of organizations already in existence, and through these organizations to help farmers and their families in their every day problems. The Farmers' Union, the Grange, and other farm organizations of general character are important organizations, and the Extension Service desires to serve these organizations and help them in every possible way. There are many commodity marketing organizations, such as the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, and local marketing associations of farmers which the Extension Service of the Oklahoma A. and M. College is glad to assist in every possible way. There are also numerous civic and business organizations with programs of help for rural people which could be made more effective by thorough understanding and coordination.

Extension Work is like the schools—it needs a systematized method of carrying information to farmers and farm families. Its plan of instruction has to be outlined and understood by those who are to receive the benefits of instruction or else its work will be merely haphazard and of little avail. For the purpose of systematizing the work in every county, particularly that with adult farmers, the following outline of the method of agreeing upon a plan of work and the things to be done is suggested. It is understood that this is merely a plan by which the work in a county may be agreed upon, systematized and coordinated.

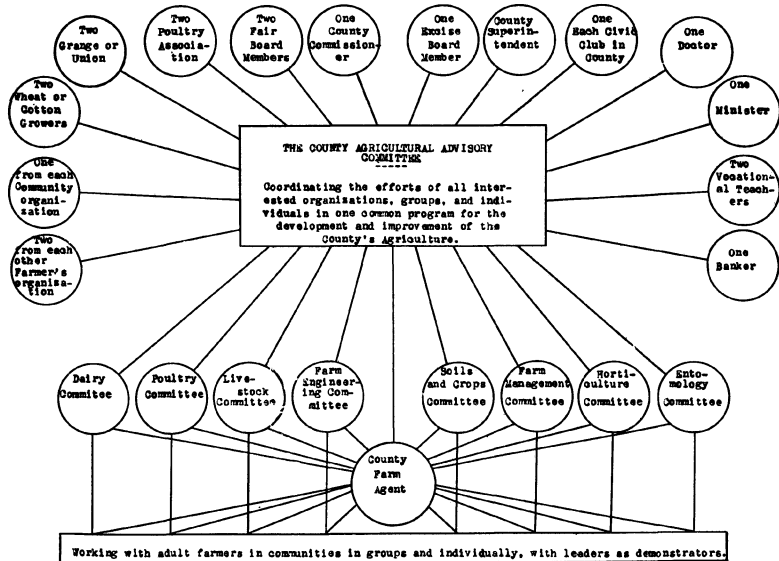
Purpose and Function. In every county in Oklahoma where there is regularly employed a county farm agent, there may be perfected a voluntary organization to be known as the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which will serve as an advisory body to the county farm agent in outlining, adopting and developing a program of work in agriculture for the county, and in determining the general plan which will most nearly fit the needs of the adult farmers of the county in their various lines of work.

This committee shall also function in correlating the work named with that of women and boys and girls conferring with the representatives of farm women's clubs and county 4-H club federations on matters of interest to all phases of Extension Work in the county, representatives of the three groups sitting in joint session and constituting a County Advisory Committee on Agriculture and Home Economics, to assist in outlining, systematizing and planning the work of the county farm agent and the county home demonstration agent.

Representation. The county agricultural advisory committee shall be a representative body, which may be made up as suggested below:

One member of the County Board of Commissioners, selected by that board.

- One member of the County Excise Board, selected by that board. The county superintendent of schools.
- Two representatives of the county Free Fair Board, selected by the Fair Board.
- Two representatives of each and any county-wide farmers class organization such as the Farmers' Union and the Grange.
- Two representatives of each county-wide farmers commodity marketing association, such as the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association or the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, to be selected by the organization in question.
- One representative of the principal civic groups in the county, including business or professional organizations interested in agricultural development, to be selected by these organizations.
- One representative doctor, selected by the medical profession.
- One representative banker, selected by the County Bankers' Association.
- One representative minister interested in rural life, to be selected by the ministerial alliance.
- One representative of each major farm product or commodity or farm line of work, such as cotton, wheat, horticultural products, livestock, dairying, poultry, etc., or one representative of each community in the county where there is a definite plan of work, which representative must be a regular demonstrator in his community.
- Two representatives of any county poultry, dairy or other livestock association.
- Two vocational agriculture teachers of the county, selected by the vocational teachers to represent them, but all vocational teachers invited to be present at meetings.



The problems of agricultural advancement are big enough to command the combined efforts of all organizations and groups within a county. The advisory committee is planned so as to include representatives of all groups and interests having to do with agriculture.

Choosing the Committee. Since all the above named organizations will not be in existence in most counties, the advisory committee may be nominated and chosen by a committee composed of the county superintendent of schools, a member of the county board of commissioners, the president of the free fair board, the county farm agent, and the presidents of two leading county-wide farmers class or commodity marketing associations. It is suggested that this committee meet in December each year, at the call of the county agent, and choose those members of the County Advisory Committee not provided for by regular organizations as suggested above. This nominating committee shall have no other duties or functions. The County Agricultural Advisory Committee shall be called together by its chairman at such times as the county agent and officers of the committee deem it advisable. Its meetings shall always be open to persons interested in Extension Work in the county. All agricultural teachers and members of the press interested in rural affairs shall be especially invited.

County Program of Work. In December or January of each year, as agreed upon by the county agents and the respective district agents, the County Agricultural Advisory Committee shall be called together in all-day session for the purpose of planning the Extension program of work in agriculture for the year. Prior to this meeting, however, the district agent will spend a day in conference with the county farm agent, making a detailed study of the available facts indicating the condition of the county's agriculture and outlining a statement of the county's agricultural needs in Extension Work. These facts and recommendations shall be prepared in an organized way, by the district agent and the county agent, to be presented to the County Agricultural Advisory Committee when it is called together to consider the year's program of work.

County Agricultural Advisory Committee Organization. At the regular annual meeting of the County Agricultural Advisory Committee, there should be elected a chairman, a vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer, if deemed advisable, who shall serve for a period of one year, and the Committee should receive a report of the retiring chairman and secretary-treasurer regarding the work of the past year.

Form of County Program of Work. The county program of work shall consist of the following essential divisions:

1. A general statement of the agricultural conditions and problems of the county, which shall set up the reasons for the selection of the four major lines of activity agreed upon.
2. A statement of the four major lines of activity for the year.
3. A detailed outline of each major activity, as follows:
 - A. How the activity is to be carried on.
 - B. Where the activity is to be carried on.
 - C. When the activity is to be carried on.
4. A statement of minor activities that are to be given attention and brief plans for each.
5. Distribution of the major activities, each shown on a separate county map.
6. Distribution of the minor activities, all shown on one map.
7. Calendar of work for the year.

Community Plan of Work. At the time of preparing the county program of work, the approximate number of committees where systematized work will be undertaken with adult farmers should be agreed upon. Such a community shall be one in which a number of farmers agree to undertake definite demonstrations for the improvement of agricultural practices, whether in growing of crops, improvement of soil, selection and breeding of livestock, farm accounting, standardization of farm products, preparation of products for market, or any other line of work deemed of importance for farmers of that community. Local organizations within any such community shall be

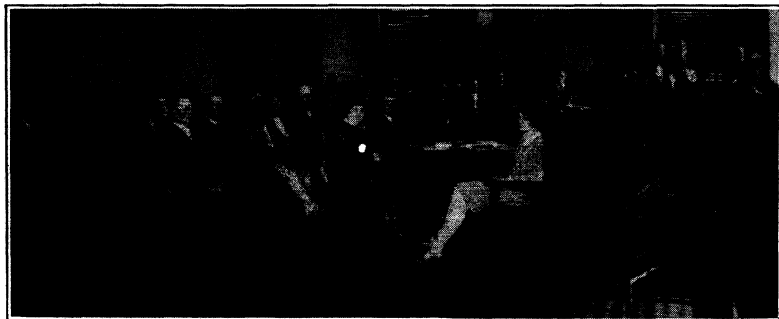
invited to participate in meetings which may be held for the purpose of carrying out the work, and such a community will be known as a demonstration community. Those who are to undertake demonstrations in the community will be called together, together with representatives of such farmers' organizations as may have membership or local organizations within the community, and the needs of the community in agricultural improvement will be discussed, and the lines of work to be demonstrated decided upon. The farmers who become demonstrators and carry out the line of work along the three or four major lines decided upon shall be definitely enrolled as adult demonstrators on the regular educational demonstrator enrollment cards. Each man is to be given to understand definitely the requirements and plans for the demonstration for which he is selected. It should be impressed upon all these demonstrators that they are carrying on the work of agricultural improvement for themselves and for the community, and not for the county farm agent. If instructions for demonstrations are available at that time, they should be furnished to representative demonstrators. If not available, announcement should be made that they will be distributed at a later meeting, or furnished individually as may seem advisable. Meetings should be held in the community when plans for such meetings are definitely adopted by representatives of the local farm organizations and demonstrators who are undertaking to secure the instruction of the Extension Department, and shall be held only when there is a definite interest to be served in the community in the furtherance of Extension Work. All such meetings shall be open to all persons who desire to attend. It would seem advisable to elect a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary-treasurer who are to be leaders in Extension Work carried on in the community. If deemed advisable by the group, key men or leaders may be elected for important lines of work, all leaders to be selected by the regularly enrolled demonstrators from their



Over 700,000 people attended meetings held by Extension Workers in 1928, many of which were meetings out in the field, orchard or barn.

own number. It is suggested that there should be held an annual meeting at which the program and plans for the year are made, possibly an annual community picnic for all farmers, farm women, and 4-H club members, an annual community farm tour to go to the best farms and study what is being done, and possibly a final meeting at the end of the year to make reports and give to the people of the community in general the results of the work.

There may also be held field meetings or schools for the purpose of giving definite instruction by specialists along lines needed for the community, such as terracing schools, poultry culling, sanitation schools, dairy management meetings, orchard pruning and spraying schools, etc.



A joint meeting of County Agricultural Advisory Committee and Home Demonstration Advisory Committee in a county. Such meetings are held quarterly in most counties of the state for the purpose of considering plans for agricultural and home improvement.

Coordinating Work With Men, Women and Juniors. Prior to the regular annual meeting of the County Agricultural Advisory Committee, the county junior federation should have met and outlined the work in 4-H club work for the year, and representatives of the Junior Federation should be present at the annual meeting of the county agricultural advisory committee and report on the junior program and plans. The county home demonstration Advisory Committee should also sit in joint session with the County Agricultural Advisory Committee in all consideration of lines of work in which both men and women are concerned. The same procedure should be followed in the community, and the three lines of activity, while carried on under more or less distinct plans, should be closely affiliated in the general community interest.

Improvement of Workers in the Service. For the purpose of aiding workers in the service to keep abreast of the times, keep themselves mentally alert and equip themselves to render greater service to their people, an Extension Library was established for Extension workers in counties and at the central office. This consists of two hundred and fifty volumes, covering the field of Extension activities and dealing with all phases of agriculture, home economics, rural sociology, economics, recreation and country life in general. This library is maintained at the central office and books may be checked out by any worker for a period of four weeks, with the privilege of renewal on request for a period of two weeks. The workers have taken advantage of this in a very satisfactory way.

Recognizing the need for recreational activities among rural people, we secured the services of Mr. John Bradford of the American Playground Association and held two Recreational Leadership Training Schools of four days each. Each county was asked to send the county farm agent, the county

home demonstration agent and one man, one woman, one boy and one girl to take training with the idea that they would go back and serve as recreational leaders in their own counties. More than sixty counties sent their full delegations and those who attended pronounced it one of the most worth while, most helpful things which they had participated in. As a result of this training, there was a noticeable increase in recreational activities, camps, picnics, etc.

Preparation of Prospective Extension Workers for the Service. In order that promising young men and women with the necessary technical training might have preliminary experience, or apprenticeship training, before being placed in counties as county farm agents or county home demonstration agents, we instituted a plan of placing them in counties for a short time under the supervision and guidance of experienced county workers. In some cases they were transferred to other counties for a short time in order that they might have the benefit of the experiences, methods and ideas of different agents. Following this training, we found that they were able to take hold of county positions with more confidence and with a more definite idea of how to go about the work. The plan has proved so satisfactory that it will be continued as a permanent policy.

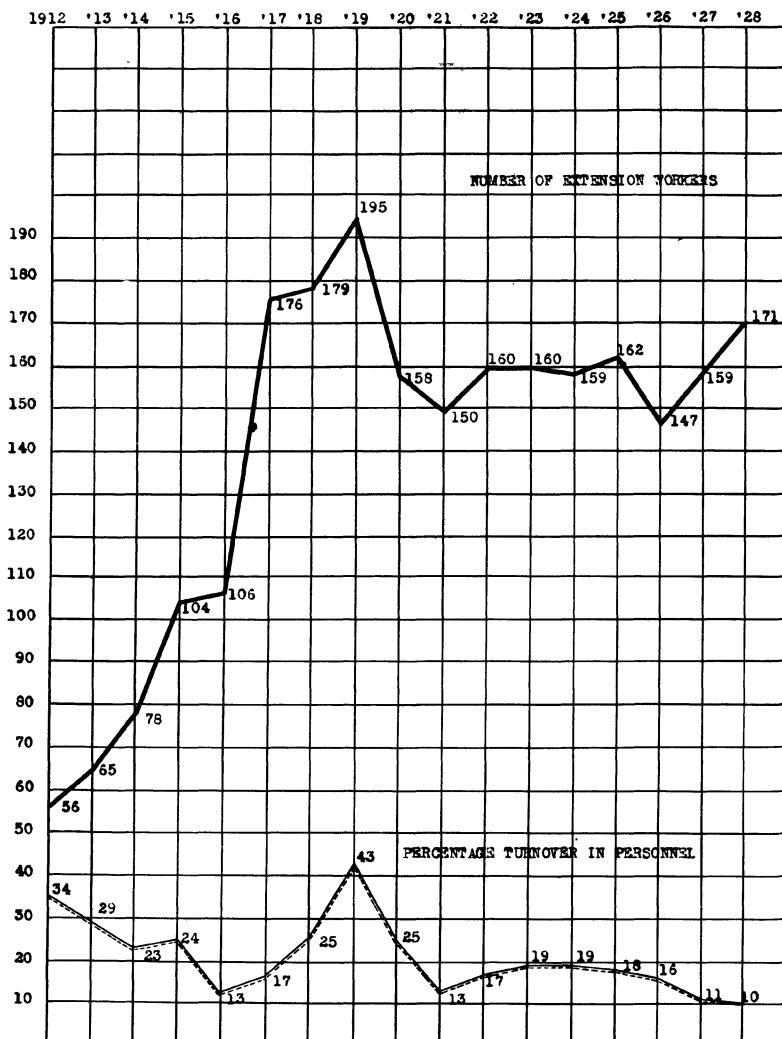
EXTENSION STUDIES

The annual turnover in personnel, the measure of effectiveness of Extension Work and the reason why Extension workers quit the service occurred to us as problems worthy of study. Having the data available covering a period of years, we made a careful survey, with the results indicated on the attached graphs.

Graph No. 1 indicates the number of workers employed in all phases of Extension Work in the state from 1912 to 1928, inclusive. The large number of workers employed during the war was made possible by large amounts of Federal funds for the employment of emergency workers to assist in connection with food campaigns and other emergency work. The percentage turnover in personnel is indicated in the bottom part of the graph and the high percentage in 1919 was due to the discontinuance of many of the emergency positions at the close of the war. It will be noted that the percentage turnover has been rather constant since 1921, being only ten per cent in 1928. In arriving at these percentages, promotions and transfers within the service were not considered. Only retirements from the service were counted, but these were counted regardless of the fact that some workers may have later returned to the service.

Graph No. 2. An effort was made to arrive at a definite unit of service in Extension Work. It was recognized that a day or a dollar could not be accepted as a standard unit. We finally adopted what we designate as individual contacts by Extension workers. These include farm visits or home visits by county farm or home demonstration agents for the purpose of giving assistance in connection with farm or home problems, office calls or telephone calls upon agents for information or assistance, personal letters written or circular letters written by agents and mailed to farm people, bulletins distributed, attendance at meetings by farm people and copies of the Extension News mailed to individuals. News articles prepared, radio programs broadcast, and work done by members of the central organization were not counted because it was not possible to know the number of people reached.

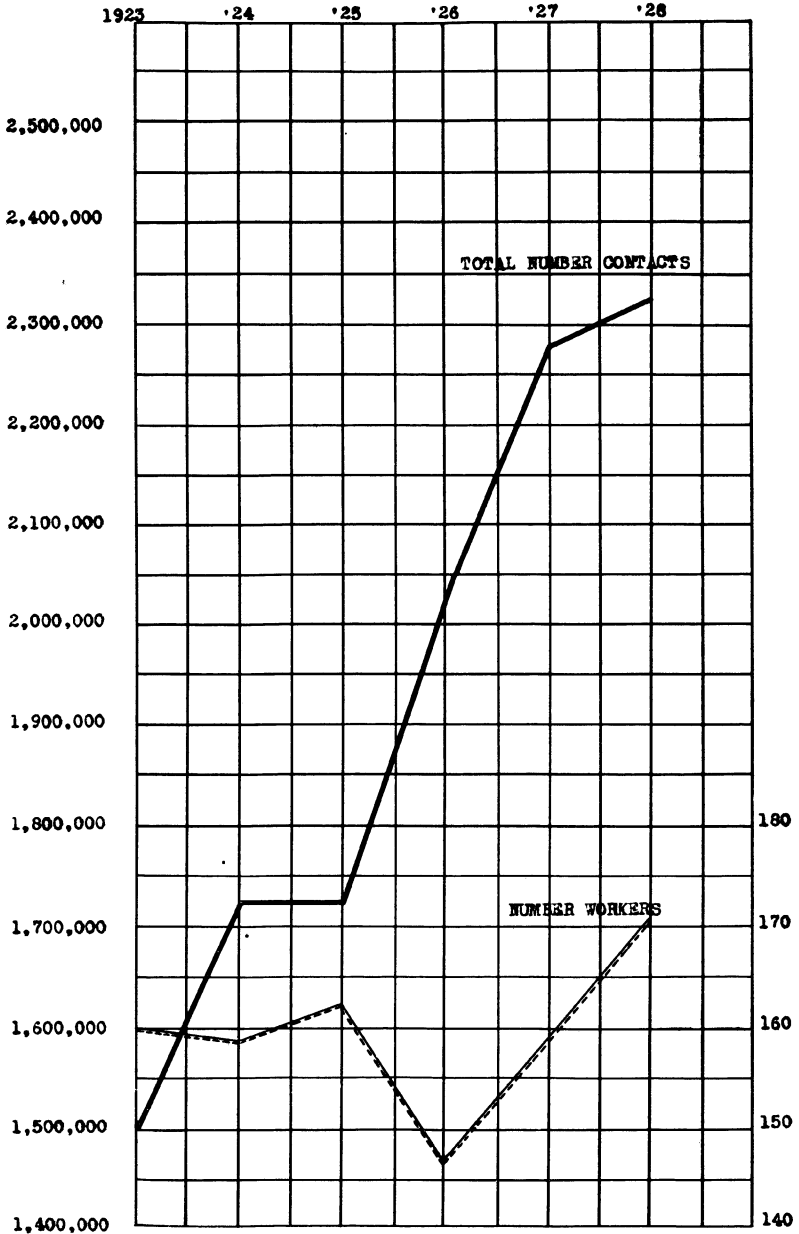
The data was taken from the statistical annual reports of county workers for the past six years and the result is indicated by the top graph. The number of workers employed in Extension Work is indicated by the bottom graph. Of course, some credit must be given to the increased means of contacts. The good roads and the automobile, the radio, the rural telephone,



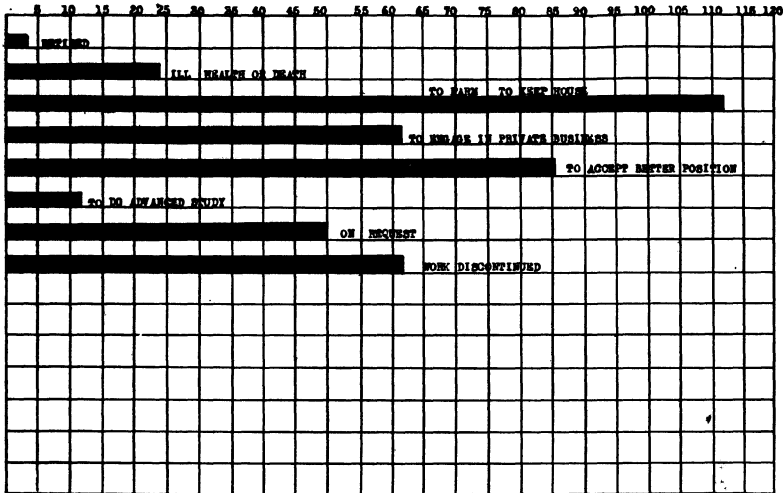
Graph No. 1. Number of workers employed in Extension Service 1912 to 1928, in percentage turnover in personnel during the same period.

rural mail delivery and the daily and weekly press, the farm journals and the enlargement of communities have all played a part. However, the result indicates a healthy condition and satisfactory progress in extension work.

Graph No. 3. We were interested to know the principal reasons why Extension workers drop out of the service. We have the records of 411 resig-



Graph No. 2. Number of contacts made by Extension Workers 1913 to 1928 and number of workers employed in Extension Service during same period.



Graph No. 3. This shows the reasons why 411 Extension Workers quit the service 1912 to 1928.

nations from 1912 to 1928, inclusive, and in each case a record is made of the reason why the workers quit the service. Of the 411 workers who retired from the service in Oklahoma 1912 to 1928, the reasons are indicated on the graph. Three workers "retired" from active work, mainly because of mature age. Twenty-four dropped out because of ill health or death, ten of whom died in the service and fourteen retired because of ill health. One hundred and twelve quit to farm or to keep house, sixty-one men to farm and fifty-one women to keep house. Sixty-two quit to engage in private business of one sort or another. Eighty-six quit to accept better positions of various kinds. Thirteen quit to do advanced study, one of whom later returned to the service. Fifty quit on request for various good and sufficient reasons. Sixty-two quit because their positions were discontinued, which includes a considerable number who held emergency positions during the war.

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, 1927, and June 30, 1928. The demand for these publications and the number distributed have increased very materially over the previous year.

Circular No.	Title	Pages	Copies Printed
102, Revised, Fall Gardening	-----	8	5,000
128, Revised, 4-H Club Manual of Boys and Girls Club Work in Oklahoma	-----	16	30,000
158, Reprint, Cypress Lath Sub-Irrigation	-----	4	3,000
196, Reprint, Home Vegetable Garden	-----	30	10,000
218, Revised, Terracing in Oklahoma	-----	22	11,000
219, Methods for Controlling Gullies and Ditches	-----	3	2,000
223, Reprint, Methods of Control of Household Pests	-----	5	5,000
227, Poultry Culling and Judging Chickens for Egg Production	-----	8	10,000
229, Reprint, A Home for Hens	-----	14	66,000
237, Capons and Caponizing	-----	2	10,000
238, Principles of Beekeeping for Beginners	-----	16	5,000
239, Destroy the Boll Weevil	-----	4	50,000
240, Home Canning of Meat	-----	8	12,000
241, Reprint, Poultry Management for 4-H Club Members for Farm	-----	32	30,000
242, The Hessian Fly in Oklahoma	-----	4	8,000
243, Home Demonstration Meals	-----	6	12,500
244, Safe Farming for 1928	-----	15	20,000
245, Running Water in the Farm Home	-----	16	5,000
246, Feeding Dairy Cows	-----	24	15,000
247, The Pink Boll Worm of Cotton	-----	8	5,000
249, Annual Report, 1926-1927	-----	80	1,900
250, What Oklahoma Farm Account Records Show	-----	5	5,000
Outline of 4-H Farm Engineering Activities	-----		1,000
Poisoning the Boll Weevil	-----	4	20,000
Extension News, 1927-1928	-----		514,000

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.

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 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 demonstra-

tors, 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.

