

Circular Number 322

General Series Number 98

**Twenty-first Annual Report
of
THE EXTENSION DIVISION
Year 1934**

**D. P. TRENT, Director
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA**



**OKLAHOMA
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING**

Distributed in furtherance of the Act of Congress of May 8, and
June 30, 1914

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COOPERATING
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
ORGANIZATION AND METHODS	7
RESULTS	9
PUBLICATIONS	10
COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS	11
PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS	14
Agricultural Economics (Farm Management)	14
Agricultural Economics (Marketing)	16
Agricultural Engineering	17
Agronomy	20
Pasture Improvement	22
Dairying	23
Entomology	25
Horticulture	27
Poultry	29
Animal Husbandry	32
Editorial and Radio Service	35
Work with Negro Men and Boys	36
HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK	41
Food Preservation	49
Clothing the Family	54
Interest in Farm Home Accounts Grows	62
Child Development and Parent Education	70
Work With Negro Farm Families	78
BOYS AND GIRLS 4-H CLUB WORK	85
RECOVERY ACTIVITIES	95
Cotton Adjustment	95
Wheat Adjustment	96
Corn-Hog Adjustment	96
Dairy Adjustment	96
Adjustment Contract Compliance	96
Drouth Relief	97
Farm Credit	97
FINANCIAL REPORT	98
PUBLICATION REPORT	100
PERSONNEL REPORT	101

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

Dear Dr. Bennett:

Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Extension Service of the Oklahoma A. and M. College for 1934. We are also enclosing the financial report of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1934. Although emergency activities and AAA programs kept a large percent of our group busy, a very splendid program of the regular phases of Extension work resulted.

In this report you will find details of all the work carried on by the Extension Division throughout the state including the work of county extension agents, specialists working out of the central office, supervising agents, 4-H club agents and activities of the extension administration. You will also find a brief summary of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration activities. The financial report shows in detail receipts and expenditures of all federal and state funds appropriated for extension work in Oklahoma and appropriations made by the counties for carrying on this work.

Additional information not enumerated in this report will gladly be furnished upon request.

Very truly yours,

D. P. TRENT,

Director.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN 1934

D. P. TRENT

Director of Extension

The fields and the kitchens of three-fourths of the farm homes in Oklahoma—164,000 out of the 203,000—became a part of the campus and classrooms of the Oklahoma A. and M. College in 1934, through the activities of the Oklahoma Extension Service, a division of the college.

On farm pantry shelves stood more than 5,000,000 cans of food which farm and home demonstration agents of the Extension Service helped farm families to put there.

Nearly 200,000 acres of good farm land was saved from washing away by terracing accomplished through county farm agents.



“A country home, be it ever so plain, with a father and a mother of sense and gentle culture is nature’s university, and is more richly endowed for the training of youth than Yale or Harvard.”—Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, Founder of Extension work in the South.

Forty-five thousand farm boys and girls, through 4-H club work sponsored by the farm and home demonstration agents, learned new and better farming and home making methods and acquired training which makes them useful leaders in their communities.

These are a few of the 1934 accomplishments of the Extension Service in which the Oklahoma A. and M. College and

the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperate to render practical service to farm people in meeting their everyday problems. They are services which reach beyond the relatively few students who can come to the college's formal classrooms; they carry the college to every farm and fireside.

The past year, too, saw the Extension Service drafted by the government, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, for the immense task of administering the agricultural recovery programs. Nearly 200,000 contracts to adjust production of cotton, wheat or corn and hogs, or for the sale of drouth stricken cattle, were handled in these campaigns by committees of farmers working with county farm agents. More than 150,000 certificates of tax exemption under the Bankhead cotton control act were issued. The shock of a disastrous drouth was softened. These recovery programs will have put \$55,000,000 into the hands of Oklahoma farmers with completion of payments of the benefits under 1933 and 1934 programs.



The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's business agent and the farmer's advocate as well in the farm recovery programs is the county farm agent. Here a county agent delivers cotton checks. Adjustment programs are bringing \$55,000,000 to Oklahoma farmers in benefit payments under some 200,000 contracts.

Responsibility for administration of the Agricultural Adjustment was not invited by the Extension Service, but was

accepted gladly and discharged faithfully to the trust of Oklahoma farm people and the government of the United States.

Continuance of a partnership effort between the federal government and farmer toward agricultural recovery seems certain. To participate fully in this to the advantage of Oklahoma agriculture and business, the Oklahoma Extension Service must stand prepared with personnel and facilities to undertake continuance of present programs and new ones.

Parallel with agricultural recovery programs the long-time Extension Service program of practical education in farming and homemaking must continue. Through these and other activities the farm people of the state have learned to rely very largely upon the county agents and the Extension Service for information and leadership in agricultural movements.

Although, 1934 has been the busiest the Oklahoma Extension Service has known, the growing responsiveness of farm people to the work of the Extension Service has demanded, even with restricted funds and facilities, an expansion in its operations. More farm families were reached and assisted than ever before. New possibilities of service yet to be realized were opened by these new contacts.



Groups of farm people work with county farm agents, meeting to study their problems, contribute their own experience, get new facts. The Rural Guild, Alfalfa county, shown here, meets monthly with the farm agent. Last year 58,000 meetings in Extension programs had an attendance of 1,500,000.

Organized Extension work was carried on in 2,785 communities. Nearly 14,000 volunteer community leaders assisted. The 58,000 meetings held were attended by 1,500,000 persons. It was the fourth year the attendance passed the million mark, but the 1934 figure exceeded that of 1933 by a quarter of a million.

The Extension Service division of the college operates under the Smith-Lever act of 1914, which authorizes the federal government, through the Department of Agriculture, to cooperate with state agricultural colleges in extending the benefits of the agricultural and home economics teaching and research from the college into every farm home.

For every \$1 that Oklahoma is now contributing to this work, the federal government is contributing \$2.33. Most of the funds contributed by the federal government are required to be matched dollar for dollar by state funds.

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS

The director of the Extension Division of the college holds a position parallel to that of deans of the various schools, but he and his workers must find their "students" off the campus. The director is responsible through the president of the college to the state board of agriculture and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The resident faculty of the Oklahoma A. and M. College carries on classroom instruction. Experiment station staff members at the college carry on research work in agriculture and home making. With the Extension Service carrying information about improved farming and home making practices to the 203,000 farm homes of Oklahoma, the functions of the college are rounded out and completed.

Working under the director of Extension and the assistant director, E. E. Scholl, are four men district farm agents who supervise the work of county farm agents. During 1934 the assistant director served as acting director, and regularly assists with all supervisory duties. A state home demonstration agent and four women district home demonstration agents supervise the work of county home demonstration agents. Two negro district agents also are employed.

Also under the director are 17 practical specialists in various farm and home enterprises. The state 4-H Club agent and two assistants direct the program for farm boys and girls. These workers assist the county farm agents and work directly with organized groups of farm people.

From end to end, the Extension Service rule is that workers must be farm-reared, with a background of practical experience of farm problems.

Only the mobilization of community leadership and organization among farm people enables the Extension Service to meet the rising response of farm people to the opportunity which the Extension program offers them to improve their farm methods and home practices.

Each county farm agent has his county agricultural advisory board composed of leading farmers and business men. Each home demonstration agent has her county home demonstration advisory board of representative farm women from the home demonstration clubs. These boards meet quarterly with the agents, discuss problems and new programs and advise with the agents. They help to reach and organize new groups of farm people.

Farm women's home demonstration clubs were active in 1934 in 1,630 communities and had 29,732 members, 3,000 more than in 1933. An example of how these organized groups carry the benefits of their work to their neighbors is the fact that in most of these clubs each member pledges to pass on to some non-member, by actual demonstration or example, her own training in better home making.

This meant better gardens made by many more than the 9,000 garden demonstrators actually enrolled, and many more than the 5,000,000 jars of food reported by the women actually enrolled. Just as effectively, farm people who do not actually work with the farm agent or home demonstration agent pick up other improved farm and home practices from their neighbors who are demonstrators.

The 45,000 farm youngsters enrolled in 1934 in 1,552 4-H Clubs came from 26,922 farm homes. Trained and inspired by county farm and home demonstration agents, Oklahoma 4-H Club members have established enviable records in the national contests open to 4-H Club members from all states. Winnings last year included the President of the United States trophy for best 4-H boys' project work, the national girls' canning championship, the national poultry judging championship team, and many lesser victories. Rural leadership is rising from the ranks of these Oklahoma farm boys and girls. No other state has had as many winners in the national 4-H Club all-round or "leadership" contest.

Sound farming and good home making come out of the Extension program of balancing and diversifying farm enter-

prises, keeping up fertility of the soil, improving crops and livestock, business-like keeping of records and forward-looking marketing, raising feed and food at home, making the best family life possible out of home resources, "living at home," bringing up boys and girls capable of making and enjoying a good living on the farm.

RESULTS

Relief records during the past few difficult years bear this out. Almost no farm families which have worked with county farm and home demonstration agents, and whose boys and girls have been 4-H club members, have had to seek public relief. Among those who have had to be assisted by the public, on the other hand, are very few who have ever accepted the service of Extension workers. The full influence of the Extension Service program would be impossible to determine, because it is a teaching by example in which newer and better methods adopted by one farm family, through the influence of county farm and home demonstration agents, bulletins, news articles or radio talks, are taken up by neighboring farm families. At the same time, reports of county Extension agents show large numbers of families directly and definitely reached with the Extension program.

On 102,032 farms and in 39,132 homes there were definite improvements in practices reported as a result of the Extension program in 1934. In 1934, Extension agents helped 3,683 farmers to develop supplementary income and 1,086 families were helped similarly through developing home industries.

Reducing cash expenditures necessary for living or farm operations releases funds for better homes, clothing and education. In 1934, Extension workers helped 22,359 farmers in this way through exchange of labor or machinery, barter of products, production of a larger part of the home food supply or repair of their own machinery and buildings. In 5,824 homes assistance was given in making similar adjustments.

Jobless urban families going back to the soil were helped to establish themselves in 866 cases and 2,064 families on relief were helped to become self-supporting.

Upon only a few of the activities of the Extension Service can a dollars and cents value definitely be placed. However, terracing and erosion control work of the agents in 1934 was estimated to have a value of \$528,811, about \$2.50 an acre for the land reported terraced. This seems conservative in view of the fact that landowners in a survey of several states set an average of \$8 an acre as the value terracing added to their land.

Canning and other food preservation work actually reported to agents was valued at \$1,202,907. Clothing made or renovated by demonstrators adds \$104,426. Home management improvement services were valued at \$78,623. Besides the \$211,570 worth of garden products canned by 9,000 actually enrolled in gardening (many more were assisted), \$360,120 worth of vegetables were consumed fresh and \$150,050 worth stored fresh.

The total of these items alone—and they are only a few of the activities in which Extension workers have aided farm families—runs above two million dollars.

In order to make most economical use of their time and travel, Extension workers try to work as much as possible with organized groups of farm people, but the visits to individual farms and homes have not been neglected. In 1934, agents made 75,000 personal visits to 51,000 farms and farm homes—a fourth of all the farm homes in the state—to give direct assistance to farm people in their practical problems.

A few comparative figures illustrate the growth of the response to their program which Extension workers have met in 1934.

In 1933 they wrote 165,000 personal letters in reply to requests for information; in 1934 the number rose to 365,000.

In 1933 they answered 183,000 telephone calls for information; in 1934 they received 309,000 such calls.

In 1933 the agents received 474,000 personal calls at their offices for information; in 1934 the number was 1,604,000.

In 1933 the agents distributed 505,000 bulletins dealing with farming and home making; in 1934 they distributed 657,000 bulletins.

These figures indicate only a few high points of a program which reaches every phase of farming and home making. They do indicate that farm people have increasingly appreciated and profited by such services, that they will continue to do so, and that as it becomes possible to enlarge the Extension Service personnel and program, the demand for this constructive assistance will absorb the full capacity to render it.

PUBLICATIONS

Demonstrations and verbal instruction are backed up by printed material in the work of the Extension Service. Farm people, particularly in recent years, have shown an increasing eagerness for instructive material. The large amount of information which the Adjustment programs have made it nec-

essary to disseminate has likewise caused an increase in the demand for printed material through the Extension Service.

Printed bulletins or circulars; the Oklahoma Extension News, a monthly paper published by the Extension Service; mimeographed leaflets and instructions, news articles and radio talks, make up much of such material. In addition, report forms and record books, which encourage and assist demonstrators in continuing and improving their work in 4-H Club, Home Demonstration Club, canning, health, child development, home and farm account keeping, have come to play an important part in conducting Extension work.

The 1934 report of the Extension Service mailing room shows 704,000 bulletins, 45,383 franked packages, 163 paid packages, 344,225 records of various kinds, and 624,000 copies of Extension News sent out. This is, an increase in every class of mailing except Extension News, where a decrease is accounted for by the fact that twice it was necessary to combine monthly issues. The packages listed are chiefly supplies sent to offices of county Extension workers.

The report of Extension publications for the year shows 36 printed circulars or bulletins published and, with the Extension News, a total of 1,332,000 printed pieces.

The Extension Service multigraphing room reports 3,149 stencils cut, 606 reprinted, 1,895 jobs and a total of 1,763,911 pages of mimeographed material during 1934.

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

During 1934, for the first time, the Extension Service had a county farm agent and a home demonstration agent in each of the 77 counties of the state, although some were serving on a temporary basis and it was not possible to continue the full staff throughout the year. However, during the time the state was fully staffed, a great many new farm people were reached and foundations laid for future effective work.

The county staffs of Extension workers included a rather changing group of assistants during 1934. Besides the 77 county farm agents, there were four regular assistant county agents in two counties. There were also eight negro farm agents. Thirty-eight counties had emergency agricultural assistants at one time or another, and there were 59 assistants in cotton adjustment, some of them serving more than one county. A Civil Works Administration project early in the year provided 92 assistants in terracing in 71 counties. Work was done on 10,000 acres on more than 300 farms. Later in

the year, a six-weeks Emergency Relief Administration project provided 102 men, 51 teams of two men each, to help county agents run terrace lines.

Besides 70 regular home demonstration agents, and 18 emergency home demonstration agents who served during May and June, 77 white and six negro rural assistants served from late August to December under supervision of home demonstration agents, in a joint project with the Emergency Relief Administration. Food preservation work was their principal occupation.

Responsibilities in Agricultural Adjustment and Relief programs have made it necessary for the farm and home demonstration agents to have such special assistants. With few exceptions, these assistants have helped not only with the special projects for which they were employed, thus freeing the agents for other duties, but have done 4-H Club work and other work in many phases of the Extension program.

