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**Seventeenth Annual Report**  
**of**  
**THE EXTENSION DIVISION**  
**Year 1930**

**D. P. Trent, Director**

**STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA**



**OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL  
COLLEGE**

*AND*

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
COOPERATING**

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June 30, 1914.



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SERVICE OF JUNE 30, 1930

D. P. Trent, Director  
E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director  
W. D. Bentley, Assistant Director  
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Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent  
H. Ford Mercer, Assistant State Club Agent  
Herb Cavett, Assistant State Club Agent  
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Dan Diehl, District Agent  
Miss Eva A. Beatty, District Agent  
Mrs. Iva M. Whitt, District Agent  
Miss Anna L. Diehl, District Agent  
John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman  
H. P. Moffitt, District Dairy Agent  
Sam Durham, District Dairy Agent  
A. A. McPheeters, District Dairy Agent  
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman  
Ira J. Hollar, Assistant Extension Poultryman  
Paul G. Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman  
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist  
G. E. Martin, Extension Agricultural Engineer  
C. V. Phagan, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer  
Miss Martha McPheeters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition  
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist  
B. E. White, Extension Forester, Assistant Horticulturist  
C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist  
Peter Nelson, Extension Economist, Farm Management  
Miss Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management  
Miss Zella Blake, Extension Specialist in Clothing  
Ernest Lowe, Boll Weevil Field Agent  
W. E. Jackson, Boll Weevil Field Agent  
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager  
Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper  
Esther Hunt, Secretary to Director  
Lauretta Graves, Mailing Clerk  
Gertrude Smith McElroy, Assistant Mailing Clerk  
Catherine Callahan, Filing Clerk  
Inez Baird, Mimeograph Operator  
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer  
Ethel Clausen Briscoe, Stenographer  
Myra Bowersox, Stenographer  
Alfa Riden, Stenographer  
Velma Millstead, Stenographer  
Ruth Gassaway, Stenographer  
Lena Jones, Stenographer  
Nellie Knight, Statistical Clerk and Stenographer

## COUNTY AGENTS

Adair, Stillwell, Harry B. Hayman	Major, Fairview, W. B. Hanly
Alfalfa, Cherokee, A. E. Wade	Marshall, Madill, W. E. Martin
Beaver, Beaver, Jet McMurry	Mayes, Pryor, E. B. Hildebrand
Beckham, Sayre, P. G. Scruggs	Murray, Sulphur, S. E. Lewis
Blaine, Watonga, Harold Miles	Muskogee, Muskogee, E. W. Smith
Bryan, Durant, Geo. M. Parker	Noble, Perry, James Culbertson
Bryan, Durant, John W. Downs (Asst.)	Nowata, Nowata, Arthur Peter- mann
Caddo, Anadarko, I. E. Nutter	Okfuskee, Okemah, H. L. Bankhead
Canadian, El Reno, Fred E. Percy	Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, A. T. Burge
Carter, Ardmore, O. L. Putman	Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, J. R. Spencer (Asst.)
Cherokee, Tahlequah, C. F. Parrott	Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, P. H. Wilson (Asst.)
Choctaw, Hugo, J. O. Berryman	Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Wesley Chaffin
Cimarron, Boise City, W. E. Baker	Okmulgee, Okmulgee, John M. White (Asst.)
Cleveland, Norman, M. C. Graham	Osage, Pawhuska, Word Crom- well
Cleveland, Norman, Everett Clark (Asst.)	Osage, Hominy, Fred A. Barham (Asst.)
Coal, Coalgate, Lee Craig	Osage, Fairfax, Ira Fore (Asst.)
Comanche, Lawton, Edd Roberts	Ottawa, Miami, T. B. Walker
Cotton, Walters, Lant Hulse	Pawnee, Pawnee, A. R. Garlington
Craig, Vinita, E. M. Sledge	Payne, Stillwater, Lloyd Godley
Creek, Sapulpa, A. W. Jacob	Pittsburg, McAlester, C. W. Geary
Custer, Arapaho, T. R. Hedges	Pontotoc, Ada, J. B. Hill
Delaware, Jay, E. A. Kissick	Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Jas. Lawrence
Dewey, Taloga, J. L. Odom	Pushmataha, Antlers, George Innes
Ellis, Gage, R. C. Outhier	Roger Mills, Cheyenne, C. A. Wood
Garfield, Enid, Dan M. Arnold	Seminole, Wewoka, C. S. Sullivan
Garvin, Pauls Valley, J. R. Waldby	Sequoyah, Sallisaw, C. G. Bauman
Grady, Chickasha, J. B. Hurst	Stephens, Duncan, J. A. Killough
Greer, Mangum, R. M. Georgia	Stephens, Duncan, E. R. Thompson (Asst.)
Harmon, Hollis, Tom Marks	Texas, Guymon, H. C. Hyer
Haskell, Stigler, A. E. Cook	Tillman, Frederick, L. H. Beaty
Hughes, Holdenville, L. J. McMakin	Tulsa, Tulsa, J. S. Malone
Jackson, Altus, W. B. Forrester	Wagoner, Wagoner, J. N. Lowe
Jefferson, Waurika, Clarence Joachim	Washington, Bartlesville, L. H. Brannon
Johnston, Tishomingo, Curtis Floyd	Washita, Cordell, T. S. Fisher
Kay, Newkirk, W. R. Hutchison	Woods, Alva, A. R. Jacob
Kingfisher, Kingfisher, J. E. White	Woodward, Woodward, G. K. Terpening
Kiowa, Hobart, L. I. Bennett	
LeFlore, Poteau, M. G. Tucker	
Lincoln, Chandler, Fred Ahrberg	
Logan, Guthrie, J. M. Ives	
Love, Marietta, Ray Dyer	
McClain, Purcell, Thomas B. Morris	
McCurtain, Idabel, Shawnee Brown	
McIntosh, Eufaula, Chas. T. Conley	

## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Beaver, Beaver, Margie Cline	Cherokee, Tahlequah, Ruth H. Smith
Beckham, Sayre, Sylvia M. Gray	Choctaw, Hugo, Nan Sims McClure
Blaine, Watonga, Ola Armstrong	Cleveland, Norman, Ellender Mc- Cool
Bryan, Durant, Nina G. Craig	Comanche, Lawton, Billy G. Pahmeyer
Caddo, Anadarko, Martha Merrifield	Cotton, Walters, Edith Craig
Canadian, El Reno, Irene Hanna	
Carter, Ardmore, Minnie B. Church	

### HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—(continued)

Creek, Sapulpa, Jeffie Thompson  
Dewey, Taloga, Bula Kendall  
Reese  
Ellis, Gage, Mary Grissom  
Garfield, Enid, Mary B. Ruff  
Garvin, Pauls Valley, Esther  
Martin  
Grady, Chickasha, Nettie R. Coryell  
Greer, Mangum, Emma Bond  
Harmon, Hollis, Zelma L. Ferguson  
Haskell, Stigler, Ethel Standley  
Hughes, Holdenville, Velda Cole  
Jackson, Altus, Emma Burgess  
Jefferson, Waurika, Dora E.  
Bollinger  
Kay, Newkirk, Minnie F. Hamilton  
Kiowa, Hobart, Eva A. Stokes  
LeFlore, Poteau, Iona Randle  
Lincoln, Chandler, Lemna O.  
Maloney  
Logan, Guthrie, Jessie S. Pollock  
McClain, Purcell, Charlcie N. Amos  
McCurtain, Idabel, Litha Travis  
Marshall, Madill, Maude Andrews  
Mayes, Pryor, Irene L. Roberts  
Murray, Sulphur, Susie Baker  
Muskogee, Muskogee, Vera V.  
Carding  
Noble, Perry, Jessie S. McCafferty  
Okfuskee, Okemah, Anna F.  
Richards

Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Mattie  
A. Craig  
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Norine  
Hughes  
Osage, Pawhuska, Sarah D. Atwood  
Pawnee, Pawnee, Jessie M. Payne  
Payne, Stillwater, Almira  
Abernathy  
Pittsburg, McAlester, Elizabeth  
Ward  
Pontotoc, Ada, Jessie F. Morgan  
Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Emma  
Stewart  
Pushmataha, Antlers, Ella Innes  
Roger Mills, Cheyenne, Myra Moore  
Seminole, Wewoka, Edith V. Huffer  
Sequoyah, Sallisaw, Myrtle Ann  
Leitch  
Stephens, Duncan, Eunice G.  
Hopkins  
Tillman, Frederick, Susan B. Gray  
Tulsa, Tulsa, Katheryn Jackson  
Wagoner, Wagoner, Babe Herrin  
Washington, Bartlesville, Leta  
Moore  
Washita, Cordell, Ethel Mae  
Donaldson  
Woods, Alva, Alice Carlson  
Woodward, Woodward, Blanche  
Smith

### NEGRO WORKERS

J. E. Taylor, District Agent, Langston

### NEGRO COUNTY AGENTS

Creek, Bristow, T. D. Spears  
Lincoln, Chandler, T. H. Black, Jr.  
Logan, Guthrie, Paul Brooks  
McIntosh, Eufaula, L. W. Presley  
Muskogee, Muskogee, A. H. Fuhr

Oklahoma, Luther, B. T. Robinson  
Okfuskee, Boley, C. E. Johnson  
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Jas. M.  
Watlington  
Seminole, Wewoka, J. G. Floyd

### NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Lincoln, Chandler, Ruby Lee  
Washington  
Muskogee, Muskogee, Sadie Mapp  
Winston

Okfuskee, Boley, Lulu B. McCain  
Okmulgee, Okmulgee, Anna L.  
Anderson

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

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I am submitting herewith a report of the work of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating for the year 1930, which also includes a financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

In many ways the work of the Extension Division in 1930 was unusual and the opportunities for service were great. In connection with the conditions brought on by the drouth of 1930, extension workers did a great deal of special emergency work and through this work made contacts with a great many farm people who had not before been reached by this line of service. I am confident that examination of this report will convince you of much worthwhile work accomplished. The outlook for the Extension Service is encouraging and the opportunities for service to the farm people were never greater.

Yours very truly,

D. P. TRENT,  
Director.

REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIVISION OF THE  
OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE  
AND  
THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

D. P. TRENT  
Director of Extension

INTRODUCTION

At no time in the history of extension work in Oklahoma, except during the war period when almost unlimited Federal funds were available for the employment of emergency workers, has such a large number of counties made appropriations to cooperate in the employment of county farm agents, county home demonstration agents and assistant county agents as in 1930. In no other state in the Union where county appropriations are necessary to offset federal and state funds has such a large percentage of counties been provided with the services of these workers. This would seem to be an indication of effective and worthwhile service rendered by extension workers and of an active interest by the people of the state in efforts and plans for the improvement of agriculture and the rural home.

*Emergency Work.* The severe drouth in the state in 1930 and the general economic depression which seriously affected agriculture necessitated a great deal of special emergency work by extension workers. This included the direction of federal loans to farmers, work with the State Drouth Relief Committee, the American Red Cross, the Governor's Relief Committee, county relief organizations, etc. Special food preservation campaigns, fall pasture campaigns, fall garden campaigns, and other emergency work was carried on to assist in relieving the distressed conditions among farm people in most of the state. As a result of these special efforts, which were aided materially by various other organizations and agencies, much definite progress was made. In the fall more than a hundred cars of wheat and other grain were moved into the drouth-affected counties and sown for fall pasture. Through the efforts of county home demonstration agents over seventy-thousand quarts of meat were canned by farm women during the fall months for winter needs of farm families. As a result of the fall garden campaign, over thirty-seven thousand farm families in the state grew fall gardens. Under the direction of loan committees which were set up by county agents in all

drouth-affected counties of the state, over \$75,000 was loaned by the Federal Government to farmers for the purchase of seed for fall pastures and it was estimated that more than a million and a half dollars would be loaned to Oklahoma farmers for the purchase of feed and seed in the early months of 1931. Through this emergency work, extension workers made contact with thousands of farm people who had not heretofore been reached by the extension service and the service rendered by these workers during the emergency will result in an enlarged and broadened influence among the people of the state.

*Progress in Soil Conservation and Soil Building.* It is readily recognized that the future prosperity of Oklahoma depends very largely upon the prosperity of agriculture, since the state will continue to be primarily an agricultural state. The prosperity of agriculture depends primarily upon the fertility of the soil. Pioneers of the state agree that the yield of crops per acre has decreased 25 to 50 per cent during the past 25 years, this decreased yield being largely due to decreased fertility of the land. The chief factor in the decreased fertility of Oklahoma lands is the loss of soil by erosion. No state in the Union and probably no other state or place throughout the world is subject to such serious losses of soil by erosion as is Oklahoma. In many sections of the state during the past 15 years as much as six to eight inches of fertile top soil has been carried down the slopes by the rain which falls and flows off into the streams. It has been determined by Dr. H. H. Bennett, noted soil specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that about 21 times as much soil fertility is carried away by erosion as is taken out of the soil by the growing of crops.

The first and chief remedy for soil erosion is terracing of the rolling lands. The 73 county farm agents in Oklahoma are trained and experienced in the best known methods of terracing and trained agricultural engineers are employed by the Extension Service to give special assistance to these agents in connection with this problem. It is a part of the function of the Extension Service to take the lead in the conservation of this great natural resource and Extension workers have been making progress in this problem for a number of years. Through the efforts of county farm agents 116,015 acres of farm land were terraced in Oklahoma in 1929, and during 1930 201,000 acres were terraced. This is exceeded only by the state of Texas.

The Extension Service considers this one of the most important problems facing the state's agriculture, and is doing everything possible to contribute to the conservation of this great natural resource, which is recognized as the heritage of



future generations. Many other organizations, groups, and individuals are contributing largely to this movement and during the past two years the state has, as a whole, become conscious of the importance of the soil and the seriousness of the soil erosion problem.



Pasture combinations on the east side of Oklahoma containing orchard grass, rye grass, Red Top, Red and White Dutch clover gave excellent results in 1930. County Agent Sledge almost knee-deep in grass on one of the pasture demonstrations of Craig county.

While terracing is recognized as the first step in building back the fertility of the soil, to be effective this must be followed by a definite program of crop rotation including the growing of leguminous crops, the turning under of straw and other organic material, the application of barnyard manure,

the use of pulverized lime on acid soils, the use of commercial plant food under proper conditions, and various other means. Oklahoma has made rapid progress in this second step of soil fertility work and has attracted particular attention through the development of soybean growing and sweet clover growing. Progress is also being made in the growing of vetch, Austrian winter peas, etc., and in the development of permanent tame pastures. The growing of soybeans was started in Craig county several years ago through the efforts of A. T. Burge, county agent of Craig county at that time, and with the co-operation of the business men of Vinita in shipping in and furnishing soybean seed to farmers. It is estimated that Craig county is growing this year over 20,000 acres of soybeans and last year a number of cars of soybean seed were shipped from Craig county to other states. The growing of cowpeas for soil building and for feed and food is being pushed vigorously, and an increasing number of farmers are growing cowpeas in alternate rows with corn and other feed crops.



A combination of different grasses and clovers in a pasture provides green feed practically the year round and improves the fertility of the soil. Through the efforts of Sam Durham, District Dairy Agent, and County Farm Agents many of these pastures were started in northeastern Oklahoma in 1930.

**4-H Club Work.** Through the Extension Service, Oklahoma has 42,774 farm boys and girls enrolled as 4-H club members and carrying on definite club projects in their own homes and on their own farms, and applying to these projects the information and methods which they learn as 4-H club members.

This 4-H club enrollment is not exceeded by any other state in the Union with the possible exception of Texas. Nearly 18,000 of these 4-H club members are attending one and two teacher rural schools. About 1,400 of them attended no school and the opportunities offered them through 4-H club work are the only educational opportunities which they enjoy. In 1929, 1,200 4-H club members entered college in Oklahoma. At the Oklahoma A. and M. College about 609 of the 3,400 college students are ex-4-H club members. The solution of many of the serious agricultural problems of Oklahoma during the next 25 years will fall upon these young people who are now engaged in 4-H club work, and it is felt that this movement is contributing largely to the preparation of these young men and women for assuming such responsibilities.

Through county home demonstration agents in Oklahoma last year 14,540 farm women were enrolled and carried on work as members of farm women's clubs, in 1,349 communities. These clubs meet regularly each month and give special study and consideration to all the problems of the farm home. In each meeting members of the clubs, home demonstration agents, specialists, and others give demonstrations in food preservation, food preparation, clothing construction and repair, household management, home decoration, gardening, home dairying, home poultry, and the various other phases of work which have to do with successful homemaking on the farm.

In August of each year about 1,600 4-H club boys and girls and over 500 leading members of the farm women's clubs come to Stillwater for Farmer's Week and the 4-H club round-up. In a certain sense the 4-H club round-up and Farmers' Week constitute an annual state convention of the 4-H club organizations, the farm women's club organizations, and of the various other groups and individuals who work with the Extension Service.

As a whole, the Extension Service has made satisfactory progress in the year 1930 and the outlook for 1931 is encouraging. The following detailed report of the year 1930 will also indicate in a general way some of the problems ahead and plans for carrying the work forward.

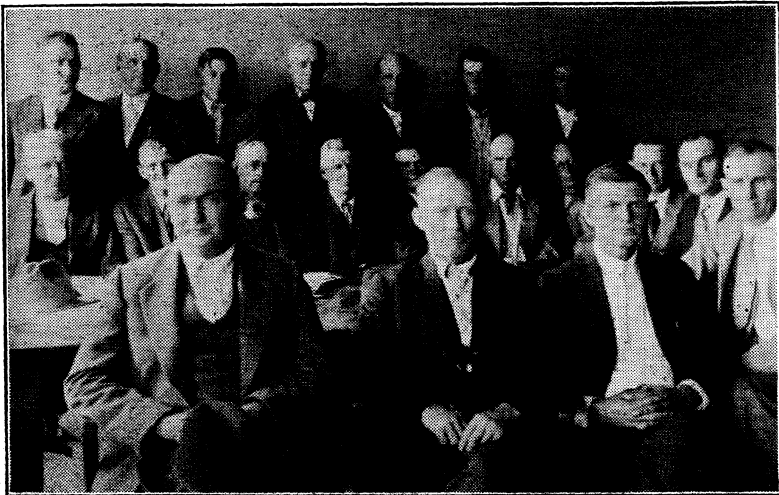
*Organization and Methods.* The extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics is financed and administered jointly by the Oklahoma A. and M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture, under the Smith-Lever Act and other acts of the United States Congress, the provisions of which were accepted by the Legislature of the State of Okla-

homa. The Director of Extension is the administrative head of the Extension Division, corresponding to the deans of the various schools of the college, and is employed jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the College. The work is carried on in the various counties of the state through county farm agents and county home demonstration agents under contracts which are made between the Extension Division and the the Boards of County Commissioners, the counties appropriating funds to apply on the salaries and expenses of these agents in accordance with an act of the State Legislature of Oklahoma authorizing Boards of County Commissioners to appropriate such amounts as they deem necessary to cooperate in carrying on this work among rural people.

While it is the function of the Experiment Station to carry on research and develop new facts relative to agriculture and home problems, it is the functions of the Extension Service to carry these facts, together with the results of research carried on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various other research agencies, out to the people on the farms and in the homes throughout the state and to assist farm people in making practical application of these facts to their own problems. The Extension Service also takes the good practices of successful farmers and passes them on to other farmers to whose problems and conditions they may apply.

The Extension Service includes work with farmers, farm women, and with farm boys and girls. The work with farm women is done by county home demonstration agents through farm women's clubs under the direct leadership of the state home demonstration agent. Work with farm boys and girls is carried on by county and home demonstration agents through 4-H club organizations under the direct leadership of the state club agent. In the counties the Extension Service is carried on by county farm agents and county home demonstration agents who are paid jointly out of Federal and State appropriations and by the county. A number of men and women specialists make headquarters at the college and go into all the counties of the state to give special assistance in accordance with programs and plans worked out by the people in the respective counties.

In each county there is a county agricultural advisory committee and a county home demonstration advisory committee made up of leading men and women of the county, and working with the county farm agent and county home demonstration agent in planning and carrying on Extension work. There is also in each county a 4-H club federation made



County advisory boards for men, and similar groups for women and for juniors are functioning in all Oklahoma counties where extension work is being conducted. Through these organizations and their sub-committees extension agents were able to reach over 880,000 rural men and women, and 42,774 boys and girls in 2741 communities in 1930.

up of representatives of all 4-H club organizations of the county. The advisory committees in each county include representatives of all communities and farm organizations, all civic clubs, county officials, school teachers, doctors, ministers, editors and other groups interested in rural problems. The organizations are based upon the idea that the agricultural problems and the rural home problems are of sufficient importance and interest that they should command the united support and cooperation of every organization and group within the county and that all organizations can accomplish more by joining together in a definite coordinated plan of activity. These three county-wide organizations meet every three months at the county-seat and they coordinate their efforts and activities and contribute very largely to the planning of work to be done in the county, and aid in carrying on the work in the various communities.

Careful records of demonstrations are kept and reports are made and tabulated in order that the results may be made available to farmers generally through bulletins, circulars, news articles and by other means. The results of demonstrations are brought to the attention of farm people through field

meetings, tours, news articles, community meetings and in various other ways.



A committee of farm women and their home demonstration agent outlining the year-book for home demonstration clubs (Pottawatomie county).

