

AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
FOR YOUNG FARMERS OF THE
TIPTON COMMUNITY

By

HERMAN MANUEL GRIZZLE

Bachelor of Science

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

Stillwater, Oklahoma

1948

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the
Oklahoma State University of Applied Agriculture and
Science in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
MASTER OF SCIENCE
August, 1957

OKLAHOMA
STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

OCT 1 1957

AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
FOR YOUNG FARMERS OF THE
TIPTON COMMUNITY

Thesis Approved:

Robert R. Price

Thesis Advisor

Chris White

Robert W. Mendenhall

Dean of the Graduate School

385453

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to the following persons for their valuable assistance and counsel in preparing this thesis:

To Dr. Robert R. Price, Professor of Agricultural Education, thesis advisor, under whose able guidance and assistance this thesis was prepared.

To Professor Chris White, Professor of Agricultural Education, minor advisor, for his advice and encouragement.

To Professor C. L. Angerer, Professor Don M. Orr, and Dr. Roy W. Dugger for their inspiration and advise.

To the thirty young farmers of the Tipton community who gave information for the surveys.

This acknowledgement would be most incomplete without recognition of the sustaining encouragement and assistance rendered by my wife, Velma; sister, Chris; and son, John Manuel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	3
Purpose of the Study	3
Reasons for Making the Study	3
Problems of Young Farmers	5
Need for Instruction for Young Farmers	6
The Young Farmer Organization	6
Young Farmer-Vocational Agriculture Teacher Relationships	7
Organization of the Study	8
II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	10
III. METHODS USED IN SECURING DATA	18
IV. PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA	20
Number of Children	21
4-H Club Training	24
Enrollment in the Veteran Institutional On-Farm Training Program	24
Farming Experience	25
Land Use and Farming Investment	26
Number of Irrigation Wells and Gallons of Water Per Minute	28
Young Farmer Employment in Part-Time Jobs Off the Farm	31
Farmers Doing Their Own Farm Machinery Repair Jobs	44
Farm Machinery Adequate to Meet the Farm Needs	44
Opinions Regarding Marketing Farm Products	45
The Need for Additional Enterprises	46
Dairy Cattle Production Problem	46
The Maintenance of Farm Building	52
The Need for Additional Farm Building	52
V. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	54
Conclusions	61
Recommendations	61
A Suggested Yearly Program of Instruction and Activities for Young Farmers	64
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	71
APPENDIX	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
I. Age Distribution of Thirty Young Farmers Interviewed in the Tipton Community	20
II. Martial Status of Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	21
III. Educational Attainment of Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	22
IV. Distribution of the Thirty Young Farmers in the Tipton Community as a Tenure of Membership in the Future Farmers of America	23
V. Degrees Achieved in the Future Farmers of America Organization by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	24
VI. Farming Status of Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	25
VII. Size of Farms Operated by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	26
VIII. Amount Invested in Farming Business by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	27
IX. Distribution of Operated Acres Irrigated by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	27
X. Amount Invested in Irrigation by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	28
XI. Value of Hired Labor Other Than Harvest Labor Used Annually by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	30
XII. Value of Hired Harvest Labor Reported as Used Annually by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	31
XIII. Membership in Agriculture Organizations and Agencies as Held by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	32
XIV. Crop Enterprises Listed in Order of Frequency as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	33

Table	Page
XV. Animal Enterprises Listed in Order of Frequency as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	34
XVI. Kinds of Equipment Used on Farms of Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	35
XVII. Cattle Diseases and Parasites Reported as Problems by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	36
XVIII. Problems in Swine Disease and Parasites as Reported by the Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	37
XIX. Poultry Disease and Parasites as Reported by the Thirty Young Farmers in the Tipton Community	38
XX. Plant Disease and Insect Control Problems Reported as Encountered by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	39
XXI. Crop Production Problems Reported as Encountered by Thirty Young Farmers in the Tipton Community	40
XXII. Soil Improvement and Management Problems Reported as Encountered by the Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	41
XXIII. Pasture Improvement and Management Problems Reported as Encountered by the Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	42
XXIV. Farmstead Improvement and Landscaping Problems Reported Experienced by Thirty Young Farmers in the Tipton Community	42
XXV. Problems Considered of Importance in Financing the Farming Program as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	43
XXVI. Home Produced Items Listed as Contributing to the Farm Family Living by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	43
XXVII. Amount Invested in Farm Machinery as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	44
XXVIII. Additional Machinery Investment Due to Irrigation Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	45
XXIX. Winter Pasture as Reported by the Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	46

Table	Page
XXX. Summer Pastures as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	47
XXXI. Organized Livestock Feeding and Breeding Programs as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	48
XXXII. Number of Livestock Being Fed as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	49
XXXIII. Approximate Weight of Different Types of Livestock to be Marketed as Reported by Seventeen Young Farmers in the Tipton Community	49
XXXIV. List of Rations Fed to Beef Cows as Reported by Nineteen Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	50
XXXV. List of Places Where Livestock Was Bought or Sold as Reported by Nineteen Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	51
XXXVI. Poultry Feeds Used as Reported by Thirteen Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	51
XXXVII. Adequate Housing and Equipment for Livestock as Reported by Thirty Young Farmers of the Tipton Community	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Location of Thirty Young Farmers Surveyed in the Tipton Community	53

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In many communities there are young men in various stages of becoming established in farming. A considerable number of these are members or former members of the Future Farmers of America who have been more or less recently enrolled in the vocational agriculture classes.

Most of these young men are over twenty-one years of age and have consequently completed an in-school training course in vocational agriculture at the time when they finished high school. A very few may drop out of school before finishing but even these have often completed a year or more of training in vocational agriculture. However, many young men in both groups realize they need additional training in agriculture.

A sizable portion of the young farmers are veterans who have been enrolled in the "Institution On-Farm Training Program." Most of these veterans have used all of their eligibility and have consequently completed training available through this particular educational program.

The vocational agriculture teacher is in a favorable position to give these young men help and guidance in establishing them in the business of farming. As the local vocational agriculture teacher, he is in a most responsible position to render valuable assistance and counsel toward establishment in the business of farming. In his work

with this group the teacher has his greatest opportunity to accomplish his major objective that of assisting young farmers to become permanently placed and satisfactorily established in farming.

Research workers in experiment stations bring to light each year hundreds of new discoveries affecting some phase of agriculture. It can readily be recognized that information which has been developed by the experiment stations in Oklahoma and other states, is applicable to the needs of these young farmers.

Young farmer organizations are, therefore, being organized to meet the needs of these young farmers by selecting, organizing and presenting the information that they need for accomplishing advancement in their individual farming programs. The Oklahoma State Plan for Vocational Education provides that such schools or classes shall be established and maintained for boys over sixteen years of age who are not regularly enrolled in the all day schools.¹ Over eighty percent of the departments in Oklahoma operate under "Plan D" which requires the provision of a minimum of fifty clock hours of instruction for adults and young farmers each year.

The young farmer organization fills this gap from graduation until the young man is established in farming by providing experiences in an organized program of social activities, agricultural education and leadership. Those who have had considerable experience in farming can be of much assistance in sharing with others who are planning to begin farming.

¹Oklahoma State Board for Vocational Education, "State Plans for Vocational Education, July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1957" (Vocational Agriculture Division, 1952), p. 7. (Mimeographed).

A young farmer group was organized in the Tipton community by the author in August, 1952, and is being continued at the present time. The number has expanded from 21 to 44 members enrolled at the present time.

Statement of the Problem

This study deals with the identification of those problems which are most common to young farmers who are new farmers and those becoming established in farming. It further deals with the problem of organizing and carrying out an educational program which permits these men to discover their problems and arrive at their solutions. The study more specifically deals with problems encountered by young farmers in the Tipton, Oklahoma community.

Purpose of the Study

The main purposes of the study are:

1. To secure information that will aid in organizing an educational program in vocational agriculture for young farmers of the Tipton community.
2. To secure information that will be of benefit in assisting young farmers in developing and maintaining profitable individual farming programs.
3. To secure information which will be of assistance in the further development of a program of organized group instruction for the young farmer of the Tipton community.

Reasons for Making the Study

In presenting reasons for making the study, the investigator first of all would state that it is his very earnest desire to be able to encourage the young farmers to recognize their farming problems and to provide instruction and guidance in assisting them to analyze and solve these problems. A major reason for making this study was to obtain such information as would facilitate the planning and implementation of a program of instruction based on the needs and desires of the learner.

The young farmers are in the business of getting established in farming and are seeking solutions to their problems now. The author has taught in this community for six years, has served as advisor to the young farmer organization for five years, and felt the need for information concerning the specific problems of these young men. This study of the thirty young farmers of the Tipton community is limited to such factors as are considered associated with an educational program for young farmers. The scope of this study is limited to thirty young farmers of the Tipton community. The fertile soil in Tipton Valley is ideal for growing field crops. The average rainfall at Tipton is 26 inches per year and on many farms of the community is being supplemented with water from irrigation wells. As previously stated, provisions for organized instruction in vocational agriculture are set up under Section III in the Oklahoma State Plans for Vocational Education. The vocational agriculture classes in a community should be so designed to meet the needs of (1) in-school youth, (2) out-of-school young farmers, and (3) adult farmers.²

The in-school youth needs instruction and supervision in farming in order that he may receive a foundation for his future farming career and may begin to accumulate needed materials for establishment in farming.

An out-of-school young farmer needs systematic instruction on the many and varied problems of becoming established in farming.

²Oklahoma State Board for Vocational Education, "State Plans for Vocational Education, July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1957" (Vocational Agriculture Division, 1952), p. 14.

A direct statement made regarding the young farmers' phase of vocational agriculture by the Oklahoma State Board for Vocational Education is as follows:

Young farmer classes may be organized in the public secondary schools in Oklahoma. Such schools or classes shall be for boys over 16 years of age who are interested in getting established in farming and are not regularly enrolled in the all-day schools. These classes meet at any time convenient to both student and teacher.³

Problems of Young Farmers

The average future farmer upon leaving high school is confronted with many problems. The great question is: "Where do I go from here?"

1. He may remain in the community and become a farmer.
2. He may remain in the community and obtain work in a nonfarming occupation.
3. He may leave the community and obtain employment in farming or nonfarming occupations.
4. He may join the armed forces of our country.
5. He may enroll in college or vocational school.⁴

Most normal young men are confronted with two great decisions upon leaving high school or within a few years thereafter. These are:

1. What am I going to do to make a living?
2. Whom am I going to marry?

Other problems young farmers are confronted with are: saving money, providing insurance, acquiring land, establishing credit, securing recognition of leadership, participating in community activities, and cooperating with others.

³Oklahoma State Board for Vocational Education, "State Plans for Vocational Education, July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1957" (Vocational Agriculture Division, 1952), p. 14.

⁴Mark Nichols, The Young Farmer Program (Danville, Illinois, 1951), pp. 14, 15.

Need for Instruction for Young Farmers

Regardless of how effective and successful the instruction for high school boys may be, even those with four years of vocational agriculture need additional instruction and supervision before they are ready to take over a farm and operate it.