Additional clerical help also was provided during 1934 in connection with Agricultural Adjustment, drouth and other relief and credit programs. Office equipment was improved, more space obtained and arrangement and office management improved in the county offices under pressure of necessity and with assistance from the state Extension Service office. However, office space, equipment and personnel are still inadequate for best work, considering the state as a whole.

County Extension agents work under cooperative contracts between the county commissioners and the Extension Service. For supervisory purposes the state is divided into four districts with headquarters at Stillwater.

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

The southeast district consists of the 18 counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnson, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottowatomie, Pushmataha and Seminole. The district agents are Miss Lemna O. Maloney and W. J. Green, who was on leave during the latter part of the year with the Cotton Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and whose place was taken by Shawnee Brown as acting district agent.

The northeast district consists of the 19 counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah,

Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner, and Washington. The district agents are A. F. Houston and Miss Anna Lee Diehl.

The northwest district consists of the 21 counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward. The district agents are Miss Alice Carlson and Fred R. Merrifield, who also served during the latter part of 1934 as state compliance officer, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and who was assisted by Harold A. Miles.

The county organizations cooperating with Extension workers have been mentioned as making their work most effective in reaching the largest possible number of persons. The county agricultural advisory board is made up of delegates from farm organizations, the county government, bankers, civic organizations, the school system, the press, vocational agriculture education and other appropriate groups who wish to take part. The home demonstration advisory board is made up of delegates from the Home Demonstration Clubs.

These groups, meeting with the farm and home demonstration agents quarterly, plan programs for the year, check up on progress and make necessary changes during the year, and assist the agent generally in contacting the public in agricultural and home making affairs.

An outstanding feature of the year's work in 1934 was the increased service rendered in the Extension program by volunteer leadership drawn from the farm and others interested in farm life. This has been particularly evident in administration of the Agricultural Adjustment measures, and in the response of 4-H Club adult coaches and former 4-H Club members to the need to relieve Extension agents in part for emergency duties.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Results of Extension work in Oklahoma in 1934 are more fully discussed in the pages following under headings corresponding to the various projects in which subject matter specialists carry on assistance to county Extension workers with farm people as follows:

Agricultural economics on farm management; agricultural engineering pertaining to soil conservation, farm water supplies, farm buildings and farm machinery; agronomy, soils and crops improvement work; pasture development; dairy husbandry; entomology or farm pest control and beekeeping; horticulture, orchard and garden work, and landscaping; livestock; marketing; poultry; radio service and editorial work; foods and nutrition; home management and improvement; clothing and textiles; child development and parent education.

There are at present 10 regular and 5 assistant men specialists, and four women specialists, all of whom have had practical experience and years of study in their special lines of work.

Extension specialists cooperate closely with experiment station and college departments, and keep the director of Extension and supervisors informed on new subject matter developments. They analyze experimental data and subject matter information for Extension agents, outline plans and methods and assist Extension field workers with demonstrations and meetings. They prepare publications on their respective subjects, instruction outlines for demonstrators and for field agents, and have considerable correspondence with rural people seeking information on agriculture and home making.

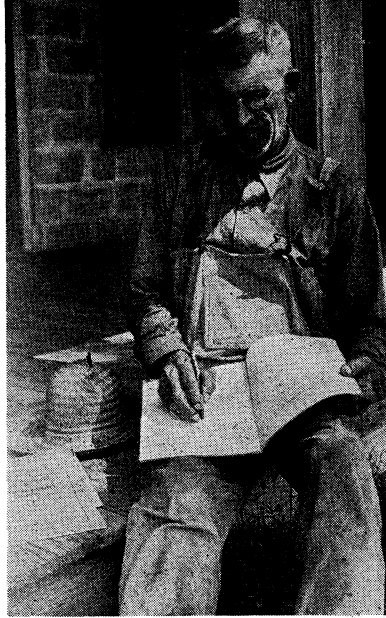
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The Extension Service employs two full-time agricultural economists. The work is divided into two fields, farm management and marketing.

FARM MANAGEMENT

The farm management phase of agricultural economics includes the business organization of the farm, the keeping of farm records, landlord-tenant business relations, studies of agricultural price situations, and any other economic problems that apply to the individual farm business.

On July 31, 1934, Dr. Peter Nelson, who had been farm management specialist for five years, was transferred to the resident A. and M. College faculty. Harold A. Miles became his successor and took charge of the work on September 1, 1934.



As agriculture becomes more businesslike, farm records increase in importance. In 1934 the Extension Service helped 8,782 farmers keep production cost records, and 125,000 AAA farm records were kept.

In addition to the regular duties of the Extension economist in farm management, additional work became necessary in the Agricultural Adjustment programs. The economist assisted with the wheat allotment board and also with the cotton board of review. In connection with the Agricultural Adjustment work, 125,000 farm record books were distributed among cooperators, which were used in addition to the regular extension record books.

The main lines of work undertaken in 1934 were farm accounting, securing and distributing timely economic information, assisting with farm credit problems, studies of landlord-tenant relations, 4-H Club accounting work, and emergency activities. During the year 43 counties in the state had work under farm accounting, 354 individuals were contacted in these counties about farm records and 15 county agents were given special instructions on this work.

In response to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, farm record books, reports show that county agents in 58 counties reported 53,621 farmers keeping these record books.

The Extension economists in farm management and marketing cooperated in preparing timely economic information for the Extension News, monthly Extension Service publication which reaches more than 50,000 farm homes.

In agricultural economics there were 4,697 result demonstrations conducted in 1934, and 8,782 farmers keeping production cost records were given assistance. There were 15,396 farmers assisted in obtaining farm credit and 1,988 farmers were assisted in making debt adjustments.

MARKETING

The economist in marketing holds educational meetings and assists rural people to a better understanding of the economics and principles of marketing to get the largest net incomes from livestock, dairy, truck farming, and poultry products either through cooperative associations, farm groups or individuals. He also acts in an advisory way in organization plans, in membership relationships and duties of officials, and in locating market outlets.



Improving the quality of products and marketing methods adds to farm income. The Extension Service aided fruit growers, dairymen, livestock men, wool growers, and other marketing groups in 1934.

During the early part of 1934, A. W. Jacob, economist in marketing, was on special leave of absence to study and work out milk agreements in Washington, D. C. After his return to the state he assisted Tulsa, Oklahoma City, and other cities in the state on this subject. From July 19 to December 1, the specialist became a member of the state allotment board administering the Bankhead Cotton Control Act.

A special effort was made during the year to improve the cream situation in Oklahoma. There are 63,000 cream producers in the state, marketing about 33,000,000 pounds of butterfat which, when put into butter, will make about 40,000,000 pounds of butter. An effort was made during the year to increase the quality of cream which, if carried out by the farmers, will mean an increase of about \$800,000 annually on a quality basis.

Assistance was given to the Oklahoma livestock association which continues to function successfully in the state.

An outstanding feature of the year's activity was assisting in marketing wool cooperatively. Sixty-five percent of Oklahoma sheep producers' wool of 1934 was marketed through the wool growers' association and the amount of wool handled in 1934 on a cooperative basis was 494,027 pounds as compared with 260,080 pounds in 1930 when this phase of the program was started.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

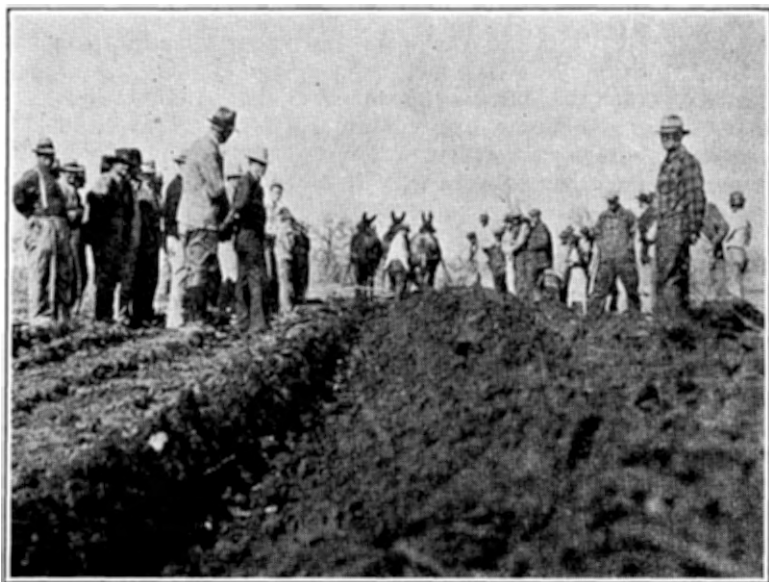
Agricultural engineering in Extension work in Oklahoma has been carried on during the past year by two specialists. A change was made in the personnel of the organization in July, at which time W. H. McPheters replaced J. W. Carpenter, Jr. C. V. Phagan was continued as assistant agricultural engineer.

The phases of work of these specialist for 1934 were as follows: Soil erosion control and water conservation, farm ponds, home water supply and sanitation, farm building and improvements, farm machinery, drainage and irrigation, and rural electrification. The work was handled through the Extension agents and was conducted both with adults and juniors.

Through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration it was possible to employ terracing assistants in Oklahoma counties in the early part of the year, and with their assistance 150,000 acres were terraced.

The senior specialist in this project also cooperated with five Civilian Conservation Corps camps of the Emergency Conservation Work division in constructing baffles and other

structures to control erosion. The baffles constructed protected approximately 4,500 acres of land. During the year the engineer also advised a special committee that made a survey of the proposed government shelterbelt plantings in the drouth area.

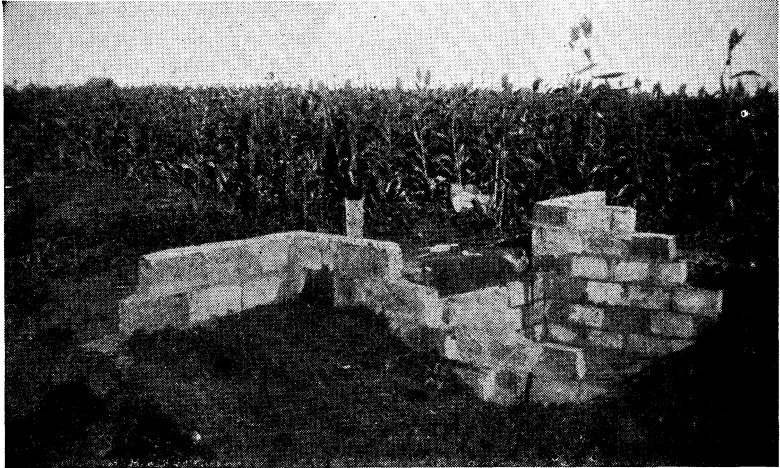


Terracing gained new impetus in 1934, when this work in soil conservation initiated and carried on for years by county agents of the Extension Service was reinforced by a variety of emergency soil conservation programs. Nearly 200,000 acres of land was terraced.

One of the important phases of the work for the year was the repair of old ponds and the construction of new ones as a source of water supply on the farms.

Important work with juniors consisted of 4-H terracing contests and team demonstrations in which 50 counties took part. A total of 802 club members enrolled in terracing and 52 percent of this number completed their work for the year.

In the early part of 1934, the assistant agricultural engineer, together with the home management specialist, supervised a survey of the conditions of farm homes in Oklahoma. It was found that in most cases simple repairs that could be made by the farmers themselves would put many of these homes in livable conditions.



This picture shows a terrace outlet constructed of a type of concrete block developed during 1934 by the Extension agricultural engineer.



The drouth of 1934 stimulated the making and laying of homemade sub-surface garden irrigation tile, a project in Extension agricultural engineering.

The specialists in this project also took active part in the preparation of measuring equipment for compliance work and the Agricultural Adjustment programs.



Shortage of stock water in the 1934 drouth stimulated the building of ponds with the assistance of the Extension agricultural engineer.

AGRONOMY

The crops and soils specialist assists in building and maintaining the fertility of Oklahoma soils by the use of legumes, lime, fertilizers, and by the use of suitable crop rotation systems. He is also responsible for the seed improvement and crop standardization work to increase the yield per acre unit and to improve the market quality of staple field crops on a basis of economical and profitable production.

During 1934, L. W. Osborn, leader in this project, conducted work through county agents on soil and crop improvement in practically every county of Oklahoma. In addition to his regular duties, this leader was assigned to make recommendations for replacement crops in the adjustment program. The work of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association was conducted by the specialist in this project and in spite of the effect of the drouth on the value of seed, arrangements were made to carry over a supply of fairly good seed for the next year. One-variety cotton communities were assisted in Haskell, Hughes, Bryan and Pottowatomie counties.



The Agricultural Adjustment programs in 1934 gave the Extension agronomist an opportunity to emphasize the use of soil building crops on rented acres, as shown in this picture of cowpeas on corn-hog rented acres in Ottawa county.

In cooperation with the specialist in pasture work, considerable effort was made to increase the number of acres in tame pastures and to improve such native pastures that were not killed by the drouth.



The introduction of improved crop varieties and the improvement of widely used crops continued in 1934 in spite of adverse weather conditions. The picture shows a field of Abruzzi rye being inspected.

The adjustment program which encourages planting of feed crops on rented acres has made it possible for the agronomist to greatly increase the soil building crops such as legumes in Oklahoma.

Late in the fall the specialist in this project was put in charge of the feed and seed conservation program under special drouth activities of the federal government.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

A specialist in pasture improvement work, in cooperation with the livestock, dairy, and crops and soils specialist, encourages and assists in locating and planting grasses and legumes that are suitable to different parts of the state, and that serve to hold and build up soils as well as to furnish an economical feed for farm animals.

The development of Oklahoma pastures always has been one of the important phases of Extension activity because of the fact that Oklahoma is still classed as one of the important cattle states of the southwest; however, the importance of this work was not fully realized until the great drouth of 1934 brought out the value of a feed supply from permanent pastures.



Development of pastures to support Oklahoma's important livestock industry is carried on through the Extension Service pasture specialist. This picture shows a pasture of tame grasses and clovers capable of supporting an unusual grazing load, in Muskogee county.

Kinds of grasses and clovers to plant in different parts of the state vary to such a degree that a close study was made

and the situation partially met by transfer of Sam B. Durham, formerly a dairy specialist, to the position of pasture and forage crops and dairy equipment specialist, to work closely with the specialist in crops and soils. Results are beginning to show that this project is very much worth while. The specialist in this line of work was also able to continue in a cooperative plan with the state dairy specialist on the program of dairy housing and equipment and the dairy feed situation.

