

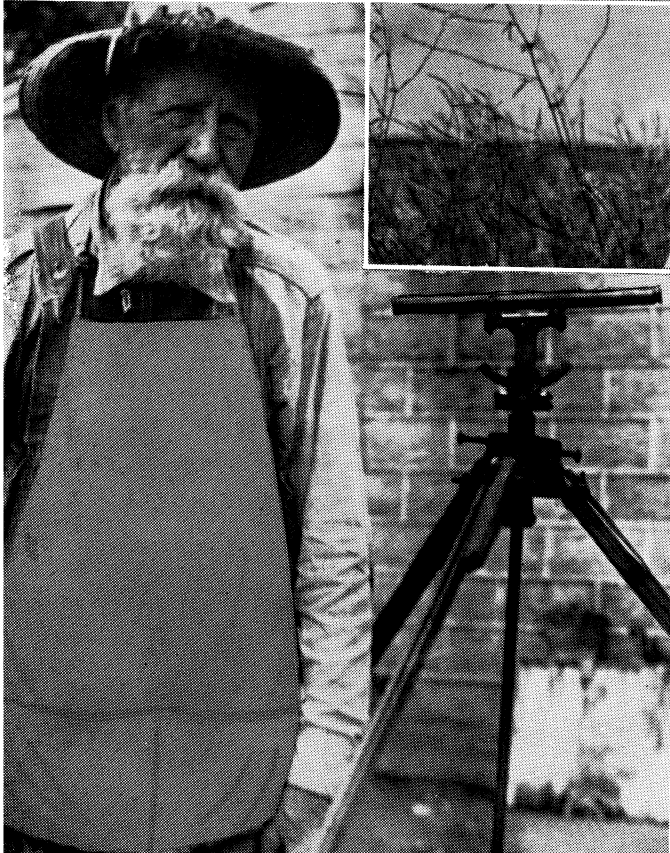
Serving The Farm and Home

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
Extension Division, Oklahoma A.&M. College
and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating

ERNEST E. SCHOLL, DIRECTOR
1939



Ext. Cir. 372





Serving the Farm and Home

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE EXTENSION DIVISION

YEAR 1939

ERNEST E. SCHOLL

Director

Stillwater, Oklahoma

Oklahoma

Agricultural and Mechanical College and

The

United States Department of Agriculture

Cooperating



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

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I am submitting the annual report of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College for 1939. You will find in this report a financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

In this report you will find details of all the work carried on by the Extension Division throughout the state, which includes the work of the county Extension agents, specialists working out of the central office, supervising agents, 4-H Club agents, and activities of the Extension administration. You will also find a brief summary of the emergency activities that we have helped with this year.

Additional information, not enumerated in this report, will gladly be furnished upon request. Any suggestions you may have to offer from time to time will be highly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ernest E. Scholl". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the typed name "Ernest E. Scholl".

Serving the Farm and Home

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
OKLAHOMA EXTENSION SERVICE
1939

INTRODUCTION

During the twenty-fifth anniversary year of organized Extension work since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which placed Extension work in agriculture and home economics with the Land-Grant Colleges, a new effort was made by Oklahoma Extension workers to do a better job toward a constructive agriculture and a more satisfied rural living for farm families of this State.

During the year a number of meetings were held with Extension groups to re-acquaint ourselves with the philosophy and early teachings of the demonstration idea and fundamentals of successful farm and home methods given to us by our former leaders.

A greater effort was made during 1939 to use the results of research and the work of successful farm people towards the higher goals of good farming, and nothing was left unturned to coordinate the educational as well as the service activities of all agencies so that the farm people everywhere could enjoy the greatest benefits.

Much was done towards a better understanding of the work of all Federal and State governmental agencies, and a number of sound relationship policies and procedures were worked out during the year which will be helpful to the farm people as well as to workers to avoid confusion and to secure greater results.

In Oklahoma a wider responsibility of the district agents in the field of Extension and in other services was worked out, and they in turn improved the qualifications of all field workers so that they might be able to meet their new responsibilities and duties.

Subject-matter specialists also gave much thought and attention to a wider application of their work as it concerned other workers and specialists.



Farmers and business men had turkey at a banquet held in Muskogee county on November 21, and here is the toastmaster selecting the birds in person. These banquets are becoming increasingly popular in the state. Others were held in November at Tahlequah and Durant.

In spite of a late freeze that greatly damaged our food supply, and later an extended drouth, we, together with the fine response of the people themselves, were able to secure excellent results for the year, as is shown in the following pages.

ORGANIZATION AND ATTACK OF PROBLEMS

It is the aim and purpose of the Extension Service to extend helpful farm and farm home information to as many farm families as possible. To do this, it is necessary to use every available means or reaching the ever increasing numbers of families on farms each year. A better understanding of how the Extension organization is set up is possible by becoming familiar with the Extension program and knowing how it is administered to farm families through the various channels of approach.

Extension Service Staff. The Director of Extension occupies a position that corresponds to the deans of the various

departments of the College, and is responsible to the President of the College and through the President to the State Board of Agriculture. He is also responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture through the Federal Director of Extension for carrying out the policies set up by the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

County farm and home demonstration agents are responsible to the Director of Extension. There was a county and home demonstration agent in each of the 77 counties in the state during 1939. In addition, five counties employed assistant county agents and six counties had assistant home demonstration agents. There were nine Negro county agents and nine Negro home demonstration agents in the state. Each of the 77 counties had an Extension clerk, who was responsible to the agents in that county for the details of the office work.

The Extension Service headquarters are located on the campus of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater. Under the Director of Extension is a staff of assistants, supervisors, subject-matter specialists, and a clerical force.

Shawnee Brown served as assistant director during the year and had the responsibility of coordinating the Extension programs with the programs of the governmental agencies in Oklahoma. He was also assigned the duties of Land-Use Planning leader. W. A. Conner, State Agent and Administrative Assistant, has been responsible for certain administrative duties concerning office routine and organization, itineraries of field workers, publications, finances and programs and reports of county Extension agents.

Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent, was the leader of the work done by the home demonstration agents and coordinated the work of the women district agents and the women subject-matter specialists.

B. A. Pratt served as state 4-H Club agent during 1939, and was the leader of the work among farm boys and girls through the 4-H Clubs in the state. He was assisted during the year by Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Ford Mercer, Burl Winchester, and Henry Osborn.

There were four men district agents and four women district agents or supervisors who were responsible to the Director for the work of the county Extension agents. The counties comprising each district, and the district agents in charge of each, are:

The Southwest District consists of 19 counties, namely: Beckham, Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman, and Washita. The district agents are Dan Diehl and Miss Esther Martin.

The Southeast District consists of 18 counties, namely: Aftoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole. The district agents are Lee Craig and Miss Lemna O. Maloney.

The Northeast District consists of the 19 counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner, and Washington. The district agents are Ernest K. Lowe and Miss Anna Lee Diehl.

The Northwest District is composed of the following 21 counties: Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods, and Woodward. The district agents are J. M. Ives and Miss Alice Carlson.

Negro Extension work is an integral part of the general state Extension program. In counties having a sparse Negro farm population, these farmers are served by white Extension agents and subject-matter specialists in the usual manner, sometimes in mixed groups and sometimes in joint activities. However, counties having larger numbers of Negro farm families are served by Negro county agents and Negro home demonstration agents. These agents are under the direct supervision of J. E. Taylor for the men and Mrs. Helen Hewlett for the women, who maintain headquarters at the Negro university at Langston. Counties having both Negro agents are: Creek, Lincoln, Logan, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, and Seminole. One Negro county agent and one Negro home demonstration agent serve both McCurtain and Choctaw counties.

Tom M. Marks, designated as county agent-at-large, gives helpful assistance to county agents in details of report making, and in 4-H Club activities. Cecil G. Baumann, C. W. Van Hynning, and Clarence A. Wann, who are designated as assistant county agents-at-large, are engaged in land-use planning work in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. One assistant home demonstration agent-at-large has been helpful in relieving various overworked home demonstration agents or substituting during short periods for those who are ill.

The subject-matter specialists maintain contacts between the various departments of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Experiment Station, and the bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture on one hand and the county Extension workers and farm leaders on the other. These specialists endeavor to take to the field new information as it is made available through research. They also assist the county workers organize programs and campaigns to meet the specific farm and home problems found in the different communities. They work in the counties through the local agents. Each subject-matter specialist works within the terms of a project agreement between the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Division and the Federal Extension Service. During 1939, twelve men specialists and 17 assistants were employed. The 17 assistants included the three assistant county agents-at-large who worked on the Land Use Planning Program. There were four women specialists and three assistants employed.

Farm Family Leadership. Farm men and women who are cooperating with the Extension Service are asked to carry out demonstrations of better farming and farm homemaking practices. Cooperative leadership of farm people constitutes one of the most helpful ways of extending farm and home information.



This is the B. E. Boyd family, which has a record of 123 years of active 4-H Club work and 20 years home demonstration club experience in Ottawa county.

Local communities aided in planning and carrying out the Extension program in 1939, in 3,028 communities. Local leadership is, of course, an important factor which makes it possible for a relatively small Extension force to reach the farm population living on 224,565 farms. In adult work, 5,935 men and 9,064 women served as voluntary county or community project leaders of committeemen activity engaged in forwarding the Extension program. In 4-H Club work with farm boys and girls, 1,930 men and 2,702 women, 1,776 older club boys and 1,792 older club girls served similarly.

In each county, the program of work is necessarily different to meet the various problems and farm enterprises in each of the counties. In adapting the work to the county, each agent has the assistance of a County Agricultural Council, or a County Home Demonstration Council. These councils are made up of leading farmers and farm homemakers, with a considerable number of business men, public officials, school people, and others who are interested in the progress of agriculture and farm homemaking.

The County Agricultural and Home Demonstration Councils have their own officers and meet, usually quarterly, to hear reports on the progress of the agricultural and home demonstration programs in the county and to plan further work in cooperation with the Extension Agents. The Councils have committees of farm people on various subjects appropriate to their local situations, such as soil conservation, marketing, livestock and crops.

The 4-H Clubs have their organization paralleling in the junior field what their elders are doing. Each county has its County 4-H Club Federation; each of the four Extension districts has a district organization, these being a part of the Oklahoma State 4-H Club Federation, which meets annually at the Oklahoma State 4-H Club Round-Up.

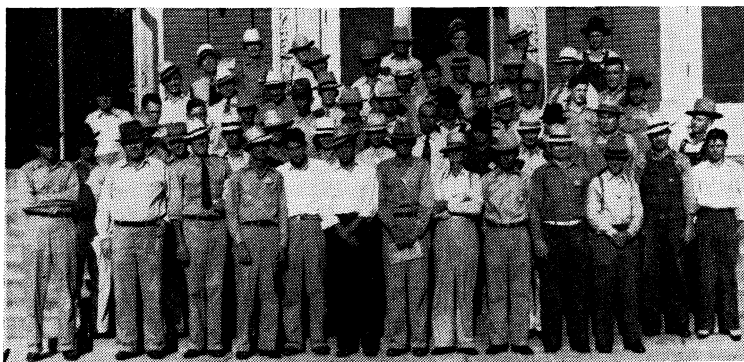
The local unit of organization in the home demonstration program is the Home Demonstration Club. In 1939 there were 1,755 of these clubs with a combined membership of 30,972 members.

The local 4-H Club unit is the 4-H Club, usually organized at some school center. In 1938 there were 1,919 of these clubs with a combined membership of 57,540 farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20.

The Extension program not only is carried to, but arises from the activities and needs of farm people themselves. The

records of county farm and home demonstration agents in 1939 show that service was rendered to 178,558 farm families and 32,280 other families.

Extension agents made 92,028 farm and home visits during 1939, aiding with farm and homemaking problems. They held 57,606 meetings which were attended by 1,475,718 persons, and distributed 637,985 bulletins which were helpful to farmers and farm homemakers.



This is the largest single county delegation of men ever to attend Farmers' Week at A. and M. College. The group came from Bryan county and numbered 58.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EXTENSION

The county Extension organization is the unit of Extension work in Oklahoma, and consists of the county office personnel, the advisory council composed of farm men and women, and the various committees and farm organizations cooperating with the agents. It is this county Extension organization which determines the major lines of activity in Extension Work for the year. County programs of work are set up in each county at the beginning of the calendar year. The committees of the advisory councils assist the county agents in determining procedure in carrying out the programs along the lines recommended by the subject-matter specialists, who in turn are guided by experiment station findings and by successful farm practices. The subject-matter specialists are called into the county as often as they are needed to demonstrate practices and successful methods concerning the various farm enterprises involved in the programs of work.

Schedules of field work from the central office were set up and announced about the twentieth of each month for the following month. Care was taken to see that itineraries as set up contributed to economy of travel and provided for reasonable intervals between visits of the specialists to any one county. The county agents were notified of these schedules and planned their work with less probability of interference.

Extension work was carried on in all of the 77 counties of the state during 1939. Personnel in the counties changed very little and there were comparatively few interruptions in the regular work. The field work was under the direct supervision of the district agents.

In order to make the work done by the Extension organization clearer, the reports of actual accomplishments in this report are divided into the following divisions: Agricultural Extension, Home Demonstration, Four-H Club, Negro Extension Work, Special and Emergency Activities, Publications, Personnel, and Finances. Following is a brief story of the accomplishments of the various agricultural Extension projects in 1939. Each of these projects show their part in forming a coordinated farm and home program to enable farm families to have a more abundant life.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Agricultural Economics in Farm Management. During 1939 this project was headed by E. D. Hunter who was acting leader of the project until Mr. Harold A. Miles returned from leave on February 1. From that time until April 1, Mr. Miles was leader of the project and on April 1 he assumed his duties with the Land-Use Planning Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and again Mr. Hunter was made acting Extension economist in farm management, which position he held for the remainder of the year. Leslie Stice was appointed to assist Mr. Hunter on February 1, and C. A. Wann, C. G. Baumann, and C. W. Van Hyning were appointed to assist Mr. Hunter with the Land-Use Planning phase of the work. John M. White, who had been assistant supervisor of the landlord-tenant project, was made an assistant to Mr. Hunter on July 1, and carried on duties relating to the landlord-tenant project, which was made a sub-project to the farm management project.

The major portion of the time was devoted to the cooperative Land-Use Planning project. Cooperative work in farm account records was carried on with the Oklahoma A. and M. College Experiment Station, the Farm Security Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service.

The farm account phase of this project helps the demonstrator improve his farming and secure information that can be used in teaching others what successful farming is like in the several parts of the state. Even though this phase of the project is still in the development stage much progress has been made toward the objectives.

During 1939, three hundred seventy-three complete farm account records were received and summarized and an analysis was made of each record for the demonstrator and an analysis of all records was kept in each of the 12 type-of-farming areas for general distribution.

Twenty-four 4-H Club members completed their farm account record projects and entered the National contest. Twenty out of the 24 placed in the contest. Out of 37 states competing, Oklahoma was fourth in the percentage of 4-H Club records placed in the highest cash prize bracket.

Land-Use Planning work was done in 27 counties during 1939. Ten counties developed intensive reports which were used as a basis for the 1940 county Extension programs.

Changes in the county program of the various agricultural agencies including the Extension Service have been in evidence largely as a result of the Land-Use Planning work.

A plan was developed for unified action of all agencies in Okfuskee county which centered around soil conservation, with all agencies lending their weight towards doing something about soil conservation. The other problems are receiving less emphasis; they are tenancy and the home problems (food supply, health, and yard improvement).

The work on the farm tenancy phase of this project since July has consisted of enrolling example demonstrators who now have satisfactory landlord-tenant relationships as a starting point. Their relationships have been publicized to bring successful relations to the attention of those who do not have such relationships. Progress demonstrators, or those who are working towards better relations, have been enrolled and assisted in establishing satisfactory relationships.

The need for work on farm tenancy is emphasized by the fact that almost without exception County Land-Use Planning Committees have listed tenancy as one of their major problems. Five hundred and eleven individuals have been contacted either by farm visits or in meeting relating to tenancy.

The effect of prices received for products on a farmer's income is well known. Through outlook meetings, outlook publications, news articles and radio programs the best available information was given farm people.

The farm and home unit demonstration phase of this project was designed to coordinate the work of the Extension Service by approaching the farm and home as a whole, rather than by projects or enterprises. There were 24 demonstrators in 12 counties during 1939, but circumstances prevented following this project through in the manner originally planned. However, assistance was given them in farm account record work.

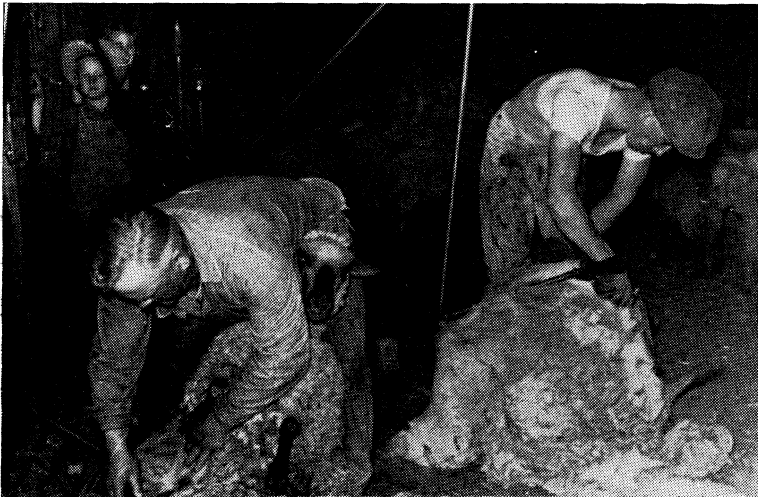
Agricultural Economics in Marketing. The leader of this project during 1939 was A. W. Jacob. He was assisted in this work by G. K. Terpening.

During 1939 the cash income from Oklahoma farms was over \$166,000,000 or about \$455,000 per day. Each of the 213,000 farmers of the state marketed one or more commodities. A total of 31 crop, horticultural, livestock, or livestock by-products was marketed by Oklahoma farmers. Agricultural production in Oklahoma is diversified and consequently producers

have many problems on the best method of selling. Additional problems have appeared in the marketing system during recent years as a result of economic and transportation changes.

To secure the adoption of improved practices in the marketing of farm products by producers and handlers, demonstrations of various practices were called to their attention throughout the year. In carrying on this work, local committeemen, county agents, handlers, and producers cooperated to the fullest extent. Central market agencies supplied material for demonstrations and assisted with tours. Production specialists assisted by coordinating the production and marketing programs. In this way producers could see the effect of over-production of grades not in demand. Production practices were also recommended to meet the best market quality at the time when prices were best. Below are some of the important practices carried on during 1939.