*Summary of Results of Extension Work in Oklahoma in 1930.* At the end of each calendar year every Extension worker is required to submit a detailed annual report of the work done during the year, one copy being forwarded to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, one copy retained by the Extension office at Stillwater, one copy submitted to the State Board of Agriculture, and in case of county workers, one copy is filed with the board of county commissioners in each respective county.

In the office at Stillwater the data contained in the reports of county farm agents and county home demonstration agents is tabulated, and a summary of the report for the entire state is prepared. The following brief outline indicates in a detailed way some of the work done by these county workers during the year 1930 as shown by their annual reports submitted in December:

*Extension Division Annual Report*

Number of county farm agents employed in counties through the cooperative arrangement between the Federal Government, the state and the counties . . . . .	73
Number of home demonstration agents employed through such cooperative relationship . . . . .	62
Number of assistant county farm agents employed in counties . . . . .	10
Number of negro county farm agents employed in counties . . . . .	9
Number of negro home demonstration agents employed in counties . . . . .	4
Total number of county Extension workers employed jointly by the Federal Government, the State and the counties . . . . .	158
Total number of communities in which organized Extension work was carried on in 1930 . . . . .	2,741
Total number of men and women, and older boys and girls actively assisting county farm agents and home demonstration agents in carrying on Extension work in rural communities as coaches, supervisors and local leaders . . . . .	12,917
Number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H club work in 1930:	
Boys . . . . .	18,956
Girls . . . . .	23,818
Total . . . . .	42,774
Number of 4-H club members completing their work and making reports:	
Boys . . . . .	10,278
Girls . . . . .	11,618
Total . . . . .	21,896
Number of visits made to individual farms by county farm agents and home demonstration agents to assist with farm problems . . . . .	43,375
Number of different farms visited during the year by these agents . . . . .	21,377
Number of visits to individual homes by county workers to assist with home problems . . . . .	20,513
Number of different homes visited during the year . . . . .	11,902
Number of telephone calls received by county workers for information and assistance . . . . .	117,355
Number of personal visits to the offices of county agents for information and assistance . . . . .	181,267
Number of news articles prepared and published by county extension workers dealing with farm and home problems . . . . .	13,813
Number of personal letters written by county workers relative to various phases of farm and home problems . . . . .	116,943
Number of Federal and State bulletins distributed by county workers . . . . .	304,044
Number of meetings held by county agents for training local leaders . . . . .	558

Total attendance at these meetings	11,097
Number of meetings held for training 4-H club coaches, supervisors and officers	904
Total attendance at these meetings	14,637
Number of community or field meetings held by extension workers for the purpose of giving demonstrations or observing the results of work done by farm people in accordance with instructions and outlines furnished by extension workers	20,955



Extension field meeting and farm tour. A total of 360 farm tours and 20,955 field meetings in connection with result demonstrations were held in Oklahoma in 1930 by our agents. At these meetings over 346,247 interested people received information through object lessons.

Total attendance at these meetings	346,247
Number of camps held for farm women	64
Total attendance at these camps	7,085
Number of 4-H club camps held	560
Total attendance at 4-H club camps	13,798
Number of other meetings held by extension workers and not included above	8,638
Total attendance at these meetings	341,367
Total number of meetings of all kinds held by extension workers in 1930	28,679
Total attendance at all meetings by men, women, boys and girls	934,228
Number of farm women's clubs carried on under direction of county home demonstration agents	857



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Number of members in farm women's clubs	14,540
Number of quarts of meats, fruits, vegetables, and other products canned by farm women and girls under direct supervision of county home demonstration agents	1,211,810
Number of farm women canning on the balanced family budget basis as outlined by extension workers	2,659
Number of labor saving devices installed in farm homes, under advice of extension workers, such as washing machines, pressure cookers, kitchen stools, cleaning kits, kitchen sinks, carpet sweepers, electric irons, etc.	7,264
Number of community meat canning demonstrations held by home demonstration agents as part of emergency relief program	557
Attendance by farm women	7,392
Number of community meat canning demonstrations held by farm women	621
Attendance at these meetings	3,441
Number of carcasses of beef, pork, and mutton canned at these demonstrations	937
Number of chickens canned at meat canning demonstrations	2,846
Total number of quarts of meat, including poultry, canned by farm women during meat canning campaign	70,877
Number of pressure cookers purchased by farm people since September 1st and used in meat canning work	562
Number of farm families who have used pressure cookers provided by the Red Cross	446
Number of farm women and girls making clothes under supervision of county home demonstration agents and specialists	14,108
Number of children's garments made by farm women according to instructions given by home demonstration workers	20,149
Number of children's garments made by farm girls under the direction of extension workers	3,499
Number of farmers who were trained in farm engineering under the direction of county agents to the point where they were competent to run terrace lines and supervise the construction of terraces	969
Number of farm boys so trained	520
Number of acres of farm land terraced in Oklahoma under direction of county farm agents in 1929	116,000
Number of acres of land terraced in 1930	201,000
Number of farmers assisted individually by extension dairy specialists with methods of feeding dairy cattle	1,013

Number of dairy feeding schools conducted by dairy specialists	186
Total attendance at these schools	6,330
Number of good dairy females secured by farmers through efforts of dairy specialists	1,178
Number of good dairy sires located in the State through efforts of dairy specialists	839
Number of farmers growing pastures according to instructions by dairy specialists	544
Number of 4-H club dairy judging schools conducted	94
Total attendance by farm boys and girls	4,934
Number of 4-H club dairy judging teams competing in district and State dairy judging contests	132
Number of dairy demonstration teams trained by dairy specialists	36
Number of cow testing associations being carried on under direction of dairy specialists and county farm agents	21
Number of dairymen who were members of these associations	273
Number of cows upon which feed and production records were kept in these associations	9,159
Average production in 1930 of cows in associations:	
Pounds of milk	5,882
Pounds of butterfat	265
Average annual production of all dairy cows of the State:	
Pounds of milk	2,898
Pounds of butterfat	128
Number of dairy bull associations in operation in the state under direction of dairy specialists and county agents	37
Number of farmers who are members of these associations	997
Number of cows owned by these members and bred to association bulls	6,761
Total number copies of Extension News distributed among farm people in 1930	444,500
Total number of contacts made by extension workers based upon office calls, telephone calls, personal letters, bulletins distributed, farm visits, home visits, attendance at meetings, and number of copies of Extension News mailed out but not including news articles, circular letters or radio	2,162,225

## ADMINISTRATION

No changes were made during the year in the Extension organization and the duties and relationships of the principal officers remained the same as heretofore, with the one exception that Mr. E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director in charge of specialists and radio devoted approximately half time as acting head of the new Department of Extension Training. This is only a temporary arrangement to assist in getting the department fully established and when that is done Mr. Scholl will return to his full-time duties as Assistant Director.

The relationships existing heretofore with the other parts of the institution, the experiment station, the State department of agriculture, the State department of public instruction, other departments performing related work, farmers organizations and various other institutions, organizations and agencies have continued and the Extension division has enjoyed a satisfactory cooperative working relationship with the various organizations and agencies. The relationship with the three state fairs continues without change. In accordance with a policy which we established three years ago, each county worker limits himself or herself to attendance at one out-of-county fair. State specialists and supervisors follow the same policy, except where there is definite work for them to do at more than one of the State fairs. We strive systematically to make our work at the fairs educational and instructive and strictly in harmony with the purposes of Extension work, as far as possible. Educational exhibits are made, contests are held, demonstrations are conducted and in many ways the exhibits and displays are used in an educational way.



**Table B—Summary statement of expenditures by project showing classification from all funds used of extension work for fiscal year 1929-1930 except Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work direct**

Items of expense	Totals	Adminis- tration	Printing	County Agent	Home Dem. Work	Club Work	Radio
Salaries .....	\$517,900.94	20,585.00	4,487.56	238,545.17	154,149.02	11,367.80	161.50
Printing and Publications .....	2,915.38		2,915.38				
Supplies and small printing .....	8,072.56	4,059.62	1,861.75	905.23	145.92	251.55	
Postage .....	300.72	295.63		5.09			
Telephone and Telegraph .....	3,202.91	1,921.77					1,281.14
Furniture and Fixtures .....	1,317.21	938.11		23.80			
Travel expenses .....	43,710.18	959.99		11,229.82	8,103.22	2,280.91	
Equipment and vehicles .....	2,700.16					2.50	
Freight and express .....	119.33	119.33					
Library .....	92.15	66.00				26.15	
Miscellaneous .....	260.13	25.00		202.18			
State fair school .....	6,000.00					6,000.00	
	<b>\$586,591.67</b>	<b>28,970.95</b>	<b>9,264.69</b>	<b>250,911.29</b>	<b>162,398.16</b>	<b>19,928.91</b>	<b>1,442.64</b>

Table B—(continued)

Items of expense	Negro Co. Agent	Negro Home Dem. Agent	Poultry	Marketing	Dairy	Livestock	Agronomy	Entomology
Salaries .....	22,904.88	7,749.92	6,500.00	2,566.67	14,216.65	3,950.00	3,609.50	5,587.16
Printing and Publications .....								
Supplies and small printing .....	1.00		198.00		246.15		79.50	44.75
Postage .....								
Telephone and Telegraph .....								
Furniture and Fixtures .....					355.30			
Travel expenses .....	1,438.61	156.00	2,353.80	980.66	4,098.16	973.23	1,089.38	3,131.84
Equipment and vehicles .....					2,014.21			676.90
Freight and express .....								
Library .....								
Miscellaneous .....					14.45			
State fair school .....								
	24,344.49	7,905.92	9,051.80	3,547.33	20,944.92	4,823.23	4,778.38	9,440.65

**Table B—(continued)**

Items of Expense	Agricultural Engineering	Farm Management	Horticulture	Home Management	Clothing	Food and Nutrition
Salaries -----	4,995.00	2,419.21	5,954.80	2,416.55	2,834.55	2,900.00
Publications and Printing -----						
Supplies and small Printing -----	74.94	17.00	145.15	42.00		
Postage -----						
Telephone and Telegraph -----						
Furniture and Fixtures -----						
Travel Expenses -----	1,570.46	577.18	2,087.73	711.94	767.13	1,200.12
Equipment and vehicles -----	6.55					
Freight and Express -----						
Library -----						
Miscellaneous -----	18.00					
State Fair School -----						
	6,664.95	3,013.39	8,187.68	3,170.49	3,601.68	4,100.12

**Total Resources for the Extension Division for the Fiscal Year 1929-1930**

**Direct appropriations by Federal Government and State:**

Federal Smith-Lever funds	\$128,765.52	
Federal Supplementary funds	45,624.25	
Federal Capper-Ketcham . . .	34,438.05	
United States (direct) Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration fund	28,000.00	
Direct State Appropriation	140,000.00	
State appropriation for special Dairy Agents	18,300.00	
State appropriation for special boll weevil control work in cooperation with the Federal Government	5,000.00	400,127.82

**Other funds appropriated for Extension Work by State and Counties:**

State appropriation for state fair school . . .	6,000.00	
Appropriations by boards of county commissioners for Extension Work in counties	212,280.99	218,280.99
<b>Total appropriations by Federal Government, state and counties for Extension Work in Oklahoma</b> .....		<b>\$618,408.81</b>

The principal additions to offices and equipment were the following:

1 Noiseless Remington with line-a-time	\$121.95	
1 65D Frigidaire water-cooler .	202.50	
1 12" Elite Typewriter, L. C. Smith	53.00	less exchg. mch.
1 14" Elite Typewriter, L. C. Smith	59.00	less exchg. mch.
1 Underwood Typewriter	50.05	less exchg. mch.
1 Royal Typewriter	48.60	
4 Oscillating Electric Fans	84.00	
Lineoleum for Extension Mailing Room	201.60	
4 Roll Top Office Desks, No. 460	264.80	
1 Flat Top Office Desk, No. 461	39.50	

The following are not listed in financial statement as they are on special funds:

1 Ford Coupe (Boll Weevil fund) . . . . .	676.90
1 Ford Sedan complete (Dairy fund) .....	616.40
1 Chevrolet Coupe (Dairy fund) .....	667.73
1 Chevrolet Coupe (Dairy fund) . . . . .	667.73



**CHANGES IN PERSONNEL****July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930**

All new appointments, transfers and resignations are indicated in the following list with the date of each. With a total of 184 state and county workers employed there were 20 resignations and 1 death, making a normal turnover in personnel of 10.9 per cent during the year. Obviously, new appointments, resignations and transfers take place at all seasons of the year to meet the needs of the service.

**Appointments**

Harold A. Miles, (temporary) Asst. County Agent, Blaine county, effective 7-1-29  
T. B. Walker, County Agent, Ottawa county, effective 7-16-29  
C. V. Phagan, Asst. Extension Farm Engineer, effective 7-15-29  
Geo. W. Vincent, Marketing Specialist, effective 7-16-29  
Mrs. Susie Baker, Home Demonstration Agent, Murray county, effective 7-20-29  
Ernest K. Lowe, Boll Weevil Field Agent, effective 7-24-29 to 11-1-29 (emergency)  
W. E. Jackson, Boll Weevil Agent, effective 7-26-29 to 11-1-29 (emergency)  
Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management, effective 9-1-29  
P. H. Wilson, Asst. County Agent, Oklahoma county, 9-1-29  
Zella A. Blake, Extension Specialist in Clothing, 9-16-29  
L. H. Stinnett, District Dairy Agent, 9-1-29  
C. L. Bell, (temporary) Asst. County Agent, 10-1-29  
Sam B. Durham, District Dairy Agent, 10-28-29  
Peter Nelson, Farm Management, 11-4-29  
Fred Ahrberg, County Agent, Lincoln county, 11-11-29  
Ethel Mae Donaldson, Home Demonstration Agent, Washita county, 12-1-29  
A. T. Burge, County Agent, Oklahoma county, 12-1-29  
A. E. Wade, County Agent, Alfalfa county, 1-1-30  
A. A. McPheeters, District Dairy Agent, 1-11-30  
Charleic N. Amos, Home Demonstration Agent, McClain county, 2-10-30  
Cecil G. Bauman, County Agent, Sequoyah county, 2-15-30  
Ernest K. Lowe, Boll Weevil Field Agent, 2-10-30  
John W. Downs, Asst. County Agent, Bryan county, 3-6-30  
W. E. Jackson, Boll Weevil Field Agent, 6-1-30  
T. H. Black, Jr., (negro) County Agent, Lincoln county, 6-1-30  
Caspar A. Wood, County Agent, Roger Mills county, 6-1-30  
Marion G. Tucker, County Agent, LeFlore county, 6-1-30  
W. B. Hanly, County Agent, Major county, 6-1-30  
Joseph L. Odum, County Agent, Dewey county, 6-15-30

**Transfers**

J. W. Chaffin, County Agent, Okmulgee county, 7-1-29  
Arthur C. Petermann, County Agent, Nowata, 7-1-29  
Elizabeth Naylor, Home Demonstration Agent, Washita county, 7-10-29  
Mrs. Edith Craig, Home Demonstration Agent, Cotton county, 8-1-29  
Lant Hulse, County Agent, Cotton county, 8-1-29  
Mrs. Ethel Standley, Home Demonstration Agent, Haskell county, 8-10-29  
H. P. Moffitt, District Dairy Agent, 9-1-29

Herb Cavett, Asst. County Agent, Kay county, 9-11-29 (temporary)  
 Herb Cavett, Asst. County Agent, Beaver, Texas and Cimarron counties,  
 10-7-29 (temporary)  
 W. R. Hutchison, County Agent, Kay county, 10-11-29  
 Harold A. Miles, County Agent, Blaine county, 10-11-29  
 Minnie Hamilton, Home Demonstration Agent, Kay county, 10-11-29  
 H. Ford Mercer, Asst. State Club Agent, 9-11-29 (part time)  
 Alice Carlson, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods county, 10-11-29  
 Velda Cole, Home Demonstration Agent, Hughes county, 9-11-29  
 Dan Arnold, County Agent, Garfield county, 11-11-29  
 Leta Moore, Home Demonstration Agent, Washington county, 12-1-29  
 Herb Cavett, Asst. State Club Agent, 1-1-30  
 Everett Clark, Asst. County Agent, Seminole county, 1-1-30 (temporary)  
 Everett Clark, Asst. County Agent, Cleveland county, 4-1-30  
 Paul O. Brooks, (negro) County Agent, Logan county, 5-21-30  
 J. E. White, County Agent, Kingfisher county, 6-15-30

#### Resignations

Chester Gray, County Agent, Ottawa county, 7-15-29  
 Blanche Fisher, Home Demonstration Agent, Hughes county, 9-1-29  
 Maude Sims, Home Demonstration Agent, Kay county, 9-1-29  
 E. H. Martin, County Agent, Kay county, 10-10-29  
 T. S. Thorfinnson, Extension Specialist in Farm Management, 8-10-29  
 H. A. Graham, County Agent, Garfield county, 11-1-29  
 S. M. McCuistion, County Agent, Oklahoma county, 11-30-29  
 Elizabeth Naylor, Home Demonstration Agent, Washita county, 11-30-29  
 Ernest Lowe, Boll Weevil Field Agent, 11-15-29  
 W. E. Jackson, Boll Weevil Field Agent, 11-15-29  
 Verda Oakley, Home Demonstration Agent, Washington county,  
 11-30-29  
 Fred Ingram, County Agent, Sequoyah county, 11-30-29  
 J. B. Taylor, County Agent, Rogers county, 11-30-29  
 Geo. Newton, County Agent, Alfalfa county, 12-31-29  
 Magdalena Clements, Home Demonstration Agent, McClain county,  
 1-31-30  
 B. M. Mathis, (negro) County Agent, Logan county, 4-4-30 (died)  
 Daisy M. Frazier, Asst. State Club Agent, 4-1-30  
 Carl West, County Agent, LeFlore county, 5-30-30  
 James E. Kyle, County Agent, Roger Mills county, 5-31-30  
 Geo. W. Vincent, Marketing Specialist, 5-20-30  
 B. E. White, Asst. Horticulturist, 5-31-30  
 Emma Burgess, Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson county, 5-31-30  
 G. E. Martin, Ext. Farm Engineer, 6-30-30

#### Leave of Absence

Ira J. Holler, Asst. Poultryman  
 Cleora C. Helbing, Extension Specialist in Clothing

*Methods used for increasing the efficiency of extension workers.* Of 29 appointments of workers to position in the extension service during the year, all were college graduates in agriculture or home economics with the exception of four who had previous successful practical experience in the extension service or in related fields. We have quite a number of capable, dependable, conscientious workers in the organization who are not college graduates but who have grown up with the service and have rendered creditable and meritorious service for a number of years. Certainly there is no inclination to want to eliminate these fine workers from the service, but as new appointments are made it is our purpose and our policy to adhere rather definitely to a requirement that workers must have completed a standard college course in agriculture or home economics and must have had some practical experience in some related field. During the year we employed four young men and four young women on a temporary basis as assistant county agents in training. These were college graduates and were chosen on the basis of evidence that they would develop into successful county extension workers. These were placed in different counties under the supervision and tutelage of experienced successful county agents. In most cases, after spending several weeks in one county, each was assigned for a time to another county in order that they might get the viewpoint of different county workers and have experience under different circumstances and conditions. The plan works very satisfactorily and all of these young men and women were one-by-one placed in regular positions in new counties or to fill vacancies that occurred.

We maintain a departmental library of several hundred carefully-selected volumes, which is available to all extension workers at central headquarters or out in the counties. This has been used by most of the workers and has proven very helpful. It has been interesting to note that some of the workers who read the largest number of these books during the year were the older workers who have been in the service for a number of years and who are not college graduates.

Through extension conferences, distribution of special bulletins and other literature, circular letters, systematic plans of supervision and various other means, we strive to maintain a high standard of service and increase the efficiency of the workers. Workers making headquarters at the college meet on the third Monday of each month in regular monthly extension conference.

*Relation of extension specialists to county agents.* The extension specialists in agriculture and home economics go into

the counties in the spirit of an aid or an assistant to the county farm agent, county home demonstration agent or the county club agent. The specialists in most cases have had practical experience as county extension workers or in related work and are expected to have a practical understanding of the problems involved in carrying on the work in counties. They are expected to outline plans and methods for the county agents, furnish new information dealing with the various phases of their work, suggests plans and methods of carrying on their respective phases of work in the various counties and to work with the county agent and assist in carrying out the plans. Specialists are not expected to go into the counties and work with farm people independently and without regard to the plans, recommendations and wishes of the county agent. It is expected that the county agent in each county will be furnished copies of correspondence with people in his or her county and that as far as possible all communication and connection between the college and the people in the county be maintained through the county extension workers. This is a courtesy and a regard which is due these county workers and it means more helpful service to the people desiring assistance.

As a means of systematizing the work of the extension specialists the general direction of the men specialists is placed in the hands of Mr. E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director. These specialists look to the heads of the respective departments in the college as final authority on subject matter correctness, but they look to the extension division for direction in planning their work, making reports, working out itineraries and in all other things which have to do with the direction of the work. This is important from the standpoint of coordinating the work of different specialists and maintaining proper cooperative efforts among those who go into the various counties of the state and work with the same groups of people in different phases of work. The itineraries of all workers are posted in advance and carefully checked in order that different workers may not schedule conflicting dates in the same counties and that we may know at all times where each worker is and what work is being done. The specialists are called together in conference at regular intervals and talk over their common problems. As a means of checking up on the work of different specialists, the subject-matter reports of the county agents are assembled and tabulated and the specialists secure special additional information by means of questionnaires and by other means. Through the weekly reports of all workers and frequent personal contacts, the director and assistant director keep informed of the work done by each specialist. By observation and by contact and observations out in the field we keep

rather definitely informed of the methods, plans, attitudes and accomplishments of each specialist.