Perhaps the first five years of farming are the most trying for a young farmer. Any profit that he might make will be put in other investments. His expectations are usually high and his disappointments are more serious than an experienced farmer.

Young farmers are continually faced with new problems as they become established in farming.

Young farmers are very important to the business of farming. The permanency of agriculture is built around the youth of today--the young farmer. Whatever agriculture comes to be in the years ahead will be determined by the young farmers of today. The young farmers are the principal factors in the agriculture of tomorrow. They hold the key to the future.

The Young Farmer Organization

The young farmer association is an organization of young men between high school age and the age when young men normally would become active members of an adult organization.

The young farmer program is an integral part of the continuing plan of vocational education in agriculture in public secondary schools.

The first association was organized in the State of California in 1936. It provided further training and experience in leadership,

organized recreation, cooperative activities, improved agriculture, community service, and farmer citizenship.

The young farmer association is nonprofit, nonpolitical farm youth organization of voluntary membership, designed to take its place along with other agencies striving for the building of a more permanent agriculture and improvement of country life.

When the organization of young farmers was organized (in the State of California) it limited its membership to former Future Farmers of America members between the ages of 18 and 25. Now membership is open to any young farmer out of high school.⁵

A young farmer organization was formed in the Tipton community in 1952 in an effort to meet the needs of young farmers on farms of the community. Active membership of the Tipton Young Farmers presently includes 44 members. Officers are elected and an annual program of work is developed each year.

With 44 young farmers enrolled, there exists a challenge for the maintenance of an effective educational program in the form of organized group instruction to facilitate the solving of the many problems the young farmers in the Tipton community have each year.

Young Farmer-Vocational Agriculture Teacher Relationships

The vocational agriculture teacher plays a very important part in the success or failure of the young farmer program. He is a counselor and supervisor in the individual farming program, an instructor in class or group instruction, and an adviser to young farmers in the

⁵Mark Nichols, The Young Farmer Program (Danville, Illinois, 1951), pp. 15, 16.

activities of their chapter. Thus, the teacher has a threefold responsibility and opportunity.⁶

If the teacher has succeeded well as a vocational agriculture instructor and as an adviser, he has established the groundwork for success in his young farmer program. Future Farmers who drop out or graduate from such high schools look forward with fond anticipation to continued pleasant associations with their instructor and adviser. They are eager to become active members of young farmer classes.

Organization of the Study

In Chapter I an attempt was made to present the importance of providing assistance to the young farmers in the process of becoming established in farming, certain characteristics of the community were briefly presented and the need for a continuing agricultural education program was stressed. The problem was stated and the purpose of the study given, the reasons for making the study, the problems confronting the young farmers, the need for instruction of young farmers, and the organization and its relationship to vocational education in agriculture were identified and discussed, as well as the important characteristics of successful young farmers program.

Chapter II presents a selected review of literature related to studies made of young farmer programs. In Chapter III an attempt is made to explain the methods used in securing data and this chapter also presents a map showing the location of thirty young farmers surveyed in the Tipton community. Chapter IV consists mainly of use and analysis of data secured regarding the characteristics and expressed needs of

⁶Mark Nichols, The Young Farmer Program (Danville, Illinois, 1951), pp. 15, 16.

the young farmers. Tabular presentation provides information about the major problems reported in the survey of thirty young farmers in the Tipton community. Chapter V consists of an attempt to summarize the finding and present conclusions and recommendations. A brief plan is presented in outline form for the further development and maintenance of the young farmer educational program in the Tipton community.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The young farmer organization is an important part of the community. A lot of methods have been used in organizing the young farmers into a group or class for vocational agricultural training. The methods that are used are not always the best methods to succeed in making a young farmer program function properly. There is a need for more studies to be made about the young farmer program.

Several studies have been made on young farmer programs. Henry S. Brunner, Teacher Education, Pennsylvania State College, reports a point of view developed and supported by the annual "Critic-Teacher Workshop," Pennsylvania State College, on "Why Young and Adult Farmer Instruction." He makes these statements:¹

Twenty-five million wage earners out of about 62 million gainfully employed in this country are working directly or in-directly in agriculture.... About 200,000 new farm operators enter farming each year in the United States. Most of these new farm operators need and want continuous training for a period of years after leaving high school.

As teachers of vocational agriculture we are committed to cooperating to the full extent of our abilities in carrying out the broad concept of comprehensive program of the community school in its responsibilities for providing the most useful educational activities for persons of all ages.

¹Henry S. Brunner, "Why Young and Adult Farmer Instruction," The Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 26, December, 1953, p. 131.

In an article in The Agricultural Education Magazine, May, 1953, written jointly by C. C. Scarborough and J. K. Coggin,² Teacher Education, North Carolina State College, on "Finding Time for Young Farmer Work," it is pointed out that nearly everyone will agree that teaching young farmers is part of the job of teachers of vocational agriculture.

The thing that all people do not agree on is the big question: How much time should the community agriculture program be spent with young farmers? This article brings out a big problem that every vocational agriculture teacher is faced with if he attempts to organize and develop a young farmer program in his community.

The problem is that larger proportion of the working day of the teacher must be spent on the young farmer program if it finds its place of importance in the community program of vocational agriculture.

It is strongly believed that as long as the teacher is expected to develop a young farmer program after supper, it will remain just a spare time job and be an imposition on the teacher's personal life. If an instructional program for young farmers is important in vocational agriculture it should become part of the regular work-day.

It may well be that for the convenience of the farmers some of the teaching will be after supper. In any event, the total day should not exceed a reasonable and effective load.

At a conference of supervisors and teacher trainers which was held in Kansas City, Missouri, on October 14, 1949 to discuss plans for

²C. C. Scarborough and J. K. Coggin, "Finding Time for Young Farmer Work," The Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 26, December, 1953, p. 129.

further developing the young farmer program, two motions were made and passed:³

1. A committee was requested to continue to study the need for an organization of young farmers on local, state, and national levels as a possible device for increasing the interest of young farmers in organized instruction.
2. A national conference of supervisors to be held in Kansas City, Missouri, the day preceding the 1950 National Future Farmers of America Convention to continue the discussion of ways and means for improving the young farmer program.

In this conference the question on what constitutes a program of organized instruction for young farmers that will meet their educational needs in becoming successfully established on the farm was discussed. It was generally agreed that the program must be based on individual needs. A broad interpretation of a program of organized instruction is needed if young farmers are to be attracted to this program. More attention should be given to the intensity of the program in terms of (a) number of years of instruction, (b) meetings planned on a year-round basis, and (c) individual followup on farm instruction.

In an article in the Agricultural Education Magazine September, 1950, Professor Don M. Orr,⁴ Oklahoma State University, discussed characteristics of good teaching of young farmer classes. In this article the writer points out that to be a good teacher of young farmers, the teacher should know the individuals he proposes to teach.

³W. T. Spanton, Further Development of the Young Farmer Program, Federal Security Agency Division of Vocational Education (Washington, D. C., November 27, 1950).

⁴Don M. Orr, "Characteristics of Good Teaching of Young Farmer Classes," The Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 23, September, 1950, p. 56.

Useful information about the individuals may include many personal items such as:

1. The degree to which the individuals have become established in farming.
2. Difficulties they may be having in getting a start as farmers.
3. How the individuals are getting along with their parents.
4. Marital status.
5. The agricultural problem or problems of current interest to them.

An important contribution to good teaching of a specific job or problem is made by the teacher who is adequately prepared. Part of the preparation for teaching a specific job or problem would include:

1. Up-to-date information on the job or problem.
2. Definite plans for the teaching procedures to be used.
3. Facilities available for following the teaching procedure selected.

Good teaching will stimulate the farmers to want to read bulletins and other sources of reliable agricultural information. Extensive use may be made of experiment station work in teaching young farmers.

It is well to consider the original intention of the Smith-Hughes Act was to train present first and prospective farmers and that training for present farmers was to be expressed as the 12 contributory aims or objectives of vocational agriculture education.⁵

1. To produce agricultural products effectively.
2. To market agricultural products economically.
3. To select and purchase suitable farm equipment and supplies.
4. To cooperate intelligently in economic activities.
5. To manage the farm business effectively.
6. To establish and maintain a satisfactory farm home.
7. To perform appropriate economical farm-mechanics.
8. To participate in worthy rural civic and social activities.

⁵Glen C. Cook, A Handbook on Teaching Vocational Agriculture (Danville, Illinois), p. 5.

9. To use scientific knowledge and procedure in a farming occupation (as contrasted with technical knowledge).
10. To exercise constructive leadership and to recognize and follow worthy leadership.
11. To grow vocationally.
12. To become established successfully in farming.

Of these objectives the twelfth is probably the most important, and if stated in order of importance it should be placed first in the group.

Never has it been more clear than today that farming is not a set pattern. Marked changes and adjustments are constantly being brought about by economical and social pressure. The true objectives of the young farmer's program are encouragement and development of personal abilities. In the past people thought anybody could farm. That day has passed, and now people look upon farming as a business. The young farmer program can and does play an important part in rural life through encouraging better methods, better homes, more conveniences, better schools, and better churches, or stated briefly, "A more abundant life for the young farmer and his family."

G. L. O'Kelly, Jr.,⁶ Teacher Education, University of Georgia, made a study of the need for vocational agriculture as to continue beyond high school.

If vocational education in agriculture is to service effectively the educational needs of the average rural school community, classes for out-of-school students must be provided.... The fact that vocational agriculture must continue beyond high school is in this case merely proof that in-school classes alone can never meet the agricultural education needs of the typical rural community.

⁶G. L. O'Kelly, Jr., "Vo-Ag Must Continue Beyond High School," The Agricultural Education Magazine, November, 1955, p. 99.

This statement in no way minimizes the contributions made by in-school vocational agriculture classes. In the young farmer classes the students are not contemplating a possible career on the farm; they are actually engaged in the vocation of farming.

Philosophically speaking no teacher could desire a better teaching situation than one in which all students are confronted with real problems which they need and want to solve. Such students require no artificial incentive for learning; they come to class motivated or else they do not come at all.... The out-of-school student studies a new practice tonight and puts it into operation tomorrow.

The teacher can see almost immediately a good job of teaching, and a good job of teaching is absolutely necessary if the out-of-school class is to continue its existence.

Elwood M. Juergenson, Teacher Education, University of California,⁷ *The Agricultural Education Magazine*, November, 1955, states that no one solution has been found for "Programs for Young Farmers," but that some programs are better than others.

A variety of methods are in use by different teachers in assisting their young farmers. These following ideas or methods or working out a young farmer program are arbitrarily arranged into three groups.

1. Activities centering around other people or sources for teaching young farmers.
2. Activities that are concerned primarily with young farmers pooling their own talent and resources and thus teaching each other.
3. Activities in which young farmers help others in the community.

⁷Elwood M. Juergenson, "Programs for Young Farmers," The Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 28, November, 1955, p. 110.

Duane M. Neilsen,⁸ Vocational Agriculture Teacher, Auburn, Nebraska, gives a challenge to every vocational agriculture department when he ask the question, "Are we meeting the needs of our young farmers?" He states that relatively little attention has been given to part-time instruction for out-of-school young farmers.