Some 12,000 wheat growers marketed one-third of the state's wheat crop on a cooperative graded basis, and thereby established additional community yardsticks in efficient grain merchandising.



These Grant county sheep are being shorn with the equipment purchased by the county Sheep Growers Association. Through this arrangement, producers can have their sheep sheared at a minimum of expense, and the small grower no longer has to wait until late in the season to have his work done.

The new Federal wheat grades were demonstrated and explained to a state-wide meeting of producers and handlers of grain. A large percent of the state's crop was handled on these grades which resulted in more confidence and rapidity in selling.

One hundred and eight cotton improvement associations used the Smith-Doxey classing service. Over 46,000 bales of cotton were classed. This was the first time that this service was generally available to cotton producers. The service was explained at county-wide meetings and at cotton schools for juniors and adults throughout the cotton area of the state. Cotton producers also learned to grade cotton and were given an understanding of the economic value of each grade.

Economic information on marketing livestock was explained to producers at county-wide meetings. Seasonal price trends for the various grades of livestock were of special interest. The marketing program was carried out with central marketing agencies and the production specialists. Producers were informed of the importance of the Federal Market News Service. The "Farm-to-Market" 4-H Club livestock project was carried out for the first time in several counties.

Marketing wool on grade was carried out by some 1,600 producers in all sections of the state. This involved over 30 percent of the season's clip. Over 85 percent of the wool so marketed was clean wool in 1939, while in 1933 only 65 percent was free from burs and of good grade.

Six hundred producers marketed some 12,000 lambs on a graded program following grading demonstrations on the farm resulting in an increased income from lambs of about one dollar per head. The program resulted in improved central market prices.

Improved marketing and manufacturing practices adopted by handlers and producers resulted in a four cent per pound increase in the Oklahoma farm price for butterfat when compared to the Chicago price of butterfat for the years 1932 and 1939. This resulted in an increased annual income of some \$1,750,000 to Oklahoma cream producers. Butter manufactured from Oklahoma cream is also of better quality and is meeting a better consumer outlet.

Eight dressed turkey marketing demonstrations were established in the western half of the state. Several cars of graded turkeys were shipped as a result of the demonstrations.

The graded price was reflected to producers by handlers with a view of increasing the farm income and the percent of quality turkeys shipped.

Poultry producers formed committees to study the establishing of one or more demonstrations in marketing eggs and poultry on Federal grades.

Graded watermelons, berries, and potatoes were marketed by producers in several counties in Oklahoma resulting in a substantial improvement in price.

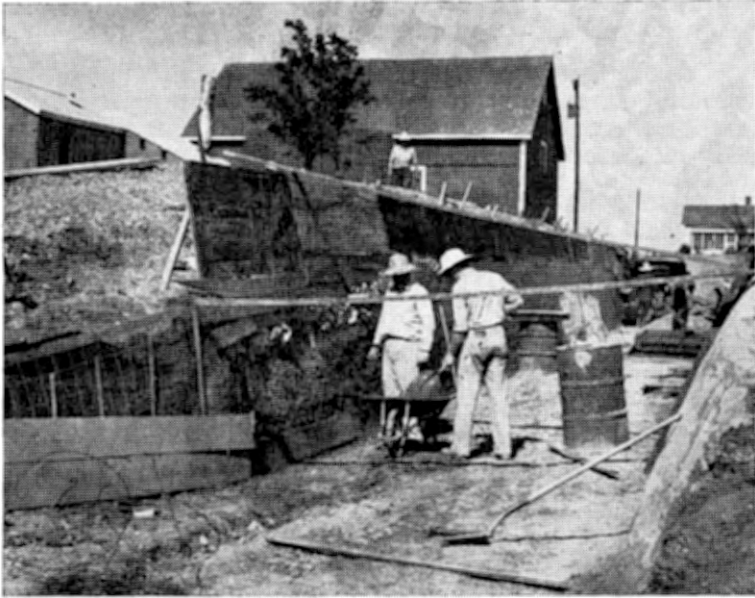
The 233 cooperative marketing associations in the state were assisted by the Extension Service in their program of efficient marketing, thrift, and service to producer members. Cooperatives have been especially valuable to small farmers during the year in establishing (1) better prices because of collective selling on grade, (2) a better understanding of consumer demand, (3) an appreciation of "self help" in community building, (4) improvement of standard of living, and (5) increase in interest in farm ownership.

Agricultural Engineering. W. H. McPheters was leader of this project during 1939. He was assisted in this work by C. T. Sturdivant and E. R. Daniel.

The object of the agricultural engineering project is to provide farm people with information and assistance regarding soil and moisture conservation, building of better homes, improvement of sanitary conditions, care and repair of farm machinery, lighting of farm homes, and all other phases of farm engineering when requests for this service are made.

The major phase of the work during 1939 was soil erosion control and water conservation. This work was carried on in much the same manner as it has been done for the past few years. This year there were 45 terracing school and 38 terracing demonstrations held with a total attendance of 1,623 men and boys. At the schools the men and boys were taught to run terrace lines, size up the field, and determine the best location for terrace outlets. Whenever possible, terraces were actually constructed with the machinery available. In addition to the schools and demonstrations, 31 terracing meetings were held with an attendance of 668, and 14 terracing projects were visited. According to statistical reports of county agents, 254,447.70 acres of land were terraced on 8,005 farms and 854,741.20 acres of land of 19,553 farms were contour farmed.

The Extension agricultural engineers assisted with the soil conservation district program. In the 21 soil conservation



Trench silos are important on the Warner-Borum-Warner ranch in Muskogee county. This one, shown under construction, will have a capacity of 336 tons and total cost, including a three-inch concrete lining for the walls and reinforcements, is \$220. The county agent assisted in selecting the site. It is close to where water can be piped and is convenient to feed lots.

districts in the state, five weeks' time was devoted to conducting educational meetings and terracing demonstrations in cooperation with county agents and Soil Conservation Service technicians.

The farm pond project was included in the year's work as a major phase because of the increased need for stock water during periods of drouth. This project was carried on through schools, demonstrations, and individual farm visits. The farm pond problem was discussed at almost all of the terracing schools. During the year, seven separate farm pond schools were held at which the method of laying out the farm pond was discussed. Thirty-nine individual farm pond projects were visited and advice given on some phase of construction. A total of 7,975 farm ponds were built during 1939 in 63 counties, or an average of 103 ponds for each of the 77 counties in the state. Of this number, 2,132 ponds were built by the tractor tax fund,

2,378 under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, 1,005 under the range program, and 1,838 by farmers themselves.

The rural electrification phase of engineering work required more time than in previous years, most of the work being done through lectures to farm people and 4-H Club members at meetings. There are 18 Rural Electrification Administration projects in Oklahoma involving all of portions of 46 counties, and this agency cooperated in carrying on the rural electrification work of the Extension Service. There was a total of 106 meetings held by the engineers with an attendance of 8,430. At these meetings the farmers were given the best available information in regard to purchasing and using electrical equipment and wiring the home. During the year 8,061 farms were using electricity in farm enterprises and 11,449 farms had installed electricity.

The trench silo program was one of the outstanding programs for the year of 1939, since farmers realized the need for utilizing as much of the available feed for their livestock as possible. This program was carried on jointly by the agricultural engineers, the Extension dairyman, and the livestock specialist. Forty-five demonstrations were held, which were attended by 1,719 people. There were 681 trench or pit silos constructed during 1939.

The cotton gin program was continued during 1939 by the Extension agricultural engineer in cooperation with the Extension agronomy department. The work was accomplished through visits to gins and meetings of farmers and ginners. Ten gins were inspected, a number of gins were visited, and 15 meetings attended by 568 people were held. In an attempt to improve ginning methods, the county agents cooperated with the farmers on 6,123 farms, with a total value of service of approximately \$125,348 and about 435 gins cooperated in this program.

Only a small portion of time was spent in the field on the farm structure phase of the work. This work was carried on by farm visits to give special advice and by furnishing plans for buildings. Three demonstrations on building with native rock were held, with an attendance of 24 people. Five visits were made to counties to give advice on county agricultural and fair buildings, and four farmstead surveys were made. There were 1,136 homes remodeled, 283 homes constructed, 346 dairy buildings constructed, 990 hog houses constructed, 1,003 storage structures constructed and 4,365 other buildings constructed or improved according to plans furnished.

The requests for assistance with irrigation problems have increased. These requests were received throughout the year rather than during the dry seasons. Assistance was given on 18 irrigation projects, and 5,084 acres of land were irrigated on 202 farms in the state.

During the past year the farm sanitation and the repairing the farm home programs were combined. The counties enrolled in this program were encouraged to test water supplies; provide sanitary methods of sewage disposal; paint the farm home; improve floors, roofs, doors and windows; and install automatic water systems. The agricultural engineers assisted in conducting demonstrations on the installation of septic tanks, water systems, sewage systems, and in making various repairs on the farm and in the home. There were 346 sewage systems installed, 895 water systems installed, 243 heating systems installed, and 5,180 lighting systems installed.

Pressure cookers were repaired and adjusted during the year. Seventeen pressure cooker clinics were held during 1939, in which 297 cookers were tested and adjusted.

The 4-H Club phase of agricultural engineering work was carried on through the cooperation of the engineering department, the 4-H Club department, county and home demonstration agents, local club coaches, public school systems, and civic organizations. The major project of this work was the soil and moisture control program which tied in closely with the adult phase of the work. Sixty-eight terracing schools were held, with an attendance of 1,546 boys. Eighty-four team demonstrations were given at the 4-H Club Round-Up and three state fairs, and 48,614 acres of land were terraced by 4-H Club members.

The rural electrification phase of club work was presented in territories where rural electrification was available. This program of 4-H Club work is not as popular as some of the other phases; however, there was an increased interest in it. During 1939, forty-five schools and demonstrations were held in 24 counties, with an attendance of 1,606. Twelve counties completed the year's work, and gold medals were awarded to each of the county winners.

The handicraft phase of the work was one of the most popular agricultural engineering 4-H Club projects because the boys and girls in timber, industrial, and oil field sections, as well as in rural communities, could participate. There were 25 county demonstrations given which were attended by 2,172 boys and



Fertility is easier to keep than it is to rebuild once it is lost. That is the reason J. A. Baldwin keeps his land busy part of the time growing crops to sell and growing green manure crops the rest of the time. This photograph was made as he was plowing under 60 acres of cowpeas. He estimated the cowpeas made five tons of green manure to the acre.

girls. This work has proved to be fascinating to the club members because it gives them an opportunity to build things which will be of some use.

Agronomy. This project was under the supervision of L. W. Osborn. He was assisted by R. W. Ellithorp and L. H. Brannon.

This project was divided into two major and three minor divisions. The major divisions were (1) soil improvement and (2) crop variety standardization and seed improvement. The three minor divisions of the project were (1) crop disease control, (2) range and pasture management and (3) weed control.

The soil improvement phase of this project was carried in selected counties in the eastern part of Oklahoma and included the application of lime and phosphate to legume crops. Community organizations were perfected to facilitate the progress of this program. There was an increasing amount of minerals used and the results obtained were such that farmers were encouraged to make greater utilization of these minerals in community soil-building programs.

A series of bindweed control conferences were held at selected points in Western Oklahoma in late January with the assistance of F. L. Timmons, agronomist in charge of weed control investigations, Hays, Kansas. The results of the research work conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture were presented in meetings held at Cherokee, Woodward, Cordell, Altus, Chickasha, Oklahoma City, and Blackwell. The more recent developments in bindweed control investigations have resulted in a change from the use of chemicals to cultural practices. Demonstrations which involve summer fallowing are being conducted in counties where bindweed is a serious menace.

Favorable publicity of benefits secured by members of one-variety cotton communities in the United States caused a peak in the expansion of the project in Oklahoma during the months of January, February, March, and April. Seventy-one new associations were organized in 22 counties. Eighty-six organizations started the program in 1939, and final reports were made by the directors of 81 associations in 30 counties. The 81 associations have a combined membership of 11,628 demonstrators. The total acreage of 367,274, or approximately 20 percent of the entire cotton acreage of the state, was planted with the seed of improved varieties under the supervision of the cotton improvement program. A total of 95,903 bales of cotton was produced from the planted acreage.

Amounts of seed stored by the various associations for planting purposes the following year indicated the degree of success of the project in the state. The reports show that a total of 3,489.81 tons of cottonseed have been stored by 67 communities in 27 counties.

Cotton producers who cooperated in the program secured benefits by increasing their acre yield of cotton seed, by increasing the lint percentage, and by producing a better quality of lint and seed.

Premiums amounting to \$81,366.50 were secured on lint cotton by cooperating producers in 47 communities. Cotton sold for average, or "hog-round" price in 34 communities. One association reported an average loss of 35 points on 1,856 bales of cotton due to irregular, weak, and wasty fibers. A contributing factor to this condition was the very severe weather during the growing season.

Oklahoma produced 152,000 bushels of alfalfa seed in 1939, and the Oklahoma Approval of Origin Program was developed to enable farmers in the North Central Region to use Oklaho-

ma seed in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Twenty-three counties submitted 978 applications covering 52,483 acres. Two million, five thousand pounds of Oklahoma seed was tagged and sealed as Oklahoma approved origin alfalfa seed. This seed moved through the normal channels of trade without delay and enabled Oklahoma farmers to realize a better price for the seed. Tillman county with 366 members and 20,749 acres, reports an increase of \$20,000 as a result of the approval program.

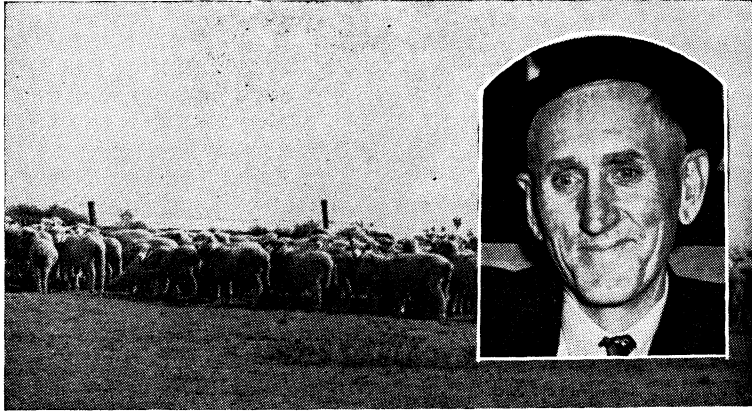
Flax demonstrations in selected counties in Northeastern Oklahoma resulted in the development of a new source of cash income. The acreage of flax increased materially and the average yield of approximately 10 bushels per acre gave good returns to cooperators.

Certification work was conducted in cooperation with the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association and seed stocks of adapted varieties of field crops were maintained. A summary of this work showing acreages of crops inspected and the number of bushels offered for sale is as follows:

Crop	Number of Varieties	Acres	Bushels
Corn	5	752	9,565
Cotton	2	13,435	29,500
Sorghums	7	265	2,340
Barley	4	1,391	12,785
Wheat	9	3,980	32,275
Oats	3	346	5,575
Flax	1	5	15
Rye	1	51	700
Winter Peas	1	50	280

Animal Husbandry. The 1939 project was under the leadership of Dan Arnold from January until April. During that time he was assisted by F. W. Beall who became Acting Extension Animal Husbandman in April, which position he held until October when Paul G. Adams became Extension Animal Husbandman. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Beall again became the assistant in that department.

One of the major projects of this work was improved quality in lambs and wool. The major part of the educational work was conducted through a series of 45 county sheep and wool meetings. Other educational programs included a series of sheep shearing demonstrations, the annual purebred ram sales, and two sheep shearing contests.



Here is part of the flock which has made sheep the number one enterprise on the farm of J. H. Haffner, Blaine county farmer. Inset is a picture of Haffner.

The area covered by the annual purebred ram sales was expanded during 1939 by holding a sale at Ada for the first time. A particular effort was made to grade all rams sold at the sales so that only rams of superior quality would be included. Another important change in the ram program was made by holding two of the sales during May which is approximately six weeks earlier than usual. By making it possible for breeders to secure their rams earlier, it is expected that more early fall lambs will be produced. This will aid materially in getting lambs on the market during the spring months when prices are most favorable.

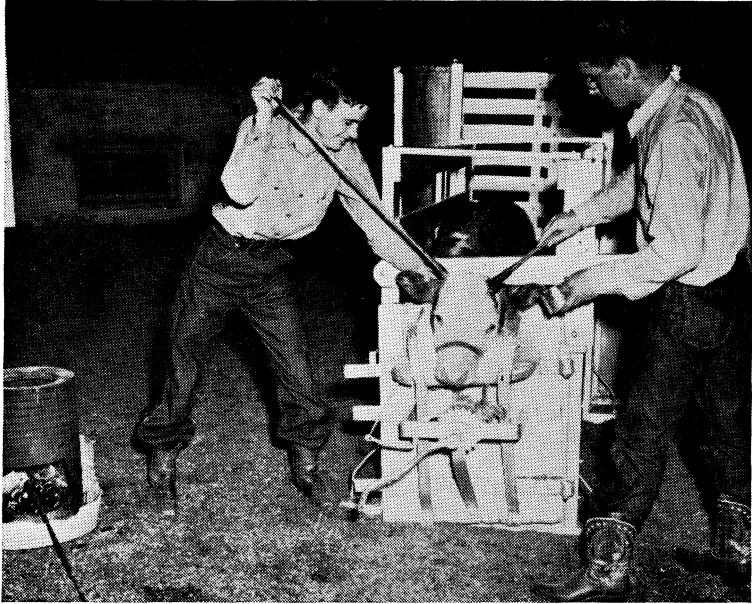
Prior to 1939 very little work was done on improving the quality of wool in Oklahoma. During 1939 we conducted a series of sheep shearing demonstrations. Approximately 150 sheepmen and sheep shearers attended these demonstrations and almost all of them had the opportunity of shearing one or more sheep under the direction of an expert. As a result of this program, a sheep shearing contest was held at the Oklahoma State Fair and also at the Garfield County Fair at Enid. A state wool show was held at the Oklahoma State Fair at Oklahoma City.

A part of the program conducted for the purpose of improving the quality of the wool in Oklahoma was a series of discussions and demonstrations in regard to dipping sheep. The importance of dipping sheep for the control of ticks and lice was emphasized at all county meetings. Plans for construc-

tion and operation of a portable dipping vat were prepared for distribution. In two counties where vats were available, dipping demonstrations were held in connection with sheep meetings. As a result of this program, portable vats were constructed in Hughes, Noble, Garfield, Kiowa, and Blaine counties. In addition to this, more dipping than ever before was done in permanent vats constructed in many sections of the state.

