

Preface

It was on May 8, 1914, that the Smith-Lever Act was signed into national law. This landmark legislation created continuing support for Cooperative Extension—the third segment of the teaching-research-extension responsibility assigned to Land-Grant Universities across the nation.

This Extension-related bill provided to a solid foundation for future growth and expansion of the largest adult education program in the world—one that's been given much credit for improving the decision making capabilities and quality of life for those involved in its program. More specifically, it has helped American farmers become the most efficient of the world's food and fiber producers.

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary for Cooperative Extension, work was started to draw together some significant milestones, events, and a narrative record of the people involved in the Kansas State University Cooperative Extension Service.

This monumental effort has been accomplished mainly through the efforts of three individuals—Earl H. Teagarden, a Kansas Extension pioneer, whose 50-year history has been incorporated in this expanded document, Robert L. Johnson, who gathered and compiled recent materials with the help of departmental representatives, and Ralf O. Graham, who edited, formatted, and desktop published the final document.

This compiled history, as did the 75th Anniversary celebration year, provides an opportunity for Extension to look at itself, take stock of accomplishments, and plan for the future. In any organization, there is a continuing need for staff and administrators to relate to the past, tie to the present, and focus on the future. This 75-year history will be a valuable resource for today's Extension staff, and Kansas agricultural historians—now and in the future.

It serves also as a 75-year report to the people of the State of Kansas, who have been, are, and will continue to be, involved in Kansas State University's Cooperative Extension Service programs. It is to them that this document and our efforts are dedicated.

Walter R. Woods

Dean of Agriculture & Director of Extension

Acknowledgments

The authors have acknowledged editorial contributions by fellow Extension faculty at the close of individual departmental chapters in this history.

However, there are other individuals on the staff have made valuable contributions to the production of this work through their efforts in data gathering and checking, computer entry, layout formatting, and proofreading. Included in those who deserve special recognized are:

Marlene Hightower, secretary to the Associate Director, whose efforts were invaluable in verifying the work records of all Extension faculty.

Becky Schwenke, supervisor of the Extension Computer Lab, who also proofread the copy for style and spelling, and directed student computer operator efforts in formatting, placing, and correcting copy in the Pagemaker layout program used for producing this history.

Those students included: Thad Williams, Patrice Macan, Christine Splichal, Todd Fleischer, and Sandra Hegarty.

Sharon Parks and Madge Horocofsky, secretaries who assisted Robert Johnson during the compilation of material covering the 1965-1988 era of Kansas Extension history.

Without the help and support of these individuals, and many others on the Extension faculty and staff, this 75-year history of the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service could not have been completed.

Chapter 1

KSU Cooperative Extension I

The Awakening Years—1860-1913

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Cooperative Extension Deans/Directors

Since Extension first became recognized as a special component of the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1911, there have been nine Directors who have provided

leadership for this outreach arm of the institution that truly "extends the University to the people."

John H. Miller, Dean & Director, 1912-15

John H. Miller, first Extension Service Employee in Kansas, was Dean and Director, Division of College Extension, 1912-15.

He was educated for the ministry, served as President of Campbell University, and as a newspaper editor before coming to KSAC.

By nature, training, and experience, he was a fluent and effective speaker, and a ready and persuasive writer. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit

of altruism. He carried on his work not merely as a means of earning a salary, but with a genuine devotion to promotion of the interests of the agricultural classes.

Miller served Kansas as a Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes, 1905-1906; Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, 1906-11; Director of College Extension, 1911-12; Dean and Director, Division of College Extension, 1912-1915.



Miller

Edward C. Johnson, Dean & Director, 1915-18

Edward C. Johnson served as Dean and Director, Division of College Extension, from September 1, 1915 to December 31, 1918.

He had previously served as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Demonstrations from 1912 to 1915.

The pioneer work in the development of County Farm Bureaus as sponsors of County Extension programs occurred during Johnson's administration, and under his leadership it became an important factor in county Extension growth.

He oversaw a dramatic expansion of Extension staff due to the Federal support of programs during World War I.

At the time of commemorating 25 years of Extension (1939), Johnson returned and gave the principal address at a special convocation.

Johnson became Dean of Agriculture at Washington State University after leaving Kansas.



Johnson

Harry J. C. Umberger, Dean & Director, 1919-47

Harry J. C. Umberger, a native Kansas from Chase County, became Extension Dean and Director July 1, 1919 and remained in that position for 28 years.

A degree in Agronomy for K-State prepared him for employment with the USDA Bureau of Soils, Bureau of Plant Industry, Assistant Professor in Charge of Cooperative Experiments at KSAC, and farmer and stockman.

In Extension, he was a Supervisor of Demonstrations, Asst. County Agent Leader, County Agent Leader, and Acting

Dean and Director.

During his administration there was a great expansion of Extension project work, leadership development, establishment of cooperation with other agricultural agencies, and emergency activities relating to drought, the depression of the 30's, and World War II emergencies.

Umberger had a reputation for careful analysis of situations, arriving at practical solutions and selection of dedicated staff members.



Umberger

Louis C. Williams, Dean & Director, 1947-55

Louis C. Williams, a native of Marion County, became Dean and Director, Division of College Extension on July 1, 1947.

After completing a K-State degree in Agriculture, with a major in horticulture, Williams worked in the California orange groves, with the Chestnut Blight Commission in Pennsylvania, and teaching agriculture at Tecumseh, Nebraska.

Kansas Extension appointments included Asst. Superintendent of Extension Schools, Assistant State Club Leader, Specialist in Horticulture, In Charge of Agricultural Specialists, and Assistant

Dean and Director of Extension.

The Williams administration brought about a close working relationship of the heads of the various governmental and state agricultural agencies and the leaders of farm organizations.

He introduced the Balanced Farming and Family Living concept to Extension, and strongly supported the development of the State Leader Training Center at Rock Springs Ranch.



Williams

Harold E. Jones, Director, 1956-68

Harold E. Jones, another native Kansan from Cloud County, became the Kansas Director of Extension on June 1, 1956.

A K-State graduate, he got additional academic degrees in soil science at Purdue University.

Professional employment included Graduate Assistant and Assistant Chemist at Purdue, 1940-43; Associate Professor of Soils at Kansas State University, 1946-49; and Extension Soils Specialist, Minnesota Extension Service, 1949-56.

During the Jones administration

emphasis was placed on staff organization for Extension program effectiveness, with each staff member understanding his responsibilities and the responsibilities of others.

This was accompanied by a strong effort to expand staff professional in-service training opportunities.

Program emphasis was on management of the farm business, marketing and utilization of agricultural products, forestry, and a strong program for youth.



Jones

Robert A. Bohannon, Director, 1968-76

Robert A. Bohannon was appointed Director of Extension on August 1, 1968. He grew up on a farm in Jackson County, Kansas.

He earned a B. S. degrees in agronomy from Michigan State University, 1946; an M. S. from Kansas State University, 1951; and a Ph. D. from the University of Illinois, 1957. He was a post-doctoral fellow in administration at the University of Michigan in 1964.

Bohannon's Kansas Extension career started as Nemaha County Agent, 1951-52. He was Extension Specialist, 1952-55, Agronomy Soil Testing Extension Specialist, 1957-62, and Extension Specialist, Soil

and Water Conservation, 1977-84.

While assistant to the Dean of Agriculture, 1963-67, he emphasized career opportunities in agriculture for vocational agriculture students, and assisted with agronomy and branch experiment station field days throughout Kansas.

Bohannon viewed his major accomplishment as Director as implementing the Area Office concept, which placed Extension Specialists in closer contact with the clientele they served.



Bohannon

John O. Dunbar, Director, 1976-80

John O. Dunbar became Director of Extension on August 2, 1976. Before coming to KSU he was Associate Director of programs for the Indiana Cooperative Extension Service at Purdue University.

At Purdue, he was also Associate Director of regulatory and service activities for the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, chairman of the Community Development faculty, and assistant to the Dean of Agriculture.

A native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, Dunbar held B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in animal husbandry and agricultural economics from Purdue. He was a staff member there throughout his professional career before coming to KSU.

Dunbar chaired a National Agricultural Task Force that prepared an ECOP report on "Extension Education for a Growing Agriculture." He founded the National Community Development Society.

During his tenure as Director, he encouraged program diversity and individual staff initiatives. He was also active in expanding state, regional, and national Extension advisory groups.

He left Extension to become Dean of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station on January 1, 1981.



Dunbar

Fred D. Sobering, Director, 1981-86

Fred D. Sobering became Director of Extension and Associate Dean of Agriculture on January 1, 1981, after He serving as Associate Director, 1977-80.

Sobering was a native of Manitoba, Canada. His B.S. degree was from the University of Manitoba, 1950, M.S. in agricultural economics from North Dakota State University, 1963, and Ph.D. in agricultural economics from Oklahoma State University, 1966.

A career Extension educator, he began in North Dakota, 1957-72, as County Agent, Livestock Marketing Economist, Farm Management Economist, and Section Head for Extension Agricultural

Economics. In the North Carolina State Extension Service, 1972-77, he was Head of Extension economics and business programs.

While at KSU, he served on the North Central Regional computer study team, and expedited the use of computers throughout the Kansas Cooperative Extension Service.

Sobering also stressed the need for Extension to emphasize the "marketing" aspects of image and programs.



Sobering

Walter R. Woods, Dean of Ag & Director, 1987-

Walter R. Woods, KSU Dean of Agriculture, also became Director of Extension on January 1, 1987. This administrative restructuring made him responsible for the total administration in agriculture.