This contention is supported by the total national enrollment in vocational agriculture classes for the fiscal year 1953. There were 429,381 high school students enrolled in all-day classes, 275,108 adult farmers enrolled in adult evening classes, and only 47,835 young farmers enrolled in young farmers classes. The young farmer program is perhaps the most difficult phase of vocational agriculture to carry out successfully, but it is probably the most needed and apparently the most neglected.

Robert R. Price,⁹ Associate Professor of Agricultural Education at Oklahoma State University, in a study of the factors associated with the occurrence of local adult farmers instructional programs in vocational agriculture in the States of Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, states that:

In summary it can be said that this investigation (1) emphasizes the fact that in both the states of Pennsylvania and Oklahoma very adequate and effective programs of young adult farmer education are functioning; (2) provides evidence that the geographic location of the school is not associated with the occurrence of such educational programs; (3) refutes the assumption that age, years of experience, or years of tenure of the teachers are associated with the occurrence of young farmer programs; (4) indicates that teachers teaching out-of-school courses for young farmers also provide equal or superior programs of vocational agriculture and FFA chapter activities for all-day students; and (5) presents a challenge to teacher

⁸Duane M. Neilsen, "Are We Meeting the Needs of Our Young Farmers," The Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 27, November, 1954, p. 101.

⁹Robert R. Price, "Factors Associated with the Occurrence of Local Young Adult Farmer Instructional Programs in Vocational Agriculture in the States of Pennsylvania and Oklahoma" (unpub. Ph.D. dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1956), p. 250.

educators and supervisors in emphasizing recognition of the important role which they play in the recruitment, training, and supervision of teachers of vocational agriculture.

CHAPTER III

METHODS USED IN SECURING DATA

In order to secure information needed the author personally interviewed each of the thirty young farmers between the ages of 19 and 40 in the service area of Tipton School. A questionnaire form was filled out by young farmers who were enrolled in the Tipton young farmers organization. These questionnaires and surveys were formulated by the author and submitted to Dr. Price and Professor White of the Agricultural Education Department, Oklahoma State University, for their approval. The questionnaire and farm survey forms were then tested with a preliminary tryout on five young farmers in the community. The survey was not completely satisfactory and some changes were made. All other young farmers not included in the 30 surveyed in the beginning will be surveyed at a later date.

The 30 young farmers used in this survey were selected from all over the Tipton community, representing all types of farming, dry land and irrigation. The writer believes he has a cross section of the service area in relation to the farming problems, being sure he included all types of farming that exist.

Problems for each enterprise were selected to make a balanced teaching program that could be continued for a period of years. The information gathered from the surveys was summarized and the

information was used to help select problems to be included in an educational program for the young farmers organization of the Tipton community.

The yearly educational program was organized on the basis of the farming problems indicated by young farmers interviewed. The writer believes a better job can be done in teaching the young farmers in the Tipton community by use of a well-planned yearly program, based upon information secured from the survey forms. A map is included in this part of the study showing the location of young farmers in the service area used in the survey.

A copy of the questionnaire and farm survey is included in the appendix.

CHAPTER IV

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Information needed to make this study was obtained by personal interviews with thirty young farmers in the Tipton community. The farmers interviewed were selected in such a manner as to obtain distribution on all types of farming in the Tipton community.

An attempt has been made to present much data secured from these interviews in tabular form. Other findings are given in the body of the text in this chapter.

The age of the farmers ranged from 19 to 40 years. It is interesting to note the average age of the farmers was 34. In this community it is apparent that the age of active class members does cover a considerable range.

TABLE I

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS INTERVIEWED IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Age	Number	Age	Number
19	1	32	2
23	1	33	2
24	1	34	4
27	1	36	2
28	1	37	1
29	4	38	3
31	1	39	2
		40	4

TABLE II
 MARITAL STATUS OF THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
 OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Status	<u>Young Farmers Indicating Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Married	28	93.33
Single	2	6.67
Totals	30	100.00

In summarizing data regarding the marital status of thirty young farmers in the Tipton community, it was determined that there were 28 married and two single men. This information was useful in selecting teaching problems of mutual interest pertaining to the home and its surroundings. It is reasonable to believe that since over 90 percent of the young farmers are married they would have problems pertaining to the home and housing of similar nature.

Number of Children

Twenty-six of the young farmers included in this study had children. There was found to be a total of 51 children in the families, with an average of 1.7 children per family. The normal family status of this group of young farmers suggests that they would be interested in a wide variety of activities, pertaining to the farm home and farm family.

In Table III is presented findings regarding the educational attainment of the thirty young farmers. The thirty young farmers had an average of 12.4 years of schooling with no one individual completing less than a ninth grade attainment, with three of the young farmers

having completed requirements for a college degree. An analysis of the survey data further suggests that very few young men with less than high school education become permanently established in the business. The high level of educational attainment by these young farmers presents a challenge to all concerned with developing a young farmers educational program. The implication is that the group is largely composed of individuals of above average learning ability.

TABLE III
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Years of Schooling	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Ninth grade	1	3.33
Tenth grade	1	3.33
Eleventh grade	2	6.67
Twelfth grade	17	56.67
One year college	4	13.33
Two years college	2	6.67
Three years college	0	0.00
Four years college	3	10.00
Totals	30	100.00

It was also determined that 46 percent of the young men had completed four years or more of membership in the Future Farmers of America organization. The eight young farmers not having been members of the Future Farmers of America had either attended a nearby local high school that did not have a Future Farmers Chapter, or were graduated from the Tipton High School previous to the time the Tipton Future Farmers of America Chapter was organized. It is the belief of the investigator that since over 73 percent of the thirty young farmers

have completed one or more years of experience as a Future Farmers of America member that this implies that as a group they are likely to sustain a high degree of interest in the Young Farmer Organization.

TABLE IV

DISTRIBUTION OF THE THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS IN THE TIPTON
COMMUNITY AS A TENURE OF MEMBERSHIP IN
THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Range, in Years Membership	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
None	8	26.67
One year	5	16.67
Two years	1	3.32
Three years	2	6.67
Four years	14	46.67
Totals	30	100.00

Data as presented in Table V shows that the 22 young farmers who attended high school two or more years as members of the Future Farmers of America achieved the degree of Chapter or State Farmer.

TABLE V

DEGREES ACHIEVED IN THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA ORGANIZATION
BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Degrees Achieved	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
None	8	26.67
Greenhand	6	20.00
Chapter Farmer	13	43.33
State Farmer	3	10.00
American Farmer	0	0.00
Totals	30	100.00

4-H Club Training

As determined from the survey data, six of the thirty young farmers had completed an average of three and one-half years as members of a local 4-H Club.

Enrollment in the Veteran Institutional On-Farm Training Program

An analysis of the survey data provided the information that slightly over one-half of the thirty young farmers had attended Veterans Agricultural Training classes for an average of two and one-half years each. Undoubtedly these participants had profited from this experience which might be considered as a factor in their desire to further participate in a program of organized instruction.

TABLE VI
 FARMING STATUS OF THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
 OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Farming Status	Young Farmers Indicating Number	Percent
Owner only	1	3.33
Owner-renter	12	40.00
Renter only	14	46.67
Partnership tenant	3	10.00
Totals	30	100.00

An analysis of information secured regarding the farming status of the thirty young farmers revealed that over 92 percent of those owning land also farmed rented land in addition to that owned. Since all of the young farmers except one are involved in rental situations, it would seem highly probable that a consideration of problems pertaining to farm rental agreements would be of interest to the group.

Farming Experience

It was interesting to discover that the thirty young farmers surveyed had completed an average of slightly less than eleven years of farming experience since the termination of their formal schooling. They had also completed an average of six and three-tenths years on the present farm.

TABLE VII

SIZE OF FARMS OPERATED BY THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, In Acres	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Less than 100	1	3.33
100 - 200	6	20.00
201 - 300	4	13.34
301 - 400	8	26.67
401 - 500	1	3.33
501 - 600	4	13.34
601 - 900	4	13.33
901 - 1,100	1	3.33
1,101 - 1,730	1	3.33
Totals	30	100.00

The average size of farms operated was determined to be 362 acres, with the smallest farm unit discovered to be 80 acres and the largest, 1,730 acres. Farmers operating farms of less than 320 acres were found to be raising mostly cash crops, while farmers operating farms greater than 320 acres were raising considerable livestock in addition to field crops.

Land Use and Farming Investment

The survey showed that 83 percent of the land operated by the thirty young farmers was used for crops with 17 percent listed as used primarily for pasture. The approximate ratio of pasture to cropland was determined as one to five.

As individual farm operators, the thirty young men of the study were found to have an average of approximately \$22,000.00 invested in the farming business. The investment ranged from none for one of the partnership participants to \$100,000.00 for one of the owner-renters.

The total amount invested by the thirty young farmers was \$666,996.00. Two of the three young farmers that were operating as partners had very little or no investment in farming.

TABLE VIII

AMOUNT INVESTED IN FARMING BUSINESS BY THIRTY
YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, Dollars Invested	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Less than 5,000	8	26.67
6,000 - 10,000	4	13.23
11,000 - 20,000	5	16.67
25,000 - 30,000	5	16.67
35,000 - 50,000	4	13.23
55,000 - 75,000	3	10.00
80,000 - 100,000	1	3.33
Totals	30	100.00

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF OPERATED ACRES IRRIGATED BY THIRTY
YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, Acres Irrigated	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
None	9	30.00
Less than 40	2	6.67
41 - 80	7	23.33
81 - 120	3	10.00
121 - 150	3	10.00
151 - 200	3	10.00
201 - 280	3	10.00
Totals	30	100.00

Over two-thirds of the young men included in the study were found to have from 40 to 200 acres under irrigation with an average of 121 acres for each of the 21 farmers.

It is evident that irrigation tends to be an important contributing factor in the large scope of the farming operators common to the area.

Number of Irrigation Wells and Gallons of Water Per Minute

The survey brought out the fact that the 21 irrigation farmers operated 63 producing water wells or an average of three wells each. The 63 wells produced 22,120 gallons per minute for an average of approximately 350 gallons per well. This study further indicates that a well producing 350 gallons of water per minute can be successfully used to irrigate approximately 40 acres of crops.

The 21 young farmers in the Tipton community who have irrigation wells use electricity on 87 percent of the farm as power for the operation of pumps.

TABLE X

AMOUNT INVESTED IN IRRIGATION BY THIRTY
YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Amount, Dollars Invested	<u>Young Farmers Indicating</u>	
	Number	Percent
None	9	30.00
Less than 1,000	1	3.33
1,000 - 2,000	6	20.00
2,001 - 3,000	7	23.33
3,001 - 4,000	3	10.00
4,001 - 5,000	1	3.33
5,001 - 6,000	1	3.33

TABLE X--Cont'd

Amount, Dollars Invested	<u>Young Farmers Indicating</u>	
	Number	Percent
6,001 - 7,000	0	0.00
7,001 - 8,000	0	0.00
8,001 - 9,000	1	3.33
9,001 - 10,000	0	0.00
10,001 - 11,000	1	3.33
Totals	30	100.00

Data presented in Table X would confirm the fact that the 21 farmers have invested a large sum of money in irrigation. This investment included the initial cost of well and land preparation as well as operating equipment. Practically all of this amount has been invested during very recent years, with no investment made prior to 1950. It is of further interest to note that a total of \$102,800.00 was invested in irrigation which averages over 21 percent of the total farming investment for each of the 21 irrigation farmers.