PROJECT NO. 3—COUNTY AGENT WORK

Under this project there are employed sixty-eight county farm agents in sixty-eight of the seventy-seven counties of the state, also five assistant county agents. These are employed and paid jointly by the federal government, the state and the respective counties, through a contract made between the Extension Division and the Board of County Commissioners in each county.

The state is divided into four districts with a district agent in charge of each district. The district agents in the counties assist in making plans of work in the counties, visit the counties regularly and have general supervision over the work in counties.

These county agents are leaders of the work in their counties and the work of the supervisors and specialists is carried on through and in cooperation with the county agents and in accordance with their programs of work. The work in the various districts and the work of supervisors and specialists is indicated in the following summary reports by district agents and specialists.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

W. J. Green, 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.

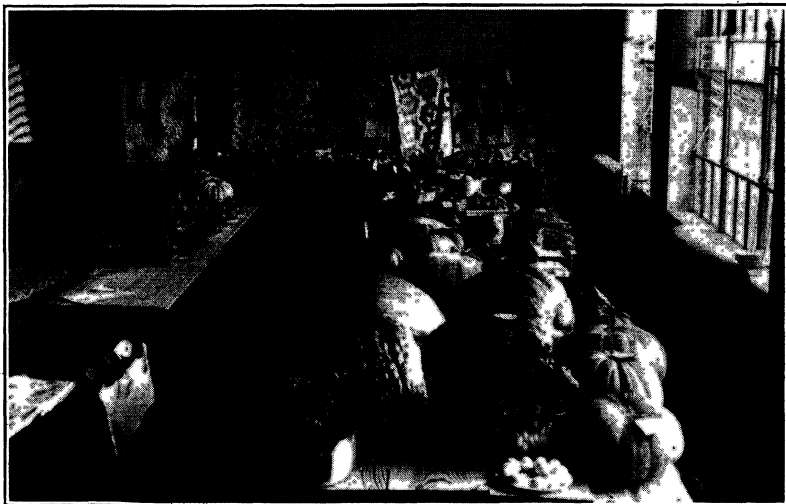


Exhibit of farm products at Township fair. The fair is the show-window of improved methods of farming and home-making.

W. R. Shelton was District Agent until July 1, 1928, at which time he resigned to accept the position of Agricultural Agent for the Midland Valley railroad. The present District Agent was appointed at that time to fill the vacancy.

From the standpoint of accomplishments, county agent work in the Southeast District has had a very successful year. Each agent went into the year with a definite program of work outlined by an advisory committee, made up of farmers and business men who had gone through two years of cotton failure, and who realized that the only salvation of this section was a safer system of farming. As a result each agent has been able to secure the cooperation of more business men and farmers than ever before, and has been able to put over his program in an excellent manner.

The cotton crop was again almost a failure in most sections of the district, although somewhat better than in 1927. A large acreage of potatoes was planted, but most growers lost money on them on account of the market. Many counties in the district harvested a large peanut crop, which brought a good price. All of these things have emphasized the fact that it is not safe to depend on any one crop.

Organization of Extension Work in Counties

At the beginning of the year every county in the district, with the exception of Coal and Latimer had county agents. The work was reestablished in Coal county in April, leaving only Latimer county without an agent. All the counties, except Coal, Haskell, Johnston, Latimer, and McIntosh have home demonstration agents.

McIntosh and Okfuskee counties have full time negro county agents. Okfuskee county also has a negro home demonstration agent.

Changes in Plan of Organization. The most important changes in the plan of organization were in the method of selecting the committee for drawing up the county agent's program of work and in the organization of community demonstration committees.

The present plan provides for the selection of an advisory committee consisting of representatives of all organizations in the county interested in the progress of the farming industry. Representatives of each type of farming in the county also have a place on the committee. This body meets with the county agent and outlines a program of work for the year. The advisory committee is retained throughout the year and meets at the call of the county agent.

This change was introduced by the Director of Extension at the beginning of the year and has proved to be very effective in most counties in getting the leading citizens to take responsibility in assisting the county agent in putting over a well defined program of diversified farming.

Community Programs

The organization of a community program is somewhat new in many of the counties. Seven of them, however, developed a total of thirty-one community demonstration organizations which carried on definite lines of demonstration work. Other counties worked through local organizations already in existence.

Supervisory Program

According to plans made at the beginning of the year, the major activities for supervision in 1928 were as follows:

First, systematizing the making of county plans through the method of selection of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, and the forming of demonstration community in order to secure group activity.

Second, assist in planning and holding meetings and conducting tours that will promote the major phases of the county programs.

Third, assist agents in coordinating production and marketing, especially perishable crops.

Fourth, visit all boards of county commissioners with a view of ascertaining their viewpoint of the work, and securing funds for the maintenance of the county agent work in the county.

Minor Activities of supervision consisted of planning subject matter assistance for the county agents with specialists, suggesting methods of publicity that will add interest to work, check up on demonstrations and records to determine the advancement being made on different projects, assisting with county fairs in planning and judging, checking up on office management and assisting when possible in getting office help.

These activities have in most respects been carried out as outlined.

County Project Activities

In making up the annual program of work each county selected four major and three or four minor projects. With the exception of certain lines of emergency work, most of the county agent activities were along the lines of these projects.

The projects included soil conservation and improvement, dairying, crop improvement, marketing, horticulture, poultry and livestock.

Soil Conservation and Improvement. Every county in the district selected soil conservation and improvement as one of its major projects. Terracing, growing legumes and using fertilizers, lime and manure all come under this head. A considerable part of every agent's time was taken up with terracing. An attempt is being made to keep away from personal service by carrying on this work through terracing demonstrations at which adults and 4-H club members are taught to run lines and build terraces.

The growing of legumes has an important place in the soil building program of this district, and every agent is making an effort to increase the acreage of soy beans, cowpeas, sweet clover, and other legume crops.

Commercial fertilizers are being used more every year. In most counties demonstrations are being conducted to show the results of using various mixtures on different types of soil.

Dairying. In an attempt to replace a one crop system of cotton farming with one that is safer, most agents in the Southeast District are pushing dairying. Realizing the danger of getting inexperienced men into the business on a large scale, they are advocating a few cows on every farm rather than the establishment of large commercial dairies. The introduction of good bulls rather than high priced registered cows is considered to be the better plan. Bryan county has been having unusual success in the organization of bull associations, having a total of twelve blocks now in operation.

Crop Improvement. Crop improvement work is being conducted by securing demonstrations showing the value of good seed and cultural methods, by getting selected farmers to grow certified seed, and by demonstrating seed selections, treatment for diseases, and insect control. Considerable time has been taken in a campaign for boll weevil control, and some very good results have been obtained.

Marketing. The county agents in practically all the potato growing counties have assisted the growers in forming marketing associations to handle their crops. They also assisted with other crops such as tomatoes, cantaloupes, onions, and peanuts. Eleven counties have local cooperative marketing associations.

Horticulture. Most of the horticultural work was connected with the growing of truck crops and gardens, although considerable work was done in pecan budding and grafting in some counties.

Poultry. Considerable attention has been given to poultry in practically

every county. This work in most cases is handled by both the men and women agents. Most of it is directed toward better flocks rather than to the establishment of more commercial flocks.

Livestock. Livestock is one of the minor projects in most counties. Most of it is directed toward the production of more meat on the farm, although in some counties considerable work is done in cooperation with the owners of large cattle ranches.

One of the worst outbreaks of hog cholera in the history of the country took place in southeastern Oklahoma this year. After a partial failure of the cotton crop and the poor prices received for the potato crop, most of the agents figured that every effort should be put forth to check this outbreak and save the people in their counties from further losses. In most cases an effort was made to train as many local men as possible to do this work. Dozens of vaccinating demonstrations were given. Thousands of head of hogs were immunized as a result of this work.

4-H Club Work

Around forty per cent of each agent's time is taken up with 4-H club work. This work is correlated as far as possible with the adult projects. It is proving to be one of the most popular lines of county agent work.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

A. F. Houston, District Agent

Status of Extension Work in the Northeast District

All Counties Cooperating. All of the nineteen counties of the Northeast District have men agents at this writing, Osage county having three and Tulsa county two, making a total of twenty-two white men agents in the district.

Eleven Counties Provide Office Help

Eleven counties, Osage, Tulsa, Nowata, Washington, Craig, Ottawa, Wagoner, Creek, Muskogee, Okmulgee, and Payne provide office help for the agents. Such help means much to the efficiency of our work. In each instance the helper is a young lady who can do stenographic work rather proficiently. In addition to preparing and sending out letters, news items, etc., she keeps the office open during the day, and answers office and phone calls when the agent is away. She also looks after keeping the office in order, neat and attractive.

Extension Work Growing in Favor

Our Extension Work seems to be in good favor throughout the district as is evidenced by the number of counties cooperating and by the attendance and interest manifested at both county-wide and community meetings. This is true generally of both farmers and business men alike. The once prevalent prejudice and skepticism are fast being broken down, giving place to respect and a far more extensive cooperation. The folks are continually surprising us with the way they are taking hold. Thus duties are being multiplied and greater opportunities opening up.

Changes in the Personnel of County Agents

The per cent of turnover in the personnel of our county agents of the district within the past year has been unusually high. A feature that has greatly crippled the efficiency of our year's work is this rapid turnover of agents. We have eleven new men who have been added this year. Consequently, the major portion of the time and thought of the district agent has been given to the selection, installation and training of new agents. In fact,

the changes have come about so rapidly that we have not found the time necessary to properly assist the new agents in getting started off, as has been our practice in the past. The lack of this initial help is telling in the slowness in which many of the new men are getting hold of the job.

The fact that all the men lost to the work in the district have gone to more remunerative positions elsewhere, would indicate that we must expect to pay larger salaries to county agents if we may hope to hold the most valuable men in the service. Too, I am sure we all agree that the value of Extension Service merits the increase in a larger salary for our county agents.

We believe, however, in spite of our heavy loss of valuable persons, that we now have the best class of men agents ever. They are young, physically strong, college trained, have splendid personalities, are energetic and ambitious. Possibly the great turnover, in the long run, may prove advantageous. Let us hope so, anyway.

Office Accommodations, Equipment and Use Improved

Our office accommodations and equipment are decidedly improvements over a few years ago. Instead of the small stuffy corner afforded the early agents, the Extension agents of today, almost without an exception, have fairly comfortable and fairly well equipped office quarters. The position has been greatly dignified. The office is fast becoming headquarters for agricultural information in the county. The newest courthouse in the district has provided a beautiful suite of office rooms and a big assembly hall for the Extension workers, all on the ground floor.

Four Major Activities of the District Agent

Definite Working Plan in Each County. We have tried to have a definite working plan in each county having an agent. The method used this year is a unified one, being put into practice in all counties in a similar way. It calls for more organization and system and we believe makes for more efficiency. The plan has been only partially successful, probably because the older agents were reluctant to break away from former customs and new agents were slow to grasp the plan. The district agent became too busy trying to keep positions filled. We still believe the plan has merit and hope to give it a fair trial in at least a few counties another year.

Maintaining Proper Relations with the Counties. A matter that is always uppermost in the mind of the district agent is that of maintaining the proper relation with those of the county who have to do with the financing of the county agent work. Politics and misunderstandings that creep in from time to time make it necessary that the county officials and other influential local persons be kept well informed and friendly toward the work. We try to keep a confidential acquaintance with all such persons and keep them advised all along.

Assisting New and Weak Agents. Another important phase of the supervisory program is that of assisting new agents and weak agents to get hold of their work in such a way as to be able to render the greatest service possible. I believe in the past, good men have failed because of a lack of proper supervisory help in the beginning of their work in a county. Special help with planning and putting over the first work in the county means a great deal to a new agent. Specialists' help should be detailed to the new agent early.

The work of many of the older men in the service can be improved on greatly, if the supervising agent will find their weaknesses and in a diplomatic way, offer helpful suggestions. Often we have found it well in such cases to just go right out and help the agent put a thing across. It will instill confidence and interest on his part as nothing else seems to do quite so well.

Constant Check-up on the Work. Lastly, a matter we consider of major importance is that of keeping a constant check-up on the work being done

in the counties. This enables the supervising agent to better advise with the local agents and to talk the most intelligently with others about the work. This phase has been kept in mind all along.

Minor Activities of the District Agent

Correlating Specialists' Help. The supervising agent can help by assisting with the correlating of specialists' help. We try to get the specialists to the counties at the time when they are most needed. Because of the unusually large number of new agents this year, we have felt more keenly the need of specialist help. Our specialists have been mighty fine about helping us.

Offer Helpful Suggestions. The supervising agent, in going from county to county, can pick up valuable pointers that he can pass on to other agents. Some of the most helpful things, things that are now in universal use, we have gotten in that way. For instance, filing systems, bulletin racks, sources of information, sources of supplies, etc. So we try to keep on the alert for such.

Cooperate Closely With the Administration. As supervising agent we have tried to cooperate closely with the administration force. We have kept the Director advised at all times as to the conditions existing in the counties, and suggested improvements that were apparent.

Assist With Fairs. As usual we have devoted considerable time this year to fairs—both county and state—not so much as formerly, however. We think this time spent well in that we try to make our work in connection with the fairs educational. It gives us an opportunity to come in contact with folks that is hardly afforded in any other way. We are enabled to familiarize ourselves with products in an excellent way.

Major Lines of Activity With the County Agents

Soil Improvement. In our district soil improvement probably receives more consideration than any other one phase, and we think it rightly so. The county agents' reports show that they have done decidedly more terracing this year than in any other one year, and that the acreage grown to legumes has been more than doubled. Reports of increased yields following our soil building programs justify our contentions.

Dairy Development. Quite a bit is being done in the district toward dairy development. Some moves that are being made are growing more good legume feed, building up better pastures, improving the breed by the use of better sires and general better care. Improved markets, as cheese factories and cooperative creameries, are being pushed. We have no fear of overdoing business, provided dairy is made a part of a well rounded farming program, not the exclusive enterprise of the farm.

Poultry Development. Poultry is another enterprise that is being pushed hard in our district. This enterprise, too, has grown by leaps and bounds within the past year. Our aim for poultry, likewise, is that it may become an intricate part of every farm program but not the exclusive enterprise. Right now we feel that attention needs to be directed to economical production—increased production per unit. The many flock records kept throughout the district indicate we are making progress in that respect.

4-H Club Work. Of course, 4-H Club Work is a major activity with the county agents. This work now is done almost exclusively through well organized clubs. The type of training gotten in 4-H Club work, learning to do by doing right out in the home environment, is fitting rural boys and girls to better meet rural problems. It is distinctly instilling in them hopes and love for farm life. As the work advances these highly desirable attributes are being evidenced more and more. Each county in the district having an agent has its local 4-H Clubs and a 4-H County Federation. The agents

meet with these locals monthly and the federation meets quarterly. Very definite programs are built and followed out.

Minor Activities of County Agents

There are a number of activities of more minor importance that the county agent finds it necessary to give time to. These duties seem to multiply as time goes on. An activity that is of minor importance in one county may be a major in another. Sometimes an agent finds it difficult to classify activities. But as time goes on we try more and more to get the counties to concentrate on a few definite things and push concertedly.

Outlook and Forecast

We think the outlook for Extension Work in our Northeast District is very bright indeed. The fact that we have an agent in each of the counties, practically all of whom are young farm reared men with college training in agriculture, makes the future look very promising. Then, too, the friendly attitude of the local folks, both business men and farmers, toward learning and guidance in agricultural subjects should lend great hopes to us all.

We believe we may safely predict a far more rapid spread of Extension Service influence in the future. Greater demands are going to be made on the Service. Therefore, the personnel of the Extension agent of the future must necessarily be of a very high type, highly educated in the fundamentals of agriculture and well trained in leadership. He must also be a deep thinker, safe planner, a diplomat, energetic and profoundly interested in the welfare of farm folks.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent

Introduction

The Northwest District, beginning on the west side with the Panhandle counties, is composed of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Ellis, Roger Mills, Woods, Woodward, Dewey, Custer, Alfalfa, Major, Blaine, Grant, Garfield, Kingfisher, Canadian, Kay, Noble, Logan, and Oklahoma.

Conditions in this section as a whole were very good last year. The wheat yield was exceptionally good throughout the district, being close to that of 1926. In addition to increased wheat yield and a fair price, a great deal more interest was taken in livestock and dairy work due to favorable prices and a realization of the need of other sources of revenue. Due to this activity, several new creameries were established, also a condensary and a packing house.

Heavy rains brought to the farmers' attention the large amount of soil wash and much interest was shown in terracing in some sections.

Organization of Work in Counties

An agricultural advisory committee was formed in each county, composed of representatives of leading organizations of the county, according to definite state requirements, except Texas and Cimarron counties which are very sparsely populated.

These committees met in January in each county, and with the county agent and district agent outlined the Extension Work for the county for the year 1928. At each of these meetings, the main phases of work to be carried on were decided upon, centering on three or four major lines with a few minor activities.

Community Programs. In most of the counties certain communities were selected where this work would be promoted. In these communities, meetings were held, attended by from a dozen to forty or more farmers. The various

phases of the Extension program were discussed, with reference to accomplishments in the past, needs of the future and a 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, schoolhouse 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.

The County Program. After the community meetings were held, the county-wide program, made by the county agricultural advisory committee, showing the lines of work to be promoted in the county with the place and time for these activities, together with the work decided upon for each community and the list of demonstrators, was compiled on special blanks.

This program blank was arranged so that in properly making it out the county agent would have to study the resources and needs of his county thoroughly and then take the time to completely plan his work as to lines of work to be followed as well as schedule of time before starting the year's work, thus causing him to save much time and stress throughout the year by having these things planned for at the beginning of the year.

The result of this definite planning actually was the putting over a number of very definite pieces of work in each county, as will be noted in the annual reports of the agents this year.

The 4-H Club Plan. The 4-H Club Plan for 1928 was in most counties worked out by the County 4-H Club Federation, a group made up of representatives of the local clubs or club centers, in cooperation with the county agent and home demonstration agent. This planning with the boys and girls themselves has created greater interest throughout each county, and added one hundred per cent to the efficiency of the agents from the standpoint of supervision of the work over the county.

In planning the year's schedule the work is so arranged that the club work and adult work in each community is coordinated, a definite time in the month being set for each, generally on the same day or days, thus avoiding doubling back and waste of time.

We have noted that in connection with the above plan, during the past year a number of counties have adopted the Woodward and Woods counties method of holding their schoolhouse poultry shows, under the Jackson Poultry law, in October and November, the county agents and county superintendents cooperating. Individual districts brought their exhibits to previously designated contests, each district's exhibits being judged separately, but all joining in the all day program and basket dinner at noon.

That the 4-H club work might be started early in the school year and that the poultry shows might be used to induce a full attendance of surrounding schools, most of the counties held their club reorganization meeting or first meeting of the year on the same day as the community poultry show, a definite community 4-H club center composed of all schools in attendance being organized at this time.

In a number of counties as Woods, Blaine and Canadian the county superintendents of schools have their rural teachers organized in groups, and by conferences with the county and home demonstration agents, these groups have been made to coincide with the above mentioned community 4-H club centers, limiting the number of groups or centers to about twelve per county.

Reports. The getting of reports from 4-H club members as well as adult demonstrators has been possibly the greatest problem of the year. A number

of counties have practically solved this problem with the juniors by keeping reports up-to-date at each monthly club meeting.

With adults the conventional record sheet unless filled out by the agent himself at the time of a personal visit is practically a failure, and the varied calls on the agents today and the large number of individuals desiring assistance, some system should be perfected whereby most of the adults will realize the importance of furnishing a report of the results of their result demonstrations.

County Diplomatic Relations

Change in Personnel. Approximately one-half of the district agent's time during the past year has been given over to what we call "trouble shooting." In other words, meeting with county commissioners and others in regard to transfers, new appointments, reestablishment of the work, etc. Seven counties of the sixteen in the district having county agents have new agents, five of these being changes of agents and two being new counties in the work. L. J. McDonald, a very successful agent in Logan county, resigned to become an agricultural secretary of a Chamber of Commerce. B. F. Markland, county agent of Texas county, one of the old-timers, resigned to become publicity agent of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association; and Calvin D. Potts, one of our most promising young agents, died.

In filling the better vacancies, we tried to advance worthy agents from counties paying less and place new agents in those counties.

Salaries. Another of our problems has been to get a living salary for our agents. In the district the salaries will average about \$2800.00 per year with no extra expense allowance, which is entirely too low for the quality of men and service expected. We were able to secure from fifteen to fifty dollars more per month for the agents in Oklahoma, Ellis, Dewey, and Canadian counties, for the fiscal year 1928-1929 and hope to secure a substantial increase in four more counties this next year.

Clerical Help. Clerical help was supplied in two additional counties and will be in at least two more in the near future. Every agent in the district has a good filing system, which he is improving from time to time.

Project Activities

As heretofore stated, each agent during the past year was required to limit himself to four major lines of work or less. After going over the needs of the various counties and considering the majors for each county, we decided that for the district as a whole those project activities the district agent would promote would be: 1, Dairy promotion; 2, Soil conservation; 3, Poultry flock improvement; with minors of: 1, Farm accounts; 2, Small farm flocks of sheep; 3, Other livestock, and 4, Orchard management.

Dairying. Along the line of dairying, we have six cow testing associations serving ten counties, all organized through the efforts of the county agents assisted by the State Dairy Specialist. During the year three carloads, 149 head, of high grade and purebred dairy heifers and purebred bulls were brought in from Wisconsin for 4-H dairy club boys, and as foundation stock for farmers.

Soil Conservation. The terracing phase of soil conservation is rather new in the district, but nearly every agent succeeded in getting a number of well located result demonstrations that are having their effect in a greatly increased demand for the work, as the farmers are seeing the advantages of terracing, not only from the standpoint of prevention of erosion but for the conservation of moisture.

Leguminous crop promotion is rather in an experimental stage as the proper varieties have not been definitely decided upon, particularly as to an-

nual legumes. Sweet clover is being promoted throughout the district as is alfalfa where the soil is right.

Poultry Management. The poultry flock management work was an outstanding success in the district. A very high per cent of those enrolling continued to report throughout the year. In fact this work, from the standpoint of completions and results as demonstrations to the communities where located, was possibly the most outstanding of all lines of Extension Work in the district. I believe the real cause for this success was the form of report blank used aided by follow-up.

Farm Accounts. Although included as a minor project, farm accounts became almost a major by the end of the year, and from the standpoint of promoting a balanced system of farming will be a major project in the district next year. Garfield county turned in twenty-two complete cost account records.

Livestock. A great deal of interest was shown throughout the district in sheep and many new flocks were started. In Blaine county a number of farmers and club boys started with sheep on a fifty-fifty basis. The 4-H sheep club is quite popular and eight counties had exhibits at the State Fairs and Livestock Show.

With beef cattle most of the work has been with juniors as has been true with hogs, the Northwest District furnishing the majority of the exhibits at the state shows, and winning an even greater portion of the prizes.

The Northwest District had one member on the National Dairy 4-H Judging team, and had the winning 4-H livestock judging team at the International Livestock Show.

Specialists. The agents were greatly assisted in putting over the above lines of work by the use of the Extension Specialists along each of these lines.

Experiment Station Assistance. For facts on which to base their demonstrations the agents of the Northwest District depend on the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater, the Woodward Field Station at Woodward, the Panhandle Experiment Station at Goodwell, and outlying experimental plots under the supervision of the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Conclusion

Notwithstanding the fact that many of our agents are new in their counties, I am confident that we will be better organized for putting over an effective program of Extension Work next year than this, and particularly will this be true along the lines of dairying, soil conservation, farm management, and community activities.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Dan Diehl, District Agent

Our first work for the year was making a program of work for each county. There are eighteen counties in the district that have agents, and the district agent has spent two days in each of these counties. The first day I sat down with the county agent and discussed the needs of the county and the year's work just finished, and with these facts at hand, we called in the advisory board for the second day.

This advisory board had already been selected and notified at what time to meet, by the county agent sometime previous to the time set for holding the program meeting. On the second day the advisory board met with us and we presented to them for their discussion and approval our plan of work. Sometimes they approved it as we presented it and at other times they suggested changes that they felt would help the work to reach more people and render a better service to them. Since the county pays a large part of

the county agent's salary, we felt they were entitled to say what the agent should do.

