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Collection

Extension— its aims and accomplishments



*Twenty Seventh Annual Report
Extension Division, Oklahoma A. and M. College
and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating
Ernest E. Scholl, Director
1940*

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE EXTENSION DIVISION

YEAR 1940

ERNEST E. SCHOLL

Director

Stillwater, Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

AND THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATING

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

Dear Dr. Bennett:

As required by the State and Federal Administration we have compiled the Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Extension Service of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is submitted herewith.

In this report will be found the responsibilities of all members of the Extension organization as they functioned in 1940, with their respective achievements and the total achievements of the entire organization. The report shows that we have successfully reached a larger number of people in Oklahoma and more rural folk, not knowing about the work of the College and the Extension Service, than ever before in spite of the fact preliminary reports of the census indicate a decrease in rural and farm population in this state.

A larger number of completions of 4-H Club activities are reported, and the farm women's clubs have not only increased, but they have reached many other farm women not able to be members of these clubs. With the men's work, we have not only been able to carry along successfully our Extension projects, but we have been able, through our educational work, to make it possible for all other State and Federal government agencies to reach more farmers in Oklahoma during 1940 than ever before.

In addition to this information and the number of special projects that have been successful, you will find a report including the financial statement and other vital information that is making this work successful in Oklahoma.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ernest C. Scholl". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the typed name.

Director

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Extension—It's Aims and Accomplishments

ERNEST E. SCHOLL, Director
Stillwater, Oklahoma

INTRODUCTION

During the year 1940 the Oklahoma Extension Service availed itself of its leadership of trained workers in passing from the period of emergency adjustments and organization to that of aiding farm people towards a better living on their farms.

Disturbed conditions everywhere—abroad and at home—make it necessary to work with a changing agriculture and with an anxious people. With the experience of a former somewhat similar condition, and the direct application of a service through distressed periods, it was found that with the confidence and cooperation of both rural and urban people we could go ahead with our service of carrying on constructive work in better farming and improved living conditions.

In a previous publication entitled "Highlights of 1940" the Oklahoma Extension Workers recognized the following:

"Whether farm people plan for the permanent economic welfare of themselves and the country as a whole or for the immediate problems of national defense there are a few fundamentals that cannot be overlooked. Briefly some of these among others are:

1. Conservation of soil, water, feed, and food.
2. Proper human nutrition, preservation of health, and providing of comforts and conveniences which bolster morale and contribute to optimism and courage.
3. To encourage opportunities and programs for farm youth which they will eagerly uphold and promote and use to perpetuate a wholesome, profitable, and self-sustaining rural life."

In recognizing the above and realizing also the great need of the conservation of our natural resources to meet the impacts of war, it was also the effort to so anchor down the fundamentals of the Extension Service to make our results effec-

tive on a permanent long-time program, as well as to take care and aid in the immediate much needed activities. For this reason all of the regular extension projects were strengthened, and in addition the following programs were given special consideration and stress: expansion of organization and application of land-use planning; the wider and better use of "one variety association" in the cotton improvement program; a special trench silo campaign to conserve and use much available feed in the State; the use of cotton and good will in the mattress program; more and better farm ponds for adequate water supplies; and the expansion of men's organizations, farm women's clubs, and 4-H Club members and sponsors in reaching more people.

Although it is true that in the last few years we had a shifting, and in some areas a falling off of rural population in Oklahoma, we find that participation of farm families shows a keen interest in all phases of Extension work. We have had a steady and wholesome increase in the number of those cooperating with the Extension Service in field activities and a greater expression of desire from urban leaders to assist us. This is largely due to previous organizations and training of our Extension personnel, and the cooperation of farm and other leaders in the educational programs, as well as the desire of the people to take advantage of all the agricultural programs and aid that are made possible through work of our agents in the field.

Farm and home practices were effective in 1940 due to a greater effort of coordination of the services rendered by the different agencies and also to some degree by favorable weather conditions during most of the year. This encouragement created a spirit of cooperation of the farm people toward a more harmonious and unified effort with Extension councils, land-use planning groups and with various subcommittees, and even by individual effort.

Preliminary census figures indicate a loss of farms and of farm families in the State, but our Extension program is so well grounded that with the land and other resources still remaining with us, it certainly does become necessary for us to continue to proceed with a constructive program. We have the leadership, which is shown by active work in 3,466 communities, and a total number of over 32,000 voluntary leaders with both adult and junior groups. It is also shown that 175,849 farm families were influenced by Extension workers reaching practically every community in each of the 77 counties of the State.

The objective of improving farm family living and the desire of farm people to receive the above mentioned aid made it possible for us to expand all of the projects that were constructively set up in the previous year, and as a result, we had a very successful Extension year in 1940.

Oklahoma had a good season in 1940, making it possible for the production of an ample supply of food, feed, and fibre, and with good pasture conditions for livestock, this necessarily occasioned a great deal of work for the farm women and the 4-H Club girls in further use and preservation of food valued at over \$2,000,000 for the year.

The productivity of the soil and the making of the farm-family-living go hand in hand. In addition to the production and preservation of adequate food supplies, constructive progress of conservation of our soils was also one of the many features of our Extension activities for 1940. Figures show an additional 8,468 farms, covering 350,912 acres of terraces and contoured farms valued at \$1,575,939 for the year. In addition to this, the building of soils by using legumes and better farming practices; the conservation of water for livestock with more and better farm ponds; a better planned farm unit; and a greater utilization of food, feed, and pastures show that we are making progress toward a better living on Oklahoma farms.

ADMINISTRATION

The Oklahoma Extension organization, a division of the Land-Grant College, has been in good standing with the institution. The cooperation with the college proper and also with the experiment station was continued with satisfactory results. Expressions of college and station officials indicate that in giving assistance to the Extension group they were also benefitted by our field agents in adjusting their teaching and research to fit changing conditions. Especially have our subject-matter specialists worked more closely with college subject-matter departments.

Our work was also strengthened during the year by privileges granted the Extension director to work on national relations committees, on the Extension organization and policy committee of the Land-Grant College Association, and with other state, regional, and national groups, and by having all members of our group advise, plan, and work with groups and field workers of other agencies in making agricultural programs more effective.

In the field the representatives of various agencies, school teachers, rural, and urban leaders make it possible for policies and procedures to function properly.

EXTENSION SERVICE STAFF. In 1940 the Extension organization had only a few changes. The Director of Extension continued to be 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 1940. 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 assistant supervisors, subject-matter specialists, and clerical workers.

Shawnee Brown served as assistant director during the year and had the responsibility of coordinating the Extension programs with the programs of the other government agencies operating 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 the county Extension workers.

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.

On March 1, 1940, Paul G. Adams, Extension livestock specialist, was appointed state 4-H Club leader, to take the place of B. A. Pratt, who resigned. On April 11, 1940, Alice Carlson, district home demonstration agent, became assistant 4-H Club leader. Miss Carlson replaced Mrs. Elva R. Duvall,

also resigned. Ford Mercer continued as assistant 4-H Club leader and Burl Winchester went on leave beginning September 1, 1940. Henry Osborn was transferred from the 4-H Club staff to the Extension editorial staff on April 1, 1940. E. W. Cinnamon, assistant county agent in Pontotoc county, was transferred to the central office as acting assistant 4-H Club leader on October 1, 1940. Zella King was appointed district home demonstration agent of the Northwest District to fill the vacancy created by the transfer of Miss Carlson to the 4-H Club department.

On January 1, 1940, Luther H. Brannon was transferred from the county agent position in Washington county to replace L. W. Osborn as Extension agronomist. Wesley Chaffin was transferred to the central office from county agent work in Okmulgee county to be assistant Extension agronomist to do seed certification and crop improvement work. On September 16, 1940, E. A. Warner, county agent of Okmulgee county, became the assistant Extension livestock specialist, which place was made vacant by the appointment of F. W. Beall as Extension livestock specialist.

Willie Fletcher of the School of Home Economics of the College was appointed as acting Extension specialist in child development and family life on April 1, 1940. Miss Fletcher was appointed to replace Elizabeth Carmichael, who resigned. Ola Armstrong, former home demonstration agent in Blaine county, became assistant Extension clothing specialist on June 21, 1940.

The Oklahoma Extension Service lost Joe B. Hill on February 1, 1940. His death was a severe shock to the organization and we, as well as the people with whom he worked, lost a faithful worker and a good friend.

In the field organization we followed on the basis of four Extension districts as heretofore with four men district agents and four women district home demonstration 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 as follows:

The Southwest District consists of 19 counties: 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 Esther Martin.

The Southeast District consists of 18 counties: namely, Atoka, 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 Lemna O. Maloney.

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

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 the 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 county agents and Negro home demonstration agents are: Creek, Lincoln, Logan, McCurtain, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, and Seminole.

Tom M. Marks, designated as county agent-at large, continues to give helpful assistance to county agents in details of report making, and in 4-H Club activities. Cecil G. Bauman, C. W. Van Hyning, 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 over-worked home demonstration agents and by 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 Extension 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 1940, 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.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The 1940 census shows a decrease in farms in Oklahoma from 203,866 in 1930 to 179,687 in 1940; likewise a decrease in the rural population of the State is shown from 1,574,359 in 1930 to 1,456,771 in 1940, or a loss of 117,588.

The above figures, however, do not necessarily indicate abandoned farms. Due to changing conditions and methods of operations, the average acreage per farm has increased from 165.8 acres in 1930 to 193.7 in 1940. The total land in farms increased from 33,790,817 in 1930 to 34,603,317 in 1940, an increase in total acreage in farm lands of 1,012,500 acres.

Various factors have contributed to this increase in the size of the farm unit with the corresponding decrease in the number of farms and rural population. Many of our farm units, no doubt, were too small for economical operation under existing economic conditions. Improvement of farm equipment and farm power has enabled operators to handle a greater acreage economically.

During the 10-year period full farm ownership of operated farms increased from 53,647 to 55,859. Operators who heretofore had farmed only their own farms now not only operate the home farm, but operate additional rented lands.

As these farm units increased in size and were placed under the new mechanized methods of farming, naturally some small operators, owners, tenants, and sharecroppers, were displaced. It may be expected that this situation will continue until such time as commercial farming profits fade away and the inducement thus removed for expanding operations to increase net profits. At such a point we may expect a breaking up of the larger units into smaller ones with a return to the land of additional farmers.

In order that the resources of the soil may be conserved for the support of future populations, methods of conservation must be found which can be carried out on the present larger scale operations with decreased man-power. Thus it becomes necessary that extension programs be carried out to accomplish these results in the best possible manner under the existing conditions. The 10-year period above referred to was one of protracted severe drouth, causing a shortage of stock water and feed crops and leaving the soil exposed to wind and water erosion to an unusual degree.

The western portion of the State being more severely hit by the drouth it has undergone the greatest shift in size of farm units and in population. In some of the eastern counties of the State where farms are small, there has been slight increase in farms and farm population, and farm operations are organized on what approaches a subsistence basis.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program as it has operated in the State has provided a very good basis for practices which will tend to improve existing conditions as to water conservation, the prevention of erosion, soil improvement practices, and stabilizing economic conditions brought about by payments supplementing the meager incomes of these farms so continued operations were made possible.

At the beginning of 1940, interest was high in the programs which were being carried on by the Soil Conservation Service for further conservation practices. Twenty-three districts under the standard conservation act of the State had been formed and others were in the process of being organized. These districts covered approximately 25 percent of the total area of the State. By the end of the year 42 districts had been completed, embracing approximately 40 percent of the area of the State.

During the prolonged drouth period feed production and permanent pastures were often inadequate to support profitable livestock production. Farmers were very conscious of the uncertainty of feed production and were interested in any plans that would assist them to carry over feed from flush periods to use during the years of complete failure.

Farm credits were shown to be in much better condition in 1940 than was the case in 1930. Due to additional sources of farm credits, to debt adjustments and to better understanding of the proper use of farm credits, distressed farms were much fewer. A great deal of refinancing was done during the first five years of the decade.

Rural electrification still has reached only a small percentage of the rural homes of the State. Interest in this project was high throughout 1940 and much activity and expansion took place. In outlining our Extension program for the year it was our purpose to make such adjustments in our plans and procedures as would enable us to accomplish the greatest possible results in our efforts to improve existing situations as facilities at hand would permit.

It was our purpose to approach our soil improvement practices as far as possible through the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which afforded considerable assistance through committee contacts and offered an inducement to cooperating farmers in soil improvement practices in the form of cash payments. Our agronomy program in Extension work was designed to use and supplement practices set out in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. Likewise, soil conservation districts provided additional incentives and assistance to encourage definite accomplishments in the territory where these programs operated. Similar coordinated programs were set up with the Farm Security Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and other government agencies. County agents were encouraged to keep in close touch with the programs and activities of these agencies in their own counties and to call together, for frequent consultations and setting up of plans, the representatives of the local government agencies.

Some of the chief activities of our supervisory program were as follows:

An effort was made to better coordinate all of the agricultural activities being carried on in the various counties. County agents were encouraged to arrange for frequent and regular conferences between all government and state agency representatives active in the county for the purpose of familiarizing each other with the various program activities and needs. About two-thirds of the counties in the State carried on this activity. District agents attended such conferences when possible and often subject-matter specialists were present.

Itineraries of subject-matter specialists were arranged sufficiently in advance to permit county agents and agency representatives to arrange local programs to make the best possible use of these subject-matter specialists while they were present in the counties. This arrangement was carried out in all of the counties of the State with varying degrees of success. Often certain groups do not anticipate their needs far enough in advance to make it possible to give this type of assistance.

Greater participation in all of the agricultural programs in the county by carrying more complete information concerning such programs to all communities was emphasized. This was attempted through pre-arranged informational meetings, broadcasts, and press releases concerning the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Credit Adminis-

tration, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Service and others. This effort was fairly effective and met the approval of the cooperating agencies.

The stockwater situation was attacked from the standpoint of a widespread systematic pond building campaign. Some encouragement to this project was provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program and by a fund derived from tractor taxes. The payments made for pond building did not fully compensate for the entire cost involved, but the available funds did prove to be an effective inducement. Under this program 8,486 ponds were built on farms and ranches.

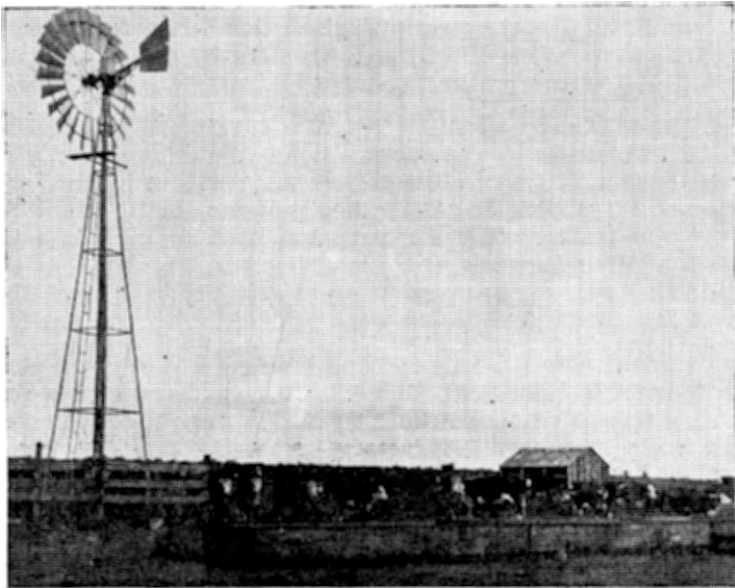
A companion program to pond building was our feed storage project to remove another hazard from livestock production. Previous demonstrations in feed storage in trench silos had generally proved satisfactory. A well organized effort was put forth to increase the number of trench silos. This was done by disseminating information concerning the success of the trench silos through tours, newspaper articles, meetings at which farm experiences were exchanged, demonstrations, by motion picture films, and assistance from livestock and dairy specialists, as well as agricultural engineers. The result was 4,849 trench silos built. Practically all were filled with proper feeds.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Project activities were well organized in all of the counties during the year. Not all projects were carried out in all counties because of a variation in local conditions. The following is a brief summary of the main project activities, the development of which was made a part of our supervisory program.