During the year county agents reported more than 1,000 pasture demonstrations, many of them being new, while others have been carefully managed and maintained for three or four years, showing that the pasture planting and improvement methods, as advocated by the Extension Service, are able to withstand extreme weather conditions.

The leader of this project assisted in maintaining pastures already established and held 55 pasture meetings with a total of 3,594 farmers in attendance.

In connection with emergency activities, the pasture specialist was responsible to the Extension Service and the State Emergency Relief Administration for distribution and use of 1,200,000 pounds of Korean lespedeza, and 160,000 pounds of bluegrass seed to approximately 18,000 demonstrators in portions of the state adapted to such pasture crops. Additional studies are being made so as to assist with restoration of grasses in the western part of the state.

DAIRYING

The dairy specialist aids in improvement of dairy production through cow testing associations, use of purebred bulls, economical mixing of home grown feeds for dairy rations and in the wider use of dairy products on the farm.

In 1934, J. W. Boehr continued as the Extension dairy specialist for the state and although receiving some assistance from other specialists, he has had most of the load to carry. Early in the season the dairy specialist was assigned to study dairy production control plans in Washington. As soon as he returned to the state he continued a constructive Extension dairy program, based on home dairying and the more extended use of dairy products in the farm homes. Former assistants to Mr. Boehr were Sam B. Durham and H. P. Moffitt. Mr. Durham continued to cooperate with this work after his transfer to pasture work, but it was necessary for him to give most of his time to that line. Mr. Moffitt was transferred to the cotton board

of review and in the summer was placed in full charge of the cotton program, but continued to give some assistance to dairy work.



Home dairying was emphasized in Extension dairy work in 1934. This picture shows a butter-making demonstration and contest in Payne county. The 651 women and 566 girls enrolled as home dairy demonstrators meant that 4,158 families were assisted in making improved butter and cheese.



Teaching 4-H club members how to select and care for good dairy stock builds for the future in the Extension dairy program. The picture shows a 4-H club dairy judging school.

The value of cow testing associations work was brought out forcibly by the culling phase of the government cattle pur-

chasing program, and it was very helpful to the dairy industry. Good results were obtained in testing cows on 106 Oklahoma farms with a total of 2,521 animals. There are now 12 associations in 21 counties and during the year, due to close testing, 377 unprofitable cows were removed. Wherever possible the owners replaced the culled animals by purchasing highly productive cows.

Another important phase of the work consisted of modified feeding demonstrations on account of scarcity of feed, and an effort to improve the quality of dairy products was continued. Dairy club work also formed an important part of the dairy specialists' activity, and outstanding results were obtained in 24 counties.

In the home dairy program 651 women and 566 girls were enrolled as home demonstrators who, together with their county leaders, made it possible to assist 4,158 families in making improved butter and cheese. During these demonstrations 81,866 pounds of high quality butter, valued at \$11,606.41, were made. These demonstrators also made 30,302 pounds of different kinds of cheese and 2,935 gallons of high grade ice cream.

ENTOMOLOGY

The farm and garden pest control and beekeeping specialist arranges and assists in putting on insect and rodent control demonstrations so as to protect field and garden crops, pastures and stored products from insect and other pests. He also

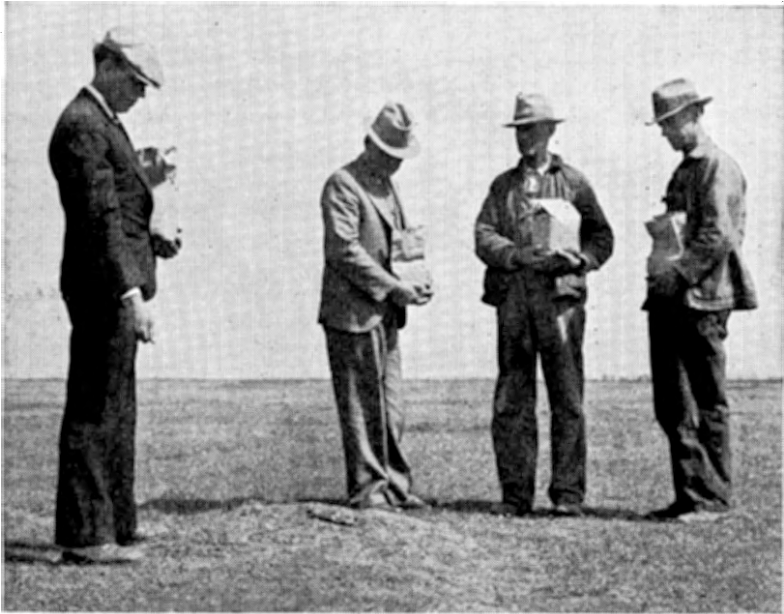


An important emergency entomology project of 1934 was the distribution of chinch bug control oil furnished by the Federal government. The picture shows a demonstration in this work.

conducts bee management demonstrations in order that the farmer may have honey as an additional food product and for sale, and bees to aid in the proper fertilization of fruits and other crops.

C. F. Stiles continued as Extension entomologist for 1934 and early in the season reported the possibility of heavy insect damage. Four major phases of his work were boll weevil control and cotton insect pest information, rodent control work, household pest control, and bee management demonstrations.

An important change in the cooperative boll weevil control work for Oklahoma was caused by the transfer of H. C. Young, entomologist, United States Bureau of Entomology, from Oklahoma to Mississippi. This made it necessary for Mr. Stiles to take over the cooperative boll weevil experiments and continue his demonstrations as well. Another change in the personnel was the temporary appointment of Carlos Sooter who assisted with the boll weevil and pink bollworm survey work throughout the southern and western parts of the cotton belt. Although early observations indicated a heavy migration of



Prairie dog eradication was assisted in 1934 by an Emergency Conservation Work project covering infested land in several counties. The picture shows distribution of poisoned grain in prairie dog towns.

boll weevils westward, the extreme dry weather prevented the usual heavy destruction in that area.

Considerable assistance was given to the control of prairie dogs, gophers, rats and rabbits. A special project under Emergency Conservation Work in the heavy infested prairie dog sections of the state resulted in the treatment of approximately 31,364 acres. A total of 13,022 pounds of crushed oats were used to prebait these areas and then for the final treatment a total of 21,745 pounds of poisoned oats were used. As a follow-up of this work several drums of carbon bisulphide were used with the result that practically all dog towns have been eliminated in the above area. In the regular Extension prairie dog control work an additional 1,400 acres of land were treated.

The leader of this project also assisted in rabbit drives in the western part of the state which resulted in the destruction of several thousand rabbits, most of which were shipped to the Kansas City markets for food.

Bee management demonstrations consisted mostly of demonstrations in transferring colonies and the proper care of bees during the extreme drought. It was made possible to secure funds for feeding bees through the Farm Credit Administration but most beekeepers were able to carry their bees through the summer with the exception of those in the extreme western part of the state where practically all vegetation was destroyed.

An outstanding emergency project developed during the summer in chinch bug control. A special federal appropriation was made for the purchase of special chinch bug oil. A large amount of this material was shipped into Oklahoma, and through a special committee the material was distributed and successfully used in six of the worst infested counties of the state. This project will very likely be continued into 1935.

Results of the efforts of the Extension entomologist shows with the demonstrations alone farmers' crops worth more than \$15,000 were saved from destructive pests.

HORTICULTURE

The work of the orchard and garden specialist consists of demonstrations and contests in better garden and orchard methods so that the farm family may have an ample supply of vegetables and fruits for the table and some to sell. The activities cover instructions in how to plant, cultivate, prune and spray a variety of crops in home gardens, home orchards, truck farms and in commercial orchards of fruits and pecans.



The home orchard as a source of food supply and profit from surplus sales is one of the projects stressed in Extension horticulture work. The picture shows an orchard demonstration.

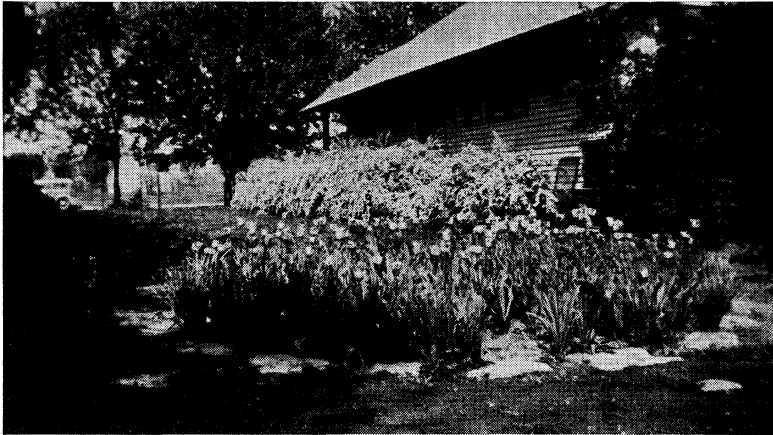
The assistant specialist in horticulture helps with these phases of orchard and garden management, but is mainly responsible for landscape problems that aid the well-being of the people by creating a better living environment on the farm, about schoolhouses and other public buildings.

In addition to D. C. Mooring, regular leader in horticulture, R. O. Monosmith of Mississippi was appointed effective June 15 as assistant horticulturist in charge of landscaping work.

The new 4-H Club forestry project started in the fall of 1933 was an outstanding activity with the 4-H boys and girls of the state. In this project a total of 27,665 trees were planted during 1934. Other 4-H club activities consisted of an increased number of boys and girls in garden clubs, in fruit club work, and in county and state fair activities.

In addition to home garden work in which juniors and adults participated, the Oklahoma garden contest was again featured in 1934. The final enrollment in this contest was 6,002 demonstrators. This is an increase over the previous year of 822 contestants.

Another feature of the horticultural project that has been of value in the last few years are garden tours and vegetable shows. More people attended garden tours, and vegetable shows were held in 15 Oklahoma counties and contained more and better vegetables than they did the year before.



Improvement in the appearance of Oklahoma farm homes through Extension horticulture and landscape work has contributed to the satisfaction of rural life and to the value of rural homes.

In emergency activities the Extension horticulturists took active part and as a result a large number of gardens were planted and grown by persons who needed the food and who had never grown gardens before. Although many spring gardens were cut short by the dry weather, conditions were especially good for fall gardens and it is estimated that of the 327,077 gardens checked, the value of these gardens in both fresh and canned vegetables amounted to over \$3,250,000.

Orchard management work consisted of trimming out damaged trees in areas where the fruit crop was heavy during the summer, also pruning and spraying demonstrations and additional plantings of young trees.

Strawberry work consisted of the proper handling of crops and preparing the fields for future plantings and for future crops. The work also was handled in a cooperative way with the marketing specialist in securing the best prices possible for well graded and carefully selected fruit.

The principal work under Mr. Monosmith consisted of carrying on yard improvement work, mainly through home demonstration agents. As a result of these activities from the

beginning of the work in June, 38 Extension agents report 1,969 improved practices in the care of lawns; 42 agents report 3,580 demonstrators planting trees and shrubs, and 32 agents report 1,338 demonstrators improving fences and constructing walks and drives. Fifty-one meetings in connection with landscaping work had an attendance of 4,739 people.

POULTRY

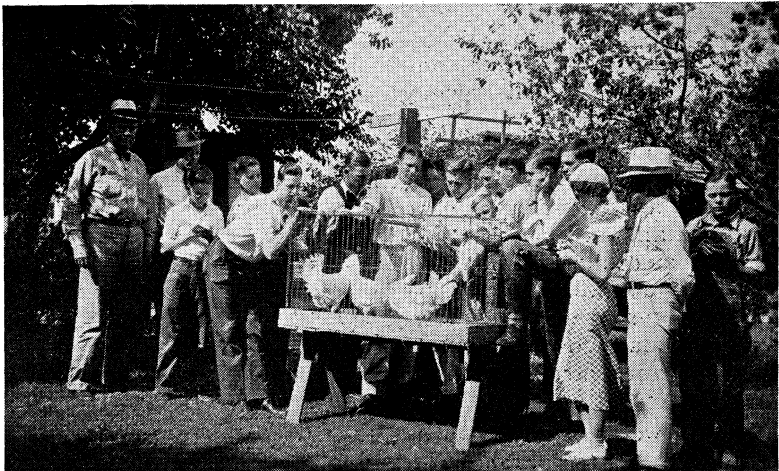
In this line of work the specialist aids in a constructive poultry program that has for its goal better farm flocks, producing eggs and poultry products of a higher quality for the farm family and for the market. This is done by assisting the agents in conducting demonstrations of better housing, flock improvement and cost accounting, poultry culling, growing healthier chicks, growing and properly mixing feeds, parasite and disease control work, turkey management work, and assisting the marketing specialist with turkey, poultry and egg marketing demonstrations.



Farm flock record keeping, an Extension poultry project, is the basis of the flock improvement work in Oklahoma. The picture shows a county agent and a former 4-H poultry club member, now established as a poultryman, consulting over the flock record.

In the Extension poultry project the leader, H. G. Ware, carried on his program with adults and juniors in practically all parts of the state. It has been reported that 1934 has been one of the most profitable years for the poultryman since 1929. A number of outstanding new phases of the industry have been developed, the principal one being that of a State Record of Performance Association that was admitted to the national association.

In the regular Extension activities it was necessary for the leader to resort to additional help from the A. and M. College poultry department for field work from time to time and the relationship between the college experiment station and Extension poultry activities was highly satisfactory.



Instruction of 4-H poultry club members is an important part of the Extension poultry program. In 1934, 2,940 boys and girls attended 56 poultry schools.

In spite of the additional activities which made it necessary for the poultry leader to attend 152 meetings and work with 8,729 people interested in poultry work, it was possible for the regular eight-point Extension poultry improvement program to be carried on successfully throughout the year. This program consists of poultry housing and equipment, flock improvement and record keeping, the grow healthy chick program, feeds and methods of feeding, Record of Performance Association, parasite and disease control, turkey marketing and turkey management, and special features of the 4-H Club poultry program.

Under the housing and equipment program there were a total of 237 new poultry houses constructed and 489 old houses remodeled or repaired.

One hundred thirty-one flock owners cooperated with Extension agents and the state poultry leader in flock improvement and record keeping during the year. The 131 farmers, with approximately 20,316 birds reported an average of 134.71 eggs per hen were produced during 12 months.

Under the new breeder-hatchery code, to which the poultry leader was requested to give a great deal of attention, it was found that 244 hatcheries in Oklahoma were registered and met the requirements of poultry establishments under the national coordinating committee. In the 77 counties of the state there was a total of 6,600,073 hatching capacity in the registered hatcheries.