Dairying. In each program of work the advisory board asked that the agent devote a major part of his time to developing the dairy work.

As supervisor I have met with the agents and dairy committee in each county and discussed with them the best methods to pursue in developing the dairy work. I have attended dairy meetings and talked to them about cow testing associations, the use of purebred bulls, and better feeding and housing of the dairy cow.

With the agents I have visited a number of farmers interested in dairying and helped plan their farm program of work along dairy lines.

The results are that five new cow testing associations have been organized in Murray, Grady, Stephens, Comanche and Kiowa counties, a state-wide dairy show was organized and held at Duncan in Stephens county. A total of 110 registered dairy bulls, 75 registered dairy cows and 600 high grade cows have been brought into the eighteen counties, and about 500 farmers have adopted better methods of feeding and housing the dairy cows.

Poultry. In making the program of work for each county agent, the advisory board in every county in the Southwest District asked that poultry be made a major project and that the agent hold several schools or poultry short courses to teach better methods in feeding, housing, and treating poultry diseases. Several agents held a large number of poultry meetings at schoolhouses and gave plans for building new houses and remodeling old ones.

As supervisor I met with the poultry association in each county, and advised them and the county agent as to the best Extension methods to use in conducting these schools and meetings. I helped hold farm tours where poultry farms were visited and better methods studied and buildings inspected to learn the best plans in buildings for the care of baby chicks and housing of the laying flock.

The result of this campaign of farm tours is that an increased number of model poultry houses have been built in the Southwest District and that more farmers are keeping flock records, and many farmers for the first time are treating their flocks for intestinal worms. In fact the poultry industry has grown by leaps and bounds until you cannot go in any direction without finding many new and up-to-date poultry houses.

Soils and Crops. In planning our programs, we took into consideration the need of the soil and planned crops that would build up the soil. Thus a large acreage of legumes was planted. Sweet clover and alfalfa were sown for hay and pasture, but the heavy storms of wind, rain, and hail destroyed about eighty per cent of the acreage sown to these two crops. A large acreage of cowpeas was planted, and harvested a good crop. These crops were planted to furnish feed for livestock and at the same time to build up the soil. An unusually large acreage of Sudan grass was planted last spring for pasture and hay, and also a large acreage of corn and grain sorghum. All made good crops except corn in four of the extreme southwest counties. Demonstrations were planned in which were grown different varieties of corn and grain sorghums, with and without fertilizers, and then field meetings were held and farmers visited the demonstrations and compared the results. In every instance where fertilizer was used on cotton, there was an increased yield, but usually a loss sustained where used on corn.

In Cleveland, McClain, Garvin, Carter, Stephens and Grady counties demonstrations in poisoning boll weevil were held, and some good results obtained.

Farm Engineering. In planning the program of work for the year, home improvement was given an important place in the program. We believe that the future happiness of farm life depends, to a great extent, on better homes, and we placed in the program an attempt to get hot and cold running water

systems in a number of homes with bath room and septic tank connected up; also to build in cabinets and shelves and working tables and kitchen sinks. Several homes were so built and visits made to them during the farm tours.

Many farms have been terraced and in some places drainage ditches dug to drain ponds and wet places.

In the extreme southwest counties farms properly terraced, so as to conserve the moisture and prevent erosion of soils, made from five to twenty dollars an acre more in cotton than land across the fence which was not terraced. Many fields badly washed have been terraced and later sown to sweet clover and cowpeas. Fields thus treated three years ago are now producing good crops.

Story of J. M. Armfield, Banker, Cordell, Oklahoma

J. M. Armfield, a banker at Cordell, Washita County, Oklahoma, told the following story:

"In 1922, Hiram Garland was county agent of Washita county and I did not like Hiram nor did I believe in county agent work at that time. So one day in a meeting, where several farmers were present, I asked Hiram what he would do with a worn-out, washed away hillside; if anything could be done to make it pay. He told me to sow eighteen pounds of sweet clover to the acre and forget it."

Mr. Armfield said he told the men present he would just do it to show how little a county agent knew. That was six years ago and last summer I visited this farm and field of sweet clover. Mr. Armfield said the first year only a few scattered bunches of sweet clover grew, the second year quite a bit more came up, the third year he had a fair stand and the fourth and fifth years he pastured several head of stock on the twenty acres and this year, the sixth year, he had pastured thirty head of dairy cattle and eight head of horses on this twenty acres of sweet clover and that the cream check each month was around \$200.00. Mr. Armfield believes that many acres of worn-out land in western Oklahoma can be reclaimed in this way. As we started to leave, Mr. Armfield said, "Tell Hiram he made good."

Achievement

Beckham County. We were able to get a contract for a woman agent for the first time in addition to the county agent's contract, secured new office furniture—desk, filing cabinet, table and chairs.

Harmon County. Secured a contract for the first time in that county for a home demonstration agent, also a new filing cabinet.

Jackson County. Secured contract for both man and woman agent and a full time office girl, and expense money for new office equipment.

Tillman County. In Tillman county secured contract for both county agents and a full time office girl.

Comanche County. Met four times with the county commissioners before it was possible to get a contract signed for the agents and a full time office girl.

Caddo County. Met with board of county commissioners three times to get contracts signed for the county and home demonstration agent work. Was able to get a better office for them with better office furniture, but failed to get office help.

Grady County. Met with county commissioners twice and secured contract for both county and home demonstration agents, office girl and assistant county agent; also a better office for all of them.

Stephens County. Met with the board of county commissioners three times and secured contracts for the first time for home demonstration agent. Heretofore the county's part has been paid by the bankers of Stephens coun-

ty. Also met with the bankers of Stephens county and secured funds to maintain Mr. E. R. Thompson, dairy specialist, for another year.

Jefferson County. I had to make three trips to Jefferson county before it was possible to get a contract to continue the county home demonstration work. Failed to get any expense money, office equipment or office help.

Love County. Early in May, County Agent Geo. E. Thomas died suddenly and two trips were made to Love county to get Ray Dyer, new agent, placed in the county, and a new contract for him. Failed to get contract for home demonstration agent or office help.

Carter County. Met twice with board of county commissioners to get contract signed for agents and office girl help.

Garvin County. Met with the board of county commissioners and secured an increase in salary for both agents and expense money with which to fix up the office.

McClain County. Made three trips to McClain county before it was possible to get a contract signed for agent work. Secured an increase in salary for the county agent, but failed to get an increase for the home demonstration agent.

Cleveland County. Met with the county commissioners and secured contract for both agents, and increase in salary for county agent and a full time office girl and stenographer; also office equipment.

Kiowa County. Met with the board of county commissioners and secured contract for both agents and a ten dollar per month increase in salary, but failed to get office help for them.

Summary of Year's Work and Forecast for Next Year

On September 1, 1928, I had rounded out ten years of Extension Service in the Southwest District of Oklahoma, and there are now just three agents in the Southwest District that were on as agents ten years ago. They are I. E. Nutter of Anadarko, Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell of Chickasha, and Mrs. Minnie B. Church of Ardmore. There are three agents that have served seven years, namely, L. I. Bennett of Hobart, Tom Marks of Hollis, who had served a number of years in Texas before coming to Oklahoma, and Esther Martin of Pauls Valley. All of the balance of the agents in the district have served less than six years.

In looking back over my ten years of Extension Service, I cannot help but notice many changes and improvements in county agent work. Ten years ago there was no cooperative marketing. In the fall of 1919 on the 18th day of December, O. W. Tally, then county agent of Kiowa county, and myself called a group of farmers together and organized the farmers' cooperative elevator at Hobart, Oklahoma. This was said to be the first cooperative marketing organization ever organized by Extension workers, and caused Dr. Bradford Knapp to make a special trip from Washington, D. C., to Oklahoma to make an investigation of our activities. Dr. Knapp told us to go easy, but he would stand by us.

In the next twelve months we had nineteen farmers' cooperative elevators organized and running in the Southwest District. Since then the Wheat Growers' Association and the Cotton and Broom Corn Growers' Associations have been organized, and this year over forty per cent of the cotton grown in my district will be marketed through the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association.

The Extension Service has done a great deal toward selling cooperative marketing to farmers. In the last three years many cooperative cotton gins have been organized, and this year a cooperative creamery was organized and built at Sulphur, Oklahoma.

Ten years ago farms of Southwest Oklahoma were well stocked with beef cattle, and only a few small herds of dairy cattle could be found, but our

Extension Work along dairy lines has brought about a great change until now only a few herds of beef cattle can be found, while many herds of purebred dairy cattle dot the farms of Oklahoma, and hundreds of high grade dairy cattle can be found on the farms. We believe that 1928 has been our most successful year in dairy improvement. Many high bred bulls and heavy producing cows have been purchased as foundation stock. Cow testing associations have been organized and poor cows culled out and shipped to the packing homes. Our county agents have kept up an educational campaign of better care and feeding for the dairy cows, that is bringing results. A campaign to eradicate tuberculosis has been started and many herds have been tested this past year. This is an educational work that must be continued for several years.

Ten years ago there were only a few flocks of purebred poultry in southwest Oklahoma, and today there are hundreds of flocks of purebred poultry. Farmers have been taught the value of good poultry, and how to feed and cull for egg production. This year many farmers and their wives have attended demonstrations in posting poultry for diseases and visited up-to-date poultry farms to learn the best kind of houses to build.

The slogan in poultry this year was "Better poultry and more profit."

Agents have done their best work this year in soils and crops. Everywhere farmers have been taught the value of good seed. Many of the agents have taken the varieties of corn that have been grown for several years and by selection now have corn that is yielding above the average, and the same thing is true of grain sorghums.

Farmers have been taught the value of growing Sudan grass for pasture until very few farmers with dairy cows fail to provide a good Sudan or sweet clover pasture for them.

Everywhere farmers are being taught to take care of barnyard manure and old straw stacks, and to plant legumes to build up the soil fertility. Today more farmers are terracing to prevent soil erosion.

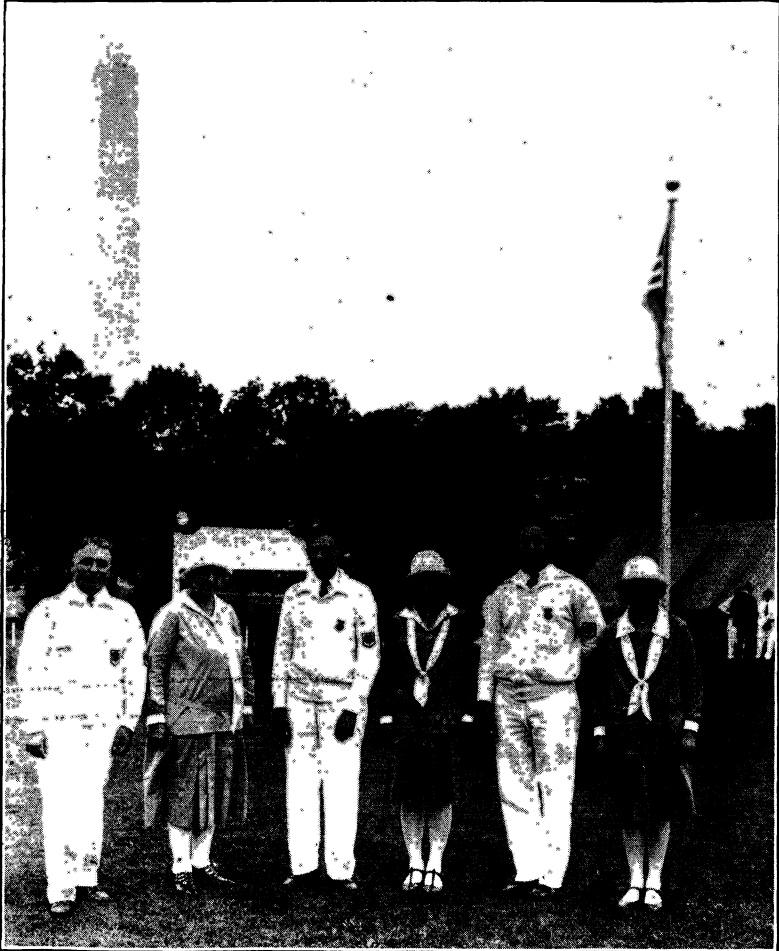
The agents have all finished a good year of club work. A large number of the boys and girls from the Southwest District have won prizes in club work. The dairy team winning first place from Carter county. An outstanding dairy club boy was Holland Williams from Jackson county, and also Harold



4-H Club at Indian School near Lawton, composed entirely of Indian Boys and Girls.

Woodson from Stephens county, both of these boys making the State 4-H Judging Team at Memphis National Dairy Show, and with the Burns boy from Enid making the third member of the team, won first place and a trip to Europe.

The Beckham county boys won second place in the state poultry judging contest and a trip to Memphis, and at the last State Poultry Show just held at Sulphur the first prize team in poultry judging was won by Tillman county boys, and fifth prize team by Beckham county boys. The two outstanding teams in terracing are Greer county boys. So we are very proud of the 4-H boys and girls in the Southwest District.



Oklahoma delegates at National 4-H Club camp held on Department of Agriculture Grounds, Washington, D. C.

Forecast for the Future. The outlook for Extension Work was never so bright. There is a better understanding all over the district and fewer people opposed to Extension Work than in years past. The demand for help from the agents is so great they can no longer answer all of them. Agents must have more groups and organizations to work through in order to reach more people.

There is no objection to the work in any of the eighteen counties that have agents at this time, and I believe that Cotton county will put on the work again next July, thus putting Extension Work in every county in the Southwest District.

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

Local Leaders. There are 5,744 local leaders reported; the number varying from 17 to 341. A number of agents are reporting captains and officers of the 4-H clubs as leaders.

Organization and Membership. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two local 4-H community clubs function throughout the year, with a total membership for 1928 of 40,456. The men agents reported 21,931 members and the women agents 18,675 of which 19,142 were boys and 21,414 were girls. Five thousand two hundred and fourteen of the enrollment were negro boys and girls. The total completions were 21,744 or 53.8%, the boys being 50% and the girls 57%. In the production demonstrations the boys made a higher per cent of completion than the girls; in the home economics demonstrations the girls exceeded the general average of completions.



Aubrey Conner, outstanding 4-H Club boy, 1928.

Advanced Club Members. Five thousand three hundred and sixty-four were reported in 4-H club work more than four years, of which 2,503 were boys and 2,861 girls. Seven hundred forty-nine were known to have entered in 1928. Nine hundred eighty-five judging teams were trained, 535 of the teams being boys, and 455 girls. Demonstration teams were trained for each local club meeting. Three thousand six hundred demonstration teams were trained for county, district, state and national contests.

Camps. Two state recreational camps were conducted by Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford of New York, of one week each with a total attendance of 279 real leaders. Four-H delegates at Farmers' Week, 2,412 in number, and at the state fairs, 850 in number, have camp life.

4-H Demonstrations Reported

Clothing. In clothing 9,613 girls reported in accordance to the annual report form, 18,776 dresses, 25,106 undergarments, and 783 hats. The 4-H girls reported the following articles not included in the above report: 8,602 uniform aprons and caps, 12,511 towels, 15,080 handkerchiefs, 55,816 holders, dish cloths, tray cloths, gifts, and soft toys.

There were 1,582 4-H girl entrants in the County Style Revue and 117 in the State. Forty-two boys demonstrated in the proper dress contest. Twenty-eight complete 4-H clothing outfits were exhibited at one state fair. A grand total of 137,647 clothing articles were made by the 4-H girls.

Food Preparation. In food preparation 8,517 girls reported, prepared and



....., outstanding 4-H Club Girl, 1928.

served bread, meat, vegetables, and dairy dishes 46,169 times, and practiced meal preparation 6,987 times.

In addition to the above not reported in the annual report the 4-H girls prepared and served 190,929 times, fruits, salads, eggs, cookies, muffins, biscuits, cornbread, and fruit juices.

Food Preservation. Eight thousand three hundred and seventeen girls reported canning, 123,238 quarts of fruits and vegetables; 8,139 quarts of meat; 35,071 quarts of jelly and preserves; 12,417 quarts of fruit juices; 394,380 quarts of pickles; 4,072 pounds of dried fruits and vegetables, and 2,000 pounds of cured meat.

The 4-H boys have been reported as canning 28,801 quarts of products. The 4-H girls reported growing 633,873 pounds of vegetables.

Nutrition. Thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-six boys and girls were involved in better lunch practices; 3,620 club members adopted better health practices, as indicated on the health score cards. Seventy-one boys and girls entered the State Health Contest.

Home Management. One thousand one hundred and fifty-three girls adopted home management and 314 girls home budget accounts for the first time; 4,726 girls reported work in house furnishing, work done in selection and arrangement, remodeling, and putting in order walls, woodwork and floors; 8,876 assisted in home beautification work.

Additional work not included in the annual report: 4,569 pictures framed; 714 rugs made; 4,089 window curtains and 50,695 other articles were made. Also 2,264 trees were planted, and 14,120 flower beds and boxes were prepared.

4-H Horticulture Demonstrations

Potatoes. One thousand three hundred eighty-three boys and 107 girls, or a total of 1,490 potato club members, made 973 reports or 65.53% producing



Clothing, Canning and other articles exhibited by 4-H Club Girls at State Fair.

707½ acres yielding 61,903 bushels or an average yield per acre of 87.5 bushels. Six hundred and fifty-four boys and 31 girls enrolled for sweet potatoes of which 357 reported or 53% growing 255 acres yielding 24,870 bushels or 97.5 bushels per acre.

Gardens. In the regulation ¼ acre home garden 753 boys and 448 girls enrolled. Of 700 boys and 98 girls enrolled with the white men agents 245 completed, growing 156¼ acres yielding 20,941 bushels. Under home gardens on page 27 of the annual report form 15,911 girls were enrolled and 7,812



County 4-H Club exhibits at State Fair.

were involved for canning and fresh vegetables for the table. There is no place for tabulating acreage or yield. Ninety-two members reported 17½ acres yielding 20 bushels in market garden.

Fruits. Of the 354 enrolled in fruit work with white county agents 207 reported 24¼ acres of fruit trees yielding 2,058½ bushels; 7¼ acres of bush and small fruits yielding 2,259 quarts and 3 2-3 acres of grapes yielding 425 bushels.

Under the home garden project the home demonstration club members adopting improved practices listed 394 fruit trees; 542 bush and small fruits and 26 with grapes.

4-H Livestock Demonstrations

Dairy Cattle. In 4-H dairy work 927 boys and 66 girls or a total of 993 enrolled of which 507 boys and 29 girls reported 757 animals involved.

Beef Cattle. The tabulated reports show 719 enrolled in baby beef of which 636 reported 415 animals involved.

Swine. The 3,280 boys and 66 girls were enrolled in pig club work during 1928 of which 1,507 reported, 3,118 animals involved. Thirty-eight girls were in the pig growing demonstration.

Sheep. Of the 210 sheep club members 120 of them reported 1,191 sheep involved. Fourteen girls were growing sheep.



4-H Club members assembled near "Old Central" during the State 4-H Club Roundup at Stillwater.

4-H Poultry Result Demonstrations

The total report of all county agents indicated that there were 8,172 poultry club members enrolled and 3,782 completing or 44.8%. Of the total enrollment 5,427 were boys and 2,825 were girls. The girls average per cent completions was 46% and the boys 45.4%.

The poultry club members reported to the county agents 150,464 birds raised at a value of \$75,403.06. Three hundred and forty-five flocks were culled; 537 club members used standard eggs for hatching and 1,331 practiced early hatching and raising of chickens.

4-H Crop Demonstrations

In crop work 5,474 enrolled in corn, 2,468 or 44.6% reported 4,410 acres yielding 137,218 bushels, with an average of 31.1 bushels per acre; 423 enrolled in wheat and 221 reported 13,641½ acres producing 14,125 bushels or 14.3 bushels per acre; of the 331 engaged in oat growing 171 reported 603 acres yielding 20,017 bushels or 33.2 bushels per acre; 52 of the 93 barley members reported 81 acres yielding 1,259 bushels, or an average of 15.5 bushels per acre; 1,195 enrolled in grain sorghums, and 802 reported, or 67.4%, growing 1,182¾ acres yielding 26,129 bushels or 22 bushels per acre.

Two thousand two hundred and forty-six were active in cotton growing of which 1,156 reported 44,529 acres yielding 740,563 pounds or 16.6 pounds per acre.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-four engaged in peanut growing of which 799 reported 724¾ acres yielding 22,530 bushels or 20.4 bushels per acre. In the other legume crops, cowpeas led with 370 enrolled and 253 reporting 299½ acres yielding 1,312 bushels and 265 tons of hay; 103 members reported 202¾ acres of soy beans yielding 2,394 bushels and 234 tons of hay; 38 members reported yield of 81 1-6 tons of alfalfa, sweet clover and crimson clover from 81 1-6 acres. In the miscellaneous crop group 124 boys reported 101½ acres yielding 1,317 bushels and 36 tons of hay. Four members grew 20 bushels of beans.

PROJECT NO. 5—HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh,
Acting State Home Demonstration Agent

Introduction

Home demonstration work in Oklahoma is based upon home problems as they exist in the various counties, upon what has been accomplished, and upon the future needs of the counties as they can be foreseen. The time of pioneer home demonstration work in this state has passed. The home demonstration agents are now working with a more definite and systematic plan than ever before, and consequently there are more farm women and girls who have a better understanding of the demonstrations they are conducting, and of their responsibility to the community as demonstrators. As Dr. Seaman A. Knapp has said, "We have tried to think out the plans of the demonstration work carefully and lay them along lines of practical utility."

Organization

The organization for carrying on home demonstration work is under the supervision of the State Home Demonstration Agent and four district home demonstration agents assisted by the specialists. The district home demonstration agents cooperate with the men district agents in their supervisory programs. The districts are as follows:

District	No. of Counties with Home Demonstration Agents (White)	Number of Counties
Northeast -----	12	18
Southeast -----	13	19
Southwest -----	15	19
Northwest -----	13	21

A specialist in Food and Nutrition, a specialist in Clothing and Home Furnishing and the Assistant State Club Agent in charge of girls' work, give their entire time to the home demonstration program. Cooperating specialists are those in poultry, dairy, engineering, orchard and garden and insect control. The specialists are the leaders of their projects; preparing all subject matter which is approved by the Dean of the respective subject matter department before the material is published. Plans for presenting and carrying out subject matter are prepared by specialists assisted by the supervisory agents.

The club department provides the methods and organization plans for all 4-H club work. The club department, supervisory force, and the home demonstration and county agents are responsible for the results that are to be expected when a 4-H program is established in a county.

There are 53 white home demonstration agents and 4 colored home demonstration agents.

During the year, four home demonstration agents resigned, two were promoted to the position of district home demonstration agents, and three were transferred to other counties. Nine new agents were appointed, three of them to counties new to home demonstration work. Of the present force of county home demonstration agents:

- 1 has served for a period of 13 years and four months in the same county.
- 4 agents have served for more than 11 years.
- 15 agents have served from 5 to 10 years.
- 9 agents have served from 3 to 5 years.
- 15 agents have served from 1 to 3 years.
- 9 agents have served from 1 month to 1 year.

Of the 53 home demonstration agents, 18 have served two counties in

the state, one agent has served three counties, the remaining number being located in their respective counties for the total period of service.

County Organization—Field

All counties have their work organized on the county program basis, and in 15 counties one or more community programs were built prior to, or following the outlining of the county program of home demonstration work. In building these programs the county agricultural committee, the home demonstration committee, the 4-H clubs and representatives from cooperating organizations came together to recommend the demonstrations to be undertaken during the year. All programs included demonstrations for both adults and juniors. The building and use of county programs of work has enabled the agents to render a more constructive and systematic program of service to their people and as a result they have helped more people to help themselves. A more uniform progress in home demonstration work has resulted from the use of this plan of building and carrying out the county program of home demonstration work. Too, it has given the people a better understanding of home demonstration work, thereby helping to stabilize the Extension program.