Agricultural Engineering

Soil erosion control continued to be one of the most popular phases of the agricultural engineering project. To make available technical assistance for running contour lines and preparing specifications for ponds 58 training schools were held in 35 counties for 880 trainees. It seems that the period for conducting terracing demonstrations has about ended for the present although a few of the communities still require some assistance in the various methods of building terraces and preparing outlets. For this purpose seven demonstrations were held and six special meetings were conducted with a total attendance of 272.



Six hundred spring calves were creep fed on the Ott Burnett ranch in Johnson county.

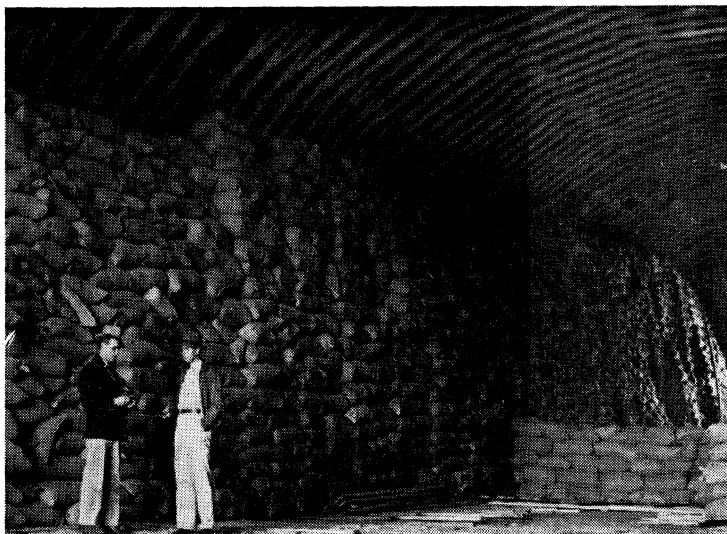
In addition to these demonstrations 32 special field meetings on pond construction work were held with an attendance of 745 farmers present. County agents' reports show that 336,112 acres of land were terraced, 420,768 acres were contoured, and 8,486 ponds were built.

Due to the development of rural electrification projects participated in by the Extension personnel 9,185 farms were electrified. Irrigation has not become general in the most arid parts of the State due to the soil conditions and the lack of water; however, interest is developing in a few sections, particularly in the Washita River Valley. The Extension Service aided in establishing 10 individual irrigation projects, and altogether 10,649 acres were under irrigation.

Other activities were farm and home repair work promoted by 19 meetings in 18 counties; pressure cooker clinics of which 32 were held to teach the women to test and adjust 807 cookers; 4-H Club work in terracing, handicraft, and rural electrification in which 4,941 boys and girls were taught various skills, farm machinery repair, water systems; septic tank drainage and other general farm engineering aids were given as special services.

Agronomy

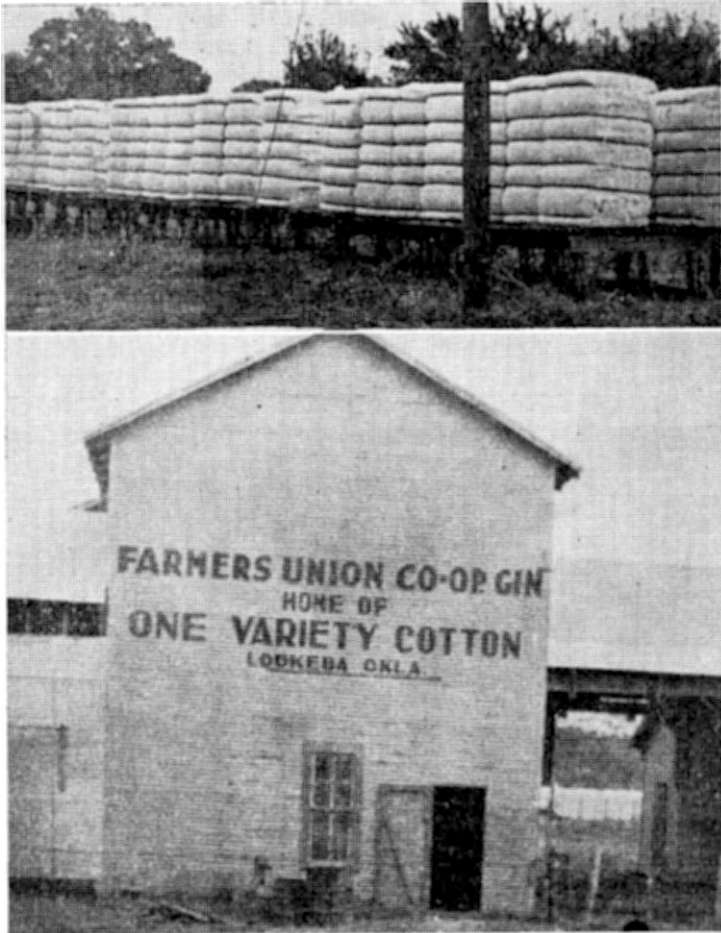
The alfalfa seed crop during the last few years has rapidly increased in importance and value in counties adapted to this crop. To increase the demand for alfalfa seed in certain northern markets a plan of seed improvement has been set up under the "Alfalfa Approval of Origin Program." Under this program, which was carried on in cooperation with the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association, all fields of alfalfa where seed is offered for sale are carefully inspected by local committees to ascertain the purity of the crop. Under this program growers harvested 60,263 acres which produced a total of 4,176,000 pounds of approved seed. The State had a record crop, of which more than 40 percent was under this improvement program. The large distributors of seed have shown a preference for seeds bearing the tag of this association. It was consequently estimated by seed merchants that the seed program resulted in a price of at least one and one-fourth cents per pound above what would have resulted without this work. On this basis the net gain through this program was \$125,000. In the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association 154 members certified 21,484 acres of the crop from which was produced 322,584 bushels of certified seed.



Peanuts are an important crop in southeastern Oklahoma. Here is shown a warehouse in which the crop is stored until ready for the market.

In the cotton improvement project 99 cotton improvement associations in 36 counties participated. This represented a membership of 14,546 farmers who planted 414,829 acres of approved seed.

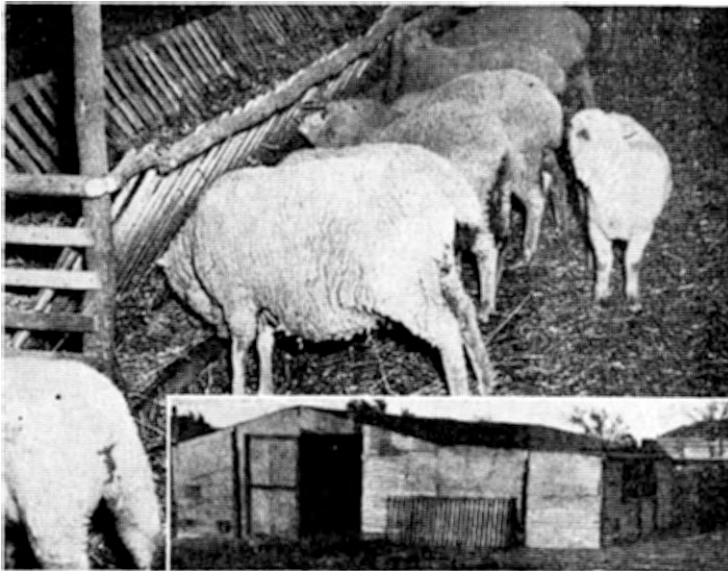
Some interest in flax continued in northeastern Oklahoma counties and since this was a new crop for this area the Extension Service has made certain studies and observations relative to the possibilities of this crop.



Cotton at the Lookeba Farmers Cooperative Gin is never permitted to touch the ground. Culminating five years' work on a one-variety program, there are now 21 organized communities in Caddo county where for the last two years Acala 8 has been the only cotton planted.

Animal Husbandry

The sheep growing industry is on the increase in the State due to better development of pastures and a keener appreciation of the manner in which sheep fit into our local economy. Many farmers who are developing flocks of sheep are entirely inexperienced in the business. For this reason rather intensive educational work was done in grading lambs, and in wool marketing. A series of meetings reaching practically all of the important sheep growing communities was arranged with the Extension marketing specialists and instruction was given in preparing lambs for the market and in grading and marketing wool. These meetings were climaxed by a State show where lambs were graded and sold on the local market and where demonstrations in wool grading and marketing were also given. Sheep shearing demonstrations were held in the newer sheep growing communities and ram sales were held at central points.



The return on an original investment of \$200 for 50 ewes has convinced R. F. Edwards, a farmer living close to Stillwater in Payne county, that every farmer who can take care of sheep needs a small flock. He creep feeds his lambs, beginning to feed them as soon as they will eat. They are housed in a 40x20 foot building made mostly of second-hand sheet iron at a total cost of \$80.

Demonstration work in economical feeding of swine and beef cattle was continued. In the case of beef cattle our feed supply has not been conducive to grain feeding for complete finish. The economical use of locally grown feeds has been demonstrated and best outlets for grass fed cattle have been explored by the demonstration method. The swine population of the State has fluctuated as may be expected with fluctuation in grain production. An important phase of livestock production work deals with the home meat supply and methods of curing and preservation.

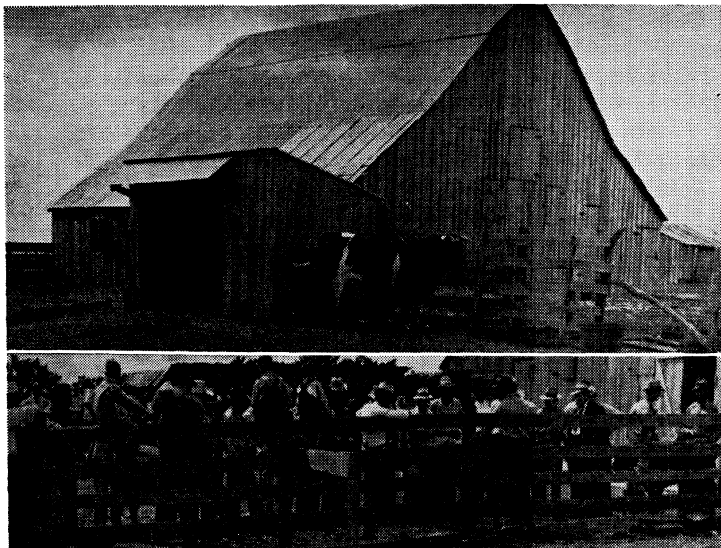
In order to study livestock possibilities and our various situations, a number of livestock tours were arranged as usual this year in which a number of pastures and larger herds were carefully looked over. During some of these tours farmers were joined by central market representatives and prospective buyers who were interested in locating available supplies of calves and cattle.

To assist in fixing types and standards in the minds of adults and 4-H Club members who are interested in the breeding phase of livestock production, a number of livestock judging schools were held in connection with livestock exhibits at our various county and state fairs, and livestock shows. This phase of the program has always attracted considerable attention and interest; however, Extension workers show an increasing interest in marketing phases of the livestock program and it is felt that we can reach small producers better and give greater aids to the entire livestock production program if these practical phases are given greater emphasis.

Dairying

Dairy work was outlined to cover about all of the practical phases of dairy work of interest to the various groups of producers. During the winter months while farm people are interested in the feeding problem, a number of dairy feeding schools were held in which feeding practices combining native available feeds were studied and discussed. Two hundred and twenty-two such community schools were held in the State with an attendance of 3,149 farmers.

Cow testing association work was continued under the supervision of the Extension dairyman, but actually in the charge of cow testers employed by the local associations. This work has been in progress in the State for a number of years and while it isn't spreading into new communities to any considerable extent those communities which have been organized are



The Pittsburg County Livestock Improvement Association owns 26 registered bulls and there are 60 more in the county which are owned by individuals. Each year chapters of the Association sponsor tours and shows so that farmers can compare their calves, which are out of purebred to near purebred cows and first crosses from just native cows.

sufficiently interested in the work to continue it from year to year. In these associations 3,889 cows were on test for at least a portion of the year. The average production of these cows was 301 pounds of butterfat, which is about twice the production of the average for the State.

Dairy parish shows still are popular with our farmers. Fourteen of these schools were held during the year with 62 counties participating with 664 cattle brought to the exhibiting point and after the cattle were classified, the farmers, 4-H Club members, and Future Farmers of America, as well as other groups were given some instruction in the selection of proper types, as well as feeding and breeding problems.

The trench silo program participated in by agricultural engineers and animal husbandry specialists resulted in the storage of approximately 450,557 tons of additional feed. The estimated value of this silage was \$3,156,699. Four-H dairy club members enrolled were 2,280.

The Pittsburg County Better Sires Association continues to show progress in improvement of dairy cattle in that county. Four hundred and fifty farmers have participated in 26 active chapters using 52 herd bulls brought into the county, in addition to 26 already owned, making a total of 78 registered bulls. These bulls have heavy production records. The better bulls are available to the poorer tenant farmers, as well as to those owning a larger number of cows.

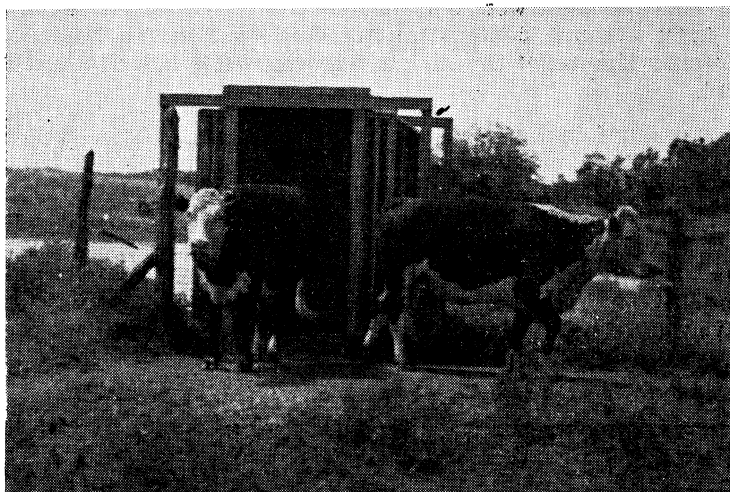
Sales of calves from 6 to 10 months of age reported by these chapters show an increase of \$20 more than for native calves of like age. At this rate the value of the improvement program would be approximately \$60,000 for the 300 better calves produced thus far. There are slightly over 130 registered females owned by farmers who are members of these chapters. Mr. G. Thomas says, "I wish we had started this program long ago. We are old people now and could have had much greater profits from our cattle had we been following this method during our active years on the farm."

Entomology

As usual counties in the grasshopper areas were organized for control measures in case the grasshopper outbreak should become serious. Fortunately, however, the outbreak in 1940 was limited to counties in the Panhandle area. Our entomologists and leaders cooperated with the Bureau of Entomology in making poison bait available and getting it properly spread. In this territory control measures were reported to have been very satisfactory. Late in the season, however, large numbers of grasshoppers migrated to the Panhandle region from adjoining territory, possibly to deposit quantities of eggs that may threaten another outbreak. A total of 2,193 tons of wet bait were used on 225,415 acres with an estimated saving of \$701,928.