**PUBLICATIONS**  
**Number and Character of Extension Publications**

Following is a complete list of all extension publications printed between July 1, 1929 and June 30, 1930. The demand for these publications and the number distributed have increased very materially over the previous year.

Circular No.	Title	Copies printed
231	The Septic Tank	5,000
239	Boll Weevil Battle	40,000
260	Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	20,000
261	Facts from Farm Account Records in Oklahoma	3,500
262	Trench Silo in Oklahoma	5,000
219	Ditches and Gullies	5,000
240	Home Canning of Meats	10,000
264	4-H Club Terracing Activities	5,000
263	Short Cuts in Cleaning	10,000
243	Home Demonstration Meals	15,000
266	Farm Plans for 1930 (Facts About Cotton)	30,000
241	Poultry Management	25,000
168	Orchard Spray Calendar	20,000
265	How to Refinish Old Furniture	20,000
267	Home Dairying	10,000
268	Chick Management	10,000

The general plan of distributing extension publications remains the same as heretofore. It is the policy to distribute publications only in response to a definite known need for a specific piece of literature, and to maintain supplies of bulletins and other material in the various counties only through the county agents' offices. It has not been found practicable to furnish chambers of commerce and other organizations general supplies of bulletins for distribution to farm people, and such methods have in most cases proven unsatisfactory. For that reason, all bulletins and other material are distributed through the county agents, with the exception that bulletins are mailed to individuals anywhere who write in requesting particular bulletins or materials. The demand for extension bulletins, circulars and other materials and requests for information on specific questions have increased very largely during the year, indicating an increasing interest and responsiveness on the part of farm people generally. Mailing lists are reorganized and revised each year and are rather systematically kept up-to-date throughout the year.

## COUNTY AGENT WORK

In Oklahoma agricultural extension work in the field is represented by county agents, supervised by district agents and assisted in subject-matter and methods by specialists. In 1930 there were employed 73 county agents and 10 assistant county agents who are paid jointly by the federal government, the state and the counties in which the work is done. By authority vested in them, county commissioners are a party to a contract between the board of county commissioners and the extension division.

The system of four extension districts, each supervised by a district agent, that has been found to be a successful arrangement for several years was continued through 1930. In this arrangement we have the following divisions with their respective district leaders: The southwest district is composed of 19 counties, viz: Beckham, Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman and Washita. Dan Diehl represents this area as district agent, and all of the counties had county agents in 1930.

The southeast district is composed of 18 counties as follows: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Hughes, Haskell, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole with W. J. Green as district agent. Atoka and Latimer counties did not have agents in 1930.

The northeast district in charge of district agent A. F. Houston is composed of 19 counties as follows: Adair, Cherokee, Creek, Craig, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner and Washington. There was no agent in Rogers county in 1930.

The northwest district is the largest area and has 22 counties, viz: Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods, and Woodward. Harper and Grant counties were without agents in 1930.

Ten assistant county agents are distributed as follows: One in Blaine, Kingfisher and Major counties; one in Bryan county; one in Okfuskee county; two in Oklahoma county; one in Okmulgee county; two in Osage county, and one in Stephens county.

*Organization of Work in the County.* A few years ago a number of counties in Oklahoma tried the county advisory

board as a county organization through which the county agent could reach the rural people in an organized way, following a program set up with representatives of all agricultural organizations and interested parties. The county advisory board is defined in the director's introduction to this report. This system gave such gratifying results that in 1930 every county containing extension workers followed this plan. Through this organization and its commodity sub-committees, an extension program is set up that covers four of the major and from three to five of the minor phases of work that concerns the entire agricultural population of the county.

Extension district agents, as well as our county representatives, sit in with the advisory board when the county program is set up early in the year, and also take part in the quarterly meetings held by this organization, when progress reports are made and much changes to the county extension program as conditions demand are suggested and carried out.

Besides the correlation of efforts by the advisory board, district agents and specialists also assist county agents in carrying out their extension program through the community and county fairs, through community and county poultry shows and in cooperation with other organizations and agencies that are trying to help the rural people towards a progressive agriculture of the county.

*Supervisory Program.* The district agents have continued to maintain the proper contact and relations with the county commissioners in placing qualified agents to the satisfaction of the county officials, and have obtained contracts for those who are in the county agent work.

The percentage of turnover of agents in Oklahoma within the past year has not been very great. In the appointment of new agents and in the transfer of old men in the various districts, the district agents have selected the best available men and made such changes and appointments that were for the general betterment of the entire extension organization.

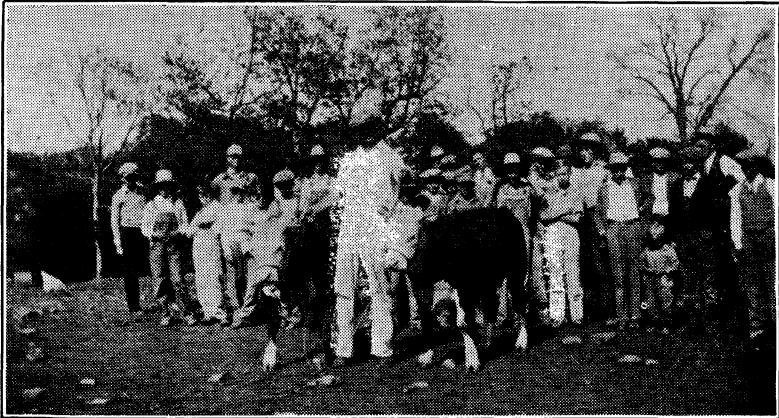
*Office Equipment and Clerical Help.* Office space and equipment for our county agents in all four districts has shown an improvement over the past year. Farmers generally have the utmost respect for the well arranged and organized county agent's office where they go for information or hold conferences and committee meetings. In several cases, committees of the advisory board have succeeded in getting additional clerical help for our agents, as well as better equipment to work with. County commissioners are beginning to realize the necessity of taking care of office routine by efficient clerical help,

thus giving our agents more time for important jobs out in the field. The increased office help is also having its effect upon more prompt reporting to the central office, a better system of filing and of keeping records and of an improved method of economical distribution of useful literature.

*Improving the Efficiency of County Agents.* The district agents have worked faithfully in raising the standards of county agents by selecting well trained men, and on the improvement of those in the service by encouraging the reading of new bulletins, books and publications, and have assisted their men in making contacts with efficient people of the college during agents' meetings, and also with state and federal officials out in the respective counties.

Arrangements are underway for a district meeting in December in each extension district where every available material, and the most efficient state and national talent will have the opportunity to aid in keeping the agents fully informed on new information and methods that can be used in their counties during the next year.

*Specialists Activities.* During 1930 the district agents and specialists have worked together in making the best use of subject-matter information and methods in the field. With this cooperation it has been possible to route specialists through the various districts so that they were able to render assistance where needed at the proper time and at the least travel expense.



Parents of 4-H club boys and other adults take a great interest in junior livestock judging. In 1930 extension agents assisted in training 2165 judging teams.



*Other Activities.* District men assisted their county agents with useful farm tours, in securing judges and in judging county fairs, in checking up on demonstrations and obtaining records, attending field meetings and conducting extension schools with specialists, encouraging the proper use of newspapers in an effort to bring about better results and a better understanding of our work. By these means, proper contacts have been made through the efforts of the district agents so that a better relationship and a receptive attitude exists among the rural people towards the specialists and the county agents in their field work.

#### BOYS' AND GIRLS' COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK

*Organization and Object.* In Oklahoma extension work for rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years is carried on in an organized way in every county having extension agents. The work is conducted under the leadership of the state club agent and his assistants, through the district agents and the county farm and home demonstration agents assisted by subject-matter specialists. It has for its object the instruction and training of boys and girls in the practical problems of the farm and the home.

In 1930 organized community 4-H clubs were in operation in 1,640 local communities of the state with a total membership of 23,818 girls and 18,946 boys, making a total of 42,774 juniors engaged in 49,984 separate farm and home projects.

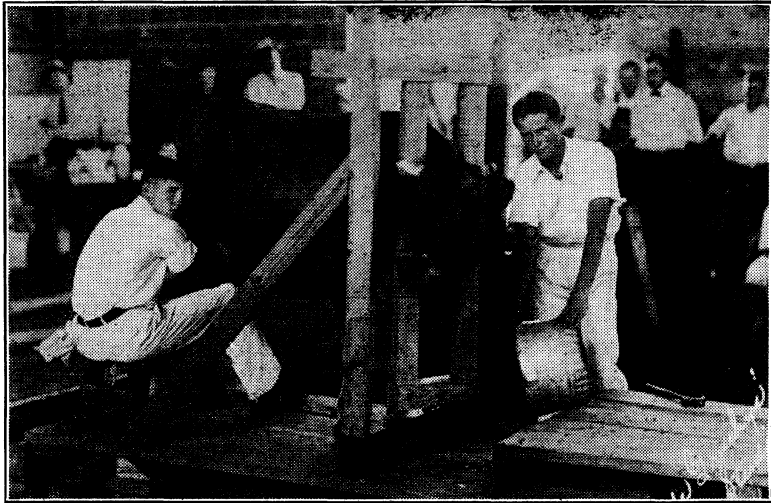
*The 4-H Club County Program.* The county program of 4-H club work is set up by delegates of the county 4-H club federation in cooperation with the agricultural and home demonstration advisory committees of the county. Besides leadership training, contests and team demonstrations, the juniors conduct demonstrations on the farm and in the home in subject-matter projects along practically the same line as the adults.

*Project Activities and Results.* Specialists assisted club leaders and extension agents in project work along the following lines during 1930: Food preservation, food preparation, clothing, gardening, home and yard improvement, poultry, dairying, crop improvement, agricultural engineering, livestock, and beekeeping. A number of juniors also conducted farm pest control demonstrations.

*Girls' and Boys' Work.* Where the work was done jointly or where both the girls and the boys carried on the same lines of work, the following results are reported: Produced 166,966 poultry, worked with 1,430 dairy cattle, had 2,231 acres in

gardens, 749 acres in fruit, had 276 acres of Irish potatoes producing 23,282½ bushels, and worked 143 acres in sweet potatoes with a production of 10,035 bushels.

*Girls.* There were 19,447 girls who prepared 158,671 dishes, 245,791 meals, 241,129 school lunches, canned 208,543 quarts of vegetables, fruits, meats, pickles and preserves, 12,205 girls followed instructions in improved clothing construction, 2,839 in the care, renovation and remodeling of clothing, and 10,948 made garments for themselves. Repairing and remodeling of furniture was reported by 1,280 girls, improved practices in selection and arrangement of furnishings by 6,452 girls, improving walls, woodwork and floors by 692 girls, and 8,609 successful gardens were grown.



Four-H dairy club boys learn to make and use the right kind of dairy barn equipment.

*Boys.* There were 4,577 boys who reported 4,945½ acres of corn, yielding 119,198 bushels, 890 boys produced 5,178 acres of small grains yielding 70,978 bushels, 1,347 boys had 1,902 acres in grain sorghums producing 30,006 bushels, 1,738 legume club boys had 586 acres, 2,852 boys worked 3,187½ acres of cotton producing 1,526,393 pounds of seed cotton, 4,043 boys produced 4,080 swine, 440 head of sheep and 703 beef cattle, 931 farm engineering club boys ran terraces for 3,950 acres of land.

*Special Achievements.* Four-H club boys and girls again brought honor and distinction through county, state, national and international achievements.

Organization and membership lists were revised early in the year, largely by the executive committees of the 4-H clubs. Practically all of the 4-H clubs were in good working order by the 1st of March. Eighty per cent of the counties had held 4-H club meeting contests by the 1st of May, which set in motion more than 33,000 4-H club members. These 4-H club contests exemplified the good work of the individual members in the business session, the demonstration work, including the work done by each member of his or her project, with special emphasis on wholesome recreation.

The annual 4-H club round-up on the Oklahoma A. and M. College campus is the big event of the year. Next in line are the state 4-H club camps at the state fairs. Approximately 3,000 prize trips are offered to 4-H club members to these two state events. Project production is the leading factor in rating 4-H club members. However, team work, group and self development activities of each member are given careful consideration for achievement awards.

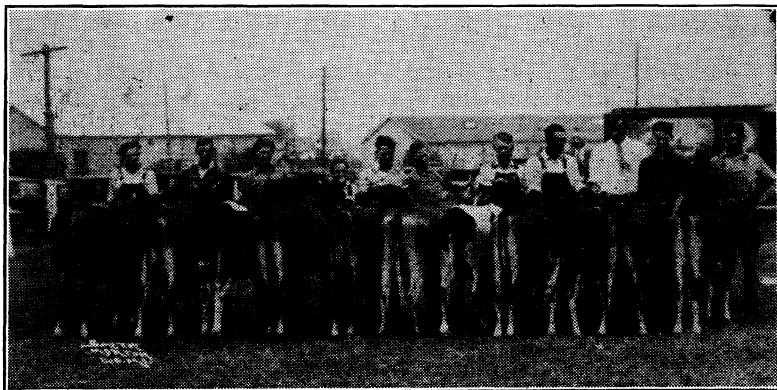
On the college campus the big short course and leaders' conference is conducted along the 10 different project lines in which the 4-H club membership is engaged back in their counties. This short course not only serves as a training school in project instruction, but the 4-H club delegates are trained in product standards which prove very helpful in selection and judging of products or exhibits at fairs.

Religious, social, and recreational activities enrich the 4-H club short course. The coming together of the more than 1,400 official 4-H club delegates (20 from each county) form the wonderful influence in forwarding better farm and home practices. This 4-H club round-up has presented to the 4-H club group the opportunity of perfecting an effective state-wide organization.

Approximately 200 educational prize trips to national and international events have served as a great contribution to volunteer leadership. It is also of interest to note how the Oklahoma 4-H club boys and girls measure up with the top-notch 4-H club members of the United States, Canada, and the British Isles.

In the national best all-round 4-H club member contest, Oklahoma since 1924 produced three national champions, two in second place and two in third place. At the international 4-H club training school at Springfield, Mass., and at the national 4-H club camp at Washington, D. C., the Oklahoma delegates have exhibited a high type of leadership. Zella Childers

of Broken Arrow, Tulsa county, a Creek Indian girl, was the only 4-H club delegate at the national 4-H club camp given special recognition by President Herbert Hoover. President Hoover, after shaking hands with Zella, asked her what was her Indian tribe, name, where she was from, and if she was having a good time. Zella was the national champion canning judge at the National 4-H club congress in Chicago 1929.



1068 boys and girls completed dairy demonstration work in 4-H club activities with 1430 cows. The above are some of the winners at a dairy show.

Oklahoma 4-H club boys and girls are making a valuable contribution in better methods of dairy management, not only through the ownership of more than 2,000 dairy animals, but also in good practices used in demonstration and in selection. During the past three years, Oklahoma has stood at or near the top in the four leading events in the 4-H club division at the national dairy exposition. For two successive years Oklahoma won the national dairy judging contest.

In international competition Oklahoma placed first in England in 1929 at the Royal Agricultural Show, and second in 1930, only scoring 16 points under the first team. In 1930 the Oklahoma 4-H club state dairy exhibit placed first in competition with 18 dairy states. Also grand champion Jersey was exhibited by Juliet Johnstone of Lawton, Oklahoma.

At the American Royal at Kansas City the Oklahoma 4-H club livestock judging team has won the contest for six successive years. Also the baby beef exhibit from the counties of northeastern Oklahoma has won many valuable prizes.

Each year's work has been climaxed in a very excellent manner at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. In

1924 the Oklahoma 4-H club livestock judging team placed third. Since that contest Oklahoma has not placed below second, winning four firsts and two seconds. In these contests seven Oklahoma boys were awarded scholarships to the Oklahoma A. and M. College amounting to \$2,600.00.

In 1925 Clarence Kingery of Garber was high man, winning a \$500.00 scholarship. Clarence was high man on the A. and M. College team at Chicago in 1929. He was graduated from the Oklahoma A. and M. College in 1929, and has been teaching vocational agriculture at Noble, Oklahoma since that time. Richard Chiles of Fairfax, Osage county, was high man in 1927, also winning a \$500.00 scholarship. Richard is now a sophomore in the Oklahoma A. and M. College. Similar recognition has been made in each of the 10 major project lines of 4-H club work, especially in clothing, canning, home improvement, crops, horticulture, poultry, and livestock exhibits.

On many occasions the Oklahoma 4-H club girls have brought honor to their native state with national champions in the Moses Leadership Contests, style revue, and in numerous exhibit and judging contests. In 1930 the grand champion Jersey animal was exhibited at the National Dairy Show by Juliet Johnstone of Lawton, Oklahoma. At the 1930 National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, Oklahoma 4-H club girls were awarded first on canned goods (emergency meal), first, second and third on canned meats, first on pickles, second on collective canning exhibit, first on children's garments, first on canning judging team, and second on home improvement judging.

Many former 4-H club members who have graduated from the Oklahoma A. and M. College have taken their places in a creditable manner as farmers, homemakers, county agents, specialists, and 4-H club agents.

Four-H club work truly symbolizes the 4-H's, the training of head, hand, heart, and health. Four-H club work is making a marvelous contribution in an educational way to the American farm youth, not only to the student bodies of the rural and high schools, but also to those of collegiate grade.

Six hundred and nine former 4-H club members are now enrolled in the Oklahoma A. and M. College. The A. and M. College 4-H club is one of the leading organizations on the college campus. Its chief function is the point of contact with the extension division and keeping informed on the progress made in 4-H club work in their respective counties. This group makes a splendid showing in the student enterprises at the A. and M. College.

## PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

County agents received assistance in subject-matter and methods from 18 men specialists, cooperating closely with the district agents as well as with the state 4-H club leaders. The leading projects used both with adults and juniors were as follows: Farm management, soil and water conservation, soil and crop improvement, dairying, crop pest control, orchard and garden work, better livestock, quality production and marketing, and better poultry management. The above projects are carried on with adults and juniors, and the results of the junior work will be found in the 4-H club division.

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

*Farm Management and Business.* The purpose of extension work in agricultural economics is to help farmers make their farming more profitable. During the past year, as in previous years, those phases of the work which it is believed will function most effectively in bringing about the desired results have therefore been stressed.

To make his farming profitable, the farm manager must organize his business for efficient production, produce the kind and quality of product which is most in demand, and with his fellow farmers, produce that quantity of a given product which can be sold to the best advantage. Before farmers generally can qualify on a program of this kind they need a large amount of instruction along business lines in farming.

Since one specialist is responsible for all extension work in farm organization and management, the work carried on this past year has been limited to the following three phases: (1) Farm account work, (2) dissemination of economic information, and (3) landlord-tenant relations.

*Farm Account Work.* Owing to the unusual demand for outlook information in the year just closed the first of three phases, the farm account work, received somewhat less than what might generally be regarded as its fair share of the available time of the specialist. Twenty-eight farm account schools where 372 farmers were given instruction were held. Sixty-five demonstrators were visited on their farms and assisted with their individual records. Farm account books were distributed among 480 farmers in 46 counties. Records from 149 farmers sent to the central office at the close of 1929 were summarized and returned to the farmers with copies of the summaries. More of these records came to the office from the northwest than from other districts of the state, and Garfield led all the counties of the state in the number of records completed.

*Economic Information.* More attention was given to the dissemination of economic information during the past year than to any other phase of the project. The farm management specialist personally attended and presented facts relating to the agricultural situation at 40 outlook meetings, which were attended by 1,650 farmers and business men of the state. These outlook meetings were of two kinds, (1) those of a general character dealing with situation with respect to all the important enterprises on the farm, and (2) those where one enterprise was given special emphases. Those belonging to the second class proved most successful generally. In all instances the outlook facts were connected up with the best farm management practices.

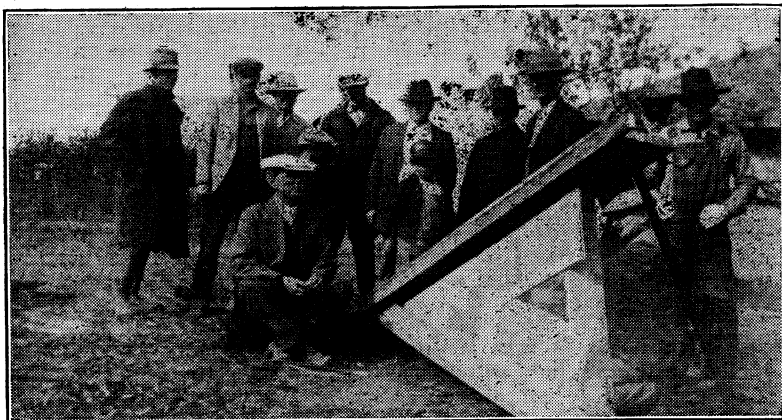
In addition to holding outlook meetings an annual state outlook was prepared and published, and once each two months "Current Farm Economics" was issued in circular form. These publications were prepared by members of the extension and experimentation station staffs jointly. Several talks on the agricultural situation were also given over the radio.