Home demonstration work has been conducted in 7,469 communities. In these communities there were 1,557 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 16,212 girls, and 497 adult home demonstration clubs with an enrollment of 9,694 women. Forty-seven counties have federations of 4-H clubs, while 49 counties have federations of adult home demonstration clubs. These organizations enable the agents to carry out county-wide demonstrations and give a larger field for the development of leadership.

A summary of the general activities of the home demonstration agents gives the following:

Number of home visits made	12,702
Number of different homes visited	7,434
Number of office calls	52,176
Number of telephone calls	38,714
Individual letters written	37,608
Demonstration meetings held	13,273
Attendance at these meetings	127,091
Extension schools	135
Attendance at these schools	10,441
Other meetings attended	1,693
Attendance at these meetings	131,976

County Organization—Office

Improvement has been made in the office organization of the home demonstration agents. The majority of the offices are joint office with the county agents, and are generally located in the county courthouse or in a Federal building. This year emphasis has been placed upon the importance of a well organized filing system, a systematic method of keeping records and the securing of office help as quickly as possible. As the new counties come in, the agents are instructed in the use of a filing system.

The lack of stenographic help still exists in the majority of counties and is a handicap to the agent in her work; however, 22 counties have full time stenographic help, and three counties have part time stenographers.

When the offices have a full time stenographer, she serves as a clerk and enables the agent by her services to be of much greater value not only in their field work but in their office work as well.

The Home Demonstration Advisory Committee

A county home demonstration advisory committee was organized in each county having a home demonstration agent. This committee served as an

advisory group in outlining the home demonstration program of work, and in determining plans relative to the work in the county. In the majority of counties this committee was an outgrowth of the Federation of Adult Home Demonstration Clubs.

The committee was composed of:

1 delegate and an alternate from each local Home Demonstration Club who are regularly enrolled demonstrators, or

1 delegate and an alternate from each township in counties where there are no home demonstration clubs.

President and secretary of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs.

County Health Nurse.

County Superintendent of Schools.



Quarterly meeting of County Home Demonstration Advisory Committee composed of delegates from Community Home Demonstration Clubs. These meetings are held quarterly in most counties in which Home Demonstration Agents are employed.

Training of Agents

The demand for well trained home demonstration agents is ever increasing, from the standpoint of both the state office and boards of county commissioners. At the present time there are 23 degree workers in the state, and the others are women of good judgment and experience, rendering a good program of service. Eight of the nine home demonstration agents appointed this year are college graduates. Of the four agents resigning this year, two have gone into homes of their own, one accepted a position as home demonstration agent in another state and the fourth has gone into another line of work.

The annual conference for Extension agents was held in December when the specialists presented their plans of work, and suggestions were made for carrying out these plans. Brief reports and discussions were given by a number of the agents on results obtained from demonstrations in their respective counties. Inspirational lectures were woven into the program and they proved to be very helpful.

During the conference, district meetings were held for the purpose of unifying the district program, and to give agents additional assistance in

planning and carrying out their programs for the year.

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



The 1928 Master Farm Homemakers, selected by the Farmers' Wife, The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman and the Extension Division and honored during Farmers' Week.

Results of Home Demonstration Work.

Marked progress has been made this year in systematizing home demonstration work. Programs have been more nearly held to fundamental home problems than ever before. Eighteen thousand and nineteen demonstrations were conducted by adults in Food Preparation, Food Preservation, Food Selection, Home Health, Clothing, Home Management, Home Furnishings, Home Beautification, Home Gardens, Home Poultry, Home Dairy and Insect Control. These demonstrations reached 7,469 communities.

The following table gives the results of home demonstration work in 1928:

Results of Home Demonstration Work in 1928

Demonstration Activities (Adults)	Number Counties	No. Dem. Enrolled	Number Completing	Per Cent Completions
MAJORS				
Home Gardens	34	3,667	2,236	60.97
Poultry	30	2,076	1,271	61.22
Clothing	29	3,433	2,507	72.73
Food Preservation	28	4,981	3,263	65.48
Total		14,157	9,277	65.10*

*Average % completion.

MINORS				
Home Dairy -----	23	505	293	58.01
Food Selection -----	21	2,199	1,434	65.21
Home Improvement --	19	1,835	1,166	63.54
Food Preparation ----	16	2,659	1,754	65.96
Total -----		7,198	4,647	63.18*

*Average % completion.

Demonstration activities following the minors in number of counties participating.

Home Management ---	1,545	1,138	73.65
Home Health -----	942	701	74.42
Home Beautification --	3,474	2,221	63.93

Results of Home Demonstration Work in 1927

Demonstration Activities (Adults)	Number Counties	No. Dem. Enrolled	Number Completing	Per Cent Completions
Home Gardens -----		2,734	1,917	70.11
Poultry -----		3,859	2,350	60.89
Clothing -----		3,859	2,350	60.89
Food Preservation ----		4,314	2,833	65.66
Total -----		13,833	8,807	64.72%*

*Average % completion.

Home Dairy -----	1,087	496	45.63
Food Selection -----	1,281	678	52.14
Home Improvement --	2,633	1,494	56.74
Food Preparation ----	2,861	1,612	56.34
Total -----	7,862	4,280	62.76*

*Average % completion.

Other demonstration activities (adult)				
Home Management ---	1,845	1,012	54.85	
Home Health -----	561	399	71.12	
Home Beautification --	2,610	1,835	70.22	

The percentage of demonstrations completed by women during 1928 was 65.92% while that of 1927 was 60.54%. Two hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and seventy-two points of contact were made by white home demonstration agents through telephone and office calls, letters written and bulletins distributed.

Food and Nutrition

The phases of the Food and Nutrition project carried on in every county were food preservation, food selection, food preparation and home health.

Food preservation was a minor demonstration activity in 28 counties in the state, although all counties did food preservation work. There were 3,263 adult and 7,110 4-H demonstrators completing their work. Nine hundred and sixty-nine of the 3,263 adult demonstrators did their canning on the budget basis, that is, canning according to the needs and requirements of the family for good health. Budget canning is becoming more popular each year. The interest in budget canning has been stimulated by the home garden contest and the change in the farm women's club canning exhibit, from a miscellaneous 30 jar exhibit to a 22 jar canning budget exhibit for a family of five for one week. One thousand, four hundred and fifty-four demonstrations have been given by the home demonstration agents on safe methods of canning fruits, vegetables and meats.



The Family Food Budget, which is the basis of food preservation work carried by Home Demonstration Agents among farm women.

In all, the women and girls have preserved:

- 718,891 quarts of fruits and vegetables.
- 52,615½ quarts of meat.
- 118,973 quarts of jelly and preserves.
- 35,154½ quarts of fruit juices.
- 493,850 quarts of pickles.
- 266,521 pounds of fruits and vegetables dried.
- 567,523 pounds of meat cured.

Food Selection

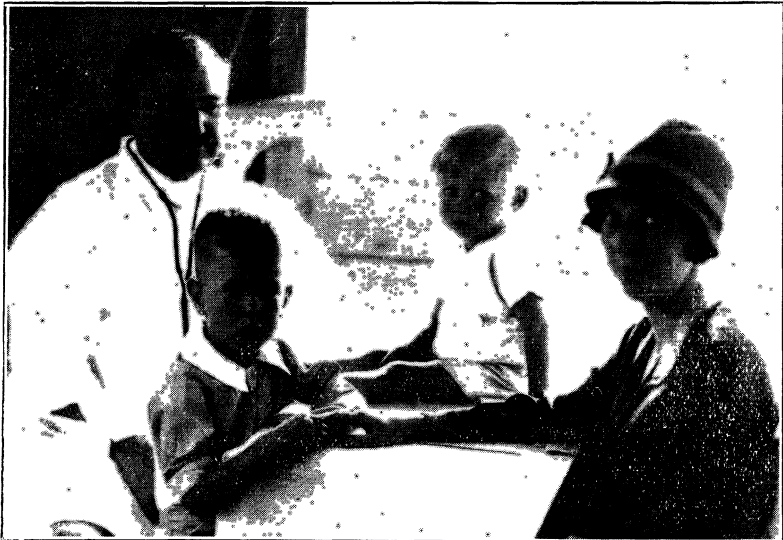
Farm women and girls are giving more time and attention to a good selection of food in the daily diet, and they are adopting food practices that will give definite and immediate health results. One thousand, four hundred and twenty-four women, 2,829 girls and 261 boys completed food selection demonstrations. As a result of this work:

- 2,720 used required amount of milk for 6 months.
- 2,863 used required amount vegetables for 6 months.
- 2,631 used required amount fruit for 6 months.
- 2,544 used required whole grain cereals for 6 months.
- 2,297 used required amount protein foods for 6 months.
- 2,782 used required amount water for 6 months.
- 2,772 used less amount meat for 6 months.
- 1,715 used less amount tea and coffee for 6 months.
- 285 overcame headaches in 6 months.
- 625 had less headaches in 6 months.
- 324 overcame constipation in 6 months.
- 444 had less constipation in 6 months.
- 616 had less colds in 6 months.

2,224 reported better general health in 6 months.
142 overweights reduced in 6 months.
442 underweights increased weight in 6 months.



Food preservation demonstration conducted by farm women in a farm home.



Health is one of the main objects in the Foods and Nutrition work.

Food Preparation

Food preparation work is conducted by the club girls as a part of their 4-H home demonstrations, and by the women in their home work. Through this demonstration they learn how to make proper combinations of food, how to use a variety of food and the different methods of preparation.

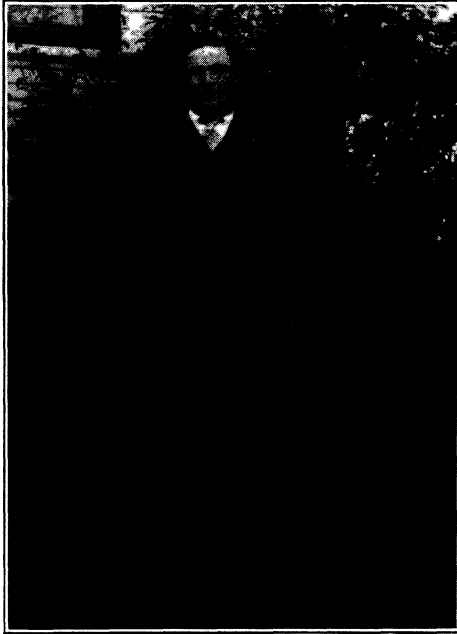
Particular emphasis has been placed upon vegetable cookery and upon the making of yeast breads. In three counties 35 bread making demonstrations were given with 500 women in attendance. One county reports that 50 women are using whole wheat flour for the first time as a result of the bread work. In all, there were 1,754 women and 7,453 girls completing food preparation demonstrations. One hundred and thirty-two schools have served a hot dish for the first time, to 9,785 children, and 217,799 school lunches were prepared by club girls.

Home Health

Work for women is included as a part of the food selection demonstration. There is a very close connection between the food selection work done by the women and the health demonstration carried on by the 4-H club members. One thousand, two hundred and ninety-two boys and girls checked a food and health habits score card for the same weeks in three consecutive months, these score cards constituting the report. In some counties the club members were given physical examinations while in other counties they were merely weighed and measured. Some of the results that have come from the health demonstrations have been the establishing of correct eating habits, improved posture and a general improvement in health conditions.



Rose Irma Ryerson, Oklahoma State Champion Health Girl



Wiley Marris, Oklahoma State Champion Health Boy

Home Management

Kitchen improvement has been the outstanding phase of home management work done this year. More and more, women are coming to realize that the conveniently planned and equipped kitchen saves time and labor for the housekeeper and contributes to the health and contentment of the whole family. There were 462 kitchens planned and rearranged this year. Tulsa county did an outstanding piece of kitchen improvement work when 125 women made their kitchens more convenient places in which to work.

The labor saving devices obtained by the women reporting in home management were:

- 173 hand washing machines
- 149 power washing machines
- 58 fireless cookers
- 249 kitchen sinks
- 341 kitchen cabinets
- 267 electric or gasoline irons
- 603 pressure cookers
- 79 iceless refrigerators

In addition to the above, many pieces of small equipment were purchased such as paring knives and food choppers. The securing of labor-saving devices supports the belief of the farm women in the fact that the efficiency of the workman depends in part upon his tools.

House Furnishings

The improving of rooms in the home other than the kitchen was a minor

demonstration activity for the state. One thousand one hundred sixty-six women and 4,519 girls completed their demonstrations. Two thousand seven hundred ninety rooms were improved by the selection and arrangement of furnishings, by the repairing and remodeling of furnishings and by treatment of walls, woodwork and floors. Of this number 39 rooms were improved by 4-H club girls.

As a result of the home furnishing work homes were made more comfortable, attractive and desirable places in which to live, for the influence of the improvement made in one room soon spreads to other rooms in the home.

Clothing

Clothing was one of the major projects for the state with some phase of the project being undertaken in every county with an agent. In 23 counties women's clothing was the chief problem while in six counties children's clothing was undertaken. Two thousand one hundred eighty-four demonstrations were given by the home demonstration agents on 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. Two thousand five hundred seven women and 8,222 girls completed their clothing work, making among other garments, 37,458 dresses and coats.

Style shows for both girls and women added much interest to the clothing work with 1,688 girls and 699 women taking part. The style shows have done much to improve the posture of those taking part as well as to emphasize appropriate dress. For the first time 87 boys participated in an appropriate dress demonstration.

Beautification of Home Grounds

The beautification of home grounds has included the improving of the yard by enriching the soil, fencing, sodding, planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, the building of walks and painting of out buildings.



By the improvement of grounds and the growing of flowers, farm homes are made more attractive and inviting at little cost.

The grounds of 197 homes and 71 schools have been improved this year. Seed, bulb, root and shrub exchanges have been held by adult clubs as well as by some of the 4-H clubs. In the Southwest District the federations of adult home demonstration clubs adopted a flower, vine or shrub with the understanding that each club member in the county would grow what had been adopted. The interest taken by the farm women in supplying her neighbor with flower roots and bulbs is very commendable. In the spring of

1927 Mrs. H. A. Perkinson was given five shasta daisy roots and from these five roots she now has a sufficient supply for an entire club. Mrs. Perkinson will also have two bushels each of canna bulbs and gladiola bulbs as well as a quantity of yellow and pink chrysanthemum roots to distribute among her neighbors.

Home Gardens

The home garden is a very important and essential part of the program of home demonstration work, since it is so fundamental to a good living at home. There were 14,046 4-H and 3,667 adult garden demonstrators. The adult enrollment for 1928 shows an increase of 933 demonstrators over that of 1927 which is evidence of the growing interest in home garden work.



One of the contestants in the Home Garden Contest promoted by the Extension Service.

A home garden contest was held with 2,783 women taking part. Eight hundred ninety women completed their garden work and 790 canned the requirements of their vegetable budgets. The purpose of the home garden demonstration was to emphasize the value of a continuous production of a variety of fresh vegetables of good quality and to demonstrate a wide use of vegetables in both the fresh and canned forms in the daily diet of the family. The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman cooperated in this contest by offering \$500.00 in cash prizes to the club and individual doing the best home garden work in each of the four districts. The report of the high scoring clubs in each district shows that:

- 2,559 quarts of tomatoes were canned,
- .827 quarts of greens,
- 5,217 quarts of other vegetables, and with a total production of
- 4,415 bushels of vegetables.

Mrs. P. M. Mungle of Atoka county, high scoring individual garden demonstrator, raised 44 different kinds of vegetables and 72 different varieties. On November 1, 1928, she had the following vegetables in her garden: Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, green onions, lettuce, spinach, parsnips, carrots, salsify, turnips, kale, rhubarb, parsley, radishes, and mustard.

The results from the home garden work have been very gratifying due to the good efforts of the farm women, the home demonstration agents, the district agents, orchard and garden specialist and the food and nutrition specialist. New vegetables were raised this year that have never been grown before, more attention was given to the proper selection and arrangement of vegetables in the garden, more hot beds and cold frames were constructed

and used and more time and attention was given to the control of garden pests.



The products of a home garden—economical, healthful and satisfying.

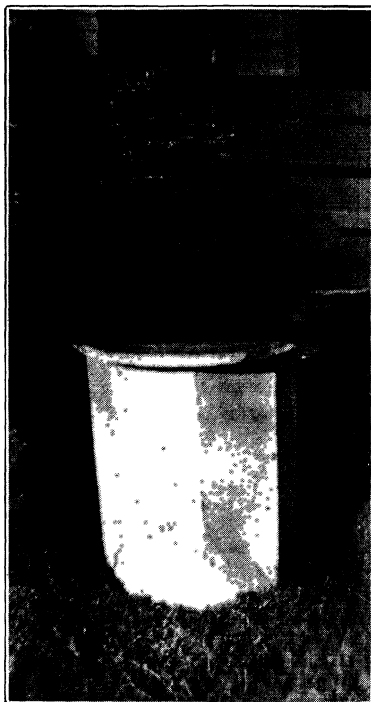
Home Poultry

There is a growing interest in the home poultry flock as a source of food for the home, and as a source of income. There were 3,758 poultry demonstrations carried on by women and girls involving 188,599 birds with a gross profit of \$437,344.53. The poultry work has been advanced through the farm flock demonstration, schoolhouse, county and state poultry and egg shows and through the County Poultry Federations. There is an increased interest in better poultry houses which is evidence of better care of the farm flock. Eighty-four Oklahoma shed-type poultry houses were built in 7 counties. One thousand four hundred two homes have culled flocks for the first time. Out of the 154,441 birds in these flocks, 15,007 were discarded. The outlook for the poultry industry for the coming year is good.

Home Dairy

In home dairy work special emphasis has been placed upon the securing of an adequate supply of milk and other dairy products for the family. This work was carried on by 505 women and 28 girls. Two hundred one demonstrations were given by the home demonstration agents on the care of milk in the home, and on the making of butter, cottage cheese and on the care of cream.

A dairy demonstrator in Noble county made a net profit of \$651.91 from five cows. She sold 1,431 pounds of butter and 364 pounds of cottage cheese outside of that made for home use. The dairy demonstrators report that 89,997 pounds of butter and 9,488 pounds of cheese were made this year.



Home-made sterilizer for Dairy Utensils.

Home Marketing

Home marketing work is carried on by the individual farm woman who sells products to regular customers, to the local grocer or to the produce house; by farm women who sell from a roadside market or from the curb or bazaar type of market. The products most commonly sold by the women are fresh vegetables, eggs, dressed poultry, poultry on foot, cream, butter, butter-milk, cottage cheese, breads, cakes, rolls and salads.

Farm Women's Markets

County	No. Days Operated Per Week	No. Selling On Market	Age of Market	Total Sales
Canadian -----	1	18	7 Mo.	\$7,000.00
Grady -----	1	15	3 Mo., 3 Wks.	1,445.52
Garfield -----	1	20	3 Yrs., 3 Mo.	50,382.28
Logan -----	1	12	5 Mo., 2 Wks.	1,050.00
Noble -----	1	22	8 Mo.	1,143.00
Payne -----	1	9	5 Mo.	1,350.23
Woods (Alva) --	1	22	1 Yr.	3,464.68
Woods (Waynoka)	1	12	9 Wks.	315.50



Farm women establish markets in which they sell their products direct to the consumers.

The Cleveland county market is open two days per week, but the total amount of sales is unknown.

Minor Demonstration Projects

Other projects carried on in home demonstration work are sanitation and home engineering. The sanitation work has largely had to do with the control of household pests. One hundred seventy homes were screened and 286 homes were involved in demonstrations on the controlling of household pests.

In home engineering, 87 homes were remodeled, 61 water systems and 20 septic tanks were installed.

Rallies and Camps

There were 36 counties holding 4-H rallies and 16 counties holding farm women's rallies. Ten counties held 4-H and adult camps with a total at-



A County Farm Women's Camp where Mothers may rest, relax and have a good time.

tendance at the adult camp of 835 farm women. The educational features offered at the camps were talks and demonstrations on citizenship, parliamentary procedure, health, nature study, music appreciation, books and hand-work. The recreational features were singing, swimming, fishing, exercises, games and stunts. To the farm women, the camps were a source of relaxation from home duties, of recreation, inspiration and information.

Two rural recreational conferences were held under the direction of Mr. John Bradford of the American Playground Association. The county and home demonstration agents, a club boy and girl, and a farm man and woman from each county participated in the conference. The recreational work given has meant much to the Extension workers and farm people in bringing before them the value of organized recreation, and the part it plays in the development of a good citizen.

Outlook

The home demonstration program for 1929 will include the same projects as those for 1928 with emphasis placed upon clothing and home furnishings, home management, home health, canning budget and food selection, home garden, home dairying, home poultry and interior and exterior home beautification.

Home demonstration work is well established in the counties and the demand made upon the agents are ever increasing. Fifty-three of the 77 counties in the state now have home demonstration agents, and they are rendering a good program of service, thus bringing increased recognition to the work in the state.

Conditions at the close of this year lend themselves to a favorable outlook for the further development of home demonstration work in 1929.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Eva A. Beatty, District Agent

The Northwest District is composed of twenty-one counties in the north-western quarter of the state. Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Kay, Logan, Noble, Oklahoma, Woods, and Woodward have had home demonstration agents throughout the year while Texas county has had one since the first of December, thus making thirteen counties with home demonstration agents in the Northwest District.

Program of Work. County programs of work were developed in the twelve counties having home demonstration agents throughout the year. These programs were built in January by the advisory committee, district and county home demonstration agents. The advisory committee is composed of:

1. One delegate and an alternate from each local home demonstration club who are regularly enrolled demonstrators, or one delegate and alternate in townships where there are no home demonstration clubs.

2. President and secretary of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs.

3. County health nurse.

4. County superintendent of schools.

Three or four major activities were chosen as county-wide projects with two or three minor projects, thus concentrating on a few things and getting better results than when trying to cover a larger number. This was the first year to use the advisory committee plan.

In a number of counties community programs were organized in a similar way to the county program.

There were 226 communities in the Northwest District this year carrying on Extension Work.

Organization. There were 171 4-H clubs in the Northwest District. One thousand four hundred thirty-three girls completed their work.

Each county has a 4-H federation which meets quarterly. This has been the means of developing leadership and securing better cooperation throughout the counties. Too, each local club has a broader vision of club work, due to the federation.

In like manner the adult federation or advisory committee, where there is no adult federation, is the means of bringing the women of the county together and as a result there is a greater interest in Extension Work. There were 159 farm women's clubs this year in the Northwest District.

All of the counties having home demonstration agents have filing systems, although in some of the counties they are shared with the county agents. Kay, Oklahoma, Woodward, and Garfield counties have full time office help, the rest of the counties do practically all of their own office work.

Each home demonstration agent has a definite plan of work so each 4-H and adult club knows the day and hour that she will visit their club each month, and in the majority of cases will know what work will be taken up at that meeting.

Blaine county changed agents in February, and Beaver in December. Both agents were new to home demonstration work. Texas county came in, in December and although a new county, has an experienced agent. All changes in home demonstration agents came either early in the year or as the year's work was completed, thus giving them a better chance to get hold of the work in a good manner. Good work was accomplished in each of the counties this year.

A new district agent was appointed for the Northwest District November 1, 1928.

Major and Minor Projects

This year for the first time each county took three or four majors and two or three minors, feeling that more definite results could be accomplished in that way than when touching on a number of activities.

Food Selection. Food selection was taken as a major in seven counties and five counties as a minor. Food selection work has been the means of creating interest in feeding a balanced meal and seeing what the results will be. Many have reported better health, less headaches, and less constipation. Each year there seems to be an added interest in food selection work.

Home Improvement. Home improvement was taken by two counties as a major project and four as a minor. This included the remodeling of kitchens, putting running water in the home and in some cases adding labor saving devices. Unit III, household textiles, which is closely connected with home improvement, was taken by seven counties as a major. The demonstrator was to redecorate, or do over a room so as to improve walls, woodwork and furniture. This work has brought about a greater appreciation of color harmony. A number of girls took room improvement and refinished their own rooms. The pictures taken before and after improvement tell the story of the good work accomplished.