TABLE XI

VALUE OF HIRED LABOR OTHER THAN HARVEST LABOR USED ANNUALLY
BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, Hired Labor	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
None	4	13.33
Less than 500	4	13.33
500 - 1,000	11	36.67
1,001 - 1,500	8	26.67
1,501 - 2,000	2	6.67
2,001 - 2,500	0	0.00
2,501 - 3,000	1	3.33
Totals	30	100.00

Information summarized in Table XI emphasizes the fact that in addition to their own labor the young farmers find it necessary to employ considerable additional labor. The 26 young farmers who employ additional hired labor expend annually a total of \$28,340.00 for an average of \$1,090.00 each. Many of the farmers employ one or more hired hands who are retained on the farm the year round. Each of the young farmers included in the study indicated the necessity of employing additional labor during the harvest season. Labor thus employed included both machinery and man labor, but by far the greater expenditure in the case of cotton production was for man labor. They indicated a total annual expenditure of \$111,933.00 for labor to harvest their crops or an average of \$3,731.00 each.

TABLE XII

VALUE OF HIRED HARVEST LABOR REPORTED AS USED ANNUALLY
BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, Dollars Labor Hired	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Less than 1,000	3	10.00
1,000 - 2,000	7	23.33
2,001 - 3,000	5	16.67
3,001 - 4,000	3	10.00
4,001 - 5,000	4	13.33
5,001 - 6,000	3	10.00
6,001 - 7,000	2	6.67
7,001 - 8,000	1	3.33
8,001 - 9,000	0	0.00
9,001 - 10,000	0	0.00
10,001 - 11,000	0	0.00
11,001 - 12,000	2	6.67
Totals	30	100.00

The amount of money reported as expended annually by the young farmers for crop harvesting does in the opinion of the investigator emphasize the importance of local agricultural education program to provide for consideration of harvest costs and to determine how to obtain economical maximum use of the hired labor. It is quite significant to note that these thirty young farmers report a total annual hired labor expenditure equal to approximately 21 percent of their total investment in farming.

Young Farmer Employment in Part-Time Jobs Off the Farm

Of the thirty young farmers surveyed, ten indicated having been currently employed in a part-time job off the farm. The range in percent of time spent in off-farm employment was determined to be from one

percent to 80 percent, with the average percentage of time spent in off-farm labor 27 percent.

TABLE XIII
MEMBERSHIP IN AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATIONS AND
AGENCIES AS HELD BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Membership Group	<u>Young Farmers Indicating</u> Number	Percent
Tipton Young Farmers Association	30	100.00
Farm Bureau	19	63.33
ASC	30	100.00
SCS	21	70.00
FHA	9	30.00
Farmers Union	8	26.67

Further analysis of survey data indicated that each young farmer holds a membership in at least one organization or one agency. Three individuals were determined as holding membership in both the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau. The investigator believes that this unusually high rate of the membership does tend to point out the interest they have in working with others and their desire to learn more about the business of farming. Within this group of thirty young farmers, individuals have served in the capacity of President of the Tipton Young Farmers Association, President of the Tillman County Farm Bureau, President of the Tillman County Junior Farm Bureau, and President of the Tillman County Farmers Union, while several served as committeemen for the local County ASC, and one individual has served on the County Board of Directors for the Farm Home Administration. The manager of the Farmers Union Coop Gin is one of this group of young

farmers, and several of the group are members and directors of the Farmers Union Coop Gin and the Citizen Coop Gin.

Four of the Tipton Free Fair Board Directors are young farmers and one of them has served as a member of the Tillman County Free Fair Board.

When the types of farming carried out by these thirty young farmers was determined, it was discovered that cash crops played a major role in the farming patterns as shown in Table XIV. Cotton was determined as an enterprise on 29 of the 30 farms, while grain sorghums and wheat are found on 93 and 90 percent of the farms respectively. Alfalfa is grown mainly as a cash crop by one-half of the young farmers.

Table XIV on crop enterprises ranked the crops in the order of their frequency as reported in the farm survey of thirty young farmers in the Tipton community.

TABLE XIV

CROP ENTERPRISES LISTED IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY
AS REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Enterprise Crop	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Cotton	29	96.67
Grain sorghums	28	93.33
Wheat	27	90.00
Oats	18	60.00
Alfalfa	15	50.00
Gardens	12	40.00
Clover	8	26.67
Rye	8	26.67
Vetch	7	23.33

TABLE XIV—Cont'd

Enterprise Crop	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Field peas	6	20.00
Barley	5	16.67
Truck crops	5	16.67
Fruit	4	13.23
Corn	1	3.33

The prominent place which cash crops occupy in the farming programs suggests that the educational program for young farmers of the Tipton community must duly consider the importance of solving problems related to crop production.

TABLE XV

ANIMAL ENTERPRISES LISTED IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY
AS REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Enterprise Livestock	Young Farmers Indicating		
	Number	Percent	Head
Beef cattle	19	63.33	318
Poultry	15	50.00	2417
Horses	12	40.00	22
Dairy	6	20.00	14
Swine	3	10.00	18

As is evident from the information presented in Table XV, livestock farming can hardly be considered a major farm enterprise of the Tipton community. Horses ranked high in number mainly because several of the young farmers belong to the Tipton Roping Club. One young farmer has caged laying houses and owns 1,300 head of poultry. The

author believes that information in Table XIV and Table XV indicates a greater need for problems in field crops than livestock production.

The thirty young farmers in the Tipton community reported a wide range in kinds of equipment used on farms.

TABLE XVI

KINDS OF EQUIPMENT USED ON FARMS OF THIRTY
YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Machine	Young Farmers Indicating		
	Number	Percent	Total Machines
Tractor	28	93.33	63
Combine	9	30.00	9
Hay baler	6	20.00	7
Side delivery rake	13	43.00	17
Power mower	25	83.33	29
Land leveler	8	26.67	9
Wheat drill	18	60.00	19
Fertilizer	8	26.67	8
Ditcher	12	40.00	12
One-way	20	66.67	23
Truck	2	6.67	2
Go-devil	2	6.67	2

A summary of kinds of equipment found on farms of young farmers in the Tipton community discloses that 28 farmers own 63 tractors for an average of 2.2 tractors each. Most of the tractors owned by young farmers are large enough to handle four row equipment. The cultivators, listers, and other usual equipment used in row crop farming were not listed in the table. Each of the young farmers has adequate equipment for row crop farming. It is the belief of the author that with the amount of equipment on the farms surveyed in this study, there is a need for machinery courses including: (1) determining the amount of

machinery needed, (2) selecting farm machinery, and (3) machinery maintenance and repair.

TABLE XVII

CATTLE DISEASES AND PARASITES REPORTED AS PROBLEMS
BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Disease or Parasite	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Blackleg	9	30.00
Bangs	3	10.00
Foot rot	0	0.00
Shipping fever	0	0.00
Milk fever	4	13.33
Mastites	6	20.00
Pink eye	13	43.33
Calf scours	10	33.33
Calf pneumonia	5	16.67
Parasites		
Lice	6	20.00
Flies	13	43.33
Grub	7	23.33

While as previously stated livestock farming occupies a somewhat minor position in the Tipton community, there are enough farms with livestock to warrant recognition of problems faced with diseases and parasites. Data presented in Table XVII indicates the nature and extent of the young farmers experiences with these parasites and diseases. Since such a small percentage of the young farmers indicated these items as problems, it would seem advisable that only minor attention be given to solving these problems in organized group instruction and that the teacher of vocational agriculture devote more individualized instruction to this area.

TABLE XVIII

PROBLEMS IN SWINE DISEASE AND PARASITES AS REPORTED
BY THE THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Disease or Parasite	Young Farmers Indicating Number	Percent
Hog cholera	1	3.33
Erysipelas	0	0.00
Pneumonia	1	3.33
Parasites		
Mange	2	6.67
Lice	3	10.00
Worms	3	10.00

Table XVIII indicates that swine diseases and parasites are of only minor importance to farmers in the study. Therefore, very little time will need to be spent in organized group instruction on this subject. Some of the more serious problems of swine as indicated were external and internal parasites.

The information in Table XIX bears out the minor prevalence of problems in poultry diseases and parasites on farms of thirty young farmers in the Tipton community and, as was the case with livestock diseases and parasites, very little need was indicated for organized group consideration.

From the standpoint of diseases and parasites indicated in the study, coccidiosis and new castle diseases were major ones. External and internal parasites are always a problem in the production of poultry.

TABLE XIX
POULTRY DISEASE AND PARASITES AS REPORTED
BY THE THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS IN
THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Disease or Parasites	Young Farmers Indicating Number	Percent
Coccidiosis	7	23.33
New castle	4	13.33
Fowl pox	1	3.33
Fowl cholera	0	0.00
Coryza	0	0.00
Pullorum disease	0	0.00
Parasites		
Worms	2	6.67
Lice	1	3.33
Mice	1	3.33

The control of cotton insects and diseases constitutes a major problem as indicated by the thirty young farmers of the Tipton community. It has been the author's experience during the six years of teaching at Tipton that controlling insect and plant diseases was a major job and required considerable time and effort. In making the annual teaching program for the young farmers group, plans should be made not only for considerable time in group instruction devoted to methods for the control of insects and diseases but also it would seem important to have to make provisions for special meetings in case of any sudden outbreak of insects, infestation or plant disease epidemic. More special study should be devoted to the control of plant insects and disease control in the Tipton community.

TABLE XX

PLANT DISEASE AND INSECT CONTROL PROBLEMS REPORTED AS ENCOUNTERED
BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Disease or Insect	Number	Percent	Kind of Disease or Insect	Number	Percent
Bollweevil	29	96.67	Wheat diseases	15	50.00
Bollworm	28	93.33	Root rot	13	43.33
Fleahopper	27	90.00	Sorghum		
Cotton disease	25	83.33	diseases	10	33.33
Greenbugs	24	80.00	Spider mites	8	26.67
Alfalfa aphid	24	80.00	Legume diseases	7	23.33
Weevil	21	70.00	Oat diseases	5	16.67
Cabbage looper	20	66.67	Cantaloupe		
Leaf worm	20	66.67	diseases	2	6.67
Plant lice	18	60.70	Watermelon		
Smut	17	56.67	diseases	2	6.67
Alfalfa disease	16	53.33	Tomato disease	1	3.33

In summarizing Table XXI on crop production problems reported as encountered by thirty young farmers of the Tipton community, the frequency that certain individual problems occur lends credence to believe that ample individual lesson plans should be developed and taught for each of the nine problems listed. Problems involving rates of production are key problems for young farmers in various stages of becoming established in the business of farming. Knowing how to keep the cost of production down is a skill that often calls for a combination of knowledge, perseverance, and several years of experience for the young farmers to master. Particularly in the Tipton community developing an ability to solve crop production problems plays a big part in determining how soon a young farmer can get thoroughly established in farming.