The draft horse management program was largely an extension of contests, demonstrations, and programs started in the two preceding years. Pulling contests and big hitch demonstrations or horse shows were held in 16 counties of the state, in which 107 teams participated.

Most of the work of the economical feeding of swine was conducted through county 4-H Club groups. In order to supplement this program, it was thought advisable to set up projects in such a manner that club boys would be encouraged to feed pigs and market them directly from the home farm. The emphasis in this project was placed on proper methods of



Glen L. Custer and Ray Forbes, Osage county boys, are pictured above demonstrating the procedure in dehorning calves with the hot iron. With this demonstration they won the state championship in the livestock loss prevention contest and a trip to the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City.

management, economical gain, and profit. Pig feeding contests were established in the following counties: Pontotoc, Craig, Kiowa, Comanche, Washita, and Johnston. In these counties the pigs were usually marketed cooperatively, and the club members are given an opportunity to visit the central market where the pigs are marketed and to study the operations of such a market. They were also given a trip through the packing plants to study the processing part of the livestock business.

The project on the economical feeding of beef cattle was conducted through demonstrations, tours, and field days, showing the different methods of utilizing grass and legumes in the production of beef cattle. Feeding with a minimum of grain was emphasized since the major problem confronting cattlemen was the utilization of a maximum amount of grass.

An attempt was made to determine the carrying capacity of different types of native and improved pasture and the amount of beef cattle that might be produced by different classes of cattle on such pastures. While results from such tests were not conclusive, it appeared that as much as 300 pounds of beef per acre might be made on Bermuda and yellow hop clover pasture in Eastern Oklahoma under favorable conditions with yearling steers. It was shown that native bluestem and grama grass pastures will produce as much as 75 to a 100 pounds of beef per acre in the central and western acres of the state. A great deal of interest was created in measuring pasture on a basis of beef per acre in pounds by using this subject as a basis for discussion at meetings and on tours and field days.

Livestock tours were held in 26 counties during 1939. These tours covered all varieties of livestock demonstrations and projects. Tours were found to be the most effective means available for teaching the producers the lessons that may be learned from demonstrations and projects on breeding, feeding, and management of livestock.

The junior livestock shows and fairs were the climax of extensive breeding and feeding projects for 4-H livestock club members and throughout the state. County junior livestock shows were held in the following counties: Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Creek, Custer, Ellis, Garvin, Hughes, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Mayes, Muskogee, Noble, Okmulgee, Payne, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Seminole, Stephens, Tillman, and Woodward.

In additions to the shows, 4-H Club boys from Oklahoma exhibited livestock at shows at Fort Worth and Amarillo, Texas; San Francisco, California; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Joplin and Kansas City, Missouri; and Chicago, Illinois. Substantial prizes were won at all of these shows and expositions.

In order to give the boys in 4-H Club work training in livestock judging, a series of nine schools was held during the months of July and August. These schools were located over the state in such a manner that every county had an opportunity to attend one or more. At these nine schools, a total of 326 club boys was given training in livestock judging work.

Assistance was given with meat cutting and curing demonstrations and in meat judging and identification schools for 4-H Club members. There was particular interest in the use of cold storage lockers as a means of preserving meat for the use of the farm family. We have furnished information on this subject to numerous county agents and to individuals who have been interested in establishing locker plants.

There was also an increased interest in the method of storing cured meat in cottonseed oil, which was established through demonstrations in 1937. This information was sent out so that farm families in at least 20 counties stored their cured meat by this method.

Dairy Husbandry. J. W. Boehr was the dairy project leader during 1939. He was assisted in this work by R. W. Stumbo until September, when Mr. Stumbo resigned.

Dairy improvement schools were held in the winter, in which feeding, management, and herd improvement instructions were given in 53 counties, with 107 meetings. A great deal of emphasis was placed on storing feed in trench silos, using mineral supplements and feeding economically. Four thousand, six hundred and twenty-one trench silos, 150 other temporary silos, and 346 permanent silos, mainly of the upright type, were in use.

In the dairy herd improvement work, 3,725 cows were tested on 128 farms in 12 testing associations. In addition to this, official testing work was continued on 24 farms.

Better sires work was continued and in Pittsburg county assistance was given in placing 22 better sires, 11 of them on the community basis. Sixteen breed shows were sponsored by the Extension Service, and 220 breeders exhibited 707 cattle, with 762 juniors and 545 adults participating in judging con-

tests. There was a total breed show attendance of 6,175. These shows are primarily designed for dairy improvement and are essential for cattle improvement.

Since the Bang's disease control program was almost at a standstill, the Extension Service carried on educational work to cooperate with the Bureau of Animal Industry, and in sixty-one counties, progress has been made to maintain the work. Special work was done in cooperating with the entomologists on warble control. Educational work to assist in mastitis, milk fever and other cattle diseases was carried out, all in coordination with the activities of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Home dairy work for women was continued and during the year 1939 the enrollment consisted of 319 women and 56 girls. These women and girls managed and cared for 497 cows and calves. Of the number enrolled, 249 women and 66 girls completed result demonstrations. Special dairy sanitation was carried out on 427 farms. Five hundred and thirty-six families assisted in butter and cheese making.

In 4-H Club work there was increased interest in the number of exhibits and improved quality. As usual, four teams represented the state of Oklahoma in San Francisco.



Four-H Club members are also interested in ox warble control. Here Clifton Ritchey and Felton Cain of Jefferson county show their county agent, Roy Richerson, their team demonstration on ox warble control.

The fundamentals of the dairy program were accepted with enthusiasm by the farmers and breeders, because the biggest essential in having an adequate feed supply was carried out on a practical basis and is passing from the demonstration phase into the state of actual practice.

Entomology. This project was under the leadership of C. F. Stiles who was assisted by J. Myron Maxwell.

This was the fourth consecutive year of controlling grasshopper infestation in Oklahoma. However, the area of infestation this year was only about half as severe as it was during 1937. Grasshopper infestation has been definitely decreased as a result of the extensive control operations and natural enemies. The infestation was heavy only in seven counties this season: namely, Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Jefferson, Caddo, and Kiowa. The heaviest infestation was in Texas and Cimarron counties. The amount of bait put out in 1939 was 4,626 tons, which was about 600 tons more than was put out in 1938. However, two-thirds of this amount was put out in the Oklahoma Panhandle. It is estimated that 1,036,436 acres of crops were protected, with a saving of \$2,011,415. The loss for 1939 was \$345,880, as compared to \$2,834,000 in 1938. The number of acres damaged was reduced from 669,352 to 164,226.

The fall survey showed that there were few grasshopper eggs laid anywhere in the state, with the exception of the three Panhandle counties.

The loss from army worms and cutworms was very light during 1939. Green bugs were unusually abundant and damaged small grain on 97,155 acres. An airplane survey to determine the percentage of infestation, perhaps the first of its kind in the country, was made by Dr. F. E. Whitehead of the entomology department of the college, and J. Myron Maxwell, assistant Extension entomologist.

There was much improvement in the work done by the 4-H insect club members during 1939 and the exhibits were larger at the state fairs than ever before. A total of 142 made exhibits at the state fair. The savings of these club members due to insect control practices were not less than \$15,000. Seventy-five of the 77 counties in Oklahoma had members enrolled in insect control. The number of 4-H bee club members was slightly increased.

Due to the extremely hot and dry summer of 1939 there was very little cotton insect control work carried on. However, there were numerous flea hopper control demonstrations in

Beckham and Bryan counties. Household pest control is statewide and some work was carried on for the control of household pests in all of the counties. There was an estimated saving of \$25,000 by household pest control practices.

Garden insect control reached every county, and there were 2,546 demonstrators. The savings from this project probably reached \$35,000.

The rodent control program was carried on over a greater part of the state, rat control being practiced in five of the eastern counties and prairie dog control over the entire western half of the State. Intensive control was carried on in Kay, Garfield, Grady, and Washita counties. There was a recheck for the presence of prairie dogs in Pawnee, Payne, Noble, and Garfield counties. It is estimated that the increase in the grazing value of the land freed from prairie dogs now amounts to more than \$35,000 annually.

Ox warble control, a new project, was set up in 1939 and started in a small way in November. The material used for killing the grubs was derris dust (5 percent rotenone content) mixed with soapy water and applied to the backs of the cattle as a wash. Nine herds were used in the six demonstration areas. Demonstrations were carried on in Atoka, Jefferson, Comanche, Roger Mills, and Beaver counties. A total of 527 head of cattle was used in the various demonstrations and were treated three times at monthly intervals. The treatment seemed extremely effective in killing the grubs and all cooperators were much pleased with the results.

Extension Information. Personnel in this department during 1939 consisted of Sam Coleman, acting Extension editor, who resigned July 15 to assume duties with the Illinois Extension Service; H. A. Graham, appointed Extension editor on July 1; and Sam Schneider, radio program director and assistant editor.

Throughout 1939 the objectives of the Extension editorial and radio project in Oklahoma continued to be to make the demonstration and other teaching methods of the Extension Service more effective and more widespread in all of its phases by cooperative utilization of the various publicity media and printed instructional material and visual educational material.

Technical assistance was given to Extension specialists, supervisors and field agents through publicity and otherwise to make the organization more effective. Instruction was given to reporters of 4-H Clubs and home demonstration clubs in 33 counties actively engaged in forwarding the Extension program through local publicity.

After the change of editors, there was no particular revision made in the plan of work. However, an effort was made to determine the effectiveness of some phases of the projects which were in use for several years. In making changes, it was necessary to vary the plans and even the policy of the office in some instances, but most of these changes occurred after preliminary studies and surveys were made.

In order to make the Extension News more effective, questionnaires were mailed to all county agents suggesting that they advise the editor of their likes and dislikes and make suggestions as to how the News might be made more effective from the standpoint of the farm folk. After receiving returns from 69 of the 77 counties, the staff proceeded to make a few changes in the copy that went into the Extension News. The contents of the Extension News were changed with one purpose in mind; namely, that of making it a cross-section of the Extension work.

In September, the release service was revised in order to give an exclusive weekly release each to the weeklies and dailies. Heretofore a general release was sent once each week to everybody, but as the dailies frequently did not observe the release date, it was felt advisable to send the weeklies a separate release.

With the saving made by printing the monthly Extension News on cheaper paper and consequently being able to use less expensive cuts, it was possible to add a mat service to the material prepared for dailies and weeklies.

The answers to an editors' preference questionnaire sent to all editors on the mailing list gave the staff a good cross-section of their preferences concerning the point of origin of material, kind of information, form, et cetera.

A survey was made to determine the bearing of advance and follow-up publicity on attendance at meetings conducted by the Extension specialists and the conclusion was reached that by strengthening this particular phase of the work the effectiveness of the subject-matter specialists would be definitely increased.

Under the Extension radio project, there were five programs a week broadcast for 15 minute periods from the Extension studio by remote control over KOMA in Oklahoma City. At the beginning of the summer months this was cut to three periods each week. Following a conference with the station director it was decided that the staff was probably better

equipped to handle three programs than five, or at least until such time as it would be possible to obtain more time based upon program results. The program was built somewhat on a series basis with each particular broadcast complete in itself.

The publication of Extension bulletins and related instructional material cleared through the office of the Extension editor.

After six weeks' trial of a preliminary "news-kit" each specialist was requested to prepare material of this type to be used by the Extension agents in their new releases, agent columns, or in any other way they wished.

Horticulture. This project was under the direction of D. C. Mooring during 1939 and he was assisted in the work by Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., and Fred LeCrone. Mr. McGinnis did most of the landscape work under the horticulture project.

Extension work was done on the following horticultural projects during 1939: home gardening, orchard management, truck farming, pecans, and yard improvement, grapes and strawberries, and 4-H Club work.

The home gardening phase was conducted chiefly through garden contests. Eighteen county or district garden contests were held with 1,137 farm women enrolled and 881 reports were sent to the state office for grading and tabulation. Seven thousand, three hundred and ninety-two farm women enrolled in home garden work through their home demonstration clubs, and carried out some phase of the home garden program.

There were 22 flower and vegetable shows held in as many counties. There were 1,344 farm women and 198 home demonstration clubs with 2,933 exhibits of 71 different kinds of flowers. The estimated attendance at these shows was 7,979.

Vegetable exhibits were judged at 11 county fairs and three state fairs. Vegetable entries at the fairs were fewer and the quality low because of the severe drouth.

Soil improvement and the use of commercial fertilizers and better seed were stressed in all phases of the work.

The 1939 fruit production in Oklahoma was slightly above the average as to volume, but below average in the matter of price. The total value of the crop was greater than the 1938 crop due to the increased production of peaches and grapes, which added volume to swell the total value in spite of low prices. The prolonged drouth from July until the end of the

year resulted in the production of a large volume of inferior fruit that added pressure to the downward trend of fruit prices in general.

The small fruit crops, strawberries, grapes, blackberries, dewberries, including Boysenberries and Youngberries, and raspberries continued to gain in popularity in 1939. These crops gained in commercial production and as home fruit producers. There were 464 farm women enrolled as small fruit demonstrators.

One hundred and four pruning demonstrations were held in 47 counties. One thousand, four hundred and seven adults and 859 Club members attended these demonstrations, observing the actual pruning of young and old trees. The selection of adapted varieties, and care and cultivation of growing and bearing trees was discussed at these demonstrations.

In connection with pecan and walnut propagation demonstrations held during the spring, a number of peach budding demonstrations were conducted showing how peach trees of named varieties could be secured by "T" budding seedlings on the farm.

Interest in the production of commercial truck crops is increasing in Oklahoma. The four crops being grown on a commercial scale are Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and watermelons. The acreage of watermelons and onions increased in 1939 while that of the potatoes remained about the same. The watermelon acreage increased to approximately 11,000 acres in 1939 but the total number of melons produced was less than the 11-year average from 1928 to 1938. The average production was 160 melons per acre as compared to an average production of 205. This reduction was due to the summer and fall drouth, which was the worst on record. Reports of wilt infection came from some sections, and no doubt this disease was responsible for part of the decrease in production.

The pecan situation in Oklahoma improved somewhat during 1939. The price spread between improved varieties (so called paper shelled) nuts and the native or seedling nuts has been decreased. This indicated that the native grove can be made into a profitable orchard if given proper care. Seventy-four pecan and walnut propagation demonstrations were held in 33 counties. There were 653 adults and 680 4-H Club members at these demonstrations at which bark grafting and patch budding were demonstrated. Instructions on the proper care of pecan and walnut groves were given at these demonstrations.

The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association was held in Tulsa during December. A state pecan show was held in connection with this annual meeting and 745 exhibits of nuts were made by 170 exhibitors. Forty-eight improved varieties of pecans and five of walnuts were exhibited, as well as a large display of native pecans, seedling walnuts, and a few hickory nuts and Japanese walnuts.

In the landscape phase of the horticulture project, the state yard improvement contest played an important part. The contest was sponsored by the "Farmer-Stockman." In addition to this contest there were many yard improvement demonstrators who followed an outline for a three-year program of yard improvement. Yard improvement was a major or minor part of the home demonstration club program in 41 counties, and work was done in all counties. Thirteen yard improvement judging schools were held over the state in order to train judges for the state yard improvement contest. Landscape plans were made for many community projects such as schools,



The home of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Converse near Mutual in Woodward county is considered one of the most beautiful homes in the county, chiefly because it is surrounded by a well-improved, four-acre yard. In two years the yard has been changed from a bare, weed-grown prairie to a well-planned area divided into service, private, and public areas.

churches, parks, courthouses, and roadside plantings. In some cases, assistance and advice were given on the grounds after the plans were made.

Forestry work was comparatively new in 1939, and trees were planted in large numbers for soil conservation, wind-breaks, and fence posts. In the eastern part of the state the chief source of trees was the State Forestry Division, from which seedlings were secured at very low cost. In the western part of the state, the United States Forestry Service carried out an extensive shelterbelt program by furnishing their co-operators with trees from these plantings. Nine counties reported approximately 1,886 miles of shelterbelts established on 450 farms during 1939 where farmers care for trees in co-operation with the Prairie States Forest Service, a division of the United States Forestry Service.

The 4-H Club work was presented through gardening, Irish potato, sweet potato, forestry and fruit clubs. Five thousand, nine hundred and forty-one club boys and girls enrolled in one of the horticulture clubs and every girl in 4-H Club work had gardening as a part of her program.

Pastures. Extension pasture work was supervised by Sam B. Durham in 1939. The closest cooperation with all government agencies resulted in the planting of thousands of acres of Bermuda grass in Eastern Oklahoma and in all parts of Western Oklahoma where it will thrive. It also resulted in demonstrations scattered throughout the state where gullies and abandoned land are being brought back to usefulness by the planting of grass and the control of water. Every effort was made to utilize our opportunity as directors of the educational part of the Soil Conservation District work so that demonstrations were established on tenant farms which will serve to provide better living conditions by making possible a home meat, milk, and poultry supply and a weekly cream check.

Effort was made toward utilizing W. P. A. labor on scattered demonstrations so selected by the county agent that they will serve the entire county as demonstrations. For example, in certain sections, as low as three percent of the farmers tilled their own soil. One of the major efforts of pasture work was to establish five acre pastures near such homes by using the W. P. A. labor and by establishing one pasture in each community and then following this work by dairy work and poultry work. An effort was made also to apply mineral on this pasture to correct the mineral deficiency problems on the farms. Many of these farmers took pride in the fact that they

could say they had accepted no benefactory contributions from the government and they had not yet been required to work on W. P. A.

Stimulated by the relatively high prices of beef, it was generally possible and practical to show Oklahoma farmers and ranchmen not only the proper method of building native pastures even on abandoned land but also the value of a pasture in pounds of meat or in actual cash per unit area in different sections of the state. It has been possible to decrease the burning of such pastures fully 50 percent during the past three years.