Prairie dog control work resulted in an approximate saving of \$12,000 in pastures during the season. Garden insect work was done in all of the counties growing gardens and reached approximately 10,000 gardeners for a saving of \$35,000. There were 3,436 boys and girls enrolled in the 4-H insect club in 1940 representing all of the counties in the State. One hundred and forty-two of these members made exhibits at the state fair.

Chinch bug control work was undertaken in 13 counties where 22,000 rods of chinch bug oil barriers were built protecting 16,000 acres of crops with a saving of approximately \$25,550.



Horn fly infestations of cattle can be effectively reduced through the use of a horn fly trap designed by the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to tests made during the 1940 season on the R. V. Howard ranch in Jefferson county.

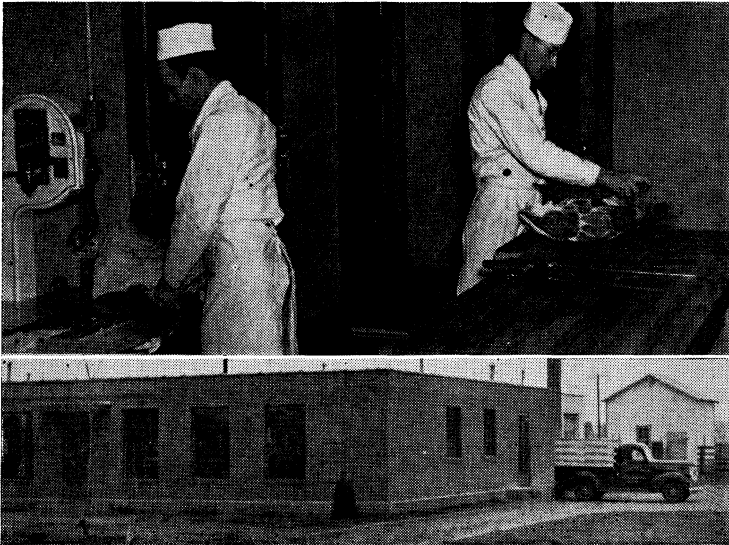
A comparatively new phase of the work in entomology is ox warble control. This project was started in 1939, and in 1940 included 32 counties. One carload of fat steers from Kiowa county were docked \$9.50 per head due to heavy ox warble infestation. It is estimated that ox warble infestation may reduce milk production in dairy cattle from 5 to 20 percent. Approximately 15,000 head of cattle were treated for ox warble control in demonstrations attended by large numbers of cattlemen.

Agricultural Economics in Farm Management

Land use planning constituted the major activity in farm management in 1940. This program reached 26 counties directly during 1940 and also had an indirect influence on the agriculture in most of the other counties. County committees were appointed to make local surveys and make recommendations concerning adjustments that in their judgment should be made in local farming practices; and set subcommittees to make further studies of special activities and conditions which are to be brought to the attention of their various communities.

Farm account work was also continued with a fair number of farm account demonstrators. Outlook material was prepared for the use of the various agencies using material of this kind.

Landlord-tenant relationships continued to be a popular phase of farm management work in many counties. Landlords and tenants who in the past maintained satisfactory and successful relationships were interviewed, and their methods were made public by the usual means for disseminating Extension information. Reports show that 3,918 farmers, both landlords and tenants, have improved their relationships and have worked out longer and more equitable lease agreements as a result of this work.



In the top picture is the service room in the Fort Cobb cooperative locker plant; and the bottom picture shows the exterior of the building. The plant has the distinction of being the first of its kind in the state and the second in the United States.

Agricultural Economics in Marketing

Educational work in connection with Federal grading of cotton, wool, wheat, eggs, watermelons, spinach, onions, berries, and peanuts was carried on with the result that a better understanding of grading exists, and in most cases there is an improvement of the quantity and quality of the products placed

on the market. This work included 4-H Club marketing work in cotton where juniors were given instruction in classing and grading this product.

The six counties engaged in practical livestock production were assisted with farm-to-market 4-H Club projects. Two hundred and forty farmer marketing associations were assisted in improving their setups and services to growers in various ways.

Total marketings from Oklahoma farms during 1940 amounted to about \$220,000,000. Better methods of handling and grading these products have been the concern of the Extension marketing program, and this affords ample opportunity for considerable improvement in the net farm income.

Because of improved practices in marketing cream, prices are over two cents per pound better than on the old basis. This means an increase of about \$1,000,000 per year in cream values alone.

Forestry

Extension forestry work is a new activity in Oklahoma, the project not starting until July 1940. The response in this field during this short time has been very gratifying. Practically all of the counties have been active in some phase of the farm forestry program.



Shelterbelts are being planted by many state farmers and ranchmen to protect their stock and fields from hot winds and to help hold the soil.

In this program we have attempted to correlate forestry work with that of the Soil Conservation Districts, the Land-Use Planning committees, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs.

Four-H Clubs have been active in the planting of trees for windbreaks, farm woodlots, wildlife refuge, and other similar purposes. Educational meetings dealt with windbreaks and shelterbelts, trees in relation to erosion, fire prevention, woodland management, and general farm forestry.

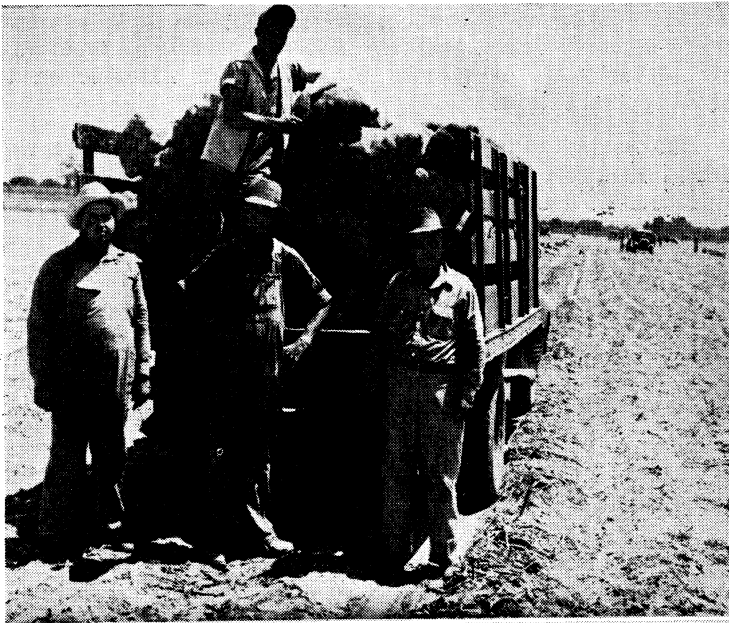
Principal goals set for this project during the first year were to prepare regular publicity materials, coordinate all forestry agencies as far as possible, establish active forestry projects in 40 counties, and meet the needs of new demands for forestry assistance in State Land-Use Planning committees. Satisfactory progress toward these goals has been made during the brief period of time available.

Horticulture

In the live-at-home phase of our Extension program, home gardens and fruit production have for a number of years been important lines of activity. In 1940, in addition to the 5,552 demonstration projects in home gardens carried on by members of farm women's clubs, chambers of commerce and civic clubs sponsored garden contests in nine counties. As a portion of the home garden work varietal tests of new vegetables were carried out in 67 counties with 107 demonstrators making reports on results with these varieties. In this manner adaptable varieties can be determined in each section of the State from time to time and the success of gardening activities thus enhanced.

New plantings of fruits during the last few years have not kept step with our needs. Our major activities in fruit demonstration work have consisted of pruning, spraying, and grading. Pruning demonstrations always are well attended. Forty-two counties conducted such demonstrations with an attendance of 1,164 adult and 349 juniors. To assist growers in solving individual problems 213 orchards were visited by subject-matter specialists.

Interest continues in the pecan improvement work. Fifty-six pecan propagation demonstrations were given in 30 counties by specialists from the central office. These were attended by 683 adults and 259 Four-H Club members. At the state pecan show exhibits were displayed from 44 counties representing



Eight hundred to 1,000 acres are devoted to raising onions for the market in the Hanna community in McIntosh county, with the largest growers having about 35 acres and the others ranging from 2 to 15. Both tenants and landowners grow them.

all pecan growing sections of the State. At this show 1,509 individual exhibits of pecans and walnuts were made.

In commercial truck cropping, potatoes and watermelons received the most attention. It was observed in commercial Irish potato districts that 400 to 600 pounds of 4-8-4 fertilizer

was the mixture most economical. Production of Warva Irish potato demonstrations indicate that this variety is superior to the old varieties. Wilt resistant varieties of watermelons received special attention.

Landscape and yard improvement demonstrations were carried on under the work in horticulture. A total of 93 yard improvement demonstrations were held with an attendance of 5,581.

Pastures

During pioneer days in Oklahoma native grass was abundant. Early settlers got the impression that they could never have a grass or pasture problem. Governed by this conviction no attempt was made to conserve native grasses which



Atoka County Agent Hal Kennedy examines one of the pastures which have been developed on the farm of P. M. Mungie, right. Below are some of Mungie's dairy cows.

were exposed to every conceivable abuse. They were overgrazed, burned over frequently, and no attempt was made to rotate pastures or to reestablish grass where it had been killed out. Severe drouth years coming on top of such abuse resulted in general pasture depletion. In the western part of the State this condition especially contributed to wind and water erosion. In the eastern half of the State it left farmers without a basis for economical livestock production.

Just in recent years some of the tame pasture grasses have been introduced and many of them have shown promise of adaptability. Our principal efforts in pasture improvement have had two purposes: first, to establish adaptable tame grasses in those areas where they are most profitable; and second, to reestablish native grasses best adapted to the various regions and soil types. Successful demonstrations in reestablishing native grasses already have overcome the idea that native grasses cannot come back once they are destroyed.

The bluestems when given the proper opportunity have shown a wonderful comeback. Pasture rotation has been an important help in reestablishing these pastures. Buffalo grass and the gramas on certain soil types and particularly in western areas of the State have again shown promise of becoming the most important native pasture grasses. Seed saving of Buffalo grass constituted a problem which has not yet been worked out, but which undoubtedly is worthy of considerable study. New pastures of Buffalo grass have been established by seed and by stolons if put out at the proper time.

Among the tame grasses particularly adapted to eastern sections of the State yellow hop clover and Korean lespedeza are in high favor.

An important phase of the pasture program is work with combinations of pasture grasses which will afford grazing during as many months of the year as possible. With the clovers, rye grass has proved a valuable companion, as well as have small grain pastures.

Demonstrations in harvesting seed of all of these pasture grasses have been of interest to many communities, and continuous improvement is being made in processes used.

Pasture tours were held in a majority of the counties and attendance at such field meetings was always good. Farmers have become pasture conscious and are eager for any information they can get which will be useful on their own farms.

Further progress was made during the year in discouraging the burning of pastures and woodlands. Fire fighting equipment has been provided in many communities and 4-H Club members and farmers alike are not only watching for the outbreak of fires, but are using their influence to discourage the practice of burning.

Poultry

Our farm flock record work was continued during the year with a total of 379 flocks on which complete cost account records were kept. In this activity 65 counties participated. These flocks represented 30,263 hens which showed an average production of 144 eggs per hen as compared with 94 eggs per hen on the average Oklahoma farm. The net income from these flocks averaged \$152 as compared to a State average of slightly above \$100 per flock. These did not include the larger commercial flocks, but average farm flocks as found on the farms where poultry was given some attention.

Five hundred and sixty-two flock owners followed instructions in managing chicks under the grow healthy chick program, and completed a report of their work. These reports showed that by following the instructions, losses were reduced



More and more, Oklahoma farm families are finding turkeys an important source of income, and the Extension poultrymen are encouraging their cooperators to add turkey flocks to their farm enterprises, where conditions are suitable. They do not advise raising turkeys and chickens on the same ground.

25 percent per year to an average of 10 percent, and in many of the better managed flocks the percentage of loss was much lower. If this practice were followed by all flock owners of the State with similar results they would affect a saving of approximately 6,000,000 chicks or \$500,000.

Other activities included proper poultry house construction and poultry breeding work in connection with the R. O. P. program. Fifty-two counties have active poultry federations with

a membership of more than 2,000. These associations work closely with county Extension agents in poultry 4-H Club work, schoolhouse and county egg and poultry shows, and in other phases of poultry development.

Considerable attention was given to turkeys. The State's turkey production was approximately 1,500,000 with a value of \$3,150,000. Two hundred and sixty-seven turkey growers completed cost account records showing that a nice profit was made on the well managed flocks. Four-H Club boys and girls in poultry work showed a membership of 12,506 owning 500,000 birds valued at \$350,000. Nine thousand five hundred and ten members completed records. This was 76 percent of the members enrolled. They exhibited 2,483 birds and 1,305 dozen eggs in 251 community poultry and egg shows. A total of 14,021 people attended these shows.

Publications

Extension facilities have been heavily taxed by demands for publications coming through other government agencies with which the Extension Service is cooperating. The demand for publications has increased manifold during the last four or five years. The problem of satisfactory distribution of publications to meet this demand has not been solved. The present method of distribution is working quite satisfactorily. Available bulletins and also other publications are placed in the local Extension offices where they can be distributed with a minimum amount of waste or duplication.

There is considerable demand, however, for large numbers of certain publications to be sent direct to the office of other agricultural agencies. In some cases an offer is made to pay the cost of such publications going outside of the State, or to communities engaged in a particular line of development. No plan has been authorized by our institution for charging costs on such publications and replacing them with funds thus taken in. We feel that such a system would be complicated and unsatisfactory. To meet this situation we are getting away to some extent from general bulletins which cover all phases of a subject. Brief publications or circulars which emphasize a practice on which we are concentrating are becoming popular and are enabling us to keep our printing cost down. This type of publication is especially effective in putting a punch into our efforts to get a spread on a practice which has been successfully demonstrated.

To encourage local Extension agents to use their local facilities to carry information to the farm people concerning local



When representatives of several agricultural agencies held a conference in Stillwater they also broadcast over the regular Extension radio program. Left to right they are Ernest E. Scholl, Director of Extension; Arthur Peterman, Farm Security Administration; Sam Schneider, Assistant Extension Editor; C. D. Walker, acting state administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and Leo Wortman, coordinator, Soil Conservation Service.

Leo Newsome, student announcer, is standing behind the group.

Extension work and to assist them in determining the proper kind of material to be used in this way and also to prepare the material in a manner satisfactory to local newspapers, a few information clinics have been held during the year. At such clinics county agents, home demonstration agents, and Extension clerks have been brought together in small groups of six or eight counties at which time helps are given on methods of using, preparing, and disseminating Extension information. These clinics have been very popular with our agents and have resulted in improved local publicity and in the setting up of county agents' columns in local newspapers. Emphasis has been placed on the importance of giving out information through local newspapers concerning pending Extension activities and a follow-up report of the results.

The Extension News, a monthly publication prepared at the central office, has continued to go to all 4-H Club members and the members of adult organizations of men and women in

agriculture or home economics work. The circulation of this publication is approximately 55,000 copies. It is not altogether a house-organ, but to a degree serves that purpose. Subject matter is not carried in the columns of the Extension News to any considerable extent, but the space is used largely to carry reports of worthwhile farm and home activities and achievements of those groups carrying on some phase of Extension work.

News of better homemaking and farming is prepared by Extension specialists and others and released through the Extension editor's office to county Extension agents for weekly and daily newspapers. Some of this material goes out under a standard heading. Information kits to cover a three-months' period are prepared by the specialists in their respective fields and sent to county Extension agents. The short articles included in these kits are used in daily or weekly papers, in circular letters, or as subject matter reference material. Some mat service has been made available to Extension agents, such as a head for an agent's column in the newspaper, or a mat of a specialist scheduled to be in a county.