Walter Woods grew up on a general livestock farm in western Virginia. He received a B.S. degree from Murray State University, 1954, an M.S. degree from the University of Kentucky, 1955, and a Ph.D. at Oklahoma State University, 1957.

Woods came to KSU as Dean of Agriculture in 1985. Prior to that he served as head of the Department of Animal

Sciences at Purdue University, 1971-85.

Before going to Purdue, he was on the animal science faculties in Iowa, 1957-60, and Nebraska, 1957-60.

Woods' challenge as Extension Director has been to balance Extension programs with shifting sources and availability of funding.



Woods

In The Beginning

Farmers' Institute—1868

The first "off-campus" educational activities of the Kansas State Agricultural College were Farmers' Institutes, first held in 1868. The Farmers' Institute movement developed gradually under the supervision of a faculty committee, with funds from the College budget.

The amount of time faculty members could devote to Institute programs was limited, but people greatly appreciated the service given to the communities where the Institutes were held.

A historical account of the first Farmers' Institutes was carried in *The Agriculturist*, the official newspaper of Kansas State Agricultural College, in the November 20, 1905 issue.

John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, made a study of the history of the Farmers' Institutes Movement in Kansas and other states.

Dr. J. T. Willard, a graduate of the College in 1883, and a member of the faculty from that time until his death in 1950, prepared a detailed statement about Farmers' Institutes in Kansas.

His basis of information was the Manhattan newspaper, minutes of the Board of Regents, a conversation with Washington Marlatt, one of the founders of the Bluemont College, and correspondence with Elbridge Gale, an early member of the Board of Regents, and later professor of horticulture.

First Hand Account

In reply to a letter from Dr. Willard, asking for a statement concerning the origin of the Farmers' Institute movement in Kansas, Elbridge Gale wrote:

I am glad that you have been called upon to prepare a history of the Farmers' Institute work in Kansas. For special reasons I have watched the development of this Institute work with constant and ever interest. You asked for my recollections of the beginning of this work.

Regents' Records: I have no access to dates; perhaps Mr. Marlatt or Mr. T. C. Wells can help you to these, or possibly you can turn back to the records of the Regents' meeting at that early date as kept by the Secretary of the Board, Dr. Denison, for a record of the beginning of Farmers' Institute work.

How fully those records were kept I have no means of knowing, but I think them to have been carefully kept.

As far as I know I am the only living member of the Board present at that meeting. The facts in the matter are simply these:

The Board of Regents were holding a meeting one afternoon in the President's room at the old College on the hill. The Governor, ex officio chairman of the Board, was unable to be present.

After some routine work the question of "ways and means" came up (and there was a great deal of that question in those days when it was frequently quite uncertain whether we had a College at Manhattan or not) and the matter of interesting the farmers in the College came up in a general way.

After a somewhat scattered talk, I remarked that I had just been reading an account of a ministerial institute, and had been much interested in the report. 'And now,' I remarked, 'I see no reason why that institute idea may not be adopted in the interest of farmers.'

The idea seemed to have caught the attention of the members present, but it was so entirely new that no one seemed ready to take the initiative. Acting that day as chairman of the Board, I did not wish to press the matter, and so it was dropped for that session.

Resolution: Before the evening session I talked the matter over privately with Dr. Reynolds, and it was partially agreed that he was to present the matter; and he finally did, in the form of a resolution authorizing the faculty of the College to commence Institute work, first at the College and then at any other points where the cooperation of the farmers could be secured.

First Meeting: The first meeting under the authority of this action was held at the College, and the second very soon after at Wabaunsee. It was found at the very first that it was easy to secure the earnest and intelligent cooperation of the farmers, the work being limited only by the strength of the faculty to initiate it.

This is the record of the first Farmers' Institute. In a few days our action was headlined by the daily press of the east something like this: 'They are holding Farmers' Institutes out in Kansas. Why not?'

The whole thing was new to us; it was new to everybody. And if there is anything that the Kansas Agricultural College can claim as legitimately her own it is the creation of the Farmers' Institute.

Acting upon Professor Gale's suggestion, Dr. Willard searched the early records of the Board of Regents and found that a meeting was held June 23, 1868, which, in the absence of the Governor, was called to order by the vice president, E. Gale.

After transacting certain items of business, an adjournment was taken until two o'clock, p.m. On re-assembling, Reverend C. Reynolds presented the following resolution, which was adopted upon motion:

WHEREAS it is incumbent on the Regents not only to provide for the well-being of the College by selecting learned and practical teachers for the several chairs, but also to extend the benefits of the Institution to the people of the state at large, therefore:

Resolved, That the President and professors be requested, as far as practicable, having in consideration their own health and usefulness in their respective chairs, to visit the more populous settlements of the state, and by free converse as well as by formal lectures, make known the character and aims of the State Agricultural College.

Resolved, That the President of the College be requested to superintend this outside work and so to divide it among the whole faculty that it may be burdensome to none but profitable and health-giving to all.

Hon. G. W. Glick, a member of the Board of Visitors, was requested to meet with the Board. He appeared and offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a system of lecturing on agricultural subjects at this College and in populous settlements of the several counties of the state should be continued, so that the benefits of farming according to correct agricultural principles may be disseminated throughout the state.

In 1882, Glick was elected Governor of the state, serving for two years in that capacity. It was pleasant to note that the warm interest Governor Glick had always shown in the progress of agriculture in Kansas was thus early manifested in the initial steps for the inauguration of Farmers' Institutes.

Union Agricultural Society—1868

Dr. Willard searched the early issues of the Manhattan newspapers on file with the State Historical Society in Topeka. Those accounts revealed that the first Institutes might be credited to the Union Agricultural Society.

As recorded in the Manhattan Independent for June 13, 1868, this society was organized June 6, 1868, its officers being: President, Professor J. S. Hougham; vice president, Elbridge Gale; secretary, R. D. Parker; and treasurer, Welcome Wells.

The Directors were: C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee County; Samuel Cutter, Riley County; and Orville Huntress, Clay County. The Society planned to meet on the second Saturday of each month.

Its object was stated as follows: "This society shall be to promote by exhibitions and by exchange of opinions and experiences the pursuit of horticulture, agriculture, and arboriculture."

Farmers' Institutes—1868

In the Manhattan Standard for September 19, 1868, a report was made of a Farmers' Institute meeting held on September 12.

In the October 31, 1868 issue, the following appeared:

Agricultural Institute—It is proposed to hold an Agricultural Institute in connection with the Horticultural Society on Saturday, November 14. Further Particulars next week.

Horticultural Society—The regular meeting of this society will occur on the second Saturday (14th day) of November, in the usual place. The subject for discussion will be Borers.

The Manhattan Standard, in its issue for November 21, 1868, had this paragraph about the Institute:

PERSONAL—Hon. George T. Anthony, editor of the Kansas Farmer, looked in upon us last Saturday. He was here on a visit to his son, Master George Anthony, a student of the Agricultural College, but he also made it convenient to be present at the institute and say some good things there. Captain Anthony is a live man, and makes a good farmer.

First Institute Program—1868

A full account of the Institute program appeared in the Manhattan Standard for December 5, 1868, and was as follows:

Farmers' Institute

The Union Agricultural Society met in the County Hall, Manhattan, November 14, 1868, at 10 a.m., and was called to order by the President, Professor Hougham, and opened with prayer by Reverend R. D. Parker.

The first business was an address by President Denison of the Agricultural College. His theme, "The Relation of the College to the Agricultural Interests of the State," was carefully and skillfully developed.

Much valuable history of the origin and endowment of industrial schools was given, and their relation to the welfare of the state clearly shown. The address was replete with scientific facts and practical hints, and we hope it may appear in print.

It was followed by an interesting discussion upon the topics suggested by the address, Messrs. Platt, Denison, Gove, Gale, Pierce, Marlatt, and Parish participating.

The discussion was followed by a lecture by Professor Mudge on 'Tree Borers,' showing there are over one hundred varieties now known in this country, and tracing the most destructive through their varied forms of existence, and making known the time and manner of waging war upon them if we would save our fruit.

In this an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This lecture illustrated by specimens of the insects and sections of trees destroyed by them. The Professor acknowledged his indebtedness for two beautiful cases of insects that he exhibited, to Mrs. Thomas Wells who has a splendid collection of over three hundred varieties well worthy of the attention of all lovers of nature.

This lecture was followed by a brief but spirited discussion by Messrs. Gove, Pierce, Platt, Denison, and Marlatt. The society then took a recess until 2 p.m.

In the afternoon the first exercise was a carefully prepared and thoroughly practical address by Reverend Gale, on 'Forest Tree Culture,' illustrated by sections of various kinds of trees grown here, showing that a great variety of forest trees may be successfully grown, and which varieties are most valuable, both for windbreak and timber.

He also discussed the treatment and planting of seed and the manner of cultivating and stated some startling facts of the profits of tree planting. Messrs. Mudge, Marlatt, and Little followed in brief speeches stating many important and interesting facts.

Geo. T. Anthony, editor of Kansas Farmer, being present, was called up and made one of those finished

and magnetic speeches which so few men know how to make. It was packed so full of humor, fact, and argument that the reporter forgot his pencil. I wish that all the farmers of Western Kansas could have heard it.

Professor Hougham followed with a pointed and pithy lecture on the 'Economy of the Farm.' If its lessons could be heard and heeded many thousands of dollars could be saved by our farmers.

And thus closed a meeting of great interest and value, the only regret being that more were not profited by its teachings.

The next meeting of the society will be held on Saturday, December 12, subject, 'Small Fruits.'