TABLE XXI

CROP PRODUCTION PROBLEMS REPORTED AS ENCOUNTERED
BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Problem	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Insect damage	28	93.33
Plant diseases	22	73.33
Selecting varieties	15	50.00
Securing good seed	22	73.33
Marketing conditions	17	56.67
High cost of production	20	66.67
Irrigation	16	53.33
Yields below average	12	40.00
Use of fertilizer	18	60.00

The thirty young farmers in the Tipton community report encountering large number of soil improvement and management problems. The problem of land leveling for irrigation has been very costly, and it is a problem to keep properly leveled from year to year. The investigator believes, and is borne out by survey data, that organic matter constitutes a major problem and one that would justify the expenditure of a lot of study on the part of the vocational agriculture teacher and the young farmers. The major soil type found in the Tipton community is a sandy loam. The control of wind erosion is increasingly becoming a major problem. The author believes that in many cases the only satisfactory way to control the wind erosion is to plant some type of winter cover crop such as vetch and rye.

TABLE XXII

SOIL IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS REPORTED
AS ENCOUNTERED BY THE THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Problems	Young Farmers Indicating Number	Percent
Soil depletion on farm	17	56.67
Types of soil on farm	20	66.67
How to take soil test	12	40.00
Water conservation plan	17	56.67
Contour farming	2	6.67
Strip cropping	2	6.67
Organic matter in soil	23	76.67
Crop rotation system	13	43.33
SCS soil conservation plan	12	40.00
Other problems	1	3.33

In summarizing Table XXIII, findings of the survey definitely indicate the need for including several specific teaching plans, mainly items in weed control, reseeding grasses, and how to increase the carrying capacity of the native pastures. During the past few years the native pastures have been overgrazed largely because of the drought. In the Tipton community the item of tame grasses for pasture is becoming very important. This provides and gives the farmers with temporary pastures for year around pasture program, but of even more importance to local producers is the ready market for certified seed. The production of grass and sorghum seed is rapidly becoming a major cash crop enterprise.

TABLE XXIII

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS REPORTED
AS ENCOUNTERED BY THE THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Problem	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Weed control	12	40.00
Carrying capacity of native pasture	9	30.00
Kind of grasses in pasture	11	36.67
Number of head on pasture	3	10.00
Soil needs	3	10.00
Legumes in pasture	4	13.33
Temporary pastures	3	10.00
Ponds for stock water	2	6.67
Tame pasture	9	30.00

TABLE XXIV

FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT AND LANDSCAPING PROBLEMS
REPORTED EXPERIENCED BY THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Problem	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Buildings	10	33.33
Fences	4	13.33
Yard improvement	10	33.33
Plan landscaping	5	16.67
Painting	6	20.00
Other needs	1	3.33

Table XXIV indicates that farmstead improvement and landscaping is of more or less minor importance to young farmers.

TABLE XXV

PROBLEMS CONSIDERED OF IMPORTANCE IN FINANCING THE
FARMING PROGRAM AS REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kind of Problem	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Borrowing money	28	93.33
Sources of credit	25	83.33
Figuring income tax	20	66.67
Keeping accurate records	15	50.00
Securing written rental agreements	19	63.33

The problems of financing a farm program and keeping accurate records is one that should be given major thought when making up the annual teaching program. The average amount of interest reported as paid by young farmers was 6.7 percent.

TABLE XXVI

HOME PRODUCED ITEMS LISTED AS CONTRIBUTING TO THE
FARM FAMILY LIVING BY THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Items Produced at Home	Young Farmers Indicating		
	Number	Percent	Quantity Grown
Fresh vegetables	11	37.67	8 acres
Small fruits	2	6.67	1 acre
Canned vegetables or fruit	4	13.33	590 quarts
Put frozen foods in locker	6	20.00	200 quarts
Butchered livestock	16	53.33	28 head

Table XXVI indicates that only a very small percentage of the respondents listed home produced items as being of importance. The

production of fresh vegetables was listed by slightly over one-third of the young farmers.

Farmers Doing Their Own Farm Machinery Repair Jobs

Survey data also indicates that 17 or over 56 percent of the young farmers report they do their own farm machinery repair jobs. This would indicate the advisability of devoting at least some time to organized instructions in farm machines.

Farm Machinery Adequate to Meet the Farm Needs

Twenty-one of the young farmers or slightly over 70 percent consider that they have adequate farm machinery to fit all their farming needs.

TABLE XXVII

AMOUNT INVESTED IN FARM MACHINERY AS REPORTED BY
THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Number, Dollars Invested	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
None	3	10.00
Less than 2,500	5	16.67
2,500 - 5,000	7	23.33
5,001 - 7,500	4	13.33
7,501 - 10,000	3	10.00
10,001 - 12,500	1	3.33
12,501 - 15,000	3	10.00
15,001 - 17,000	0	0.00
17,501 - 20,000	4	13.33
Totals	30	100.00

Table XXVII brings out the fact that a large investment is necessary for young farmers to have adequate farm machinery to meet the

needs of their farming program. The 27 young farmers who own farm machinery have invested a total of \$200,300.00 or an average of \$7,418.52 each.

TABLE XXVIII
 ADDITIONAL MACHINERY INVESTMENT DUE TO IRRIGATION
 REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
 OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Number, Dollars Invested	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
None	14	46.67
Less than 200	2	6.67
200 - 500	6	20.00
501 - 800	3	10.00
801 - 1,000	0	0.00
1,001 - 2,000	3	10.00
2,001 - 3,000	2	6.67
Totals	30	100.00

An analysis of data would indicate that a young farmer will likely need from \$500 to \$800 extra investment in machinery if he adapts his farming program to irrigation. The 16 irrigation farmers included in the summary reported a total extra machinery investment of \$17,400.00 or an average of approximately \$828.00 each.

Opinions Regarding Marketing Farm Products

Forty-three percent of the young farmers reported that they experienced difficulty in making decisions as to the most advantageous time to sell farm products. Over 80 percent definitely indicated that they are not satisfied with the present marketing situations.

The Need for Additional Enterprises

Over 46 percent of the farmers feel that they need additional enterprises. Commercial grass seed production is rapidly expanding and considerable interest is developing the production of truck crops.

Dairy Cattle Production Problem

Only six or 20 percent of the young farmers were engaged in dairy production but on a very limited scale with only a total of 14 producing cows with these six producers. Sixty-six percent of the grain fed was home grown. Eighty-three percent of the roughage was reported home grown. None of the producers reported raising their own herd replacements.

TABLE XXIX

WINTER PASTURE AS REPORTED BY THE THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, in Acres	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Less than 25	17	56.67
25 - 50	4	13.33
51 - 100	5	16.67
101 - 150	0	0.00
151 - 200	1	3.33
201 - 250	1	3.33
251 - 300	0	0.00
301 - 350	0	0.00
351 - 400	1	3.33
401 - 450	1	3.33
Totals	30	100.00

Only five farmers reported having over 100 acres of winter pasture, while the 19 reporting winter pasture crops had a total of 1,952 acres of winter pasture for an average of approximately 100 acres each.

TABLE XXX

SUMMER PASTURES AS REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Range, in Acres	<u>Young Farmers Indicating</u>	
	Number	Percent
Less than 25	17	56.67
25 - 50	6	20.00
51 - 100	2	6.67
101 - 200	3	10.00
201 - 300	1	3.33
301 - 400	0	0.00
401 - 500	0	0.00
501 - 600	1	3.33
Totals	30	100.00

Summer pastures occupy a comparatively minor place in farming programs of the Tipton community. Twenty-three farmers each have less than 50 acres of summer pasture. Of the thirty excluding the one farmer reporting 600 acres, 27 farmers have a total of 1,216 acres of summer pasture for an average of approximately 41 acres each.

The young farmers recognized that they did not carry out an organized livestock feeding and breeding program. They reported only a very little planning with regard to a program for the feeding and breeding of livestock. In general, livestock production is considered of only minor importance in the Tipton community with the possible exception of beef cattle.

TABLE XXXI
 ORGANIZED LIVESTOCK FEEDING AND BREEDING PROGRAMS AS
 REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
 OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Types of Programs	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Keep feed records	3	10.00
Feed production records	3	10.00
Feed purchasing records	3	10.00
Organized dairy breeding	1	3.33
Organized beef breeding	8	26.67
Organized swine breeding	2	6.67

Table XXXI shows that very few head of livestock was reported by thirty young farmers in the Tipton community. The author believes that since the number of livestock is so limited in the community that less emphasis should be given to livestock production and more time spent on a crop program.

The writer would agree with most of the young farmers interviewed that the best way to feed beef steers is to buy the number of steers you need when you have good pastures or cheap feed and then sell the steers as soon as the pasture or cheap feed is fed.

TABLE XXXII

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK BEING FED AS REPORTED BY THIRTY
YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Types of Livestock	Young Farmers Indicating		
	Number	Percent	Head
Steers on feed	2	6.67	13
Brood sows being fed	2	6.67	7
Market hogs on feed	3	10.00	68
Sow and litter	2	6.67	20
Baby chicks	9	30.00	1,950
Broilers on feed	4	13.33	330

TABLE XXXIII

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LIVESTOCK
TO BE MARKETED AS REPORTED BY SEVENTEEN YOUNG
FARMERS IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Types of Live- stock Market	Young Farmers Indicating		Average Weight (pounds)
	Number	Percent	
Beef cattle	13	76.47	630
Market hogs	4	23.53	220
Broilers	0	0.00	0
Totals	17	100.00	

In summarizing the weights at which different types of livestock are reported as marketed, the thirty young farmers did not report any broilers. The 330 broilers reported in Table XXXII were evidently used at home. The weight of the beef cattle market ranged from 500 to 800 pounds and the hogs from 200 to 250 pounds.

TABLE XXIV

LIST OF RATIONS FED TO BEEF COWS AS REPORTED BY
NINETEEN YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Kinds of Rations	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Oats-alfalfa	3	15.30
Oats-alfalfa-maise	1	5.26
Oats-alfalfa-hegari	1	5.26
Oats-alfalfa-baled oats	1	5.26
Oats-alfalfa-millet	1	5.26
Oats-alfalfa-cattle cubes	1	5.26
Hegari-alfalfa	1	5.26
Not reporting	10	52.64
Totals	19	100.00

In summarizing the table on rations for beef cattle, it would seem significant to note that all feeds were grown at home with the exception of cattle cubes. The author believes from a study of the table that it would be valuable to teach the young farmers how to balance rations by using the square method.

The survey of the thirty young farmers in the Tipton community shows that most of the livestock is bought at public auction sales. The young farmers usually do not go beyond a 50 mile radius to buy or sell livestock. Some of the livestock is bought at farm sales in the Tipton community.