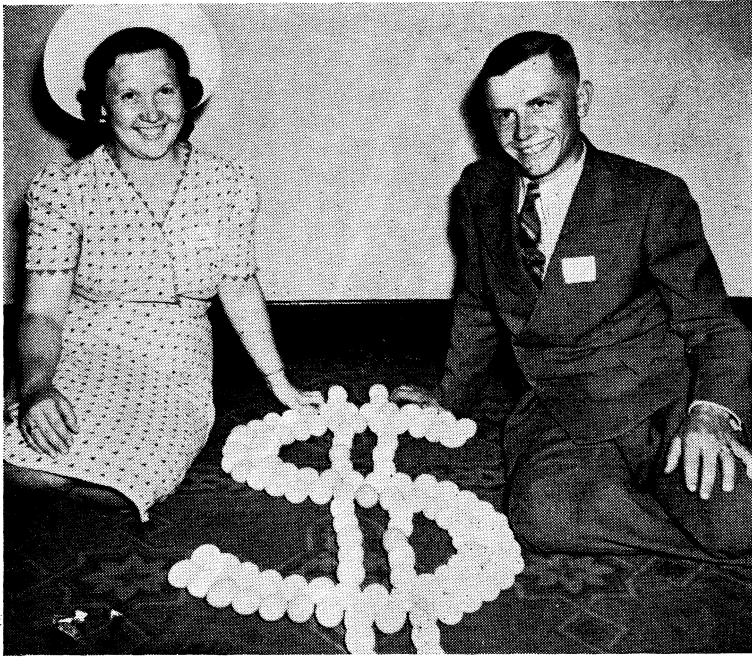
Rye grass, yellow hop clover, bur clover, and black medic clover were generally used in Eastern Oklahoma as winter annuals and as a part of permanent pastures, particularly in Bermuda. Seed saving of these plants was a widely distributed practice. In Western Oklahoma, more efficient use of temporary pastures, like Sudan grass and the cereals, and the timely cutting of these for silage and hay were improved fully 50 percent. Buffalo grass and the gramas, together with the bluestems, were made more efficient throughout Central Oklahoma.

Seed saving with a combine of all these plants promised to become an established practice in the future and a very effective factor in the establishing of native grass on abandoned and eroded land.

The use of Korean lespedeza for summer pasture in Eastern Oklahoma prior to the planting of Bermuda grass for permanent pasture was practiced on many farms.

Poultry Husbandry. The purpose of this project is to assist farm families in efficient production of poultry and eggs for home use and for market. The leader was H. G. Ware. He was assisted in this work by Dr. Lawrence Morris.

Poultry is probably found on more of the Oklahoma farms than any other type of livestock or agricultural enterprise. Approximately 90 percent, or 191,848, of Oklahoma farms keep poultry. No change was made in the number and type of poultry projects carried on during 1939. The following were active projects during 1939: home poultry flock calendar demonstration; flock management demonstration; grow healthy chick demonstration; poultry house improvement program; flock breeding, egg production, and egg size program (ROP); county poultry association organization; turkey management



Lila Mae Walker, Ottawa county, and Clair Koons, Major county, are two of the state's outstanding young poultrymen.

demonstration; and 4-H Club program. It is of interest to know that 74 of the 77 counties cooperated in one or more of these eight projects.

A special effort was made to coordinate the poultry work with the work of other specialists, especially nutrition, marketing, farm management, pasture, and horticulture. Every effort was made to combine the poultry unit with the other units of the farm enterprise, rather than to emphasize poultry as an isolated unit.

In the home poultry flock calendar demonstration and flock management demonstrations, the calendar record was designed primarily for the small flock owner and the flock management demonstration for the larger and more advanced producer. In 1939 approximately 2,500 calendar records and 300 flock management records were distributed to poultry demonstrators in 68 counties. The calendar demonstrators had an average of 83 hens per farm that produced 129.8 eggs per hen and netted \$82.05 per flock above the feed costs, or nearly

\$1.00 per bird. The flock demonstrators averaged 172 hens per farm, that produced 148.4 eggs per hen and netted \$203.95 above the feed costs, or nearly \$1.20 per bird.

The grow healthy chick demonstration became more complicated as time went on. New problems arose continually. The chick demonstration endeavored to keep those cooperating informed as to the best means of meeting these changing problems of chick management. There were 949 individuals enrolled in chick work, as compared with 746 in 1938. At the completion of the 10-week demonstration period, 233 sent in reports properly summarized. There were 48,604 chicks started, with a loss of 11.49 percent of ten weeks of age. This was a slight increase in percentage loss over 1938.

The chick demonstration showed a definite tendency to make the people more chick conscious as to quality and good practices. It offered a special opportunity to work with hatcheries, feed dealers, and civic organizations. Interest in this demonstration was good and indications are that the enrollment will be much higher in 1940. The encouraging factor is the interest in better quality chicks.

In the poultry housing phase the proper housing and equipment are essential for success with the poultry flock. Due to the long continued "lean years" poultry housing facilities were neglected. New ideas and practices in housing came into accepted use and it was to aid our farm families that the housing project was continued. According to reports, a total of 619 new poultry houses was built and 486 were remodeled during 1939.

The sire is half the flock, and the breeding back of the sire very largely determines his value. This improvement and breeding program was designed to increase the quality of poultry produced by Oklahoma poultry raisers. The advanced, or Record of Performance (ROP), stage of the program supervises the specialty breeder, who supplies the superior eggs, chicks and adult birds to our general producers.

Progress in this phase of the work was slow, due to the small number of ROP breeders and the inability of the people to realize the importance and value of good breeding and their reluctance to pay for this quality after it is produced. There were 13 flock owners complying with the advanced, or ROP stage of this program. There was a total of 6,474 hens on these farms, and 2,694 were officially entered for trap nesting. Of this number, 538 pullets laid over 200 eggs in 365 days, and met all other requirements. Their average egg production was 227.35 eggs per bird.

Poultry shows are the show windows of the industry, and to assist and sponsor shows of the right kind and stabilize them, were some of the reasons the county poultry association was included in the year's program. The county poultry associations not only sponsored and assisted in county and state poultry and egg shows but took the lead in many cases in any constructive poultry program in the county. They also assisted with the holding of schoolhouse poultry and egg shows for boys and girls of school age.

During 1939, forty-nine counties had active county associations; 31 county poultry shows were held; and 305 schoolhouse poultry shows were held in 33 counties. These were in addition to the regular county fairs.

Oklahoma ranks fourth in the number of turkeys produced on farms. However, this state is near the bottom in the quality of turkeys produced and the bottom in value received per head for these same turkeys. The desire to improve the quality of turkeys prompted the inclusion of the turkey management demonstration in the poultry program for 1939. Three hundred and two growers cooperated in this demonstration. Some of the observations made from this demonstration were that the number of eggs and poults produced per hen were too low, the mortality of poults hatched was nearly 50 percent, which was much too high, that good turkeys can be produced in Oklahoma will show a fine profit and that improved practices will reduce much of the losses suffered heretofore. Results have shown a widespread interest in good breeding stock, and a desire to improve the management practices.

The future of any long-time program rests in the hands of our young people. For this reason, 4-H Club poultry work was given a very prominent place in the poultry program. The number of boys and girls enrolled in poultry club work has shown a steady and gradual increase each year since 1933. In 1939 there were 12,660 boys and girls carrying on 4-H poultry projects, with 10,177 who completed their work and reported on their projects. This represented between 500,000 and 750,000 birds valued at approximately a half million dollars.

No special emphasis was placed on any line of poultry work for 4-H Club members, but an effort was made to present a well-rounded program. At all three state fairs the number of birds shown by 4-H Club boys and girls was greater than in previous years. More boys and girls were entered in judging contests, and the junior department at the state poultry show was the largest in years with 1,251 birds being shown by juniors.

Soil Conservation. Edd Roberts was the leader of this work, assisted by H. C. Hyer who had headquarters at Woodward, Oklahoma. Mr. Hyer was in charge of the following 18 counties: Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woods, Ellis, Woodward, Major, Roger Mills, Dewey, Custer, Beckham, Washita, Harmon, Kiowa, Jackson, and Tillman. This area was particularly affected by wind erosion.

The object of this project was to bring about a realization of the serious soil loss due to erosion; to demonstrate the various practical methods of erosion control through proper land use, tillage practices and mechanical practices; and to work out a well-rounded and coordinated plan for the control and prevention of erosion and the conservation of soil and soil resources of the state.

During 1939, there were 37 soil conservation districts in Oklahoma, comprising 17,325,000 acres, or about 38 percent of the total area of the state. Thirty-three had completed their organization work; work programs and plans for 28 of these districts had been approved by the State Soil Conservation Committee; 24 of these work programs and plans had been approved and signed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and 21 districts were in actual operation.

A definite system was followed in working out the educational program in the soil conservation districts. Conferences were held with the district conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service and with county agents concerned in each district. Six specialists from the Extension Service, other than the Extension soil conservationist, were asked to assist with the educational program in these districts.

A total of 242 educational meetings were conducted, with an attendance of 18,477 persons. Twenty-one hearings were conducted on the feasibility of establishing soil conservation districts, and these were attended by 1,263 people. Nine districts were organized during 1939. Thirteen educational tours were conducted during the year.

Wildlife Conservation. This was a sub-project and was under the supervision of Ford Mercer, assistant state club agent.

One thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight 4-H Club members in 65 counties enrolled in and carried out wildlife conservation projects. These 4-H Club members improved 615 coverts, made and cared for 1,834 nest boxes and feeding trays, operated 325 feeding stations, and produced 6,750 birds and animals.

The 4-H Club member's project consisted of a small area set aside on the member's home farm, donated exclusively to the use of farm wildlife, for the primary purpose of improving the areas so as to provide a more suitable habitat for wildlife. As a good wildlife management practice, these areas were fenced to exclude livestock and no hunting or grazing was permitted. Neither were the areas burned.

It is believed that these small 4-H Club conservation areas on the farms have meant much to the 4-H Club members in becoming conservation conscious, which will tend to develop an appreciation for the economic value of wildlife on the farm.

As an activity and as an additional incentive, two state 4-H conservation camps were held for the 4-H Club members who had made the best records in their respective counties in wildlife on their 4-H projects. Approximately one hundred 4-H Club members attended these camps during 1939. These camps were a means of getting first hand information by the 4-H members enrolled in 4-H wildlife conservation, through short-course work, tours and visual education aids.

A Wildlife Cooperative Game Management Association was set up in Harmon county. This association was formed at the request of the farmers in an area in Harmon county and was patterned after the plan used in the neighboring Texas county by the Texas Extension Service. The association elected its own officers, was self governing, and determined its own policies as to hunting, et cetera.

Cooperating with the Oklahoma A. and M. College, assistance was given in distributing 3,700 bob white quail in 26 counties of the state for propagation purposes. These birds were liberated on farms which were protected from trespassing and hunting, through the county agent's office. All birds were banded, and in order that a study might be made of the movements of these birds, a state-wide news release was made at the beginning of the hunting season that any bands recovered be returned to the college, giving the section, township, and range of the location where the bird was killed. During the entire hunting season only 16 of these 3,700 birds were reported killed and the bands returned.

THE 4-H CLUBS OF OKLAHOMA

This work was conducted under the supervision of B. A. Pratt during 1939, and he was assisted by Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Ford Mercer, Burl Winchester, and Henry J. Osborn, assistant club agents. There were in Oklahoma during 1939, one thousand, nine hundred and nineteen organized 4-H Clubs, with a total enrollment of 58,265.

To be a state 4-H Club officer is one of the highest honors Oklahoma Club work has to offer its members. Elections for district and state officers are an incentive to better 4-H work, because the candidates base their campaigns on their project and leadership records. Club members put forth every possible



Nawatha Krebs is one of Oklahoma's outstanding 4-H Club girls. Here she is shown at the Tulsa State Fair, her arms filled with canned goods she exhibited.

effort through a number of years to build a 4-H Club record that will be outstanding in the district and the state. The better the record, the better the chances of being elected to a district of state office.

The 4-H Clubs ordinarily meet monthly, but many of them hold as many as 20 meetings during the year. Many of the clubs embraced a number of school districts, each of which had its own local organization. The emblem of the 4-H Club is a four-leaf clover, each green leaf bearing a white H, the H's standing for the four-square development of Head, Hands, Heart and Health, all looking toward the fifth H, for Home.

Each of the local 4-H Clubs in the state has a president, vice-president, secretary, song leader, game leader, project captains, and one or more coaches. The extra effort given to the training of coaches and 4-H Club officers early in the year helped the 4-H Club greatly. Coaches were supplied with the following booklets from the State Club Department:

- The 4-H Club Project
- Organizing the Community 4-H Club
- Songs
- Games
- One-Act Plays
- Team Demonstrations
- Timely Topics
- Keeping the 4-H Club Record
- Essentials in Good Project Work
- Instructions on Judging

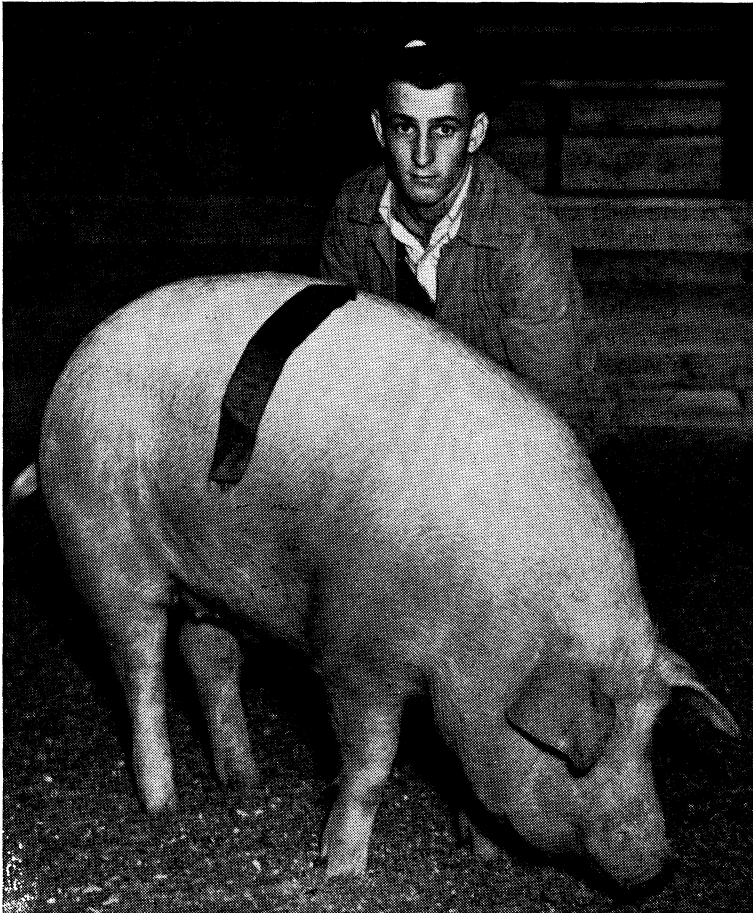
The various 4-H Club federations played a large part in conducting all county, district and state 4-H events.

4-H Club Camps. Since organized play has an important part in the 4-H Club program, there was some kind of recreation planned for all 4-H Club meetings, whether it was a local club meeting, county federation meeting, county club rally, or state or district meeting. The 4-H Club camp has become very popular with both 4-H Club members and coaches. There were 67 camps held during 1939, with an attendance of 5,511 club members and coaches. Usually these camp programs provide a time for play and a time for work, guarding against too much of either.

Timely Topics and Team Demonstrations. The plan of including two timely topics and two team demonstrations as a part of each regular monthly club meeting has resulted in an amazing number being given. Annual reports for the year

showed 32,466 white team demonstrations had been given at the regular club meetings and at other public meetings. Two hundred and thirty-five county champion demonstration teams entered the state contest, and 77 counties entered a boy and 77 a girl in the timely topics contest.

Judging Work. Training in judging begins in the local club and is carried on through county, district, state and na-



Aaron Gritmaker of Lahoma, Garfield county, and his first prize-winning Chester White barrow, Oklahoma Prince, of the Junior Livestock Feeding Contest of the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. This was the fourth championship for the barrow this season, one of which was won at the Oklahoma State Fair.

tional events. In this way, the members who start at an early age, when from 15 to 18 years of age, are well developed judges of the products related to the projects in which they are enrolled.

Community and county judging schools were held at any convenient time throughout the year; the date in many instances was determined by the season when the products to be judged were available. Vegetable judging schools were held when plenty of vegetables were available in the club gardens; poultry judging took place when club members were selecting fair exhibits from their own flocks. Most counties held one or more judging schools during the year.

For a number of years the 4-H judging school has been an annual event in each of the four Extension districts. This plan was discontinued in 1939 due to conflicts with other 4-H activities, with only one school being held at Wilburton for the six surrounding counties, Pushmataha, LeFlore, Haskell, Pittsburg, McIntosh, and Latimer.

Judging contests were held at the following state events:

Fat Stock Shows: Livestock and meat

State Dairy Shows: Dairy

State Fair Schools (Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and Muskogee): Livestock, meat, dairy, poultry, horticulture, crops, canning, baking, clothing, and home management

A 4-H livestock judging contest was held in connection with the Junior Livestock Show at Oklahoma City during March. Eight classes of fat livestock were judged by this group. This was one of the best 4-H livestock judging contests held in connection with any of the Junior Livestock Shows at Oklahoma City.

Final selection of the state livestock judging team for participation in national events was made on the A. and M. College campus in Stillwater, in October. The team selected to represent the state at the American Royal was Bill Elliott, Fairfax; Junior Hazaleus, Newkirk; and M. T. Poe, Warner. The team placed fifth at the American Royal. The team selected to represent the state at the International Livestock Show at Chicago was: Billy and Harold Elliott, Fairfax; and Elvin Rhoten, Shidler. This team placed ninth in the national contest.

A dairy judging contest was held in connection with the State Dairy Show at Enid during September. The winning team of this contest was the Tulsa County team comprised of

Elizabeth Keller, Broken Arrow, and Walter Harris, Tulsa. The state dairy judging team, determined in the state contest at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, was as follows: Merlin Newman, Ringwood; Kenneth Westfahl, Isabella; and Jimmie Potts, Bartlesville. This team represented the state in the national dairy judging contest held at San Francisco, California, and placed sixth.

One of the main features of the three state fair schools was the training given the 4-H Club members in judging work. These schools and the contests were in charge of the various subject-matter specialists and were participated in by approximately one thousand club members.