Kansas Farmer Account—1868

Also, the following account appeared in the Kansas Farmer for December, 1868, then edited by George T. Anthony, afterwards governor of the State (1877-79):

Agricultural Institute

All understand the object and workings of Teachers' Institutes, which have been and are still being held over the country. They are simply the assembling of many teachers for the purpose of inter-changing views and comparing experiences in their profession.

The practical and good results of these Institutes are to be seen in every school house in the land, and felt in a grand impulse given by them to popular education. It is not strange, then, that other professions should adopt the same idea of making common property of the individual experience of each one engaged in them.

The idea of Agricultural Institutes is, we believe, original with the President and professors of our State Agricultural College.

The initial step in this enterprise was taken Saturday, November 14, by the holding of an Institute in the courthouse at Manhattan, under the auspices of the Riley County Agricultural Society, of which Prof. J. S. Hougham, of the College, is president.

The occasion being one of both novelty and interest—we were glad to be present and make note of the proceedings. The program as given in The Standard, in advance, was carried out to the letter.

It consisted of short addresses by persons selected, interspersed with discussion upon the subject of agriculture, in any of its branches that might be called upon.

President Denison, of the Agricultural College, delivered the first address. He said, in view of the small beginning of this enterprise, that we must take courage from the fact that 'great oaks from little acorns grow.'

He believed there existed a demand for such concert action among the tillers of the soil as could be afforded by the system of Agricultural Institutes there and then inaugurated.

It was one of the means to be used in making available the scientific and practical results of our Agricultural College. He proposed to show the relation of this College to the public, and the beneficent results of its successful conduct.

Then followed one and one-half columns summarizing the President's further remarks. Continuing, the Farmer said:

We have not space, nor could we from our crude notes do justice to the clear, practical, and hopeful words of President Denison.

After the address of Mr. Denison a pleasant discussion was indulged in. The secretary read a letter from the editor of the Journal of Agriculture, commending the enterprise of Agricultural Institutes. He had seen the announcement in the Manhattan Standard and was delighted with the idea.

The editor then continued his account of the Institute, devoting all eight columns to it, and concluded thus:

We have yielded the unusual space to the proceedings and addresses of this Institute for the very good reason that they are worthy of it, and for a consideration still more important that it may be taken as an example to be followed by every agricultural society and neighborhood in the state.

Off-Campus Institute—1868

The Manhattan Standard carried the following notice in its issue for November 14, 1868:

Institute At Wabaunsee

There will be an Agricultural Institute at Wabaunsee on Friday evening and Saturday morning, 20th and 21st instant. Lectures may be expected from Pres. J. Denison, Professors Mudge and Hougham, Hon. C. B. Lines, and others. All persons interested are invited to attend.

The Manhattan Standard, in its November 28, 1868 issue, carried this report of the institute at Wabaunsee, twelve miles east of Manhattan:

Wabaunsee Agricultural Institute

The report of the Agricultural Institute held at Wabaunsee last week, prepared for our columns, has not come to hand. We can only say that we hear the Institute spoken of as a very successful gathering.

There was a large attendance, and the interest of the farmers was manifest. Several topics of practical value were discussed, and altogether this second of the series of Institutes inaugurated by the faculty of the Agricultural College was a decided success.

During the next few years an Institute was held each year at the College. The Manhattan Standard for January 16, 1869, contained the following notice:

The Agricultural Institute

Remember the Agricultural Institute. Attend if possible. An Agricultural Institute will be held at the Agricultural College, beginning on Monday evening, the 18th, and continuing through Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

A part of the regular exercises will be suspended during the continuance of the Institute. A number of persons in this vicinity will unite with the faculty in giving lectures and in the discussion of the subjects.

Messrs. G. W. Murtfeldt, one of the editors of Colman's Rural World; C. V. Riley, of the Entomologist, St. Louis; Hon. L. D. Bailey of Douglas County; C. B. Lines of Wabaunsee; Professors Kelsey and Norton of the Normal School; and Geo. T. Anthony, editor of the Kansas Farmer, are expected to lecture and otherwise participate in the exercises. The public is cordially invited to attend.

1869 Farmers' Institute

A two-column account of the institute was carried in the Manhattan Standard for January 23, 1869. The following speakers contributed addresses:

Monday Evening

Short Address by President Denison.
Professor Kelsey, of Ottawa, Cultivation of Land.
H. P. Stebbins, discussed the same subject.

Tuesday

Prof. J. E. Platt, Fences.
Prof. E. Gale, Cooperation in Farming.
Prof. B. F. Mudge, Gypsum as a Fertilizer.
W. Marlatt, Potato Growing.
G. W. Murtfeldt, Progress in the World.
Prof. Kelsey, Weeds.

Wednesday

R. D. Parker, Small Fruits.
E. L. Foster, Raising Fruit Trees.
N. B. White, Indian Corn.
Prof. Kelsey, Raising Hedges and Forest Trees.

Welcome Wells, Cultivating Trees.
T. C. Wells, Insects Injurious to Vegetation.
G. T. Anthony, Address.
Music and Announcements.

Thursday

Prof. Lee, Birds: Their Habits and the Benefits We Receive as Well as the Injury They Do To Crops.
G. W. Murtfeldt, The Dairy.
Further discussions on Borers, Tree Culture, etc.
Prof. Norton, of State Normal, Tree Culture

The Kansas Farmer for February, 1869, under the heading, "Agricultural College Lectures", gave a ten-column account of the institute which concluded:

Thus terminated in the most successful manner an experimental effort to inaugurate and popularize a system of Agricultural Institutes, under the auspices of the State Agricultural College.

It is safe to say that everyone present went away delighted, and that the recurrence of this annual lecture and discussion season will be looked forward to with lively interest and secure attendance from all portions of this, as well as a goodly number of leading agriculturists and horticulturists from other states.

1870 Farmers' Institute

In 1870, a three-day Institute was held beginning January 17. A full account of the program was given in ten and one-half columns of the Manhattan Standard for January 22 and 29, 1870. The topics included:

Monday Evening

Pres. J. Denison, Some Lessons of Experience and Observation from the Agricultural College.
B. F. Mudge, Deep and Subsoil Plowing.

Tuesday

Prof. Platt, Rearing Horses.
Jos. Savage, The Apple.
E. Gale, A Year's Experience with Evergreens and Other Trees.
W. Marlatt, Propagation by Layers.
W. Muir, Vegetable Physiology: Propagation and Pruning Under Its Teachings.

Wednesday

W. Muir, Grape Pruning.
J. H. Lee, Woman's Place in Agriculture.
N. B. White, Wheat Growing.

Emma Haines, The Past, Present, and Future of Agriculture in Our Country.

John Ross, of Lawrence, Fruit Growing.

E. L. Foster, Fruit Growing.

J. S. Hougham, A Year on the College Farm.

R. W. Jenkins, Wheat.

Thursday

D. B. Long, of Ft. Harker, Cheese Making.

B. F. Mudge, The Republican and Solomon Valleys as Farming Regions.

F. H. Snow, Botany.

W. Wells, Orcharding.

G. T. Anthony, The Kansas Gold Medal.

W. Muir, Address.

One of the speakers, William Muir, was from St. Louis and appeared on the program in 1871 also, and possibly in later years. Joseph Savage was from Lawrence, and others of the speakers were from other parts of the state.

It will be noted that Miss Emma Haines, a graduate in 1867, later Mrs. Bowen, presented a paper, possibly the first one ever presented by a woman at a Farmers' Institute.

Professor Lee's paper was printed in full in the Kansas Farmer for February, 1870. His address strongly advocated instruction for young women in the science and practice of domestic economy.

1871 Farmers' Institute

In 1871, a similar Institute was held at the College. The Institute was announced in the Manhattan Nationalist for January 13, and a full report was published in the same paper for January 27, 1871.

Among the speakers who were not College officers were: Rev. Wm. Bishop of Salina; D. B. Long of Fort Harker; Dr. Howsley of Leavenworth, editor of the Western Garden; R. S. Elliott, industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company; Prof. C. V. Riley, state entomologist from Missouri;

Professor Bushman who lectured on Veterinary Science; William Muir of Colman's Rural World; Mr. Chase, editor of the Kansas Farmer; Mr. Hull of the Western Rural; and Rev. Charles Reynolds of Fort Riley.

The Kansas Farmer for February 1871, gave three and one-half columns of "Proceedings of the Farmers' Institute", which closed with this interesting paragraph:

In conclusion we must say that we never attended a similar meeting in which so much interest was displayed by so large and intelligent an audience. During the entire four days the chapel was crowded from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. with farmers and farmers' wives; and those who were not there can hardly understand what they

have missed.

It is determined to continue these Institutes, which are simply Farmers' Clubs upon a large scale, and we hope they may be held every six months at least instead of annually. Resolutions of thanks were voted to Dr. Denison and the faculty for their untiring labors previous to and during the session.

1872 Farmers' Institute

A similar Institute was held in 1872, and was advertised by other papers in the state in addition to those of Manhattan. The Manhattan Nationalist gave ten columns to a full report of the proceedings, from which the following extract is taken.

The enrolling committee reported four hundred twenty-eight in attendance at the Institute. No one can fail to regard this Institute as in the highest degree a success. The papers presented have been of the highest order. They were clear, practical, and so concise that no such meager report as we are able to give can furnish our readers a conception of their power.

It seems to us that no one can have quietly sat through the exercises of this Institute without the conviction that this form of instruction, with its possible improvements, may, in the hands of judicious directors, become a great power in behalf of agricultural education.

The Kansas Farmer for February 1, 1872, gave a brief account of the "Agricultural Institute," from which the following extracts are taken:

It was originally intended, we believe, to hold these Institutes under the auspices of the College faculty, in different parts of the state, but this plan seems to have been abandoned for the one of holding these gatherings annually at the College during the winter term.