Photographic work done by the publications office has been very helpful in illustrating methods and practices and has been the means of developing considerable skills among field workers in selecting and obtaining photographs that can be made useful.

The radio has been one of our important means of disseminating our Extension information. In addition to three programs a week given over one of the larger State stations, material is prepared for the Oklahoma network of local stations. These stations use material reflecting conditions, markets, and other matters of general interest to farm people. In many cases Extension workers and their cooperators have their own broadcasts illustrating and emphasizing certain phases of educational work as carried on by the Extension Service.

Wildlife Conservation

The purpose of this project is to assist 4-H Club members and adult farmers in appreciating the value of wildlife on the farm, and at the same time give farmers and 4-H Club members the opportunity of becoming familiar with the best known practices of game management as it relates to the individual farm program, through demonstrations, and the distribution of subject matter materials.

The 4-H Club members, both boys and girls, carrying regular 4-H conservation projects this year numbered 2,021, in 68 of the State's 77 counties, and, according to the Oklahoma Extension Division statistical reports, these club members improved 872 coverts; made and cared for 1,671 nest boxes and feeding trays; operated 400 feeding stations; and produced 8,501 birds and animals.

From an adult Extension program standpoint, the statistical report show that 1,316 farms had been improved from a standpoint of wildlife management practices used and demonstrated.

The 4-H Club member's project consists of an area devoted exclusively to the management and production of such wildlife as may be found in the respective areas and communities of this State, both game and non-game species. As a good wildlife management practice, these areas are to be fenced to exclude livestock from grazing, and protected from burning, and no hunting is permitted on them; therefore, the project itself in a broader sense is made a Farm Wildlife Refuge.

The project for adult farmers has been set up on a cooperative game management association plan. At the present time one of these associations is in effect in Harman county and is working to the satisfaction of the farmers involved. This association was formed at a request of the farmers of the area involved through the county agent's office for the sole purpose of getting a workable game management association started in that particular section of Oklahoma.

THE 4-H CLUBS OF OKLAHOMA

In 1940 there were 1,876 clubs with a membership of 57,324 boys and girls. Each club has its officers and also project captains for each of the various projects carried on by the club members. Each club tries to have at least one man and one woman coach or a local volunteer leader, such as rural school teacher, a former 4-H Club member living in the community, a farm man or woman, or some interested and qualified person. These club coaches are of inestimable service and value to the farm youth who are members of the 4-H Club.

The county organization of the 4-H Club is the county 4-H federation, made up of three members from each local club. It also has its county officers. The county 4-H federation meets from two to four times each year.

Each of the four Extension districts has its district officers, and these and the officers of the Oklahoma State 4-H Federation are chosen at the annual State 4-H Club Round-Up on the campus of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, held in June of each year. The local club, the county federation and the state organization give splendid opportunity for leadership training.



These boys and girls are the state officers of the Oklahoma 4-H Clubs who were elected in June 1940, and who will serve for a year. With the state leaders, they guide the program of the clubs.

Project Work

Girls enroll in what is known in Oklahoma as "The 4-H Home Demonstration Clubs." The requirements of this club include a certain amount of work to be done in clothing, food preservation, food preparation, home improvement, yard improvement, and gardening, or another production



Wagoner county 4-H Club boys have made a new approach to the business of feeding and marketing stock. Now they go to market just like their dads do when the stock is ready to sell. Twenty-five boys were enrolled in this program for the feeding, management, and marketing of livestock.

activity. The six lines of work are combined in separate manuals by years, seven in all, with a view to giving the girl a broader interest in homemaking. Every girl who enrolls is provided with a manual giving the requirements which she is expected to meet in the six phases and instructions for doing the things required of her.

Girls may also enroll in poultry, dairy, one-eighth-acre garden, potato, fruit, bee, insect control, farm account, wildlife conservation, handicraft, and rural electrification clubs. In all instances, however, girls are encouraged to enroll in the 4-H Home Demonstration Club first.

Each boy is required to take at least one project, and may carry three or four projects. The projects which are offered to the boys are livestock, crops, agricultural engineering, marketing, forestry, poultry, horticulture, dairy, entomology, wildlife conservation, and handicraft.

Enrollments and completions in these projects as shown by the county Extension agents' reports for 1940 are as follows:

	Boys	Girls
Total number enrolled	27,567	29,757
Total number completing	22,331	23,941
Number enrolled in 4-H Club work for:		
1st year	10,105	9,643
2nd year	7,013	6,863
3rd year	4,588	5,141
4th year	2,842	3,601
5th year	1,687	2,491
6th year and over	1,332	2,018



The appropriate dress revue is an important part of each 4-H Club Round-Up. These are the girls who placed first in their classes in 1940.

Timely Topics and Team Demonstrations

It is the goal of each club to include two timely topics, one boy's and one girl's, and two team demonstrations, one boys' and one girls', at each regular monthly club meeting. The annual statistical report showed that 16,104 demonstration teams were trained in 1940.

The team demonstration is based on the club member's project, and an effort is being made to encourage boys and girls to use original subjects and material. County contests were held in team demonstrations and timely topics in which a large number of club members competed.

State Contests

Two hundred and seventy-nine county champion demonstration teams entered the State team demonstration contest. All 77 counties entered a boy and a girl in the timely topic contest. All of these contests were held in connection with the annual State 4-H Club Round-Up in June 1940.

Regional Contests

The State winners in the livestock loss prevention demonstration team, composed of Ray Forbes, Ralston, and Glen L. Custer, Grainola, Osage county, entered the regional contest at the American Royal Livestock Show in November 1940, and won first place, thus making them eligible to enter the national contest at Chicago during the National 4-H Club Congress.

The team placing second in the State livestock loss prevention demonstration contest, composed of Lloyd Barby, Beaver, and Berton Starcher, Beaver, Beaver county, will represent Oklahoma in a contest to be held during the National Western Stock Show in Denver in January 1941.

National Contests

Oklahoma was represented at the National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 12 to 16, 1940, with three demonstration teams, one each in dairy production, dairy manufacturing, and dairy foods.

Clifton Ritchey, Ryan, and Felton Cain, Fleetwood, Jefferson county, placed in the red award group on a team demonstration in dairy production on "Ox Warble Control."



This picture, snapped on the train, shows part of the Oklahoma boys and girls and their leaders who attended the 1940 Four-H Club Congress in Chicago.

In the dairy manufacturing team demonstration contest, Oklahoma was represented by Mildred Baker, Ramona, and Melva Lee Poos, Ramona, Washington county, with a demonstration on "Making Ice Cream." These girls placed in the white award group.

The dairy foods demonstration team also placed in the white award group with a demonstration entitled "Yellow Cream Cheese." This team was composed of Janet Spears, Bristow, and Helen Judeman, Edna, Creek county.

Judging

Training in judging in order that members may know livestock, crops, and home products is an important phase of 4-H Club work. The training begins in the local clubs and culminates in the national judging contests.

Community and county judging schools were held at convenient times throughout the year, the date, in many instances, being determined by the season when the products to be judged were available. For example, 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. Extension specialists assisted with a large number of these training and judging schools.

Forty counties held 297 schoolhouse poultry shows in which training in judging poultry was given by either the Extension

agent or Extension poultry specialist. A large number of poultry club boys and girls have been trained in poultry judging through these poultry schools.

Judging schools were held for the 4-H Club girls many times in connection with a local club meeting, girls bringing their required home demonstration articles, and a judging school being held as a part of the regular club meeting. Also, a number of counties have held county judging schools to train girls and boys in judging.

District training schools were held in the Southwest and Southeast Districts in which both boys and girls were given training in judging. The Southeast District training school was held on June 24 to 28, 1940, at the Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo, Oklahoma. Each of the 18 counties of the Southeast District was represented with 10 boys and 10 girls and the county Extension agents, in addition to a number of coaches. The Southwest District training school was held during the same time at Lawton, Oklahoma, with 10 boys and 10 girls from each of the 19 counties of the district represented. The members of the 4-H Club staff attended these schools and gave instructions in the organization phase of 4-H Club work, and were in charge of the recreation activities of the schools.

The Northeast District 4-H Club training school for boys was held in Stillwater on June 17 and 18, 1940. Training was given in livestock and dairy judging. Five counties of the Northwest District, Alfalfa, Logan, Noble, Garfield, and Kay, were also invited to attend this school. On June 28 and 29, 1940, 4-H Club members of the Northeast District, both boys and girls, convened at Tulsa to participate in a training school in judging work on poultry, horticulture, and girls' work.

The training school for the Northwest District 4-H Club boys was held at Stillwater on August 29 and 30, 1940. Club boys from 18 counties (all except Texas, Beaver, and Cimarron) took part in the livestock, poultry, and dairy judging work which was offered by the Extension specialists in these lines.

A system of county, State, and regional livestock shows was conducted where project exhibits were made.

GROUP ACTIVITIES. In 1940 there were 1,876 Four-H Clubs with a total membership of 57,324. The 4-H Clubs were usually organized in the school, and the meetings were held in the daytime. In the rural schools the clubs are sometimes organized in a club center which takes in a number of school districts.

A schedule is made up at the beginning of the year in order that the agents may meet each club once a month. When definite meeting dates are established, it makes for better planning of club meetings and consequently better 4-H Club work. In some counties one week or more is devoted entirely to club meetings, and three or four meetings are held each day. In other counties, from one to two meetings are held each morning during the month. As a general rule, the 4-H Club meets monthly; however, a few clubs meet twice each month.

A number of counties prepare a program guide at the beginning of each year. Each club member and coach is given a copy of this program guide. In some instances the representatives of the various local clubs and the 4-H federation officers, together with the Extension agents and representative coaches, prepare the program guide. The program guide contains programs for every monthly meeting, as well as other information.

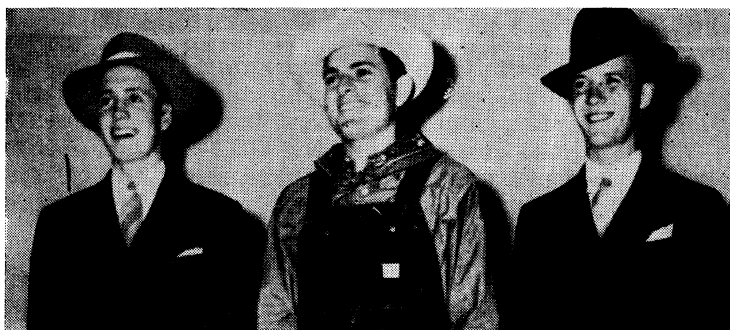
COACHES', OFFICERS', AND CAPTAINS' TRAINING SCHOOLS. Each of the local 4-H Clubs has a president, vice-president, secretary, song leader, game leader, project captains, and one or more coaches. Most counties held their training schools at the beginning of the year at which time special training was given to each separate group of coaches, officers, and captains.

FOUR-H CLUB CAMPS. The 4-H Club camps have become increasingly popular among 4-H Club members and coaches. Agents' reports for 1940 show that 47 county camps were held with an attendance of 3,844. In most counties the camp program provided time for play and also time for instruction on various lines of 4-H Club work. Some time was also devoted to hikes and nature study. In a number of counties a large number of club coaches were present and made some good contributions to the 4-H Club camp program.

Since some counties do not have facilities for holding a club camp in their own counties, they have made it possible to hold a county camp for their club members by going quite a distance where camp facilities are available. In these instances, the civic organizations have helped to provide transportation of the groups to the camp.

Many specialists have given demonstrations and instruction along their lines of work at these camps. Some member of the 4-H Club staff has visited each camp which was held during 1940. Work on record books, 4-H Club organization, recreation, and nature study was given by the members of the club department at these camps.

STATE 4-H CLUB ROUND-UP. The annual State 4-H Club Round-Up was held on the campus of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater on June 3 to 6, 1940, with 10 boys and 10 girls, and four coaches as official delegates from each of the 77 counties in Oklahoma. There was a total of 2,085 club members, coaches, county agents, home demonstration agents, and parents present.



The boys also have a dress revue at the 4-H Club Round-Up every year, and the winner is awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress. These are the boys who were first in their classes in 1940.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

Progress has been made in the production of food supplies and in the improvement of housing conditions; however, many Oklahoma farm families still have inadequate housing and an inadequate food supply. Food continues to be the largest item of expenditure (\$161 per year), as reported by home account demonstrators, while \$86 was the average amount spent by 4.6 persons for clothing. During the year, many farm homes were improved through the use of electricity, with 9,000 miles of energized line serving 15,000 families in 65 counties.

The major problems of Oklahoma farm families are 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 of the family.

To realize this desired standard of living, rural homemakers must make use of scientific information, the experience of successful homemakers regarding the home and its processes, develop skill in carrying out its activities, acquire habits and information necessary in working effectively with other people, and develop an appreciation of farming as a way of life.

The home demonstration program has helped farm families to make economic adjustments and at the same time maintain as near a desired level of living as possible. The production of as much of the food supply as possible that cash income may be released for other necessities of living is both an immediate and long-time goal. The improvement of the farm home and of its surroundings, the wise use of resources, the appropriate clothing of the family, improving the nutritional status of the family, the further development of an enriched and abundant life, and the development of the rural community are all long-time objectives in the home demonstration program leading to better living.

Some of the activities receiving additional emphasis in the 1940 home demonstration program were mattress making, rural electrification, and land-use planning.

The programs of Extension specialists and agents are coordinated as far as possible. For example, the canning budget phases of the food and nutrition program are closely related to certain phases of the program of the Extension horticulturists, poultryman, dairyman, and livestock specialists. In considering the relation of the specialist's program to that of the agent, the Extension specialist's program at all times supplements the

program the home demonstration agent has underway in the county. After a county program has been determined, the home demonstration agent requests the specialists, assistance as needed. The district agents and the specialists working together develop at least a six months' schedule based upon county and state programs and the needs of the individual agents. The schedule of one specialist is considered in the light of the schedules of other specialists working with home demonstration agents to avoid conflicts. This plan has helped the specialist to render a more effective service, and has enabled the agent to make a more efficient and effective use of the specialists' assistance.

Upon a specialist's visit to a county, time is set aside for a conference with the agent. The remainder of the specialist's time is given over to such field work as the agent may have planned. The specialists present their work through demonstrations to the county or local groups, local leaders training groups, or to individual demonstrators in their own homes in order to bring about the adoption of profitable and recommended practices. Extension specialists also assist the agents with tours, exhibits, and through other types of activities.

During 1940, home demonstration agents had 12,094 news articles or stories published. In addition, 18,326 news articles or stories were written by home demonstration club reporters and published.

The demonstration continues to be the most effective method of Extension teaching. Twenty-one thousand and twenty-eight demonstration meetings based upon phases of work included in county programs were held by home demonstration agents and specialists, with an attendance of 41,478. In addition to the demonstrations given by home demonstration agents and specialists, 19,761 demonstrations were given by farm women in an effort to extend the home demonstration program and assist the agent to meet the many requests for demonstrations in the various phases of work. These demonstrations were attended by 88,954 homemakers and others.

Farm women who enrolled for some one of the various phases of work carried in the county conducted demonstrations that helped themselves and aroused the interest and action of other homemakers in the community. The home demonstration agent helped the demonstrator to develop a plan for the demonstration and supplied her with demonstration guides, bulletins, circulars and report forms. She assisted the demonstrator through method demonstrations and visited her in her home as often as possible.

The Extension specialists assisted the home demonstration agent to develop some of the demonstrations to be given in the county, based upon the program of work. In the majority of the counties, the agents have a county appropriation for demonstration materials used in 4-H and adult work. In addition to demonstration kits prepared by the agent, the specialists have prepared demonstration kits in clothing, home improvement, house furnishings and child development, which are available to the agents on loan from the State office.