Garden and Canning. Garden work was taken as a major in eight counties and as a minor in three. There were 337 women and 918 girls completing their garden work. A good share of the adult garden demonstrators were in the garden contest. This went over in a very fine way. Many vegetables not grown in the ordinary home garden were grown this year for the first time. The contestants made vegetable canning budgets and many canned the requirements of their budgets. This fits in closely with the canning budget. Four counties took the canning budget as a major and one as a minor while six counties took canning as a major and two as a minor. Canning and gardening were carried on in a bigger and better way this year than ever before. The future looks good for canning and garden work.

Poultry. Poultry work was carried on in six counties as a major and in six as a minor. The farm flock records were kept by the farm women of

stock on hand, stock sold, feed used, eggs gathered and sold, then a summary of this record was sent to Stillwater, and to the county home demonstration agent. These records took the "guess out of poultry" as to whether or not poultry paid with each flock where records were kept. Poultry work has been the means of securing better stock and of establishing better feeding practices.

Schoolhouse poultry shows were held in all counties in the Northwest District and have been the means of creating an interest in better poultry.

Clothing. Women's clothing was taken as a major in four counties and in two as a minor, while children's clothing was taken in one county as a major and in one as a minor. Style shows were held by adults and 4-H girls in a number of local clubs. The demonstrations on use of patterns, selection of material, seams and finishes, line and color, have been the means of giving the women and girls a better understanding of proper dress and as a result, the dresses were well made and had good line and color. Since we were without a Clothing Specialist in 1928 but have one for the coming year we are looking forward to a better year in 1929.

Results. This year has brought many good results in Extension Work. The same plan of program building is to be used in 1929, as was used in 1928, and this will make it possible to carry on a better year's work than ever before.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT

Iva McAlister-Whitt, District Agent

The Southeast District is composed of the eighteen counties in the southeastern quarter of the state. Thirteen of these counties employ full time home demonstration agents. These counties are Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Hughes, Le Flore, Marshall, McCurtain, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole. Four counties employ county agents only, and one has neither county nor home demonstration agents.

County programs of work were made in each of the thirteen counties by a county advisory committee working with the home demonstration agent and a representative from the Extension Division. At different intervals during the year a check-up was made on progress and accomplishments.

The home demonstration work is conducted largely through the adult home demonstration and the 4-H clubs. The thirteen home demonstration agents report 98 adult clubs with a membership of 1412. Six of these counties have county federations which are functioning.

These reports show 315 local 4-H clubs with a membership of 5374 girls. There were 2863 of these girls who completed the required work.

Federations of the 4-H clubs are organized in all counties except Okfuskee and Pushmataha counties.

Contests were entered by all of the counties except Pushmataha county in the district contest which was held in Stillwater during Farmers' Week. One hundred eighty-two girls and 18 women supervisors attended this meeting.

Exhibits from twelve counties were made by the women at the state fairs. In clothing Unit I, Bryan county won first at Oklahoma City, and Atoka county first at the Free State Fair at Muskogee. Thirteen counties made exhibits from the girls' work at the state fair.

The results obtained in the various project activities were the most gratifying of those from any previous year. Each of the thirteen counties emphasized the live at home program through the raising of better gardens and the preservation of enough food to supply the family when there are no fresh vegetables growing. Of the 985 women enrolled in home gardens, 614 completed the project. Each raised two or more vegetables that she had not grown before this year. Each county entered the state contest. Atoka county

won first on the individual garden. McCurtain, Choctaw, Bryan, Atoka, and Pittsburg counties had county contests.

Excellent work in food preservation, food preparation and food selection was done. The ratio of vegetables to pickles and relishes canned increased 100 per cent. There were 246,942 quarts of products reported by the adult demonstrators, and 86,841 quarts by the 4-H club girls.

Clothing Unit I has been the most popular phase of clothing work among the women. Seven counties had it as a major activity and three others as minor.

Unit III, home improvement, was taken by three counties. Good results were obtained. Special home improvement work was done by 4-H club girls in Hughes, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Bryan, and Choctaw counties.

Effective work was done along other lines as poultry, dairy, etc.

The good results obtained in 1928 give a promise of greater progress in Extension Work in 1929.

NORTHEAST DISTRICT

Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent

The Northeast District is composed of 19 counties. There are home demonstration agents in 12 counties—Creek, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Osage, Payne, Rogers, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington. These agents are distributed over the central and western part of the district. The northeastern and eastern portions of the district need agents, but conditions have been such that they could not be employed. The home demonstration work was begun in Sequoyah county, October 1, 1928.

County Programs of Work. County programs of work were made in eleven counties. The method of making programs was the same in all the districts of the state. The agents in the counties agreed with the district agents upon a program making date at which time representatives of all agricultural interests in the county were invited. The agricultural and home needs and conditions of the county were taken up and discussed, and plans made whereby there would be a good working program for the agent along the lines of Extension Work. These programs were taken by the representatives back to the clubs in the communities and adopted by each club. Year books were made for the adult clubs in the following counties: Creek, Lincoln, Mayes, Okmulgee, Osage, Payne, Rogers, and Tulsa. The county federation in Rogers, Tulsa, Creek, and Muskogee were revised and made stronger. The county programs were more carefully outlined and more carefully followed than in previous years, and the results as shown in the annual reports are more gratifying.

Personnel. Changes in home demonstration agents occurred in Creek and Washington counties, and the agent in Rogers county resigned November 15, 1928. Experienced women were secured for Creek and Washington counties, so the program was not interrupted. An agent was employed in Ottawa county for four months, April 10 to August 10.

Organization. The home demonstration work is conducted through the adult clubs and the 4-H clubs. The eleven home demonstration agents report 114 adult clubs with a membership of 1828, and 262 4-H clubs with a membership of 3622. There are county federations in all counties where there are adult clubs except Washington county, and county federations in all counties in the district where there are 4-H clubs, as the county agents do 4-H club work in the counties that do not have home agents. The 4-H club work was better organized and carried out in the district in 1928 than in previous years. Fifteen counties entered the model club contest at the state contest, all except four, and the Northeast District won first in the state in this contest. The

Northeast District also won first in the state style show contest and the state home improvement contest. The results in 4-H club work were very gratifying for the year.

Project Activities. The programs of work for the eleven counties each named four major projects, and four or more minor projects. The major projects were: Gardening, food, poultry, room improvement, clothing. The minor projects were: Dairy, poultry, health, community and marketing work. The different phases of food and of clothing were taken in the counties as food selection in Creek and Lincoln and food preservation in all counties in connection with the garden contest.

The improved blanks for county programs have made the program of vital interest to the agents. They have given careful consideration to the agricultural conditions and needs of the county in order to better select the major and minor projects. Their working out these projects as to methods, time and plan helps to more firmly fix in their minds the needs and conditions of each community. The outline of work by months is valuable because it keeps the agent continually looking to the future and to the phase of the work that is to be presented at that time. The special meeting programs are established, and the program is gradually unfolding as the months and days go by.

Gardens. This phase of work was included in all county programs as a major project because of its value to the home. This district is adapted to the raising of vegetables, season, soil, and climate uniting to make them reach perfection in growing. Bulletin 196 was used in each county and the plan for the home garden was stressed. Perennials were planted and set out, and the long lived and short lived vegetables described and discussed. The state garden contest was taken up and explained at each program meeting and the number of demonstrators enrolled in each county was as follows: Creek, 27; Lincoln, 30; Mayes, 62; Muskogee, 46; Nowata, 10; Okmulgee, 99; Osage, 17; Ottawa, 2; Payne, 260; Rogers, 123; Tulsa, 100; Wagoner, 18; Washington, 15.

A garden school was held at Tulsa on April 28 by D. C. Mooring, garden specialist, for the purpose of training judges for the garden contest. The agents from the adjoining counties and those persons who were willing to act as judges in their counties were present to get the instructions. Field work was done in the afternoon with the garden score sheets, and 30 people were trained to do this judging. Lincoln and Payne counties attended the school at Oklahoma City. Garden tours and garden scoring was done the latter part of May and June, and great interest in garden work was expressed. The contestants paid special attention to insects and diseases and cultivation and new vegetables. We had wonderful gardens. This is the number of gardens scored: Creek, 23; Lincoln, 30; Mayes, 35; Muskogee, 37; Okmulgee, 93; Osage, 12; Payne, 202; Rogers, 64; Tulsa, 75; Wagoner, 16; Washington, 13; Nowata, 10; total, 610.

The number of adult demonstrators enrolled was 1042 and 621 completed. There were 2560 4-H club girls enrolled and 1317 completed. Method demonstrations given 195. Rogers county won first individual place in the district contest. Lincoln county second and Payne county third. Lincoln county won first club place in the state.

Food Preservation. This project has always been considered first because of its relation to the supply of food for the family. The district is located in the good garden section of the state and also in the fruit section, so that the demonstrators have always supplied their families with canned products. Now that we are working out a canning budget for each demonstrator, this project takes on a new value, for the individual demonstrator now sees the relation that her canning bears to her supply of food for her family. There were 1067 adult demonstrators enrolled and 653 completed. There were 2971 4-H club girls enrolled and 1355 completed. One hundred and eight pressure

cookers were purchased by adult demonstrators to aid in canning vegetables and meat for the homes.

Food Preparation and Food Selection. These projects were undertaken as majors in several of the counties. Creek county gave salad demonstrations in each adult club to 245 demonstrators. Lincoln county carried on a very fine project of food selection. One hundred and two demonstrators enrolled and 72 completed. Mayes county agent gave 20 method demonstrations in meal planning, and finished with a "balanced meal" at which 17 demonstrators were present. Thirty-five demonstrators completed the project. Muskogee county did special bread work, 26 method demonstrations were given and 230 women attended these demonstrations. Okmulgee county had 50 new demonstrators taking food selection and 4 schools put on hot lunches for the first time. Osage specialized in the hot lunch in schools, 40 schools serving hot lunches. Payne county agent gave 28 demonstrations in food preparation and three in meal planning. Two bread demonstrations were given. Rogers enrolled 23 women in food selection who carried out the project. Wagoner county agent gave each adult club a demonstration on school lunch and had 107 demonstrators enrolled in food selection. Washington county worked with hot lunches in the schools and 20 schools were helped. There were 452 adult demonstrators enrolled in food preparation and 319 completed. There were 2234 4-H club girls enrolled and 1510 completed. Five hundred and eleven adult demonstrators were enrolled in nutrition and 365 completed. There were 1197 4-H club girls enrolled and 860 completed.

Clothing. In clothing 641 adult demonstrators were enrolled and 512 completed. There were 3036 4-H club girls enrolled and 1818 completed. This is a very popular project. Every woman has herself and her family to provide with sensible, healthful and good looking clothes, and her home to make pleasant and comfortable, so she is looking for help in order to do this in the most economical manner possible. The clothing project is divided into 3 units. No. I is adult clothing, No. II is children's clothing, and No. III is house furnishing. Creek county did work with No. I and No. II, Lincoln county with No. III. One special feature in this county was the club tours to visit the rooms that had been improved, 252 rooms were completed. Mayes county studied dress selection and patterns and featured a style show in March. Muskogee county worked out Project No. III and won first prize at the Muskogee State Fair. They also had a style show in each adult club. Okmulgee county had work in No. I with the adults, and had 43 fifth year cotton dresses exhibited at the county fair. Osage county did adult work in all three units, and six adult clubs made completed exhibits at the county fair in the three units. Payne county worked in No. III, and won first on their exhibit at the Oklahoma State Fair at Oklahoma City. Rogers county did work with No. I and held a style show at their April meeting in which 35 women took part. Tulsa county had work in No. I and No. III and made very good exhibits at the fairs. Wagoner county had 25 demonstrators enrolled in No. I and II and made the best fair exhibits they have ever had. Washington county worked on No. III. The 4-H club work in clothing was very good. Every county held a style show and 31 4-H club girls entered the state contest. Muskogee county won first in the senior contest and first in the junior contest in the district and first in the senior contest in the state. Proper dress contests were held in 7 counties and 14 4-H club boys entered the dress contest in the state. Rogers county won first in the district in the senior class and Craig county won first in the junior class, and Craig county won first in the state in the junior class.

Home Management and Home Furnishing. Adult demonstrators enrolled in home management numbered 403, completed 315. 4-H club members enrolled 299, completed 299. The most outstanding piece of work in this project was the kitchen improvement campaign in Tulsa county, the best one that

has ever been put over in the state. One hundred sixty demonstrators were enrolled. One hundred twenty-five completed the project. Seventy-six kitchens were visited and scored. Three kitchen tours were made. In Okmulgee county 19 kitchens were scored and 69 kitchens improved. Payne county deserves honorable mention in this project.

House furnishing had 676 adult demonstrators enrolled with 508 completing. There were 2418 4-H club girls enrolled with 1129 completing. The most outstanding piece of house furnishing work in the district was in Payne county, and the best piece of 4-H club work was in Lincoln county. This took first place in the state contest and second place in the National contest at Chicago.

Poultry. This project has not attained the prominence in the district with the home agents that it deserves. Two hundred and sixteen adult demonstrators were enrolled, and I do not think a poultry project is completed in one year, but 141 made reports. There were 326 4-H club girls enrolled and 141 reported. No outstanding piece of poultry work was done in the district. Tulsa county, Wagoner county and Okmulgee county made the best reports.

Dairy. Twenty-two adult demonstrators were enrolled in dairy work and 33 4-H club members. Tulsa county entered a dairy team in the contest at the state dairy show and won first, and then entered the contest at the National Dairy Show and won third. Tulsa county and Payne county have some good 4-H club members enrolled in dairy work, and they own very good dairy stock.

Health. The health project is yet to be worked out, some very good work was done this year with 4-H club boys and girls. Washington county for some four years has done splendid work with the club girls, and this year 17 carried out the requirements and finished the project. Mayes county had the highest scoring 4-H club boy and Okmulgee county had the highest scoring club girl. More and better work is being done each year as the counties improve their health units and employ doctors and nurses. Osage county did splendid work in two 4-H clubs. Creek, Okmulgee and Muskogee counties did some good work.

Fairs. Good county fairs are a feature of the district and the adult demonstrators and 4-H club members are very responsive to these fairs, and help to make them better by each year improving their exhibits and adding to them.

Outlook. The Northeast District has finished the best year's work ever done. The personnel of the agents is good. All are working together for a more unified and better program for each county. The Extension work is in good favor in the counties. The 4-H club work has reached a place where we are very proud of it, and it is steadily growing in quality of work. We feel that we can win, that we are entering state contests with winning material, and that with the cooperation of our splendid corps of county and home agents, we can make a fine district in the Northeast.

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, District Agent

There are nineteen counties in the Southwest District. The thirteen having home demonstration agents prior to July first, renewed contracts. Later on, Beckham and Harmon counties made appropriations, employing agents in October. Prospects are good for bringing in two of the four remaining counties during the year.

Changes in Personnel. Changes in personnel have occurred in Jefferson, Caddo, Kiowa, and Stephens counties. One of these vacancies was made by

resignations, while the other three were made by transferring agents to better locations. These four counties have felt the usual slowing up which follows a change. The entire district has suffered from the turnover in personnel during the last three years. Only four of the present agents have been in the service more than three years.

Programs of Work. Home demonstration programs of work were made for counties having home demonstration agents.

The home demonstration advisory committee of each county accepted more responsibility than have such committees of the past. More time was given to analyzing conditions and discovering needs. As a result, programs are more definite and constructive.

In most counties 4-H federations functioned well in developing 4-H programs of work.

Organization. Home demonstration work is conducted largely through home demonstration and 4-H clubs. Counties having the work prior to July first, report 194 home demonstration clubs with a membership of 3436 farm women, and 236 4-H clubs with a membership of 3762 girls.

Home demonstration clubs have organized into county federations in thirteen counties. The 4-H clubs have similar organizations in eleven counties.

Early in the year, agents submitted definite itineraries and if at all possible, aimed to meet each club once a month. A calendar of work for each county indicated the nature of work to be done, and the seasonable time in which to do it. These served to make demonstrations and help more timely, and agents have planned better and further ahead because of these calendars of work.

Office Organization. There has been marked improvement in office organization. Eight counties have full time clerical service. Three of these made appropriations for the first time.

New desks were purchased for two agents, and throughout the district more interest is being manifested in the well organized desk.

Three agents have new filing cases, five other agents report files rearranged and enlarged.

Home Gardens. Counties on the west side of the state are not particularly adapted to vegetable growing. Most of the demonstrators were in the 8 counties nearest the central part of the state, yet a few demonstrators were enrolled in all counties; and these have found that difficulties are being overcome by practicing better methods.

Interest is increasing, the farm woman who once thought only of the economic gain which a garden brought has been awakened to the importance of vegetables in the food for health diet.

Reports show 1036 farm women enrolled as demonstrators, with 618 completing. There were 3736 4-H girls enrolled with 1350 completing. Agents devoted 425 days to this activity.

Home Dairy. A great deal of effort has been put forth to get farmers of the district more interested in dairy work. As the men move forward with this program, more calls come from women for help in home dairy work.

The home demonstration agents have given demonstrations in care of milk, making butter, ice cream and cottage cheese.

Grady, Kiowa, Tillman and Stephens counties enrolled 177 farm women as demonstrators. A few girls are enrolling in the dairy club. Taking the district as a whole, very little has been done with dairying, but there is a great field to develop and a start has been made.

Food and Nutrition. Food preservation was emphasized for its importance in the economic and health program of the farm family. A plea was made for the food preservation budget based on the dietary needs of the family. The response was good, 2024 farm women and 3706 4-H girls enrolled

as demonstrators. Reports show 47 per cent of these demonstrations completed.

Demonstrators are buying more and better equipment. One hundred seventy-two pressure cookers were purchased.

Food preparation was carried on by all 4-H girls and by adult demonstrators in seven counties, but the number enrolled and the interest shown has never equalled that which is evident in food preservation work. Number of farm women enrolling 903, number completing 615. Number of girls enrolling 3706, number completing 1693.

Correct food habits and their relationship to good health has been emphasized through the entire food program.

Schools have been encouraged in serving hot lunches and while nothing outstanding has been done, equipment has been purchased and this work started in a number of schools. Agents devoted 914 days to carrying on the food and nutrition work in the district.

Clothing. Clothing was carried on by all 4-H girls and was chosen as a major or minor activity by the women of ten counties. It continues to be one of the most popular lines of Extension Work. It ranked next to food preservation in number of demonstrators enrolled and stood first in per cent of demonstrators completing. The figures are as follows: Women enrolled 1456, number completing 1006. Girls enrolled 3706, number completing 1730. Agents report 636 days devoted to this activity.

Poultry. Poultry was chosen as a major activity in eight, and a minor activity in three counties.

Interest in better poultry is growing steadily. The county agent and the home demonstration agent both do work with poultry demonstrators, and attempt to answer emergency calls from those who have not become demonstrators. The reports available do not do justice to the amount of good work which is being done. Annual reports of home demonstration agents show 924 women enrolling, 634 completing, 352 4-H girls enrolling, 134 completing. Home demonstration agents gave 134 method demonstrations and devoted 317 days to this activity.

Home Improvement. Home demonstration agents increased their efforts for the improvement of farm homes. The problems of equipment, arrangement, furnishings, and beautifying came in for a goodly share of time and discussion at program making meetings. Interest continued throughout the year.

Members of home demonstration clubs in all counties have become interested in yard improvement. While the undertakings have been confined largely to little items of improvement, the number doing these little things has been so great that it is a big thing after all.

The women are not alone in this movement. 4-H club girls endeavoring to do the requirements as outlined in their manuals have planted and cared for thousands of shrubs and flower beds.

Six counties emphasized room improvement, enrolling 415 demonstrators, 135 of these completed the demonstration.

In home management emphasis has been placed on labor and time saving equipment. Reports show equipment purchased as follows: Washing machines 104, kitchen sinks 56, fireless cookers 9, vacuum cleaners 13, kitchen cabinets 108, electric or gasoline irons 81, pressure cookers 172, refrigerators 17, light 4, water 4.

Other Demonstration Projects. Other projects carried on in home demonstration work are small fruits, health, sanitation and marketing. Some progress has been made in each of these activities.

Fairs. County fairs were held in eighteen of the nineteen counties. In most counties from one to six community fairs were held. Agents take an active part in all these fairs, seeking to make them of greater service to farm

people. At the Oklahoma City State Fair, thirteen counties entered exhibits in the farm women's department and 17 counties entered 4-H county collective booth exhibits.

Recreation. County-wide events of recreational nature are more common than they were a few years ago. Reports show 8 camps, 9 rallies, 2 picnics, all county-wide while many local clubs have had good times together on hikes, ice cream suppers, and picnics.

During the first week in May, fifteen of the nineteen counties were represented at a recreational training school held at Sulphur, Oklahoma.

Farmers' Week. Farmers' Week was held July 30-31 to August 3 at Oklahoma A. and M. College. Seventeen counties of the district sent a delegation of 300 women and girls.

The program for women consisted largely of demonstrations in foods, clothing and home improvement. The 4-H programs included the district and state contests. The number of Southwest District counties represented in these contests are as follows:

Model meeting	17
Team demonstrations	14
Girls' style show, senior	12
Girls' style show, junior	14
Boys' appropriate dress contest	10
Health, girls	9
Health, boys	4
Room improvement	1
4-H girls' judging	14

Outlook. The work is well established in fifteen counties with increasing sentiment for agents in the remaining four. While the unusual turnover in personnel represents a problem, it brings with it an opportunity. These six young women who are new in the service have had good home economic training, and all have lived on Oklahoma farms. With the proper guidance they can become a power of good in the field of home demonstration work.

Programs are becoming more definite and constructive, field and office organization is improving, and agents will be able to accomplish more with the same amount of effort.

Farmers are being awakened to the possibilities in dairying and poultry, women are talking home gardens, these three activities will be emphasized, and as a whole the program of the last year will be continued. All indications point to 1929 as the best year so far in the home demonstration work of the Southwest District.

PROJECT NUMBER 6—RADIO SERVICE

The radio service of the Oklahoma A. and M. College over KVOO Tulsa, by remote control from Stillwater Studio was continued under the supervision of the Extension Division in cooperation with the School of Agriculture and the School of Home Economics.

From December 1, 1927 to May 1, 1928, three broadcasting hours per week were used as follows: On Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays from twelve o'clock noon to one p. m. The hour on Monday was used principally for Extension workers because of the fact that their information could be broadcasted before they returned to the field. Thursdays period was used for miscellaneous subject matter of the Institution while the hour on Fridays became known as the Departmental Hour. On the first Friday each month the Department of Agricultural Economics broadcasted useful information on budgets, farm inventories, farm accounts and cost of farming and farm products. The second Friday was used for the famous "Nancy Jane Dairy" talks and the use of dairy products by the Home Economics representatives; the

third Friday was known as "Poultry Hour;" the fourth Friday as "Crops, Soils and Insect Pests," and when there was a fifth Friday the Horticultural Department took charge.

From May 1, to October 1, we broadcasted only twice a week; viz., one hour on Mondays and one on Thursdays. From October 1, through the rest of the season the broadcasting periods for the Oklahoma A. and M. College Farmers' Hour were changed to a half hour on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Fridays from 6:30 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.

Our "Farmers' Hour" subjects consisted mainly of short five to ten minute talks on Agriculture, Livestock, Home Economics and 4-H Club Work, with occasionally an educational stunt or something of a general nature. Musical numbers were also occasionally interspersed with these programs. On holidays we usually had a special program befitting the occasion with appropriate music.

The annual band concert was broadcasted on the night of February 21, 1928, the expenses of which were taken care of by the college.

On the first of July the Radio Service became a regular project of the Extension Division and is known as "Project Number VI—Radio Service." The expense of circuit and other telephone rent was provided for in the regular Extension budget. This also takes care of the radio operator but not of additional supplies for the studio. Radio programs are prepared by the Extension Division as heretofore. The Department of Speech has continued to furnish the chief radio announcer, while the Department of Animal Husbandry has assisted by furnishing an assistant announcer. These men have worked without extra charges to the Institution.

The object of the Radio Project reads as follows:

"To aid farmers and their families of Oklahoma by broadcasting timely information in Agriculture, Home Economics and in boys and girls club work. To give timely warnings of emergency outbreaks of boll weevils and other destructive insects and information on securing of economical material and proper methods of control applications. To give suggestions on times and methods of culture and harvesting of farm crops and in dissemination of other useful information for the betterment of the farm home and community."