A team was entered in each of the eight judging contests held in connection with the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago during December, 1939. Contests, entrants and placings were as follows:

- Livestock: Oklahoma team, 9th
 - Bill Elliott, Fairfax, Osage county
 - Harld Elliott, Fairfax, Osage county
 - Elvin Rhoten, Shidler, Osage county
- Meat Identification: Oklahoma team, 7th
 - Joyce Lightburn, Capron, Woods county
 - Frances Stroud, Calumet, Canadian County
- Poultry: Oklahoma team, 3rd
 - Harry Coffey, Jr., Stroud, Creek County
 - Don McCracken, Bristow, Creek County
(7th individual)
 - Frank McCracken, Jr., Bristow, Creek County
- Crops: Oklahoma team, 7th
 - Glenn Bowles, Boynton, Muskogee County
 - Jerry Hardy, El Reno, Canadian County
 - Jimmie Kubicek, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
- Canning: Oklahoma team, 11th
 - Anita Hayes, Ninnekah, Grady County
(9th individual)
 - Maye Rogers, Fort Cobb, Caddo County
- Food Preparation: Oklahoma team, 16th
 - Ada Marie Bryant, Frederick, Tillman County
 - Othella Garner, Willow, Greer County
- Home Furnishings: Oklahoma team, 6th
 - Iola Hazel, Purcell, McClain County
 - Joan Ludeman, Manchester, Grant County
(10th individual)

Clothing: Oklahoma team, 2nd
Dorothy Hessel, Hitchcock, Blaine County
(3rd individual)
Anna Lee Hilbert, Walters, Cotton County
(9th individual)

National Club Camp. Delegates representing Oklahoma at the National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., were: Bobby Gist, Konawa, Seminole County, Southeast District; Harry Synar, Warner, Muskogee County, Northeast District; Bonnie Phillips, Belva, Major County, Northwest District; and Maudine Plew, Headrick, Jackson County, Southwest District. Each year delegates to this camp are selected on their all-round 4-H Club records, with emphasis placed on leadership ability. A trip to the National 4-H Club Camp is recognized as one of the most coveted awards for 4-H Club members.

Health. Health work is not a separate project, but is open to all 4-H Club members as an additional self-development activity. Effort is made to link the health work closely with the project work. For example, the growing of vegetables because of their importance in a diet for health, the canning of a food budget based on the health needs of the family, healthful clothing, et cetera. Food and health habits score cards, with instructions for following them, were prepared for the use of all club members enrolled in the health activity. More than 20,000 club members carried on in the health activities during 1939. There were 151 entrants in the state health contest, 76 boys and 75 girls, each a county champion. The state champions were: Imogene Morgan, Garvin County; and Tommy Wilhelm, Marshall County. Both later represented the state in the national contest at Chicago in December.

Appropriate Dress. Definite requirements were set up for the appropriate dress activity with both boys and girls. No one enrolled in this activity alone, but it was available to any 4-H Club boy or girl in addition to his or her project work. The requirements vary somewhat from year to year. The ultimate goal of this activity is to prepare the boys and girls to select their clothing for comfort, health, protection, simplicity, attractiveness, becomingness, and economy, and to improve themselves in other ways. Together with the study of dress came other factors which influenced personal appearance, such as posture, carriage, health, cleanliness, good grooming, habits, and courtesy.

One of the outstanding events of the 4-H Club Round-Up was the appropriate dress contest, in which each of the 77 counties was represented by the girl and the boy who were

county winners. Roscoe Chitty, Custer county, was the state champion in the boys' division and Betty Jo Etchison, Payne county, was state champion of the girls' division in the state contest.

Home Improvement for Girls. The plan of work for girls includes food preparation, food preservation, clothing, home improvement, and a production line. From each of these something goes into the improvement of the home. As a result of work in a production line the family has more to use and more to sell.

Farm and Home Improvement for Boys. A large part of the farm and home improvement work, especially for the younger group, is involved in their project work. As previously stated, the 4-H Club girls carry forward from year to year a definite home improvement plan of work both interior and exterior. Many of the boys make and remodel equipment for the various enterprises such as dairy, poultry, and livestock projects. Many times the adults who carry on this phase of the work are assisted by the boys and girls in homes, and a very wholesome atmosphere is created within the family circle.

Leadership. Four-H Club captains are supplied with a booklet of report sheets, one sheet for each month, and a check is made from month to month on the achievements of the members in the particular project for which he or she is captain. Duties of the captains are as follows:

Carry on a good piece of work in the project for which he or she is captain.

Encourage members to enroll in the particular project for which he or she is captain.

Take an interest in the project group, make friends with each member, and know as much as possible about his work.

Explain instructions and assist with reports.

See that each member knows what contests, prizes, et cetera are available.

Visit the project of every member once during the year, more if possible.

Assist in preparing team demonstrations, plays, stunts, games, songs, and timely topics, which will bring out this project in the regular club meetings.

Urge group to attend and take part in all regular club meetings.

Have group represented as far as possible at all county and state 4-H Club events.

Submit a report of the achievements of the group at each regular meeting, turning a written copy of his report to the club secretary.

Encourage members to complete the project and turn in completed records at the close of the year.

Reports of the county and home demonstration agents show that 3,568 older club members served as assistant coaches or coaches in a satisfactory manner during 1939.

Community Service. There are 4-H Clubs in all counties that have arisen to the occasion of much needed community service. After the club has made a study of community needs, the solution of one or more of these problems is included in the program work for the year. In such undertakings clubs have not only contributed such financial support as treasuries would permit, but have given freely of their time to activities carried on for the good of all.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

Home demonstration work was organized in Oklahoma in 1912. The first home demonstration work carried on was that with girls' tomato and canning clubs. The work with club girls opened the way for the work with farm women. Mothers became interested in what their daughters were doing and soon the agents were enrolling women as demonstrators in poultry, gardening, canning, and in other farm home activities. Since its beginning the home demonstration work with farm women has grown to include all the activities of the home.

The first home demonstration programs had to do largely with the production of food, food preparation, clothing construction, sanitation and home improvement. The first home demonstration agents did a great deal of personal service work, but as people became acquainted with the program and the interest grew, organizations were formed so that a greater number of farm families might be reached.

Throughout the years of home demonstration work, the emphasis has been placed upon the demonstration as a means of teaching better homemaking methods. Home demonstration agents have taken the findings of research, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the experience of demonstrators, and have adapted this information to meet the needs of the farm people. The home demonstration agent has the privilege of working with farm families at the source of homemaking situations and it is her opportunity to relate home demonstration teaching to the family as a unit and to its agricultural and economic background.

Factors Affecting Home Demonstration Work. While much progress has been made in housing and the production of food supplies, many Oklahoma farm families will have inadequate housing and an inadequate food supply, which is reflected in the health status of family members. Food continues to be the largest item of expenditure, and the average farm family expenditure for clothing is below standard. The major problem of Oklahoma farm families is the utilization of land, labor, capital, and management to provide a better and more adequate food supply, a more comfortable and convenient home, and a living nearer the desired standard for the family.

The factors that lie between the farm family and the realization of the desired level of living become the problems



Ever since 1924 the Payne county home demonstration clubs have done something in honor of delegates from other counties to Farmers' Week. At first they gave a dinner, but the crowds became so large they could not manage it any more. Now they have a tea every year. The above picture shows Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, of Otterbein, Indiana, the principal woman speaker this year, being served by Mrs. Lucille Phillips, the daughter of Mrs. Almira Abernathy, Payne county home demonstration agent.

of the Extension Service, and determine what the home demonstration program shall be, both from a supervisory and a subject-matter standpoint.

Home demonstration agent work is established in each of the 77 counties of the state, with assistant agents in seven counties, and with one assistant home demonstration agent-at-large, who is transferred from county to county as needed. Throughout the year, these workers rendered a practical and constructive service to farm families in the problems of everyday living. Four district home demonstration agents and the state home demonstration agent aid the home demonstration agents with the development of plans and programs, analysis of work done, and with the general problems of supervision.

Seven women specialists assisted the field workers through the development of subject-matter bulletins and the improvement of demonstration methods used, a better understanding of subject-matter content of the state and county program, and through an analysis of progress made.

The Extension specialists, counseling with the supervisors, advance all of their work through the county home demonstration agent.

Supervisory Problems, Methods and Accomplishments. The rural community is the focal point of organization in home demonstration work. The 1,755 home demonstration clubs, with a membership of 30,972 farm women, and the 1,919 4-H Clubs, with a membership of 30,267 girls, bring the benefits of home demonstration work to the community through individual and group demonstrations. These clubs are agencies through which the agent may reach more farm women and girls, and the membership has a definite responsibility to extend the program to the entire community.

The 77 county home demonstration councils represent the home demonstration clubs of a county and demonstrators who are non-club members in a cooperative effort to advance farm homemaking and rural life throughout the county. The county demonstration agents, determine the county home demonstration council, with the assistance of the county and district home demonstration program and makes plans for bringing it to a successful completion. The county council advises with the home demonstration agent in all of its activities, and it is the organization through which the agent promotes activities on a county-wide basis.

The official functions of the council have to do only with home demonstration work. In its work, the county council has developed leadership, promoted and extended the best interests of the farm family, home, and community, and has multiplied the strength of local home demonstration clubs many times.

In the development of the county home demonstration program there has been a definite trend towards a reduction in the phases of work included in a county program and towards the establishment of more long-time goals, all of which has resulted in a more effective work, with better reports of demonstrator achievement. To aid with the development of county programs, the district home demonstration agent attends two to three of the county council meetings held during the year.

The home demonstration program for the state included the following:

1. The production and conservation of a year around food supply based upon the dietary needs of the farm family.
2. A family nutrition program that provides for the health needs of each member of the family.
3. A home management program that will aid farm families in improving the house, furnishings, and yard; that will assist the farm family to better plan for and utilize human, cash, and material resources; that provides for the making of farm and home inventories, the keeping of farm and home accounts, and for the evaluation of expenditures in terms of their contribution to better farm family living.
4. A farm family clothing program based upon the clothing needs of all family members.
5. A child development and parent education program that contributes to the further development of an enriched individual, farm family, and community life.
6. The development of community activities and programs that contribute to the best welfare of all the people living in the community.
7. The extension of the home demonstration program to reach and help more people.
8. Coordination within the home demonstration program, and the integration of progress affecting the farm home.
9. The development of the farm and home unit demonstration and the farm family approach to Extension programs.
10. The development of land use planning work as a basis for program building through the active participation of farm women in land use planning.

The home demonstration program has done much to help farm families make economic adjustments, and at the same time maintain as nearly a desired level of living as possible. A long-time home demonstration program that will lead farm families, through demonstrations, to better living is the goal. The production of as much of the food supply as possible so that cash income may be released for other necessities of living is a basic principle of thrift in this state, and a long-time objective in the foods program. This is essential if we are to



Eugene Hixon, Washita county boy who was crippled by infantile paralysis several years ago, tries out the new wheel chair provided for him by the Home Builders Home Demonstration Club.

have farm people properly nourished and in good health, so that they in turn may have a more abundant living. The same is also true of the shelter, clothing, management, and family life phases of the home demonstration program.

In the coordination of programs of specialists and agents, the work of the Extension specialist at all times supplements the program of home demonstration work under way in the county. After the county program is determined, the home demonstration agent requests the specialists' assistance needed for a six months' period. With these requests before them, the specialists and district agents, working together, develop a schedule for the six months' periods, based upon county programs and the individual needs of agents. This plan has helped the home demonstration agent to make a more effective use of specialists' assistance, to make those necessary advance arrangements, and to make such adjustment in field programs as are needed. The district agent advises with the home demonstration agent regarding the best use of the specialist's assistance and a fair distribution of her services in the district.

Planning Work. Through a study of conditions in the county, the progress of the Extension program, as revealed by the home visits, tours, achievement meetings, conferences, and reports, and through the measuring of results achieved, the supervisor is better able to advise and assist the agent and farm women and girls in the selection of goals for the year.

The supervisor assists the home demonstration agent and the demonstration committee in setting goals for the various phases of work included in the county program, such as the number of result demonstrators, number of method demonstrations to be given, communities to be reached, tours to be held, exhibits made, and all other activities to be carried on in connection with the particular phase of work.

The 4-H Clubs, the farm women's home demonstration clubs, county and state home demonstration councils, the 4-H Federation, the local leader, the individual demonstrator, and the home demonstration cooperator are the agencies through which the home demonstration program is promoted.

The local home demonstration club, the agency through which the home demonstration agent may reach more women, meets once a month to carry on a program based upon the county program of work. The 4-H and adult organizations are usually well distributed over the county so that the work may be available to all people in all sections of the county.

Methods of Evaluating and Checking Results. The results of home demonstration work are both tangible and intangible. Some results of the work can be measured in figures, such as pounds of vegetables produced and quarts canned, while some of the most far-reaching results, such as a change in outlook on the part of a farm woman, are immeasurable. Results, however, are checked in part by the reports of individual demonstrators, by pictures showing the before and after of improvement made, demonstration chairmen reports, 4-H and adult secretaries' books, and weekly and annual reports of home demonstration agents. The judging of county fair exhibits, home visits, and tours are still other means of checking and evaluating the results of the home demonstration program. The contribution that a phase of work makes in terms of improved rural life is the best means of evaluating the results of the home demonstration program.

Demonstrations. The demonstration, or "learning to do by doing," is the basis of Extension teaching. Twenty-one thousand, four hundred and forty-nine demonstration meetings, based upon the phases of work included in county pro-

grams, were held by home demonstration agents and specialists, with an attendance of 416,379 farm women and girls. Sixteen thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four demonstrations were given by farm women in an effort to help the home demonstration agent to meet the many requests for assistance in various phases of homemaking. These demonstrations were attended by 58,519 homemakers.

Farm women, under the supervision of home demonstration agents, conducted 69,798 home demonstrations designed not only to aid the individual conducting the demonstration, but to arouse the interest and action of other homemakers in the community. The home demonstration agent helped the demonstrator to develop a plan for the demonstration, supplied her with bulletins, circulars, and reports, assisted her through individual or group demonstrations, and visited the demonstrator in her home as often as possible.

The Extension specialist assists the home demonstration agent to develop the demonstrations to be given in the county, based upon the program of work.

Educational exhibits are made by demonstrators and club organizations at community, county, or club fairs, and at state fairs. During the past year, Extension exhibits were shown at 1,066 events, including flower and vegetable shows, poultry shows, and egg and cake shows, in addition to county and state fairs.

The exhibits are an outgrowth of the work of the demonstrator, and one measure of the progress she has made. Exhibits also call the attention of the public to some of the results of the home demonstration program.

Camps, Rallies, and Short Courses. Farm women's camps provide opportunities for constructive recreation, for rest, and for inspiration. Camp programs included demonstrations, vesper services, stunts, or short plays, and other organized recreational activities.

Farmers' Week, a state short course, brings together farmers and farm women from all 77 counties. Short course work in the subject-matter fields most pertinent at the time is presented through demonstrations. Joint sessions are given over to a discussion of problems of common interest to the farm family, while afternoon programs include special interest programs, such as the farm women's cotton dress demonstration, the annual state home demonstration council meeting, and special interest tours. Perhaps one of the high points of

Farmers' Week is the evening program presented by farm women in home demonstration work, which includes choral groups, plays, pageants, and other forms of entertainment.

Farmers' Week affords farm people an opportunity to exchange farming and homemaking experiences, to secure new information from research, and to become better acquainted with their neighbors in all sections of the state.

Project Activities and Results. The farm family table is the most important and reliable market for the food produced on the farm. That the farm family might conserve its cash income, protect and promote the health of family members, the production of all food possible on the farm was emphasized throughout the year by home demonstration agents.

In promoting the garden program, home demonstration agents gave 1,406 demonstrations, and 519 meetings were held at the homes of garden demonstrators. One hundred and two district and county vegetable shows, at which 9,067 exhibits were made, did much to acquaint people with new kinds and varieties of vegetables and to improve the quality of vegetables produced through seed selection, cultivation, and harvesting.

The home poultry flock supplies meat and eggs for home use in addition to being a source of income for farm and home expenses. The 1,167 home calendar record demonstrations conducted by farm women have encouraged better poultry feeding, better sanitation, and housing practices, and better general management of poultry flocks. The 1,321 grow healthy chick demonstrations have resulted in a reduction of average chick losses, and have improved the quality of pullets for replacement and market.

Farm women conducted 319 home dairy demonstrations, having as their goal to provide first of all enough milk and dairy products of standard quality to meet the needs of their families for good health. The sanitary production and handling of dairy products, the improvement of equipment, a dependable feed supply, the maintenance of sanitary conditions in the barn, and good care of dairy cows at all times were still other important phases of home dairy demonstrations.

The 1,566 small fruit demonstrations carried on by farm women included blackberries, dewberries, strawberries, Boysenberries, Youngberries and grapes. Demonstrators were provided with information as to varieties, setting plants, methods of cultivation, mulching, and renewing plants, and diseases.

New interest is being created in the small fruit program, and according to reports, eighty-seven new orchards and 188 new vineyards were planted in 1939.

The production, curing, canning, and storage of the home meat supply, beef, pork, and lamb, is an important part of the farm family food supply program. The proper feeding of animals for the home meat supply, butchering and cutting, curing methods, and meat storage are receiving additional attention on the part of farm families. The use of cold storage lockers is becoming more widespread throughout the state, and according to reports, there are now 50 plants in the state where farm families may store their meat.

Foods and Nutrition. The foods and nutrition project has a three-fold purpose, economic, health, and cultural. Economists say that farmers should try to produce at least 75 percent of their food supply. Data collected from farm home account records kept during the past few years show that this goal has not been reached in Oklahoma, the average amount of food produced being only 63 percent. If farm people could produce a greater portion of their food, cash would be released for clothing, home conveniences, and other necessities which can not be produced at home. In view of this fact, the foods and nutrition project of the home demonstration program is set up to assist farm families with their food planning, preservation, preparation, and consumption problems.

While planning the entire food supply for the farm family is a rather recent development of farm family planning, it is gradually growing in favor with rural homemakers. This year, 75 farm homes planned their food supply, and 52 were able to produce the amount planned, while 75 produced only part of the required food.

In connection with food supply planning comes the problem of food storage, which is a much needed thing in rural Oklahoma. During 1939, the following accomplishments were reported:

3,890 families added new shelving in cellars and made other similar improvements in storage space used for canned goods.

2,508 cellars and storehouses were built.

The health and nutrition phase of this project is promoted through demonstrations dealing with the entire family. It is divided into the following groupings: Feeding and Family Demonstration, Child Nutrition, School Lunch, and 4-H Health.

The Feeding the Family Demonstration deals principally with the daily selection of an adequate protective diet. To make this demonstration more complete and effective, other demonstrations, such as meal planning, table service, and school lunches, were included.

The Child Nutrition Demonstration is divided into two parts: Prenatal and Infant Feeding, and Child Nutrition. The former demonstration is based on the dietary needs of the mother during pregnancy and the nursing period and the food needs of her baby during the first year of life; the latter deals with the food needs of a child after the first year. There were 1,773 enrolled as child nutrition demonstrators. Seventy-seven infant feeding demonstrators mailed complete reports to the central office to be summarized.

The home-packed school lunch received greatest emphasis, since home demonstration workers feel that it is the responsibility of each home to see that the children from that home have an adequate school lunch. During 1939, twelve thousand four hundred three homemakers reported having improved the home-packed lunches carried to school by their children, and 5,454 canned food especially adapted to home-packed lunches. In addition to this work accomplished by individual demonstrators, 383 home demonstration clubs canned food for the hot school lunch pantry.