Farm women's camps provide the only vacation that many farm women have, and they have proved to be periods of recreation, rest, and inspiration. Forty-four camps were held in 1940, with an attendance of 3,410. For the most part these camps were held at organized camping quarters where the women paid for their meals and lodging. Camp programs included demonstrations, a recreation period, stunts or short plays, and vesper services.

Farmers' Week, a state-wide short course, brings together farmers and farm women from the 77 counties. The general theme of this year's Farmers' Week was "Oklahoma Agriculture in a Changing World." The general sessions were given over to a discussion of the problems of common interest to the farm family, while afternoon sessions included special interest programs, such as the farm women's wash dress demonstration and the annual meeting of the state home demonstration council.

Thirteen subject matter sections offered to farm homemakers included clothing (3), foods (3), child demelopment (2), poultry, horticulture, yard improvement, home management, farm home repair, and song leaders' and club reporters' sections. The demand for subject matter demonstration work is ever on the increase, and this becomes a problem in the light of our limited facilities to house these sections.

While much has been done in housing, there is need for an intensive state-wide program, including the building of new houses and the repair of old ones. The Plans Book of Farm Buildings for Southern States has been very helpful and has made much needed service available to farm people.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

The Production of the Food Supply

In a state where the majority of the farm families are tenants and fall in the low-income group, the production of the food supply for the family has never been more essential than it is now. The farm family table continues to be the most important and reliable market for the food produced on the farm. That the farm family might have an adequate food supply, protect and promote the health of family members, and conserve its cash income, the production of all food possible on the farm was emphasized throughout the year by home demonstration agents.

The contribution of the Extension Service has been an organized plan for food production demonstrations, subject matter bulletins and circulars, and the assistance of the agent in securing results.

HOME GARDENS. The home garden occupies the chief place in the food production program since the growing of a garden is adapted to every county in the State. Nine thousand, five hundred and ninety-four home garden demonstrations were conducted by farm women in the 77 counties of the State. Fall manuring and plowing, raising plants for transplanting, proper selection of vegetables, growing new kinds and varieties of vegetables, proper arrangement of vegetables, control of garden insects and diseases, saving and storing fresh vegetables, and the saving of garden seed were phases of the work stressed in order to promote better gardens. Home demonstration agents gave 1,505 garden demonstrations, and 407 meetings were held at the homes of garden demonstrators. The 121 local club, district, or county vegetable shows held with 7,984 exhibits did much to acquaint farm people and others with new kinds and varieties of vegetables, with the need for quality in vegetables, and with the proper harvesting and grading of vegetables. One hundred and seventy garden tours, with 2,008 men and women taking part, called attention to the essentials of a good garden and gave recognition to the work of demonstrators. Seven thousand, one hundred and eighty-eight of the 9,508 garden demonstrators reported having raised a fall garden.

The garden practice in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program and the provisions of the Crop and Feed Loan program have done much to encourage the production of gardens among a larger number of families. All of these provisions have been used to stimulate the food production program.

As a result of the work of garden demonstrators, gardens were plowed and fertilized in the fall, garden fences were repaired, continuous plantings were made, new varieties of vegetables were grown, better methods of cultivation, harvesting, and vegetable storage were followed, and some seed was saved for the next year.

Miss Ruby Nowlin, home demonstration agent, Seminole county, has the following report of a garden demonstration conducted by Mrs. Shirley:

"Mrs. J. A. Shirley had a total of 46 varieties of vegetables with an abundant yield for each variety. She had sold \$35.45 of vegetables as follows: English peas, onions, cabbage, green beans, sweet potatoes, turnips, and rhubarb. She had canned a total of 515 quarts of vegetables—50 quarts of greens, 149 quarts of tomatoes, and 316 quarts of other vegetables. She sold pepper, eggplant, cabbage, and tomato plants. She also gave plants to a number of neighbors. Mrs. Shirley has practiced insect control measures whenever necessary, and has kept up continuous cultivation and subsequent plantings throughout the growing season. On October 10, she had nine different vegetables in use—tomatoes, okra, blackeyed peas, lima beans, carrots, turnips, mustard, lettuce, fall Irish potatoes, and Kentucky Wonder beans. Her garden was in excellent condition for the winter."

SMALL FRUITS. Small fruits have a place in the garden, or elsewhere on the farm, as demonstrated by 969 farm women. Small fruits represent a small investment, are easy to propagate, and bear the first year after planting. Small fruits included in these demonstrations were blackberries, dewberries, strawberries, Boysenberries, Youngberries, and grapes.

Demonstrators were provided with information as to varieties, setting plants, methods of cultivation, mulching, pruning, and diseases. Although the small fruit program grows slowly, demonstrators in the different sections of the state have had good returns for their work.

HOME POULTRY. The home poultry flock, an essential part of the farm family's food supply program, provides meat and eggs for home use and is a source of income for farm and home expenses. The 1,434 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 poultry calendar not only affords a place for a monthly poultry record, but it also emphasizes the poultry work that should be done during the month.

According to the records, there was an average of 80 birds per flock, with an average production of 153 eggs per bird. The net income from these farm flocks was \$92.22, or an average of \$1.15 per bird.

The 1,621 grow healthy chick demonstrations have resulted in a reduction of average chick losses and have improved the quality of pullets for replacement and market.

In the development of the poultry program, 2,235 demonstrations were given by Extension agents, and 344 meetings were held at the homes of poultry demonstrators. The 252 school-house poultry and egg shows, the judging, culling and disease control schools, and the activities of county and state poultry federations have all contributed to the advancement of the poultry program. During the year, 350 new poultry houses were built, and 432 old houses or other buildings were remodeled or converted into poultry houses.

In addition to their own work as poultry demonstrators, farm women assisted 2,257 cooperators with poultry problems.

From Noble county comes the report of Mrs. Charles Palecek's poultry demonstration, as reported by the home demonstration agent, Mrs. Grace Hampton:

"Mrs. Charles Palecek, of Ceres Home Demonstration Club, carried on one of the outstanding demonstrations of the entire county. She bought 300 Buff Orpingtons and placed them under the hover about the middle of February. She bought high quality chicks, paying \$8 per hundred for these. At the end of 10 weeks Mrs. Palecek still had 289 chicks, having lost 11 from accidental death. She had no disease among her chicks due to proper management and proper housing. The total cost of growing the chicks to 10 weeks old was as follows: Cost of grain \$2.95; cost of milk at two cents per gallon \$2.90. The brooder house used by Mrs. Palecek is 12x14, with a gas fire used under the brooder. She kept the fire adjusted so that the temperature was even. Sanitation was of the best possible. When the chicks were 10 weeks old they weighed from two to two and one-half pounds each. She sold 90 cockerels which brought \$44.80. She then moved the pullets to new ground and housed them in a regular laying house. They were still kept on the growing mash until July when they were put on a laying mash. The pullets came into production when they were six months old. Mrs. Palecek has used many of these birds for home use and still has a total of 85 fine hens."

HOME DAIRYING. Home dairy demonstrations were conducted by 320 farm women who had 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 preparation of dairy dishes, the improvement of equipment, a dependable feed supply, and good care of dairy cows at all times were important phases of these dairy demonstrations.

Seven hundred and thirty-five dairy demonstrations were given by Extension agents in furthering the dairy program, and 120 meetings were held at the homes of dairy demonstrators. County dairy days when dairy demonstrators participated in the making and scoring of dairy products have done much to establish good standards for dairy products.

Home dairy demonstrators assisted 607 cooperators with their home dairy problems. Five hundred and twenty-nine families were assisted with butter and cheese making, thus making a better quality of product available for use on the farm family table.

From Woodward county comes the report of a home dairy demonstrator, Mrs. J. C. Martin:

"I am very new to farm life, and very dense about a lot of things that most people have done all of their lives. Since the care of milk is a very important part of everyday farm work, I enrolled in the dairy project. We have a nice milk house, with a cooling trough which I have learned to more fully appreciate. The demonstrations taught me the value of the best dairy equipment and I bought much more intelligently. We were not able to build a sterilizer this year, but I feel much better about the cleanliness of the separator since I found out about disinfectant.

"I enjoyed making cheese, and although my family doesn't care a great deal about cottage cheese, I think they will learn to like it better, and I am very glad to use up the milk in this way.

"It is interesting to know exactly how much milk we have received, how much we have saved, and how much saving has meant to us.'

Foods and Nutrition

The chief goals of the foods and nutrition projects are:

1. To protect the health of farm families insofar as food is a factor.

2. To contribute to the family income by decreasing expenditures for food through an adequate home-produced food supply.
3. To improve food preparation methods in order to encourage a wider use of certain foods which are essential to good nutrition and can be produced on the average Oklahoma farm.

FAMILY CANNING BUDGET. The stress of the times, together with low incomes and requests from farm homemakers for improved methods of preserving foods, called for special emphasis on food preservation in home demonstration programs.

Some of the results of the 1940 food preservation program, as reported by home demonstration agents, are:

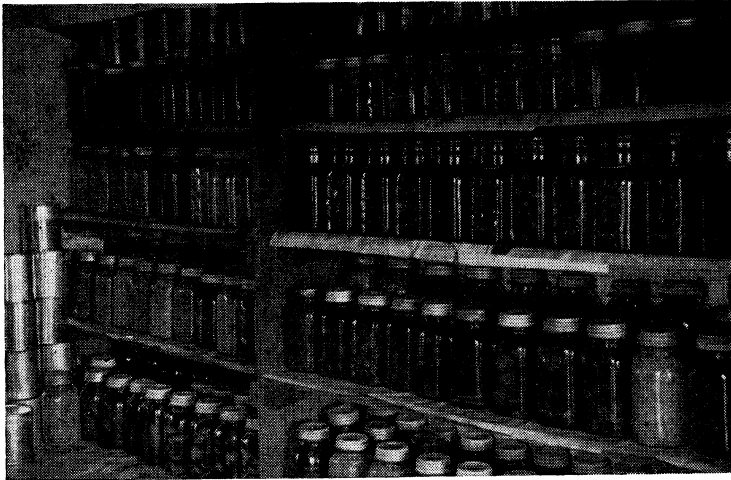
15,607 women made canning budgets planned to meet nutritional needs of their families.

13,104 women canned full requirements of the budget.

11,046 women canned the major requirements of their budget plan.

17,859 women and 22,935 Four-H girls canned 7,735,547½ quarts of fruits, vegetables, meats, pickles, and preserves.

7,735,547½ quarts at 20c per quart has an estimated value of \$1,547,109.50 to rural Oklahoma homes.



Ample supplies of canned fruits and vegetables are an important part in the Extension "live-at-home" program. Nearly 8,000,000 quarts of food were preserved in the state in 1940.

FARM FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY. One thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one farm families planned their entire food supply in addition to making canning budgets. This type of planning is known as the Farm Family Food Supply Demonstration and, while it is a newer phase of the project, it is growing in popularity as the value of such planning is better understood. One thousand, three hundred and fifty-five families made a production plan for entire food supply. Of this number, 1,173 report producing most of the entire food supply requirement.

Another feature of this demonstration receiving consideration was the improving of food storage facilities, such as building new and better storehouses and cellars, repairing old ones, providing adequate and improved shelving for canned foods, and insulating against cold and heat. Five thousand, five hundred and seventy-three families followed one or more recommendations for improving the storage of their home food supply.

Miss Doreen Fickel, home demonstration agent, Canadian county, sends the following report made by Mrs. E. A. Vaught, a Farm Family Food Supply demonstrator:

“Having a new home, my husband and son were very much interested in my storage space in the basement. They built a fruit and vegetable closet with doors that keep the jars clean. The closet is dark on the inside, which keeps food from losing its color.

“I wish every farm woman would plan for the farm family food supply one year. She would find it very interesting. She would have a smaller grocery bill and a healthier, happier family.”

FOOD PREPARATION. Food preparation demonstrations based on the preparation of milk, egg, meat, and vegetable dishes were presented to each home demonstration club in the counties carrying these phases of the work. The 6,783 women enrolled as demonstrators gave assistance to 1,820 other women who had food preparation problems similar to their own. Nine counties having Negro home demonstration agents had 605 demonstrators enrolled in food preparation.

The demonstrations, while varied in nature, were based on the preparation of foods which were available in the average rural home, many of which could be produced on the farm, and were important to good nutrition. The purpose of this demonstration is to interest rural people in better standards of food preparation, as well as to teach them how to utilize the food available to them to better advantage.

REPORT OF FOOD PREPARATION DEMONSTRATORS

Demonstration	Enrollment	Completions
Milk	671	426
Vegetables	591	466
Salads	2,228	1,805
Eggs	207	512
Meat	795	514
Thrift, or Low Cost Dishes	584	451
Desserts	1,707	1,317
Totals	6,783	5,491

Each of the 29,033 girls enrolled in 4-H Club work had as a goal the completion of the food preparation work outlined in their manual. The records kept by these girls show that they prepared 1,798,497 dishes of food and helped plan and serve 784,933 meals.

NUTRITION. The activities mentioned above were planned to meet the basic food needs of the entire family; however, special demonstrations in nutrition, such as Feeding the Family, Child Nutrition, and 4-H Health, were carried by those who desired more specific information with nutrition problems.

During 1940 there were 1,060 homemakers enrolled as Feeding the Family demonstrators. This demonstration includes work on food habits of the family, meal planning, table setting, and the school lunch. Seven hundred and three reported having completed requirements of these four phases of the feeding the family demonstration.

The child nutrition demonstration deals with the food needs of children of all ages. Due to the fact that the food needs of a baby are so different from the food needs of the older child, this demonstration is divided into two parts namely, Prenatal and Infant Feeding, and Child Nutrition. There were 68 enrolled as Child Nutrition demonstrators, 42 made reports, and 34 are continuing the demonstration for another year. Twenty-six demonstrators kept babies on recommended schedules.

The reports analyzed give evidence that more thought has been given to the importance of the right kind of food and that many improved child feeding practices are an outgrowth of this demonstration.

Clothing

The purpose of the Extension clothing program for the State of Oklahoma is threefold. Its aims are to teach farm women to clothe their families comfortably, economically, and attractively. In view of the higher prices for ready-made

garments, but more or less stable prices for fabrics bought by the yard, there was a need for lessons in good buying as well as instructions regarding the selection of garments for attractiveness and the sewing skills to be developed at home. Both skill and good taste must be exercised to dress a family on the small income from the average Oklahoma farm.

In order to develop these skills clothing demonstrations were offered to accomplish these ends. Phases of the clothing program presented are Women's Wardrobe, Clothing the Family, Children's Clothing, Infant's Wear, Tailoring, and 4-H Clothing.

Fifty-four counties enrolled in adult clothing for the year of 1940, studying the women's wardrobe demonstration, in which special emphasis was placed on fitting of garments, pattern alteration, and foundation pattern. Nine counties enrolled in children's clothing. There were 8,312 women enrolled as demonstrators in the wardrobe demonstration, and 1,360 were children's clothing demonstrators. Twelve counties selected tailoring, with 148 local leaders enrolling for supervision and instructions, while several counties have 29 women enrolled as clothing the family demonstrators.

WARDROBE PLANNING. The major phase of the clothing program is wardrobe planning and clothing accounts. Instead of buying a garment here and there with no thought of its usefulness in connection with the remaining wardrobe, a careful plan is developed whereby the garments on hand are listed and worked over if at all usable, and the new ones bought to fit into the present wardrobe.