*Landlord-tenant Relations.* Less time was given to this phase of the project than to other phases. The results are, however, encouraging. Three landlord-tenant meetings were held during the year at which 115 farmers were in attendance. The meetings were in the nature of round table discussions, giving both landlords and tenants opportunity to take part which they did in a very active and constructive way.

One issue of "Current Farm Economics" was mainly devoted to a consideration of landlord-tenant problems. This publication was sent to several thousand farmers. The main proposition as set forth in this circular is that satisfactory relations between landlords and tenants are based on several important conditions. Two of prime importance are, (1) profitable farming, and (2) a fair division of the farm returns between the parties concerned. It is on this basis also that the problem has been attacked in the past year, and the progress made has been due to the business analysis of the problem very largely. Demands for economic work and economic information are increasing rapidly. The prospective outlook for the coming year is therefore good.

#### AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

*Soil and Moisture Conservation.* The contour of Oklahoma farms, heavy rainfall at times alternated with prolonged dry spells at times, and the nature of different soil types makes soil and moisture conservation an outstanding factor in this state.



Under extension supervision farmers learn to make terracing equipment from available material on the farm. The above shows the completion of a cheaply constructed v-shaped drag for terracing.

Factors determining the selection of the major phases of this project are, the importance to the individual farmer and to the state as a whole of this work in the preservation of farm land, and in raising the standards of living of agricultural workers through increased production per man per acre.

Terracing has shown greater growth than in any other year. For the past five years, the annual acreage terraced in Oklahoma has been approximately 100,000. County agents' reports for 1930 show 201,000 acres terraced. This is probably considerably under the actual acreage terraced as so many agencies are promoting the work at present that it is impossible to obtain accurate figures. Possibly a better index is the number of men trained in this work. The year 1930 shows 969 farmers completely trained for terracing, an increase of 285 over the number trained in 1929, and giving a total of 1502 farmers who are now capable of running terrace lines.

Due to the stress of work on erosion control, other projects have not received as much attention as we had hoped to give them. However, our sanitation project has resulted in the installation of 103 septic tanks. Our home convenience project has resulted in the installation of 102 water systems, 6 heating systems, and 58 lighting systems. The farm building plan service has been considerably improved during the past year. Ninety-seven farm building plans have been furnished through the central office. Most of these plans are used more than



once. County agents' reports show a total of 1,547 farm buildings constructed or remodeled according to plans furnished during the year.

Minor phases of the work show assistance given to 183 farmers in draining 10,000 acres, 35 farmers in irrigating 315 acres, 62 farmers in removing stumps or boulders from land, and 200 families were assisted with house planning or remodeling problems.

The extension specialists have personally assisted 66 farmers and attended 132 meetings with an attendance of 3,408 in 54 counties of the state.

#### AGRONOMY

##### Soil and Crop Improvement Work

*Soils.* The decline of fertility of all Oklahoma soils due to soil erosion, humus depletion, poor cropping practices in the destruction of plant food elements by burning and careless culture have made it necessary to vigorously push a soil building program for 1930. This was done by putting on definite campaigns in preventing of humus burning, and encouraging the growing of legumes as soil builders. Demonstrations in better cultural management, the rotation of crops and the proper uses of fertilizers were also used as methods of making soils more productive.



Demonstrations of legumes alternating with rows of corn were increased in 1930 by extension agents, showing an increased yield of corn, peas for the table and plenty of soil building material to plow under in the fall.

Better soils conferences in connection with the "Cotton Facts" and the "Wheat Facts" meetings held early in 1930 had



Good wide terraces with the proper outlet will prevent soil erosion and conserve soil moisture and fertility. Over 200,000 acres were terraced through extension efforts in 1930.



Contour farming is practiced on many of the Oklahoma terraced farms. Note that the rows run with the terrace lines. The results of soil moisture conservation can be seen by the vigorous corn on the terraces.



A recent survey shows that of the 15,781,904 acres in cultivation in Oklahoma there are 13,196,735 acres suffering serious soil and plant food losses, of which 1,359,327 acres have already been abandoned due to soil erosion. Proper terracing and ditching and soil dams will prevent additional losses.



Terracing schools for juniors and adults train leaders who can greatly assist extension workers in soil erosion control campaigns. In 1930 a total of 520 boys and 969 adults took part in these training schools and can now completely run terraces.

a great stimulus on the general effort to improve soils by better systems of crop rotation and the planting of more legumes.



Soybeans are becoming more popular in Oklahoma. Demonstrations have increased to a total of 456 in 1930 with 4014 acres involved.

Over 10 Oklahoma counties took part in the "soybean week" or "pea and bean" week campaigns which greatly increased the acreage of soybeans and other legumes. Crop statistics show a substantial increase in legume crops for 1930. There were 84,000 acres of soybeans reported for 1930 compared with 78,000 acres in 1929, 225,000 acres of alfalfa for 1930 as compared with 221,000 for 1929 and quite an increase in cowpeas, mung beans and others. There are at this time approximately 75,000 acres of sweet clover, making the total of the legume acreage about 500,000 acres. The above should also contain quite an acreage of Austrian winter peas which is becoming a useful crop in this state.

*Lime.* Our report shows that demonstrators use a total of 2,545 tons of lime in Oklahoma to correct sour soils. This was due to a better knowledge of farmers as to the value of liming soils and also due to the reduced price on agricultural lime.

*Fertilizers.* Although the tonnage of fertilizers used on crops under our observations has remained about the same as in the preceding years, viz: 5,500 to 6,000 tons, we have found some outstanding factors, especially of the importance of finely ground rock phosphate as a fertilizer for legumes, mainly for the growing of sweet clover.



Sweet clover continues to be a good honey and pasture crop in Oklahoma in addition to its splendid qualities as a soil builder. Extension workers conducted 1124 demonstrations in sweet clover in 1930 with a total of 8572 acres in this crop.



In some parts of Oklahoma the use of fertilizers has greatly helped in the economic production of farm crops. Extension agents recommend the use of properly mixed fertilizers only where soil and moisture conditions justify its use.

**Seed Improvement.** Progress in seed improvement and crop variety standardization continued in 1930. Although the membership of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association declined from 269 to 241, a higher percentage of the members qualified for certification in 1930. An important part of the crops work was the listing of all available feed and planting seed so that farmers in need of seed for fall planting and feed for livestock in the drouth areas could have ready access to such supplies. Pasture and range management, in cooperation with other specialists; crop disease control and weed control work were other phases of work under this project.



Oklahoma has made progress in seed improvement through the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association. In 1930 a higher percentage of members qualified for certification than during the preceding year.

There were a total of 770 communities conducting cereal demonstrations, 949 communities conducting legume and forage crop work and cotton improvement work was carried on in 503 communities with a total of 4,500 adult result demonstrations on over 650,000 acres in all crops' work. Increases in production were shown in all of these lines of work.

#### DAIRYING

The main phases of the dairy project for 1930 were dairy sire introduction, cow testing work, feed production, feeding demonstrations, dairy club activities, home dairy demonstrations, quality dairy products schools, marketing assistance and disease control.

The purpose of our dairy work was to lower the cost of production, to encourage greater use of dairy products in the home, to improve dairy sanitary conditions, and to improve the quality of our products for the market.

Bull block demonstrations were carried on in 41 counties. In 37 counties, bull associations were active. Each is composed of three or more blocks. Every two years the bulls are exchanged to avoid inbreeding. There were 997 farmers owning 6,760 cows who were members of these associations. In addition to the bull associations, a number of communities were encouraged to make use of good pure bred sires already within reach. Assistance was given 339 farmers in obtaining pure bred dairy bulls, and in 54 per cent of these cases such bulls replaced scrubs.



Sam Durham, District Dairy Agent, showing dairy farmers how to make efficient dairy barn equipment out of available material around the farm.

*Cow Testing Associations.* These demonstrations consisted of cow testing work, including feed production records. In 27 counties cow testing associations were active during most of the year with a membership of 273. In these associations 485 herds were represented, consisting of 9,561 cows of which 9,159 were recorded through the year. In addition to these associations, herd records were kept on 401 farms. The results of these records show that about two-thirds of the cows paid for the feed and returned a profit above feed cost, varying in amounts from a negligible sum to \$703 per year. The purpose of these demonstrations is to show that it is necessary to pay attention both to selection and management, if we are to build up and maintain profitable herds. A dollar's worth of feed in 1930 brought the members of cow testing associations \$3.05 worth of products. It cost the member 26 cents worth of feed to produce a pound of butterfat. For the second time in the

history of the work, we developed 400 pound butter averages. Nine herds made this good record, while 80 additional made over 300 pound averages.

*Feed Production and Feeding Demonstrations.* In connection with dairy demonstration work, feed production demonstrations were continued, plans and instructions for securing seeds, rate of seeding, time and amount to plant, methods of harvesting and storing were supplied and supervised. Legumes, silage crops, and pastures were stressed. To link up with this work, our regular dairy feeding demonstrations were carried out on 1,591 farms in 1930. Here the importance of legume hay in an economical ration was emphasized. Results were very satisfactory in cheaper production, as well as in greater production per cow.

The pasture work was stressed more than ever. Demonstrations in the use of the following plants were carried on with good results: Bermuda grass, sweet clover, sudan, orchard grass, red top, dallis grass, yellow hop clover, black medic, Korean lespedeza, hairy vetch, bur clover, white Dutch clover, and mixtures of these. Five hundred forty-four demonstrations were conducted on farms covering 7,964 acres in pasture demonstrations.



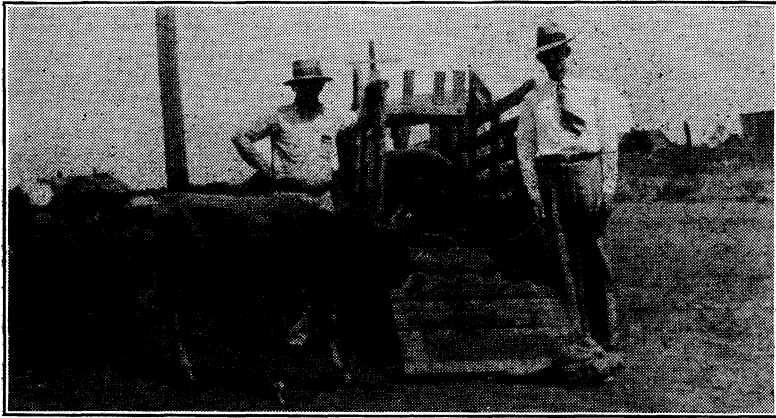
Over 422 result demonstrations on pastures covering 7192 acres were conducted with farmers by extension workers in 1930. In northeastern Oklahoma pasture combinations of various grasses and clovers were found to furnish nourishment for the cattle the entire year.

*Quality Dairy Products Schools.* In cooperative marketing territory especially, there were schools conducted to promote quality dairy products. Charts showing farm cooling systems



and demonstrations in care of dairy products were methods of teaching this project. Good results were obtained, and national recognition was received by a team trained in dairy quality demonstrations. For the first time in the history of our state, there has been 91 score butter sold, due to quality work.

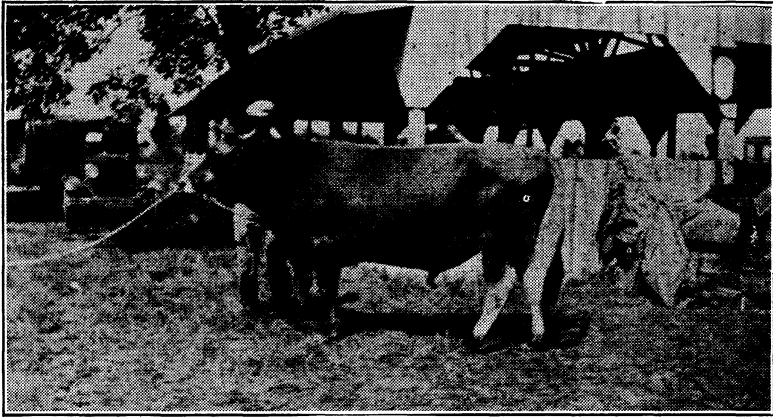
*Marketing Assistance.* Due to the great demand for specialists, the dairy extension men have assisted in cooperative marketing organization work at Oklahoma City, Enid, Kingfisher, Watonga, Tulsa, and Fairview.



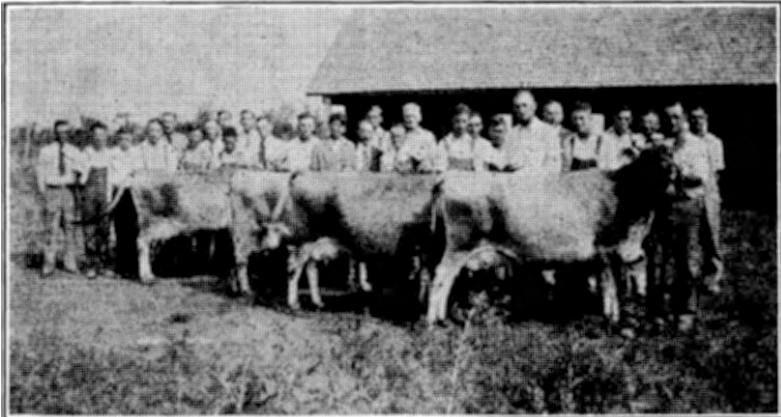
County agents are often assisted by bankers in shipping in and properly placing good dairy sires for dairy herd improvement in the county.

*Disease Control.* Definite progress was made in eradication of bovine tuberculosis. One county, our first county to be tuberculin free, is now on the federal accredited area plan. Canadian county was the first one to benefit by the new legislation providing for area work in stamping out bovine tuberculosis. Preliminary work has been done in several additional counties to extend this valuable work, including Pottawatomie, Payne, Logan, Cleveland, Lincoln, Kingfisher, Blaine, Grady, Garfield, Kay and Noble counties. All are ready with county appropriations to match federal and state money. Assistance has been given farmers in control of contagious abortion. The only method used is to eliminate cows from the herd completely after a positive blood test. The cow testers are helping in promoting this work. The program of combating anaplasmosis, garget, and other cattle diseases was continued. One hundred forty-two schools were held at which 99 method demonstrations were given, and 6,931 farmers attended.

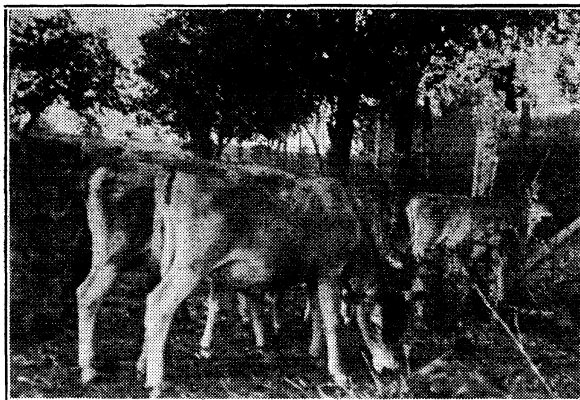
Demonstrations in barn construction were carried out on 85 farms. Home-made swinging stanchions were made at low costs, and the combination of economy, sanitation, and convenience was carried out in barn and barn equipment demonstrations.



For dairy herd improvement work the best type of herd sire is secured.



Dairy cows like these headed by a good sire are essential in dairy herd improvement work. Nine hundred fifty-one adult result demonstrations with 9113 animals gave a total saving of \$170,056. Dairy herd improvement work was conducted by 21 associations with 334 members participating.



The backbone of the future dairy industry of Oklahoma lies in good dairy calves. These calves are samples of dairy herd improvement work with a type of sire at the head of the herd.

## ENTOMOLOGY

### Pest Control and Bee Keeping

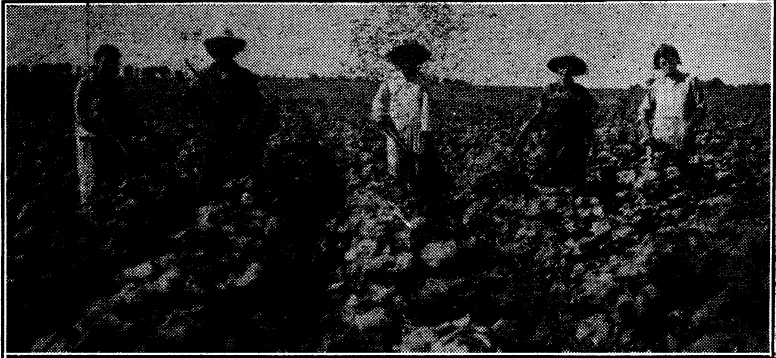
The purpose of this project is to aid in the economic production of food and feed by combating the insect and rodent pests that attack them, and to keep close watch for such new pests that might be introduced into the state. The demand for the work is on the increase, especially the control of household and garden pests.

The insect work for 1930 was divided into four major phases: Boll weevil control, rodent control, household pests, and bee management.

The minor phases were miscellaneous: Cotton insects, small grain insects, fly control, garden insects and grasshoppers.

**Boll Weevil Control.** Conditions this year were not favorable to the development of the boll weevil. A long and very cold winter, followed by one of the driest, hottest summers on record kept the weevil under control. No artificial methods were employed except a spring clean up campaign in southeastern Oklahoma. Late summer and autumn rains caused new growth and squares to form on the cotton plants, and a rather large number of weevils entered hibernation.

Our cooperation with the federal boll weevil men in making and reporting new boll weevil and other cotton insect infestations continued throughout 1930.



Mopping cotton with poisoned syrup mixture is economical and effective for boll weevil control. This treatment applied early and followed with good culture during hot, dry weather has been found to greatly decrease boll weevils in Oklahoma.

**Rodent Control.** Considerable interest was developed in gopher and prairie dog control during the months of January, February and March, and was generally distributed over the west half of the state and in other counties where alfalfa is grown.



When cotton becomes too large to treat with poisoned sweet bait it is dusted with calcium arsenate in the dry state. In small fields the small hand-dust-gun can be used.

Control demonstrations were given by the county agent or extension entomologist in every county where prairie dogs are numerous, and in 15 counties where gophers are damaging crops.

Jack rabbits were poisoned in three of the western counties, and next year I believe that more work will be done toward lessening their damage to wheat and soy beans.

*Household Pests.* This work is on the increase. Requests for bedbug and clothes moth fumigation demonstrations were received from six counties. All demonstrations were successful.

Ants are on the increase and several demonstrations were given.

*Bee Management.* Numerous requests for transferring and requeening demonstrations were received this year which shows that bee management work should be given more time. The displays of adults and 4-H bee club members at fairs were good and the exhibitors should be congratulated on the time and energy required to make such fine exhibits. Some time was given to bee disease work.

*Miscellaneous Insects.* The cotton leaf worm appeared in July and remained until frost. Thousands of acres were dusted and sprayed with arsenicals and many acres of cotton were saved from their ravages.



Less acres in cotton, but the raising of a good variety of cotton on a well prepared seed bed and well tilled and fertilized land means the economical production of a good quality cash crop. This was part of Oklahoma's extension program 1930.

Cotton flea hoppers on cotton were numerous in Okfuskee and Coal counties and control demonstrations, using superfine sulphur were given with success.

The Hessian fly was not serious in 1930; but the wheat straw worm was the worst in the history of Oklahoma. Prac-

tically all of the wheat growing counties were infested, causing much loss. Cutworms and red spiders were numerous in the Panhandle counties. So far no satisfactory remedy is available due to their method of farming—wheat following wheat.

Garden insects came in for their share of attention. The Oklahoma garden contests are becoming very popular and the gardeners wish more insect information.

Soy beans suffered severely from the corn ear worm and velvet bean caterpillar for the first time. Control remedies are now available and we hope to cut this loss in half next year.

Rodent and insect control work was conducted in 390 communities with 733 result demonstrations completed and the use of 45,690 pounds of poison.

#### HORTICULTURE

##### Garden and Orchard Work

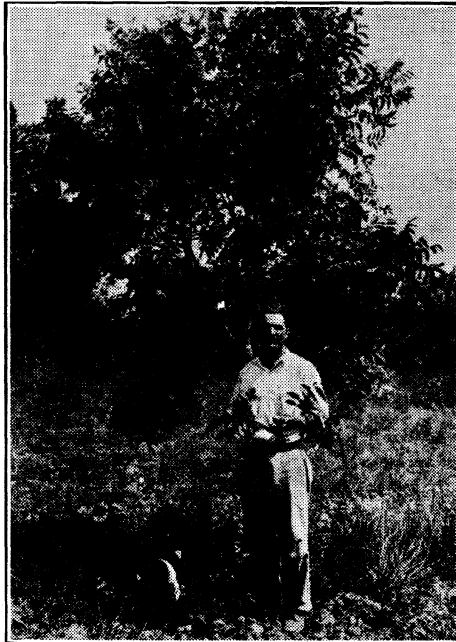
The purpose of this project is to increase the production of vegetables and fruits for the home use, and for a small family income in case of surplus production. The primary thought however is a better-live-at-home program with enough fresh fruit and vegetables during the growing season and a good supply of these canned products for winter use.

In the commercial orchard and truck work, the main purpose was to produce good quality products economically. The principal lines of activity that have come in for consideration during 1930 are home vegetable garden, cement sub-irrigation tile, definite projects with pecans, Irish potatoes, commercial truck and fruits.



D. C. Mooring, Extension Orchard and Garden Specialist, teaching the simple method of pecan budding. Many acres of improved varieties in Oklahoma were started by such demonstrations.