The suggestion of the idea, in Kansas, was quickly taken up by other states, and in two of them, at least, Agricultural Institutes have become a prosperous and permanent collateral to the great vine of industrial education, the slow growth of which has been watched with so much anxiety, but which is sure to bear fruit better and more abundantly than the most sanguine hoped for in the planting and rearing.

1873 Farmers' Institute

The fifth annual institute was held as usual in 1873. The attendance was referred to as "surprisingly large" by the Kansas Farmer, which also mentioned that "mothers

and daughter were there with their knitting and crochet needles and work."

The Manhattan Nationalist referred to that Institute as "the most profitable and interesting one yet held." Among the features that attracted attention was a paper on the chemistry of soils by Miss Jennie Detmers, who was the teacher of chemistry and German in the College at that time.

College Drops Institutes—1874

The Institute held in 1874 was the last one of this series under the special patronage of the College. Classes were dismissed and students were expected to attend. The Board of Regents attended some of the sessions.

Dr. J. T. Willard, in his History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, gave this account of the situation at that time:

In the fall of 1873, under the Anderson administration, arrangements were made for an Institute which was held the first week in February, 1874. Several distinguished speakers were present.

Occasion was taken by some of the local men to attack the new administration, but serious disturbance was avoided. (The new administration was that of President John A. Anderson from September 1, 1873 to September 1, 1879.)

In December, 1874, the Board of Regents discussed the feasibility of holding an Institute, but the matter was referred to the Executive Committee, where it received no favorable attention.

Bluemont Farmers Club — 1876-77

The Bluemont Farmers Club was organized January 31, 1873, and held weekly meetings for some time, and with intervals of more or less inactivity, survived for several years. Its leading spirit was Washington Marlatt, a prominent farmer in the college neighborhood.

The annual Farmers' Institute under the auspices of the College having been abandoned, this club fostered local institutes beginning with the winter of 1876. At the Institute held February 8, 9, and 10, 1876, several members of the faculty and of the Board of Regents were on the program. In January, 1877, the Farmers' Institute was organized on a basis independent of the Bluemont Farmers' Club, and subsequent local institutes were held for some years under that organization.

The officers of the Bluemont Farmers' Club were: Major Fred Miller, president; O. W. Bill, vice-president; Charles Kimball, recording secretary; W. Marlatt, corresponding secretary; and G. C. Campbell, treasurer. Miller was professor of practical agriculture at the College.

Broaden Scope of Farmers' Institutes

Fairchild as KSAC President—1879

The Board of Regents experienced difficulty in selecting a man to replace President Anderson. After a long session on September 4, 1879, the Board of Regents selected George T. Fairchild, vice-president and professor of English literature at Michigan State Agricultural College.

Fairchild came to Manhattan, devoted four days to look over the situation, and decided to accept the position. His service began December 1, 1879, and ended June 30, 1897.

President Fairchild was born and reared on a farm, was graduated from Oberlin College in classical and theological curricula, and was an ordained minister, though never in charge of a church.

He was elected an instructor in Michigan State Agricultural College in 1863. He served as acting president in Michigan for one year when the president was on leave.

President Fairchild had been intimately associated

with Farmers' Institute work in Michigan and thoroughly appreciated its value to the farming population.

Fairchild Promotes Institutes—1880's

He rejuvenated the Farmers' Institute program in Kansas as related in the Industrialist, November 26, 1881:

The proposition to organize a series of annual Institutes, through which the State Agricultural College and the farmers of the State may work together for the promotion of agriculture, has been received with favor upon all sides. To bring the matter into more definite shape, the following statement is made by the authorities of the College:

The professors will, under the direction of the board of trustees, take part in six Farmers' Institutes, in as many portions of the state, provided sufficient encouragement is given by application from local organizations.

Any farmers' club, grange, or similar organization making application should undertake to provide a suitable place of meeting, make all necessary arrangements for gathering those interested, meet all local expenses, and furnish at least one-half the papers and addresses. The program may be arranged after consultation with the faculty.

The Institute should be organized on the evening of one day, and closed on the evening of the next day, giving four sessions for from two to four hours each. Pains should be taken to call out full discussions of the various topics presented.

Every question has its many sides, and is better understood when carefully considered on all of its bearings. All are but learners in this wide field of research, and may profit by each other's experience.

The local press should be interested in the Institute so far as to aid in circulating notice of the time, place and exercises, and to give a careful report of proceedings and papers.

The subjects selected should be of the most practical importance to farm work and general profit. The long-disputed question of the origin of chess, and similar topics, are better left to the doctors to settle among themselves, while as progressive farmers, we seek to find the shortest and surest ways to profitable farming.

The discussions which make farmers richer in experience by comparison of every-day facts in their life will surely bring profit to the business they follow.

The best time of year for these Institutes seems to be between the middle of January and the middle of February. At this time the farmers are most likely to find leisure to attend such a gathering; the results of the past year's work are settled; and the plans for a new season give added interest to any new facts or methods which may be presented.

It is the time when all minds are most awake from the reading and thinking which fill the long winter evenings.

Now let all the live clubs, and other organizations of farmers, stir this question to the bottom; and, if possible, bring the system into full operation the present winter.

The Board will endeavor to choose among the applications in such a way as to accommodate the greatest number this winter, with a view to reaching all parts of the state during a series of years.

Applications should be sent to President Fairchild at as early a date as possible. Who will be the first to take up the proposition?

Six Institutes Per Year—1882

The Institute programs, organized and conducted under the new policy, were apparently well received. President Fairchild wrote an article for the *Industrialist*, published on March 28, 1882. He said, in part:

The successful inauguration of a system of Farmers' Institutes, to be continued in different parts of the state from year to year, is worthy of passing notice.

Since the middle of January, members of the faculty have taken part in six such gatherings, besides those held annually, as heretofore, in Manhattan. In this, we have met the prominent farmers of Clay, Cloud, Osage, Barton, Jackson and Coffey counties in frank and free discussion of the facts and conclusions from every-day experiences in farming.

The professors entered upon this work from a desire to come into more intimate relations with the men engaged in farming all over the state, especially to learn, from the varied experiences of so many, quite as much as they could teach from their own experience and research.

In this they have not been disappointed; and all are grateful to those whose energetic efforts in the various localities have brought such gratifying results.

Although the work has been added to burdens already too heavy from many and large classes, the professors have been cheered in it by the hearty reception given to these first efforts to organize a means of common culture and progress in methods of farming.

All feel ready to undertake a similar course another winter with the expectation of still better results in better organization and methods and a wider reach of influence.

This winter finds six counties aroused somewhat to the thought that farmers can learn from each other's experience, and, in most of these, organization for promoting such gatherings at intervals varying from a month to a year.

The questions discussed are such as any farmer of good sense is able to make more interesting by some fact of his own experience, or some conclusion from many facts.

Now and then an address from someone whose opportunity for study or observation has been greater than ordinary may enliven the gathering and stir up new and more profitable thoughts in the same class of subjects.

In those directly connected with the College, the subject of education must naturally have some prominence; and, in every such gathering, the object

of which is a clearer understanding of our business, this must be an interesting topic.

But all debate upon questions of state or national policy, not directly bearing upon farming, have been ruled out. This is proper, as uniting those of the same profession without regard to any outside interests.

From these gatherings so auspiciously started, all may expect good results, and that almost immediately.

Now, for the next winter, it is proposed to select six more counties from those which apply first and can be readily reached, and to hold in them better Institutes than the good ones of the first winter — better because experience will help to better the methods.

In these we hope to find our former friends ready to furnish their full share of topics and discussions; and to use, with our help, the fullest means of advertising their entertainments. The College will furnish, as in the past winter, three or more speakers and pay their expenses, but will insist that each Institute make provision for at least half the speakers from among those interested in the immediate locality.

The professors will try to select topics of most interest in the several counties; and hope to make their treatment of these subjects strictly applicable to the practice of farmers. At the same time, they will ask the fullest possible illustration and inquiry that experience of others can suggest. We want not so much to shine ourselves as to bring out the light from all who hide it under their own bushels.

The ideas presented in the foregoing paragraphs continued to be the policy of the College toward the Farmers' Institute work. The idea was to help those who were helping themselves, rather than merely to address meetings of farmers assembled to listen, valuable as the latter class of meeting was.

Regents/Legislature Support Institutes

Up to 1900, the expense of Farmers' Institutes was met by appropriations made by the Board of Regents from the income fund. The cost varied from \$123 to \$490 per annum.

In 1899, the legislature made an appropriation of \$2,000 for each of the next two fiscal years, and an appropriation in the same amount was made for each fiscal year to June 30, 1905.

Those appropriations greatly increased the number of Institutes assisted. The largest numbers were held at the turn of the century; 135 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 156 in 1901 and 102 in 1902.

College Teaching/Institutes Conflict—1900

Those large numbers were made possible by arranging class work so that members of the farm department were entirely free from teaching during the fall months. Speaking tours were arranged for them largely under the patronage of creamery companies.

In this way more meetings were held, but to a greater extent, they were meetings in which local people did not contribute to the program, except by participating in discussions.

At the same time, the increase in the number of students at Kansas State Agricultural College, and, consequently, the number of classes to be taught, became a greater and greater burden upon the teachers.

The situation reached a point where the Farmers' Institute work could not be extended, or even maintained, without additions to the teaching force. While no requests for Institutes were refused where people themselves were preparing a program, there were no efforts to extend the work or to encourage organization of Institutes.