TABLE XXV

LIST OF PLACES WHERE LIVESTOCK WAS BOUGHT OR
SOLD AS REPORTED BY NINETEEN YOUNG
FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Name of the Town	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Tipton, Oklahoma	2	10.53
Frederick, Oklahoma	4	21.05
Snyder, Oklahoma	1	5.26
Woodward, Oklahoma	1	5.26
Vernon, Texas	4	21.05
Not reporting	7	36.83
Totals	19	100.00

TABLE XXXVI

POULTRY FEEDS USED AS REPORTED BY THIRTEEN
YOUNG FARMERS OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Name of Feed	Young Farmers Indicating	
	Number	Percent
Milo	5	38.46
Maize	5	38.46
Wheat	2	15.38
Corn	1	7.70
Oats	4	30.78
Commercial feeds	13	100.00

A summary of the table on names of feeds fed to poultry reveals that 100 percent of the young farmers fed a commercial feed. Five different home grown feeds were also fed to poultry.

TABLE XXXVII

ADEQUATE HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT FOR LIVESTOCK
AS REPORTED BY THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS
OF THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Housing for Livestock	Young Farmers Indicating Number	Percent
Beef cattle	11	36.67
Dairy cattle	3	10.00
Poultry	10	33.33
Swine	2	6.67

Data secured regarding livestock housing indicates that over 36 percent of the thirty young farmers have adequate housing and equipment for beef cattle. In the survey it was reported that 19 farmers have beef cattle in their farming operation. The author believes that housing and equipment is important in the Tipton community and should be included in the teaching plan.

The Maintenance of Farm Building

The thirty young farmers in the Tipton community indicated that annual expenditure for the maintenance of farm building varies from two percent to 15 percent of the original cost. Maintenance of the farm buildings as reported by 13 farmers who consider maintenance as a problem was reported as being 4.5 percent.

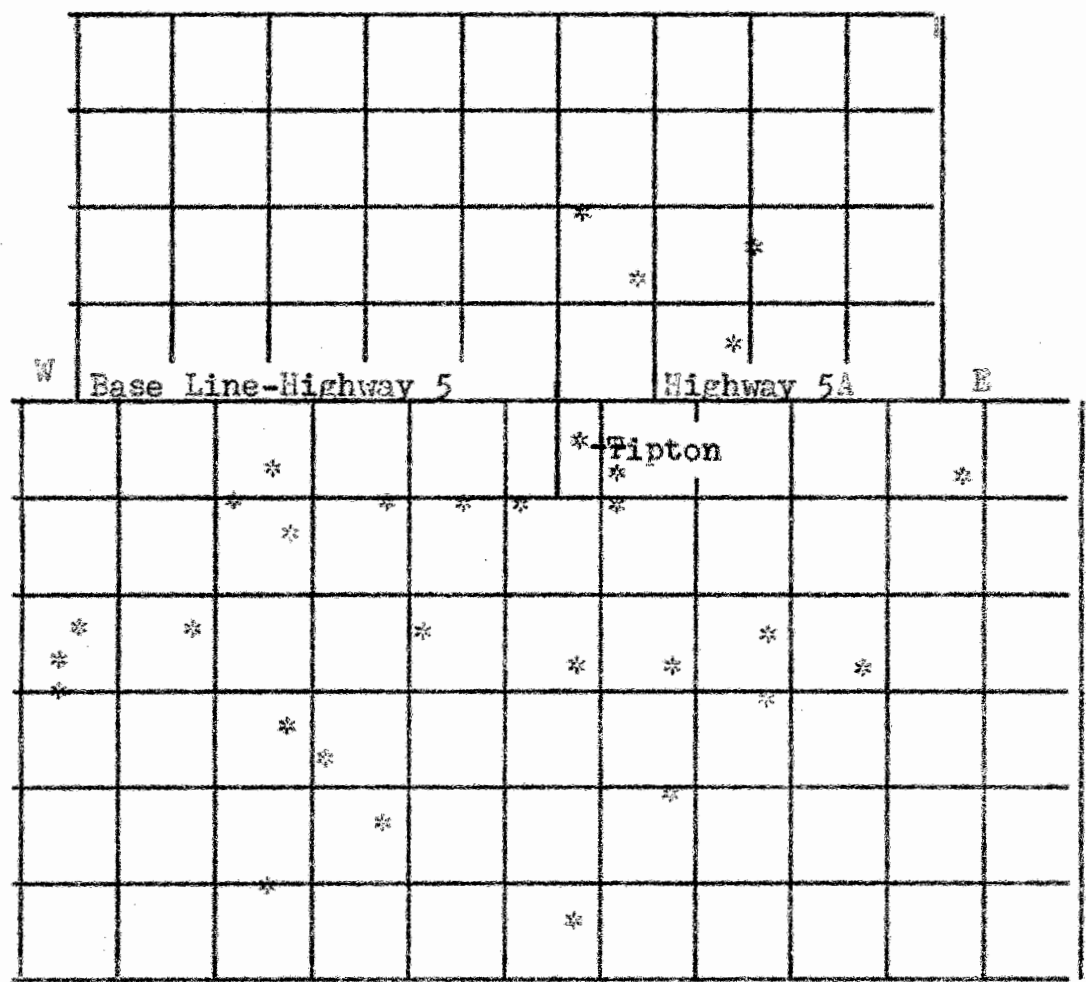
The Need for Additional Farm Building

Forty-three percent of the thirty young farmers indicated that they felt a need for additional farm buildings. The types of buildings needed were cattle barns, swine and poultry houses, and sheds for tractors and equipment.

LOCATION OF THIRTY YOUNG FARMERS SURVEYED
IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

Symbol * - Young Farmer Location in Tipton Community

N



S

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of this final chapter is to restate the purpose, review the method of investigation and to draw conclusions and make recommendations as evidenced by the findings.

The primary purpose of the study was to secure information which might prove of assistance in the further development of an effective vocational agriculture program for young adult farmers of the Tipton community.

The method used for the collection of data was by personal interview using a schedule for recording farm information. Interviews were completed with thirty young farmers of the Tipton community.

The survey enabled the investigator to determine the more common farm problems encountered by young farmers in the Tipton community. Information regarding these common problems, as determined by the survey, served as a basis for development of teaching plans for use in the educational part of the young farmers meetings. After making the farm survey the teacher was confident that he was in a much better position to advise the young farmers as to solving problems pertaining to production and farm management.

The Tipton Young Farmer Association was organized for the specific purpose of providing needed assistance for young farmers from the time that they were graduated from high school until they become more

completely established in farming for themselves. The Tipton Young Farmer Association is composed of young men from 19 to 40 years of age, all who are actually engaged in farming.

In summarizing information secured through the farm survey of thirty young farmers of the Tipton community, it was found that over 90 percent of the young farmers are married with an average of 1.7 children per family. The average educational attainment was 12.4 years of schooling, with no one individual completing education of less than the ninth grade level. Three of the young farmers had received a college degree. It was also determined that over 73 percent of the young farmers have been members of an FFA chapter with 46 percent of the young farmers completing four years or more of membership in the organization. Analysis of data indicated that all young farmers who had attended high school two or more years as members of the Future Farmers of America had also achieved the degree of Chapter or State Farmer.

An analysis of the information secured regarding the farming status of the thirty young farmers further revealed that over 92 percent of those owning land also farmed rented land in addition to that owned. The thirty young farmers surveyed had completed an average of slightly less than 11 years of farming experience since the termination of their formal schooling. They had also completed an average of six and three-tenths years on the present farm. The average size of the farms operated was determined to be 362 acres. It was also significant that over 80 percent of the land was used for the production of field crops.

As individual farm operators, the thirty young men of the study were found to have an average of approximately \$22,000.00 invested in

the farming business. Over two-thirds of the young men were found to have from 40 to 200 acres under irrigation, with an average for each of the 21 farmers of 121 acres. The survey brought out the fact that the 21 irrigation farmers operated 63 producing wells, or an average of three wells each. The 63 wells produced an average of approximately 350 gallons per minute and can successfully irrigate approximately 40 acres of crops. The 21 young farmers that have irrigation wells used electricity on 87 percent of the farms as power for the operation of pumps. Data obtained in the survey confirms the fact that the 21 farmers have invested \$102,800.00 in irrigation which averages over 21 percent of the total farming invested.

Information summarized from the survey emphasizes the fact that in addition to their own labor the young farmer finds it necessary to employ \$1,090.00 worth of additional labor each year. Most of the young farmers employ one or more hired hands who are retained on the farm the year around. Each of the young farmers included in the study indicated the necessity of employing an average of \$3,731.00 additional labor each year during the harvest season. Labor thus employed included both machinery and man labor, but by far the greater expenditure in the case of cotton production was for man labor. Ten of the young farmers were employed 21 percent of the time in part-time jobs off the farm.

Further analysis of data indicated that each young farmer holds a membership in at least one organization or one farm group.

When the types of farming carried out by these thirty young farmers were determined, it was discovered that cash crops played a major role in the farming patterns. Cotton was determined as an

enterprise on 29 of the 30 farms while grain sorghums and wheat were found on 93 percent and 90 percent of the farms respectively. Alfalfa is grown mainly as a crop by one-half of the young farmers. The prominent place which cash crops occupy in the farming programs suggests that the educational program for young farmers of the Tipton community must be so developed as to give due consideration to the importance of solving problems related to crop production.

As is evident from the information in the farm survey, livestock farming can hardly be considered a major farm enterprise of the Tipton community. Beef cattle was determined as a minor enterprise on 19 of the 30 farms, while a few poultry and horses were found to be on 50 percent and 40 percent respectively.

A summary of kinds of equipment found on farms of the young farmers in the Tipton community discloses that 28 farmers own 63 tractors for an average of 2.2 tractors each. Most of the tractors owned by the young farmers are large enough to handle four row equipment.

In summarizing certain production problems which the young farmers reported as having encountered, the most common one was listed as crop insect control with 93 percent listing this as a major problem.

The control of cotton insects and diseases constitutes a major problem, as indicated by the thirty young farmers of the Tipton community. Cotton insects and diseases rank high on the list of problems as encountered by young farmers with over 90 percent of the farms reporting the boll weevil, bollworm, and flea hopper.

Other farm production problems reported by the thirty young farmers were: (1) plant diseases with over 73 percent reported, (2) securing good planting seed with over 73 percent reported, and (3) high

cost of crop production with over 66 percent reported.

Soil improvement and management problems as determined by the farm survey indicated that a large number of soil improvement and management problems were encountered by young farmers. Maintaining an adequate supply of organic matter in the soil was reported as a problem on 23 of the 30 farms, while soil depletion and development of a good soil conservation plan were definitely recognized as constituting problems on over 56 percent of the farms.

When asked to identify problem areas, young farmers of the Tipton community indicated that diseases and parasites were prevalent enough to constitute problems on those farms having beef and poultry. Over 43 percent of beef producers reported having pink eye and flies; 33 percent had difficulty with calf scours. Over 23 percent of the poultry producers reported coccidiosis a problem, with over 13 percent reported having difficulty with New Castle. Of the eight swine producers only ten percent reported lice and worms as a problem. Apparently all other swine diseases and parasites were considered of minor importance.

In the area of pasture improvement and soil management, problems indicated as prevailing on 40 percent of the farms included weed control, while over 36 percent of the young farmers considered selection of pasture grasses a problem. Thirty percent indicated that increasing the carrying capacity of native and tame pastures was a definite problem.

According to the responses of the young farmers, they considered farmstead improvement and landscaping as constituting problems of more or less minor importance.