It was necessary for some alteration to be made in the poultry feeding rations recommended because of the scarcity of certain feeds.

The "Oklahoma Grow Healthy Chick" program started several years ago was continued in 1934 with considerable success. It has taught more care in handling baby chicks and many Oklahoma flocks show improvement as a result. There were 19 meetings held in 11 counties with an attendance of 2,256 persons, all of whom were either demonstrators or directly interested in the grow healthy chick campaign. Whereas farmers usually lose from 40 to 50 percent of their young chicks the loss under careful selection and management was reduced to 10.17 percent.

Work was carried on with 4,424 cooperators and demonstrators in poultry parasite and disease control work.

The principal activities with 4-H Club work consisted of schoolhouse poultry shows, community judging schools and 4-H contests. Fifty-six 4-H poultry improvement schools were held in the state with representatives from 24 counties, a total of 2,940 boys and girls. The Oklahoma 4-H Club poultry judging team was first in a national contest at Chicago.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The livestock specialists aid Extension workers in encouraging more economical production of pork, mutton, and beef by showing better methods of breeding, feeding and care of farm livestock. Assistance is given in livestock sanitation and parasite control. The building up and better uses of pastures by pasture rotation, deferred grazing, and pasturing with sheep

forms part of this work. This specialist is also responsible for instruction in butchering and wider use of home cured meats. Paul G. Adams, Extension Livestock Specialist, has had charge of the corn-hog adjustment program, but important phases of Extension livestock work were carried out by demonstrators through the occasional assistance of the livestock specialist and members of the college animal husbandry department, together with county farm agents.



Selection, feeding, and management of beef cattle is taught 4-H club members through the Extension livestock program with results such as those pictured here. Older cattlemen are assisted with their problems as well.

The program for the year consisted of livestock feeding demonstrations, purebred sires work, cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, especially with the cattle purchasing program, and with the 4-H club livestock activities.

In the livestock feeding program it was necessary to make adjustments in cattle feeding rations because of the scarcity of feed, and it was necessary to have closer cooperation with the pasture specialist in the expansion of pasture work.

Considerable activity was shown in sheep Extension work in Oklahoma and the livestock specialist took active part in county sheep day educational meetings, sheep husbandry method demonstrations, and in special purebred ram sales.

Four-H livestock club work in Oklahoma was continued as a major activity and in order to make it possible for subject matter assistance to be given to county agents and juniors in livestock work, Forest W. Beall was appointed as assistant Extension animal husbandman, effective May 15, 1934. Although Mr. Beall devoted a great deal of his time to junior club work in livestock, he was also able to devote time to adult livestock demonstrations.



Pig club work is a favorite with 4-H livestock club members, 2,227 boys completing the fattening and sale of pigs of high quality as shown in this picture in 1934.

Besides the outstanding 4-H Club winners at state and out-of-state fairs and splendid showings made by 4-H livestock judging teams, the state results of the regular 4-H Club livestock activities for 1934 show the following: Sixty-three counties reported 1,132 boys completing baby beef projects, 17 counties reported 43 girls had completed baby beef projects or a total of 1,175 had completed baby beef projects in 63 counties; 288 boys and 14 girls completed sheep club projects; 2,272 boys and 40 girls completed pig project activities.



This champion county group of 4-H club lambs is typical of those produced in 1934 by 400 4-H sheep club members in the Extension livestock program.

Encouraging interest was shown in the preparation, canning and home curing of livestock products on Oklahoma farms during 1934.

EDITORIAL AND RADIO SERVICE

The principle of editorial and radio service work is that effective publicity enables Extension workers to make their services available to a larger number of farm people. Duncan Wall was appointed Extension editor January 5, 1934.

The work includes editorial and publishing work in connection with bulletins of the Extension Service; photography for illustration of such bulletins and for publicity; preparation of timely information on farm and home problems for publication in the farm and general press; publishing of the Oklahoma Extension News; handling emergency informational matters, and direction of the Extension Service radio program.

Other phases incidental to these purposes include instruction of 4-H club and farm women's club reporters in writing news reports of their activities, and cooperation in arranging and holding discussions of farm groups on rural problems.

The editorial and radio project is primarily one working with, through and in support of the agricultural, home-making and 4-H Club projects.

A weekly budget of news stories giving information on improved farm and home-making practices, and upon activities of the Extension Service, was sent to all newspapers and to the farm press of the state in 1934 through the Extension editorial office. A weekly news release to each county farm agent and each home demonstration agent also was established, to be remailed to papers in each county, tying up the local Extension and Agricultural Adjustment programs with the state and national programs. In addition, special articles were supplied to newspapers and farm papers on request. Many of these were illustrated. Much information on Agricultural Adjustment administration and emergency drouth or other relief programs was of such nature as to require rapid transmission during 1934 and for this purpose contact was maintained with the press associations.

Some work was done during the year to assist county workers in obtaining better pictures and writing better news and other reports of local work.

The Extension editor was on leave during October, assisting the cotton section, Agricultural Adjustment administration, in preparing educational material.

Quantitative measurement of results in editorial work is difficult. A partial indication may be found, however, in the fact that the number of news stories reported published by county workers increased 65 percent in 1934 over 1933.

Radio work in 1934 consisted of planning the programs given four days a week by remote control from the college studio over KVOO, Tulsa; announcing these programs, and preparing and distributing syndicated radio talks to eight co-operating stations in the state. During the year the program was changed from 45 minutes of speaking to 30 minutes of alternated speaking and music. The talks given are on agricultural and home-making subjects, with Extension supervisors and specialists and resident faculty members speaking.

WORK WITH NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

Substantial living, community contentment and patriotic citizenship were aims of the Extension Service program of work with negro boys and men during 1934. County agricultural advisory groups of negro farmers chose cooperation with Agricultural Adjustment administration programs as a major activity. Farm engineering, crops and soils improvement, livestock, poultry, dairy, horticulture, sanitation, farm management, rodent control, tours and fairs were activities linked with Adjustment programs.



Home food supplies such as that shown here contributed to the substantial living encouraged among negro farm families in 1934 by the Oklahoma Extension Service.

This program was carried on under direction of J. B. Taylor, district agent for negro men and boys. In the counties of Creek, Lincoln, Logan, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Seminole, negro farm agents were maintained. Work was also carried on in the following counties without agents, by means of Extension schools and volunteer leadership: Hughes, Wagoner, McIntosh, McCurtain, Choctaw, McClain, Garvin, Carter, Coal, Atoka, Sequoyah, LeFlore, Cleveland, Pottowatomie.

The eight negro county farm agents reported 326 county agricultural advisory committee members cooperating with them; 296 adult project leaders; 538 coaches and officials of 4-H clubs; 251 adult 4-H club leaders and 118 older 4-H Club boys cooperating.

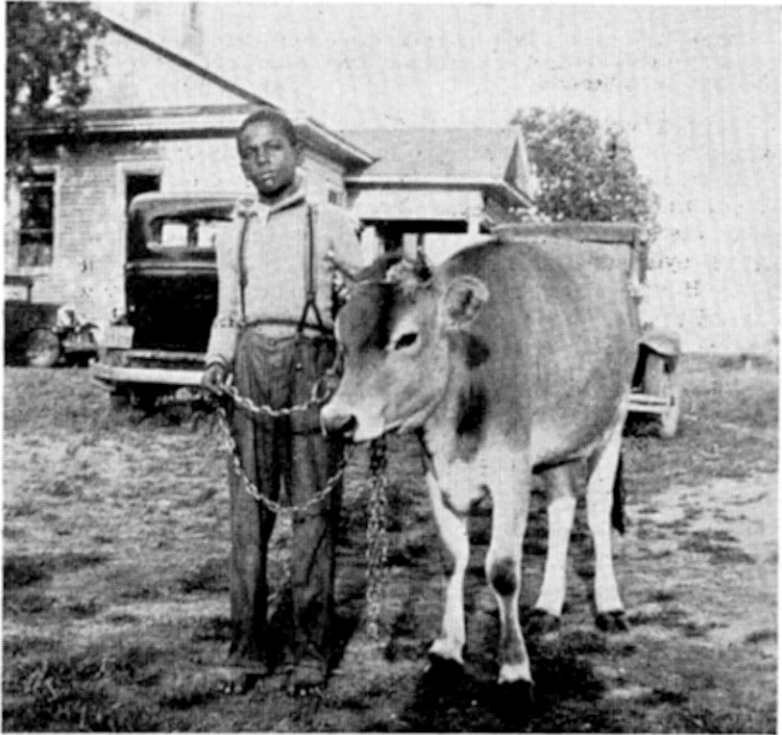
In the 14 counties where work was conducted without agents 40 meetings were held and 1,872 adult negro farmers helped with their farming problems. In all counties where negro work was carried on, local leaders held 878 meetings attended by 18,587 persons, without the direct aid of county agents.

Some phase of the program of work indicated previously was carried on on 2,781 farms through adult activities and on 2,167 farms through 4-H Club activities.

A summary of work accomplished by projects follows:

Farm Engineering: Agents made 452 farm visits, assisted demonstrators with terracing 186 farms, drainage on 19, land clearing on 28; care and repairs of machinery on 252; building construction and repairs on 85; home equipment on 25. There were 8,437 acres terraced; 1,286 acres drained; 398 acres cleared; two acres irrigated; 350 repairs to farm machinery; 29 buildings constructed and 95 remodeled. The buildings included seven dwellings built, 26 remodeled; 18 hog houses, 31 poultry houses, nine storage structures and 21 other buildings.

Soils and Crops: Crop residues, manure, cover crops, contour farming, legumes were more generally utilized for soil improvement. For example, 738 legume projects were conducted in 360 communities. Grain sorghum was utilized to greater extent because of the opportunity to grow it for feed on rented cotton acres and because farmers recognize it is a



This is one of the 84 negro 4-H dairy club members of 1934.

surer crop for upland than corn. Cotton, potato and cereal crops were others in which demonstrations were carried on.

Livestock: Dairy cattle and swine on a home-supply scale were chief elements in the livestock program, with 206 demonstrations in 166 communities. Fifty farmers purchased purebred sires and 95 purchased purebred or high grade females. Production of horses and mules was emphasized, as lack of farm power is being felt.

Poultry: Consumption of poultry on the farm, necessitated by limited finances, has helped farm families to realize the value of the flock more clearly. Culling for egg production, care of chicks, feeding, housing and pest control demonstrations numbering 385 in 137 communities were carried on.

Horticulture: Horticulture saw its greatest activity in 1934 among negro farm families, with 1,408 demonstrations in 345 communities. New orchards, small fruits and grapes were chief lines of activity.

Sanitation: Protecting the farms' water supply, screening homes and destroying fly breeding places, building sanitary toilets, were activities of 486 demonstrations in 151 communities. It is estimated that 1,264 persons are in better health as a result.

Farm Management: A gradually increasing number of farms are improving management. Agents reported 65 farmers keeping their own accounts and 747 reported on Agricultural Adjustment Administration record books. Six counties reported 432 farmers have adopted partial or complete farming systems as recommended by agents.

Rodent and Insect Control: Thirty-eight demonstrations of rodent and insect control, with estimated savings of \$661, were carried on in 36 communities.

Fairs and Tours: Eighty-three fairs, tours and similar events were held in negro communities in 1934, a smaller number than in some other years but greater care in selecting points to be observed, and keen interest made them perhaps more worth while.

Four-H Club Work: Because of emergency activities, it was a test year for 4-H Club work among the 212 negro 4-H clubs with 5,825 members. The boys carried on 3,171 projects, completing 55 percent of them. On 771 acres in cereal crops, 527 boys produced 8,843 bushels; 195 legume crop boys with 159 acres produced 16 tons of forage, 14 bushels of seed and 19,775 pounds of peanuts. Ninety-two boys with potato proj-

ects produced 1,973 bushels on 69.5 acres. Boys with 341 cotton projects on 469 acres produced 141,532 pounds of seed cotton. Forty-seven boys carried on horticulture projects.

In farm engineering, 105 boys enrolled, 88 reported terracing 1,945 acres, repairing 114 pieces of farm equipment and making 143 useful articles. Out of 335 boys with poultry project and 154 girls reported 11,042 chickens raised. The 262 boys with livestock projects had 84 dairy animals, 14 beef animals and 460 hogs. There were 166 judging teams and 268 demonstration teams trained. The coaches' and leaders' conference, Negro 4-H Club Round-Up and the first state fair camp at Muskogee were general activities. At the state fair camp, 150 boys and girls were housed and fed through provisions made by the state board of agriculture while four days of training in judging and other 4-H club work was given.

Agricultural Adjustment Work: Educational work in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment programs was carried on by the negro agents and in some counties these agents were responsible for handling contracts with negro farmers. In others, contracts were handled through the white county farm agent with assistance from the negro agent. In many of the counties where negro farm communities are found, negro committeemen were selected to handle the contracts of negro farmers.

Outlook: The Extension program with negro farm families probably will continue to stress as the basis of independence on the farm, production of an assured supply of food and feed at home, for the family and the livestock, together with adjustment to changing conditions in agriculture.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

Farm families on the 203,866 farms in Oklahoma have faced many perplexing problems in 1934 in reducing expenditures, in supplementing the income, in making essential agricultural adjustments and in maintaining the highest possible standard of living in the face of these problems. The women and girls in these homes, who so largely determine the standard of home life, are endeavoring to develop efficiency in homemaking and to find for themselves and their families those satisfactions that may come from farm life. Home demonstration workers have aided farm families in this effort through a program based upon the needs of farm homes and rural communities.

Every phase of the home demonstration program has been involved in meeting changing social and economic conditions affecting farm people; however, this was done in such a way that the basic objectives of home demonstration work continued to be the guide to adjustment activities. Home demonstration agents have rendered practical service to farm families in the state, and these agents, along with home demonstration club members, 4-H and adult, have extended their efforts to help the family that has not been reached before and to establish the program in many unorganized communities. Home demonstration workers took part in the Agricultural Adjustment program through an educational program carried on among home demonstration clubs, and they took over added responsibility in 4-H Club work in order that the county farm agent might devote more of his time to the Agricultural Adjustment program.

County and state home demonstration workers have worked with state and county relief agencies, serving as advisers in planning low cost diets and in meeting other nutrition problems, helping to establish community canning centers, guiding special programs for rural families on relief, and assisting with plans to meet the clothing problems of needy families. As a result of years of home demonstration work in a county trained leaders were available for many emergency activities.