*Pecans.* The pecan sub-project continues to take up a good portion of the extension horticulturist's time, this year not only from a production but also from a marketing standpoint. Principal lines of work are that of improvement of native groves by means of thinning as well as the top working of native trees. Demonstrations in the top working of native trees have been conducted in practically all the native pecan counties. The setting of nursery trees in the form of pecan orchards is becoming more common. At the present time there are a number of nice pecan orchards being established in the state.



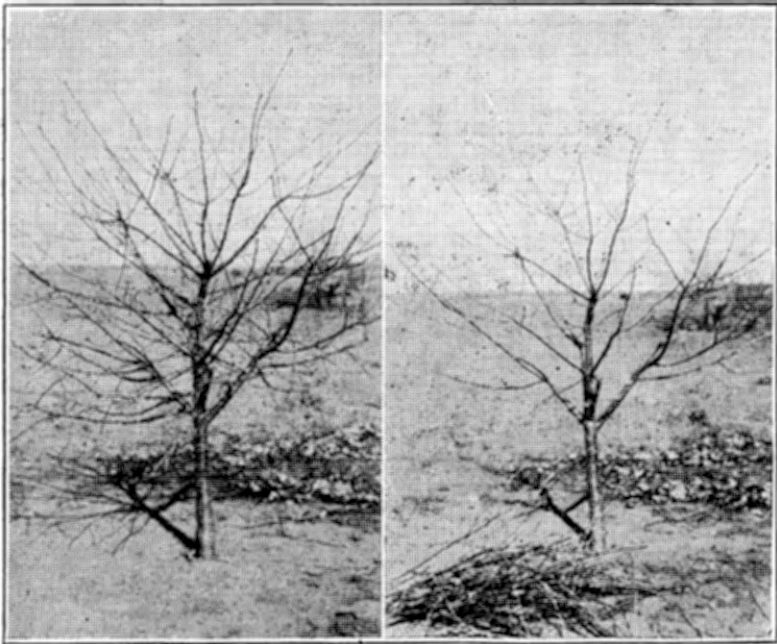
A well shaped improved variety of pecan tree secured by top-working. The person showing the well developed pecans in his hand is the owner of large improved pecan groves in east central Oklahoma.

The variety proposition continues to be a serious one in that we do not have different varieties that have borne for a series of years to afford an opportunity for conclusions as to the adaptability of different varieties to different sections of the state.

The fourth annual Oklahoma pecan show, together with the program of the Oklahoma Pecan Growers Association, was held at Duncan, November 18-20 inclusive at which time there were about 300 pecan exhibits and a good attendance.

*Pecan Marketing.* The possibility of a large increase of pecan tonnage in Oklahoma both from native and improved varieties, as well as reports that Oklahoma pecan seedlings have been graded out and sold for prices equal to improved varieties, prompted the extension division to enter actively in the organization of pecan cooperative marketing organizations in the state.

The extension division in cooperation with the Federal Farm Board and the National Pecan Marketing Association have four local pecan marketing associations set-up and operated in the state this season. The following is a summary report of the four Oklahoma locals:



The above picture shows a cherry tree which we pruned on the farm of A. G. Dart last February. A group of 4-H boys did the job after I had demonstrated on a tree of similar size and shape. (G. K. Terpening, County Agent, Woodward, Okla.) Properly pruned trees live longer and produce a higher quality fruit.



**Southern Oklahoma Pecan Marketing Association, Ardmore, Oklahoma**

1. Approximate volume of pecans handled by local, 127,627 pounds.
2. Approximate estimate of expense in handling the above volume, \$1,626.10. (This includes all expenses exclusive of grading machine and the national expenses).

**Eastern Oklahoma Pecan Marketing Association, Okmulgee, Oklahoma**

1. Approximate volume of pecans handled by local, 55,000 pounds.
2. Approximate estimate of expenses in handling the above volume, \$725. (This includes all expenses exclusive of grading machine and the national expenses).

**Central Oklahoma Pecan Marketing Association, Stroud, Oklahoma**

1. Approximate volume of pecans handled by local, 180,000 pounds.
2. Approximate estimate of expenses in handling the above volume, \$360. (This includes all expenses exclusive of grading machine and the national expenses).

**Deep Fork Pecan Marketing Association, Okemah, Oklahoma**

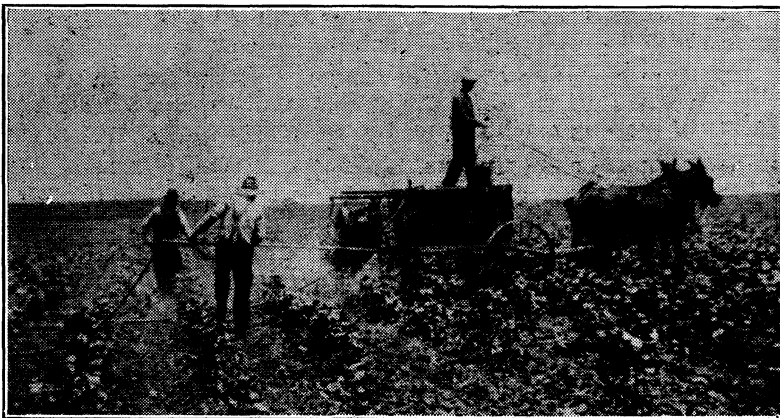
1. Approximate volume of pecans handled by local, 103,078 pounds.
2. Approximate estimate of expenses in handling the above volume, \$641.13. (This includes all expenses exclusive of grading machine and the national expenses).

The above did not include expenses of sign-up that have been defrayed by the National Pecan Marketing Association with headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi.

*Walnuts.* The Thomas Black Walnut continues to grow in popularity in Oklahoma. There have been a number of native black walnut trees top worked with this variety, as well as many nursery trees set out. So far, it seems to be the most promising of the improved varieties of the black walnut.

In spite of the interest along the line of English walnuts in the state, the writer hesitates to urge anyone into the growing of same.

*Irish Potatoes.* The fifth annual potato tour was held May 26 to 31 inclusive, taking in the following counties: McCurtain, Choctaw, Bryan, Hughes, Okfuskee, McIntosh, Pittsburg, Haskell, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner and Muskogee. The attendance and interest were fairly good. The principal lines of demonstration work conducted with Irish potatoes are as follows:



Extension workers assisted in Irish potato spraying demonstrations, making it possible to increase the yield economically in 232 result demonstrations on 1327 acres.

1. Growing of legumes preceding growing of Irish potatoes.
2. Fall manuring and plowing.
3. Use of better seed.
4. Seed Disinfection.
5. Liberal amount of seed per acre.
6. Judicious use of commercial fertilizers.
7. Proper cultural practices.
8. Grading.
9. Orderly marketing.

As a result of demonstrations being conducted along practically all these lines, the growers are profiting by the improved practices as shown by the returns from demonstrations. At the present time, perhaps the one phase most interesting to the growers is that of the use of commercial fertilizer.

*Commercial Truck.* The holding down of the growing of commercial truck by inexperienced growers continues to be one of the extension problems. However, there are some communities and a limited number of people in other communities who make a success of same which has a tendency to induce others without experience to go into commercial truck after crop failures in certain sections.

A number of the growers made nice financial returns on beans for the canning plant at Vinita. This year several averaged from \$80 up to as high as \$122 per acre. In different sec-

tions of the state, good growers as well as good marketers realized as high as \$75 to \$100 per acre on watermelons. Onions in some sections proved to be profitable.



Fall growing crops should not be planted in orchards. They shut off air and light and take a lot of nourishment that should be utilized by the fruit trees. Legumes grown in orchards are helpful. Such crops add nitrogen and humus to the soil and prevent erosion, at the same time building up the fertility of the soil. In 1930 county extension agents, assisted by the extension orchard and garden specialist completed 509 result demonstrations in fruit growing with adults consisting of 2584 acres, and 226 demonstrations with boys and girls of 749 acres.

*Fruit.* The year of 1930 will probably go down on record as being one of the poorest fruit years Oklahoma has experienced. In a number of cases peach trees were killed during the very severe winter weather. Many grape vines and nearly all blackberries were killed to the ground, some apple trees were killed, and practically all fruit crops taken as a whole were small.

The extension division in cooperation with the Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma started 18 grape demonstrations in different parts of the state consisting of three plants each of 14 of the leading varieties. In a reasonable period of years, these demonstrations should furnish some valuable grape variety information for different localities.

#### LANDSCAPING

The purpose of this project is to encourage interest in beautifying rural yards, to demonstrate the value of properly arranged and planted grounds, and to make the home grounds more attractive and a better place to live in.

Nine hundred and eighty-nine method demonstrations in yard improvement were given in the state with 3,088 result demonstrations completed or carried into the next year.



The first steps in making a lily pond

There were 14,719 girls enrolled in growing flowers about the home grounds and 7,441 completed.

Forty-seven counties included this work in their county programs, and all carrying out the project over a period of years. While it is impossible to get definite results in this phase of work, since it takes several years for shrubs and trees to develop, there are a number of demonstrations where neat and orderly arrangement has taken the place of the more or less haphazard scattered effect which was present before.

Despite the severe winter and extreme drouth during the past year which resulted in the loss of considerable material which was set out, the interest in yard improvement seems to be on the incline.

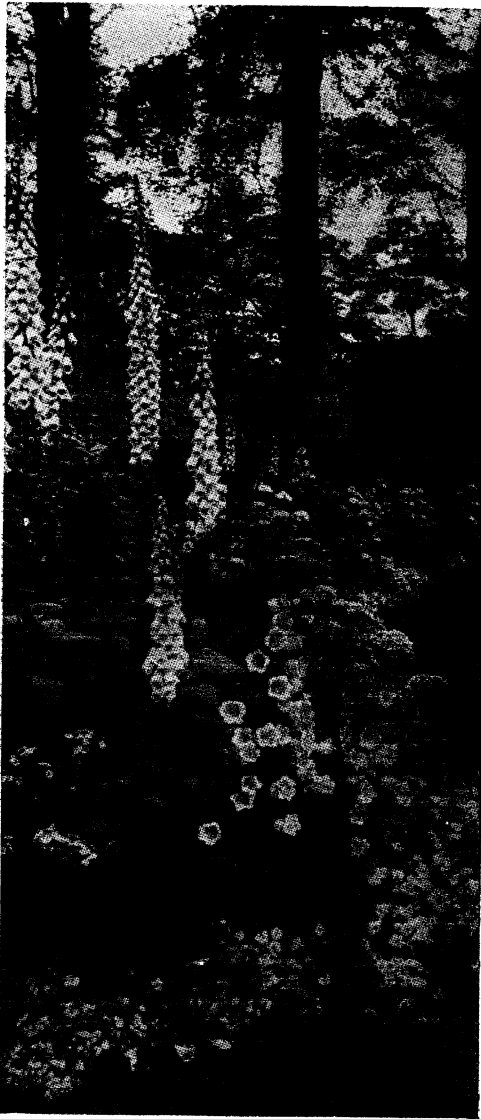
Two months were spent in the fall visiting those counties where the work had not been completed in the four districts. Effort was concentrated to complete plans for demonstrators who were anticipating them to be made for them. Plans were also made for several rural school grounds. The interest in improving the school grounds is indicative of an appreciation for improving the environment of the school children, and is worthy of considerable attention. Lectures were given in a number of the counties and inspection of proposed parks were made in two counties. Some time was spent in preparing an

exhibit of a model farmstead for the state fairs. Field days and flower shows were miscellaneous calls where help was given.

The interest in this phase of extension work displays the progressiveness of the rural people of the state. In time it will develop the pride of the individual farmers and be a credit to the entire community and state.



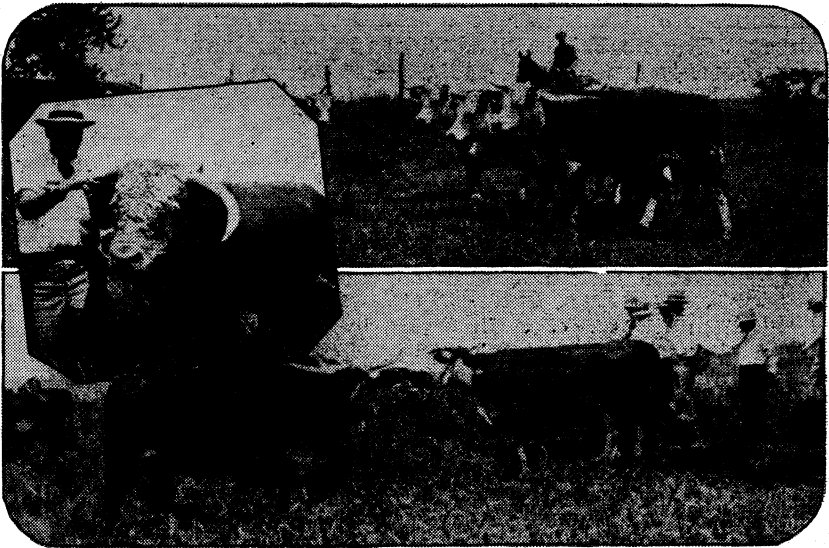
A lily pond—one of the beauty spots of the farm yard.



Through the Extension Landscape Specialist, working in cooperation with extension agents in the various counties, the Extension Division extends assistance to farm people in improving and beautifying the farmsteads and the general rural surroundings. Farm families in the various communities who agree to carry out plans as demonstrations for the communities in which they live are furnished detailed plans and directions for improving their farmsteads and others in the communities are assembled at these places from time to time in order that they may observe the methods and make the same improvements on their own farms and around their own homes. Assistance is also given in the improvement of rural school grounds, cemeteries, rural parks, etc. In large measure native trees and shrubbery which are available locally are utilized by rural people in improving their homes and community surroundings. This makes it possible for many families and many communities to make improvements which they could not make otherwise, and encourages rural home and community improvement upon an economical and practical basis.

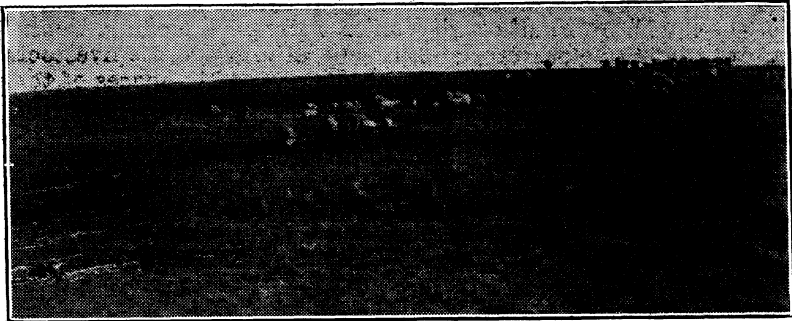
## LIVESTOCK

The purpose of this project is to furnish livestock growers of Oklahoma information on economic livestock feeding, to improve the native pastures and in general improve the livestock conditions of the state. To do this, the following phases of the subject were carried on during 1930, viz: Improved breeding practices, better feeding, pasture improvement, sanitation, parasite control. Subject-matter information was brought to the attention of the livestock producers of the state through "sheep day," "swine day," and "beef cattle day" educational meetings, through lectures and talks on livestock subjects, through bulletins, circulars and mimeographed information. Livestock result demonstrations and method demonstrations were also carried out to teach approved livestock practices. Personal visits, newspaper articles and radio talks were employed as means of disseminating information on improved practices in animal husbandry.



Extension workers assisted with 138 result demonstrations in beef cattle improvement work involving 5931 head at a total profit or saving of \$70,789. Through better sires and herd improvement work considerable headway was made in the livestock industry, including the southeastern part of the state.

*Sheep.* Work dealing with sheep husbandry in Oklahoma included farm flock demonstrations, educational meetings, pure bred ram sales, method demonstrations and cooperative wool marketing.



Sheep not only furnish valuable products of the farm but they are great weed destroyers. The above pasture is in fine condition due to the work of sheep.

**Farm Flock Demonstrations.** There were 121 farmers located in 26 counties of the state who carried on farm flock demonstrations during 1930. These involved 4,297 head of sheep. The flocks averaged 35 head per flock and the average net profit per head was \$1.62. One demonstration in Woods county included 45 head which returned a net profit of \$6.65 per head.

**Educational Program.** One day educational meetings were held in the following counties for the purpose of discussing problems of interest to the rank and file of the sheep men located in these counties: Garfield, Payne, Comanche, Washita, Pawnee, Kay, McClain, Caddo, Roger Mills, Noble.

**Pure Bred Ram Sales.** Two pure bred ram sales were held during July. The first sale was held at Enid where 70 head of pure bred rams were sold. There were 35 head sold at Lawton. These annual pure bred ram sales have had the influence of giving a wider distribution in the state to high quality rams.

**Method Demonstrations.** In order to assist sheep raisers in their production work, 102 method demonstrations were given in 29 counties of the state under the direction of county agents. These demonstrations included the docking and castrating, drenching to control stomach worms, shearing and proper tying of fleeces, control of external parasites, building creeps for feeding market lambs, etc.

**Cooperative Wool Marketing.** There were 526 wool producers located in 49 of the 77 counties of Oklahoma who marketed 291,497 pounds of wool cooperatively in 1930. This volume represents 43.8% of the 664,000 pounds of wool produced in Oklahoma during 1930.





Through the efforts of the extension agents and the cooperation of farmers with our livestock and marketing specialists, 526 sheep raisers located in 49 of the 77 Oklahoma counties marketed 291,497 pounds of wool cooperatively and at a profit in 1930. This represents 43.8 per cent of the 664,000 pounds of wool produced in Oklahoma in 1930.

**Beef Cattle.** Beef cattle extension work in Oklahoma during 1930 included the following: Pure bred sires work, creep feeding nursing calves, steer feeding demonstrations, pasture improvement, and beef cattle tours.

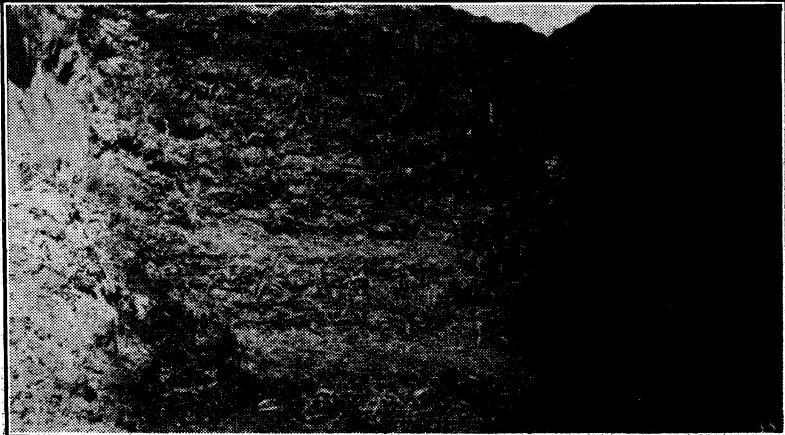
The county agents, with the assistance of the extension livestock specialist, were responsible for placing pure bred beef bulls on 265 farms and ranches in Oklahoma located in 45 counties. Successful beef cattle tours were conducted in Blaine, Muskogee, Carter, Osage, Jefferson, Johnston, Noble, Lincoln, McCurtain and Garfield counties. These tours offered the opportunity of giving a large number of beef cattle men up-to-date information on beef cattle problems.

Very creditable pasture improvement work has been done during 1930 by the county agents in Garfield, Alfalfa, Roger Mills, Canadian, Ellis, Okmulgee, Craig, Muskogee, Osage, Murray, Pushmataha and Hughes counties. A number of rotation and deferred grazing demonstrations were conducted by the agents during the year.

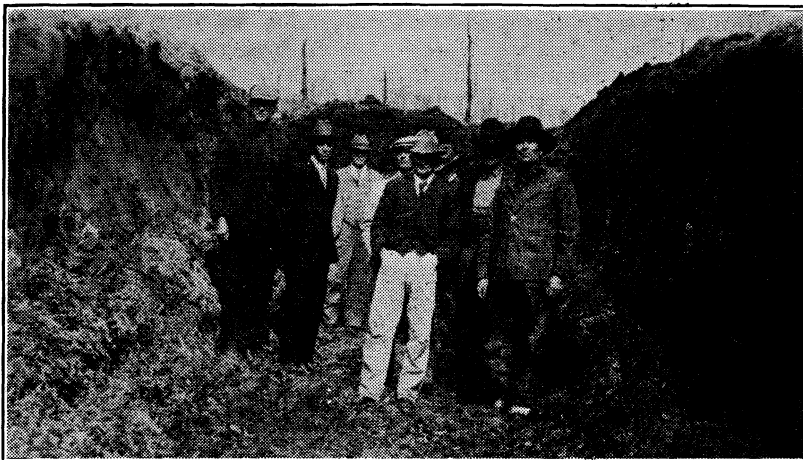
Beef cattle men in 10 counties of the state practiced creep feeding grain to beef calves during the year. The results of this work indicate that it is the most satisfactory method of producing baby beef, that it will add weight and finish to the calves, that it saves shrink at weaning time, and permits earlier marketing.



For successful farming good draft horses are needed. County agents take 4-H club boys and interested farmers to study good horses and assist in judging such animals at fairs and on farms.



Well drained pit silo demonstrations were increased in 1930. These silos are cheaply constructed, easily filled and furnish nourishing feed in sections of Oklahoma where green grass is scarce at times.