The 4-H Health Demonstration deals principally with nutrition problems, such as food and health habits, posture, and teeth. This year, 21,013 boys and girls enrolled as demonstrators; 15,907 of them scored their food and health habits for at least one month. Most of these did some posture and teeth work.

In most schools there is splendid cooperation given to 4-H Health activities by teachers and patrons. As a result, much fine work is accomplished.

Demonstrations on milk, egg, meat, and vegetable cookery, salad preparation, low cost dishes, and desserts made up this phase of the foods and nutrition project. Forty-three counties included one to four food preparation demonstrations in their home demonstration club program. There were 6,077 club members enrolled as demonstrators. These demonstrators reported having helped 2,528 cooperators with their food preparation problems. Eight counties having Negro home demonstration agents had 123 demonstrators enrolled in this demonstration. Reports on food preparation indicate that definite progress was made toward the goals previously set up.

The ultimate goal of the foods and nutrition project will be reached only when an adequate food supply, and well prepared, neatly, and attractively served meals are provided in all Oklahoma farm homes. While this goal has not been reached during 1939, very definite progress has been made toward an improved standard of living.

Clothing. With two Extension clothing specialists, the requests for clothing helps were doubled over the previous years. As a result, counties were visited more often, more women were reached, and a wider distribution of clothing information was effected.

Through visits with the clothing demonstrators, reports from the home demonstration agents, and from requests for help along the many clothing phases being presented, it is evident that the clothing program in Oklahoma has advanced in the accomplishment of its basic purpose, that of helping farm families to be better clothed. A marked interest in clothing economics was shown, and better care of clothing was evidenced, as well as the usual interest in clothing selection and construction. Phases of the program offered are Women's Wardrobe, Clothing the Family, Children's Clothing, Infant's Wear, Tailoring, and 4-H Club Clothing.

Sixty-one counties enrolled in clothing for the year 1939, 52 studying the women's wardrobe demonstration in which special emphasis was placed in pattern alteration and the foundation pattern. Seven counties enrolled in children's clothing. There were 7,758 women enrolled as demonstrators in the wardrobe demonstration, and 1,106 were children's clothing demonstrators. Eleven counties selected tailoring, with 149 local leaders enrolling for supervision and instructions, while several counties have 18 women enrolled as clothing and family demonstrators.

The Women's Wardrobe Demonstration is developed through the years, with emphasis put on different phases each year until the entire demonstration is completed.

Clothing storage for the farm home is perhaps the most neglected of all the clothing phases. With so many families living in rented homes, it seems many of them cannot see the value of improving the storage.

Child Development and Family Life. The year 1940 marks the beginning of the tenth year of the Child Development and Family Life Project in the Oklahoma Extension Service. During this period of time 73 of the 77 counties have carried some phase of the project in their county programs.



These home demonstration club members are modeling the garments they made under the tailoring course conducted by the Extension clothing specialist.

The ultimate goal of the Child Development and Family Life program is a better understanding of children, young people and adults, and a richer and fuller home and community life for all rural Oklahoma. In order that this goal may be reached, the program has been planned in view of the individual needs, so that they may develop a genuine spirit of cooperation for family members, which in turn builds for an understanding and cooperation with those outside the home.

The program consists of five phases which have from three to five demonstrations under each phase. When a county includes the child development project in its year's program, any woman in the county may enroll as a "child development demonstrator," planning to use "better practices" which will aid her so that she may carry the responsibility of parenthood in the best way possible. The most important of these better practices is the development of new attitudes toward children and adults. While there are the most valuable and most permanent results from this program, they are the most difficult to measure, not because they are not real, but because they are intangible. For this reason, we cannot expect economic returns from this program.

Home Management. The Home Management Project has made progress in several phases of work in 1939: first, in organization of plans of work; second, with increased enrollment in various lines of work; third, with additional subject-matter prepared for demonstrators; and fourth, increased numbers of reports showing results of complete demonstrations.

During 1939, fifty counties were enrolled in Home Accounts, with a total of 504 enrolled demonstrators. The new home ac-



A step-saver on "laundry day" has been constructed by Mrs. Ralph Atherton of the Union Neighborly Club as a part of her laundry demonstration. The 16 pound prune box with a shelf at the top holds cloths to wipe off the clothes line and a pair of pliers to aid opening the machine to let the water out. The bottom shelf is used for laundry supplies including stain remover, soap, soap flakes, bluing, starch, lye, jar of matches, small brush for shirt collars and cuffs and rubbing alcohol to be used in case of accident. The V-shaped pockets at the outside ends hold newspapers to line clothes baskets and tissues to wipe buckets and dippers.

Cup hooks on the bottom of the box are used to hang dipper, clothes pin bag and coat hangers which are used to dry articles in the shade such as dresses. Last, but not least, is a small hammed hung on the side of the box. By the handle at the top of the box, the laundry kit is hung above the small table in the wash house. Mrs. Atherton in demonstrating her box at club said, "This is a time saver on laundry day for me since all the needed supplies are within reach of the machine and by adding a laundry table I have my laundry room complete and very handy."

count book was used by these demonstrators for the first time, and it is expected that approximately 175 books will be submitted for analysis early in 1940. One hundred and eleven home account books were submitted for analysis and summarization early in 1939.

The Farm and Home Unit Demonstration was carried in 12 counties during 1939, three in each district. Rural electrification was also a part of the home management program and has made rapid progress in Oklahoma during the past three years.

Yard Improvement. The objectives of the yard improvement demonstrations carried by 6,742 farm women were to make farm homes more attractive, to familiarize farm homemakers with the principles of yard improvement, to make the outdoor areas around farm homes more convenient and useful, to improve sanitary conditions, and to acquaint farm people with a greater number of flowers, shrubs, and trees. In promoting the yard improvement program, home demonstration agents gave 1,510 demonstrations, held 789 meetings at the homes of yard improvement demonstrators, and made 7,800 home visits.

Farm Home Repair. The farm home repair program was established to assist farm families in making repairs around the home and on the farm. Emphasis was placed upon the use of materials at hand, and technical information was available when necessary. Each demonstrator was given instructions and a report which provided for a check-up of repairs needed at the beginning of the year and those made by the close of the year. Mimeographed material on "Repair of the Farm Home," and certain bulletins on roofing, painting, and construction of chimneys and fireplaces were made available to demonstrators.

Some of the results accomplished by demonstrators are reported as follows:

- 735 farm homes painted
- 1,422 homes repaired floors
- 254 homes braced floors through the house
- 380 homes improved porch floors
- 688 homes improved porch steps
- 893 homes repaired roofs
- 288 homes repaired flashing around chimney
- 587 homes improved foundations
- 273 homes improved chimneys
- 285 homes improved flues
- 262 homes improved gutters
- 1,239 farm homes improved doors

1,658 farm homes improved windows
 3,076 farm homes improved screens
 \$41,893.93 estimated value of repairs made.

Farm Home Sanitation. The 2,394 farm women enrolled in home sanitation conducted demonstrations in some one phase of the program: the protection of home water supplies, water systems for the farm home, kitchen and dooryard sanitation, or the establishment of sanitary methods of sewage disposal, with the assistance of the home demonstration agents. These demonstrators have added to the health, comfort, and satisfaction of family living as well as setting examples to be followed by others in the community.

Some of the results of the home sanitation program are indicated by the following report:

3,343 homes provided screens at windows and doors
 685 homes had bacteriological examinations made of
 water supply
 136 homes made watertight casing or curb around well
 291 homes provided drainage away from well
 971 homes improved drainage around yard and lots
 895 water systems were installed
 346 sewage systems were installed
 84 homes installed bathroom fixtures
 102 homes installed shower baths
 948 cooperators helped with home sanitation work.

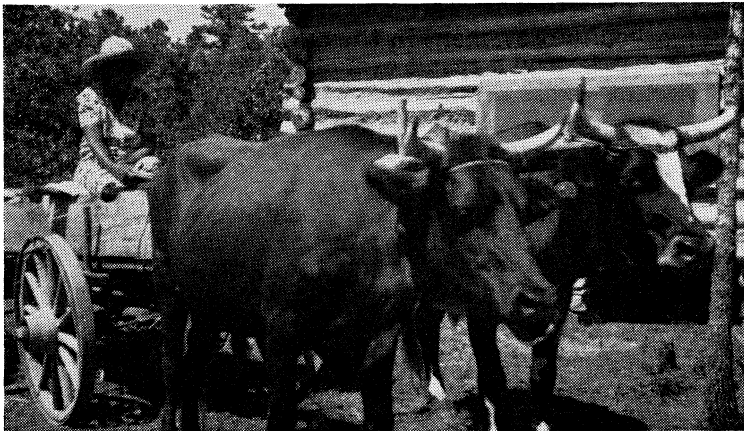
Insect and Pest Control. Two thousand, nine hundred demonstrations in insect and pest control were conducted in gardens of homes by farm women. These demonstrations aided farm homemakers to reduce the waste caused by insect damage, to prevent loss of stored articles and products, and to eliminate these pests so that household conditions might be more sanitary.

WORK WITH NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

Extension work in counties having a large Negro population is conducted along the same lines as Extension work with white people. Special emphasis is placed at the points where the greatest need is shown, and Negro county agents and Negro home demonstration agents are located in the following counties: Creek, Lincoln, Logan, McCurtain, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, and Seminole. During 1939 the Negro county and home demonstration agents in McCurtain county also carried on work in Choctaw county. There are also a Negro district agent and a Negro district home demonstration agent who have their headquarters at Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.

This work with Negro families is carried on under the direct supervision of the Director of Extension. The subject-matter specialists from the central Extension office at Stillwater are available to the Negro county Extension agents for educational work and to assist in determining the proper methods to be used in improving the general condition of the farms and farm homes.

One of the aims and purposes of Extension work with Negro families is endeavoring to establish self-dependence and



"It's gwine get my contribution dere if I has to take it in the ox wagon." And that's exactly what "Aunt Henrietta" Sutton, member of the Negro home demonstration club at Kiamichi, did when the club had its achievement day program and exhibit. The program was held at the "Kiamichi Home Demonstration Club Kitchen," a crude log cabin of two rooms that they built. It is 16 feet square, and they use it for their regular club meetings and as a community kitchen during the canning season.

a measure of stability. Most of the Negro population in Oklahoma is found in the cotton growing counties where the percentage of tenantry is quite high. It was found necessary in 1939 as in the past to encourage more fundamental farm adjustment in cotton growing sections than was the case in other parts of the state. One important phase was that of feeding and clothing these Negro farm families. In counties where there were no Negro Extension agents, the Negro people are assisted through the regular county Extension agents and by the central office staff.

Work with Men and Boys. The Extension program carried on with Negro men and boys covered all of the major farm enterprises of the state. Emphasis was placed on soil and water conservation, soil fertility, better crop production methods, adequate food for the family, feed for the livestock, better livestock, and also better plan of farm organization and management.

Through short courses and leader-training meetings, 2,871 leaders were trained in adult and 4-H Club project activities. On 36 tours and educational trips the progress and results of demonstrations were studied. These activities covered 13 different counties and 1,338 leaders were contacted. With additional tours and achievement days in the counties, a total of 117 meetings were held with 16,706 people attending.

A marked improvement in the quality of statistical reports this year was largely a result of a clerks' training course given to the agents. More than 90 days of aid from several specialists were given to the Negro men agents during the 1939 program year.

A most profitable field trip was conducted for the Negro farmers to the experiment station. Contacts with the different agencies were very helpful and to the interests of the Negro farmers of Oklahoma. An extended tour with the Farm Credit Administration representative into six counties in Oklahoma revealed that Negro farmers are being benefited through Farm Credit Administration provisions.

Three special training courses held during the year gave a wider opportunity to aid farmers in the use of provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Eleven 4-H Club members and 12 adults visited the Seventh World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland, Ohio. The delegates took part in all of the three contests and were awarded highest honors in all. The highest scoring individual in judging poultry was one of these delegates.



Work with Negro families has been most gratifying. Here is one family in Okfuskee county who has moved from the rickety old house (top picture) in which it lived to the modern new bungalow shown below it. Many Negro families have excellent live-at-home programs.

The livestock program is expanding and farmers at present have a considerable quantity of beef cattle and hogs on hand. A year-around meat supply, the utilization of roughage, and the possession of better sires were phases of the livestock program stressed with particular emphasis. As a result, 84 farmers decided to use beef cattle as a basis for readjusting their farming enterprises.

Work with Women and Girls. In 1939 a greater number of farm people reported receiving the benefits of home demonstration work than ever before. There were 169 organized

groups or clubs with 2,982 members working toward reaching and maintaining a standard of excellency and passing on to others information and suggestions gained.

The programs of work in the nine counties employing Negro home demonstration agents were based on the needs of the people in the various counties and on promoting higher standards of living by creating the desire to live better to the extent that the farmer do something about improving his family living conditions.

The Negro home demonstration agents serve in carrying information from the State Agricultural College Experiment Station and Federal Government to farm people.

These agents were assisted by 1,140 unpaid local leaders who worked in their various communities by acquainting the people with the Extension program, and with carrying out projects, getting results and making reports. In other words, they helped to develop and direct the activities of over 169 organized home demonstration clubs in eleven counties. They also helped to train and develop 6,842 4-H Club members. Extension agents held 2,093 training meetings for these local leaders during the year. The building of rural leadership and development of an unselfish community spirit are high lights of Extension accomplishments that are almost immeasurable. Two agents, the county home demonstration agent and the county agricultural agent, carried on the Extension work jointly in each of the nine counties.

The results from nine different statistical reports have been compiled for total results, and these total results show the progress made in the several counties during the year, and can be verified by records on file in the district home demonstration agent's office.

In 1939, eight thousand eighteen Negro farm families were helped by 18 county and home demonstration agents and two district agents to improve living conditions. Cooperating with these agents were 2,982 farm women enrolled in 169 home demonstration clubs in 11 counties; 3,365 Four-H Club girls and 3,477 Four-H Club boys enrolled in 248 Four-H Clubs in 11 counties; 762 coaches or community supervisors for 4-H Clubs; the state and district home demonstration agents; the state club agent; three assistant state club agents; 236 other club girls; and 15 specialists, all in the movement to improve living conditions.

The home demonstration Extension program of work for Negroes was carried in counties which are more densely popu-

lated with Negro farm families in Oklahoma, for it was with these families that a more sanitary and adequate foods program was so much needed, along with other types of project work offered by the Extension Service.

The nine counties having home demonstration agents selected as their majors such projects as poultry, yard improvement, kitchen and bedroom improvement, with special emphasis placed on the foods program. The program of work for these various counties for 1939 was determined by organizations known as the county home demonstration councils which met and discussed the needs in the counties and voted on projects of work carried.

Home Canning. Next in importance to home gardens was home canning, which was a great factor in bringing about desirable standards of living. Proper food and balanced diet were thought fundamental to good health, efficiency and successful living; therefore, the project of home canning had an important place in the food and nutrition program of home demonstrators.

The growing season for a great number of vegetables in Oklahoma is short because of the early summers, with the heat, dry climate and scorching winds. This created a necessity for beginning the canning and drying program early, and it was started as soon as a surplus of the earliest vegetables matured.

Home Dairying. Home dairying was not carried as a major project in each of the counties employing Negro home demonstration agents, but an unlimited amount of work was done in each county.

Home Poultry. The poultry program has been developed to supply the needs very well. Of course the goal was not reached, but poultry demonstrators increased greatly in the various counties. Reports showed the average number of chickens per Negro farm to be 23.

Taking into consideration the success of all project development in the state, it was evident that the poultry project made more advancement than any other phase of work.

Home Management. The plans and suggestions given by Extension agents in home management have been those that have provided the maximum convenience and attractiveness at minimum expense. The improvements ranged from the re-finishing of old furniture to the building of a new house. Women and girls appreciated information and suggestions

for making the home restful and attractive. One thousand, three hundred and six adult demonstrations were completed in 1939.

Clothing. The clothing program or problems did not undergo a great change from that of last year. There were more yard goods purchased and more clothing, but though an increase in income was noted there was still a necessity for economizing since there were other essentials for which the income must be divided.

Sewing skill was improved by the instruction given by the clothing specialist, the home demonstration agents, and local leaders in construction, the use and alteration of commercial patterns, the study of lines, designs, and color, and in the making of sensible and healthful types of children's clothing.

Child Development and Parent Education. A great deal of interest has been manifested in this phase of work for the past four years. It is generally considered that the greatest asset of the farm home is the child. It has been found vitally necessary to begin training the child in the home to live and get along with people, and to become happy and useful members of society. The parents may help children to form good health habits, pleasing dispositions, and right attitudes, and as the child grows older, help it to learn the use of time, money, and material.

Health and Sanitation. Sanitation is the key-note in all home demonstration projects. Much of this work was done in cooperation with various health agencies and the Health Department in their educational programs. In dealing with the farm and homemaker directly, the first consideration and problem was screening the home and installing a sanitary pit toilet. In 1939, seven hundred forty-four farm homes provided screens at windows and doors. This was far below the goal set.

Such sanitary measures as screening against flies, good ventilation, pure drinking water, sewage disposal, and adequate provisions for bathing were considered in all home demonstration programs, and as much accomplished along this line as finance would permit.

Farm Family Food Supply Demonstration. The farm family food supply demonstration has been carried four years in Oklahoma. It was not carried as a regular project in the program of work with farm people, but as a demonstration to determine its value to the farmer as a solution for supplying all food and feed rather than carrying a few demonstrations that would supply part of his needs.

PUBLICATIONS AND MAILING

The mailing of supplies and publications is carried on through a mailing room. In 1939 this mailing room handled 4,843 packages of franked mail, 528 packages were sent by parcel post, 682 packages were sent by express and 2,261 special packages were sent to county and home demonstration agents. These figures do not include a vast amount of material distributed in person to the county and home demonstration agents. The total weight of the outgoing material was 100,084 pounds.

Preparation of all circular letters and similar work is done in a central reproducing office, which also handles the mailing of circular letters. During 1939, this office mailed 153,908 circular letters, cut 3,943 stencils, reprinted 1,597 jobs, handled 1,841 new jobs and 3,016,261 pages. This material included necessary directions to county Extension workers, instructional material, and a few circulars for demonstrators when only a limited number of copies was desired.