Through these activities, home demonstration workers have brought to new groups practical assistance that has helped them to help themselves. It is to be expected that these families and groups of families will become an active part of the educational program carried on by the Extension Service.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORKERS

The home demonstration program is supervised by Miss Norma Brumbaugh, state home demonstration agent, and the four district agents named earlier in this report. There are four women specialists in various phases of home demonstration work—Miss Martha McPheters for foods and nutrition; Miss Madonna Fitzgerald for home management and economics; Miss E. Faith Strayer for child development and parent education, and Miss Martha Merrifield for clothing. In addition, the specialists in such work as poultry, dairying, gardening engineering as it concerns home building and sanitation, and similar subjects, devote part of their time to work with women and girls. Work with 4-H Club girls is also assisted by the assistant state club agent.

The county home demonstration agent is the leader of the program in the county and serves the farm home alike in times of depression and prosperity. She keeps abreast of new developments and adapts her program to changing social and economic conditions affecting farm people. She brings to farm women and girls the findings of research in such a way that a practical application may be made to everyday life, and carries out a program based upon the needs of farm homes as recognized by homemakers themselves.

COMMUNITIES AND COUNTIES ORGANIZED

The rural community is the unit of organization in home demonstration work, although more than one community may be represented in a home demonstration club organization. The home demonstration agent meets the homemakers through their club organization. During 1934, there were 1,630 home demonstration clubs, with a membership of 29,732 farm homemakers. These clubs serve a three-fold purpose; first, to study homemaking and to develop and put into practice the best methods involved in successful homemaking; second, to offer farm women an opportunity for self-development; and third, to advance community interests and life. The program of the home demonstration club is determined by the needs of the homes represented in the organization and by the needs of the community as expressed in the county program of home demonstration work.

The county organization for carrying on the home demonstration program is known as the county Home Demonstration Advisory Committee. This committee, made up of representatives of local club organizations, outlines and develops the home

demonstration program, advising with the home demonstration agent. Advisory Committee members totaling 4,691 met with home demonstration agents at regular intervals during the year, discussing progress made and outlining further plans for the development of the program, or adjusting the program to meet emergency situations. The work of the Advisory Committee has placed upon these farm women responsibilities of program planning, of organization, of checking progress made, and of passing on to unorganized communities the service offered within the home demonstration program.



All communities in counties, through their 4,302 home demonstration advisory committee members assisted home demonstration agents in outlining and developing county programs of home demonstration work based upon the needs of farm homes and rural communities.

HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS DEVELOPED

To aid in the development of the home demonstration program, each county having a home demonstration agent formulates a year book based upon the demonstration activities included in the county program.

In many counties, the measuring of the progress made in county programs of home demonstration work culminated in Achievement Days. In the 133 Achievement Days held, attention was called to the results secured by home demonstrators and to the progress made in the county as a whole, all of which tended to increase interest in the program of work and to encourage a still greater measure of accomplishment on the part of individuals and communities.

The development of county and community programs of home demonstration work has contributed to the income, efficiency and satisfaction of farm women and girls, and to community development.

HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM EXTENDED

The home demonstration program was extended both in volume and scope during 1934. There were 1,630 organized home demonstration groups with a membership of 29,732 farm women. The membership shows an increase of 2,989 over that of 1933. Along with the program carried on by home demonstration clubs, a definite effort was made to reach beyond the organized group with home demonstration work.

Home demonstration cooperators, farm homemakers and non-club members numbering 15,156, were assisted with some phase of the farm home program; 16,969 farm families were helped through demonstrations outside of the farm families represented by club membership; 26,254 families were assisted through telephone calls and 6,081 demonstrations were given by club members to groups outside of club organizations.

The volunteer service of farm women leaders has been an important factor in forwarding the home demonstration program this year. Seven hundred and ninety-four meetings were held by home demonstration agents for the training of leaders, and a total of 7,403 farm women and older club girls served as volunteer leaders. The function of these leaders included coaching 4-H clubs, serving as project committee chairmen and local leaders, and as members of county home demonstration advisory committees. Leaders held 5,976 meetings, with an attendance of 112,780.

Farm women who have accepted the responsibilities of leadership and who have carried their duties through to completion are doing much in setting up desirable standards for homemaking practices and in developing plans for bringing them about.

HOME DEMONSTRATION METHODS

The demonstration, or "learning to do by doing," is the principle of teaching in the home demonstration program. Demonstrations based upon the activities included in the program of work were given by home demonstration agents and specialists to organized and unorganized groups of farm women. There were 20,464 method demonstration meetings held, with an attendance of 366,624.

In addition to the demonstration meeting, the agent disseminates information through news articles, fair exhibits, window displays, circular letters, pamphlets and radio talks. Tours, achievement days, farm women's camps and short courses are methods used to interest farm women in good homemaking practices and to call attention to what has been accomplished.

PUTTING INFORMATION INTO PRACTICE

The progress made in the home demonstration program was determined by the improvements and developments made in the housekeeping and homemaking of farm women and girls. When the program has been established, the home demonstration agent helps farm women to apply the information to their home activities. Farm women conducted 46,023 home demonstrations to improve their home methods and practices in gardening, canning, food preparation, food selection, clothing, home management, child development and parent education, home sanitation, yard improvement, home poultry, home dairying, home engineering and household pest control.

These demonstrations were of value, not only to the women who carried on the work, but they influenced the homemaking of other women in the community as well.

PRODUCING THE LIVING AT HOME

Producing the living at home through a planned program based upon the health needs of the farm family has been one of the outstanding activities in the home demonstration program. This program has included not only the production of food but its conservation and utilization as well. The garden, poultry flock, home dairy, small fruits and home orchard have all made important and essential contributions to the live-at-home program. While the farm home is a market for \$225 to \$500 worth of home produced food supplies, the value of the program cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents alone. The returns in good health, in the satisfaction that comes from knowing that the family has an adequate food supply regardless of economic conditions, and the release of funds that would otherwise have been spent for food supplies are factors of equal importance in the production of the living at home.

The production of the living at home through a planned program based upon the health needs of the farm family is a practice gaining in momentum among the farm families of Oklahoma. It is a basic principle of good farming and homemak-

ing, and the contribution of the Extension Service has been a planned live-at-home demonstration, in order that the greatest possible results might be secured.



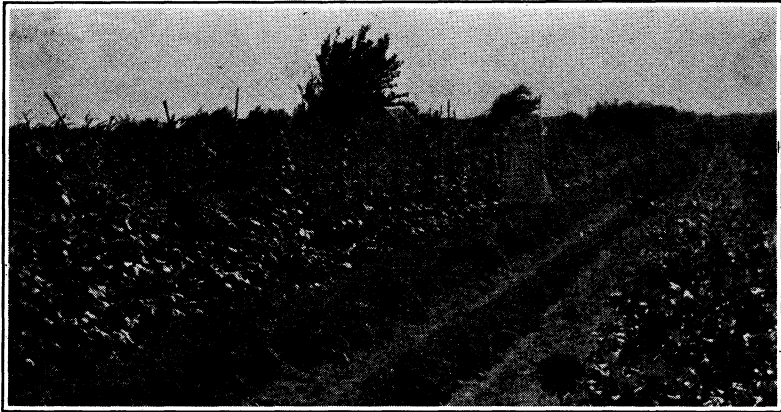
Systematic planning to meet the family foods needs is part of the Extension Service home demonstration program that helped to put more than 5,000,000 cans of food on farm pantry shelves last year. This demonstrator, Mrs. John Bauman, Jackson county, has canned food, stored vegetables and home-made cheese in her basement.

HOME GARDENS

The importance of the home garden to a live-at-home program was demonstrated by 9,007 farm women who conducted demonstrations on which records were kept. The production of these gardens, outside of the very early vegetables, was decreased due to dry weather during the months when normally production is at a high peak. Home demonstration agents held 2,340 garden meetings in which demonstrations were given in construction of hotbeds and cold frames, construction and installation of cement tile sub-irrigation systems, garden planning and planting, insect control, vegetable storage and seed selection and conservation.

The home garden program has emphasized the importance of plowing and fertilizing the garden early in the fall, of good seed selection, of proper arrangement and continuous cultivation. The state home garden contest has stimulated a greater interest in the home garden program, and this year there were

6,002 contestants. In addition to the garden program, as carried on by demonstrators, home demonstration agents assisted relief families with home garden work, as well as rendering assistance to those in charge of community relief gardens.



The importance of a year-'round garden to a live at home program was demonstrated by 9,007 farm women in 1934, the reports of home demonstration agents show. These women produced vegetables worth \$721,740.

Some of the results of the state garden program are as follows:

Home garden demonstrations conducted, 9,007.

New garden fences built, 968.

Garden fences repaired, 2,903.

Garden demonstrators installed sub-irrigation systems, 271.

Demonstrators followed fertilizer recommendations, 2,802.

Demonstrators followed insect control recommendations, 6,508.

District or county garden contests held, 52.

District or county vegetable shows held, 56.

Garden tours, with 3,332 taking part, 184.

Non-farm families were assisted with home garden work, 2,732.

Quarts of vegetables were canned by garden demonstrators, 846,282.

Value of vegetables canned by garden demonstrators, \$211,570.50.

Value of vegetables consumed in fresh state, \$360,120.

Value of vegetables stored in fresh state, \$150,050.

Total value, \$721,740.50.

What was accomplished through a home garden demonstration is told by Mrs. D. G. Daniels, Murray county:

"The success of my garden this year was due to it being fertilized and plowed in the fall and again plowed and harrowed twice in January. This saved the moisture. My perennials were taken up and reset in a new location January 25. I began my work in good spirit. I planted the following vegetables in my garden: asparagus, garlic, horse radish, mint, onion (winter), rhubarb, sage, beans (pole snap), beans (lima), beans (bush snap), beans (bush lima), beets, cabbage, collards, cauliflower, carrots, corn (Sweet), cowpeas (black eyes), cantaloupe, dill, egg plant, kohlrabi, onions, okra, parsnips, pepper (sweet), potato (sweet), potato (Irish), pop corn, pumpkin, spinach, squash, salsify, swiss chard, tendergreen, turnip, tomato, watermelon, garden peas, lambs quarter, lettuce, mustard, radishes and spinach (summer). I canned the following vegetables from my garden: 96 quarts tomatoes, 32 quarts greens, 81 quarts beans, 16 quarts English peas, 278 quarts of other vegetables.

"I have increased the kinds of vegetables grown each year and this year I had 46 kinds, with fresh vegetables from early spring until frost."

There has been an increased interest in fall gardens, with 13,056 fall garden demonstrations conducted by farm women. Mrs. Antone Solleder, of Oklahoma county, tells how she solved the drouth problem through her fall garden:

"On August 23, we received our first rain which broke a very prolonged drouth, a drouth which deprived us of our usual summer garden. So, taking the advice of our home demonstration agent that we could raise nearly as many vegetables in a fall garden as in spring, I decided to plant a complete garden. We began work. Our garden was cleaned of all weeds and the ground prepared and raked free of all clods. I had previously studied the different varieties of seeds and selected those of earliest production. Some of the larger seeds were soaked a few hours in warm water to hasten sprouting.

"After four weeks of careful cultivation, we are enjoying a fresh, crisp, new garden, including spinach, carrots, beets, turnips, green beans, radishes, lettuce and onions, Swiss chard, parsley and radishes. We also have an abundance of cucumbers setting on. The lima beans withstood the drouth and started growing after the rains. We have more of these than

we can use this winter. The asparagus bed was cleaned off and new shoots started immediately after the rains, which furnished plenty for a family of five. We also planted rhubarb seed and have nice new plants which we expect to transplant in the spring.

"By canning all excess vegetables in the spring and what I have this fall, I will be able to can the canning budget for a family of five, with the exception of tomatoes." I hope to sell enough fall vegetables to buy my required amount of tomatoes.

"I attribute this accomplishment to the helpful suggestions of our home demonstration agent."

FOOD PRESERVATION

The economic situation was the chief factor influencing the placing of greatest emphasis upon the food preservation phase of the food and nutrition program.



The T. M. Shipley family, Creek county, live-at-home demonstrators have solved their food storage problem by building a good cellar.

The home demonstration force of the Extension Service was keenly aware that a live-at-home program is a factor of paramount importance in immediate and permanent economic recovery of rural families, and made a careful plan for a far-reaching program in the field of food preservation work. The plan included more intensive work in organized communities, the work to be sponsored and carried on by leaders of home demonstration clubs in these communities, in most cases, thus releasing the home demonstration agent's time for canning demonstrations with unorganized groups, and to assist with organizing and supervising community canning kitchens and other work in cooperation with relief organizations.

To further extend the food preservation program, sixteen white and two negro emergency home demonstration agents were appointed to do food preservation work in counties without home demonstration agents during the months of May and June. These eighteen workers were experienced home economic teachers available for the summer months. They received three days of intensive training in modern canning methods just previous to taking up the work in the various counties. The chief object of this program was to acquaint as many people as possible with good canning methods to help them provide an adequate food supply for the winter.

Then came the late freeze, taking a toll of a large share of the fruit crop, followed by the early drouth which cut the early gardens short of canning material; then the prolonged drouth, which completely stopped the home canning of vegetables in Oklahoma. Paralleling this situation was the emergency drouth cattle situation, which dealt a stunning blow. The intense heat of summer, the lack of refrigeration facilities, canning equipment and containers, in many instances, and a lack of knowledge of meat canning methods, together with a poor quality of meat, were factors which made the situation very difficult to handle in a satisfactory way with so little time for preparation. However, home demonstration workers rallied immediately to the situation and carried on a summer meat canning program with all families owning or having access to pressure cookers.

The problem at this time was so immense that the combined effort of all the home demonstration agents of the state focused upon home meat canning only made a slight showing in taking care of the situation.

A few weeks later (the first week of August), a plan for establishing county meat canning kitchens was worked out by the Extension Service, in cooperation with the State ERA, for

the purpose of giving families who had meat to can but no equipment with which to do the work an opportunity to provide the winter's meat supply.

The State ERA purchased the equipment and paid the salaries of the kitchen supervisors, and county boards of commissioners and other county and civic organizations provided the building, paid operating expenses, and purchased some equipment. The Extension Service, through home demonstration agents, supervised the installation of equipment, the operation and management of the kitchens and canning methods. Much fine work was done through these 32 kitchens.



The 32 community canning kitchens established by home demonstration agents in cooperation with the State E. R. A. made possible the canning of 110,889 containers of meats and vegetables by farm families lacking equipment and containers.

In addition to the equipment provided for meat canning kitchens, the State ERA made a grant of 770 pressure cookers to the Extension Service, to be used as circulating equipment, available to those desiring to can meat at home.