Large numbers of trench silo demonstrations put on by our extension agents in 1930 meant a saving of tons of good palatable feed otherwise destroyed by the long drouth. Calls for assistance in building trench silos have increased, especially in the western part of the state, thus showing the efficiency of saving and using home grown feeds on the farm through ensilage.

*Swine Work.* The extension work dealing with swine included the following: Swine sanitation demonstrations, swine day meetings, swine pastures, feeding protein supplements, and pure bred sires work.

Reports from the county agents show that on an average, the swine raisers who completed swine sanitation demonstrations were enabled to raise 23 per cent more pigs to weaning time by following this method than where this method was not followed.

There were 142 swine pasture demonstrations carried out in 35 counties of the state. These demonstrations included alfalfa, sweet clover, sudan, barley, rye, cowpeas and soybeans. The results of these demonstrations have shown that cheaper and faster gains can be made and that less high priced protein supplements are required when suitable pasture crops are provided for hogs.

There were 319 farmers located in 47 counties of the state who were assisted in securing pure bred boars during 1930.

#### MARKETING

The object of this project is to furnish marketing facilities and information, to encourage cooperative marketing, and to assist in quality production through the county agents so that the farmers of the state might realize a reasonable profit for their labors.

The importance of cooperative marketing agencies in Oklahoma to effectively merchandise the farmers' products is gaining in popularity. This has been brought about by the growing demand among manufacturers and the consuming public for graded products. Cooperative associations with producers members are in a favorable position to furnish graded products. When grading pays, the producers readily adopt the policy of expecting a price to correspond to the grade of their product.



Grading and packing tomatoes in Oklahoma. Extension workers of this state worked with 1220 groups in 1930, assisting in teaching the best methods of standardizing, grading and packing of farm products. Extension agents assisted 10,680 members of cooperative marketing organizations in this state in 1930 which handled products valued at \$2,705,480.00.

For example, cotton was generally sold in Oklahoma on grade and staple in 1930. Up to this time the "hog round" price method of purchase was in general usage. Those having untenderable cotton found the market glutted and the values per bale \$15 to \$20 below that of the tenderable staples. What applies to cotton as to grades applies equally well to livestock, livestock products and to agricultural commodities. There was a time when three year old corn fed steers brought the highest prices, but now the high figure is on the young baby beeves. Time and mode of living change the demands of consumers.

Cooperative marketing associations in the United States operated under the influence of the Federal Farm Board marketing plan in 1930. The Board's policies in unifying cooperative "set-ups," grading and in some cases in financing facilities, had its effect during the year for the first time. In case of two Oklahoma commodities, wheat and cotton, commodity stabilization corporations were set-up to take care of the surplus.

In 1930, 57,035 farmers marketed approximately \$21,498,-243 worth of their products cooperatively in Oklahoma. The very fact that so many farmers have been able to work together in the orderly marketing of their products is encouraging. It is a demonstration of their ability as leaders in the efficient merchandising of their products.

In the dairy field 2,895 farmers marketed cream and milk cooperatively. These farmers sold 2,015,286 pounds of butterfat for which they realized over \$800,000. This price was on the average of five cents per pound above card price for butterfat sold as cream and 10 to 20 cents more for that sold in sweet milk. Without exception, the organization had a successful year. Two new units were put in operation in the spring in 1930. New marketing organizations were started at Haskell, Enid, Oklahoma City and Watonga. These new organizations are now conducting extensive membership campaigns and have an aggregate of 1,135 members. Each of these expects to complete their "set-up" in 1931.

The United Egg Marketing Association of Muskogee marketed about \$10,000 worth of eggs cooperatively for 60 producers. They netted the producers about three cents per dozen above local prices. The association purchased eggs on quality and established an excellent outlet for their products.

Forty carloads of turkeys were "pooled" in several counties with a net saving to the producers of over \$400 per carload. Besides the extra price of two and one-half to three cents per pound to those "pooling," other producers shared in the return because the local price was elevated materially.

Cooperative marketing of wool was carried on by 529 farmers in 49 counties of the state. These producers sold 291,831 pounds of wool or 43 per cent of the total state clip through their association. The average advance to the producer was 15.6c per pound. This advance is as much as they could secure on the open market.

Four local pecan marketing associations were formed during the year with headquarters at Okmulgee, Stroud, Okemah, and Ardmore. These organizations were organized in late

summer, but handled 468,078 pounds of nuts for members. These nuts were handled at a cost of 1.2c to 1.9c per pound. These four locals are units of the National Pecan Marketing Association of Jackson, Mississippi.

Cotton was marketed cooperatively by 37,151 members in 1930. These members marketed 211,433 bales of cotton having an approximate value of \$11,628,815. This cotton was marketed on a grade and staple basis, which netted producers financial return in proportion to the value of their product sent to the mills. Many private buyers bought on grade. Untenderable cotton brought a big discount over tenderable staple lots. The establishment of this practice in the purchase of cotton in preference to the old "hog round" price is a big step towards cotton staple improvement. Fourteen per cent of the Oklahoma crop in 1930 was untenderable; in 1929, 21 per cent of the total crop was untenderable.

Oklahoma farmers marketed wheat cooperatively through the Oklahoma Wheat Pool and the Union Equity Cooperative Exchange. Both of these associations have headquarters in Enid. The 8,500 wheat pool members marketed 12,445,353 bushels of grain through 143 local elevators. The Equity Association marketed 5,000,000 bushels of grain through the elevators included in their membership. Both of these organizations are members of the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Livestock marketing through local shipping associations was carried on in four counties. These associations had a membership of 139 producers. They marketed \$29,428 worth of livestock on the Kansas City and St. Louis markets. Twenty-one farmers in Oklahoma are members of a cooperative commission firm. They shipped livestock in 1930 to these concerns and borrowed \$135,000 from their credit corporations. There is a growing demand among feeders for a two and three year feeder loan credit facility.

Every effort was made during the year to keep the producers of the state informed on the best markets to use and the proper way to put these products on the market.

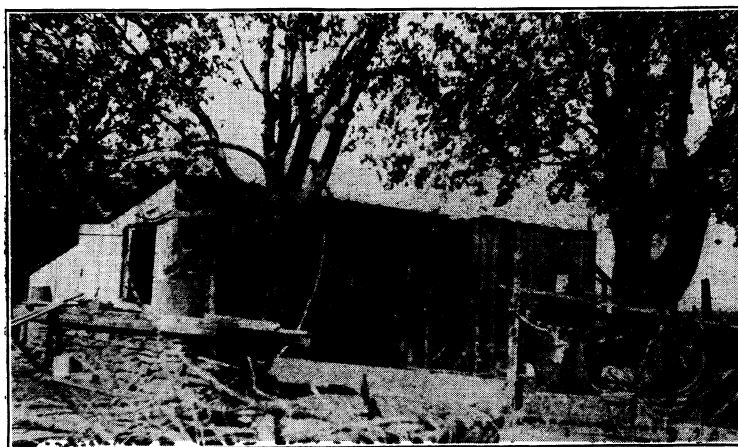
#### POULTRY

In order to improve the quality of poultry flocks of Oklahoma, to increase the raising of a larger percentage of the hatched chicks and to put the growing of poultry in this state on a business basis, the following lines of work were carried on with extension agents during 1930: Better housing; flock improvement and record keeping; feeding; growing healthy chicks; pest, parasite and disease control; and 4-H club poultry work.

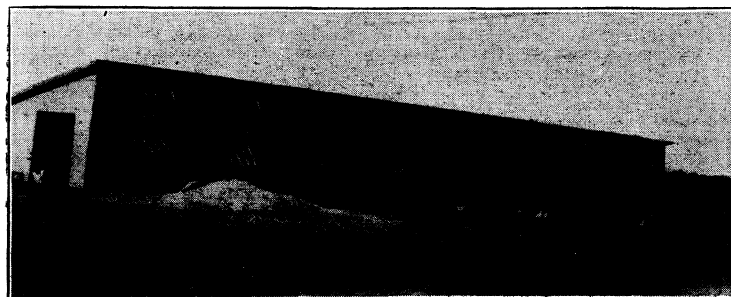
*Better Housing.* In these demonstrations with agents there were 1,189 old poultry houses remodeled and 1,005 new houses constructed.

*Flock Improvement and Record Keeping.* This phase of the work was continued and 689 demonstrators showed a total of 70,000 hens of which daily records were kept.

*Growing Healthy Chicks Campaign.* Due to the high mortality of baby chicks in Oklahoma, this phase of the poultry project was pushed in 1930. In this work, 287 demonstrators owned 74,000 baby chicks, and the fact was demonstrated



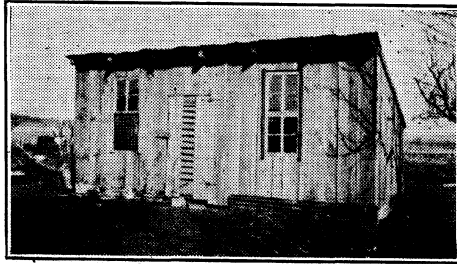
This is the house that one farmer was using for his flock of hens.



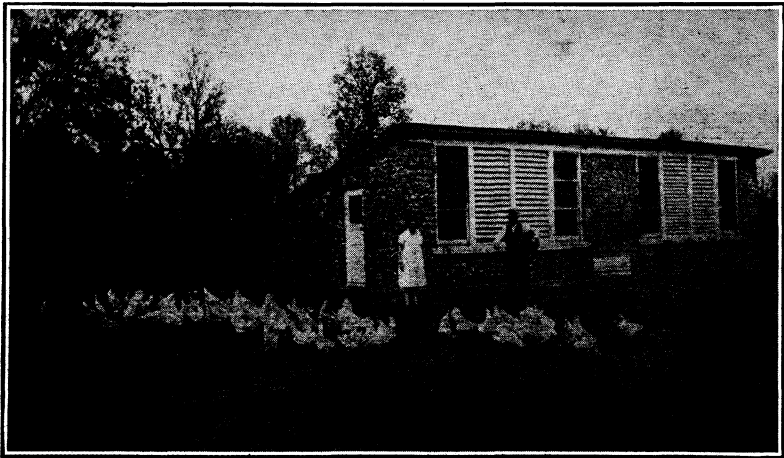
He built this "home for hens" according to plans and instructions furnished by the county agent.



The house the hens vacated.



For "a home for hens," not ideal but a decided improvement.



The next step—A standard Oklahoma shed-roof type poultry house.



that the losses of baby chicks can be greatly reduced by sanitary measures, and the selection of strong healthy stock.

*Adult Poultry Work.* There were a total of 2,438 result demonstrations carried out through the year with 386,864 chickens at a total profit of \$292,003 with adult demonstrators.

Assistance was also given at 69 school house poultry shows, at 16 adult poultry judging schools and at meetings, tours and fairs on poultry.

#### RADIO SERVICE

The attitude for increasing the educational broadcasting periods, known as the A. and M. College Farmers' Educational Hour, has grown steadily. The purpose of this work is to give timely information on agricultural and home problems, to handle such emergency matters that may come up from time to time, and to supplement the extension agents' field work with educational talks along their lines of activity.

The radio service, a regular extension educational project, was continued over the commercial station KVOO during 1930 and was very successful. Three 55 minute periods a week were utilized for broadcasting, and it was found very convenient to follow the National Farm and Home Hour, thus setting our time from 12:35 to 1:30 P. M. and restricting our programs more to the conditions in the Oklahoma area, leaving the type of general information to the federal broadcasters. A total of 348 subjects pertaining to agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club work were given during the year. Of these 210 pertained to agriculture and livestock, 116 to homemaking and 32 to the last group.

The costs of circuits and radio operation remained the same as in 1929, however, we had a much clearer line and the transmission was more satisfactory.

During most of the year, musical selections furnished by the Tulsa studio orchestra formed part of our program, and after the installation of the new condenser microphone, it was found essential to have a musical selection after each talk.

Special features of the radio service consisted of drouth relief information, boll weevil control instructions, harvesting information, special dairy talks, and truck and garden planting information.

A survey during the late summer indicated the necessity of securing more power for KVOO. Consequently a report on educational broadcasts for Oklahoma was submitted in person to the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, D. C. as a basis for the consideration of sufficient power to reach all

counties of Oklahoma. Members of the commission complimented the work that is being done in the A. and M. College Farmers' Hour broadcasts.

The cooperation of the Federal Radio Service, the officials of the A. and M. College and the management of the broadcasting station was satisfactory throughout the year.

An effort was made to broadcast over other stations in the state, but due to the unsatisfactory time offered by such stations the arrangements have not been completed.

We continued the use of Federal Radio Service papers in so far as they fitted our Oklahoma conditions. In this connection the most outstanding feature of the federal-state cooperation was the experiment of presenting a special 4-H club achievement program over national and state hook-up on November 8. This was a complete success, and for the year of 1931 there will be quite a number of similar broadcasts.

A special feature of our work during the summer was the investigation of broadcasting studios for the purpose of improving the Stillwater studio as soon as funds are available.

Besides giving information to rural people that is of value in promoting interest in our extension field work, the broadcasting periods have in many instances created a desire on the part of some to know more of the educational work on agriculture that is available. The service has also been of value as a publicity medium in giving folk timely topics and results of contests, and other valuable material.

#### HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work in Oklahoma was established to meet the needs of rural women and girls, their homes and communities. The ultimate goal of home demonstration work is the fullest and finest development of women and girls through the use of the many resources of the farm home and community. The ultimate contribution of home demonstration work to rural life is to lead people to a realization of a home that is comfortable, convenient, attractive and economically sound and to a happy and wholesome family and community life in the open country.

Home demonstration work made a good measure of progress in 1930. A greater number of individual home and group demonstrations were conducted than ever before. The interest and response on the part of the women and girls was good, and more demands were made upon the home demonstration agents than they could meet. Perhaps 1930 offered home demonstration agencies an opportunity for a larger service than ever before. Conditions, crop and financial, were such

that more people followed those fundamental practices that make for good living on the farm, such as producing and conserving the family food supply.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS—STATE AND COUNTY

In 1930, the home demonstration organization consisted of the state home demonstration agent, four district home demonstration agents, four women specialists (one each in food and nutrition, clothing, home management, child development and parent education), an assistant state club agent in charge of girls' work, cooperating specialists in horticulture, poultry, agricultural engineering, dairying and entomology, and 66 home demonstration agents working in 61 counties.

The county home demonstration agents were employed by the extension division, representing the state and federal government, and the board of county commissioners in the respective counties. The majority of the 66 county home demonstration agents are graduates in home economics, while all of the agents have had home economics training. Each agent has come into the field with teaching or similar experience and with experience in some phase of homemaking. Eight new home demonstration agents have been added this year due to resignations, to transfers, or to fill counties open to home demonstration work for the first time. As far as possible, the new agent was given field training under the guidance of an experienced home demonstration agent before being placed in a permanent position. As a result of this preliminary training the new agent met the demands of her position with a plan in mind, and a greater measure of confidence.

The home demonstration agent directs her work to the home and focuses it there. She marks the progress of home demonstration work by the results achieved by farm women and girls in homemaking and building. In 18 years, the home demonstration agents and farm women in Oklahoma have carried their work from the garden and the poultry yard into the kitchen, and in fact into the entire home, both interior and exterior and out into the community.

A summary of the general activities of the home demonstration agents in 1930 shows the following:

	1929	1930
Number of home visits made.....	15,356	18,705
Number of different homes visited.....	9,320	10,416
Number of office calls.....	62,351	60,873
Number of telephone calls.....	45,517	50,853
Individual letters written.....	47,058	49,445
Extension meetings held.....	16,483	17,002
Attendance at these meetings.....	170,225	356,663
Number of demonstrations given to farm women and girls by home demonstration agents and others.....	11,980	12,584

## ORGANIZATION OF WORK IN THE COUNTY

County home demonstration work is carried on through farm women's home demonstration clubs, the county home demonstration advisory committee, county federations of home demonstration clubs, and through the farm woman who is a demonstrator but not a club member.

*Home Demonstration Clubs* are community organizations of farm women in which the individual women carry on demonstrations in home gardening, in food preservation or in other phases of home work in addition to the community project carried on by the club. The 864 home demonstration clubs in Oklahoma are organized for a threefold purpose. First, to study homemaking and develop and put into practice the best methods involved in successful homemaking. Second, to offer farm women an opportunity for self-development. Third, to advance community interest and life. Each home demonstration club follows a definite program of work, this program based upon farm home and community conditions and needs.

Adult organizations for conducting home demonstration work.

	1929	1930
Number of adult home demonstration clubs	713	864
Number of members	12,272	14,601

*Home Demonstration Advisory Committees* are organized and working in each county having a home demonstration agent. This committee, advising with the home demonstration agent, builds and develops a county program of home demonstration work that will meet the needs of the farm homes of the county.

The home demonstration advisory committee is made up of the president and secretary of each home demonstration club, the president and secretary of the county federation of home demonstration clubs, two women from each community without a club organization, the county superintendent of schools and the county nurse. The committee meets quarterly when reports of demonstrations are given and plans developed for the coming quarter, and for any emergency work that may have arisen.

The home demonstration advisory committee has helped to systematize and stabilize home demonstration work. Farm women have a better understanding of home demonstration work, and through their advisory committee have created a finer attitude on the part of people generally towards extension work. A greater measure of leadership has been developed among the women and the influence of their demon-

strations has been extended. The number of major and minor demonstration projects undertaken in a county has been decreased. However, this has resulted in a more thorough piece of work being done with more completed demonstrations.

*The County Federation of Home Demonstration clubs* is composed of all local home demonstration clubs. The federation of home demonstration clubs brings the farm women together to consider county-wide activities of interest to the farm home and community, and affords them a larger field for service and the development of leadership.

*The Individual Home Demonstrator* is a farm woman who enrolls in some phase of home work under the supervision of the home demonstration agent. The demonstrator accepts a responsibility to show other women in the community the value of the home demonstration, and in addition keeps a record of work done over a period of time. In 1930, 22,545 home demonstrations were conducted by farm women in food preservation, food preparation, nutrition, house furnishings, kitchen improvement, yard improvement, home sanitation, clothing, home gardens, small fruits, home poultry, home dairying, home engineering, and household pest control.

#### COOPERATIVE AGENCIES

This year, as in the past, home demonstration work and workers have met with fine cooperation from the school of home economics. The home demonstration agents, state and county, carry the results of research work to farm people, and in turn come in contact with problems on which research is needed. There is a splendid spirit of cooperation between the home demonstration agents and the State Health Department, particularly the Department of Maternity and Infancy, the Red Cross and the State Library Commission. These departments have assisted the home demonstration agents in various phases of health work for children and adults, and in providing good books for home reading.

Relations with county and state public instruction agencies and individuals, with farm magazine publishing companies, with the Farmers' Union, State Grange, county and state fair associations, and county and state poultry associations have been satisfactory and very pleasant.

#### SUPERVISORY PROGRAM

The district home demonstration agents are responsible for the organization and development of home demonstration work in their districts, in filling vacancies, in bringing about transfers, in making a study of and analyzing conditions af-

fecting the work in a county, and in making contacts between state and county extension offices and other agencies. This system of district supervision has been successful, and is vital to the further development of extension work. In each of the four districts of the state, the district home demonstration and agricultural agents are working on a cooperative supervisory program.

The northeast district is composed of 19 counties with home demonstration agents in Adair, Cherokee, Creek, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner and Washington. Miss Anna Lee Diehl is district home demonstration agent.

The southeast district is composed of 18 counties with home demonstration agents in Bryan, Choctaw, Haskell, Hughes, LeFlore, Marshall, McCurtain, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha and Seminole. Mrs. Iva M. Whitt is district home demonstration agent.

The southwest district is composed of 19 counties with home demonstration agents in Beckham, Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jefferson, Jackson, Kiowa, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman and Washita. Mrs. Elva R. Duvall served as district home demonstration agent until July 1, 1930, when she became assistant state club agent in charge of girls' work. Miss Esther Martin, home demonstration agent, Garvin county, became district home demonstration agent of the southwest district August 21, 1930.

The northwest district is composed of 21 counties with home demonstration agents in Beaver, Woods, Kay, Ellis, Woodward, Major, Garfield, Noble, Roger Mills, Dewey, Blaine, Logan, Oklahoma and Canadian. Miss Eva A. Beatty is district home demonstration agent.

#### THE EXTENSION SPECIALIST AND HER ACTIVITIES

The extension specialist in home demonstration work is the leader of her project and prepares all demonstration outlines, subject-matter bulletins and circulars. The specialist devotes her time to helping the home demonstration agents and demonstrators in the lines of work that are vital to the county, and which may be new to them. At all times the specialist's work is planned with the district and county home demonstration agents. The work done by the specialists in a county is based upon the needs of a county, and is planned to further develop and strengthen the program of work already under way. The work of the specialists in foods and nutrition, clothing, home management and child development and parent

education has been correlated wherever possible. The specialists' field work has been organized to render the maximum assistance at the minimum travel and expense.

#### OFFICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

There has been a marked improvement in the organization and management of home demonstration agents' offices. Filing systems have been reorganized and some new office equipment has been added. Farm women look upon the home demonstration agent's office as a place where they can go for information and help needed with home and community problems. Through the farm women's organizations some clerical help has been made possible, and new equipment has been added to county extension offices. Additional clerical help has made it possible for agents to carry on with a heavy schedule of field work, and give prompt attention to correspondence, personal calls, reports and bulletin requests.