During Farmers' Week in August the radio equipment was used for an addressing system in the college auditorium with a great deal of success. A series of loud speakers attached to the radio machinery, and suspended reasonably high on the stage gave all those in the extreme rear of the audience a chance to hear the address clearly. The microphone, placed at a convenient point on the stage, was connected with the monitor in the radio room and the loud speakers also had the necessary connections with the same system.

During the year of December 1, 1927 to November 31, 1928, we broadcasted 508 subjects in Agriculture, 254 subjects in Home Economics 52 boys and girls club talks and 10 subjects of a general nature.

A very interesting phase of our radio service was the timely broadcasting of the spread of the boll weevil in Oklahoma for 1928, and the radio broadcasting of control instructions. A great deal of help was also rendered to the wheat farmers of the western part of the state in broadcasting warnings about the harvesting of wheat with combines to prevent excessive moisture in stored wheat.

PROJECT NO. 7—WORK FOR NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

Among the organized associations fostering Extension Work in the counties are the Farmers' Union, Teachers' Associations, and the Agricultural Advisory Committees. Reports show that more than 259 persons are members of organized groups fostering Extension Work in the eight counties reporting.

There are 207 communities where Extension Work should be carried on, and 179 of them have cooperated in working out programs.

Three hundred and seventy-three juniors and adults have volunteered as local leaders. These work in 176 Junior Clubs and 64 Adult Clubs, with 3,135 members and 593 members respectively.

There are 240 boys and 100 girls who have been in club work for 4 years or longer. Twenty club members entered college this year. Agents have made 3,044 visits to more than 100 homes in the interest of Extension activities. They have received 4,749 calls at their offices and 1,169 telephone calls. They have written 2,228 individual letters and 151 newspaper articles, and distributed 4,559 bulletins; 42 community fairs, and five county fairs were held. Eleven hundred fifty-one persons received instructions in 22 short courses and Farmers' Institutes. Twenty-two thousand thirty-seven persons attended 858 meetings where 981 method demonstrations were given and 693 visits were made to result demonstrations, where 3,407 persons attended 105 meetings. Seven encampments were held, attended by 461 boys and girls, and 345 adults.

Project Activities and Results:

(a) Adult:

Major projects: (1) Soil, (2) Crops, (3) Home Dairying, (4) Livestock. In soils work, 154 method demonstrations were given. Methods employed were: terracing, manuring, growing legumes, cover crops, green manuring, crop rotation. Four hundred sixty-eight result demonstrations with 413 completing were conducted. Four thousand seven hundred forty-four acres were terraced and 6½ tons of commercial fertilizer was used. Seventy-four farmers improved care of farm manures, 450 acres of legumes were reported contributing to the soils work, and 23 farm levels are owned by the farmers, either individually or by clubs.

With crops 69 demonstrations in corn showed an average 7 1-3 bushels increased yield per acre, on 889 acres, a total of 6,667 bushels. Ten bushels per acre increases was obtained on 50 acres of oats. Five and one-half bushels per acre increase on 375 acres of grain sorghum was reported. Fifty-seven cotton farmers planted improved seed, 310 adopted improved practices. On 391 acres of peanuts 7¾ bushels above the average yield was obtained. Muskogee County reported 350 acres with ten bushels per acre gained. Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes reported 17 bushels and 15 bushels gain per acre respectively. Acreage planted in alfalfa, soy beans, sweet clover, and cow peas showed increase.

Home dairying showed results as follows:

Demonstrations completed, 52

Net income from cream and butter, \$2,374.80

Purebred sires secured, 21

Better females bought, 28

Fifty-one less desirable animals culled from 163 head.

Four families in Okmulgee County from 27 cows, had a net income of \$685.35.

Poultry as a major project reported as follows:

96 demonstrations reported 11,737 birds raised

\$2,032.38 worth of poultry and eggs sold

68 families secured better sires

57 culling schools were held

663 birds were discarded from 3,360 handled

6 families used incubators for the first time

50 families built brooder houses

34 modern hen houses were built

Special short courses were held for agents

Outstanding reports from Okmulgee and Logan Counties.

In Horticulture five demonstrators renovated orchards and planted 1,278 trees. Successful campaigns resulted in a very large number of splendid home gardens. Three crop diversification demonstrations which included a large amount of truck reported income amounting to \$2,925.78.

(b) Four-H Club Work:

1,101 Junior projects showed the following yields:

Corn 18,000 bushels

Grain sorghum 2,200 bushels

Peas 64 bushels

Peanuts 2,670 bushels or 31 bushels per acre

Irish potatoes 1,890 bushels

Sweet potatoes 4,409 bushels

Cotton 223,000 pounds

Dairying 22 animals

Pigs 243 animals

Poultry, birds 2,360

373 Volunteer Junior Local Leaders

176 Clubs

3135 boys enrolled, 340 of these having been in club work four years or more.



Delegation of Negro Extension Workers and 4-H Club members enroute to National Negro Club Camp at Tuskegee, Alabama.

Supervisory

On duty as supervisor, I spent 226 days in field duty and 92 days in office duty.

Wrote 209 individual and circular letters, conferred with 742 persons on Extension Committees, spoke to 11,948 persons at 68 other meetings, held 75 conferences with County Agents, held 40 conferences with Home Demonstration Agents, on official visits to counties, and made visits to three counties without agents. Recommended:

Burke and Mathis for County Agents in Logan County

T. D. Spears for Creek County
Paul O. Brooks for Lincoln County
Booker T. Robinson for Oklahoma County
A total of 16,269 miles traveled.

PROJECT NO. 8—NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

No change was made in the personnel of the colored agents in 1928. The adult demonstrators numbered 694, enrolled in 61 adult clubs, and 1688 4-H club girls enrolled in 76 4-H clubs. The agents meeting was held the first week in January and the agents were provided with material that enabled them to go home and meet with their advisory boards and formulate their county programs. At least four major and four minor projects were included in each program.

Lincoln County selected the following:

- Major—1. Garden and Food Preservation
2. Food Selection
3. Food Preparation
4. Health
Minor—1. Poultry
2. Dairy
3. Clothing
4. Better Homes.

Muskogee County selected the following:

- Major—1. Gardens
2. Food Preservation
3. Clothing
4. Health
Minor—1. Poultry
2. Dairy
3. Miscellaneous.

Okfuskee County selected the following:

- Major—1. Food Preparation
2. Clothing
3. Home Improvement
4. Poultry
Minor—1. Food Preservation
2. Gardens
3. Nutrition

Okmulgee County selected the following:

- Major—1. Gardens
2. Food Preservation
3. Poultry
4. Food Preparation.
Minor—1. Home Improvement
2. Dairy
3. Health
4. Clothing.

Garden Work. This project was taken as a major in three counties and special attention was paid to fencing, cultivating and planting perennials. A good garden year made this work very interesting.

The garden plans in Lincoln, Muskogee and Okmulgee Counties called for one garden in each adult club to be scored. This was done in June, and 16 gardens were scored in Lincoln, 20 in Okmulgee, and in Muskogee 49 gardens were visited and 42 scored. The visiting and scoring of the gardens

brings out the finest kind of work and increases the interest in garden making as it gives the demonstrators a goal to work toward.

443 adult demonstrators enrolled
 357 adult demonstrators completed
 1417 4-H club girls enrolled
 1027 4-H club girls completed
 66 method demonstrations given.

Food. At the agents' meeting in January, the food specialist planned special bread work for these agents. This project was carried out in each county; white bread, nut bread, and rolls being made. The agents gave the demonstrations to each club and then called for volunteers to give public demonstrations. The response was fine.

In Lincoln County 6 demonstrations were given, 421 attending. Ten judging and demonstration teams were trained. Twenty-one demonstrators and 22 4-H club girls made yeast bread twice each week. Ten demonstrators made exhibits.

In Muskogee County 50 persons were reached by a leader giving a demonstration before 5 other people. The bread exhibit was held in July with 7 clubs making 60 exhibits of loaves and rolls. This exhibit was judged by 4-H club girls.

Okfuskee County enrolled 60 demonstrators in bread work. Thirty demonstrations were given to 420 adults and 384 juniors. Thirty-three adults had never made yeast bread. Six clubs held bread shows, the winners in each club made the exhibits at the county fair. Forty-one demonstration teams and 14 judging teams were trained in bread work. One team entered the state contest.

Oklmulgee County agent carried on special bread work with the 20 adult clubs. One hundred and seventy-five women attended these demonstrations, and 75 have made bread throughout the year. This agent also gave 18 demonstrations in vegetable cookery.

Food Preservation. Food preservation was carried on in connection with the garden work.

Okfuskee County had stressed gardens and canning for two years so they were minor projects in that county so far as the demonstration agents was concerned, but the demonstrators took care of it. Forty-seven adults and 505 4-H club girls enrolled. Thirty-nine adults and 336 4-H club girls completed the project. The adults canned 14,116 quarts and marketed 500 tin cans and 900 glass jars. The 4-H club girls canned 19,794 quarts.

In Lincoln county 125 women enrolled in food preservation and 75 completed. There was 328 4-H girls enrolled and 276 completed. Four local leaders each gave 4 demonstrations in their clubs. Ten judging and demonstration teams were trained. Twenty-four women canned 103 quarts for the hot lunches in schools. Forty women used the canning budget.

Ninety-three women made exhibits at the fairs. Six farm women's clubs made complete exhibits. Seventy-nine 4-H club girls made canning exhibits. This is a good report of work done in one county.

Muskogee county makes a fine report. A check on the canned tomatoes among the club girls and demonstrators show 1219 containers filled. Six cartons of cans ordered for vegetable canning. Eighteen women planned their food budgets and tried to can the requirements. Fifty-four women followed instructions in a canning requirement for their families. Twenty-one budgets were exhibited at local fairs.

The agent in Muskogee county prepared herself with equipment for making kraut, and gave demonstrations in which nine barrels of kraut were made. From these demonstrations she has reports that 24 barrels were made. Two 4-H club girls in each of the 30 4-H clubs were appointed as leaders, and these

attended the demonstration meetings; and they carried the work to the other club girls.

Okmulgee county does some very outstanding canning work and makes excellent exhibits. One of the canning demonstrators put up 1015 quarts, and sold \$50.00 worth. Another demonstrator put up 90 quarts of greens. Seventeen adult clubs exhibited at the fairs. There were 474 jars in the display. Thirty-six method demonstrations were given in canning.

Poultry. Poultry is a major project in Okfuskee and Okmulgee Counties.

Okmulgee county has very good poultry work. The poultry association with 50 members has functioned for three years, holding their own poultry show each year, and gradually raising the quality of their birds. They now own 5534 standard bred fowls, and set last year 7130 standard bred eggs. Eighteen poultry houses were built and 12 brooders provided for young chicks. It is useless to attempt a poultry program without good equipment and the agent interested in poultry work.

Okfuskee county stressed this point. She reports 32 houses remodeled, 5 new ones built, 15 brooder houses built, 13 feeders built, and 63 incubators installed. Fifty-two homes improved their practices during the year.

Muskogee county started the poultry project as a minor but it grew into major. Four demonstrators enrolled for flock improvement. Thirty-one other demonstrators took up various phases such as feeding and disease and insect control. Twenty-two new birds were bought for heads of flocks. Two communities have done fine poultry work in both adult and 4-H clubs.

Lincoln county reports 40 demonstrators enrolled and 32 completed. Twenty sold poultry. Ten exhibited at the county fair. Ten improved flocks. Eighteen fed balanced rations. Six new houses were built. Fifty-five 4-H club girls and 60 4-H boys enrolled. Sixty-five completed.

Clothing. Clothing was a major project in Muskogee and Okfuskee Counties. Unit III, home improvement was taken in Muskogee county and combined with kitchen improvement. Fifty demonstrators enrolled. Thirty did kitchen improvement. Ten made rugs. Twenty stained floors and made closets.

Clothing for children was emphasized in Okfuskee county. Twenty-nine demonstrators enrolled. Twenty-five completed the work. Four adult clubs exhibited at the fairs. One hundred and twenty-seven patterns were cut at the office. Three hundred seventy-five club girls completed the work. Thirty-three demonstration teams were trained and clothing team won first place in the state contest. One member of the team made 19 dresses during the summer. The hat making team also won first place in the state contest, and 57 hats were made.

Sixty-nine demonstrators enrolled in Lincoln county. Fifty-two completed. Sixteen reported on dyeing, cleaning and remodeling. Six adult clubs exhibited 84 articles of children's wear at the fair. Twenty-one demonstrators made individual exhibits. Fourteen 4-H style shows were held. Six adult style shows were held.

Okmulgee county reports that 8 clubs made 2360 coats and dresses, 1862 undergarments, 784 children's garments, 129 infant's garments, and 159 garments were made over and 133 dry cleaned. One club did special work in women's clothing. Thirty-seven 4-H clubs enrolled in sewing and 385 4-H girls completed and exhibited at the county rally, making a display of 2542 pieces. Forty-six method demonstrations were given. Four teams were trained. Two entered the state contest and won first place in hat making and second place in dressmaking.

Health. Health was taken as a major project in Lincoln and Muskogee Counties. It is considered in the food work, with the adults in the negro health work program and in the health work with the 4-H club members.

Lincoln county reports very outstanding work in health and sanitation. Fifty demonstrators enrolled and fifty completed. Three clinics were held in cooperation with the state department of maternity and infancy. The 4-H health club members completed their project and one girl scored highest in the 4-H contest at the state meeting. Sixteen communities took part in National Health Week, and made a splendid report.

Three clinics were held in Muskogee county for fever, smallpox, and diphtheria. One hundred babies and children of pre-school age were examined. Negro health week was observed in all communities and much clean-up work was done.

One hundred and fifty-seven adults and 505 juniors enrolled for health work in Okfuskee county, and through them 141 homes adopted improved practices.

Health week was observed in 37 communities in Okmulgee county. Seven hundred fifty quilts were washed, 215 homes screened, 52 wells and cisterns were dug and covered. A baby clinic was carried on at the hospital, and 50 babies examined. Eight 4-H clubs followed the health score card for three months. Twelve crippled children were given treatment.

Home Dairy. Home dairy work was carried on in four counties with an enrollment of 89 adult demonstrators and 7 4-H club girls. Twenty-eight demonstrations were given in Lincoln and Okfuskee counties. Thirty-nine families of Okfuskee County sell cream. The dairy report is not as good this year as last.

Home Improvement. The 4-H club work is very strong in these counties. There are 93 4-H clubs, with an enrollment of 1732 4-H girls and 1253 of these girls completed their work. Fifty judging teams and 88 demonstration teams were trained in 4-H club work.

PROJECT NO. 9—POULTRY

Oklahoma is geographically located in the southern section of the United States, with an altitude of approximately 750 feet. The state as a whole has a varied climate with a rather irregular rainfall of about 32 inches per annum. The far west has a prairie soil well adapted to wheat and grain sorghums. The central and eastern sections are more of a timbered nature and adapted to corn, cotton, and small fruits. The 3015 hours of annual sunshine have added much to the progress of the poultry industry as a whole. Particularly is the sunshine appreciated in the winter during the incubating period.

The state has 192,000 farms with poultry on 176,00 of them. The owners have begun to appreciate the value of poultry as a source of farm income. With a case of eggs and a few fowls to sell almost every day in the year, a much steadier income has been experienced by the farmers during 1928 than in former years.

The past year has been our most successful year in the poultry work. Our four major projects, housing, feeding, farm flock demonstration work, disease and insect pest control work have moved forward in a very satisfactory way. Steady progress has been made in every county.

Poultry House Construction. The value of new and remodeling of old poultry houses have been stressed to the farmers during the past year. Good poultry houses add much to the looks of a farm, add comfort to the birds, increase production, and keeps the flock in much finer physical condition. Our Extension agents reported that 699 new poultry houses were constructed during the past year, and probably that many old houses were remodeled.

A rather large number of new brooder houses were built as well as old houses remodeled during the year.

Feeding the Farm Flock. This phase of our poultry work has been improving from year to year. A few years back farmers were skeptical about

feeding a well balanced ration. Many of them fed whole grain with no mash at all. Today the average poultry farmer realizes the value of a well balanced feed—one that will give a greater production and keep the birds in the proper physical condition.

It is conservatively estimated that at least 60,000 farmers are practicing the correct feeding methods. During the past year 1261 farmers began feeding a balanced ration for the first time. With an abundance of grain and green feeds being grown in the state, a steady increase in the feeding phase of the work is expected to continue.

Farm Flock Demonstration Work. Some very interesting and profitable farm flock demonstration work has been carried on by our demonstrators. The early part of the year 472 flock owners, representing practically every county in the state, enrolled in the demonstration work and agreed to keep records. When the year was completed, we had 268 who had completed the yearly records. Proper feeding, culling, and pen mating schedules were followed almost exactly as recommended. The demonstration idea was carried out with good results.

Disease and Insect Pest Control. With the increased number of poultry on the Oklahoma farms, an increase in disease and insect pests were found. Much work has been done during the year to rid the flocks of parasites. Some improvement is noted, yet there is much work needed to be done. County and home demonstration agents have been active in advising the farmers how to treat for such troubles. During the year the veterinary department of the college received approximately 5000 birds for autopsy. Dr. H. W. Orr made the post mortem each time, and advised the breeder how to overcome the troubles. Such advice has been of much value to our poultry growers throughout the state.

National Egg Week. Again a week was set aside for the purpose of bringing before the egg eating public the value of eggs as a food. Oklahoma poultrymen, business men, and Extension workers took an active part in egg shows. Thirty-seven counties held egg shows, with a total of 4220 dozens exhibited. One big state show was held at Oklahoma City with a total of 400 dozens exhibited.

Also a number of demonstrations in the proper uses of eggs as a food were given by Miss Craig, County Home Demonstration Agent of Oklahoma County, and Miss Ruth VanZant of Oklahoma City, representing the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company. The quality of eggs exhibited was far superior to eggs exhibited last year.

Junior Poultry Work. Approximately 9000 boys and girls enrolled in poultry club work. Many of them failed to complete their records, but in spite of that some splendid improvement has been made in the quality of flocks owned by the club members. They have been encouraged to purchase pure bred chicks and eggs from a pure bred flock. The juniors have been active in the judging work during the year. They have made exhibits at all the fairs and shows. The club boys and girls have taught their parents many of the new ways of feeding, culling and judging poultry. This phase of the work is probably the most valuable of all.

Summary report for the state is shown as follows:

Number of new houses built 699

Number of project clubs or groups, (a) Women, 53; (b) Juniors 82.

Number of members enrolled in home poultry, (a) Women, 2221; (b) Girls 1905; (c) Boys, 551.

Number of members completing, (a) Women, 1363; (b) Girls, 914; (c) Boys, 232.

Number of method demonstrations given, 796.

Number of result demonstrations started or under way, (a) Women, 1656; (b) Girls 1684; (c) Boys, 511.

- Number of result demonstrations completed or carried through the year, (a) Women, 2352; (b) Girls, 1296; (c) Boys, 233.
- Number of birds in result demonstrations raised or managed by, (a) Women, 224263; (b) Girls, 42346; (c) Boys, 15146.
- Total profit on result demonstrations conducted by, (a) Women, 373345.51; (b) Girls, 67672.26; (c) Boys, 7731.90.
- Number of individuals culling flocks for the first time, (a) Women, 381; (b) Girls, 257; (c) Boys, 86.
- Number of homes culling flocks for the first time, 1480.
- Number of birds in these flocks, 161870.
- Number of birds discarded, 15970.
- Number of homes feeding better-balanced poultry rations for the first time, 1261.
- Number of individuals assisted in obtaining standard-bred eggs for hatching this year, (a) Women, 695; (b) Girls, 413; (c) Boys, 129.
- Number of homes assisted in obtaining standard-bred cockerels this year, 399.
- Number of individuals adopting improved practices in early hatching and chick rearing this year, (a) Women, 1155; (b) Girls, 971; (c) Boys, 360.
- Number of homes directly assisted in increasing the family income this year through poultry, 173.
- Number of homes controlling poultry insects for the first time, 621.
- Total number of different homes adopting improved practices relative to the home-poultry work reported on this page, 2797.

PROJECT NO. 10—COOPERATIVE MARKETING

Organization work in marketing farm products was carried on through county agents with individual farmers and groups in cooperation with the various state marketing associations, and direct, from December 1, 1927 to March 1, 1928. At that time George W. Vincent, leader of this project, resigned to become secretary of the State Marketing Commission at Oklahoma City.

The marketing work started by Mr. Vincent was kept up through the year in a general way, by the Extension district agents, and specialists of the Extension Division in cooperation with the Marketing Commission. The Extension workers concerned themselves mostly with the educational side of economical production and harvesting of high quality products, while the representatives of the State Marketing Commission took up the phases of grading and standardizing, inspection work, locating markets, etc.

A very important phase of the marketing work was the holding of egg grading schools in various places in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Egg Marketing Associations were organized at Okmulgee, Muskogee, Vinita, Guymon, and Tulsa.

Work was continued with cooperative creameries, and the creamery at Vinita, as well as the one at Stillwater, are well on their way to success. The creamery at Sulphur, Oklahoma, which we started sometime during 1928, is progressing in a very satisfactory way.

The Irish Potato Growers' Association was well organized to handle a large potato crop this season, but on account of the low price of potatoes, the shipping of potatoes was decreased very much for the past season.

Considerable effort was used and an attempt to market the strawberry crop of the eastern part of Oklahoma was made, but here again the low price for berries and rainy weather interfered with the organized plan. It is hoped that better results will be obtained along this line during 1929.

Before taking up the work with the market commission, Mr. Vincent made an important trip to Jackson, Mississippi, where the governors of the cotton states held a convention for the purpose of organizing a uniform cotton

planting system for the South that would keep down any surplus production. At this meeting all of the southern states had delegates, Texas and Mississippi having more representatives than any other states. It seemed to be a strong growing sentiment at this meeting, especially among the actual cotton producers, for legislation that will in some way control permanently the acreage of cotton from year to year. It was evident from all that was brought out and said that there was no system whatever controlling the amount of cotton that is planted in these various states. It was felt by those who attended the meeting that sooner or later some of the ideas and sentiments expressed at this conference will be worked into a definite program for the control of cotton acreage.

Considerable work was done with the vegetable producers of Oklahoma in organizing curb markets, as well as finding markets for those who were able to pool their products in carlots, and have them shipped to a desirable market. In some instances supervisors were selected to look after the distribution of these products.

PROJECT NO. 12—DAIRYING

Remarkable progress has been made in all phases of dairying this year. 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 per cent of the counties had dairy programs, and all county agents worked in some phase of dairy work.



Interest in dairying as indicated at County Fairs.

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 products should bring enough return to pay the current expenses of the home.

The method of putting over the work was presented at the winter meeting of the agents. The plan presented there had been approved by the Ex-

tension Division officials. Methods of securing demonstrators, needed blanks and material and results were elucidated. Through letters, circulars and personal visits the agents and demonstrators were assisted throughout the year.

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. However, in a limited degree the Extension Division has assisted in bringing in cattle from Wisconsin, Mississippi and Missouri.



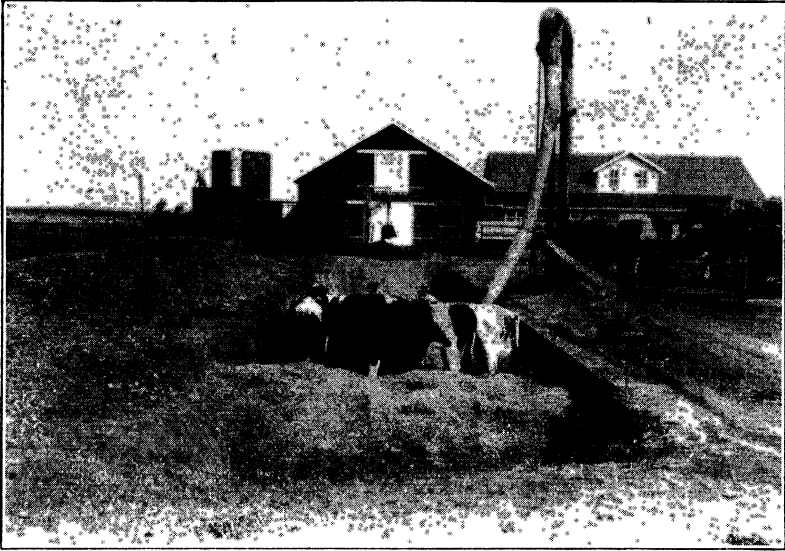
Good, high-production dairy bulls that will improve dairy herds and increase profits.