Farmers' Institute Legislation—1903

The Kansas legislature in the 1903 session, passed the following law:

An Act Relating to Farmers' Institutes

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Whenever any County Farmers' Institute Association in this state shall have elected president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government, it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of such county to appropriate annually the sum of fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the legitimate expenses of a two-days' Institute at such place in the county as may be designated by the executive committee of the Institute Association; provided, that this act shall not apply to Institute Associations that have not been in successful operation at least one year.

Further Institute Evolvement—1905

Further progress in the Farmers' Institute program is related by Dr. Willard in his History of Kansas State College. He wrote:

The work in Farmers' Institutes continued to be handled by a committee of the faculty until October 10, 1905, when Mr. John H. Miller began service as Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes. (Mr. Miller was educated for the ministry, had been President of Campbell University, and a newspaper

editor). His work in this capacity was highly efficient, and July 17, 1906, he was given the title, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes.

The work continued under his general direction with the cooperation of the faculty and its committee into the next administration (H. J. Waters, July 1, 1909 to December 31, 1917). This was the beginning of the Division of College Extension.

The Industrialist also contains many historical articles concerning Farmers' Institutes written by Professor Walters and others covering various periods.

Farmers' Institute Trains—1905

Dr. Willard continued:

President Nichols persuaded the officers of the Rock Island railway system to operate a Farmers' Institute train in November, 1905. This covered the entire Kansas mileage of the system, a length of 1,030 miles. It made thirty-minute stops at 135 stations.

The train consisted of an engine, two ordinary coaches used as audience cars, a business car for the use of the College party, and another for the railroad officials accompanying the train. In the business car a stateroom and berths provided accommodations for a party of seven so that physical needs were perfectly provided for.

The trip required two weeks. At each stop a program on corn was usually given in one of the audience cars and one on wheat in the other. Evening sessions were held in halls in the towns where the night stops were made.

Messrs. TenEyck, Willard, and Shoesmith made the entire trip. President Nichols and Regents McDowell and Berry, representatives of several agricultural papers and newspapers, and a number of officials of the Rock Island were present for a part or all of the time.

The entire expense of this carefully organized trip was borne by the Rock Island company, including boarding the College speakers. Many of the meals were prepared and served in the business car.

In December (1905) an agricultural train was operated over the central branch of the Missouri Pacific. Stops of one or two days were made at the towns where programs were given.

Other series of Farmers' Institutes were held during the season of 1905-06, in which the railroads cooperated significantly along the lines of the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the main line of the Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis and San Francisco. Trains of this character became more frequent in succeeding years.

Second Series of Institutes—1907

The second series of State Farmers' Institutes were authorized by the Board of Regents in 1907. The first Institute of that series was held at the College from December 26, 1907 to January 4, 1908.

Among the conferences held during the week were: Boys' Corn Contest Association, Kansas Butter-Making Conference, Kansas State Dairy Association, Kansas Good Roads Association, Kansas Corn Breeders Association, Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association, Cattle Breeders' Conference, and Swine Breeders' Conference. Four hundred boys and men were enrolled for the Institute. No programs for home economics were planned.

Recognize Home Economics—1908

The attendance registered during the State Farmers' Institute of 1908-09 was 484 boys, 100 men, and 47 girls. Apparently, recognition was first given to home economics at this Institute.

The programs prepared for the State Farmers' Institutes held during the holiday seasons of 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13 did not differ greatly from those already described, except that additional conferences were arranged for specialized groups as interest increased.

Institute Purposes Restated—1913

The broad purposes of the State Institute programs were illustrated in the preface to the program of the State Farmer's Institute held at the College December 29, 1913 to January 2, 1914. It read:

The development of leaders for country life is one of the most important functions of the state. To be strong, they must be trained—for efficiency, for service, and for life with their fellows. They must have vision, not only to see things as they are, but as they should be.

The State Farmers' Institute, conducted each year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, helps to develop leaders by giving practical instruction in the various branches of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Engineering, and by furnishing inspirational addresses on the questions vital to country life.

It is a School to increase the efficiency of men and women, boys and girls, to stimulate their thought and to broaden their outlook; vitalized, they return to their homes more capable in their own affairs, better able to lead the community life, and with a greater desire for service than before they came.

Every Farmers' Institute, every Women's Auxiliary, every Boys' and Girls' Club, every Grange, every farmers' organization, and every community should send one or more delegates for the entire week.

More Activities/Higher Attendance—1914

The Annual State Farmers' Institute, or "Farmers' Week" as it was known in many other state institutions, was again conducted at the College from December 28, 1914 to January 1, 1915, inclusively. There were 1,221 people registered, and approximately 200 additional people who did not register.

Definite courses were offered in agriculture, engineering, and home economics. The state associations of crop growers, swine breeders and growers, dairymen, poultrymen, horticulturists and horse breeders also met

during the week.

The boys and girls who had won awards in contests throughout the state also met for a week's instruction and entertainment. Exhibits by the boys and girls were on display, as well as exhibits by Kansas Crop Improvement Association members.

General assemblies, held each day, were main features at the State Farmers' Institutes. Men and women of wide reputation in agriculture and home economics were invited to address the group in the College auditorium, at eleven o'clock in the morning and 7:30 in the evening.

Development of Extension Staff/Programs Before 1914

The first Extension employee was John H. Miller, Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes, appointed October 10, 1905.

This was almost 10 years before the present Cooperative Extension Service, supported by both State and Federal funds, came into being. The Smith-Lever Act on May 8, 1914, was the official starting point.

Fund Extension Work—1907-11

The development of Extension work beyond the Farmers' Institute program started in 1909. The Kansas legislature appropriated \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1909-10, and \$27,500 for 1910-11.

State appropriations had been \$4,500 for 1907-08, and \$6,000 for 1908-09.

At that time (1909), the Extension staff consisted of John H. Miller, Superintendent of Farmers Institutes, a part-time assistant, and two part-time stenographers.

First Extension Specialists—1909

In 1909, the early grassroots Kansas movement got a boost when seven specialists were employed.

With \$25,000 available July 1, 1909, the Board of Regents authorized the employment of seven assistants for the following areas: farm management (two), dairying, horticulture, highway engineering, home economics, and rural education.

The persons employed were:

P. E. Crabtree, Farm Management, July 1, 1909.

George C. Wheeler, Farm Management, July 1, 1909.

C. H. Hinman, Dairying, July 1, 1909.

C. V. Holsinger, Horticulture, July 1, 1909.

W. S. Gearhart, Highway Engineering, September 1, 1909.

Frances L. Brown, Home Economics, July 1, 1909.

Edwin L. Holton, Rural Education, April, 1910.

Reference to the work of those persons was made in the History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science by Dr. J. T. Willard. He stated:

Professor Holton was placed in charge of agriculture, shop work, and home economics in rural, graded, and high schools of the state. He also had charge of the corn contests, the Boys' and Girls' Corn Clubs, and the recently introduced correspondence courses. Professor Holton was gradually transferred to work in resident instruction.

Lines of work carried on in 1909-10 included Farmers' Institutes, agricultural railway trains, publications for Institute members, publications for teachers, school house campaigns, moveable schools, correspondence courses, Boys' Corn Growing Contests, Girls' Cooking and Sewing Contests, Home Economics Clubs, demonstration farming, highway construction, special campaigns, and rural education.

In 1910-11, G. C. Wheeler was designated as a Specialist in Animal Husbandry as distinguished from Farm Management. The Engineering work was enlarged, W. S. Gearhart being in charge of Highway Engineering; H. B. Walker, Drainage Engineering; and A. R. Losh, Assistant in Bridge Engineering.

M. Josephine Edwards was added to the personnel in home economics, and George S. Hine succeeded Hinman in charge of dairying.

September 1, 1911, Mr. Miller's title was changed to 'Director of College Extension.' In 1911-12, Harry L. Kent was given complete charge of correspondence courses and the Lecture Bureau, and Gearhart's title was changed to 'State Highway Engineer.'

G. W. Conn was employed as Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. In home economics, Miss Edwards

retired, and Ella M. Nash, Mary E. Simmons, and Nellie L. Thompson were added to the staff.

Division of College Extension—1912

October 29, 1912, the Department of College Extension was, by order of the Board of Regents, elevated to become the 'Division of College Extension.'

The Division consisted of the following departments: Farmers' Institutes and Demonstrations, Highway Engineering and Irrigation, Home Economics, and Correspondence Study.

Organizational Development Within Extension—1905-12

The early organization of Extension, as recorded in Willard's History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, noted:

By 1905 the value of Farmers' Institutes in the several localities of the State had become so thoroughly appreciated, and demands for assistance from the College on such programs had reached such a volume, that the Board of Regents employed Mr. John H. Miller to serve as field secretary and organizer of Farmers' Institutes. He took up this duty October 10, 1905.

In July, 1906, Mr. Miller's title was made 'Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes,' and June 22, 1907, the Board voted that 'the Department of Farmers' Institutes' hereafter shall be known as the 'Department of Farmers' Institutes and College Extension.'

It was given jurisdiction over the following lines of work: First, to conduct Farmers' Institutes; second, to have charge of all efforts on the part of the College to foster the study of agriculture in the public schools; third, to have direction of corn contests and like efforts to arouse popular interest in the general subject of agricultural betterment, and incidentally to direct the attention of young men and young women to the educational facilities of this institution.

The reports of Superintendent Miller for the three fiscal years, 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12, were made in considerable detail, and reflect the enormous increase of Extension work during that period. This cannot be even fairly summarized here. Some idea of the scope of the work as shown in the eighteenth biennial report of the College, 1910-12, may be obtained by naming the chief lines of activity.