Oklahoma offers unusual opportunities for growing a year round garden. Greens gathered from the garden January 31.

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

The food and nutrition program provides farm women and girls with information through demonstration and printed material on the production, preservation, preparation and selection of food that each member of the farm family may have optimum health. The phases of the project emphasized this year were food preservation, food preparation and nutrition.

**Food Preservation.** The food preservation demonstration carried on in all counties insures the promotion of better health by the canning of adequate amounts of fruits, vegetables and meats, and increases the family income by "living at home." Food preservation was promoted through the demonstrations conducted by farm women and through canning schools held for the purpose of training leaders. General canning schools



The Hawkins Club, Grady county, purchased two pressure cookers and two tin can sealers to be used by women in the community in addition to the nine cookers owned by club members.

were held in Kay, Sequoyah and Woodward counties while special meat canning schools were held in Muskogee, Beckham, Comanche and Garvin counties. Canning on the budget basis was emphasized this year more generally than ever before. The budget plan systematizes canning and enables the farm family to more nearly meet the food needs of its various members for good health. In 1926, 998 women budgeted their canning while in 1930, 4,247 women canned on the budget basis.

During the late summer and fall, Oklahoma suffered from a drouth which affected the southern and southeastern counties more seriously than those in other sections of the state. During this period, home demonstration agents turned their time and efforts toward assisting farm families with meat canning, the growing of fall gardens and fall vegetables canning. These were not relief measures, but good practices that would make for safe living at any time.

Where it was impossible to carry animals through until cold weather due to a shortage of feed, farm families were



urged and assisted to can enough meat for home use before selling. Special attention was called to the importance of conditioning the animal before killing that a better quality of meat might be secured. The two problems encountered in the early fall meat canning was a lack of adequate cooling facilities and a lack of pressure cookers. To solve the problem of adequate cooling facilities, arrangements were made by local people for the cooling of carcasses at meat storage houses or ice plants at an average rate of one-half cent per pound.

To meet the need for pressure cookers, many of the women's home demonstration clubs used funds they had in their treasuries to purchase cookers, small groups of women joined together to buy cookers, and cookers were made available through the cooperation of the Red Cross. It developed that there were, in most severely drouth stricken counties, farm families that would do meat and fall vegetable canning, but did not have the money with which to buy pressure cookers. A survey was made in these counties to determine the needs for canning equipment. A total of equipment requested included 24 pressure cookers, 8,663 quart containers and 5,350 pint containers. The Red Cross purchased the cookers and made them available to farm people through the home demonstration and county agents. There were farm women in each county who were trained, and glad to assist other farm families in canning the family meat supply. In one county the home demonstration club members divided themselves into teams of two and each team of women stood ready, with a pressure cooker, to assist



Producing and canning vegetables, fruits and meats, the safest and most economical way of living at home.

whenever needed. Manufacturers of pressure cookers cooperated with the farm people in a very fine way by making special prices on pressure cookers for a period of three months. During the year, 992 pressure cookers were purchased to help insure successful canning. The results of the canning work done by home demonstration agents and farm women during the drouth period are as follows:

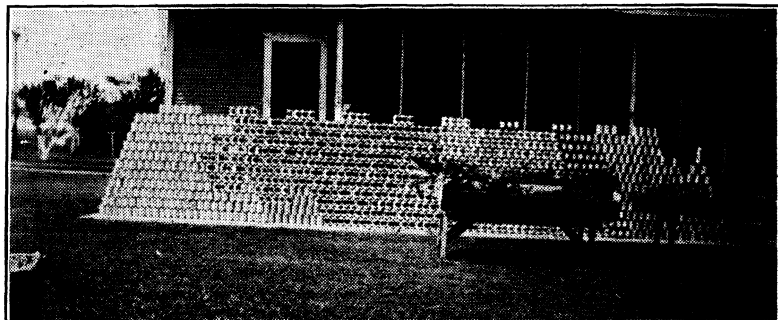
Number of women doing fall canning as a drouth relief measure .....	4,267
Number of carcasses canned .....	3,574½
Number of chickens canned .....	17,478
Number of quarts of meat canned .....	93,763
Number of quarts of chickens canned .....	17,478
Number of quarts of vegetables canned .....	131,152
Number of quarts of other products .....	81,876
Number of meat canning schools held .....	321
Attendance .....	3,218
Number of meat canning demonstrations given by home demonstration agents .....	674
Farm women .....	710
Attendance .....	12,923

• During 1930 there were 1,211,810 quarts of meat, fruits, and vegetables canned by farm women and girls. The indication is that with a favorable growing season, more farm families will turn to growing, canning, curing and storing the family food supply as essentials of good living. There is an increasing realization that the cheapest and surest foods for the farm family are those produced on the farm.

*Food Preparation.* Through food preparation work women are learning the fundamental principles of cookery, how to make proper combinations of food, how to use a variety of food and the different methods of preparation. Recipes that would encourage the homemaker and her family to include certain new and valuable foods in the diet were provided. The 1,820 food preparation demonstrators prepared an average of 1,095 meals each, during the year, and this activity was worthy of their best effort. At the close of the demonstration, a report was made of the recipes tried and those adopted for home use.

*Nutrition.* The nutrition demonstrators followed a definite and systematic eating program for a period of six months to obtain definite health results. It was a family demonstration conducted by the mother in the home.

Definite demonstrations on "what is good health" and "meal planning and school lunch" were given by the home demonstration agents and the food and nutrition specialist to



The work of a canning budget demonstrator, Mrs. E. C. Thayer, Osage county. The surplus canned products, particularly corn were sold on the local market.

groups of nutrition demonstrators. Special food problems conducted by farm women were those in weight control, and relieving constipation. The following report shows some of the results of nutrition demonstrations:

Number of homes balancing family meals for a year	1,825
Number of homes improving home packed lunches	5,451
Number of schools serving a hot dish or school lunch	303
Number of children involved	13,434
Number of homes using improved methods in child feeding	1,330

Of the 2,112 individuals in 630 families—

- 910 used required amounts of milk for six months
- 1,020 used required amount of vegetables for six months
- 900 used required amount of fruit for six months
- 930 used required amount whole grain cereal for six months
- 1,140 used required amount of water for 6 months
- 810 used less meat for six months
- 700 used less tea and coffee for six months
- 415 overcame headaches
- 337 overcame constipation
- 160 reduced overweight
- 125 increased weight
- 500 less colds
- 1,140 better general health.

The success of the nutrition demonstration depended not only upon the demonstrators interest, but upon her preparation to conduct a good demonstration, such as growing a garden and canning a food supply to meet the needs of the family. A survey (taking the health condition in 1929 as 100 per cent) was made this fall. The survey showed that there was about 50 per cent less illness among farm people in 1930 than in 1929.

It is recognized that one of the factors contributing to this improved health condition is a better understanding of correct food needs and habits on the part of farm families.



The use of fresh vegetables promotes good health.

*Health.* Health is so vital and is so related to the home-maker's activities that it becomes a part of every project. Good health is the chief aim of the food and nutrition program. In 1930, 843 demonstrations were conducted by farm women in phases of health work.

Home demonstration work has had the good cooperation of county and state health officials in carrying on health programs. Child health conferences and health education programs, including demonstrations, have been held by the home demonstration agents and State Health Department, (Department of Maternity and Infancy), cooperating. Members of the Department of Maternity and Infancy presented the adult health program during Farmers' Week, this program including talks and demonstrations on personal health and hygiene, health of the home and community and prevention and emergencies.

#### CLOTHING

Clothing demonstrations have been carried on in every county in the state where there is a home demonstration agent. This work was a major project in 47 counties and a minor pro-

ject in 14 counties. The ultimate goal of the clothing work with farm women is to attain higher standards in the selection of clothing from the standpoint of health, economy, comfort and attractiveness, and to acquire improved methods in the principles of selection, construction, design and color since all go to make the appropriate costume. In the adult clothing program, 3,476 demonstrations were conducted in either



Four-H home demonstration club girls learn the principles involved in the selection and construction of children's garments. (Sun suits).

women's or children's clothing; 2,765 demonstrations were given by the home demonstration agents and clothing specialist on texture, color and line in relation to people of different types and coloring; improved and appropriate methods of construction and finishes; remodeling, renovation and care of garments; alteration of patterns, cutting and fitting. Bulletins, circulars and other material were brought to the attention of clothing demonstrators and made available. Greater interest in the clothing program has been created through the women's

and children's appropriate dress reviews in which 3,336 women and 221 young children took part.

Since judging schools are one of the best methods of acquainting individuals with and establishing clothing standards, this phase of the clothing program was encouraged. One thousand five hundred and seventy-two women were trained in clothing judging. The clothing demonstrators made 20,149 children garments, not to mention the thousands of garments made for themselves. Throughout the adult clothing program the care and selection of clothing for the entire family was emphasized.



Farm women recognize that comfort, health and economy are fundamental factors in the problem of being becomingly and appropriately dressed.

#### HOME MANAGEMENT

Demonstrations in kitchen improvement, house furnishings and home marketing are included in the home management work in Oklahoma. Demonstrations in yard improvement, installation of running water systems and home sanitation are carried on by the extension specialist, home management, in cooperation with the extension horticulturist and the extension agricultural engineer.

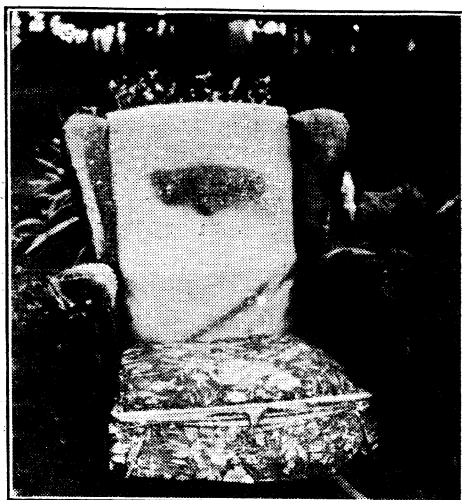
*Kitchen Improvement.* The goal of the kitchen improvement work carried on in 33 counties was a kitchen in which the necessary work could be done with the least possible effort. Two thousand three hundred and fourteen farm women completed their demonstrations and 1,061 method demonstrations were given by the agents and specialist. In improving the farm kitchen, the demonstrators made a study of the routine jobs done in the kitchen, then determined the improvements that could be made at a minimum expense.

The kitchen improvement work done may cover a period of two years. The first year the demonstrator improves the walls, woodwork and floor of the kitchen and arranges the equipment and furnishings for kitchen efficiency. During the second year she may make, have made or buy such conveniences as utility table, cold closet, dish drainer, closet for cleaning equipment, ironing board, kitchen stool or fly trap; make a household information file, assemble a cleaning kit and make a time study of certain activities.

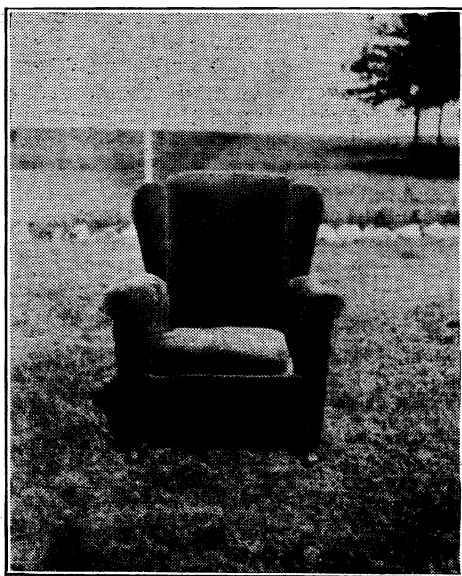
Where the kitchen improvement work was carried on as a contest, the kitchens were scored before and after improvements were made by the home demonstration agent, the home management specialist or farm women trained in kitchen scoring. The agent and specialist assisted the farm women in making plans for kitchen improvements that would give the maximum amount of convenience and attractiveness at a minimum expense. Improvements made range from the addition of a small piece of equipment to the doing over of the entire kitchen, and the installation of water and sewage disposal systems. The kitchen improvement demonstrators report the following work done:

1,814 homes obtained additional labor saving equipment this year  
10,274 labor saving appliances obtained  
292 household information files used  
208 kitchen sinks installed  
337 homes improving storage facilities  
790 homes improving kitchen floors  
757 homes improving woodwork  
464 homes improving lighting and ventilation in kitchen  
1,260 kitchens were planned and rearranged for convenience  
1,197 different homes adopted improved practices relative to home management  
174 kitchen exhibits were made by farm women at fairs.

*House Furnishings.* The house furnishing demonstration included a study and practical application of the different kinds of materials used in house furnishing, color in the home in relation to the exposure of rooms, use of room and blending of color; selection and arrangement of furniture for comfort,



Reconditioning furniture is a part of the work done by house furnishing demonstrators.  
A chair before upholstering.



The same chair upholstered, economical, attractive and comfortable.



convenience, service and harmony; selection and hanging of pictures and the selection and use of decorative objects. Two thousand one hundred and sixty-three adult demonstrators in house furnishings improved at least one room in their homes. The 1,144 method demonstrations given by the home demonstration agents and home management specialist included the finish and care of floors, woodwork and furniture, refinishing old furniture, color and design as applied to house furnishings, arrangement of furniture, selection and care of household linens, rug making and the making and selection of bedding. The house furnishing demonstrators reports show that—

6,656 bedrooms, living rooms and dining rooms were improved  
1,738 pieces of furniture were refinished  
219 clothes and linen closets were made  
709 rugs made.

Tours were held in some communities and counties where the women came together to visit homes before and after room improvement work was done. The tours increased interest, offered an opportunity for exchange of ideas and gave women an opportunity to see how others had met their room improvement problems. One of the many fine things about room improvement work done, in one room, is that its influence soon spreads to other rooms in the home.



The Payne County Farm Women's Market with a total sales of \$3,912.82 from January 1 to November 1, 1930.

*Home Marketing.* The farm women's markets in Canadian, Cleveland, Garfield, Grady, Noble, Payne and Woods counties have had a good year, although the 1930 sales have not totaled those of 1929. Marketing has been done by individual women selling direct to customers or the local grocer, as well as by those women selling from farm women's or roadside markets. The marketing work done has been a means of encouraging the production of quality products and establishing a year around source of supply. The home demonstration agents serve in an advisory capacity in marketing work and have given demonstrations on the bunching of vegetables, standardizing products and on the arrangement of products. The products most commonly found on the markets are fresh vegetables, poultry, eggs, fresh meats in season, butter, cottage cheese, cream, bread, rolls, cakes and some salads. The Payne county farm women's market which was established two and one-half years ago had a total sales of \$3,912.83 from January 1, 1930 to November 1, 1930. The largest sale of products on a farm women's market was \$21,416.98, the amount sold on the Garfield county market. The products having the largest sales on the Payne county market are as follows:

Chickens .....	\$979.83
Cakes .....	518.29
Butter .....	363.35
Vegetables .....	350.41
Meat .....	320.75
Eggs .....	279.42
Bread .....	211.19
Pies .....	167.16

Some of the phases of home marketing work that need emphasis in 1931 are market equipment (including uniform cartons) and furnishings, standardization of products and the arrangement of products.

*Home Sanitation.* The demonstrations included in home sanitation were largely those in controlling household pests and in the installation of sanitary closets. Reports show that 814 homes were screened, 212 sanitary closets were constructed and 1,172 homes followed recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

#### CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

It is generally agreed that the most worth while product of our farm homes is children who are well developed, physically, mentally and spiritually. Whether or not children do become happy and useful members of society depends most largely upon their parents and the home in which they live. Out of the realization of these things came the plans for an

extension program in parent education in Oklahoma. Its objective is the development of a sound philosophy of family life expressed in practices, attitudes and ideals in the daily living of all members of the farm family.

An extension specialist in child development and parent education for Oklahoma was appointed on September 21, 1930. Because the project is new in Oklahoma and not long established in any state, the intervening time between the date of the specialist's appointment and the close of the year has been devoted almost entirely to a survey of rural conditions in the state in order to learn some of its chief problems in parent education, to a survey of methods used in extension work in parent education in other states, to the construction of plans for the program and to acquainting the home demonstration agents with such plans.

*Brief Survey of Home Conditions.* The means used in investigating conditions included visits in homes by way of planning a child health survey for the White House Conference, visits at club meetings, conferences with home demonstration agents and other extension workers, attendance at state and county fairs, and a review of some of the findings from the child health survey for the White House Conference.

The program in parent education has been influenced by the findings from the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Especial time and attention has been given to planning the program in parent education with the realization that the first year's work needs to be so planned that a sound foundation may be laid for future building.

Certainly an extension service, through its variety of contacts and its unity of program has an excellent opportunity to make a parent education program function in the lives of all members of the farm family.

#### YARD IMPROVEMENT

The interest in yard improvement is constantly growing. This year there were 2,910 adult yard improvement demonstrators, completing some phase of yard improvement work. In some counties the adult yard improvement demonstration will cover a period of three years, this being the second year of the organized piece of work. The demonstrator begins her work with a definite planting plan. Some of the improvements that have been made are the removal of rubbish from the yard, gates and fences repaired, an improved method for disposal of garbage and ashes, shoe scrapers made and in use,

essential equipment grouped, clothes lines placed in service section of yard, walks and drives constructed, foundation, border and tree plantings made, and lawns established and maintained. Demonstrators have been encouraged to use and have used native vines, shrubs and trees, such as redbud, elm, cedar, coral berry, woodbine, shumac, wild vanilla vine and bittersweet in their yard improvement work.

The home demonstration agents reports show the following work done by yard improvement demonstrators.

750 buildings repaired  
 312 houses painted  
 296 outbuildings painted  
 540 fences built  
 813 fences repaired  
 3,262 individuals cleaned the premises  
 334 yards graded  
 337 yards sodded  
 355 walks made (gravel, rock, and cement)  
 167 drives made (dirt, gravel)  
 17,350 trees planted  
 12,002 shrubs planted  
 226 lily ponds made.

Seed, shrub and bulb exchanges held by women's home demonstration clubs have served as an impetus to yard improvement work. The number of farm people taking a working interest in making the farm home a place of comfort and beauty is growing, and the outlook for yard improvement work in 1931 is good.

#### HOME GARDENS

A home garden is essential to good living on the farm. It is the cheapest, quickest and most dependable way of supplying the vegetables for the table. A good garden in Oklahoma means one that will supply fresh vegetables from early spring to late fall, a supply of certain vegetables for storage in a fresh state for winter, and a supply of vegetables for canning and drying. There were 2,684 adult garden demonstrations completed. There were 1,514 meetings held at which garden demonstrations were given by the home demonstration agents and extension horticulturists. These demonstrations included the making of seed flats, hot beds and cold frames, cement tile sub-irrigation demonstrations, control of garden pests, pruning and the making of a garden plan.

Three years ago a home garden contest was begun with the extension division and the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman cooperating. The contest was on the basis of a garden large enough to supply the family needs. The demonstrator's garden was scored, a home garden record was kept, a vegetable canning budget was made and the requirements canned as nearly

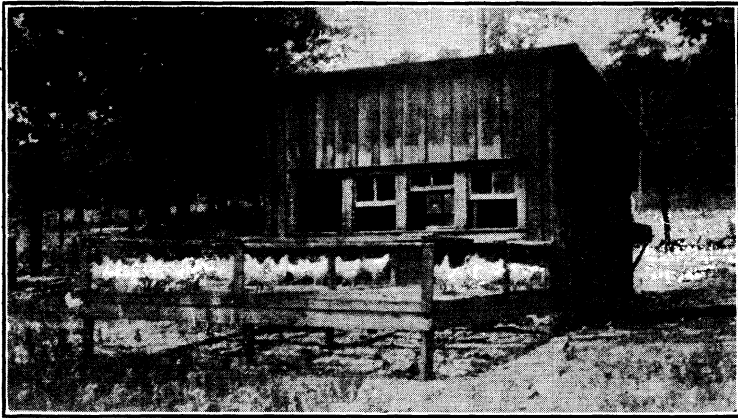
as possible. The home garden record submitted by the demonstrator showed the kinds of vegetables raised, time of seeding and harvest, approximate yields, and kinds and amounts of vegetables canned. Some of the results that have come from the home garden contest are the selection of better garden sites, garden fences, fertilizing and plowing the garden site in the fall, selection of better garden seed, better methods of arrangement and cultivation, new varieties and kinds of vegetables grown, increase in number and kinds of perennials, and the growing of a year around garden. The 1930 reports of home garden contestants show the following progress made:

Number of contestants . . . . .	2,309
Number of garden records . . . . .	1,126
Number of gardens scored . . . . .	2,225
Number of garden judging schools held . . . . .	17
Number of garden judges trained . . . . .	187
Number of vegetables canning budgets . . . . .	993
Number of quarts of vegetables canned by contestants . . . . .	565,456
Average estimate of different kinds of vegetables grown by individual prize winners . . . . .	31 ½%
Average estimate of different kinds of vegetables grown by club prize winners . . . . .	27%
Average estimate of vegetables grown by all contestants . . . . .	29 ½%
Value (estimate) fresh vegetables consumed during growing season by contestants: \$100 per garden . . . . .	\$239,600.00
Value (estimate) of vegetables stored in fresh state for winter use by contestants: \$50 per garden . . . . .	118,800.00
Value of vegetables canned (35c per quart) . . . . .	\$187,909.60
Total value of all garden products used fresh, and canned . . . . .	\$556,309.60

Garden tours and vegetable shows were held and did much to encourage garden work. In Bryan county 14 garden tours were held with 175 people in attendance and 143 gardens visited and scored. In this same county four district vegetable shows were held. The home demonstration agent reports that these shows were an eye opener to both the farmers and business men of the county, since they were able to see the kinds and varieties of vegetables grown on the farm in spite of the heavy rains in the spring and the extreme drouth in the late summer. The outlook for home garden work has never been better, and it is hoped that there will be an increase in number of garden demonstrators, since the home garden is so fundamental to good living on the farm.