Circulars printed during 1939 were the following:

New Circulars

No.	Name of Circular	Author
303	The Comfortable Bedroom	Thelma Greenwood
361	Building Healthy Babies	Clara C. Cerveny
358	Recreational Manual for Home Demonstration Clubs	Elizbeth Carmichael
363	Home Laundry Management	Bonnie Goodman
365	A Better Rural Life—25th Annual Report	Ernest E. Scholl
362	Foundation Patterns	Mae Thompson
364	Color In Dress	Mae Thompson
366	Handicraft	W. H. McPheters C. T. Sturdivant Elmer R. Daniel

Revised Circulars

343	School Day Lunches	Clara C. Cerveny
198	4-H Sheep Manual	Paul G. Adams
283	Everyday Salads	Clara C. Cerveny
137	4-H Pig Club Manual	Dan Arnold F. W. Beall
254	Grapes in Oklahoma	Frank B. Cross L. G. Locke
327	Pattern Alteration	Mae Thompson
265	Practical Methods of Refinishing Furniture	Thelma Greenwood
338	4-H Agricultural Engineering Manual	W. H. McPheters C. T. Sturdivant
323	Landscaping Oklahoma Homes	Francis K. McGinnis
186	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 1	Staff
187	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 2	Staff

188	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 3	Staff
189	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 4	Staff
190	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 5	Staff
191	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 6	Staff
202	4-H Demonstration Manual No. 7	Staff

Reprinted Circulars

339	How to Build a Septic Tank	W. H. McPheters
302	4-H Health Demonstration	Martha McPheters
260	Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	Martha McPheters
289	Farm Home Sanitation	Elmer R. Daniel
320	Trench Silos and How to Make Them	W. H. McPheters

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The work in cooperation with other agencies has been very agreeable and pleasant during the year. It has been the purpose of the Extension Service to promote the general agricultural program for the state. This has been done by carrying on educational and cooperative activities deemed most effective in bringing about a closer coordination of effort and greater results. The organization of Agricultural Leaders' Associations in the counties has had much to do with bringing about closer coordination of the work of all concerned with the agricultural programs.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The increase in efficiency and participation in the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1939 was largely due to a better understanding on the part of farm people, brought about by a closely cooperative educational program sponsored by the Extension Service in cooperation with the personnel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Director of Extension and the Administrative Officer in charge of the Agricultural Adjustment programs directed the cooperative educational program during the year. A well-organized program was carried out in each county of the state. The work was carried to 2,913 communities, and 2,724 meetings were held, with 3,908 news stories carried in almost every paper in the state. The agents' offices were visited by 818,009 farmers relative to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs. A more closely organized effort on the part of all concerned has been put forth to bring about greater results in putting into effect conservation practices during the year. Participation in crop insurance, range programs, and other phases of the work has far surpassed all expectations. Farmers on 94,646 farms were directly aided by county agents in carrying out the various practices. County administrative assistants and local leaders rendered assistance to others, bringing the total farms far above

the 15,000 mark. In most counties the county agent, with the assistance of the county committee, was responsible for carrying out the program, and the administrative assistant was responsible for most of the detailed work. Since the beginning of the programs, much emphasis has been placed on the responsibilities of committeemen, but no previous year has matched the progress made during 1939. There were 1,776 progressive farm leaders on local and county committees. This group was headed by the following farmers on the State Committee: Charles T. Cameron, Haskell; Amos E. Pittman, Beaver; C. D. Walker, Altus; John R. Roberts, Medford; and George T. Arnett, Idabel.

Soil Conservation Service. A desirable relationship between the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service has continued throughout the year. These two agencies have cooperated to the fullest extent in promoting and coordinating soil and water conservation programs in the state, with the Extension Service responsible for the educational work, acquainting farmers and others with the programs and how to carry out their provisions. The Soil Conservation Service has assisted the Extension Service in holding educational meetings, tours, and in releasing publicity material. They have also cooperated in the organization of Soil Conservation Districts and in other phases of soil and water conservation programs.

Soil Conservation Districts. The Soil Conservation Districts Law for Oklahoma was passed in 1937. The law provides for a Soil Conservation Committee which is responsible for the administration of the program. The following are members of the committee: Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, Chairman; Ernest E. Scholl, Director of the Oklahoma Extension Division, Vice Chairman; James B. Perky, Director of Vocational Agriculture; W. L. Blizzard, Dean of the School of Agriculture; and Leo S. Wortman, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service (non-voting member).

At the close of 1939 there were 40 districts organized in the state, with 10 petitions for the annexation of additional territory to these districts. The State Committee, in cooperation with the Extension Service, has held 115 public hearings on 81 petitions filed. The districts contain 19,777,412 acres of land, which is approximately 45 percent of the area of the state.

Three hundred and fifty-five educational meetings, with an attendance of 32,568, were held during the year. The Soil Conservation Service is cooperating with 23 of the districts. Requests for assistance have been filed by 4,672 farmers in these districts and 1,732 agreements have been entered into,

covering 317,789 acres. In addition to the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the State School Land Commission, and others, with the Extension Service carrying on the educational work, are cooperating with the districts.

Farm Security Administration. Much worthwhile work has been done cooperatively by the Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration. The two organizations have worked closely together in organizing the farmers into cooperative purchasing units. They have aided in securing debt adjustments. Farm Security Workers have urged their clients to become members of 4-H and Farm Women's Clubs and to take part in demonstrations, tours, field days, and other Extension Activities. The Extension Service has held training and other educational meetings in cooperation with Farm Security workers and has supplied publications and information needed by these workers in promoting their programs.

Rural Electrification Administration. Rural electrification, sponsored by county agents, has expanded very rapidly during the past year. At the beginning of 1939, there were eight cooperatives with 2,500 miles of line serving 6,726 farms. Through the cooperative effort of the Extension Service and the cooperatives, the total during the year was brought to 18 cooperatives, with 6,885 miles of line serving 17,843 farm families. The educational work has continued throughout the year. Instructions have been given in wiring houses, in precautions to be taken in using electricity, in the use of electrical appliances, and in the cooperative purchasing of electrical appliances.

Rural Electrification Administration projects are now reaching 55 counties of the state. Plans are made with the Rural Electrification Administration and the cooperatives to step up rapidly the speed of the outstanding 1939 expansion. It is expected, through this cooperative effort, that during 1940 the service will expand to more than double the present use. Emphasis is being placed on expansion to new territory and in reaching low income farm families in these new territories and along the present lines.

Land-Use Planning. The Land-Use Planning Program has moved forward in a satisfactory manner during the past year. Reports have been approved by the State Land-Use Planning Committee for Beaver, Roger Mills, Oklahoma, Carter, Coal, Okfuskee, McCurtain, Creek, Craig, and Cherokee counties. In-

tensive work has been carried on in 16 other counties and preliminary work done in many other counties throughout the state.

In each of the 10 counties mentioned in the above paragraph, from which reports have been completed, the Extension Service program was based on the needs as set up by the Land-Use Planning Committees in these counties. The agricultural and home demonstration councils have selected as major projects those which were considered major agricultural problems by the Land-Use Planning Committees in their respective counties. Other agencies working with farm people are using the reports as a basis and a guide for their activities.

Work is underway in developing a unified program in Okfuskee county. Much interest is being shown by the county committees and state representatives of the various agricultural agencies. The cooperative employees working on this program are the leader, the assistant leader, and three assistant county agents-at-large.

The State Committee, in addition to its duties connected with the Land-Use Planning work, is undertaking to set up a land-use policy for the state, this policy to be used as a guide in integrating county reports for a state agricultural program.

The following are members of the State Land-Use Planning Committee: Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President, Oklahoma A. and M. College, Chairman; H. P. Moffitt, Administrative Officer in Charge, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; W. E. West, State Director of Farm Security Administration; Glen R. Durrell, Director of State Forestry Service; John R. Nelson, State Director of United States Forestry Service; J. B. Perky, Director of Vocational Agriculture; W. L. Blizzard, Dean of the School of Agriculture; Harold A. Miles, Bureau of Agricultural Economics representative; Leo S. Wortman, State Coordinator of Soil Conservation Service; J. S. Logan, Administrative Manager of Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration; and Dr. A. E. Gray, District Agent of the Division of Predator and Rodent Control, Bureau of Biological Survey. The following are the farmer and farm women members of the committee: Brooks Spence, C. H. Kirkwood, V. L. Hughes, C. E. Kaiser, H. H. Mundy, J. A. Heidebrecht, E. H. Melencamp, J. H. Sullivan, Elmer Tiller, J. E. Biffle, L. L. Marlow, P. E. Mollenkopf, E. L. Rech, R. J. Haynes, R. C. Surber, Glen E. Dill, Mrs. Emma E. Churchill, Mrs. Ella Mae Slaughter, Mrs. Leona V. Back, and Mrs. Ida C. Piper.

Wind Erosion Control Program. The Wind Erosion Control Program was made possible and financed by an appropriation bill passed by Congress in 1936. The program was to be carried on in designated counties in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas, the areas of these states lying within the Southern Great Plains in which wind erosion was a hazard.

The counties designated in Oklahoma were Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Harper, Woodward, and Ellis. Since wind erosion became such a serious hazard in the fall and winter of 1934-1935, the Extension Service, in cooperation with farmers and other agricultural agencies, has continuously carried on educational work through demonstrations setting out the most effective wind erosion control measures. County and community committees made up of farmers and ranchmen, under the leadership of county agents, have been largely responsible for the rapid progress made in controlling this hazard. Other state and federal agencies have cooperated to the fullest extent within the area.

STAFF OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

JULY 1, 1939

Central Office

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President
Ernest E. Scholl, Director
Shawnee Brown, Assistant Director
W. A. Conner, State Agent and Administrative Assistant
Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent
B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
C. G. Bauman, Assistant County Agent-at-Large
F. W. Beall, Acting Extension Animal Husbandman
John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
L. H. Brannon, Assistant Extension Agronomist
Mariee Callaway, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large
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Clara Cervený, Assistant Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
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Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent
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Thelma Greenwood, Assistant Extension Economist, Home Management
E. D. Hunter, Acting Extension Economist, Farm Management
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E. R. Lancaster, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Conservation Program
Fred LeCrone, Assistant Extension Horticulturist
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Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
W. H. McPheters, Extension Agricultural Engineer
Tom M. Marks, County Agent-at-Large
J. Myron Maxwell, Assistant Extension Entomologist
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Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist
H. P. Moffitt, State Administrative Officer, Agricultural Conservation Program
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist
Dr. Lawrence Morris, Assistant Extension Poultryman
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist
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Edd Roberts, Extension Soil Conservationist
Sam Schneider, Assistant Extension Editor and Radio Director
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C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist
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C. T. Sturdivant, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
G. K. Terpening, Assistant Extension Economist, Marketing
Mae Thompson, Assistant Extension Clothing Specialist
C. W. Van Hying, Assistant County Agent-at-Large
C. A. Wann, Assistant County Agent-at-Large

H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman
 J. M. White, Assistant Supervisor, Landlord-Tenant Relationship Sub-
 Project, Farm Management
 Burl Winchester, Assistant State Club Agent, Boys
 J. Carl Wright, State Crop Insurance Supervisor
 Ernest K. Lowe, District Agent, Northeast District
 Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent, Northeast District
 J. M. Ives, District Agent, Northwest District
 Alice Carlson, District Agent, Northwest District
 Lee Craig, District Agent, Southeast District
 Lemna O. Maloney, District Agent, Southeast District
 Dan Diehl, District Agent, Southwest District
 Esther Martin, District Agent, Southwest District
 Laura MacGuire, Secretary to the Director
 Lillie Mae Graumann, Assistant Secretary to the Director
 Martha Anderson, Typist
 Ann Brown, Stenographer
 Ruth Burnett, Secretary to the Assistant Director
 Inez Conley, Statistician
 Georgia Cox, Stenographer
 Kathryn Cox, Assistant Mailing Clerk
 Grace Marie Fox, Stenographer
 Vesta French, Stenographer
 Pearl Frost, Stenographer
 Netus Gard, Stenographer
 Angela Grammas, Communications Operator and Statistician
 Laurretta Graves, Head, Mailing Department
 Margaret Heiser, Editorial Secretary
 Esther Hunt, Head, Finance Department
 Barbara Isbell, Stenographer
 Alice Johnson, Stenographer
 Nellie Knight, Statistician
 Zena Layne, Stenographer
 Mary Lembcke, Stenographer
 Grace Lewis, Assistant Finance Clerk
 Willis McBride, Mailing Clerk
 Olive McCraw, Stenographer
 Clara McKenzie, Stenographer
 Frances Manlove, Secretary to State Agent
 Vernon Nesbitt, Head, Mimeograph Department
 Grace Poole, Head Stenographer
 Mozelle Reynolds, Stenographer
 Dee Roads, Financial Clerk
 Juanita Startzman, Stenographer
 Stella Jo Thompson, Mimeograph Artist
 Aileen Turner, Financial Clerk
 Winifred Webb, Stenographer
 Vassie White, Secretary to State Home Demonstration Agent
 Seventy-nine County Extension Clerks

County Farm Agents

C. H. Hailey, Stilwell, Adair County
 A. R. Jacob, Cherokee, Alfalfa County
 Hal Kennedy, Atoka, Atoka County
 Walter M. Schnelle, Beaver, Beaver County
 P. G. Scruggs, Sayre, Beckham County
 Floyd D. Dowell, Watonga, Blaine County
 W. F. Lott, Durant, Bryan County

L. I. Bennett, Anadarko, Caddo County
Wilson Ball, Assistant, Anadarko, Caddo County
M. L. Phillips, El Reno, Canadian County
H. L. Duncan, Ardmore, Carter County
Titus A. Manasco, Tahlequah, Cherokee County
C. L. Weatherford, Hugo, Choctaw County
William E. Baker, Boise City, Cimarron County
Clarence Burch, Norman, Cleveland County
Curtis Floyd, Coalgate, Coal County
Theodore Krisher, Lawton, Comanche County
Ira Goodfellow, Walters, Cotton County
E. B. Hildebrand, Vinita, Craig County
Harry F. James, Sapulpa, Creek County
Riley Tarver, Arapaho, Custer County
Clarence Rammimg, Jay, Delaware County
Charles Gardner, Taloga, Dewey County
R. Leland Ross, Arnett, Ellis County
J. B. Hurst, Enid, Garfield County
Russell Pierson, Pauls Valley, Garvin County
M. G. Tucker, Chickasha, Grady County
James Childers, Medford, Grant County
William J. Beck, Mangum, Greer County
D. R. Vaniman, Hollis, Harmon County
W. E. Bland, Buffalo, Harper County
D. C. Brant, Stigler, Haskell County
Henry F. Polson, Holdenville, Hughes County
Lant Hulse, Altus, Jackson County
Roy V. Richerson, Waurika, Jefferson County
E. L. Whitehead, Tishomingo, Johnston County
W. R. Hutchison, Newkirk, Kay County
R. C. Outhier, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County
Tom Morris, Hobart, Kiowa County
D. B. Grace, Wilburton, Latimer County
Carl M. West, Poteau, LeFlore County
Gaston Franks, Chandler, Lincoln County
Chester Mitchell, Guthrie, Logan County
H. E. Chambers, Marietta, Love County
E. E. Davis, Purcell, McClain County
J. B. Gregory, Idabel, McCurtain County
George W. Freeman, Eufaula, McIntosh County
W. B. Hanly, Fairview, Major County
Dale Ozment, Madill, Marshall County
Oran Stipe, Pryor, Mayes County
R. E. Chiles, Sulphur, Murray County
Ira J. Hollar, Muskogee, Muskogee County
J. L. Culbertson, Perry, Noble County
E. A. Warner, Nowata, Nowata County
C. R. Humphrey, Okemah, Okfuskee County
A. T. Burge, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
J. R. Spencer, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
E. R. Thompson, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Wesley Chaffin, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
Fred Ahrberg, Pawhuska, Osage County
Carl F. Neumann, Assistant, Pawhuska, Osage County
A. M. Jarvis, Miami, Ottawa County
A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Pawnee County
Word Cromwell, Stillwater, Payne County
Marlin S. Hoge, McAlester, Pittsburg County
Joe B. Hill, Ada, Pontotoc County

Wayne E. Cinnamon, Assistant, Ada, Pontotoc County
 James Lawrence, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
 R. I. Bilyeu, Antlers, Pushmataha County
 L. J. Cunningham, Cheyenne, Roger Mills County
 James P. Rosson, Claremore, Rogers County
 L. H. Stinnett, Wewoka, Seminole County
 Houston Ward, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County
 M. E. Cox, Duncan, Stephens County
 Hubert Lasater, Guymon, Texas County
 S. E. Lewis, Frederick, Tillman County
 O. J. Moyer, Tulsa, Tulsa County
 Sewell G. Skelton, Assistant, Tulsa, Tulsa County
 R. G. Jeffrey, Wagoner, Wagoner County
 R. C. Lloyd, Bartlesville, Washington County
 J. F. Amen, Cordell, Washita County
 George Felkel, Alva, Woods County
 J. D. Edmonson, Woodward, Woodward County

Colored County Farm Agents

J. E. Taylor, District Agent, Langston
 C. E. Walker, Bristow, Creek County
 T. H. Black, Jr., Chandler, Lincoln County
 Paul O. Brooks, Guthrie, Logan County
 James M. Watlington, Idabel, McCurtain and Choctaw Counties
 A. H. Fuhr, Muskogee, Muskogee County
 C. E. Johnson, Boley, Okfuskee County
 B. T. Robinson, Luther, Oklahoma County
 Douglas P. Lily, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
 J. G. Floyd, Wewoka, Seminole County

Home Demonstration Agents

Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, Stilwell, Adair County
 Miss Ora Marguerite McCartor, Cherokee, Alfalfa County
 Miss Juanita Stevens, Atoka, Atoka County
 Miss Ruby Welch, Beaver, Beaver County
 Mrs. Susie Baker, Sayre, Beckham County
 Miss Ola Armstrong, Watonga, Blaine County
 Miss Nina G. Craig, Durant, Bryan County
 Miss Willa Dean Nicholson, Assistant, Durant, Bryan County
 Miss Martha Schultz, Anadarko, Caddo County
 Miss Virginia Seamonds, Assistant, Anadarko, Caddo County
 Miss Doreen Mae Fickel, El Reno, Canadian County
 Mrs. Minnie B. Church, Ardmore, Carter County
 Miss Louise Perkinson, Assistant, Ardmore, Carter County
 Miss Nan Rockwell, Tahlequah, Cherokee County
 Miss Julia Seay, Hugo, Choctaw County
 Miss Ivy Matter, Boise City, Cimarron County
 Miss Opal McNees, Norman, Cleveland County
 Miss Esther Halbrooks, Coalgate, Coal County
 Miss Dorothy Jack, Lawton, Comanche County
 Miss Kittie Johnston, Walters, Cotton County
 Miss Irene Wyant, Vinita, Craig County
 Miss Jeffie Thompson, Sapulpa, Creek County
 Miss Floye Flood, Arapaho, Custer County
 Miss Mabel R. Nowlin, Jay, Delaware County
 Miss Helen Robinson, Taloga, Dewey County