CLOTHING THE FAMILY DEMONSTRATION. Clothing the family demonstration was presented in order to teach the value of planning and of keeping accounts. Based on the family clothing problems, it was hoped that good buying judgment could be developed resulting in a wiser selection of clothing for the farm family.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. Since all women are interested in women's clothing, and only the younger mothers are especially interested in children's clothing, it is extremely difficult for those interested to get children's clothing as a project in the county program; however, during 1940, nine counties wrote it in their program, and 1,360 women enrolled.

INFANT'S WEAR. For the purpose of meeting the requests of the many mothers of small babies, or of expectant mothers, the infant's wear demonstration is presented. The guide for

the demonstration is the Oklahoma Extension pamphlet, *Infants' Wear*. Through the discussion of the kind of clothing for infants, as related to hygiene, comfort, simplicity, protection, attractiveness and economy, the subject of infants' wear is presented. The enrollment in infants' wear this past year was 114.



Mrs. L. W. Geist of Woods county is shown wearing the suit she made at a total cost of \$17 in Miss Martha Merrifield's tailoring course. In the last two years several hundred farm women in 23 counties have found that they can make tailored suits and coats with a definite professional air.

TAILORING. One hundred and forty-eight women were enrolled in tailoring in 12 counties in the State in 1940. In each county there were to be at least 10 women and not over 20. A minimum and a maximum number were set because time could not be given to fewer than 10, due to expense, since work could be done elsewhere with more people reached and a wider dissemination of the clothing program.

FOUR-H CLOTHING. The clothing project of the Oklahoma 4-H Club program covers a period of seven years. These start with the little 10-year-old girls, who make an apron of print material. Each year succeeding has a little more difficult pro-

blem, with a simple wash dress, sleeping pajamas, woolen dress or ensemble, and an outfit of silk or rayon being included in the various years' work.

Child Development and Family Life

The year 1940 marks the 10th anniversary of the child development and family life project, for it was in the fall of 1930 that it was first included in the Extension program of Oklahoma. It was included then at the request of rural parents who realized their need for a project of this kind. After a decade of service, it is interesting to note the expansion of this program.

The project was begun with 12 counties including it in their programs of work; in 1935, thirty-four counties were carrying it, and in 1940, there were 42. Forty-nine counties have enrolled in child development and family life for 1941. There are still two counties that have never included Child Development and Family Life in their programs.



This is one view of the library which was built up by the Loyal Home Demonstration Club in Kingfisher county. The shelves were built by the high school manual training class, and the books were contributed by individuals and bought with money appropriated by the county commissioners.



Before the cotton mattress program was started in the state several training schools were held. Hundreds of rural families are sleeping more comfortably as a result of this program.

Home Management

The home management program has assisted farm families in using good methods for improving the interior of their homes.

Farm women were not only given assistance in living room, bedroom, and kitchen improvement, but were aided in a choice of the best methods for installing and using electrical equipment as well as aided in solving their financial problems through home account work. Not only farm women, but also farm girls have been assisted in improving their bedrooms through 4-H Club work.

THE COTTON MATTRESS PROGRAM. More than 32,000 farm families are sleeping on new mattresses made of 50 pounds of cotton and 10 yards of ticking. These 32,000 farm families have learned how to make a mattress, have helped their neighbors to make a mattress, and have used up some of the nation's surplus cotton.

The cotton mattress program was started in five demonstration counties in Oklahoma in March 1940—Creek, Lincoln, Marshall, Love, and Dewey—and soon extended to 75 counties. The Extension Service organized and supervised the program. The assistant Extension specialist in home management spent

65 days on the program in preparing plans and subject matter, assisting agents with educational meetings, and presenting 31 mattress demonstrations. One thousand, four hundred and sixteen persons, including home demonstration agents, Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, National Youth Administration, Indian Extension agents, local supervisors, and representatives of all other government agencies in Oklahoma, received training in mattress making. The Agricultural Conservation committees determined the eligible families, and the Surplus Marketing Administration furnished 50 pounds of cotton and 10 yards of ticking for each family participating in the program.

Eligible families gathered at community or county work centers where they made their mattresses with the assistance of volunteer leaders, farm women who were home demonstration club members and trained in mattress making, under the guidance of home demonstration agents. Here the farm homemaker and her husband made their mattress and helped their neighbors to make theirs.

The setting up of these community or county work centers represented the cooperative efforts of farm people, Chambers of Commerce or other civic organizations, Boards of County Commissioners, 4-H and farm women's home demonstration clubs, county councils, land-use planning committees, and other organizations and agencies.

KITCHEN IMPROVEMENT. Kitchen improvement was either a major or a minor line of work in 27 counties (24 white and 3 Negro) in the State during 1940. Of the 47 phases of kitchen improvement work carried in the 27 counties, the home management specialist gave 25 of the demonstrations in 18 counties to train the home demonstration agent in giving demonstrations to local clubs throughout the State.

MANAGERIAL PHASES OF HOMEMAKING. Farm families are encouraged to better manage their time, energy, and work, as well as their finances. A few counties each year place emphasis on wise use of time, and include in their program "time management." In 1940, three thousand four hundred forty-eight families reported having increased time for rest and leisure activities as a result of the home management program.

Another managerial phase of homemaking is using better methods in laundry management. Much stress is being put on this phase of work, and 1,846 families reported adopting better laundering methods, while 3,875 families were assisted in home soap making.

HOME ACCOUNTS. This phase of the home management project has made steady progress for the past four or five years. The goal for this project in 1939 was to have at least 150 home account books completed, and 275 books were completed. The books were submitted to the home management specialist in 1940 for scoring, analyzing, and summarizing; 250 of the books were complete enough to use in the summary, called "A Study of 250 Farm Families in Oklahoma," according to area-type of farming, income class, and family type. For 1940, there were 48 counties (44 white and 4 Negro) enrolled in home accounts, with a total of 437 farm family demonstrators, but these results will not be obtained until 1941.

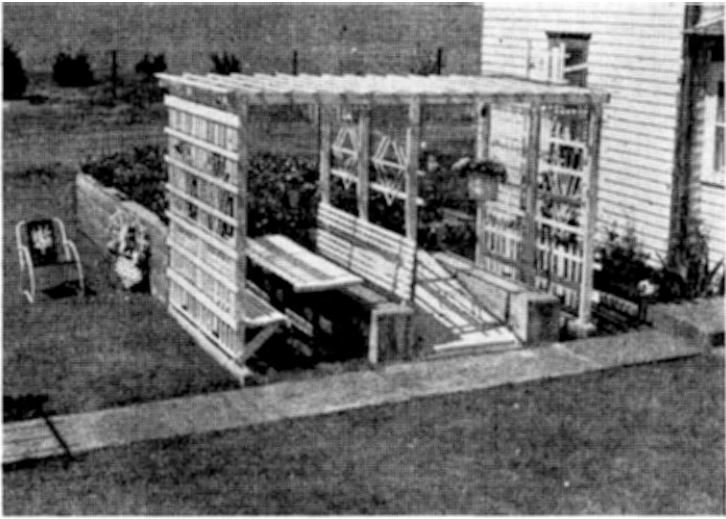
FOUR-H HOME IMPROVEMENT. In 1940, there were 25,841 girls enrolled in one of the 4-H demonstrations that gave them early training in developing an appreciation for perfectly selected and constructed home furnishings. The assistant specialist gave 52 demonstrations to groups of 4-H Club girls in 32 of the 77 counties carrying the work. Conferences, home visits, and tours of girls' bedrooms were held in addition to the help given by the home demonstration agent.

Yard Improvement

Making their farm homes more attractive and the outdoor areas more convenient and useful were the objectives of the yard improvement demonstrations conducted by 6,059 farm women. Through these demonstrations farm women learned the principles of yard improvement; became familiar with a greater number of flowers, shrubs, and trees; improved sanitary conditions in and around the yard, and made the yard a more attractive setting for the house.

Nine hundred and fifty-seven demonstrations were given by Extension agents in promoting the yard improvement program; 570 meetings were held at the homes of demonstrators, and 5,254 home visits were made in the interest of yard improvement work.

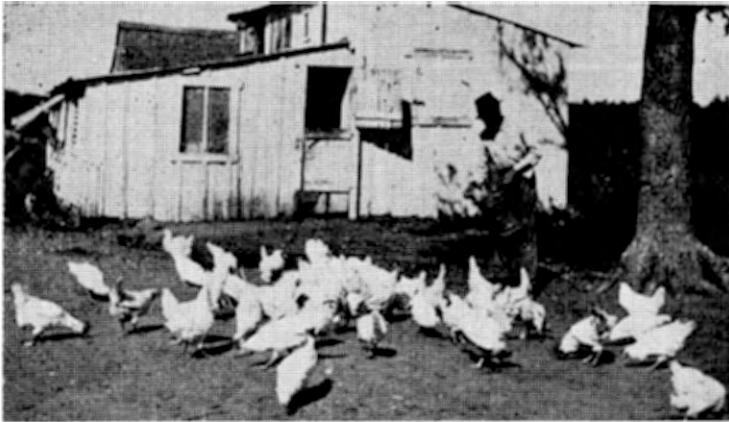
Of the 6,059 demonstrators, 2,334 were enrolled in the state yard improvement contest. The contest included tenant and home owner classes for white and Negro farm families. Yards were scored at the beginning and close of the contest, and placings were made on the basis of improvement made during the year and upon the demonstrator's report and story. Many of the yard improvement demonstrators followed a three-year plan which included all phases of yard improvement work.



This is the cave in the front yard of Mrs. Edward Herbert's home in Garfield county as it looked after she finished her yard improvement work.

WORK WITH NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

Counties having Negro county agents and Negro home demonstration agents are Creek, Lincoln, Logan, McCurtain, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, and Seminole. This work with Negro farm people is carried on under the direct supervision of the Director of Extension and under the immediate supervision of a Negro district agent and Negro district home demonstration agent, with headquarters at Langston.



Two years ago Robert Nickols, Oklahoma county Negro farmer, remodeled his old chicken house into a straw loft house. Before the house was remodeled he was getting only 119 eggs per bird per year as compared with the 147 eggs per bird he receives now. Nickols, who is chairman of the local poultry improvement association and chairman of the county advisory board, keeps 130 to 135 single-comb white leghorns on his farm.

Subject-matter specialists of the central office are available to assist with methods and subject matter for improving farms and homes.

Most of the Negro population of the State is found in the cotton growing sections. The object of Extension work with the group is to improve economic and living conditions, to establish self dependence and a measure of stability. One very important phase of this work was that of better feeding and clothing for these Negro families and providing ample feed for the livestock. Negro families in counties without regular Negro agents were assisted through the regular Extension agents in those counties.

For the general group of Negro families in Oklahoma there is apparently a long struggle ahead. The need for, and problem of adjustment are still grave. The need for wise counsel is still urgent.

Work With Men and Boys

In a group of 22 counties where 13,200 Negroes operate farms, 32 percent of them are listed as full owners or part owners. Within this group are 13 counties; namely, Choctaw, Creek, Lincoln, Logan, McCurtain, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, LeFlore, McIntosh, Seminole, and Sequoyah with 10,265 operators. Nine of these have full-time Negro county agents and two had part-time county agent assistance, but have been temporarily dropped due to reduced finances. Of the farmers in these 13 counties 27 percent are listed as part owners and full owners.

Those Negro farmers, generally, belong to the old class of all-cotton farmers. They have not yet become reconciled to the need for a general re-adjustment of enterprises and practices. Slowly they are deciding that a change is necessary, but just what the change should be and how to make the shift are the points with which constant and efficient aid is needed.

The subject matter information needed for directing the various project activities was furnished and approved by the various subject-matter specialists. These specialists worked with the agents during the annual conference of agents and also visited the counties for short course work with farm people, and to assist with setting up and studying the progress of the result demonstrations. Schedules for this help from the specialists were set up in the county programs of work and requests were submitted to the state agent from three to four weeks in advance of the time this assistance was desired.

The specialists were called upon during the harvest season, on achievement days to judge exhibits, determine contests, and thus approve the standards toward which all were working.

The number of farm families working together in unified effort has increased. The program planning and the advisory council meetings were held jointly in almost all instances. The fact that most is gained by men, women, boys, and girls working together was more generally accepted.

Although the commercial phases of livestock production were not neglected the chief emphasis was placed on livestock and livestock production for home consumption. The farm meat supply and the meat curing processes, as well as pasture and home grown feeds to produce these products constituted the principal phases of the program. Noticeable progress was made in adjusting from the all-cotton farm to a diversified system which provides family needs to a greater degree than was done a few years ago.

As another step in providing the family food supply, new emphasis was placed on sweet potato storage. A number of storage houses for this purpose were built with a capacity ranging from a few bushels up to 800 or 1,000 bushels. In some cases these storage houses served a number of families. Spring and fall gardens were better planned and better managed, as well as increased in number to the extent that the average farmer estimated that his garden saved from \$50 to \$75 per year on the food bill, and a few have produced garden products for the market.

A typical farm poultry record is that of Allen Threatt, of Oklahoma county, which is as follows: Average number of birds, 61; total number of eggs, 12,508; average eggs per hen, 205; total income, \$169.21; total expenses, \$74; and net profit, \$95.21.

In Creek county, 87 farmers followed the organized breeding plans; 28 farmers followed recommendations in purchasing baby chicks; 292 followed recommendations in chick raising; and 160 followed disease control practices; and 40 remodeled poultry houses.

Dairy farming has not generally been carried out on a large scale, but a satisfactory increase in home dairying has been made. More milk is being consumed in the home, more pasture and feed crops produced, and more sanitary methods of handling dairy products have been followed. There is still much

to be done in providing dairy products for home use and in many cases fencing available land for feed and pastures constitute a problem.

Farmers are learning more about the value of lespedeza for summer grazing, and winter pasture crops such as the small grains and rye grass are being increased.

In the nine counties with local Negro agents 2,927 boys enrolled in 3,836 projects which were completed by 2,935 members. General activities included county, State, and interstate contests. The Annual Negro 4-H Club Round-Up was held at Langston. The leading members from the various counties represented their local clubs and carried out demonstrations, timely topics and other general activities participated in by those at the general Round-Up at Stillwater.

Work With Women and Girls

There were a number of demonstrators who used cold frames in October for growing plants, and others secured frost-proof plants in the spring for an early garden. To assist further with this early garden, fall plowing and fertilizing were encouraged and a check-up on this practice showed that two-thirds of the farmers plowed under gardens in the fall and used some type of manure as could be obtained through the winter for fertilizing their gardens.

Other practical demonstrations, as cold frames, seed flats, and hotbeds contributed their part in giving assistance to farm women's successful gardens.

The following story was told by the Okmulgee County home demonstration agent:

"Mrs. Liggins, who lives on a river bottom farm near Hoffman, Oklahoma, says that her most profitable crop this year was her garden. She had two acres planted in garden products and this year sold \$47 worth of surplus products. Mrs. Liggins said, "I have had a continuous garden since early spring, and still have a garden full of collards, mustard, turnips, fall onions, lettuce, and tomatoes. My garden has really supplied my home with all the extras it has had this year. I am more than determined each year to make it do greater things for me.' "

Next in importance to home gardens comes home canning, which is a great factor toward bringing about desirable standards of living. Two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-six women carried on result demonstrations in the family canning budget, No. 1, this year with a completion record of 2,417 and a partial completion of 1,942. Reports from the clubs through

their food preservation leaders show a total of 1,237,105 quarts of vegetables preserved; 234,786 quarts of canned fruits; 72,903 quarts of preserves; 65,497 quarts of pickles; and 351,500 pounds of cured meats. Records also show 42,540 pounds of dried vegetables, and 38,416 pounds of dried fruits.