These were: Farmers' Institutes, of which 642 were held within the biennium; seven agricultural trains, which were operated over four railway systems; and hundreds of addresses at picnics and fairs, and before

commercial clubs, women's clubs, Granges, and teachers' associations, and in grammar schools and high schools.

An enormous amount of public work was done in the field of highway, bridge, drainage, and irrigation engineering. The number on the force for this work increased from one in 1909 to four in 1912.

Other phases of work included home economics clubs, neighborhood improvement clubs, stock improvement clubs, movable schools, advocacy of vocational education, assistance of farmers and horticulturists by individual visits, and a beginning of the conducting of study by correspondence.

That the magnitude of the work was fully realized by the Board of Administration is shown by its action October 29, 1912, in advancing the Department of Extension to the status of a Division, administered by a dean, and coordinated with the Divisions of the College occupied with resident instruction and research.

The Department of College Extension was authorized by the Board of Regents to give instruction by correspondence in the various subjects related to farm life, January 14, 1910.

Nineteen such courses were listed in the next college catalogue. In 1911, Harry Kent was employed to give instruction by correspondence, and July, 1912, became director of all this work. The number of courses offered increased to 29 in 1912.

Director Became Faculty Member—1912. The college faculty passed on any proposal to offer a course by correspondence, and this led the Board of Regents to order that the Director of Extension be a faculty member, on June 11, 1912.

Director Miller should have been a member of the faculty long before, but at first his place in the College was almost secretarial only, and the gradual growth of his responsibilities had not before presented a situation making the desirability of faculty membership so obvious.

County Farm Bureau & Extension

County Farm Bureau Organization

The many Farmers' Institute programs, conducted by

agricultural leaders in a community or county cooperating with faculty members and

Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations

Report of Work in Leavenworth County, Kansas

from August 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913

The county work was begun here August 1, 1912. Since the preceding February a local organization known as the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club had been doing splendid work for the advancement of agriculture in the county and the county agent idea was an outgrowth of that work.

The funds for starting the work were locally subscribed with the exception of one thousand dollars procured through the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago, and the County Agent took up the work under a contract that the work should continue for at least two years.

Equipment

The office was provided with a chair, desk and typewriter, and the necessary supply of stationery. We have a two-bottle Babcock milk tester, and a horse, buggy and harness for the use of the Agent in making his trips over the county.

Since February 1, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been cooperating in the work and has supplied franked envelopes, letter heads and all the material necessary in making farm surveys and collecting data on the various phases of Farm Management.

General Plan of the Work

The general plan of the work was to study all the factors that affect the agriculture of the county and with a knowledge of the local conditions thus gained to endeavor to have the farmers of the county adopt the best methods known that would apply to their conditions

In addition to attempting to increase the yields of crops, I am studying how under local conditions the farmer may so organize his work as to obtain the largest yearly income and also am studying the means of marketing products once they are produced.

The local organization already mentioned has been a great help in studying conditions. Fifty-eight farmers had signed the membership roll at the time I arrived and forty-nine have since sent in their names and not a man to date has given up his membership.

No organized effort has been made to obtain new members as the plan was to limit the membership to one hundred. In almost every case the new members have voluntarily sent in their

names to the secretary. A larger membership is not desired as one hundred is all that one man can give his personal attention to with profit to the farmer concerned.

Other farms than those of members have been visited but only on special invitation when information not obtainable elsewhere was desired. In beginning the work the farms of the members were visited in turn by townships. These were pretty well distributed over the county and by the time the rounds were made the big problems were apparent.

Principal Problems

Loss of Soil Fertility--The greatest problem in this county is how to prevent the loss of fertility that is rapidly taking place in the soil. The greatest factor in the decreasing fertility is soil erosion...

Second, loss of fertility is due to the shortage of livestock. In 1912 there were 10,000 fewer individuals of all classes of stock than the preceding year...The low mark was in 1910 when a total of 39,471 animals was reported to the census enumerators...

Soil erosion is a factor in this matter, too, as the cultivation of corn on rolling ground allows the soil to wash more freely than when the same ground is planted to small grains, and so corn culture is in many cases avoided. Large acreages of wheat are grown.

Wheat in almost every case is entirely removed from the farm without any return of fertility and wheat raising does not promote the keeping of livestock.

Soil Erosion--I have found that the fields most subject to erosion are those that have been sown to some grain crop year after year and all the crop removed and nothing returned to the land. Such management leaves the soil devoid of vegetative matter and not in a condition to absorb or retain the rain as it falls, causing it to run away across the surface...

Legumes--The acreage of legumes in the county is inadequate, being 10,000 acres in 1912 with a total acreage in farm crops of 215,000 acres. The acreage of legumes should be increased to 50,000 acres if the supply of nitrogen in the soil is not to decrease.

Extension Specialists, brought about a desire for a person trained in scientific agriculture to work with the people in a county.

A movement, originated in southern and eastern states, was developing wherein some kind of a county or local organization would sponsor the employment of an agriculturist who became commonly known as an "agent" for the people, and was also a representative of

the State Agricultural College, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Board of Regent Action—1912

In his History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Willard stated:

In June, 1912, the Board of Regents adopted resolutions which favored placing a competent adviser in

1912-13 Leavenworth County Report-2

Livestock--Leavenworth is essentially a dairy county. The proximity of the great market that Kansas City affords for dairy products, the luxuriant growth of grasses and forage crops and the temperate climate makes this section potentially one of the best dairy sections in the United States. Yet according to the 1912 census, with a total of 8, 800 cows the amounts of butter and milk marketed amounts to but \$21 per cow.

Horses--There are but eighty registered draft stallions in the county and the type of horses seen tied to the hitching posts in the little towns on Saturdays shows plainly the lack of draft breeding.

Swine/Poultry--Swine are perhaps better bred than any other class of livestock and the poultrymen are the most wide awake and progressive of all.

Hog Cholera--That the problem of prevention of hog cholera is one of the most important problems is borne out by the fact that out of a total of 14,824 hogs in the county in 1912 there was a mortality of 4,196 most of which was probably due to cholera.

Apples--This county is one of the great apple producing counties of the state, but very little has been done in the way of cooperation in selling. Last fall in cooperation with the Agricultural College an effort was made to bring the growers of the county who had fruit to sell into communication with buyers with the result three carloads of apples were disposed of.

Beginning March 3 and lasting until March 8, inclusive, a series of orchard demonstrations were held in the county with the cooperation of Mr. George Green of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College.

Farm Drainage--There are no longer contiguous areas here that are in need of drainage, but on many of the farms there are small areas that are not only unproductive but are a source of great inconvenience in tending the fields in which they are situated.

Last October, I obtained a list of farmers whose farms were in need of drainage and arranged with Mr. H. B. Walker, drainage engineer at the State Engineer's office to come to the county and visit these farms with me. The owners have agreed to lay the drain tile according to instructions.

Miscellaneous Problems--The use of good seed for all crops, the better preparation of the seed bed for all crops, the improvement of the roads, the sale and exchange of pure-bred animals and poultry in the county, the drainage of farm lands, insect control, the eradication of hog cholera by vaccination, are problems that have come up in their turn for consideration.

Combating the Inertia of the Farmer--Inertia of the farmer is the great enemy of agricultural progress. That is, many of them are well informed as to the best agricultural practices, but do not follow them because of the energy required to break away from old customs or the established customs of the community. This tendency has been combatted by personal interviews, by talks at meetings and through use of the press and the results, though noticeable, cannot be tabulated.

Awakening of Interest in Agriculture

In general there has been a great awakening of interest in agricultural matters. Not a week has passed since the work was started but there has been some reference made to it in both the weekly and daily press of the county.

As stated heretofore, this is the first county in the state to take up this work and the inauguration of the work in five other counties of the state was doubtless due in a measure to the reports that came from the work being done in this county.

An effort is being made by the Principal of the Leavenworth School to have the work of the County Agent associated with that institution, and every high school in the county, with the exception of one, has made an effort to have an agricultural course established.

The work of the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club is well known throughout the county and its members are proud of the fact that they are helping in the work.

Definitely, four farmers' organizations have been started with a total membership of 120. Forty-four farmers are carrying out demonstrations of various kinds the results of which will be of great value to the county.

The most efficient seed corn testing campaign of any county in the state was carried out last March with 34 schools reporting and a total of 229 children taking part. 580 ears of corn were tested by one school.

Forty-three farmers' meetings have been held with a total attendance of 3,577.

Respectfully submitted,
/s/ P. H. Ross
County Demonstration Agent
Leavenworth, Kansas

each county of the State, and tendering the assistance of the College, and providing 'that the administration of county adviser work be placed in the Department of Extension.'

County Farm Bureau Organizers—1912-17

The organization of County Farm Bureaus was under the direction of Edward Johnson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institute beginning September 1, 1912.

First Counties To Act—1912-14

The first organization in a Kansas county to take advantage of the action of the Board of Regents was the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club which was organized in February, 1911. The county agent idea was an outgrowth of the work of that organization.

P.H. Ross was employed as a "County Demonstration Agent" August 1, 1912, under a contract that would continue for at least two years. The funds for starting the work were locally subscribed with the exception of one thousand dollars which was procured through the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago.

Other counties followed Leavenworth County with Agents employed as follows:

Montgomery Co.	Mar 1, 1913	E. J. Macy
Cowley Co.	Mar 1, 1913	O. P. Drake
Allen Co.	May 1, 1913	W. E. Watkins
Harvey Co.	Jun 1, 1913	F. P. Lane
Lyon Co.	May 15, 1914	H. L. Popenoe

Linn Co.	Jun 1, 1914	H. B. Fuller
	Sep 1, 1914	C. K. Peck
Jewell Co.	Jun 1, 1914	A. D. Folker
Miami Co.	Jun 15, 1914	O. C. Hagans

County Organization—1912-15

In ten counties, Agricultural Clubs or County Farm Bureaus were organized prior to the passage of the Kansas County Farm Bureau Law (1915) which provided for a county appropriation to assist with the County Farm Bureau and Extension program.