**HOME POULTRY**

Home poultry work is carried on in each county having a home demonstration agent. The poultry program included grow healthy chick and farm flock improvement demonstrations along with work in housing, feeding, sanitation and disease control. Poultry demonstrations were carried on by 1,484 women. The home demonstration agents in 16 counties report that 145 poultry houses were constructed. A lack of good poultry houses properly constructed and ventilated is one of the problems in poultry work, however, progress is being made. The grow healthy chick program was established this year. There has been a need for a program that would definitely emphasize and encourage a more careful selection of eggs for hatching, a better understanding of the operation of an incubator and the brooding of chicks, and a better understanding of the feeding and sanitation essential to successful chick raising. The grow healthy chick work will serve as a splendid foundation for flock improvement work, and it is answering a real need in poultry work in this state. The farm flock improvement demonstration takes the guess out of poultry work and places it on a business basis. Conducting a farm flock improvement demonstration enables a farm family to better meet the demands of the family for poultry and poultry products, and to market the surplus at a profit.



Sun porch of hardware cloth to brood chicks—a part of the "Grow Healthy Chick" demonstration.

A summary of the report of farm flock demonstrators from November 1, 1929, to November 1, 1930, prepared by the extension poultrymen shows the following:

Total number flocks .....	364	
Total number birds .....	62,113	
Average number hens per flock .....	165	
Total number eggs gathered .....	542,997	
Average number eggs per hen .....	134.09	yr. 11.18 mo.
Average value fowls sold .....	\$9.66	
Average value eggs sold .....	\$35.92	
Average feed cost per farm .....	\$21.94	
Average feed cost per bird per month .....	.12	
Income over feed cost per farm .....	\$23.74	
Total income per hen over feed cost .....	.14	
Average cost feed to produce a dozen eggs .....	.17	
Average income per dozen eggs over feed cost .....	.09	
Average price of eggs .....	.26	

Schoolhouse, county and state poultry and egg shows, judging and culling schools, the Oklahoma egg laying contest, and county and state poultry federations have all been factors in furthering the poultry program.

HOME DAIRYING

The chief goal of home dairy work is to supply each member of the farm family with an adequate amount of good milk produced under sanitary conditions. The second consideration is the marketing of dairy products produced beyond the amount needed for home consumption. There were 281 women completing home dairy demonstrations. The dairy project grows slowly. The chief drawback is a lack of good dairy cows, and in many instances a lack of any milk cows at all. A survey made in 26 counties shows that there are 9,670 farms without milk cows. It is hoped that more women can be interested in conducting dairy demonstrations next year since milk is so fundamental to good health.

Demonstrations that have been given by the home demonstration agents are butter making, the making of cottage cheese and ice cream, sterilization of dairy utensils and grading and scoring milk, cream, and butter. One of the outstanding pieces of home dairy work done was that of the women in Tillman county. The home demonstration advisory committee included home dairying as a major demonstration in the county program of work with particular emphasis placed upon the tuberculin testing of cows. Arrangements were made by the presidents of the home demonstration clubs, and on stated days the cows were given the test. As a result of this work, 300 cows were tuberculin tested.

HOME ENGINEERING

Home engineering is a minor project in home demonstration work. However, good progress has been made in phases of this project such as assisting farm families with house plan-

ning and remodeling problems, and the installation of water, light and sewage disposal systems. There has been a good interest on the part of farm women in making their homes more convenient, but a lack of finances in the past year has limited the amount of work done. Home demonstration and county agents have cooperated in carrying on a farm sanitation demonstration through the use of concrete septic tanks. Twenty-seven septic tanks were constructed last year. These tanks not only prevent the spread of disease, but have brought about the installation of a water system where a water system was not already installed. The 35 water systems installed in 13 counties have lightened the homemakers' work, have added to the comforts of the farm home, have promoted the sanitary aspects of farm life and have demonstrated to others that water systems are practical and desirable. The types of water systems installed have ranged from an elevated barrel outside the kitchen to the most complete system. Twenty-nine lighting systems were installed and 137 families were assisted with house planning or remodeling problems.

#### RALLIES AND CAMPS

Farm home and community life will not be complete or well rounded without organized recreation activities. Some of the activities much enjoyed by the farm women are club rallies and camps. There were 41 counties holding rallies or camps. The camp programs were of an educational and recreational nature. The educational features included talks and demonstrations on plays for rural communities, nature study, general health, dental health, posture, music appreciation, books in the home, good citizenship and handiwork. Recreational features included singing, swimming, fishing, exercises, games and stunts. In some camps candle lighting ceremonies made up an inspirational and impressive part of the program. In the majority of the camps held the women preferred to be assessed a fee for expenses and food rather than bring a supply of food and prepare their own meals. The fee for a two to three day camp ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Cooks were employed to prepare the meals and to do the dish washing, while the women looked after the serving. Four-H club girls looked after the young children when children were brought to camp.

Home demonstration agents had fine cooperation from members of the State Library Commission, the Department of Maternity and Infancy, Department of Dental Health, and students from the Physical Education Department of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, who have passed the life saving tests,



in carrying out camp programs. The farm women's camp as one woman said is a time to rest, play and grow young.



The oldest and the youngest enjoy the Farm Women's Camp—a period of recreation and inspiration for the farm homemaker.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Home demonstration clubs in Oklahoma have clearly demonstrated that they are community minded, since one of the goals of home demonstration work is the development of the rural community. Each farm women's club was encouraged to include a definite community activity in the program of work. The activities sponsored by the home demonstration clubs have brought the men, women, boys and girls of a community together in work and play, and a greater community spirit has been developed.

Community activities that have been reported by clubs are sponsoring 4-H club work, preparing and serving a hot lunch at school, improving the school and church grounds by fencing and landscaping, installing lights in the school building, providing furnishings for school and church, sponsoring and financing community buildings, sponsoring health clinics, helping the needy, and organizing clubs in new communities.

**THE OUTLOOK IN HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK**

Good results were secured in home demonstration work in 1930, and progress was made. Organizations and demonstrations are being established in the three new counties, and those organizations in the counties that have had agents for several years are becoming more efficient. The attitude of people generally toward home demonstration work is good. Its worth has been proven, and it is now the opportunity and responsibility of home demonstration workers, farm women and girls to build on the foundation that has been laid. The demonstrations conducted by farm women and girls are becoming more effective, and the influence of the demonstrations is extending to other homes and communities.

Some of the objectives of the 1931 program of home demonstration work are to reach more farm homes, establish the standard for home demonstration clubs, increase the effectiveness of demonstrations and the percentage of reports. The coming year's program of home demonstration work will be a program of good homemaking, a program that will encourage and aid farm families to live at home, to market surplus products and to establish those standards in the home and community that make for a satisfactory rural life.

**EXTENSION WORK WITH NEGROES**

In 1930 extension work in agriculture and home demonstration work was conducted in nine counties, five of which had men agents only, while four also had home demonstration agents, making a total of 13 agents. J. E. Taylor, colored district agent for men, supervised the agents working with men and boys, while Miss Anna Lee Diehl had the supervision of the work with colored women and girls in addition to her regular duties of northeast district home demonstration agent with white agents.

The above agents conducted extension work in 333 communities with 813 adult demonstrators and completed 4-H club work with 6,104 juniors. There were a total of 3,063 farm visits and 2,189 home visits made in conducting extension work, reaching over 40,848 colored rural people with 366 result demonstrations and participating in 220 other meetings of an extension nature with an attendance of 12,764 people.

**Extension Work for Negro Men and Boys**

The work with men and boys was carried on through nine colored county agents in the following counties: Creek, Lincoln, Logan, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Seminole and McIntosh. Some work was done in a few other

counties in cooperation with white agents, but the above colored agents confined their duties strictly to their respective counties.

The following is a summary of extension work with negro men and boys for 1930:

In 19 counties in Oklahoma, the per cent of negro farmers to white farmers, ranges from 10% to 84%. The average is approximately 33%.

The approximate numbers are: White farmers, 44,225. Negro farmers, 13,983. Farm owners are: Whites, 13,133. Negroes, 4742.

These farmers are in the cotton sections of the state. They follow in the main, the one-crop-credit system.

Declining yields and unsound methods are subjecting them to serious problems.

The work in these counties is organized with county advisory committees, adult clubs, and 4-H clubs.

The following totals are taken from county agents' annual reports:

Number of counties with men agents .....	9
Number of communities in which agents work .....	217
Number of community and project leaders cooperating with agents (men and boys) .....	369
Number of counties with 4-H clubs .....	21
Number of organized 4-H clubs .....	211
Number of 4-H members enrolled, boys .....	2801
Number of projects conducted .....	3568
Number of projects completed .....	2426
Number of calls for information at agent's office .....	4958
Number of visits to farms and houses by agents .....	3063
Number of different farms and homes visited .....	1036
Number of meetings at which agents gave instructions .....	1105
Total number of people attending .....	28735
Number of acres of land terraced and drained .....	8583
Number of farms benefitted .....	169
Number of men and boys instructed .....	501
Number of men and boys capable of doing work .....	83

The programs in the nine counties have been reduced to five major projects—Farm Engineering; Soils and Crops; Home Dairy; Home Poultry; and, Swine Production; and seven minor projects—Horticulture; Rodent Control; Livestock; Sanitation and Health; Farm Tours; and Fairs. Some of the above activities were carried on in cooperation with the women agents and is reported in that division.

The work in farm engineering was mainly terracing. Schools were held for training men and boys to do the work. How to handle the level, to construct drags, size up fields, determine outlets, etc. are stressed in the instructions. Men

are organized into groups to pool their power and labor for building the terraces. Eighty-three (83) men and boys were trained to the point that they can do terracing work. Five hundred one (501) were instructed. Eight thousand five hundred and eighty-three (8583) acres were terraced and drained. More levels were bought, more drags constructed, and terracing machines were purchased.

In Soils and Crops, pure seeds were secured, cover crops and legumes planted, and improved cultural methods adopted.

In Dairying, better sires, more pasture, and better feeding and care were provided. Sale of cream was increased. More families secured cows.

Diversified crop programs were adopted and followed by an increased number of farmers.

In Poultry work, farm flock work was done, pure bred eggs and baby chicks secured, housing was improved by building new houses and remodeling old ones. Better equipment and feeding practices were employed. Culling was practiced more. Poultry shows, and exhibits at fairs increased.

With Swine, much improvement was made. Pure bred boars have been secured, and a few bred gilts have been brought into all the counties. Vaccination for cholera is practiced quite generally. Work in pastures is making progress. Housing for swine is being provided on an increasing scale.

My supervisory program was arranged to secure the best possible coordination of the county programs. Two important programs contributed to the training of the agents—annual agents' three-day conference with specialists and extension officials, in January 1930, and the Julius Rosenwald Extension School for four weeks held at Prairie View College in Texas, where 18 courses were offered by specialists of recognized ability

A series of check up and training meetings in July, 1930, proved very enlightening and inspiring to the farm people.

#### **Four-H Club Work**

The enrollment of negroes in 4-H club work increased in 1930.

Outstanding activities were the Camp program at Tuskegee, Alabama in December 1920, the recreational school at Luther and Taft in July 1930, and the judging school, October 29 to 31, in Creek county. Sixty-eight per cent (68%) of the boys completed their projects.

#### **The Economic Situation**

There are not many cases of actual need among negro

farmers in counties which have county agents. All these counties are in the area of medium drouth severity.

Negro farmers in the drouth-ridden counties have shared the relief benefits which were provided.

#### NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work for negroes is established in four counties of the state: Lincoln, Muskogee, Okmulgee and Okfuskee. In five other counties there is some home demonstration work being carried on, but not under the supervision of a county home demonstration agent.

The purpose of negro home demonstration work is a fundamental one that provides for making the living at home; and for making those improvements in and around the home that require but little expense, if any at all.

The four negro home demonstration agents are women who are well trained, with good personalities and leadership ability. They understand the problems of their people and how best to assist them. These agents have served their counties from two to six and one-half years. In August 1930, they attended the Extension Rosenwald School at Prairie View, Texas, and derived much help in rendering a still larger and more thorough program of service.

The negro home demonstration work is supervised by the white district home demonstration agent of the Northeast District. The Extension Specialists assist the negro agents in every way possible in carrying out their programs of work.

#### Organization

The field organization for conducting negro home demonstration work consists of 50 women's home demonstration clubs with 734 demonstrators, and 1164 4-H clubs with an enrollment of 1450 4-H girls. Although there are a few adult demonstrators living in isolated districts and working alone, the majority of them belong to club organizations. The agents are gradually grouping their 4-H clubs into club centers. This plan enables them to devote more time to the other 4-H club meetings and brings to more club members the benefits of Extension work. From the rural 4-H club has developed the county federation of 4-H clubs.

In each of the counties with a negro home demonstration agent, the local women's home demonstration clubs are centralized into a county organization known as the county home demonstration advisory committee. This committee is made up of the president and secretary of each home demonstration

club, and advises with the agent in building the county program of home demonstration work.

#### **County Programs**

County programs of home demonstration work are developed in each county with the advisory boards of the women's clubs and the 4-H clubs. The county programs are based upon the needs of the negro clubs of each county, and in each instance the program included the major and minor phases of demonstration work that are the main sources of income and home building in the county. Home gardens, food preservation, health and nutrition, food preparation, poultry, home dairying, clothing and some phase of home improvement work was included in each program of home demonstration work. The negro home demonstration work is being carried out effectively and many improvements have been made in the home, and among the members of the family.

#### **Home Gardens**

The home garden is fundamental to good living on the farm, and this work was encouraged this year through the state garden contest for negro farm women. There were 344 adult garden demonstrators and 1138 4-H girls enrolled and 288 adults and 911 4-H girls completed this demonstration.

The rules governing the state garden contest, as to size of garden, cultivation, vegetables planted and the canning budget were the same as those for white women. First, second and third club prizes of \$7.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00 were offered to the highest scoring women's home demonstration clubs in each county having a home demonstration agent. Then individual prizes of \$5.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 were offered to the individual garden in each county having either a home demonstration agent or a county agent. The garden judging schools were held for the purpose of training women and men to score the gardens of demonstrators. There were 334 gardens scored in counties having home demonstration agents.

The home garden work has resulted in better planned gardens, in better cultivated gardens, in more new vegetables being raised, more gardens being fenced and more perennials being raised.

#### **Food Preparation and Selection**

The interest in the preparation and selection of wholesome food and properly balanced meals is growing among the negro families. The farm women are using more milk, butter, fruits and vegetables in the preparation of meals for the family, and

are following better methods in the preparation of meals. The home demonstration agents have given 198 demonstrations in food preparation and selection including the school lunch and community meals. Too, there is a growing interest and participation in the making of good yeast bread for the farm family.

The food selection demonstrators have assisted with the 4-H health program and wherever the mother is a food demonstrator, the daughter carries on a more thorough 4-H health demonstration. Some of the results of the food preparation and selection work were as follows:

- 1233 4-H girls enrolled and 889 completed
- 361 farm women enrolled as demonstrators
- 103 balanced home meals for the first time
- 218 homes improved the home packed school lunches
- 63 schools served hot lunches
- 2112 school children were served
- 199 homes methods of child feeding.

#### **Food Preservation**

The making of a family canning budget created quite an interest in canning and as the contest garden demonstrators were to can the requirements of their family canning budget, it resulted in better canning and a greater variety of canned vegetables for the farm home. As the fall came on there was a revival of interest in meat canning and 3,321 quarts were reported, also 64,662 quarts fruits and vegetables were canned by the adult demonstrators. There were 1,122 4-H girls enrolled in food preservation and they reported 25,116 quarts fruits and vegetables canned.

#### **Poultry**

A poultry program was carried out in each county having a home demonstration agent. This program included grow healthy chick and farm flock improvement demonstrations along with work in housing, feeding, sanitation and disease control. Seventy-three demonstrations were given in better poultry practices. One hundred sixty-five adults completed or carried over their poultry program. Twenty-six thousand three hundred sixty-seven birds were involved in these demonstrations. One hundred eighteen 4-H boys and girls were enrolled in poultry work with 754 birds in their flocks. There were 24 new brooder and poultry houses reported. The poultry program that has been carried out with the negroes has led to better birds of a better marketable quality being raised on the farms.

#### **Dairy**

The dairy program as carried out in the different counties involved 268 dairy animals with 65 demonstrators enrolled.

There were 46 demonstrations given by agents in the care of dairy animals and dairy products in the home. Four barns were reported built in one county and 16 families reported buying milk cows this year. There were 25 dairy demonstrators in one county who agreed to use more milk in the daily diets of their families.

#### **Health**

The better living program carried out by the negro agents includes the poultry, dairy and garden and gives the negro families a well balanced diet. This program together with the observance of National Negro Health Week is raising the standards of living among the negro farm families and making for better health practices, such as cleanliness, pure water, balanced meals and properly ventilated sleeping quarters. May Day is also observed and the smaller children are given medical examinations and treatment. After one of these examinations it was found that 80% of the mothers did their best to correct the defects. There were 1028 4-H boys and girls who enrolled in the 4-H program and 851 completed the requirements. Three hundred twenty-two homes were screened and 43 homes installed sanitary outhouses. Four hundred thirty-four homes followed recommendations regarding methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes and other insects.

#### **Clothing**

Much attention was given to clothing, both adult and 4-H during the year. There were 216 adults and 897 4-H girls who followed recommendations in improving the construction of their clothing and 220 adults and 883 4-H girls made garments for themselves.

Appropriate dress revues were held for the 4-H girls and for the adults in each county and instructions were given in the remodeling of garments and the making of children's clothes.

#### **Home Management**

This program was planned and carried out early in the spring in connection with "Better Homes Week" and "Negro Health Week." One county reports that in four years 33 new houses have been built and 41 remodeled out of 143 homes that the home demonstration agent was brought in contact with. Another county had 25 bedrooms improved and the other two counties paid more attention to kitchen improvement, reporting 81 kitchens made more livable and better places in which to work. There were 86 method demonstrations given by the home demonstration agent, 84 bedrooms were improved, 17 dining rooms and 17 sitting rooms improved and 123 quilts made.



**Yard Improvement**

This project has steadily gained ground and much attention is being paid to it. The colored woman always liked to sweep the yard, so now she likes to beautify it and make it a pleasant place to stay during the hot afternoons of summer. There were 83 trees planted, 20 walks made, seven drives made, 195 yards cleaned, 21 school yards improved, six church yards beautified and eight cemeteries cleaned off and fences re-paired.

**Summary**

1. For the Agents:
  - 1—One agent's meeting December 30-31, 1929
  - 2—One Extension Rosenwald School—August, 1930.
2. For the Agents and Demonstrators:
  - 1—Two garden judging schools—May 27-28, 1930.
3. For the Agents and 4-H Club Members:
  - 1—Two recreational schools—July 11-12, 1930
  - 2—State Fair, Oklahoma City—September, 1930; Muskogee—October, 1930.

The outlook is good—more demonstrators and 4-H club members are being enrolled and interested in home demonstration work. The adults are interested in community work, in better homes, better farming and in providing the family with a living at home.

**GENERAL SUMMARY**

Taken as a whole, the year 1930 has been one of the most satisfactory and successful years in the history of the work in this state. The number of counties making appropriations for county workers was the largest since the work was established, and the demands for service in all phases of the work were greater than ever before. The drouth conditions made it necessary that the regular plans and methods be changed and that much time and effort be given to emergency work in connection with the food and feed shortage in the state. County and state workers were called upon to take a very active part in all phases of the emergency work, the extension division was called upon to conduct surveys of conditions and to assist in an active way in connection with the work of the Red Cross, state drouth relief committee, county committees, etc. In reality this opened the way for increased contacts and increased opportunities for the extension service and the workers throughout the state met the situation in a very fine way.

While unfavorable economic conditions will make some difficulties in our efforts to maintain extension service on an effective basis, the outlook is not discouraging. In many of the counties of the state the people state frankly that they believe the need for this line of service in times like these is

greater than at any other time and county officials and the people in many of the counties most seriously affected by drouth and depression are very strongly in favor of maintaining the work on an effective basis, and many county officials are making sacrifices in other ways to make adequate provision for maintaining the services of county farm agents and county home demonstration agents. We have a fine group of well-trained, earnest, aggressive workers who from experience understand the problem of rural people, and who are rendering the best service of which they are capable in the interest of better agriculture and better living in the country. The constructive, intelligent and progressive people of the rural districts and of the towns and cities alike are very favorable to this line of service, and with the support and backing of these people in the various counties our workers are rendering a larger and more effective service than ever before. The outlook for the extension service in Oklahoma is encouraging. The opportunities for worth while service to rural people were never greater and we look to the future with hope and anticipation.



A few goats kept on the farm will keep waste corners clean and will furnish the home with fresh meat occasionally.



The above picture shows an unsightly waste corner on the farm where varmints and other dangerous pests find protection.

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