Farmers are purchasing more cows and better breeds of cows. They have realized the value in increased milk production and more butterfat for the same amount of feed and care.

Home dairy work was stressed by the Extension dairy specialist in our county home demonstration council meetings early in the spring, and was followed according to Home Dairy Bulletin No. 267 received from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

With the sand and dust storms so prevalent in Oklahoma during January, February, March, and April milking was quite hazardous. The farm women were advised to milk inside of the barn, if one was available. Even this was not a solution for the sand and dust problem, and the use of the semi-hooded bucket played its part in eliminating sediment in milk.

One home demonstration agent reports as follows: "In the homes where there are cows, in many cases, the children do not like milk and a close check-up revealed that the farm women were not careful about keeping the milk cool, or careless by using soap in cleansing the milk utensils or keeping them covered, thus giving the milk an unpleasant taste and a possible odor. There is little we can do along this line, except to educate the farm women to the importance of milk and milk products in the family."

The poultry program has been developed and reports show that the average number of chickens per Negro farm are 24.5. The instructions given by the home demonstration agents have centered around improvement of the farm flock, involving a clean and healthy chick program, artificial incubation (when practical), proper feeding and housing, culling for egg production. Poultry shows and "rooster days," gave interest to the poultry work.

The plans and suggestions given by Extension agents in home management have been those that have provided the maximum conveniences and attractiveness at minimum expense. The improvement ranged from the doing over of old furniture to building of a new house. Women and girls appreciated information and suggestions for making the home restful and attractive. Two hundred and seventy-three result demonstrations were conducted by adults in 1940.

During 1940 there were 3,009 mattresses made in Oklahoma by rural Negro farm people. Members of 4-H Clubs are learning cotton mattress making in connection with bedroom improvement. The cotton mattress demonstration program is an educational undertaking intended to encourage the consumption of cotton by teaching people who cannot afford to buy mattresses how to make them from cotton for home use.

The results obtained from the bedroom improvement project were satisfactory. This project has been carried on in the counties for four years. Some of the accomplishments which are most outstanding are: More storage space has been provided; better taste in selecting wall finishes has been acquired; more pieces of bed linen have been provided per bed; beds have been made more comfortable by better mattresses and springs; rooms have been cleaned and furnished with less useless furniture, boxes; and rooms have been made brighter. This improvement has not been state-wide, but it is hoped that sufficient interest has been stimulated that the desire for more comfortable bedrooms may be increased.

A kitchen that is convenient makes it possible to have better prepared meals in less time and with less energy spent. The county home demonstration councils in selecting and planning their work programs began with discussing and planning ways and means to secure labor saving devices.

Skill in sewing has been improved by the instruction given by the home demonstration agents, clothing specialists, and local leaders in construction, use and alteration of commercial patterns, the study of lines, designs, and color. The making of suitable types of children's clothing was also stressed. The women were anxious to know more about values and when the real value of a garment has been received. The means that have been used and which have been especially effective are dress reviews. Another effective way of determining the value of a garment was through judging and scoring the home-made garments.

A great deal of interest has been manifested in the child development and parent education phase of Extension work. It has been 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 a happy and useful member of society. The parents may help children to learn to manage themselves by forming good health habits, pleasing dispositions, and right attitudes, and as the child grows older, help him to learn the use of time, money, and material.

Sanitation is the keynote in all home demonstration projects. Upon it is based all successful results or improved living conditions which promote better health. The great stimulation of health and sanitation education sponsored by the home demonstration agents in the state has encouraged consideration in the promotion of nutrition, clothing, home management, and home improvement in their relation to health. Another type of health and sanitation the home demonstration agents deal with is the preventive and positive health. Much of this work is done in cooperation with various health agencies and health department workers in their educational programs.

Any boy or girl living in the community who has passed his or her tenth birthday and has not passed his or her twentieth birthday on January 1st of the 4-H Club year, who enrolls in and agrees to carry out one or more 4-H Club projects, and to follow the 4-H Club requirements is eligible to membership in the local 4-H Club.

The election of 4-H Club officers is conducted in an orderly manner according to parliamentary procedure. This parliamentary training goes far in fitting girls and boys to become leaders in their communities and their counties.

The 4-H Club girls' organization in the State totals 228 clubs with an enrollment of 3,049 who are enrolled in club work for from one to seven years in nine counties. These girls carried out projects in clothing, food preparation and preservation, gardens, home dairying, poultry, canning and other practical home problems.

PUBLICATIONS AND MAILING

The mailing of supplies of a general nature and of publications is carried on through a mailing room. In 1940, this mailing room handled 4,461 packages of franked mail, 100 packages sent by parcel post, 67 packages were sent by express, and 4,077 special packages were sent to county agents 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 104,118 pounds.

Preparation of all circular letters and similar work was done in a central reproducing office, which also handles the mailing of circular letters. During 1940, this office mailed 145,306 circular letters, cut 4,838 stensils, reprinted 974 jobs, handled 1,682 new jobs, and 3,674,699 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 1940 included the following:

Leaflets

Number	Name of Leaflet	Author
OP-1	When Winter Comes	W. H. McPheters
OP-2	Here are the Answers	W. H. McPheters
OP-3	Give the Loafer a Ride	H. G. Ware
OP-4	National Defense Agriculture	E. D. Hunter, A. W. Jacob, Leslie Stice, G. K. Terpening
OP-5	Stop Grass Fires	Sam B. Durham
OP-6	Eat the Right Food	Martha McPheters
OP-7	Food and National Defense	H. G. Ware, D. C. Mooring
OP-8	The Use of Dairy Products and Meat in the Diet	J. W. Boehr, F. W. Beall

New Circulars

372	Annual Report of Extension Division	Ernest E. Scholl
368	Farm Family Living Rooms	Thelma Greenwood
369	Chinch Bug Control for Oklahoma Farms	C. F. Stiles
370	Oklahoma Straw Loft Home for Hens	H. G. Ware
371	Storing the Farm Family Food Supply	Staff
373	Rug Making in the Farm Home	Thelma Greenwood
374	Control Cattle Grubs	Myron Maxwell

Revised Circulars

137	Pig Club Manual	Paul G. Adams
167	Beef Club Manual	Paul G. Adams
168	Orchard Spray Calendar	Fred LeCrone
196	Home Vegetable Garden	Fred LeCrone
333	4-H Insect Manual	C. F. Stiles

Reprinted Circulars

173	4-H Dairy Management Manual	John W. Boehr
198	4-H Sheep Club Manual	F. W. Beall
211	Hotbeds and Coldframes	D. C. Mooring
243	Home Demonstration Meals	Martha McPheters
320	Trench Silos and How to Make Them	W. H. McPheters
321	Wardrobe Planning and Clothing Accounts	Martha Merrifield
325	Care and Repair of Clothing	Martha Merrifield
326	Renovation and Remodeling	Martha Merrifield
327	Pattern Alteration	Martha Merrifield
353	Selection of Small Equipment	Bonnie Goodman
355	Planning Modern Farm Kitchens	Bonnie Goodman

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The cooperative work with other agencies during the year has been very agreeable and pleasant. 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 and the setting up of county land-use planning committees and programs 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 efficiency and participation in the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration during 1940 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. A well-organized program was carried out in each county of the State. The work was carried out in 3,879 communities, and 2,213 meetings were held with 5,126 news stories carried in almost every paper in the State. The agents' offices were visited by 706,399 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 were directly aided by county agents in carrying out the various practices. More than 95,000 farm men and women participated in making 102,000 mattresses under the supervision of the home demonstration agents. County administrative assistants and local leaders rendered assistance to others, bringing the total farms far above the 150,000 mark. The county agents, with the assistance to the county committees and the administrative assistants, were responsible for carrying out the program. 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 1940. There were 2,160 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; W. L. Hutcheson, Frederick; Lyle Hague, Cherokee; 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 soil conservation districts, 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 carried on under the guidance of the Extension Service.

Soil Conservation Districts

The Soil Conservation Districts are organized under the supervision of the State 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 Agricultural and Mechanical 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 1940 there were 46 districts organized in the State, with a number of petitions for the annexation of additional territory to these districts. The state committee in cooperation with the Extension Service, has held 144 public hearings on 109 petitions filed. The districts contain 26,943,832 acres of land, which is approximately 61 percent of the area of the State.

Four hundred and thirty-nine educational meetings, with an attendance of 39,654, were held during the year. The Soil Conservation Service is cooperating with 37 of the districts. Requests for assistance have been filed by farmers and agreements entered into with 6,172, covering 1,091,088 acres. In addition to the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Forestry Service, the Works Progress Administration, the State School

Land Commission, and others, with the Extension Service carrying on the educational work, are cooperating with these 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. Cooperative use of Extension specialists has been made in taking care of the needs of this organization.

Rural Electrification Administration

Rural electrification, sponsored by county agents, has expanded very rapidly during the past year. At the beginning of 1940, there were 18 cooperatives with 6,885 miles of line serving 17,843 farm families. Through the cooperative effort of the Extension Service and the cooperatives, the total during the year was brought to 20 cooperatives, with 9,129 miles of line serving 25,102 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 65 counties of the State. Plans are made with the Rural Electrification Administration and the cooperatives to step up rapidly the speed of the outstanding 1940 expansion. Emphasis is being placed on increasing the load and the customers along the present lines. According to the county agents' statistical reports, 9,185 farms were electrified in 1940 and of this number of farms 6,810 farms using electricity were using it for income producing purposes, such as milking, feed grinding, et cetera.

Land-Use Planning

During 1940, the land-use planning program reached 26 counties well distributed over the State. This program, sponsored jointly by the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College Experiment Station and Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and through its coordination of all agricultural agencies, is being gradually accomplished. The coordination results from farm men and women and county representatives of the several agricultural agencies (Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Extension Service, et cetera) meeting together and agreeing in a democratic manner on the most pressing agricultural needs for the county and planning to do something about the needs.

Obviously, if they all agree that soil conservation work, or garden work or some other kind of work is needed more, they



Members of the Okfuskee county land use planning committee were guests at an appreciation dinner given by Extension Service workers and representatives of other governmental agencies working in the county. As indicated, this was an apron and overall affair and was attended by county committeemen and women and their wives and husbands.

all (farm people and agency workers) will do more in that direction than they would otherwise. Incidentally, in the final analysis, farm people rather well determine what is to be done since they, in all cases, are in a majority on all land-use planning committees and each member has one vote. The activities that have been decided upon, and which are actually being done in the several counties, vary from soil conservation work through work on health and nutrition and even included fighting blue bugs.

In one county during 1940, the county land-use planning committee (made up of farm men and women and agricultural agency representatives), after discussing the various needs of the county, decided that soil erosion control was the most pressing need they had. They discussed the various things that should be included in soil erosion work and finally decided that all efforts should be concentrated on terracing. Everyone agreed, farmers, women, and agency workers, and they assigned specific jobs to be done by particular people so that terracing could be done on 250 farms from January 1 to May 30, 1940. The result was that terracing was done on 283 farms during that time, which incidentally was about twice the amount done during the previous year. Of course, the reason more was done in 1940 was because it received more attention than ever before.

So it is with land-use planning: The most pressing needs are receiving the "lion's share" of attention while things of lesser importance are receiving less attention and the local people are the judge and the jury.

The following are members of the State Land-Use Planning Committee: Ernest E. Scholl, Director of Extension, Chairman; Earl Etter, State Representative, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Secretary; W. L. Blizzard, Dean of the School of Agriculture; Glen R. Durrell, Director of the Division of Forestry, Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board; Ira T. Goddard, Supervisor of Extension, United States Indian Service; Dr. A. E. Gray, District Agent, Division of Predator and Rodent Control, Bureau of Biological Survey; Wilson Cowen, Regional Director, Farm Security Administration; J. S. Logan, Bureau Manager, Public Roads Administration; Fred R. Merrifield, General Agent, Farm Credit Administration; John R. Nelson, State Director, United States Forest Service; E. Lee Osborn, State Director, Farm Security Administration; J. B. Perky, Director of Vocational Agriculture; J. Carl Wright, Acting Administrative Of-

ficer in Charge, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; and Leo S. Wortman, State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

The following are the farmer and farm women members of the committee: J. E. Biffle, Glenn Dill, R. J. Haynes, J. A. Heidebrecht, V. L. Hughes, C. E. Kaiser, C. H. Kirkwood, L. L. Marlow, E. H. Melencamp, Paul Mullenkoph, Ed L. Rech, Brooks Spence, J. H. Sullivan, R. C. Surber, Mrs. Sumner Beck, Mrs. Mont Churchill, Mrs. Elbert Piper, and Mrs. W. R. Slaughter.

Wind Erosion Control Program

The wind erosion control 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. 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. Rapid progress has been made toward complete control of this hazard. Comparatively little damage was done during the year in this area. All State and Federal agencies have cooperated to the fullest extent within the area.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1940

In carrying out these responsibilities in 1940 the following accomplishments may be considered illustrative highlights:

Number of farms or homes visited	43,639
Number of calls at agents' offices	1,206,958
Number of individual letters written	319,814
Number of meetings held by agents	42,562
Attendance at meetings	787,659
Number of farms in state	220,219
Number of farms on which definite changes in practices resulted from Extension Work	141,839
Number of farm homes using improved practices resulting from home demonstration work	80,170
Number of farmers county agents helped in terracing	33,880
Acres of terraces or contour	1,251,680.90
Number of farmers engaged in soil building practices	94,594
Number of acres	15,083,733
Tons of lime used	324,653
Tons of commercial fertilizer used	4,999.85

Dairy Work:

Number of farmers assisted in obtaining registered sires	679
Cattle tested for Bang's disease	184,848
Cows in cow-testing association	3,889

Insects:

Tons of poison used	3,412
Number of farmers aided	8,649
Amount of savings	\$999,141.50

Containers of fruits and vegetables	7,610,918
Number of garments made	147,335
Number of kitchens improved	3,996
Farm homemakers aided in child development	7,846
Number of home demonstration clubs organized	1,794
Number of members	33,179
Number of 4-H Clubs organized	1,876
Number of 4-H Club members, boys and girls	57,324

STAFF OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

July 1, 1940

Central Office

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President
 Ernest E. Scholl, Director
 Shawnee Brown, Assistant Director
 W. A. Conner, State Agent and Administrative Assitant
 Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent
 Paul G. Adams, State 4-H Club Leader
 Ola Armstrong, Assistant Extension Clothing Specialist
 C. G. Bauman, Assistant County Agent-at-Large
 F. W. Beall, Extension Animal Husbandman
 John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
 L. H. Brannon, Extension Agronomist
 Alice Carlson, Assistant 4-H Club Leader
 Clara Cerveney, Assistant Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
 Wesley Chaffin, Assistant Extension Agnomist and Secretary, Oklahoma
 Crop Improvement Association
 Elmer R. Daniel, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
 Sam B. Durham, Extension Pasture Specialist
 Roy W. Ellithorp, Assistant Extension Agronomist
 Willie Fletcher, Acting Extension Specialist, Child Development and Family
 Life
 Mrs. Bonnie Goodman, Extension Economist, Home Management
 H. A. Graham, Extension Editor and Radio Director
 Thelma Greenwood, Assistant Extension Economist, Home Management
 Margaret Heiser, Assistant Extension Editor
 E. D. Hunter, Acting Extension Economist, Farm Management
 H. C. Hyer, Cooperative Agent—Wind Erosion
 A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist, Marketing
 E. R. Lancaster, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Conservation Program
 Fred LeCrone, Assistant Extension Horticulturist
 Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist
 Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
 W. H. McPheters, Extension Agricultural Engineer
 Tom M. Marks, County Agent-at-Large
 Myron Maxwell, Associate Extension Entomologist
 H. Ford Mercer, Assistant 4-H Club Leader and Specialist in Wild Life
 Conservation
 Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist
 Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist, Farm Management (On leave)
 H. P. Moffitt, State Administrative Officer, Agricultural Conservation
 Program (On leave)
 D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist
 Lawrence Morris, Assistant Extension Poultryman
 Henry Osborn, Assistant Extension Editor
 Fred E. Percy, Assistant Administrative Officer, Agricultural Conservation
 Program
 Edd Roberts, Extension Soil Conservationist
 Sam Schneider, Assistant Extension Editor and Radio Director
 W. Lee Stevens, Assistant Office Manager
 Leslie Stice, Acting Assistant Extension Economist, Farm Management
 C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist
 Jean Shearer, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large