Farmers are becoming more reconciled to the slow, safe process of development. This is probably best done by the breeding up method whereby a good purebred sire is used in the community on the cows which the farmers already have. To reduce the cost of this method to a minimum, we have encouraged the forming of bull blocks in which a number of farmers in the community join in purchasing a good bull and thus improve their herds at a minimum cost. Three to six farmers ordinarily make up the block. This work was carried on in thirty counties. In twenty-six 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 1125 farmers owning 8213 cows who were members of these associations. In addition to the bull associations, a number of communities were encouraged to make use of good purebred sires already within reach. Assistance was given 435 farmers in obtaining purebred dairy bulls, and in 75 per cent of these cases such bulls replaced scrubs.

Dairy Herd Improvement Associations. These demonstrations consisted of cow testing work, including feed and production records. In 22 counties cow testing associations were active during most of the year. In these associations 357 herds were represented consisting of 7352 cows. In addition to these associations, herd records were kept on 457 farms. The results of these records show that about two-thirds of the cows paid for the feed and returned a profit above feed cost, varying in amount from a negligible sum to \$310 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.

Feed Production and Feeding Demonstrations. Definite plans for stimulating dairy feed production were successfully used in 1928, resulting in a



Dairy cows assisting with the filling of a trench silo for their benefit, in Western Oklahoma.



Dairy Club work makes good dairymen and helps to "keep the boy on the farm." cooperative effort to increase legume acreage, pasture improvement, growing of silage and root crops and grain production for feed. On many farms it is

not possible to keep complete production records. In such cases much can be done in demonstrating the advantages of better feeding methods. These feeding demonstrations consist principally in the balancing of the home grown feeds available on these farms. During the year better feeding methods were demonstrated on 1584 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 School. In the effort to aid young folks, as well as adults in selecting correctly the type dairy animals with the production viewpoint emphasized, judging schools were conducted. Eighteen schools were held in which 940 boys took part. As a result of the work, a greater interest in good dairy stock resulted. Also the Oklahoma team won the contest in judging cattle at the National Dairy Show, winning the right to represent the United States in judging dairy cattle in England at an international contest.

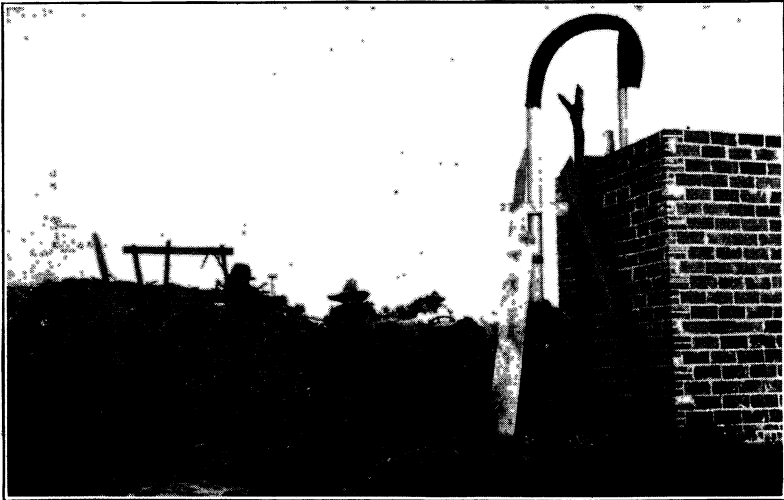
In addition to the demonstrations, some general educational work has been done along that line at farmers' meetings. This consisted of lectures and illustrations on selecting and judging, feed mixing, butter making, cottage cheese making, Babcock testing, cream grading, and general dairy work.

In addition to the commercial phase of the dairy industry, demonstrations were conducted in fifteen 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 cows, and methods of handling milk and other dairy products.

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

PROJECT NO. 13—LIVESTOCK

Livestock Extension Work in Oklahoma during 1928 has been directed toward the improvement of the quality of our livestock through the use of



Putting away "Canned Pasture" for the cows next winter.

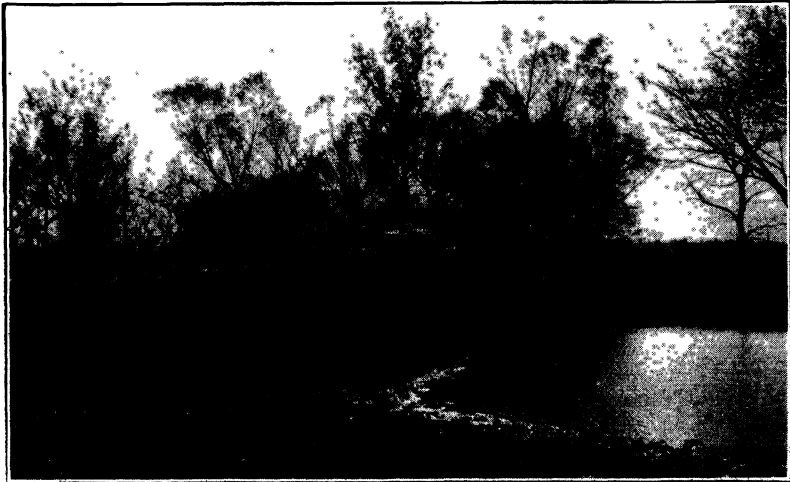
purebred sires; improvement of our native pastures by employing a system of rotation and deferred grazing; better feeding practices through the use of balanced rations, protein supplement and proper pasture crops; systematic herd and flock management through the use of approved practices including breeding, feeding, sanitation, housing and equipment; and training 4-H livestock club members in better animal husbandry practices.

The livestock Extension Work has been carried out in 70 counties of the state under the direction of the county agents and the livestock specialist, largely by the following means: Result and method demonstrations; lectures and talks to groups of farmers and ranchmen; through "sheep day," "swine day" and "beef cattle day" meetings held in various counties of the state; through newspaper and farm journal articles; personal visits to the farms and ranches of the demonstrators; and talks on livestock subjects over the radio.

Four major phases of livestock work were selected at the beginning of the year and received special emphasis. These major phases are as follows: (1) Livestock feeding, (2) Better sires work, (3) Sanitation and parasite control, (4) Pastures.

The livestock feeding work was stressed through steer feeding demonstrations, the Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest, feeding schools, swin feeding and pasture demonstrations, and 4-H calf, pig and lamb club work.

Steer Feeding Demonstrations. Demonstrations in feeding steers were held in 10 different counties of the state for the purpose of demonstrating the value of protein supplements, the use of silage, the importance of legume hay, and the rate and cost of gains made by cattle of different ages. These demonstrations served as valuable guides in steer feeding for the communities in which they were held.



Stockmen are assisted in methods of economical feeding of livestock for market.

Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest. This work has stimulated a great deal of interest on the part of Oklahoma flocks in employing better methods of care, feeding and management of sheep on Oklahoma farms. This is the third year this work has been carried on as an Extension activity. There

were 28 flocks in 12 counties entered in the contest this year. The rules of the contest require that in order to be eligible for an award, the lambs dropped after January 1, must weigh at least 65 pounds each on June 1, and that at least as many lambs as there are ewes in the flock be raised. Herman Vincent of Nash, Alfalfa County, won the contest in 1928. His flock of purebred Shropshire lambs weighed an average of 86.4 pounds at the close of the contest on June 1, and he raised 143 per cent lamb crop. The Oklahoma Early Lamb Contest has demonstrated in a very effective way the value of purebred rams in producing market lambs, the value of docking and trimming, and the value of creep feeding grain to early lambs that are sold on the market.

Annual Purebred Ram Sale. The third annual purebred ram sale to be held in Oklahoma was held at Enid on July 15. This sale has served as a source of supply for the flock owners in the state who wish to improve their farm flocks of sheep by using purebred sires. There were 75 head of purebred rams sold at the sale this year. The highest price paid was \$80.00. The average of the sale was \$33.15 while the top 40 rams of the sale average \$45.00 per head. This sale is to be continued as an annual event.

Stomach Worm Control Demonstrations. Forty-four method demonstrations showing how to drench sheep in order to control stomach worms were held in 22 different counties of the state. Since stomach worms represent one of the greatest handicaps in raising sheep in this state, these demonstrations have assisted greatly in preventing losses among flock owners as a result of such parasite infestation.

Farm Flocks of Sheep. A large number of small farm flocks have been established in the state during the year. The favorable price of wool and market lambs together with their added value as weed eradicators has caused our sheep population in Oklahoma to increase 18 per cent during the past five years. Eighty-two farmers located in 28 counties of the state, were assisted by the county agents in securing purebred rams to improve their flocks. There were 46 farm flock demonstrations completed during the year on farms



Farmers and Club Boys are assisted in methods of Swine Sanitation, so as to avoid losses from diseases, worms, etc.

located in 23 different counties of the state which included 3579 head of sheep. These flock owners kept a complete record of their sheep operations during the year. The profit per head in these flocks ranged from \$4.00 to \$18.00 per head above the cost of their feed with an average of \$9.12 per head.

Swine Sanitation. The McLean County system of swine sanitation has been stressed among the swine growers of the state with very satisfactory results. This system of swine sanitation has been worked out by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry for the purpose of controlling round worms in swine and other swine troubles resulting from filthy hog lots and quarters. Some 50 demonstrations were conducted in 20 counties during the year. The percentage of pigs raised under a definite system of swine sanitation ranged from 10 per cent to 140 per cent greater than where no system of sanitation was employed. The average per cent of pigs raised under the sanitation system was 33 per cent greater for all demonstrations reported.

Swine Pasture Demonstrations. One of the crying needs on the average Oklahoma farm where hogs are kept is proper pasture crops. The object of the swine pasture demonstrations is to encourage the more general use of pasture and forage crops for hogs on the farms of the state. There were 162 swine pasture demonstrations carried out in 35 counties during the year. They included such crops as alfalfa, sweet clover, barley, rye, oats, cowpeas, soy beans and sudan grass. The results of these demonstrations have been very effective in demonstrating the high value of pasture as a means of economical swine production.

Big Team Hitch Demonstrations. As a means of demonstrating the more effective use of horse power on Oklahoma farms through the use of simple hitches which tend to eliminate side-draft, make a more equal load for each horse in the team, reduce the man-power needed in operating big teams, and to show how cooler hitches can be made. Some 14 big team hitch demonstrations were conducted in 8 counties of the state. These demonstrations were very effective in showing farmers how to make better use of the horse power formed on their farms.

Marketing and Grading Demonstrations. Through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, eight marketing and grading demonstrations were conducted in Ellis, Blaine, Canadian, Comanche, Love and Carter Counties. These demonstrations were effective in showing the desirable and undesirable types of feeder steers as well as the best type of breeding stock to be retained in the herd or to be used as foundation stock. These demonstrations gave the producers a demonstration of how market classes of cattle and sheep are graded at the central markets and the relative value of the various grades, and showed them how it is possible to increase the selling price of market cattle through proper grading before they are sold at the central market. This work also served as a basis for beef cattle herd improvement.

Livestock Club Work. Four-H livestock club work has made wonderful progress in Oklahoma during the past few years. The livestock club enrollment has doubled during the past five years. During 1928, livestock club work was carried on in 76 of the 77 counties of the state. The livestock club enrollment for the year represented 5416 livestock club projects, or an increase of 1145 over the enrollment of 1927. The first 4-H livestock club show of the year was held in connection with the Southwest American Livestock Show at Oklahoma City, March 5 to 9. This show brought out 187 baby beeves which sold for an average of \$111.15 per head; 342 pigs which sold for an average of \$28.00 per head, and 83 fat lambs that sold for \$15.40 per head. The 280 club members exhibiting in this show sold \$32,740.54 worth of livestock or an average gross sale of \$125.00 per club member. This represents worthwhile employment of the time and interest of these farm youngsters in a useful and

profitable way. Many of the 4-H livestock club members are becoming expert feeders as a result of their experience in the 4-H livestock clubs.



State Champion 4-H Club Livestock Judging team and coaches. Winners at International Livestock Show, Chicago.

Livestock Judging Schools. The selection and judging of livestock has been stressed among Oklahoma livestock club members during the year through livestock judging schools with very gratifying results. These judging schools give farm boys and girls definite training in judging the various classes of livestock found on Oklahoma farms and aids them in choosing superior stock for breeding and feeding purposes. During the year there were 25 livestock judging schools conducted in 22 different counties of the state with a total attendance of 1245. The Oklahoma livestock judging team composed of Wiley Morse, Alva; Russell Van Buskirk and Gaines Gourley of Avard, Woods County, took part in the non-collegiate livestock judging contest at Chicago, and won first honors as a team. This is the third time during the past four years that Oklahoma boys have won this contest. No other state has won this contest more than once during the ten years it has been established, and no other state has had such a consistently high record in the non-collegiate livestock judging contest at Chicago during that time. We believe that the success of the Oklahoma club boys in the various judging contests in which they have participated is in a large measure due to the system of judging schools held in the various counties of the state during the past eight years.

Miscellaneous. There were 884 communities in 70 counties of the state participating in the livestock Extension activities during the year. There were also 1245 local leaders assisting the county agents in carrying out this work. There were 584 adult demonstrations completed which included 21,138 head of livestock, with a total of profits and savings for beef cattle, sheep, and swine of \$99,884.20 to the demonstrators.

PROJECT NO. 14—AGRONOMY

Major emphasis was placed upon different phases of soil improvement during the year. "Better Soil Conferences" county wide in scope were held in 20 different counties during February and March. Most of these conferences were well attended by representative farmers and business men of the county. A definite better soil program was outlined and a county "Better Soils Committee" was selected to aid the county agent to obtain results. A large number of soil samples were tested at these conferences to determine lime needs. Definite legume acreage goals were fixed at these county conferences and plans were agreed upon to continue the better soils campaign throughout the year. In many counties large legume placards were distributed throughout the county, calling attention to the importance of legume crops.



Threshing peanuts in Southeast Oklahoma.

Certain weeks in late March and April were designated as "Soy Bean Week" or "Pea and Bean Week" during which time a large number of community meetings and so-called "farm meetings" were held throughout different counties to urge the planting of legume crops. These meetings were short, lasting only an hour and as a rule were well attended by the actual farmers of the community.

As a result of the better soils campaign the acreage of soy beans has been greatly increased, and the future popularity of the crop assured in most eastern Oklahoma counties. The acreage of soy beans in Craig County was increased from about 6000 acres in 1927 to 16,000 acres in 1928. Recent indications are that the soy bean has become established in certain central and western Oklahoma counties. Two carloads of Laredo soy beans were shipped from northeastern Oklahoma to Tennessee markets at relatively high prices. The success obtained from Chiquita soy beans as a grain crop to be harvested with a combine in Blaine County has created much interest.

Unquestionably there has been a considerable increase in cowpea acreage, especially in southeastern Oklahoma. The practice of planting corn early in wide rows (seven feet) and drilling a row of cowpeas through the center later has increased greatly, and is rapidly becoming county-wide in certain districts.

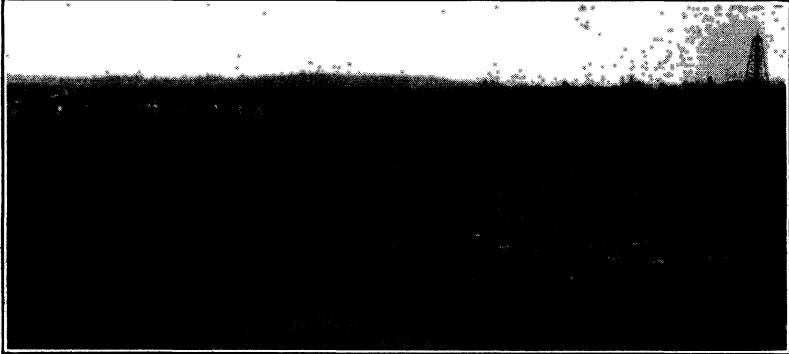
In central and western counties interest in sweet clover has become widespread. A larger number of farmers are growing sweet clover than ever before, and many farmers are learning how to reduce the hazard of getting a stand. Few farmers have yet brought sweet clover into regular rotation with other crops on the larger fields of the farm.

Preliminary demonstrations with Korean Lespedeza in southern Oklaho-

ma counties indicate a real possibility of this legume in the state. In McCurtain County Korean Lespedeza showed up to much better advantage than common lespedeza. In certain western counties (Kiowa and Harmon) the growth was surprising even though inoculation was not present.

The tonnage of agricultural lime used in the state has increased but little. However, a few farmers are beginning to learn the proper usage of lime. Lack of suitable lime for farm use has been a serious handicap in the past, but this objection has recently been eliminated.

The tonnage of commercial fertilizer used has not increased greatly. However, interest in fertilizers is increasing very rapidly in eastern Oklahoma as preliminary demonstrations give indications of the possibilities of obtaining increased profits from their use.



Farmers inspecting one of the Out-field Experiment Stations conducted by the Experiment Station.

Crop Improvement. Seed improvement and crop variety standardization is undertaken chiefly in cooperation with the members of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association. The membership in this organization has increased from 60 in 1927 to 185 in 1928. The association is an organization of Oklahoma seed growers cooperating closely with crops specialists of the Oklahoma A. and M. College in breeding, producing and marketing purebred seed of adapted and tested varieties. A careful system of seed inspection is maintained. Seed which meets the Pure Seed Standards of the association is sold on the market as Oklahoma Certified Seeds.

There has been an outstanding increase in the volume of certified seed offered for sale in 1928 of nearly all varieties. This is particularly true of wheat, oats, corn, cotton, and certain forage sorghums where certified seed is sold in carlots. Seed lists are published from time to time, and are distributed by the association. A specialist of the Extension Service continues to supervise the work of the association under the direction of the board of directors of the association.

Pastures. A widespread interest in tame pastures was noted in many eastern Oklahoma counties. Definite pasture demonstrations were undertaken and substantial progress made. Different grasses and legumes and combinations are being tried out.

Crop Disease. Very little stinking smut or bunt of wheat was noted in the 1928 crop. In the few localities where this smut was found, farmers were urged to use control methods with copper carbonate.



A threshing scene in Oklahoma.

Smut was common in many oat fields the past year indicating a real need for treatment in 1929. Many farmers have learned to treat sorghum seeds for smut control. Barley smut continues to be serious in many fields.

Weed Control. Considerable interest developed in western counties concerning the new method of bind weed control by means of timely spraying with sodium chlorate solution. Where demonstrations were carefully supervised, farmers had no difficulty in killing the weed, using this chemical. In several counties spraying equipment was purchased by county commissioners for the use of farmers.

PROJECT NO. 15—ENTOMOLOGY

The demand for Extension Work in entomology is steadily increasing. There is not a farm in the state that does not have one or more problems that fall within the scope of economic entomology. While by no means all of these are brought to us, yet many are being answered by the Extension Insect Control Specialist and the county agents. There exists a friendly feeling toward the work in general, and farmers demonstrate a confidence that is gratifying.

The insect control work during 1928 was divided into four major phases.

- A. Cotton insect control
- B. Small grain insect control
- C. Rodent control
- D. Household pest control.

There are certain other lines that have been considered as minor phases. They are beekeeping, garden insect control and miscellaneous insect work.

A. Cotton Insects. Early in 1928 a campaign was started to educate the farmers of Oklahoma as to the importance and the methods of preventing the introduction of the pink boll worm. This campaign was made necessary by the discovery of the pink boll worm in west Texas, about 150 miles from Oklahoma.

Throughout the year a vigorous campaign for controlling the boll weevil was conducted. Fall plowing and clean-up of hibernation was first recommended, and followed in the spring by recommendations for planting early



Applying calcium arsenate-syrup mixture to cotton for control of boll weevil.

maturing varieties of cotton and treated at the proper time with poison to control the boll weevil. Some weevil control work was conducted in almost every cotton growing county. Many demonstrations produced a gain of from one-fourth to one-half bale per acre. One of the most active agencies in the boll weevil campaign was a weekly news letter issued under the name of "Weekly Boll Weevil News." This little weekly had much to do with the effectiveness of the campaign.



Applying colcium-arsenate dust to cotton later in season.

B. Small Grain Insect Control. The Hessian fly seriously damaged the wheat crop of Kay, Garfield, Grant, Noble, Pawnee, Alfalfa, Major, Woods and Woodward counties in 1927. A heavy infestation occurred in the fall of 1926. At the time it was too late to help the 1927 crop, but a control campaign was started to protect the 1928 crop. Demonstrations were conducted to show the relation existing between date of seeding and Hessian fly infestation. In addition to these, information was broadcasted on the control measures, name-

ly; early preparation of seed bed, control of volunteer, date of seeding and co-operation. The campaign was in general highly successful and only a very light injury was suffered by the 1928 crop.

Green bugs appeared early in 1928 but were quite effectively controlled by natural enemies.

C. Rodent Control. Rodent control work has required considerable attention throughout the year, and has been quite generally distributed over the state.



The results of a demonstration in rodent control.

Prairie dog work has been continued with the slogan "get the last dog" as a battle cry. Some very satisfactory progress has been made in this work.

Gophers were combatted in eight counties during 1928. This was largely preliminary work toward a more vigorous attack to be conducted in 1929.

Rat control work was carried on in sixty counties with approximately 900 method demonstrations conducted. It is estimated that this work was responsible for the killing of 2,500,000 rats. This number of rats is capable of doing \$6,250,000 worth of damage in one year.

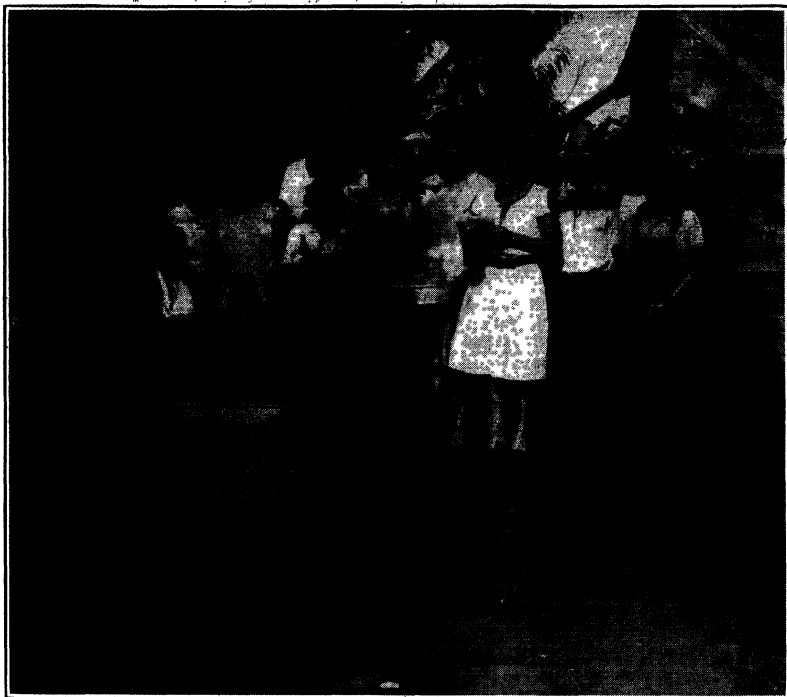
Jack rabbits in certain sections have become a serious pest, and considerable work has been done toward controlling them.

D. Household Pests. This work has had a very satisfactory year. Some work was done in nearly every county in the state.

The outstanding accomplishment has been the fumigation of four houses for bed bugs. This work was done with an average cost of \$11.50 to the owners, and has resulted in a total clean-up of the bugs in the fumigated houses.