Those counties were:

Leavenworth Co.	Aug 1, 1912
Cowley Co.	Mar 1, 1913
Montgomery Co.	Mar 1, 1913
Allen Co.	May 3, 1913
Harvey Co.	Jun 1, 1913
Lyon Co.	Apr 15, 1914
Jewell Co.	Jun 1, 1914
Linn Co.	Jun 1, 1914
Miami Co.	Jun 1, 1915
Atchison Co.	Feb 1, 1915

Of these counties four were first organized as Farmers' Clubs—Leavenworth, Montgomery, Allen, and Harvey.

County/District Demonstration Agents—1912-13

Early County Extensions Agents—1912-13

In June, 1912, the Board of Regents adopted resolutions which favored placing a competent adviser in each county of the state, tendered the assistance of the College, and provided "that the administration of county adviser work be placed in the Extension Department.

Following authorization by the Board of Regents, a number of men were employed as "County Demonstration Agents" although later, when the Smith-Lever Act became effective, the title was changed to "County Agent," then to "County Agricultural Agent," and still later to "County Extension Agricultural Agent."

The first men employed were:

- P. H. Ross, Leavenworth County, August 1, 1912.
- E. J. Macy, Montgomery County, March 1, 1913.

O. P. Drake, Cowley County, March 1, 1913.

W. E. Watkins, Allen County, May 6, 1913.

F. P. Lane, Harvey County, June 1, 1913.

District Demonstration Agents—1913

Four District Demonstration Agents were employed cooperatively by the (USDA) Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations Program of the States Relations Service and Kansas State Agricultural College to work in multiple counties without local Agents.

Three of these Districts were located in the Western part of the State and one in the Southeast.

The first Agents serving the districts were:

- Clyde McKee, Northwest, Feb 1, 1913.
- W. A. Boys, West Central, Feb 1, 1913.

Semi-Annual Report of Kansas
From Kansas State Agricultural College
To United States Department of Agriculture
January 1-June 30, 1914

Mr. W. A. Lloyd
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

Enclosed are the reports of the County and District Agricultural Agents in Kansas. I am sending you the original copy in each case.

The reports of the men in Kansas do not show any very large acreages conducted under their direction for the reason that most of the demonstration work is done on demonstration plots of an acre or more.

So many farmers are averse to handling a whole field according to directions that we always urge them to follow our suggestions on a small piece of land this year and they can do as they wish about adopting the methods for the whole farm the following year.

I wish also to call your attention to the letter of Mr. Neilson, which accompanies his report. He brings out the point which I would like to emphasize myself that a great many things are done by the Agents which bear fruit but which cannot be reported upon as resulting directly from their recommendations.

I am hoping and planning to emphasize farm organization more and more in this State. Some of our men are already doing that and are doing it effectively.

My own work as State Leader has consisted of acknowledging every weekly report by County Agents and making suggestions on the basis of such reports and on the basis of experimental results obtained at this College and elsewhere.

It has also consisted of approximately three field visits to each one of the Agents, attendance at the annual meetings of all the Farm Bureaus, holding of a week's school for Agents at the Agricultural College, holding three field conferences with Demonstration Agents in Western Kansas and the planning of constitution and by-laws for the various kinds of cooperative producing and distributing associations in the various counties.

I have also been called upon very frequently to give lectures on County Agent work before farmers' organizations interested in the State and have organized, selected and appointed men for four new counties.

One other county is in process of organization and we hope it will be ready by September 1 or October 1. This is Atchison County. Wilson County is also interested and is actively organizing. Riley County also is interested and a committee has been appointed to solicit membership for a Farm Bureau.

I have also edited the annual report of the Allen and Montgomery County Farm Bureaus and a very large number of newspaper articles published by these Agents.

To reinforce the work of the Agents, three county school house campaigns have been conducted during the year, one each in Cherokee, Allen, and Leavenworth counties.

These campaigns consisted of meetings in two school houses each day, with two speakers, a Specialist from the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Agent of the county. Approximately seven hundred farmers were reached in each county.

In two counties, namely Cowley and Bourbon, a week's demonstration campaign has been carried on. This consisted of the holding of field meetings on farms belonging to members of the Farm Bureau in Cowley County and on farms selected by the District Agricultural Agent in Bourbon County. Specialists in dairying, horticulture, and animal husbandry from the Agricultural College were sent to spend the whole week.

They were accompanied by the Agricultural Agent in each case, who had charge of the meetings. Twenty one meetings were conducted in each county, with an attendance of seven hundred seventy farmers in Cowley County and seven hundred in Bourbon County.

Institute campaigns have also been conducted in each county having an Agricultural Agent and in each district having a District Agent.

As to plans for the future, I wish to say that a County Agent School is projected for the week beginning September 13. This will be devoted entirely to making farm surveys and summarizing results. A further School of one week will be conducted at the Agricultural College for all Agricultural Agents in the State.

At least one Movable School or a so-called Short Course, will be held in each county having a County Agent and one or more in each district having a District Agent, during the coming season.

All Agents have been urged to conduct colt shows in their counties and districts. The Agents in Western Kansas have already provided for three or more shows in each one of the districts in which they are working.

A Seed Selection Campaign will be carried on in each district and county in which Agents are working. Directions have already been sent out for this and each Agent has been instructed to begin such campaign sufficiently early to bring

the desired results.

School House Campaigns will be conducted in at least four of the nine counties having County Agents. Two have already been planned for, one to be held in Miami County and one in Labette County.

1914 Report to USDA-2

The suggestion has been made to each Agent that a Livestock Association be organized in each county and that this Association be induced to undertake some active and aggressive work. Such Associations are actively at work in Jewell, Allen, and Cowley counties.

Each Agent has also been asked to be as helpful as possible in getting cooperation among farmers to purchase farm supplies in car load lots, particularly such supplies as seed, feed, and fertilizers. Messrs. Watkins, Macy, and Bower have been particularly successful in this kind of work.

The suggestion has also been made to each Agent to emphasize as much as possible the organization of Egg Circles and the care of eggs. The result has been that a "Swat the Rooster Day" has been advocated extensively in each county and district having an Agent.

Mr. F. P. Lane, from Harvey County, reports that one firm purchased three hundred roosters on 'Swat the Rooster Day' and that another firm reported that it had purchased more roosters by July 1 than by the end of the year of any year previous.

This is evidence that the articles in the newspapers, signed by the Farm Bureau, through its County Agent, are exceedingly effective. A cooperative Egg Circle has been formed in Cowley County and is just beginning to do business. Another one has been organized in Lyon County and has been doing business for some time.

Agents have also been instructed to use the newspapers of the county and district in every way possible in calling attention to definite demonstrations in the counties and districts, and in focusing the attention of the farmers on the good practices observed on various farms.

This has been done extensively and, though reports of results from such work cannot be included in summarizing an annual report, I believe that it has been very effective in promoting the better methods of agriculture suggested by the Agents.

Farm surveys have also been emphasized by the Agents during the winter and will again be emphasized the coming season.

In Cowley County there was considerable opposition to the work of the County Agent when he first started there. The sentiment of the county has entirely changed in spite of the fact that few actual demonstrations have worked.

Mr. Drake, of this county, also has effected the organization of the Farmers' Com-

munity Clubs. He has perfected several such organizations in the county.

Dairying for the various counties has been emphasized from this office as much as possible and early this spring the County Agents were informed that if they wished to ship in pure-bred dairy cattle from out of the State, Mr. A. S. Neale, from the Agricultural College, would accompany such farmers from the various counties as wished to buy such animals.

As a result, Mr. Neale, accompanied by five farmers, went to Wisconsin and purchased five car loads of dairy cattle, one of which went to Allen County, one to Montgomery County, two to Harvey County, and one to Pratt County, which does not have a County Agent.

I notice that some of the Agents do not report on this work, apparently considering it the work of Mr. Neale. Had it not been for the agents presence in the county, however, this work would not have been done.

To show the type of animals selected I may cite an instance of a yearling Holstein bull that was purchased for Montgomery County at a price of \$1,575 at public auction. It is one of the best bred Holsteins that I have seen on any farm and I believe it is the best bred Holstein bull west of the Missouri River.

Other individuals of high grade stuff were purchased and in one instance as much as \$800 apiece were paid for heifers.

I might go on and mention a great many detailed suggestions that have been made and results that have been accomplished, which perhaps are not as evident to the County Agent as to myself on my visits to them.

Although the acreage of field crops handled under the Agent's direction as indicated in their reports is not large, I am convinced of the great value of the County Agent work and expect to see marked results in each state within the next four or five years.

That those counties in this State having Agents believe in such work thoroughly is shown by the fact that Leavenworth County, which completes its first two years work August 1, has already decided to continue it indefinitely and voluntarily increased the salary of the County Agent three hundred dollars.

Montgomery County, which has had an Agent for less than a year and a half, voted to continue the work for at least two years and increase the Agent's salary.

I believe that each county at present having an Agent, with one exception, will vote to do the same thing.

It is also a pleasure to report that each Agent originally assigned to a county is still there. Changes in District Agricultural Agents have occurred twice due to more tempting offers to the Agents from other sources.