C. T. Sturdivant, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
G. K. Terpening, Assistant Extension Economist, Marketing
C. W. Van Hyning, Assistant County Agent-at-Large
C. D. Walker, Acting State Administrative Officer, Agricultural
Conservation Program
C. A. Wann, Assistant County Agent-at-Large
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman
J. M. White, Assistant Supervisor, Landlord-Tenant Relationship,
Farm Management
Burl Winchester, Assistant 4-H Club Leader
J. Carl Wright, State Crop Insurance Supervisor
Ernest K. Lowe, Northeast District Agent
Anna Lee Diehl, Northeast District Home Demonstration Agent
Dan Diehl, Southwest District Agent
Esther Martin, Southwest District Home Demonstration Agent
J. M. Ives, Northwest District Agent
Zella King, Northwest District Home Demonstration Agent
Lee Craig, Southeast District Agent
Lemna O. Maloney, Southeast District Home Demonstration Agent
Ann Brown, Stenographer
Ruth Burnett, Assistant Secretary to Director and State Agent
Wilma Dee Colvin, Stenographer
Georgia Cox, Stenographer
Mrs. Kathryn Cox, Clerk, Mailing Room
Mrs. Martha Dawson, Clerk, Mimeograph Room
Grace Marie Fox, Stenographer
Vesta French, Stenographer
Pearl Frost, Stenographer
Netus Gard, Stenographer
Angela Grammas, PBX Operator and Statistical Clerk
Lillie Mae Graumann, Secretary, 4-H Club Department
Lauretta Graves, Clerk in Charge of Mailing Room
Esther Hunt, Head Finance Clerk
Hally Hutchinson, Stenographer
Dorothy Fern Ingram, Stenographer
Barbara Isbell, Stenographer
Alice Johnson, Stenographer
Nellie Knight, Secretary to Office Manager
Mrs. Zena Layne, Stenographer
Mrs. Grace Lewis, Financial Clerk
Mrs. Laura MacGuire, Secretary to Director
W. H. McBride, Custodian of Mails
Clara McKenzie, Stenographer
Frances Manlove, Secretary to State Agent and Administrative Assistant
Myrtle Montgomery, Statistician
Vernon Nesbitt, Clerk in Charge of Mimeograph Room
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer
Mozelle Reynolds, Stenographer
Dee Roads, Financial Clerk
Lethelle Russ, Clerk, Mimeograph Room
Mrs. Elizabeth Schafers, Janitress
Mrs. Mary Turner, Special Worker, Mailing Room
Mrs. Stella Thomason, Clerk, Mimeograph Room
Nell Waldby, Financial Clerk
Winifred Webb, Stenographer
Vassie White, Secretary, State Home Demonstration Agent
Seventy-nine County Extension Clerks

County Farm Agents

Carl Neumann, 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 Dowell, Watonga, Blaine County
W. F. Lott, Durant, Bryan County
L. I. Bennett, Anadarko, Caddo County
Wilson Ball, Assistant, Anadarko, Caddo County
M. Lee 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 Traver, Arapaho, Custer County
Clarence Ramming, Jay, Delaware County
Charles Gardner, Taloga, Dewey County
R. Leland Ross, Arnett, Ellis County
J. B. Hurst, Enid, Garfield County
Russell Pierson, Pauls Valey, 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
George W. Freeman, Holdenville, Hughes County
Lant Hulse, Altus, Jackson County
Roy V. Richerson, Waurika, Jefferson County
E. L. Whitehead, Tichomingo, 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
A. M. Jarvis, Chandler, Lincoln County
Chester W. Mitchell, Guthrie, Logan County
H. E. Chambers, Marietta, Love County
E. E. Davis, Purcell, McClain County
J. B. Gregory, Idabel, McCurtain County
Henry F. Polson, 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. D. Fleming, Assistant, Muskogee, Muskogee County
J. L. Culbertson, Perry, Noble County
C. S. Sullivan, 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
E. A. Warner, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
Fred Ahrberg, Pawhuska, Osage County
Harold K. Shearhart, Assistant, Pawhuska, Osage County
Gaston Franks, Miami, Ottawa County
A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Pawnee County
Word Cromwell, Stillwater, Payne County
Marlin S. Hoge, McAlester, Pittsburg County
C. H. Hailey, Ada, Pontotoc County
E. Wayne 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
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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
Robert 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 County
A. H. Fuhr, Muskogee, Muskogee County
C. E. Johnson, Boley, Okfuskee County
B. T. Robinson, Luther, Oklahoma County
Douglas P. Lilly, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
J. G. Floyd, Wewoka, Seminole County

Home Demonstration Agents

Elizabeth Atkinson, Stilwell, Adair County
Ora Marguerite McCartor, Cherokee, Alfalfa County
Ruth Marie Hughes, Atoka, Atoka County
Ruby Welch, Beaver, Beaver County
Mrs. Susie Baker, Sayre, Beckham County
Maudie L. Thompson, Watonga, Blaine County
Nina G. Craig, Durant, Bryan County
Mrs. Pauline Tanksley, Assistant, Durant, Bryan County
Martha Schultz, Anadarko, Caddo County
Virginia Seamands, Assistant, Anadarko, Caddo County
Doreen Mae Fickel, El Reno, Canadian County
Mrs. Minnie B. Church, Ardmore, Carter County

Louise Perkinson, Assistant, Ardmore, Carter County
Mrs. Vera Garding, Tahlequah, Cherokee County
Frances Jones, Hugo, Choctaw County
Ivy Matter, Boise City, Cimarron County
Opal McNeese, Norman, Cleveland County
Esther Pearl Halbrooks, Coalgate, Coal County
Dorothy Jack, Lawton, Comanche County
Kittie Johnston, Walters, Cotton County
Irene Wyant, Vinita, Craig County
Jeffie Thompson, Sapulpa, Creek County
Floye E. Flood, Arapaho, Custer County
Mariee Callaway, Jay, Delaware County
Helen Robinson, Taloga, Dewey County
Vivian Sears, Arnett, Ellis County
Faye McKemy, Enid, Garfield County
Gladys Smith, Pauls Valley, Garvin County
Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell, Chickasha, Grady County
Leola Kirk, Assistant, Chickasha, Grady County
Anna Meinders, Medford, Grant County
Elizabeth McCurdy, Mangum, Greer County
Gladys Darby, Hollis, Harmon County
Helen Smith, Buffalo, Harper County
Martha Mote, Stigler, Haskell County
Edna Archer, Holdenville, Hughes County
Ivy Parker, Altus, Jackson County
Dora E. Bollinger, Waurika, Jefferson County
Clara Backhaus, Tishomingo, Johnston County
Minnie F. Hamilton, Newkirk, Kay County
Helen J. Cole, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County
Eva A. Stokes, Hobart, Kiowa County
Gladys Gardner, Wilburton, Latimer County
Eunice Stith, Poteau, LeFlore County
Nadine Holder, Chandler, Lincoln County
Jewel Graham, Guthrie, Logan County
Mary E. Longino, Marietta, Love County
Edith V. Huffer, Purcel, McClain County
Lucille Clark, Idabel, McCurtain County
Mrs. Litha Travis, Eufaula, McIntosh County
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Crane, Fairview, Major County
Willa Dean Nicholson, Madill, Marshall County
Ruth Seney, Pryor, Mayes County
Dora A. Pease, Sulphur, Murray County
Irene Roberts, Muskogee, Muskogee County
Mrs. Grace M. Hampton, Perry, Noble County
Gertrude Hove, Nowata, Nowata County
Juanita Stevens, Okemah, Okfuskee County
Ruby Ann Burch, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Ruth Klotsman, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
Neva Harbison, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
Mrs. Susan B. Gray, Pawhuska, Osage County
Gladys Nelson, Assistant, Pawhuska, Osage County
Venie Ann McDuffie, Miami, Ottawa County
Grace B. Collins, Pawnee, Pawnee County
Mrs. Almira P. Abernathy, Stillwater, Payne County
Wilma Frantz, Assistant, Stillwater, Payne County
Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, McAlester, Pittsburg County
Mrs. Jessie F. Morgan, Ada, Pontotoc County

Elizabeth Harris, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
Mrs. Alba Tidwell, Antlers, Pushmataha County
Maggie Morgan, Cheyenne, Roger Mills County
Nettie Sitz, Claremore, Rogers County
Ruby Nowlin, Wewoka, Seminole County
Ruth Wheeler, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County
Josie Davis, Duncan, Stephens County
Mrs. Vida N. West, Guymon, Texas County
Dorothy Ballard, Frederick, Tillman County
Mrs. Lenna Sawyer, Tulsa, Tulsa County
Mrs. Ruth Dungan, Wagoner, Wagoner County
Mrs. Leta Moore, Bartlesville, Washington County
Helen Elizabeth Givens, Cordell, Washita County
Gladys Thompson, Alva, Woods County
Mildred V. Schaub, Woodward, Woodward County

Colored Home Demonstration Agents

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

Changes in Personnel from July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940

Appointments

Paul G. Adams, Extension Livestock Specialist, October 1, 1939
Wilma Dee Colvin, Stenographer, August 1, 1939
J. D. Fleming, Assistant County Agent, Muskogee County, February 1, 1940
Willie Fletcher, Acting Extension Specialist in Child Development and Family Life, April 1, 1940
Wilma Frantz, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Payne County, May 1, 1940
Mrs. Grace M. Hampton, Home Demonstration Agent, Noble County, July 20, 1939
Ruth Marie Hughes, Home Demonstration Agent, Atoka County, September 11, 1939
Hally Hutchinson, Stenographer, April 1, 1940
Dorothy Fern Ingram, Stenographer, May 16, 1939
Frances Maude Jones, Home Demonstration Agent, Choctaw County, January 16, 1940
Ruth Klotzman, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Oklahoma County, September 16, 1939
Myrtle Montgomery, Statistical Clerk, August 16, 1939
Maggie Maybeth Morgan, Home Demonstration Agent, Roger Mills County, February 1, 1940
Lethelle Russ, Mimeograph Operator, September 1, 1939
Helen Pearl Smith, Home Demonstration Agent, Harper County, June 21, 1940

Lloyd H. Stinnett, County Agent, Seminole County, July 17, 1939
 Eunice Stith, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large, March 16, 1940
 Claude S. Sullivan, County Agent, Nowata County, February 1, 1940
 Mrs. Pauline Tanksley, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan County,
 May 16, 1940
 Mrs. Mary E. Turner, Special Worker, May 1, 1940
 Nell Waldby, Assistant Finance Clerk, September 16, 1939
 Eddie L. Whitehead, County Agent, Johnston County, July 17, 1939
 Harold Shearhart, Assistant County Agent, Osage County, April 9, 1940

Transfers

Paul G. Adams, State 4-H Club Leader, March 1, 1940
 Ola Armstrong, Assistant Extension Clothing Specialist, June 21, 1940
 Forrest W. Beall, Extension Animal Husbandman, March 1, 1940
 Luther H. Brannon, Extension Agronomist, January 1, 1940
 Ruth Burnett, Secretary to Assistant Director, July 1, 1939
 Mariee Callaway, Home Demonstration Agent, Delaware County, October 1,
 1939
 Mrs. Vera Carding, Home Demonstration Agent, Cherokee County, May 1,
 1940
 Alice Carlson, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, April 11, 1940
 John Wesley Chaffin, Assistant Extension Agronomist, Seed Certification,
 January 1, 1940
 Helen Cole, Home Demonstration Agent, Kingfisher County, September 16,
 1939
 Samuel D. Coleman, Assistant Extension Editor, July 1, 1939
 Gaston Franks, County Agent, Ottawa County, April 1, 1940
 George Freeman, County Agent, Hughes County, August 11, 1939
 Pearl Frost, Stenographer, November 16, 1939
 Herbert A. Graham, Extension Editor, July 1, 1939
 Angela Grammas, PBX Operator and Statistical Clerk, July 1, 1939
 Angela Grammas, Clerk in Charge of Communications, Statistics and Re-
 ports, November 1, 1939
 Lillie Mae Graumann, Assistant Finance Clerk, July 1, 1939
 C. H. Hailey, County Agent, Pontotoc County, April 10, 1940
 Edith V. Huffer, Home Demonstration Agent, McClain County, September
 11, 1939
 A. M. Jarvis, County Agent, Lincoln County, April 1, 1940
 Zella King, District Home Demonstration Agent, Northeast District, April
 11, 1940
 Grace Lewis, Assistant Finance Clerk, July 7, 1939
 Laura McGuire, Secretary to the Director, July 1, 1939
 Venie Ann McDuffie, Home Demonstration Agent, Ottawa County, May 1,
 1940
 Faye McKemy, Home Demonstration Agent, Garfield County, May 16, 1940
 Carl Neumann, County Agent, Adair County, April 15, 1940
 Willa Dean Nicholson, Home Demonstration Agent, Marshall County, May
 16, 1940
 Henry Osborn, Assistant Extension Editor, April 1, 1940
 Ivy Parker, Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson County, September 11, 1939
 Henry F. Polson, County Agent, McIntosh County, August 11, 1939
 Jean Shearer, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large, May 1, 1940
 1940
 Eunice Stith, Home Demonstration Agent, LeFlore County, May 1, 1940
 Juanita Stevens, Home Demonstration Agent, Okfuskee County, September
 11, 1939

- Lee Stevens, Assistant Office Manager, September 1, 1939
Gladys Thompson, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods County, September 16, 1939
Maudie L. Thompson, Home Demonstration Agent, Blaine County, June 21, 1940
E. A. Warner, County Agent, Okmulgee County, January 25, 1940
John M. White, Assistant Supervisor, Landlord-Tenant Relationship (sub-project), Farm Management Division, July 1, 1939

Resignations

- Charlcie Amos, Home Demonstration Agent, Okfuskee County, September 10, 1939
W. W. Bonham, County Agent, Johnston County, July 17, 1939
Elizabeth Carmichael, Extension Specialist in Child Development and Family Life, February 29, 1940
Inez Conley, Statistical Clerk, July 31, 1939
Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, April 10, 1940
Joe B. Hill, County Agent, Pontotoc County, February 1, 1940
Mary Lembecke, Stenographer, November 15, 1939
Iris McGee, Home Demonstration Agent, Roger Mills County, January 31, 1940
Myra Moore, Home Demonstration Agent, Noble County, July 10, 1939
Mabel Ruth Nowlin, Home Demonstration Agent, Delaware County, August 12, 1939
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist, December 31, 1939
B. A. Pratt, State 4-H Club Leader, March 31, 1940
Nan E. Rockwell, Home Demonstration Agent, Cherokee County, April 30, 1940
Julia Seay, Home Demonstration Agent, Choctaw County, January 15, 1940
C. S. Sullivan, County Agent, Seminole County, July 17, 1939
Julia Taylor, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods County, September 15, 1939
Mrs. Aileen Turner, Assistant Finance Clerk, September 15, 1939
Nancy Lucille Wilson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large (Cancellation of appointment request)

**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

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