"Every cloud has a silver lining." In this case in the form of wonderful fall gardens. All through the autumn months it seemed as if the "weather man" was trying to make up for what he did to us during the spring and summer months. These fall gardens furnished a nice surplus, in addition to what was used in the fresh state, for canning.

Therefore, in the face of very adverse conditions, the work done by home demonstration agents through their regular food

preservation programs, meat canning programs, canning kitchens, and fall garden programs has aided rural Oklahoma in providing a fairly adequate food supply.

CANNING RECORD

Home Canning Report

Containers of fruits, vegetables and meats canned by 4-H Club girls, 525,392.

Containers of fruits, vegetables and meats canned by farm women canning budget demonstrators, 3,460,429.

Containers of fruits, vegetables and meats canned by farm women as a result of the emergency home demonstration agent program in counties without regularly employed home demonstration agents, 157,337.

Report of Canning Kitchen Work Done in 32 Counties Under the Supervision of County Home Demonstration Agents

Containers of meat and vegetables canned, 110,889.

Families canned meat and vegetables in kitchens, 1,946.

Individuals worked in kitchens, 5,038.

Thirty-two canning kitchen counties: Creek, Pawnee, Payne, Rogers, Lincoln, Sequoyah, Osage, Cherokee, Okfuskee, Pontotoc, Bryan, McCurtain, LeFlore, Pottowatomie, Haskell, Pittsburg, Major, Beaver, Woodward, Ellis, Blaine, Grant, Beckham, Jackson, Grady, Jefferson, Tillman, Cotton, Greer, Kiowa, Caddo, Logan.

Total Containers of Food Canned Through Use of Circulating Sets of Cookers Under the Direction of County Home Demonstration Agents

Containers of meat, 162,021.

Containers of poultry, 4,979.

Containers of vegetables and other products, 67,939.

Total containers, 234,939.

Food Canned by Families on Relief as a Result of the Work Done by Rural Assistants Under the Direction of Home Demonstration Agents

Containers of meat, 298,191.

Containers of vegetables, 201,681.

Containers of other products, 80,888.

Total containers, 580,760.

Grand total: Containers of fruits, vegetables and meats canned by farm women and 4-H Club girls reporting under the direction of county home demonstration agents, 5,069,747.

SMALL FRUITS

Small fruit plots in the garden or orchard have been established or enlarged by 356 demonstrators. The small fruits included in these demonstrations have been strawberries, dewberries, blackberries and grapes. Yields have been low this year due to the drouth. Some small fruit plots have been established through cuttings made available from a neighbor's plot. Lack of finances and the high percentage of tenantry have handicapped the small fruit program to some extent, however, it is recognized that small fruits afford a fruit supply at a small cost, and this phase of the food production program will see renewed emphasis in 1935.

HOME DAIRYING

The dairy cow is an essential and important part of the farm family's live-at-home program. This was demonstrated by 1,217 farm women and girls enrolled as home dairy demonstrators. This demonstration included the production of quality dairy products, their use in the home, and the marketing of the surplus, with a record kept of all work done. Demonstrators found that as a minimum standard each farm family needed to keep at least two dairy cows, so that the supply of milk might be constant, with a quart of milk per day for each child and a pint for each adult. Due to a scarcity of feed and pasture, many dairy cows were sold during the cattle buying program, however, it would seem that the general quality of dairy cows retained is at a higher level.

Home demonstration agents aided farm women and girls with their home dairy work through demonstrations, such as the cleaning and sterilizing of dairy utensils, care of milk, the making of butter, cheese and ice cream, use of milk in the diet, and the grading and judging of dairy products.

The report of home dairy work done shows that:

Families assisted in butter and cheese making, 4,200.

Pounds of butter made by home dairy demonstrators, 82,331.

Pounds of soft cheese made, 7,601.

Pounds of yellow cream cheese made, 11,103½.

Pounds of American cheese made, 1,887.

Farms equipped with cooling tanks, 260.

Farms equipped with steam sterilizers, 106.

Farms equipped with milk houses, 300.

Herds tested for tuberculosis, 342.

Homes adopting better sanitary practices in the production and care of milk and dairy products, 1,261.

Home demonstration cooperators were helped with home dairy work, 919.

HOME POULTRY

The poultry flock has helped farm families to live at home by supplying eggs and meat for the table and a steady but small income for home expenditures. Grow healthy chick, farm flock and turkey management demonstrations were conducted by 3,446 farm women and girls. These demonstrations helped to establish better poultry feeding, sanitation and housing practices. The low price of poultry and poultry products, the scarcity of feed and high prices have influenced the poultry program. In spite of these factors, many farm flock demonstrators' records show a small profit, largely due to good management practices.

According to the reports of poultry demonstrators:

Families helped through Grow Healthy Chick program, 3,107.

New poultry houses built, 162.

Poultry meetings held, 1,434; attendance, 13,832.

School house poultry shows held, 153; attendance, 8,693.

Birds exhibited at school house shows, 5,159.

Other families assisted with poultry work, 910.

The school house, county and state poultry and egg shows, the state chick show, judging, culling and disease control schools, and the activities of county and state poultry federations have furthered the poultry program. In Cleveland county the home demonstration agent reports that 27 school house poultry shows were held, 378 birds exhibited, 104 dozen eggs exhibited, 219 children exhibiting, 738 children and adults in attendance, \$145 awarded in prizes.

CLOTHING THE FAMILY

The clothing program for 1934 for Oklahoma was divided into three phases, each a separate unit, and yet they overlapped in many ways. The phases were women's clothing, children's clothing and 4-H club clothing. These problems were presented in a definite program in each county having a home demonstration agent, and helps were contributed to those counties without agents. By method demonstrations given by the specialist and by the home demonstration agent, the general procedure of the phase being studied was presented.



The farm women's cotton dress revue during Farmers' Week, in which 120 farm women took part stimulated greater interest in clothing selection and construction, and encouraged a greater use of cotton material.

Clothing the family is an age old question, and whether the money is scarce or not, some means must be devised by which sufficient clothing can be obtained. In times of stress, such as we have just known, the natural trend is usually toward renovation and remodeling. More interest than ever was shown in the clothing programs in 1934. There were 7,179 women enrolled in clothing work. Six thousand and twenty-eight of them were studying women's clothing and 1,151 children's clothing.

Renovation and Remodeling: Again the greatest stress was placed on the made over phase of our clothing as, again, it was not so much a question of the new clothes we could buy as to use the ones on hand. In connection with the remaking, demonstrations were given on cleaning, pressing, dyeing, pattern selection, color combinations, material combinations and construction. The chief theme in presenting the made over was not merely to have a garment to wear, but to have one that was most attractive as well.

Demonstrations were given on selection of material, design, color, construction, planning and budgeting, renovation and remodeling, and care and repair. These were given in connection with the problems outlined in each unit of work.

The requirements of the demonstrators studying women's clothing are: to make one sleeping garment, one work dress and slip, one street dress and slip, and one made over dress or suit; to attend, if possible, all demonstrations that pertain to her particular phase of clothing.

The enrolled demonstrators in children's clothing followed the outline in accordance with suggestions given for healthful, better chosen and better constructed garments for children's wear. Their requirements are: one infant's garment, small boy's suit, girl's dress or child's made over garment, according to her own special needs.

Of the 7,179 women enrolled in clothing, 5,452 reported the following:

Adult coats and dresses	29,995
Undergarments	20,270
Hats	1,693
Remodeled coats, suits and dresses	13,855
Number of children's garments:	
Coats and dresses	21,895
Undergarments	13,972
Hats	779
Remodeled coats, suits and dresses	8,174
Garments cleaned this year	12,175
Garments or material for garments dyed	4,201
Number of women repairing sewing machines	537
Number of women purchasing new sewing machines	123

Judging Schools, Dress Revues, and Clothing Exhibits: Demonstrations in which the demonstrator herself takes part always prove a desirable and effective way of getting information. There is no easier way to teach correct standards and a genuine appreciation for color, construction, material and design than through judging schools, fair exhibits or dress revues. Clothing demonstrators participated in the following:

Judging schools for women	91
Number of women trained in clothing judging	2,516
Number of women in dress revues	
Local	1,338
County	1,607
State	99
Number of children in dress revues	
Local	322
County	302

Number of exhibits by women's home demonstration clubs at fairs:

Local	363
County	580
State	79

FARM HOMES ARE IMPROVED

The improvement of the farm home to increase efficiency, comfort and attractiveness, and make for better standards of living has been one of the major phases of the home demonstration programs. The use of home labor and home resources, careful planning, a minimum expenditure and an exchange of farm products for the services of trained workmen, such as carpenters, painters and plumbers, largely tell the story of how farm families made home improvements in 1934.

KITCHEN IMPROVEMENT

Demonstrations having as their goal step-saving arrangement, increasing the convenience and comfort, and improving the sanitary conditions of the kitchen were stressed in 1934. Better care of equipment, improved storage facilities, adjusting heights of working surfaces, improving light and ventilation and the making of inexpensive, movable conveniences, such as wood boxes, cabinets and shelves were the general improvements made by kitchen improvement demonstrators.

The home demonstration agents and specialist assisted the farm women in making plans for kitchen improvement, keeping in mind the maximum improvement with the least outlay of money. The utilization of home resources and labor was an important factor in kitchen improvement.

Thirty-seven home demonstration agents reported the following work done by 1,048 kitchen improvement demonstrators:

Number of families following recommended laundering methods	1,099
Number of families assisted in home soap making	4,297
Number of families assisted in making homemade conveniences and equipment	4,581
Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	989
Number of hand washing machines	50
Number of power washing machines	153
Number of kitchen sinks	313

Number of kitchen stools	292
Number of cleaning kits	396
Number of carpet sweepers	61
Number of electric or gasoline irons	295
Number of pieces of small equipment	3,913
Number of household information files	269
Number of working surfaces adjusted to correct height	833
Number of homes improving lighting and ventilation in kitchens	655
Number of home demonstration cooperators helped with kitchen improvement work	433

Mrs. Litha Travis, home demonstration agent in McCurtain county, gives the following story regarding one of her kitchen improvement demonstrators, Mrs. Bob Beavers, of the Hochatown club:

"Mrs. Beavers has a new home. The ground was cleared in the midst of a thickly wooded grove, and a four-room bungalow with a front porch and screened-in back porch was built. Mrs. Beavers did the papering and much of the construction work. The kitchen is a southwest room; hence, green is her leading color note. The completed project consists of new kitchen, walls papered, new linoleum, storage cabinet, wall cupboards, wood box, and kitchen stool, made by Mrs. Beavers. We regret that we cannot quote the cost of this project, but it was low, since the cabinets and all other equipment are homemade."

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

There was enthusiastic interest in improving the home during the past year. Phases of house furnishings in which home labor and reconditioned materials were used were entered into with most satisfactory results.

Bedroom improvement was taken as a state-wide project. The demonstrations included remodeling, renovation, mattress making, refinishings, color and design, and rug making.

Reports from 42 counties show that 5,510 bedrooms, 922 living rooms, and 886 dining rooms were improved.

Families following recommended practices in improving the treatment of floors and woodwork, 4,030.

Families following recommended principles in applying principles of color and design for the home, 4,906.

Rugs, 3,809.

Clothes, linen and china closets made, 1,162.

New mattresses, 780.

Renovated mattresses, 761.

Pieces of furniture refinished, 8,060.

Home demonstration cooperators assisted with home furnishings, 1,866.

Families improving selection of household furnishings 8,329.

Families following recommended practices in improving window treatment, 4,061.



Home demonstrators made 1,541 new mattresses from cotton produced on the farm. These have contributed to the health and comfort of farm families.

Mrs. R. J. Swails, a home improvement demonstrator from Oklahoma county, tells the following story about her bedroom:

“I entered in bedroom improvement in March, and at once began checking the room to see where I could improve it. The room is an upstairs, half-story room, with two windows, one in the south and one in the west. It was papered with side wall all over; no ceiling. The floor had never been finished, was very rough, and had lots of big cracks.



A corner of Mrs. R. J. Swails' bedroom after improvements were made. This is one of the 5,510 bedrooms improved by farm homemakers in the home demonstration program.

"First, I selected a paper and papered, with the ceiling coming down to the drop line, giving the room height. I took a good grade of furniture polish and went over the woodwork, which was varnished; refinished an old brass bed in dark brown enamel, and went over a varnished dresser with polish. I put drawer lifts on the dresser, took an old moving picture box, put legs on it from an old table, and finished for a chest for linens, and reupholstered an old rocker and footstool.

"Now the problems of the floor—I cleaned all the dirt from the cracks and filled them with crackfiller, sanded the floor, and gave it a coat of thin paint with plenty of oil, and last, I gave it two coats of floor enamel in a dark brown. I am very well pleased with the results. The total cost was \$7.30."

YARD IMPROVEMENT

Interest in beautifying rural yards was particularly good during the past year. This project presented possibilities with

the minimum money expenditure, which influenced many to enroll in the demonstration.

The demonstrators planned at least a three-year project, starting in the majority of cases with cleaning the premises, grading, sodding, repairing fences and gates and planting according to a definite plan. Native shrubs and trees, cuttings and seeds obtained from club or county exchanges, provided the materials with which the work was done.



The flagstone walk made of native stone adds to the attractiveness of Mrs. Will Freeman's yard in Logan county. Yard improvement demonstrations were conducted by 3,397 farm women in 1934.

Since yard improvement is a project with which many members of the family might help, it has developed in many cases into a cooperative demonstration, the men of the family being quite as proud of the results of their labor as the woman who is a regularly enrolled demonstrator.

The yard improvement demonstration has carried over to the rural community. Churches, schools and cemeteries have been landscaped as a result of this project. Through it has developed an appreciation for more cooperative interest in beautifying the rural community as a whole.

Reports show the following work done by 3,397 demonstrators in beautifying farm home grounds:

Number of homes where recommendations	
were followed as to establishment or care	
of lawn -----	1,974

Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting shrubbery and trees	3,369
Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding walks, drives or fences	1,341
Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding the appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	1,808
Number of houses painted	391
Number of outbuildings painted	254
Number of fences built	392
Number of fences repaired	710
Number of individuals cleaning premises	3,088
Number of yards graded	362
Number of yards sodded	308
Number of trees put out	13,057
Number of lily ponds made	127
Number of community landscape projects: 7 parks, 36 church yards, 80 school yards, and 50 others	
Number of home demonstration cooperators helping with yard improvement work	1,051

Mrs. Jessie S. Pollock, home demonstration agent, Logan county, gives the following account of the yard improvement work of Mrs. Freeman:

"One of the loveliest rock gardens, lily pool and walk in Logan county is at the country home of Mrs. Will Freeman.