Minor Phases of the Work. The work in beekeeping was very light in 1928. Few calls were received for beekeeping work.

The garden contest sponsored by the Extension Horticulturist created an unusual demand for information on garden insects. Work along this line was done in nearly every county in the state.



Boys and Girls learning to handle Bees according to approved methods.

PROJECT NO. 16—AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

A general awakening to the importance of erosion control and moisture conservation throughout the state is gradually becoming apparent as the benefits of terracing becomes more widely known each year. The tenantry situation and the comparatively low price of Oklahoma land in the last few years, coupled with the boll weevil depredations, has served as a deterrent to the practice of terracing, especially in the southern and eastern portions of the state. The practice of line running has been discouraged as much as possible and an effort made to put the work on an educational basis. Seventy-seven visits have been made to forty-four counties, resulting in direct field contacts with 1002 adult and 620 juniors. During the year 93,292 acres have been terraced, of which we have record. This represents only part of the total acreage terraced. The growth of the practice prohibits a complete total of all terraced acreage. There are 1949 adult farmers who have received training in terracing methods, 419 of these have completed the training. There are 847 adults who have terraced 18,338 home acres and 26,599 acres for other farmers. There are 1362 juniors who have been partly trained in terracing methods, 317 of these having completed the training. There are 395 juniors who have terraced 4046 home acres and 13,004 acres for other farmers. There were 344 soil saving dams constructed, and 53 farm ponds

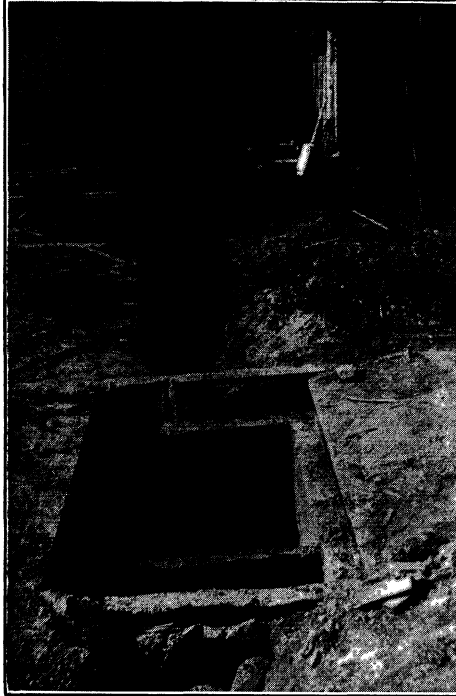


Where once there was fertile virgin soil. Terracing will stop this.



In terracing schools men and boys are trained in the use of the farm level so that they may lay out terraces for themselves and others.

with a total capacity of 569 acre feet of water. There were 130 septic tanks installed in the farm sanitation work. There are 351 farms now employing better types of machinery due to our recommendations. There are 671 farms that have constructed or remodeled buildings other than dwellings, and 63 dwellings have been constructed according to plans furnished. There are 320 farms that have cleared 4788 acres of stumps or boulders.



Assistance is given in the construction of septic tanks for the disposal of sewage from farm homes.

There has been considerable activity in the minor phases of the project, a list of which would prolong this report unduly. Business institutions such as banks and farm mortgage companies are adopting the practices of terracing, and while a vast amount of work remains yet to be done, the work of the project has made considerable progress during 1928. Through our co-operation the Federal Government is establishing a research and experimental project in soil erosion near Guthrie, Logan County, which promises to have important bearing upon our knowledge and practices in erosion control work.

PROJECT NO. 17—AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Extension specialist in marketing resigned early in the year and the vacancy has not yet been filled, consequently, the Extension program in marketing has been temporarily handicapped. The full time of the farm man-

agement specialist during the past year was devoted to the farm management extension program.

The plan of work outlined at the beginning of the year was followed as closely as possible. Practically all of the field and office time was devoted to the three major phases of the work which were as follows:

1. Farm accounting
2. Dissemination of timely economic information
3. Landlord-tenant work.

Time spent on miscellaneous work not relative to these major phases was reduced to a minimum. An attempt was made to proportion the time reasonably between the three majors, and plans for field work were made for several months in advance.

The deviations from the program plan were as follows:

1. The farm account work was extended to 44 counties instead of 31 as planned. This was due to requests from county agents. The number of demonstrators exceeded expectations, and the percentage of field time devoted to this phase of the work was greater than the plan called for.
2. Dissemination of timely economic information received less attention than was anticipated, due chiefly to discontinuance of the monthly leaflet "Current Farm Economics." Shortage of funds was largely responsible for this. However, outlook meetings were held in six counties instead of three as planned.
3. The landlord-tenant work progressed rather slowly, and work along this line was started in only three counties instead of six as planned.
4. Little or no time was spent on the minor or emergency phase of the work listed under farm organization, marketing schools, making plans for selection of 4-H junior master farmers, and preparing 4-H demonstration outlines in farm management.

The high points of the year's work are reflected in the following statements of progress made:

1. The farm account phase of the work was expanded from 77 demonstrations in 17 counties in 1927 to 400 demonstrations in 44 counties in 1928. An Extension circular dealing with results of last year's farm account records was prepared and published.
2. Timely economic information service was fairly well introduced to a nucleus of county agents and farmers.
3. A crop-share rental contract form was compiled and printed for free distribution.

PROJECT NO. 18—HORTICULTURE

There were no material changes in the line of work in the horticultural project for the year of 1928 as compared in 1927. The larger portion of time was spent, however, on the home garden, orchard, pecan and Irish potato phases of the project.

Junior Horticultural Clubs. Junior horticultural clubs consisted of fruit, Irish and sweet potatoes and garden. The interest and efficiency of these clubs have increased as indicated by the 1928 enrollment and exhibits. Enrollment in the fruit club was 619 in 1928 as compared to 355 in 1927. Enrollment in potato clubs was 1868 in 1928 as compared to 1230 in 1927. Garden enrollment was 1730 in 1928 as compared to 1518 in 1927.

There were four horticultural judging schools held in the Northeast District in the summer, at which time instruction and practice in the judging of apples, Irish and sweet potatoes and garden seed were given. The average enrollment for each of the schools was forty.

Judging contests were held at each of the three state fairs during the fall, and exhibits in all of these lines were made at each of the fairs.

During the third annual state potato tour, many of the junior potato club members took advantage of the tour in their respective counties. During 1928 there were 959 potato club members in 24 counties, planting a total of 462 acres of Irish potatoes in view of shipping cooperatively one or more car-loads of potatoes. Sixty-four per cent of the seed planted by these members were certified seed, and the average yield was something better than 150 bushels per acre. An estimated total car yield was eighty, but on account of the price there were very few cars shipped, and those shipped were at financial loss.

There was a state potato show held at McAlester in July designed more especially for juniors, but adults had an opportunity to take part in same. About 200 club members from the different commercial potato counties of the state had a camp at the county fair grounds, at which place the show was held. There were 200 exhibits made, and the attendance was about 225 juniors. The program consisted of talks on different phases of Irish potato industry, judging contests and demonstrations. The cash and other prizes amounted to \$1,000.00.

Home Gardens. The most important phases of the home garden work was that of the state garden contest. Prizes amounting to \$500.00 were given by the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman. There were individual and club prizes in each of the four districts, the basis of the final awards being on the garden score of a possible 275 points, garden record 50 points, canning budget report 175 points, making a total of a possible 500 points. In order for a farm woman's club to compete, it was necessary that eighty per cent of the members enrolled should enroll in the contest and the club prize was awarded on the basis of the average score of individual club members. Thus it is seen that a club of ten members was on an equal basis with a club of forty members. There were 2,783 enrolled.

Ten garden judging schools were held in the state in the spring at which time 180 garden judges were trained. These garden judges later judged 2,155 gardens. The total number of garden records turned in was 890 and the number of canning budget reports was 790. The total number bushels of vegetables produced by the 12 women, representing the three high scoring contestants in each of the four districts, totaled 3,508. The total number bushels of vegetables produced by the 48 farm women representing the membership of the four high scoring farm women's clubs was 4,415. Number quarts of vegetables canned by the 12 high scoring individuals, three from each of the four districts, are as follows:

Tomatoes 1018—greens 523—other vegetables 2,782.

Number of quarts of vegetables canned by the 48 members representing the four high scoring clubs are as follows.

Tomatoes 2559—Greens 821—other vegetables 5,217.

The state garden contest stimulated the farm women's markets in the different counties.

Pecans. The interest in pecan work continues to increase, in fact to such an extent that it is impossible to supply the help requested along this line. The principal phases of this sub-project were as follows: 1. Thinning of native trees. 2. Top working native trees.

Top working native trees has been done by budding and grafting, the patch budding being the more common practice though skin budding is being used more than formerly. Bark grafting is becoming very popular, probably more on account of the fact that the average layman can make a better success with it than with other methods of top working. There were five bark grafting schools held in the spring of 1928. These schools were distributed over the state in such a way as to make them accessible to county agents in native pecan territory. 3. Planting pecans to be top worked later. 4.

Setting nursery trees. 5. Variety demonstrations. With increased age of the set trees and top worked trees of different varieties in different sections of the state, will in a few years give some valuable information concerning variety adaptability.

The State Pecan Growers Association held their spring meeting in April at Ardmore and held a second meeting in November in connection with the State Pecan Show at Ardmore.



Demonstrations showing the results of fertilizing Irish potatoes.

Irish Potatoes. The principal phases of Irish potato work were that of crop rotation, especially the following of the spring crop with legumes, fall and



Fertilizer seems to pay when applied to Irish potatoes in Eastern Oklahoma.

winter plowing, use of better seed, seed disinfection, more judicious use of commercial fertilizer, increased rate of planting, and better cultural and marketing practices.

In spite of the freeze of April 9, followed by a second freeze of April 14, the Irish potato yield in the state was much better than that of the previous year. The third annual potato tour was conducted May 29 to June 8. The tour included fourteen counties, those being the principal commercial potato counties of the state. The registered attendance was 636.

Among result demonstrations recorded are those of crop rotation, seed source, and fertilizer demonstrations.



Inspecting a field of Irish potatoes on the annual Oklahoma Potato Tour.



An orchard managed according to recommendations of the Extension Service.

Fruit. On account of the late freezes, supplemented by wet weather, the fruit crop taken as a whole in the state was not very good; but in spite of these unfavorable factors, some of the better demonstrators who took advantage of good fruit practices made some net money. Net profits on strawberries varied from \$47.51 to \$145.00 per acre. The net returns on apples varied from \$43.20 to \$120.60 per acre. In spite of the low price of grapes and wet weather causing black rot, a number of demonstrators made nice net returns on their vineyards this year.

Landscape Work. Cooperative work was done with the farm women and farm girls in home beautification work. This is a phase of work carried on by the home demonstration agents.

In addition to this work, this office prepared 20 planting plans for farm women demonstrations for school grounds.

PROJECT NO. 22—CLOTHING

The clothing and home furnishing project is under the leadership of one specialist, who prepares all subject matter pertaining thereto. There has been no change in the organization or in the relationship of the Clothing Specialist to other allied projects. All work in the field is carried on by the home demonstration agents, cooperating with the specialist through the following ways:

1. The specialist may give a demonstration to the home demonstration agent with the purpose of strengthening that agent in the field. This demonstration is in turn given by the home demonstration agent to demonstrators, to leaders or to clubs.

2. While the specialist is in the county working with the agent, time is devoted in planning the best way to carry out the clothing project in that particular county; and, if individual help is needed by the agent in their technique or theory, the specialist is obligated to help with both.

The clothing and home furnishing programs in Oklahoma are based upon the local problems as they exist in the various counties, upon the future clothing and home improvement needs of the family, upon what has already been accomplished and worked out by former clothing specialists, and particularly upon the future needs of the farm women and the rural boys and girls. The seven manuals pertaining to 4-H club work, which are now ready for distribution in the field, and were prepared by the present specialist, were written in keeping with the above basis as a standard for the program.

The adult clothing project is divided into three units. Number I is adult clothing, Number II is children's clothing, and Number III is house furnishing which includes household textiles and home improvement.

There were 3,433 women and 15,603 4-H club girls enrolled in the clothing project during 1928. Of this number 2,507 women and 8,222 girls completed the work scheduled.

There were 2,184 method demonstrations given in clothing by the home demonstration agents in 1928. As a result of these method demonstrations, there are 3,518 result demonstrations under way at present with the farm women and 13,345 result demonstrations under way with the farm girls, or a total of 16,863 result demonstrations now under way.

A total of 11,376 result demonstrations were either completed or carried on throughout the year.

A total of 12,071 individuals adopted improved practices in clothing selection and construction.

A total of 3,998 individuals adopted improved practices in renovation and remodeling.

A total of 4,095 individuals adopted improved practices in adult wardrobe planning.

Nine thousand, five hundred and forty-two different homes adopted improved practices in clothing work.

Forty-four thousand eight hundred sixty-six undergarments, and 37,458 dresses and coats or a total of 82,324 garments were made and completed.

Three thousand four hundred and seventy-seven were enrolled in home management program with 2,033 completing work.

One thousand three hundred eighty-two homes added additional labor-saving equipment this year.

Two thousand six hundred fifty-nine different homes adopted improved practices in home management.

One thousand one hundred thirty-nine bedrooms, 627 living rooms, 467 dining rooms, and 557 other rooms were improved during the past year.

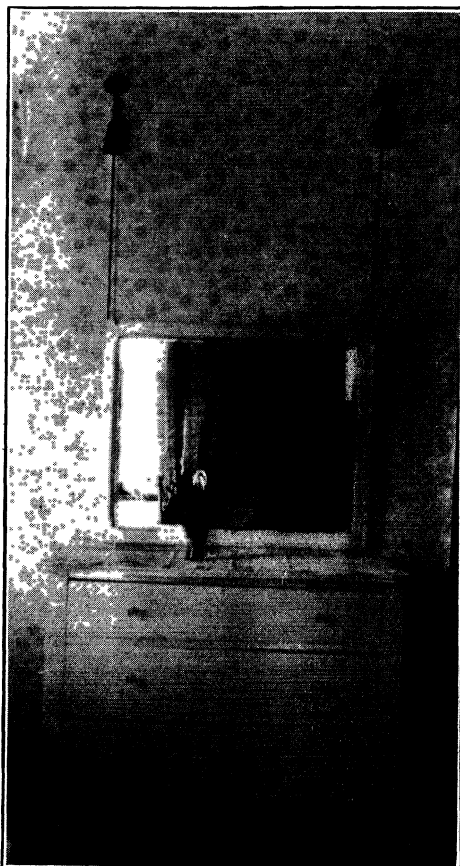


Old dresser repaired and utilized as shown on next page

State goals in the phases of work which have not met with success are not included in this summary, since the Clothing Specialist has not been in the present position long enough to give a just criticism.

Practically all the counties have selected as their major, clothing selection, and close by featuring a style show or an appropriate dress contest in the local club; and later compete in the county-wide and state contest. The

style shows and appropriate dress contests for the girls and women have added much interest to the clothing work with 1,688 girls and 699 women taking part. The style shows have not only increased interest, quantity and quality of sewing, selection and workmanship, but they are correcting imperfect posture and carriage. For the first time, 87 boys participated in an appropriate dress demonstration.



Same dresser as shown on preceding page—Economy.

The following table gives the results of clothing and home furnishing in 1928:

	Counties	No. Dem. enrolled	Number completing	Per cent completions
Clothing -----	29	3433	2507	72.73
Home Improvement -----	19	1835	1166	63.54
Home Management -----	17	1545	1138	73.65

PROJECT NO. 23—FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food continues to be one of the major projects in the program of home demonstration work. The phases of the project that were emphasized this year were food preservation, food selection, food preparation, and kitchen improvement work, named in order of their importance.

Food Preservation. Food preservation work will continue to be a major project in the food program of Oklahoma for farm people for many years to come, because of the economic and health factors involved. As usual we had a climatic handicap to start off with, namely the late freeze which cut the fruit crop greatly, and an early drouth which cut the early gardens very materially. However, we had an ideal fall garden season, but only a limited number of our people grew fall gardens.

Garden contest work and canning budget work were stressed to such an extent that they somewhat offset the bad effect of unfavorable climatic conditions, in that they caused people to carefully conserve what they did produce. In spite of the season's handicap we had 4981 white and 504 negro women, and 15,366 white and 1417 negro girls enrolled in food preservation work with 3263 white women and 348 negro women, 7110 white girls and 1081 negro girls reporting completed demonstrations with a total of 9605 white homes and 715 negro homes adopting improved practices in food preservation. Last year 420 women made canning budgets, with 381 canning the requirements of their budgets. This year 1361 women made canning budgets with 969 women canning the required amounts. Last year 91 educational canning budget exhibits were made by farm women's clubs at community and county fairs, and 46 exhibits made by 4-H club girls. This year 391 exhibits were made by the farm women's clubs at community and county fairs, and 65 exhibits at the state fairs. Eighty-eight canning budget exhibits were made by 4-H club girls at community and county fairs, and 24 exhibits were made at state fairs.

Food Selection. Food selection work was chosen as our second major project for the year. It is the foundation of the entire food program. Our garden plans, as well as plans for food preservation and preparation work are worked out on a basis of the general nutritional needs of our people in general. The progress of this project is in no way spectacular, but is constant and steady. This year 2199 women, and 4659 girls and 887 boys have done some food selection work with 1434 women, 2829 girls, and 266 boys making completed demonstrations. There were 634 women who carried on family demonstrations in an intensive manner. There were 3016 individuals taking part in the 634 family demonstrations, and of these, 2224 are reported as having better general health as a result of this demonstration.

Food Preparation. Food preparation work has received its usual amount of attention this year. There were 2659 women and 15,218 girls enrolled in our regularly outlined food preparation work, and of these, 1754 women and 7453 girls have made completed demonstrations. There were 259 negro women and 1138 negro girls who did some food preparation work, and of this number, 224 negro women and 831 negro girls made completed demonstrations. Special emphasis was placed on vegetable cookery, salads, and yeast bread this year. We feel that if we urge people to grow a greater variety and quantity of vegetables that we should go a step further and give methods of preparing and using them.

Kitchen Improvement. Kitchen improvement is still a minor phase of the food project. During the year, 462 white women and 80 negro women have rearranged equipment for greater convenience in doing work. There were 1382 white women and 75 negro women who added new equipment of some kind during the year. There were 121 lighting systems installed, 115 water systems installed, and 253 kitchen sinks installed.

GENERAL SUMMARY

The status and relationship in Oklahoma of the cooperative work of representatives of the bureaus and offices of the United States Department of Agriculture are satisfactory. The market service, the statistician, the weather bureau, the veterinarians, etc., work in cooperation with the Extension Service and there is mutual understanding and cooperation. The Bureau of Entomology has established some special boll weevil work in the state during the year and this is being carried on in full and complete cooperation between the bureau and the State Experiment Station and the Extension Service. The Government Field Stations at Woodward and Lawton, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and various other bureaus and individuals of the Department of Agriculture have lent their cooperation and assistance in various ways.

General Conditions and Outlook of the Extension Work in the State are very satisfactory. Not a single county appropriation has been discontinued for the succeeding year, additional counties have made appropriations for cooperating in the employment of county workers, the attitude of the people is friendly and favorable, there is an increased responsiveness and demand for assistance, organizations and individuals are showing an increased interest and desire to assist and cooperate in a definite way, the attitude of the legislature and of state officials is very friendly, greater stability among workers is being brought about, the qualifications and efficiency of workers are gradually being improved and the work as a whole is in a very healthy and promising condition.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1927-1928

Table A. Summary Statement of Expenditures by projects, showing source of funds used for Extension Work.

Items of Expenses	Totals	Smith-Lever		Supple- mentary	U. S. D. A.	Extra State	County	State Fair
		Federal	State					
Adminiastration	\$ 30,671.90	\$ 6,920.23	\$ 19,259.97	93.36		4,398.34		
Printing and Publications	11,166.15	7,449.95	3,129.31			586.89		
County Agent Work	226,821.02	17,464.12	40,952.63	37,564.00	16,711.00	3,568.89	110,560.38	
Home Demonstration Work	143,997.18	61,234.63	11,637.08		10,561.33	87.64	60,376.50	
Club Work	16,743.43	3,036.92	10,771.15		900.00	2,035.36		6,000.00
Negro County Agent Work	19,438.53	14,842.55			300.00		4,295.98	
Negro Home Dem. Work	7,694.72	5,720.13				135.00	1,839.59	
Poultry	7,889.97	2,248.85	5,621.62			19.50		
Marketing	2,847.30	819.56	2,000.00			27.74		
Dairy	5,087.28	1,224.70	3,785.46			77.12		
Livestock	4,745.09	973.85	3,771.24					
Soils and Crops	4,384.92	1,363.09	3,000.00			21.83		
Insect Control	4,138.38	1,062.03	3,057.14			19.21		
Agricultural Engineering	4,090.54	1,076.18	2,975.00			39.36		
Farm Management	4,193.57	1,084.02	3,033.60			75.95		
Orchards and Gardens	4,451.99	1,310.34	3,000.00			141.65		
Food and Nutrition	3,705.09	933.77	2,771.32					
Unexpended Balance60	.60						
	\$507,967.66	\$128,765.52	\$118,765.52	37,657.36	\$28,472.33	\$11,234.48	\$177,072.45	\$6,000.00

Table B. Summary statement of Expenditures by Projects, showing classification of expenditures from all funds used for Extension work for fiscal year 1927-1928, except Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work direct.

Items of Expense	Totals	Adminis- tration	Printing	County Agent	Home Dem. Agent	Club Work
Salaries -----	\$416,691.05	\$ 18,960.00	2,843.50	198,879.22	127,189.89	10,559.00
Printing & Pubs.---	7,735.76		7,735.76			
Supps. & Small Ptg.	3,712.46	3,712.46				
Postage -----	94.23	94.23				
Tele. & Teleg.---	1,334.26	1,334.26				
Furn. & Fixt.---	937.05	937.05				
Freight & Express	8.25	8.25				
Miscellaneous ----	25.50	25.50				
Library -----	8.08			8.08		
Travel -----	31,713.61	1,201.81		7,653.83	6,058.32	3,249.07
Extra State -----	11,234.48	4,398.34	586.89	3,568.89	87.64	2,035.36
State Fair School	6,000.00					6,000.00
Total-----	\$479,494.73	\$30,671.90	\$ 11,166.15	\$210,110.02	\$133,335.85	\$ 21,843.43

Table B Continued.

	Negro County Agent	Negro Home Demon. Agent	Poultry	Marketing	Dairy	Livestock	Soils and Crops
Salaries	\$18,122.63	\$7,539.59	5,500.00	2,000.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	3,000.00
Ptg. & Pubs.....							
Supps. & Small Ptg.							
Postage							
Tele. & Teleg.....							
Furn. & Fixt.....							
Freight & Express..							
Miscellaneous							
Travel	1,015.90	120.13	2,370.47	819.56	1,260.16	995.09	1,363.09
Extra State		135.00	19.50	27.74	77.12		21.83
State Fair School..							
Total	\$19,138.53	\$7,694.72	7,889.97	2,847.30	5,087.28	4,745.09	4,384.92

Table B Continued.

	Insect Control	Agricultural Engineering	Farm Management	Orchards & Gardens	Food & Nutrition
Salaries	\$3,000.00	\$2,975.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,722.22
Printing & Publications.....					
Supplies & Small Printing					
Postage					
Telephone & Telegraph					
Furniture & Fixtures					
Freight & Express					
Miscellaneous					
Travel	1,119.17	1,076.18	1,117.62	1,310.34	982.87
Extra State	19.21	39.36	75.95	141.65	
State Fair School.....					
Total	\$4,138.38	\$4,090.54	\$4,193.57	4,451.99	3,705.09

THE TOTAL RESOURCES FOR THE EXTENSION DIVISION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1927-1928.

United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration.....	\$ 28,472.33
Supplementary Federal Smith-Lever.....	37,657.36
Federal Smith-Lever	128,765.52
State Appropriation	130,000.00
State Fair School.....	6,000.00
Appropriation by Board of County Commissioners.....	177,072.45
Total.....	<u>\$507,987.66</u>

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