Twenty-eight of the thirty young farmers reported that they borrowed money with the average rate of interest paid being 6.7 percent. Over 66 percent of the young farmers indicated that they did not compute their own income tax. Nineteen of the 29 young farmers who rented land reported that they did not secure any written rental agreements.

Fifty-three percent of the thirty young farmers did butcher their own livestock. Over 37 percent did report producing some fresh vegetables at home, but only 13 percent indicated canning fruit and vegetables.

Twenty-one of the thirty young farmers or slightly over 70 percent considered that they feel they have adequate farm machinery to meet all their farming needs. Survey data also indicate that over 56 percent of the thirty young farmers report doing some of their own farm machinery repair. The 27 young farmers who own farm machinery had invested a total of \$200,300.00 or an average of \$7,418.52 each. The 16 irrigation farmers included in the survey reported a total extra machinery investment of \$17,400.00 or an average of approximately \$828.00 each.

Forty-three percent of the young farmers reported that they experienced difficulty in making decisions as to the most advantageous time to sell farm products, while over 80 percent definitely indicated that they are not satisfied with the present marketing situation.

Over 46 percent of the farmers feel they need additional enterprises. Only six or 20 percent of the thirty young farmers are engaged in dairy production; this on a very limited scale with a total of only 14 producing cows. None of the producers reported raising their own replacements.

Only five farmers reported having an excess of 100 acres of winter pasture, while the 19 reporting winter pasture had a total of 1,952 acres, or an average of approximately 100 acres each. Summer pastures occupy a comparatively minor place in farming program in the Tipton community. Twenty-three farmers each had less than 50 acres of summer pasture. Excluding the one farmer reporting 600 acres, 27 farmers had a total of 1,216 acres for an average of approximately 41 acres each.

The young farmers reported only a very little planning with regard to a program for the feeding and breeding of livestock. This is probably due to the fact that, in general, livestock is considered of only minor importance with the possible exception of beef cattle.

In summarizing the weights of different livestock marketed, the thirty young farmers reported an approximate average weight of 630 pounds for beef cattle and an average of 220 pounds for market hogs.

In all cases the ration for beef cattle was all home grown feeds, with the exception of cattle cubes and cottonseed cake.

In response to the question as to how livestock is purchased and marketed, it was found that most of the livestock is bought and sold at public sales and the young farmers usually do not go beyond a 50 mile radius to buy or sell livestock. A summary on poultry feeds reveals that 100 percent of the young farmers feed a commercial feed in addition to home grown grains.

Data secured regarding livestock housing indicates that over 36 percent of the farmers consider housing for beef cattle adequate. Thirteen young farmers in the Tipton community indicate annual expenditures for the maintenance of farm buildings as being 4.5 percent of

the original cost. Over 43 percent of the young farmers indicated they felt a need for additional farm buildings.

Conclusions

The high level of educational attainment reached by young farmers has contributed to their development of a higher degree of efficiency in farming. Boys who were members of the Future Farmers of America became substantially established in farming at an earlier age than those who were not members.

In most cases it is necessary for the young farmers who own land to also farm rented land in addition to that owned, in order to obtain an efficient farm operation.

The most important agricultural problems indicated by thirty young farmers surveyed were as follows: (1) plant insects and diseases, (2) crop production problems, (3) financing a farming program, (4) soil improvement and management problems. The minor agricultural problems indicated by the thirty young farmers were: (1) pasture improvement and management problems, (2) livestock feeding problems, (3) cattle diseases and parasites, and (4) poultry diseases and parasites.

A carefully planned program of vocational agriculture based on the needs of the young farmers should prove to be of help to them individually and collectively. The maintenance of a good young farmer organization will be effective in assisting these young farmers to become substantially established in farming.

Recommendations

The author would like to make the following recommendations based upon information as presented in the summary of this study: (1) that the vocational agriculture teachers should devote a larger proportion

of time to the young farmer program, so that it may find its place of importance in the community program of vocational agriculture, (2) that the Young Farmer's Association be organized and officers be elected so that the organization can function more efficiently, (3) that more emphasis be placed on a crop production program in the Tipton community, (4) that the other young farmers fill out questionnaires in order that more information may be obtained about the problems of young farmers, (5) that a further investigation be made as to the operating cost and net profit from each farm operation, (6) that more study be made on farmstead improvement and landscaping, (7) that the Agricultural Economics Department, Oklahoma State University, be invited to assist in holding a two-day clinic for the Tipton Young Farmer Association giving assistance particularly in working out farm management problems and farm rental agreements, and (8) that the Tipton Young Farmer Association use the suggested yearly program of instruction and activities to assist the program committee in determining what programs, subjects and activities to adopt for their annual program.

The suggested yearly program of instruction and activities for young farmers was worked out from an analysis of the data secured from personal interviews with thirty young farmers in the Tipton community. The information from the farm surveys of the thirty young farmers was summarized and a suggested yearly program of instruction and activities was outlined for a long-time program. The meeting program subjects were listed by the months, types of meeting or group activities and committee responsible for the programs or activities were listed in the suggested yearly program. There were from three to eight suggested problems or activities suggested each month. In formulating an annual

program for young farmers, the program committee should select subjects and activities that are the most important to the group and adopt them as their annual program each year.

A SUGGESTED YEARLY PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION AND ACTIVITIES FOR YOUNG FARMERS

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
<u>January</u>		
1. Adoption of yearly program of young farmer meetings and activities	1. Chapter business	1. Meeting program
2. Farm management problems in keeping farm records	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. Computing income tax reports	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. Farm machinery maintenance and repair	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Cattle grub spraying demonstration	5. Extra activities	5. Demonstration
6. Banquet - young farmers and wives	6. Extra activities	6. Recreation
<u>February</u>		
1. Securing quality planting seed	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Long-term credit	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. Short-term credit	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. Plan livestock-feed production program	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Planting a garden	5. Educational	5. Meeting program

(Continued)

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
6. Types of land rental agreements	6. Educational	6. Meeting program
✓ 7. Crop rotation	7. Educational	7. Meeting program
8. Present leadership awards to Future Farmers of America at the Annual FFA Banquet	8. Banquet	8. Executive
<u>March</u>		
✓ 1. Selecting crop varieties and treating seed	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
✓ 2. Controlling plant diseases	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
✓ 3. Irrigation problems	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
✓ 4. Seed treating demonstration	4. Extra activities	4. Demonstration
5. Land leveling, starting and servicing an irrigation well pump	5. Extra activities	5. Demonstration
<u>April</u>		
✓ 1. New farm equipment and their uses	1. Informational (special speaker)	1. Meeting program
✓ 2. Planting of grasses for seed production and pastures	2. Informational (special speaker)	2. Meeting program

(Continued)

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
3. Cooperative buying of seeds	3. Informational	3. Meeting program
4. Types of fertilizers and new methods of application	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Picnic for Young Farmers and wives	5. Group activities	5. Recreation
6. Pool orders for buying planting seed	6. Group activities	6. Purchasing and marketing
<u>May</u>		
1. New methods of weed eradication	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Insurance problems	2. Informational (special speaker)	2. Meeting program
3. Harvesting and storing small grains	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. New methods in processing hay	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Soil testing demonstration	5. Group activities	5. Demonstration
6. Tour to study soil problem	6. Group activities	6. Chapter tour

(Continued)

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
<u>June</u>		
1. Plant diseases and insects	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Proper timing of water application for irrigation	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. How to prepare food for freezing	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
<u>July</u>		
1. Plant diseases and insects	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Control of flies and other external and internal insects	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. Demonstration on identification and control of cotton insects	3. Group activities	3. Demonstration
<u>August</u>		
1. Crop production problems	1. Informational (special speaker)	1. Meeting program
2. Helping with Tipton Free Fair	2. Informational (President of Fair Board)	2. Community service

(Continued)

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
3. Selecting and treating wheat seed	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. How to reduce the cost of crop harvest	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Selecting and preparing crop exhibits for the fair	5. Educational	5. Meeting program
<u>September</u>		
1. Planting winter cover crops	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Using cotton burs to add organic matter to the soil	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. Defoliation and mechanical harvesting of cotton	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. Marketing of cotton, grade, and staple	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Demonstration on defoliation of cotton	5. Group activities	5. Demonstration
<u>October</u>		
1. Beef cattle diseases, castrating and dehorning of cattle	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Organizing a beef breeding program	2. Educational	2. Meeting program

(Continued)

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
3. Farmstead improvement and landscaping	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. Demonstration on the castrating and dehorning of beef cattle	4. Group activities	4. Meeting program
5. Types of building to construct and new types of building materials	5. Educational	5. Meeting program
November		
1. Cooperating with County SCS and ASC	1. Informational (Representative SCS and ASC)	1. Meeting program
2. Planning individual farming program	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. Painting out-buildings	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. How to balance rations for livestock	4. Educational	4. Meeting program
5. Thanksgiving party for young farmers and wives	5. Group activities	5. Recreation

(Continued)

Meeting Program Subject	Types of Meeting or Group Activities	Young Farmers Committee Responsible
<u>December</u>		
1. Electric welding school for four nights	1. Educational	1. Meeting program
2. Poultry diseases and parasites	2. Educational	2. Meeting program
3. Joint meeting with wives on subject of family budget	3. Educational	3. Meeting program
4. Annual report of committees	4. Chapter business	4. Executive
5. Christmas party with wives	5. Group activities	5. Recreation

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brunner, H. S. "Why Young and Adult Farmer Instruction?" Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 26 (December, 1953), 131.
- Champion, James Harley. An Agricultural Education Program for Young Farmers of the Harrah Community. Unpublished Master's Report, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1952.
- Coggin, J. K., and C. C. Scarborough. "Finding Time for Young Farmer Work." Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 26 (December, 1953), 129.
- Cook, Glen C. A Handbook on Teaching Vocational Agriculture. Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printing Company.
- Ekstrom, George F., and John B. McClelland. Adult Education in Vocational Agriculture. Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printing Company, 1952.
- Extension Service. Farm Management Summary and Analysis Report. Kansas State College, 1956.
- Hammonds, Carsie. Teaching Agriculture. New York, New York: The McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1950.
- Juergenson, Elwood M. "Programs for Young Farmers." Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 28 (November, 1955), 110.
- Mackey, Herbert W. A Study of the Ways in Which One-hundred FFA Boys From Five Central Oklahoma High Schools Spend Their Time While Attending School. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1952.
- Neilsen, Duane M. "Are We Meeting the Needs of our Young Farmers?" Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 27 (November, 1954), 101.
- Nichols, Mark. Young Farmers, Their Problems, Activities, and Educational Program. Danville, Illinois: The Interstate Printing Company, 1952.
- O'Kelly, G. L., Jr. "Vo-Ag Must Continue Beyond High School." Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 28 (November, 1955), 99.
- Oklahoma State Board for Vocational Education. State Plans for Vocational Education, July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1957. Vocational Agriculture Division, 1952.
- Orr, Don M. "Characteristics of Good Teaching of Young Farmer Classes." Agricultural Education Magazine, Vol. 23 (September, 1950), 56.