"Mrs. Freeman personally selected the stones for her walk and laid them herself, and it is one of the most attractive imaginable. Since the rains began, the native flowers have bloomed all fall."

INTEREST IN FARM HOME ACCOUNTS GROWS

Interest in better business methods for the farm home was reflected in the increased numbers of home account demonstrators in 1934.

Facts concerning the value of farm products used in the home, buying practices and records of cash income, serve as a basis for readjustment of home business by the demonstrators and their families.

Of the 95 demonstrators keeping home account books during 1934, twenty-seven were demonstrators the year before, an encouraging percentage of re-enrollment. About 40 demonstrators opened their account books on February 1, 1934, making a complete report impossible at this time. Indications are, however, that there will be a higher percentage of completions and more family financial plans made as a result of this project for 1934.

Mrs. George Diehl, of Kiowa county, tells the following story of the help she has received from her home account records:

"During 18 years' experience in home demonstration club work, it has been my privilege to enroll in and to report on most of the projects offered again and again. A few years back 'Home Accounts' was brought to my attention as offering something new. I was interested, but fearful of my ability to keep correctly any kind of accounts. This year, however, in a spirit of 'try anything once,' I enrolled in home accounts and am finding it one of the simplest as well as the most interesting and profitable projects I have ever undertaken. I find the book quite complete in detail, yet so simple no one need hesitate to try it. A simple matter of setting down a few simple figures in the right place.

"On the farm, where the chief sources of income are the wheat harvest in June and the cotton crop later in the fall, it became necessary during these times of stress to have some system whereby we could be assured that our money would last through the rest of the year. What better than the home account book? It has been of much benefit to me in determining where and how the income may be spent. For instance, recently when I was totaling the expenses for the month, under 'education and magazines' was 20 cents. I looked back through the preceding months, all the same. Two 10-cent magazines. I looked at the total under 'food.' It seemed all right. The total under 'clothing' looked adequate. From this, I concluded I was taking care of the physical man and leaving the mental to starve, and determined that even though I might have to cut the food and clothing totals, I would pay up a subscription on two or more good magazines. This, I did, without the qualms of conscience I might have had if I had not seen the facts in black and white before me. I have now arranged with a neighbor to trade these when read for two more, so now, instead of two magazines, I am reading six.

"The home account book also keeps me informed at all times on how much money I am spending. For some reason, we always spent more money than we thought we had. This will illustrate. At harvest time, with added men and household expenses, friend husband bought a \$10 grocery book to augment the hard-pressed cream check. When this was gone, much sooner than he expected, he was positive he had either lost part of it or the groceryman had gotten more than his share of coupons. I had only to turn to the home account book to verify the expenses and prove all as it should be.

"Perhaps the greatest pleasure I had from keeping my book grew out of watching 'total amount' on the pages under 'farm products used in the home.' I had never given this much thought. An egg used was an egg gone, and the hen was given no credit. The same way with milk and butter. But when month after month I saw these figures nearly equal and sometimes surpass the amounts paid out for food, I awoke to their importance.

"It has brought to my attention, as nothing else has ever done, the importance of the farm woman's place in farm finances, and I am looking forward to next year's enrollment in this project with pleasure instead of doubt."

SUPPLEMENTING THE FAMILY INCOME

The marketing of surplus home products is a means of supplementing farm family income in seven counties. The markets are located in Ponca City, Tonkawa, Newkirk, Enid, El Reno, Chickasha, Stillwater and Pawhuska.

Each market was operated by a market board made up of farm women selling on the market, the home demonstration agent serving as adviser in each group. The market by-laws set forth the organization plans and duties of the officers and members.

Special emphasis has been placed on quality products, and the women have been particularly interested in improving market conditions, arrangement of products, better containers and general "atmosphere" of the market. Progress has been made with the result of improved standards of each market during 1934.

Products found on the markets include dressed poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, baked products, salads, fresh fruits and vegetables, canned products, and fresh meat in season.

The following report for five markets shows a comparison of sales in 1933 and 1934:

Place	Year established	Average No. women selling	Total sales for 1933	Total sales for 1934
Enid -----	1927		\$5,681.96	\$5,503.61
Chickasha ---	1928	7	3,425.95	4,281.60
Stillwater ---	1928	11	2,192.36	2,352.72
El Reno -----	1928	13	4,056.60	5,056.60
Pawhuska ---	1932	8	1,200.00	2,600.00

FAMILY HEALTH STANDARDS PROMOTED

In times of limited food supplies and lowered incomes, it was particularly important that home demonstration workers emphasize the need for protecting and promoting the health of the farm family. A lack of adequate diets and good sanitation standards, along with a lack of other essential measures, breaks down resistance to disease when remedial measures may be impossible due to a lack of funds. Home demonstration workers have increased their efforts to help farm families maintain good health standards through family nutrition, school lunch, food preparation and home sanitation demonstrations conducted by farm women and girls.

FAMILY NUTRITION

The nutrition program for 1934 had for its immediate goal the safeguarding of the health of rural families through properly selected diets during this period of limited incomes. It is not enough that our farms produce adequate food supplies, but it is essential that our rural homemakers have a working knowledge of the fundamentals of nutrition so that the health of rural people will be full and abundant, so far as food is a factor, and that nutritional disorders will be reduced to a minimum as the years go by. This is the ultimate goal of the program.

The nutrition program provides for demonstrations in infant feeding (one and two years old), child feeding (two to ten years old), food for the adolescent, a part of the 4-H health demonstration, and family nutrition, including all members of the family over two years of age.

The work given in the family nutrition demonstration is more general than that included in "infant" and "child nutrition" demonstrations.

The most intensive work done this year was in child nutrition and the 4-H health demonstration. Work in child nutrition was carried on in eight counties of the state this year. The results are as follows:

Number of demonstrators	360
Number of children involved	1,145
Number using required amount of milk	970
Number using required amount of butter	1,002
Number using required cereal, potato or bread	1,145
Number using required vegetables	930
Number using required meat	620
Number using required eggs	1,145
Number using required tomato or orange juice	584

This year: 2,551 4-H boys and 3,988 4-H girls have checked their food and health habits; 3,549 rural homemakers carried on family nutrition demonstrations, reporting better general health of their families as the chief result; 11,328 women saw meal planning demonstrations, and report improvement in their meal planning work.

FOOD PREPARATION

For the reason that food is an important factor in a high standard of living, and is a part of everyday living, farm homemakers are being urged to give more time to the proper preparation and serving of the food for the family. The ultimate goal is to have well selected, well prepared, neatly and attractively served meals as a part of everyday living in all farm homes.

Through the food preparation demonstration, women acquire a better knowledge of the nutritional value of specific foods, the proper method of preparation for palatability, health and attractiveness.

This year 17,304 adult food preparation demonstrators made the following report:

Food	Number of Demonstrators	Number of Recipes tried	Number of Adults Using Required Amount	Number of Children Using Required Amount
Milk	5,284	33,456	3,661	3,728
Vegetables ..	3,458	31,488	2,750	1,935
Salads	2,189	26,316	2,279	1,851
Thrift	2,110	21,320	947	1,398
Meat	7,220	74,700	14,000	2,110
Totals	20,261	187,280	23,637	11,022

HOME WATER SUPPLIES AND SANITATION

A safe water supply and good sanitation in and around the home contribute to the health, happiness and efficiency of the farm family, as demonstrated by 1,805 farm women enrolled home sanitation demonstrators. Not only did the demonstrators add to the comfort and happiness of their immediate families, but the influence of the work done spread to other homes in the community. The protection of home water supplies, kitchen and dooryard sanitation, water systems for farm homes, septic tanks for sewage disposal and sanitation of outdoor toilets were the phases of the program emphasized by home demonstration agents in 1,805 demonstration meetings.

The State Health Department and county health officers have cooperated in this program. Home demonstration agents have assisted with sanitation programs for families on relief in so far as possible, and in some counties, greater measures of sanitation were made possible through special sanitation projects.

Some of the results of the home water supply and home sanitation program are as follows:

FARM HOME WATER SUPPLY

Homes which had bacteriological examinations made of water supply, 1,371.

Homes made the following improvements around the well: 261 watertight casing or curbing, 288 watertight platforms, 181 watertight seals at pump base, 459 drainage away from well.

Homes made the following improvements around the cistern: 96 watertight bottom, sides and cover, 75 sand and charcoal filters made, 180 filters cleaned.

KITCHEN AND DOORWAY SANITATION

Homes providing garbage pails, 3,037.

Sinks installed, 410.

Homes cleaning yards and premises, 7,214.

Homes improving drainage around yards and lots, 1,094.

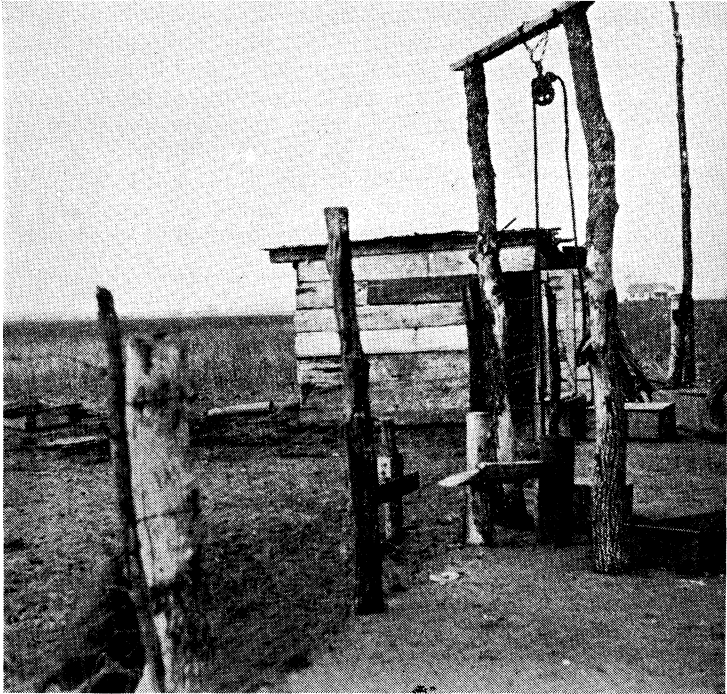
Homes screened, 1,187.

Homes following recommendations for controlling flies, mosquitoes and other insects, 2,355.

Homes installing sanitary outdoor toilets, 1,852.

Home demonstration cooperators helped with home sanitation work, 1,532.

What one home sanitation demonstrator accomplished is told in the report of Mrs. Susie Krehbuel, of Blaine county:



To transform unsafe farm home water supplies like this into safer and more convenient water supplies is one objective of the home sanitation work in the home demonstration program.

“A sanitary farm home water supply and sanitation in general are the most important divisions of work to me. I have really learned a lot through this work. The past year I have repaired 13 screens, had the water supply tested and it was reported ‘safe,’ and improved the drainage around the well.”

MAINTAINING A WHOLESOME LIFE ON THE FARM

A farm home and rural community wherein each member of the family may have opportunities for the fullest and finest development through the use of all the many resources of the farm home and rural community is the objective of the home demonstration program. The Extension child development and parent education program, through the demonstration, con-

ducted by farm women with the help of home demonstration agents and the child development specialist, has led to a better understanding of children and an enriched life for all the members of the family. Organized programs of recreation for home and community and community activities carried on by home demonstration clubs are still other phases of the program that have definitely contributed to wholesome living on the farm.



The protection of home water supplies was part of the home sanitation work done by 1,805 women enrolled for this project in home demonstration work.



These children are provided wholesome, interesting things to do while their mothers, members of a Tulsa county demonstration club, attend club meeting. Last year 1,150 Oklahoma farm families provided better play equipment for their children.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

Four years of Extension work in parent education have been completed. During this period, 44 counties have carried parent education as a definite project and eight additional counties have done preliminary work so that a total of 52 counties have been reached.

If the immediate goals for the parent education project were to be summed up, they might be expressed as the more thoughtful and understanding care and training of children and young people and a richer home life for all members of the family.

It is not likely that we shall ever be able to make accurate measurements of progress toward these goals. They pertain to a very real but not to a measurable result. As progress is made, however, there are many things which parents may do which indicate their growth as parents and as family members. They may provide health examinations for their children and then see to it that remediable defects are corrected; they

may keep records of certain practices of their own as parents and improve them; they may study their children and make records of their development; they may devote more time to reading and studying; and they may organize family councils in their own home, thus demonstrating one phase of cooperative family living. They may make definite plans to "play at home" as well as "live at home," and they may make their homes interesting places to which their young people will want to bring their friends.



Eight counties sent child development exhibits to the state fair at Oklahoma City. This equipment is designed to help children build habits of self reliance. Most of it is home made.

The reports of home demonstration agents have given the following information concerning some of these measurable signs of progress:

MEASURABLE RESULTS REPORTED

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of selected books read___	352	664	1,152	4,964
Number of families providing recommended play equipment_	151	245	698	1,150
Number of observations (of children or self) made by demonstrators -----	248	570	1,117	1,307

	1931	1932	1933	1934
Number of homes in which furnishings have been adjusted to meet needs of children	149	340	638	805
Number of health examinations which child development demonstrators provided for their children	208	750	1,609	984
Number of children's physical defects corrected	52	141	1,464	526
Number of families improving habits of children	249	220	847	1,731
Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones ..	189	297	740	715
Number of homes using family council plan		40	79	187
Number of different individuals (men and women) participating in child development and parent education program				4,010

The following comments of child development demonstrators also indicate progress toward some of the most valuable although intangible results of the project:

"We have gained a lot in our family council. I am also trying to treat him (the son) more like a grown-up and that works much nicer. We are trying hard to recognize his capacities.

"I try now not to punish when I am angry.

"I think the idea of a yearly physical examination is great as she (the daughter) has always had good health and I had no idea that her tonsils might be bad.

"Some new attitudes I have acquired as a result of this project include a deeper resolve to try to understand the adolescent's viewpoint and an earnest desire to help them to learn to choose wisely for themselves whether it be clothes, type of movie, vocation, friends or life partners.

"This year our son has worked in the field with other hired help doing the same work and we have paid him the same wage. Out of his wages he buys his own clothes, has had a

nice vacation trip and his own spending money. This has relieved him of the necessity of asking for money, helped him feel a responsibility for the cost of his clothes, and he has felt quite cheerful about general farm conditions.

"This project has helped a great deal in explaining sex life to my 12 year old boy. It has given me a background and viewpoint on the whole field of sex education, better health and child guidance.

"The work in the child development project this year has not only helped a great deal in teaching my small girls independence and self-reliance, but has been both a pleasure and an inspiration to me as well."