G. E. Thompson, Southwest, Feb 1, 1913.

H. J. Bower, Southeast, Mar 1, 1913.

The records of the conditions of employment of the District Demonstration Agents are not complete but the following is substantiated by reports made by those men in 1913:

Clyde McKee had the Northwest District, with headquarters at Norton. The Rock Island Railway paid \$100 per month on the salary of the Agent, while bankers and other businessmen paid liv-ery, meals, and lodging when the Agent worked in their county. McKee began work February 1, 1913.

W. A. Boys had the West-Central District., with headquarters at Hays. Businessmen cooperated with support.

G. E. Thompson had the Southwest District, with headquarters at Dodge City. The Santa Fe Railway paid \$100 per month toward his salary.

These three men owned motorcycles for transportation to locations within a reasonable distance from their headquarters.

Harley J. Bower had the Southeast District, with headquarters at Parsons.

Those District Agents and their successors were continued until the emergency activities of World War I replaced them.

Extension Districts—1913

These districts consisted of the following counties:

Northwest: Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, one-half Sheridan, and Sherman counties, with head quarters at Norton.

West Central: Ellis, Rooks, Trego, Graham, one-half Sheridan, Gove, Logan, and Wallace coun- ties, with headquarters at Hays.

Southwest: Edwards, Pawnee, Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Finney, Kearney, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Stevens, and Morton counties, with headquarters at Dodge City.

Southeast: Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho, and Wilson counties, with headquar- ters at Parsons.

Nature of County Agent Work—1914

The nature of the work of the early County Agents was given in an article written by Edward Johnson, Super- intendent of Institutes and Demonstrations, published in the Nineteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the years 1913-1914.

The following paragraphs are from that report:

It is very difficult to make a summary of the definite results of Farm Bureau work, but an attempt has been made to summarize the careful weekly reports of the Agents from the beginning of the work in Kansas up to June 30, 1914.

In that time the Agents visited approximately 3100 farmers in the state on their own farms and had about 3000 farmer callers at their offices. Farmers' meetings were addressed to the number of 500, with an attendance of 40,000; fifty other meetings with an attendance of 12,000, were also addressed.

Seventy-three farmers' associations, one cow-test- ing association, one cooperative buying association, eight farmers' clubs, and one egg circle should be particularly mentioned.

Agricultural articles in local county papers and farm journals were published in the number of 150; forty- four circulars were issued, and approximately 5,000 personal letters of information were sent out. Thirteen

hundred farmers cooperated actively with the Agents in demonstrations.

Eighty farmers were encouraged to make exhibits at county fairs. Farm buildings were planned on 24 farms; 216 above-ground silos were erected as the direct result of the suggestions of the Agents. At least 300 pit silos were constructed in western Kansas as a result of the silo campaigns in 1913, and the publication of a pit silo pamphlet was prepared and published by one of the Agricultural Agents.

Water supplies were improved on six farms, home grounds planned or improved on 10, and sanitary conditions on eleven. Complete farm surveys or sum- maries of the farm business were made on 175 farms, and farm plans, partial or complete, were prepared for 68 farms.

Rotations were planned and adopted on 27 farms. Drainage systems were installed on 45 farms and ir- rigation plants on 14. Crops on 600 farms, covering approximately 20,000 acres, were handled wholly or in part according to the Agents' suggestions; of these 2800 acres were sown to alfalfa and 1800 to sweet clover.

Orchards to the number of 105 were cared for in whole or in part according to the Agents' suggestion; 75 registered sires were secured and five carloads

of dairy stock, most of it purebred, was shipped in and distributed among four of the counties having Agents.

One hundred and twenty balanced rations were figured and adopted, and 1000 calves vaccinated for the prevention of blackleg. Twelve counties were organized to fight grasshoppers, 12 to control the chinchbug, and three to control the army worm. One hog cholera eradication district was organized.

Educational campaigns of one kind or another were conducted in each county having a County Agent. Definite farm demonstration campaigns were held, in

which 22 meetings were held on as many farms in each of two counties. Three Specialists from the Agricultural College accompanied the Agent for one week's work in each campaign. Six schoolhouse campaigns, consisting of 12 schoolhouse meetings during one week in each county, were held during the year.

These were conducted by two or more Agents in cooperation with each other or by one Agent accompanied by a Specialist from the Agricultural College. In this way about 700 farmers in each county where a campaign was held were reached with definite instructions concerning soils, crops, livestock, or farm management.

State Personnel Selection Criteria—1913-14

In an Annual Report for 1914 (prior to Federal involvement), the Director of the College Extension, John Miller, stated:

In selecting men and women for Extension work it has been the policy of the Institution to employ only those that are well-trained, mature in judgement, and with considerable experience after their college training.

All Specialists employed are nominated by the Dean of the Division, must be approved by the Department in the College which they represent and are appointed by the President and the Board of Administration.

The average age of the men in the Division is well above thirty, and average age of the women is in the neighborhood of thirty.

With the exception of two representatives of the Division, one a District Agricultural Agent and one a County Agent, everyone in the Division is a graduate of a College of recognized standing.

Practically without exception, the men and women in the Division are well-trained, with sound experience and judgement and are sincere and earnest workers, worthy of the highest commendation for their loyalty to the work, to the state, and to the institution they represent.

The Dean of the Division of Extension and Head of the Highway Engineering Department has full rank on the College faculty. The Irrigation and Drainage Engineer is Associate Engineer of Irrigation and Drain-

age in the Division of Engineering.

The other members of the Division do not have official rank on the faculty at the present time.

It is a personal opinion of the writer that the establishment of definite faculty rank for everyone in the Division of Extension is a question which deserves serious consideration.

It would mean that such rank would add to the esprit de corps, and possibly somewhat to the standing of the men and women in the work throughout the state.

The number of Institutes held beginning in 1881, to and including 1905, as given by Dr. Willard in his History is as follows:

1881-82	6	1889-90	8	1897-98	29
1882-82	5	1890-91	11	1898-99	62
1883-84	7	1891-92	11	1899-00	134
1884-85	6	1892-93	10	1900-01	156
1885-86	6	1893-94	17	1901-02	102
1886-87	8	1894-95	22	1902-03	88
1887-88	8	1895-96	22	1903-04	58
1888-89	10	1896-97	19	1904-05	55

Early Finances

Prior to 1900, the expenses of the Farmers' Institutes, the only Extension program at that time,

were met by appropriations made by the Board of Regents from the College budget. The expenses varied from \$123 to \$490 per annum.

In 1899, the Kansas legislature made an appropriation of \$2,000 for each of the following two fiscal years. An appropriation in the same amount was made for each

fiscal year to June 30, 1905.

The Legislature of 1905 merged any allowances for Farmers' Institutes in the general appropriations for current expenses. The Board of Regents allowed \$1,500 for 1905-06, \$2,500 for 1906-07, \$4,500 for 1907-08 and \$6,000 for 1908-09. President Nichols of KSAC secured substantial increases for the following years—\$25,000 for 1909-10, and \$27,000 for 1910-11.

Agricultural Trains—1905-13

The railroads were among the earliest of cooperating organizations. At least 27 agricultural trains were operated in Kansas between 1905 and 1937.

The railroads usually provided the equipment, and often times Pullman and dining facilities including meals.

The College provided the technical personnel, the exhibits, public address equipment, and, in varied cases, paid the travel expenses of the College personnel.

The major trains, operating between 1905 and 1913, were:

1905 - Dairy Train, in cooperation with St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway.

1905 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Rock Island Lines. Two weeks, 135 stops, 10,000 in attendance.

1906 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Six days, 7,300 in attendance.

1907 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Twelve stops, 3,800 in attendance.

1907 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Union Pacific Railroad. Four days, 3,860 in attendance.

The greatly increased appropriations enabled the Board of Regents to authorize the employment of seven assistants for the following lines of work: farm management (two), dairying, horticulture, highway engineering, home economics, and rural education.

The appropriation for 1911-12 was \$35,000; 1912-13, \$40,000; 1913-14, \$45,000; and 1914-15, \$50,000.

1907 - Alfalfa Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Six stops, 5,700 in attendance.

1911 - Dairy Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway.

1911 - Pork Production Train, in cooperation with the Rock Island Lines. Attendance for the two 1911 train was 8,670.

1912 - Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Rock Island Lines.

1912 - Diversified Training Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway.

1912 - Drainage Train, in cooperation with the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad.

1912 - Good Roads Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway.

1912 - Livestock Train, in cooperation with the Union Pacific Railroad. The total number of stops for the five trains operated during 1912 was 293, and the attendance was 58,337.

1913 - Diversified Farming and Home Management Train, 13 stops with 2,700 in attendance.

Housing for Division of Extension—1909

The location of the various offices for the departments within the Division of College Extension is rather meagerly recorded in the annual reports.

A small office in the southwest portion of the main floor of Anderson Hall was made available for John Miller when he was employed as Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes in 1905.

The first Extension Specialists employed on July 1, 1909, were housed with their respective subject-matter departments.

In Willard's History of KSAC, this statement was quoted from a 1912 report:

Coordination of the work on the campus and out in the state was sought by a provision, 'that Extension teachers in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, and

horticulture should have their desks in the departments of the College in which they are working.'

It was thought that the association of the Extension teachers with the others would promote discussion, and insure arrival at agreement, and thus, consistency in the opinions expressed by the two classes of teachers.

Contributing Author: The primary contributing author to this overview summary of the Kansas Cooperating Extension Service organization, administration, and program emphasis for this 1868-1913 era was Earl H. Teagarden, who first recorded his compilations in the publication, Kansas Extension Service—from 1868-1964. His observations have been revised, consolidated, and adapted to a new format for inclusion in this update publication.