Miss Vivian Sears, Arnett, Ellis County
Miss Zella King, Enid, Garfield County
Miss Gladys Smith, Pauls Valley, Garvin County
Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell, Chickasha, Grady County
Miss Leola Kirk, Assistant, Chickasha, Grady County
Miss Anne Meinders, Medford, Grant County
Miss Elizabeth McCurdy, Mangum, Greer County
Miss Gladys Darby, Hollis, Harmon County
Miss Maudie L. Thompson, Buffalo, Harper County
Miss Martha Mote, Stigler, Haskell County
Miss Edna Archer, Holdenville, Hughes County
Miss Edith V. Huffer, Altus, Jackson County
Miss Dora E. Bollinger, Waurika, Jefferson County
Miss Clara Backhaus, Tishomingo, Johnston County
Miss Minnie F. Hamilton, Newkirk, Kay County
Miss Gladys Thompson, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County
Miss Eva A. Stokes, Hobart, Kiowa County
Miss Gladys Gardner, Wilburton, Latimer County
Miss Venie Ann McDuffie, Poteau, LeFlore County
Miss Nadine Holder, Chandler, Lincoln County
Miss Jewel Graham, Guthrie, Logan County
Miss Mary E. Longino, Marietta, Love County
Miss Ivy L. Parker, Purcell, McClain County
Miss Lucille Clark, Idabel, McCurtain County
Mrs. Litha Travis, Eufaula, McIntosh County
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Crane, Fairview, Major County
Miss Faye McKemy, Madill, Marshall County
Miss Ruth Seney, Pryor, Mayes County
Miss Dora A. Pease, Sulphur, Murray County
Miss Irene Roberts, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Mrs. Grace Hampton, Perry, Noble County
Miss Gertrude Hove, Nowata, Nowata County
Miss Charleie Amos, Okemah, Okfuskee County
Miss Ruby Ann Burch, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Miss Helen Jewel Cole, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Miss Neva Harbison, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
Mrs. Susan B. Gray, Pawhuska, Osage County
Miss Gladys Nelson, Assistant, Pawhuska, Osage County
Mrs. Vera Carding, Miami, Ottawa County
Miss Grace Collins, Pawnee, Pawnee County
Mrs. Almira Abernathy, Stillwater, Payne County
Miss Lorna Jean Shearer, Assistant, Stillwater, Payne County
Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, McAlester, Pittsburg County
Mrs. Jessie F. Morgan, Ada, Pontotoc County
Miss Elizabeth Harris, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
Mrs. Alba Tidwell, Antlers, Pushmataha County
Miss Iris McGee, Cheyenne, Roger Mills County
Miss Nettie Sitz, Claremore, Rogers County
Miss Ruby Nowlin, Wewoka, Seminole County
Miss Ruth Wheeler, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County
Miss Josie Davis, Duncan, Stephens County
Mrs. Vida N. West, Guymon, Texas County
Miss Dorothy Ballard, Frederick, Tillman County
Mrs. Lena M. Sawyer, Tulsa, Tulsa County
Mrs. Ruth Dungan, Wagoner, Wagoner County
Mrs. Leta Moore, Bartlesville, Washington County
Miss Helen Elizabeth Givens, Cordell, Washita County
Miss Julia Taylor, Alva, Woods County
Miss Mildred Schaub, Woodward, Woodward County

Colored Home Demonstration Agents

Mrs. Helen M. Hewlett, District Agent, Langston
 Miss Hazel King, Bristow, Creek County
 Mrs. Beulah M. Hicks, Chandler, Lincoln County
 Miss Rosa J. Parker, Guthrie, Logan County
 Mrs. Alpha Mae Evans, Idabel, McCurtain and Choctaw Counties
 Miss Matye Boone, Muskogee, Muskogee County
 Mrs. Lulu B. McCain, Boley, Okfuskee County
 Miss Evelyn Johnson, Luther, Oklahoma County
 Mrs. Anna L. Anderson, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
 Miss Willie P. Graves, Wewoka, Seminole County

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL FROM JULY 1, 1938 to JUNE 30, 1939**Appointments**

Wilson Oscar Bell, Assistant County Agent, Caddo County, January 20, 1939
 Eula Mae Barnes, Stenographer, July 1, 1938
 Mariee Callaway, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large, April 5, 1939
 Edward Chambers, County Agent, Love County, September 16, 1938
 Helen Jewel Cole, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Oklahoma County, July 1, 1938
 Oren G. Eastep, Emergency Extension Entomologist, July 1, 1938
 Alpha Mae Evans, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, McCurtain and Choctaw Counties, December 21, 1938
 Irdle Finley, Assistant PBX Operator and Clerk, March 31, 1939
 Grace Marie Fox, Stenographer, March 1, 1939
 Mrs. Lois W. French, Temporary Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Tulsa County, February 1, 1939
 Angela Grammas, Statistical Clerk, July 1, 1938
 Willis P. Graves, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Seminole County, January 1, 1939
 J. B. Gregory, County Agent, McCurtain County, March 20, 1939
 Cyrus Hale Hailey, County Agent, Adair County, September 1, 1938
 Esther Pearl Halbrooks, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan County, September 15, 1938
 Barbara Isbell, Stenographer, January 5, 1939
 Robert Glenn Jeffrey, County Agent, Wagoner County, July 28, 1938
 Mrs. Ruth Phelps Kerr, Astring Home Demonstration Agent, Ellis County, August 21, 1938
 Fred LeCrone, Assistant Extension Horticulturist, February 1, 1939
 D. P. Lilly, Negro County Agent, Okmulgee County, December 1, 1939
 Gladys Sullivant McGraw, Temporary Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Hughes County, September 19, 1938
 Chester W. Mitchell, County Agent, Logan County, January 10, 1939
 Gladys Nelson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Osage County, May 16, 1939
 Willa Dean Nicholson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan County, June 16, 1939
 Louise Perkinson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Carter County, May 1, 1939
 Morris Lee Phillips, County Agent, Canadian County, September 20, 1938
 Helen Robinson, Home Demonstration Agent, Dewey County, January 1, 1939
 C. E. Sanborn, Cooperative Representative, Wildlife Conservation Work, September 1, 1938

Virginia Seamonds, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Caddo County, February 11, 1939
Samuel B. Schneider, Assistant Extension Editor, February 11, 1939
Lorna Jean Shearer, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Payne County, June 16, 1938
Ruth Janet Seney, Home Demonstration Agent, Mayes County, June 21, 1938
Abi Smith, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Osage County, September 1, 1938
Ivon Smith, Temporary Extension Economist in Marketing, July 1, 1938
Leslie Ferris Stice, Acting Assistant Extension Economist, Farm Management, February 1, 1939
Maudie L. Thompson, Home Demonstration Agent, Harper County, December 1, 1938
Clarence Alva Wann, Technical Worker, Land Use Planning Sub-Project, January 1, 1939
Houston E. Ward, County Agent, Sequoyah County, October 1, 1938

Transfers

Dorothy Ballard, Home Demonstration Agent, Tillman County, May 1, 1939
Cecil George Bauman, Assistant Supervisor, Landlord-Tenant Relationship Project, October 1, 1938
Cecil George Baumann, Technical Worker, Land Use Planning Sub-Project, March 1, 1939
Shawnee Brown, Assistant Director of Extension, May 1, 1938
Shawnee Brown, Assistant Director of Extension and Project Leader, Land Use Planning, January 1, 1939
Luther H. Brannon, Assistant Extension Agronomist, Seed Certification, July 1, 1938
Ruth Burnett, Secretary to Director, September 16, 1938
William Pratt Calmes, Statistical Clerk in Charge, July 1, 1938
Gladys Gardner, Home Demonstration Agent, Latimer County, April 4, 1939
Lucille Clark, Home Demonstration Agent, McCurtain County, April 4, 1939
Lee Craig, District Agent, Southeast District, July 1, 1938
Doreen Mae Fickel, Home Demonstration Agent, Canadian County, July 1, 1938
Helen Elizabeth Givens, Home Demonstration Agent, Washita County, January 21, 1939
Esther Pearl Halbrooks, Home Demonstration Agent, Coal County, June 16, 1939
Neva Harbison, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large, September 1, 1938
Lant Hulse, County Agent, Jackson County, January 1, 1939
E. D. Hunter, Acting Extension Economist, Farm Management, September 1, 1938
E. D. Hunter, Assistant Extension Economist, Farm Management and Assistant Project Leader, Land Use Planning, February 1, 1939
E. D. Hunter, Acting Extension Economist, Farm Management and Assistant Project Leader, Land Use Planning, January 1, 1939
Colienne Mary Johnson, Home Demonstration Agent, Coal County, September 16, 1938
Hazel King, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Seminole County, September 1, 1938
Zella King, Home Demonstration Agent, Garfield County, January 1, 1939
Hubert Lasater, County Agent, Texas County, September 20, 1938
S. E. Lewis, County Agent, Tillman County, February 16, 1939
Raymond Lloyd, County Agent, Washington County, July 25, 1938

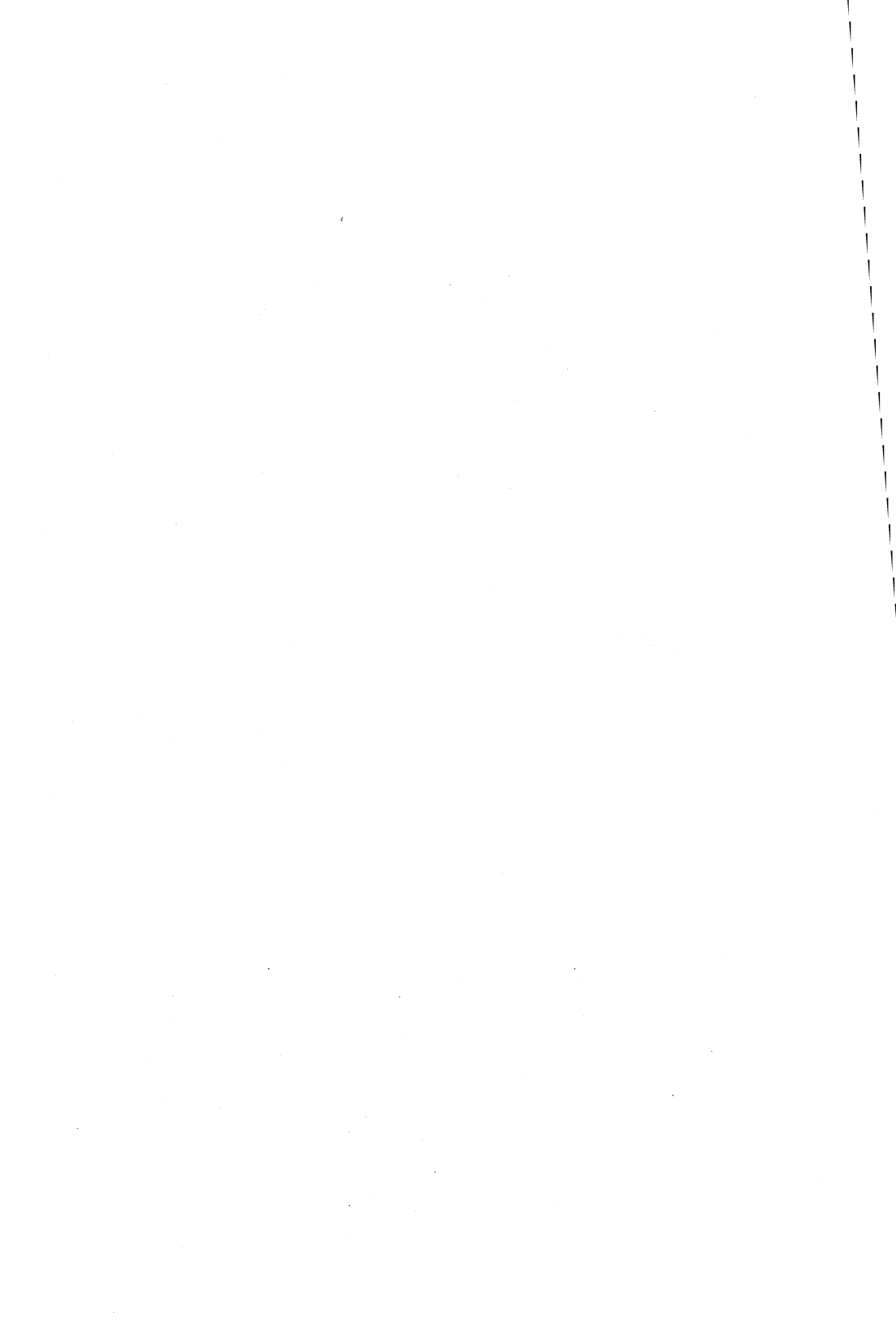
Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist, Farm Management, February 1, 1939
 Tom Morris, County Agent, Kiowa County, February 16, 1939
 Martha Mote, Home Demonstration Agent, Haskell County, September 1, 1938
 Martha T. Schultz, Home Demonstration Agent, Caddo County, January 20, 1939
 Lee Stevens, Assistant Office Manager, September 1, 1938
 Oran Stipe, County Agent, Mayes County, October 1, 1938
 G. K. Terpening, Assistant Extension Economist, Marketing, August 8, 1938
 Mae Thompson, Assistant Extension Clothing Specialist, September 1, 1938
 Mrs. Litha Travis, Home Demonstration Agent, McIntosh County, April 4, 1939
 M. G. Tucker, County Agent, Grady County, January 1, 1939
 Clarence W. Van Hyning, Technical Worker, Land Use Planning Sub-Project, January 1, 1939
 James M. Watlington, Negro County Agent, McCurtain and Choctaw Counties, October 15, 1938

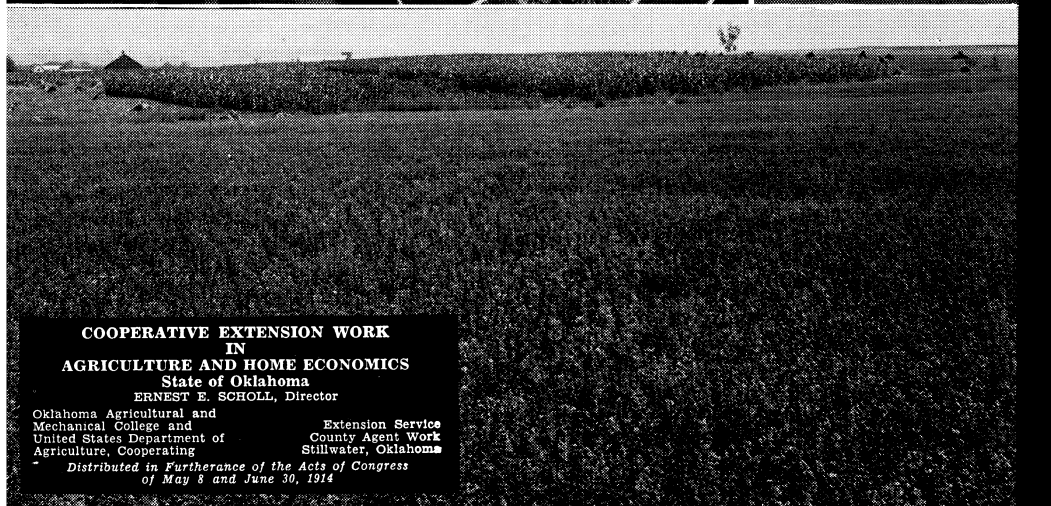
Resignations

John Anderson, Assistant County Agent, Texas County, October 31, 1938
 W. D. Armstrong, Associate Extension Horticulturist, June 30, 1938
 Dan Arnold, Extension Animal Husbandman, March 31, 1939
 Eula Mae Barnes, Stenographer, February 28, 1939
 Mae Ferris, Home Demonstration Agent, Caddo County, January 20, 1939
 Hazel Ferguson, Home Demonstration Agent, Tillman County, April 30, 1939
 Irle Findley, Assistant PBX Operator and Clerk, April 30, 1939
 Mrs. Thelma Gilger (Campbell), Home Demonstration Agent, Mayes County, June 20, 1938
 C. J. Hatcher, County Agent, Logan County, December 31, 1938
 Mrs. Norine Hughes, Home Demonstration Agent, Okmulgee County, March 20, 1939
 Clarence Joachim, County Agent, Love County, September 15, 1938
 Colienne Mary Johnson, Home Demonstration Agent, Coal County, June 15, 1939
 Mrs. Alfa Kent, Secretary to the Director, September 15, 1938
 Florence Keile, Home Demonstration Agent, Haskell County, August 31, 1938
 Hazel King, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Cancellation transfer to Seminole County, September 1, 1938
 M. R. McSpadden, County Agent, Adair County, August 31, 1938
 Hazel Mattocks, Home Demonstration Agent, Harper County, November 30, 1938
 Fred R. Merrifield, Assistant Director (On Leave of Absence), April 30, 1938
 Genevieve Nelson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Payne County, June 15, 1938
 Alva Ann Owen, Home Demonstration Agent, Coal County, September 15, 1938
 Mary Ruff, Home Demonstration Agent, Garfield County, December 10, 1938
 Abi Smith, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Osage County, May 15, 1939
 Harvey Thompson, Home Demonstration Agent, Canadian County, June 30, 1938
 Duncan Wall, Extension Editor, June 30, 1938

Leave of Absence

- Dan M. Arnold, Extension Animal Husbandman, April 1, 1939 to June 30, 1939
- E. D. Hunter, Assistant Extension Economist in Farm Management, May 27, 1938 to July 30, 1938
- A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist in Marketing, June 20, 1938 to July 28, 1939
- Hazel O. King, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Creek County, July 11, 1938 to August 1, 1938
- Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist in Farm Management, April 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940
- Lawrence Morris, Assistant Extension Poultryman, June 6, 1938 to August 1, 1938
- Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist, September 15, 1938 to February 1, 1939
- Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist, February 1, 1939 to May 15, 1939
- R. C. Outhier, County Agent, Kingfisher County, May 31, 1938 to July 29, 1938
- G. K. Terpening, Assistant Supervisor, Landlord-Tenant Relationship Project, June 6, 1938 to July 30, 1938





**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS**
State of Oklahoma
ERNEST E. SCHOLL, Director

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

Extension Service
County Agent Work
Stillwater, Oklahoma

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