- Price, Robert R. Factors Associated with the Occurrence of Local Young Adult Farmer Instructional Programs in Vocational Agriculture in the States of Pennsylvania and Oklahoma. A Doctoral Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State College, 1956.
- Renfrow, Euel W. An Educational Program for Young Farmers in the Stigler Community. Unpublished Master's Report, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1953.
- Robbins, Herman E. The Sources of Agricultural Information Used by Adult and Young Negro Farmers of Muskogee County. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1952.
- Roye, James Paul. Procedures and Practices Used in Organizing and Conducting Successful Young Farmer Programs in Oklahoma. Unpublished Master's Report, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1953.
- Spanton, W. T. Further Development of the Young Farmer Program. Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency Division of Vocational Education, November 27, 1950 (Mimeographed).
- Utah State Department of Public Instruction. Suggestions for Conducting the Young Farmer Program in Utah. Division of Vocational Education, 1949.

A P P E N D I X

QUESTIONNAIRE

TO DETERMINE THE FARMING STATUS OF YOUNG FARMERS
IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

1. Name _____ Age _____ Phone _____
2. Address _____
3. Married _____ Number of Children _____
4. Location from Tipton _____
5. Years of farming experience _____
6. Owner _____ Renter _____ Partnership _____
7. Acres in farm _____ Kind of Crops _____
 - A. Pasture _____
 - B. Cropland _____
 - C. Under irrigation _____ Number of wells _____ Gallons per
minute _____ Power: Electric _____ Other _____
8. Number of dairy cows _____ Number of young dairy animals _____
9. Number of beef cows _____ Number of young beef animals _____
10. Number of sows and bred gilts _____ Number of pigs raised annually _____
11. Number of mature sheep _____ Number of lambs annually _____
12. Number of saddle horses _____ Number of colts annually _____
13. Number of laying hens _____ Number of broilers annually _____
14. How many tractors do you have _____; Combine _____; Hay baler _____;
Side delivery rake _____; Power mower _____; Land leveler _____;
Wheat drill _____; Fertilizer _____; Ditcher _____; One-way _____
15. List any other large equipment _____
16. Years on this farm _____
17. Estimate amount you have invested in farming business _____
18. Estimate amount you have invested in irrigation _____
19. How many years of vocational agriculture have you had? _____
20. What degree did you hold in the FFA? _____

21. How many years did you have in the 4-H? _____
22. How many years of Veteran-on-Farm Training have you had? _____
23. Grade you reached in school? _____
24. Do you work off the farm part time? _____ Approx. Percent of Time _____
25. What farm organizations do you belong to? _____
26. How much labor do you hire on the farm annually except harvest? _____
Amount of money spent for harvest of crops? _____

FARM SURVEY

TO DETERMINE THE FARM PROBLEMS OF YOUNG FARMERS IN THE TIPTON COMMUNITY

1. CATTLE-DISEASES AND AILMENTS (Check the problems you have had)
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Blackleg _____ | 7. Pink-eye _____ |
| 2. Bangs _____ | 8. Calf Scours _____ |
| 3. Footrot _____ | 9. Calf Pneumonia _____ |
| 4. Shipping Fever _____ | 10. Parasites _____ Lice _____ |
| 5. Milk Fever _____ | Flies _____ Grubs _____ |
| 6. Mastitis _____ | 11. Others not mentioned _____ |
2. SWINE-DISEASES AND PARASITES (Check the problems you have had)
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hog Cholera _____ | 5. Mange _____ |
| 2. Infectious Enteritis _____ | 6. Lice _____ |
| 3. Erysipelas _____ | 7. Worms _____ |
| 4. Pneumonia _____ | 8. Others _____ |
3. POULTRY-DISEASES AND PARASITES (Check the problems you have had)
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Fowl Pox _____ | 6. Coccidiosis _____ |
| 2. Pullorum Diseases _____ | 7. Worms _____ |
| 3. Fowl Cholera _____ | 8. Lice and Mites _____ |
| 4. New Castle Disease _____ | 9. Others _____ |
4. LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION PROBLEMS (Fill in blanks below)
1. Feeding milk cows:
- A. What concentrates mixture do you ordinarily feed your cows? Amount in lbs. _____.
- B. Percent of grain grown at home _____.
- C. Percent of grain bought _____.
2. Protein supplements:
- A. Kind you feed _____
- B. Amount bought per year _____.

3. Roughages:
 - A. Percent grown at home _____.
 - B. Percent bought per year _____.
4. Feeding young dairy stock:
 - A. What concentrates do you feed _____
 - B. What roughages do you feed _____
5. Producing Grade A Milk - What is your bacteria count? _____
Rating _____.
6. Have you had any milk rejected? _____.
7. Pasture program:
 - A. Kind of winter pasture _____
 - B. Acres _____
 - C. Kind of summer pasture _____
 - D. Acres _____
8. Do you keep feed records? _____.
9. Feeding beef cows: List feeds you feed _____
10. Do you work out a livestock feed production program for your farm? _____.
11. Do you plan a feed purchasing program each year? _____
12. Do you carry on an organized dairy breeding program? _____
13. Do you carry on an organized beef breeding program? _____
14. Do you carry on an organized swine breeding program? _____
15. Feeding beef steers:
 - A. Number fed in dry lot _____.
 - B. Number fed on pasture _____.
16. Marketing beef cattle:
 - A. Weight when marketed _____.
 - B. Where marketed _____
17. Feeding brood sows:
 - A. Number on dry lot _____.
 - B. Number on pasture _____.
18. Feeding market hogs:
 - A. Number fed annually _____.
 - B. Approximate weight marketed _____.
 - C. Place sold _____
19. Feeding sow and litter - number fed _____.
20. Feeding laying hens:
 - A. Give mash mixture _____
 - B. Give grain mixture _____
21. Feeding baby chicks:
 - A. Number fed each year _____.
 - B. Kind of feeds used _____
22. Home grown grains - What grains grown at home _____
23. Feeding broilers:
 - A. Number fed per year _____.
 - B. Kind feeds used _____
24. Marketing eggs - Where marketed _____
25. Marketing broilers:
 - A. Where marketed _____
 - B. Approximate weight when marketed _____
26. Selecting and buying beef breeding cattle - Where bought _____

- 27. Do you have adequate housing and equipment:
 - A. Beef Cattle _____
 - B. Dairy Cattle _____
 - C. Poultry _____
 - D. Swine _____
- 28. To what extent is the maintenance of the farm building a problem _____
- 29. Do you need additional farm buildings? _____

5. PLANT DISEASES AND INSECTS (Check the problems you have had)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Diseases of Cotton _____ | 12. Boll Worm _____ |
| 2. Diseases of Alfalfa _____ | 13. Flea Hopper _____ |
| 3. Diseases of Grain Sorghum _____ | 14. Green Bugs _____ |
| 4. Diseases of Wheat _____ | 15. Smut _____ |
| 5. Diseases of Oats _____ | 16. Alfalfa Aphid _____ |
| 6. Diseases of Legumes _____ | 17. Weevils in stored grains _____ |
| 7. Diseases of Tomatoes _____ | 18. Plant Lice _____ |
| 8. Diseases of Watermelons _____ | 19. Leaf Worms _____ |
| 9. Diseases of Cantaloups _____ | 20. Cabbage Lopper _____ |
| 10. Root Rot _____ | 21. Spider Mites _____ |
| 11. Boll Weevil _____ | 22. Other Insects _____ |

6. CROP PRODUCTION PROBLEMS (Check the one you need help with)

	Cotton	Wheat	Alfalfa	Gr. Sor.	Oats	Total
1. Insect Damage	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Plant Diseases	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Selecting Varieties	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Securing good seed	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Marketing conditions	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. High cost of production	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Irrigation	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. Yields below average	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. Use of Fertilizer	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. Other problems	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. SOIL IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT (Check the problems you need help with)

- 1. Soil depletion on farm _____.
- 2. Types of soil on farm _____
- 3. Soil test _____.
- 4. Water conservation system:
 - A. Terraces _____.
 - B. Disposal channels _____.
 - C. Land leveling _____.
- 5. Contour farming _____.
- 6. Strip cropping _____.
- 7. Organic matter in soil _____.
- 8. Crop rotation system _____.
- 9. Soil conservation plan with S.C.S. _____.
- 10. Other problems _____

8. PASTURE IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT - Native and Tame Pasture.
(Check the problems you need help with)

1. Weed control_____.
2. Carrying capacity of native pasture_____.
3. Kinds of grass in pasture_____.
4. Number of head on summer and winter pasture_____.
5. Soil needs_____.
6. Legumes in pasture_____.
7. Temporary pastures_____.
8. Ponds for stock water_____.
9. Tame pasture_____ Acres_____ Kind of grasses_____
10. Other problems_____

9. FARM MANAGEMENT (Put a check in the blank if you need help)

- A. Farmstead improvement and landscaping:
 1. Buildings_____
 2. Fences_____
 3. Yard improvement_____
 4. Plan landscaping_____
 5. Painting_____
 6. Other needs_____
- B. Financing a farming program - (Fill in blanks)
 1. Do you borrow money?_____.
 2. What sources of farm credit used? Private C.A.____ Banks____
 3. Do you figure your income tax?_____.
 4. Do you keep accurate farm records?_____.
 5. Do you make out farm leases and rental agreements?_____
 6. What rate of interest do you pay_____
- C. Producing a living at home:
 1. Vegetables grown - Acres_____ Kind_____
 2. Small fruits - Acres_____ Kind_____
 3. Approximate number of quarts of vegetables and fruit
canned annually_____.
 4. Frozen foods_____
 5. Livestock butchered_____
- D. Agricultural agencies:
 1. Do you cooperate with: A.S.C._____ S.C.S._____ F.H.A._____
- E. Farm machinery:
 1. Do you have adequate machinery to fit your farm needs_____
 2. Do you do your own repair jobs?_____.
 3. Approximate amount invested in machinery_____
 4. Extra investment in machinery because of irrigation_____
- F. Marketing: (Check the ones you have trouble with)
 1. Time to sell farm products_____.
 2. Are you satisfied with your present markets?_____
 3. Do you feel you need to add any other enterprises?_____

VITA

Herman Manuel Grizzle

Candidate for the Degree of

Master of Science

Thesis: AN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION PROGRAM FOR YOUNG FARMERS OF THE
TIPTON COMMUNITY

Major Field: Agricultural Education

Biographical:

Personal data: Born near Manchester, Texas, January 14, 1918,
the son of Daniel M. and Suzan C. Grizzle.

Education: Attended grade school in Manchester, Texas; graduated
from Marietta High School in 1939; attended Southeastern
State Teacher's College, summer 1940; attended Murray State
Agricultural College, 1940-1941; Oklahoma Agricultural and
Mechanical College, 1945-1948; received the Bachelor of
Science Degree from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical
College, with a major in Agricultural Education in August,
1948; received the Master of Science Degree from the Oklahoma
State University, with a major in Agricultural Education, in
August, 1957.

Professional Experiences: Farming 1933-1935; entered United
States Army in 1941, a Captain and Liaison Pilot until 1945.
Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Granite, Oklahoma, 1948-
1951 and Tipton, Oklahoma since 1951.