RECREATION ESSENTIAL

The importance of recreation to a satisfying rural life was more generally recognized than ever before, and during 1934, farm families turned to their own resources for recreation. Recreational activities that contributed to wholesome living were a part of the home demonstration program, and with the help of the home demonstration agent, plans were made for family fun and for community-wide recreation. Plays, pageants, community achievement days, rallies and camps brought families together for programs of entertainment and recreation. In addition to these forms of recreation and entertainment, home demonstration clubs secured the use of traveling library Commission, magazine exchanges and community sings were held, and many other worth while activities were sponsored by farm women that brought rural families and communities closer together.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Community homemaking is a definite part of the home demonstration club program. Each club in the state was encouraged to include in its program a definite community activity that would arouse and maintain the interest of the people of the community in better homes, better living and a better community life. School and church yards have been landscaped, community days held, Sunday schools organized and maintained, plays given, school libraries started, school lunch pantries canned, community canning centers established and community houses built, or under construction. Cooperation with relief agencies in assisting needy families in the community has been an important part of the home demonstration club program, along with other phases of community work.



The Sweet Home Community House, McCurtain county, tells the story of this home demonstration club's activity in creating a greater interest in better homes, better living and better community life—a definite part of every home demonstration club's program.

As a result of community work done, a responsible leadership has been developed and a greater interest has been aroused in establishing and maintaining desirable standards of community life.

What was done in one community to enrich community life is told in the story of the Sweet Home community building, McCurtain county:

“Sweet Home is a farm community five miles from Broken Bow, and until five years ago there was a rural school and a school building in the community. The school district was consolidated with Broken Bow, and the little rural building was sold, torn down and moved away. The tie that held the people together was broken. People moved away; others moved in, but having no community center they lived near each other without getting acquainted.

“On February 6, 1933, a farm women's club was organized, with a membership of 10 women, through the interest of Mrs. J. W. Simpson. On February 17, the second meeting was held, and 20 new members were added. The need for a community center and meeting place for the club and community was the ‘necessity that was the mother of invention.’ The first plan for the community building provided for a one-room, pine log house, 20x30 feet. Next came the matter of finances, for even

though it was to be a log house with a natural rock foundation, money would be needed for cement, nails, windows and other finishing materials. By early summer \$50, made through food sales, was in the club treasury.

"The work and the spirit progressed together. The Choctaw Lumber Co. deeded the land and a community day was set when men, women and children met and cleared the ground. After dinner and a period of plays and games, a business meeting was held when the men voted to donate their work. After building plans were discussed, the original one-room grew into a plan for a three-room log structure, with an auditorium 30 by 40 feet, a kitchen 12 by 20 feet, a sewing and reading room 12 by 20 feet, and a front porch 8 by 20 feet.

"With \$100 in the treasury, building was begun. The men worked early and late; logs were cut and hauled and rocks for the foundation were put on the ground. In October, when the foundation was started, a community barbecue was given by the men. Over 200 people were present, and a community was coming into its own. With the foundation laid, the walls went up as if by magic, and at Christmas, the building was in shape so that it could be used. Through food sales, pie suppers and many other ways, enough money was made to finish all payments. Since that time a piano has been bought. The total amount of money spent in constructing and equipping the building was approximately \$198.84. The home demonstration club holds all meetings in the building, church services are held once a month, and Sunday school every Sunday. Other community meetings are held there. The building is the pride of club women over the county and is a monument to the Sweet Home Demonstration Club."

RELIEF ACTIVITIES

During the year home demonstration agencies cooperated with the State Emergency Relief Administration in the Development of rural rehabilitation programs. On January 15, a cooperative project was established making the services of emergency assistants available in each of the counties of the state, the assistant working under the direction of county home demonstration agents.

This project was completed on May 1 and, on August 11, a new project was established whereby a rural assistant (Home Economics trained woman) was placed in each county of the state to work with rural families on relief in cooperation with county home demonstration agents. The work of the rural assistant had to do with the many activities that help farm

families on relief to get back to a self-sustaining basis. Some of the results of work done by rural assistants on this project, which ended December 13, follow:

Home visits made to rural families on relief, 11,571.

Relief families helped through demonstrations, 24,418.

Communities reached with demonstrations, 1,801.

Miles traveled by rural assistants, 145,004.

Bulletins distributed, 44,924.

Containers of meats, vegetables and fruits canned by rural families on relief as a result of work of rural assistants, 580,760.

Relief families assisted in planning low cost diets, food buying and meal planning and preparation, 10,282.

Demonstrations given by rural assistants in various phases of child care program, 491.

Demonstrations given by rural assistants on clothing renovation and remodeling and on the making of garments out of sacks, 720.

Garments made—remodeled and sack—by families on relief, 3,145.

Relief families improved sanitary conditions in and around home, 2,177.

Families helped in making furniture from salvaged lumber or crates, 1,160.

Families assisted with renovation and repair of bedding, 1,531.

Families made burlap or sack articles for the household, 3,145.

Families were assisted with home laundry methods, 1,144.

A cooperative canning project was established by the State Emergency Relief Administration and the Extension Service, which provided for 34 canning kitchens in county seat towns, or at one other designated point in a county. The Extension Service was responsible for supervision and canning methods, the State ERA provided equipment and containers and the labor for putting the building in condition and installing equipment. County or local agencies provided the building, refrigeration facilities and other utilities. Through the establishing of these kitchens rural families, lacking equipment and containers and the finances with which to buy them, were able to can a supply of meat and vegetables for home use. There were 110,889 containers of products canned. In addition to having a supply of canned products the individuals who used the

kitchen now have a working knowledge of safe canning methods. Five sets of circulating canning equipment were made available to each county in the state, this equipment to be loaned to rural families under the direction of county home demonstration agents.

In order that home demonstration agents might extend their efforts in aiding rural families, and render still further assistance to relief agencies, stenographic projects were established by the State Relief Administration which made stenographic assistance available in the office of each home demonstration agent.

Throughout cooperative projects with relief agencies, home demonstration workers have endeavored to so conduct cooperative activities that needy rural families might become self-supporting through their own efforts, thus stimulating self-respect and self-reliance.

THE OUTLOOK

Home demonstration workers have never had greater opportunities to render a practical and constructive service to farm families in the problems of everyday living than they have had this year. With ever increasing demands being made upon home demonstration agents, and with a fine attitude generally on the part of people towards the home demonstration program, the outlook for the coming year is bright. The home demonstration agent bases her program upon the needs of the farm home and rural community and adapts the program to changing economic and social conditions.

The production and preservation of a planned food supply based upon the health needs of the farm family, maintaining a good nutrition standard, clothing the family, home improvements, interior and exterior, at low costs, supplementing the farm income through the use of home resources and the marketing of surplus quality products, the management of time, labor and resources and the development of a wholesome life in the home and community, the extension of the home demonstration program to unorganized communities and counties, the development of leadership and a greater use of leadership developed will be the objectives of the 1935 home demonstration program.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK WITH NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

Home demonstration work with negro farm families in 1934 was carried on through 123 farm women's community club organizations with 1,861 farm women enrolled in demonstrations. There were also 228 farm women enrolled in demonstrations in counties where there were no home demonstration agents, eight home demonstration county advisory boards with a membership of 228 and five home demonstration agents supervising the program. Agricultural agents in three counties not employing home demonstration agents give some assistance to developing organizations with farm women.

Home demonstration work with negro farm families was supervised in 1934 by Julia A. Miller, district home demonstration agent, with headquarters at Oklahoma Agricultural and Normal College, Langston.

The table shows negro farm women's clubs in counties employing agents.

County	Negro Farm Popu.	Number Clubs 1933	Enrollment 1933	Number Clubs 1934	Enrollment 1934
Creek	808	14	210	17	243
Lincoln	474	13	174	14	182
Okmulgee	1,494	23	239	24	224
Okfuskee	1,737	12	211	17	322
Muskogee	1,658	18	267	19	318
TOTAL	6,171	80	1,101	91	1,289



The home demonstration advisory committee assists the home demonstration agent in outlining and developing the program of negro home demonstration work, based upon the needs of the farm family. This is the Creek county group.

In addition to the adult organizations there were 150 4-H Clubs with 2,220 members, organized through the schools and each with a woman coach. The clubs hold monthly meetings and each farm girl enrolled is given a 4-H Club Manual outlining required work. Four-H club work is supervised in five counties by women agents and in three other counties by men agents. A county coaches' council is organized in each county.



A total of 116 rugs were made by negro home demonstrators in Okmulgee county.

The table shows girls' 4-H Club organizations in counties employing agents:

County	Number Clubs 1933	Enrollment 1933	Number Clubs 1934	Enrollment 1934
Creek	25	306	29	375
Lincoln	21	220	25	259
Muskogee	29	336	31	555
Okmulgee	39	514	40	506
Okfuskee	26	425	25	525
TOTAL	140	1,781	150	2,220

Home demonstration agents had the services of a stenographer in each county, provided through the State Emergency Relief Administration. This gave agents an opportunity to spend more time in the field.

The program carried on by the agents showed a reasonable increase in extent and many benefits during 1934. Increasing interest and response of negro farm women throughout the state brought greater demands for Extension service.

No increase was made in the number of counties employing agents. However, home demonstration programs were extended into new communities in each county by agents, local leaders and emergency agents.

In 1934, in the five counties employing agents, there were 202 communities organized to carry on home demonstration activities. Working with these communities were 349 voluntary leaders as compared with 138 communities in 1933 and 118 voluntary leaders. More than 2,595 farm families were substantially influenced by some phase of the Extension program in 1934.

The major programs in 1934 included:

1. Gardening. Increasing variety, improving arrangement of vegetables and cultivation, repairing fences, growing drouth resisting vegetables and saving garden seed were stressed.

Garden enrollment, in the five counties where agents were employed, increased from 1,097 in 1933 to 1,153 in 1934. Agents spent 206 days on garden work, in 108 communities, holding 138 method demonstrations and visiting 737 farm homes.



Canned fruits, vegetables, and meats to the value of \$44,134.33 was the contribution of negro canning budget demonstrators to the farm family living.

2. Home Management. Improving the bedroom was a state-wide activity, with rug making, mattress making and re-finishing furniture as special activities.

Agents spent 104 days on this work in 57 communities, giving 109 method demonstrations and holding 71 meetings at result demonstrations. They made 92 home visits, had 2,220 4-H Club members enrolled and 1,744 completing their projects. Twenty kitchens were improved, 125 families obtained labor-saving equipment, 185 improved laundry methods, 93 were helped to make soap at home and the total estimated savings in the home management program was \$1,470.35.

Agents spent 109 days in house furnishings work in 104 communities, giving 93 method demonstrations, holding 386 meetings at result demonstrations and making 87 home visits. The total estimated savings due to the house finishing program was \$1,055.21.

3. Child Care and Training. Health clinics, sanitation and improvements in the home and community affecting development of children were activities.

Child development was a major project in Okmulgee county. Goals set for this group were to see that all pre-school children received a medical examination and so far as possible had defects corrected; to use improved patterns to make both infants' and childrens' clothing; as far as possible to get better literature in the homes for the pre-school child.



Home garden demonstrations were conducted by 1,153 negro farm homemakers, in 1934.

Agents spent 30 days on this project in 20 communities assisted by 20 local leaders, conducting 125 result demonstrations and giving eight method demonstrations. Ninety-five families followed recommendations regarding children's furnishings; 237 families provided health examinations; 125 individuals participated in the child development program.

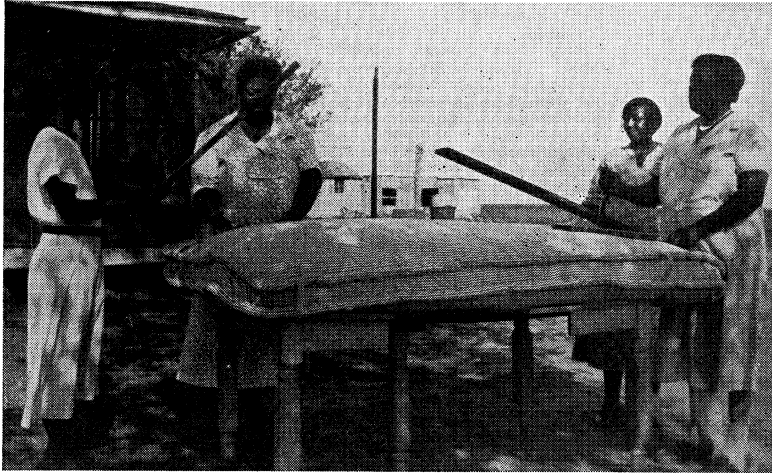
Negro farm people throughout the state observed the first week in April as National Negro Health Week. Programs included general cleaning of premises, making home repairs, destroying breeding places of flies and mosquitoes and making water supplies safe. Health programs were held in schools and health sermons preached in churches. In two counties health tours were held. Posters and other supplies were furnished to farm and home demonstration agents. Home demonstration agents spent 82 days in health and sanitation work and conducted 231 result demonstrations. There were 326 individuals adopting improved health habits, 511 adopting preventive measures to improve health, 140 families installing sanitary toilets, 135 families adopting pest control methods and 561 individuals enjoying better health as a result of the program.

4. Foods. The family canning budget and meat cookery were stressed. Home poultry and home dairying were included in the major programs being promoted by farm agents. Better methods in canning and canning on the budget were high lights of the 1934 work. "Can all you can" has been a slogan for years. The drouth of 1934 decreased considerably the amount of vegetables available for canning. As another result of the drouth, farm families found it necessary to salvage cattle. Farm women working under supervision of home demonstration agents met this emergency satisfactorily through their training; 194 farm women served as volunteer local leaders in this emergency.

Agents spent 179 days in canning work in 165 communities. Volunteer workers spent 266.5 days. There were 678 result demonstrations and 204 method demonstrations; 674 farm home visits were made and 1,649 office calls received. Four-H Club members enrolling totalled 2,220 and completing their work, 1,376.

Seven hundred eighty-seven families produced and preserved a home food supply according to their budgeted needs and 1,067 families were aided in canning fruits, vegetables and meats. They canned 175,620 quarts, with 9,133 containers of jams or other products and 421 families provided storage for home food supplies. The total estimated value of all food products preserved was \$44,134.33.

Clothing was a minor project. Farm families had little money for new clothing, so emphasis was placed on selecting, construction and remodeling of garments and making garments out of sacks. On Achievement Days in Okmulgee and Muskogee counties, women modeled in a dress revue in garments made of sacks.



The making of mattresses at home has been an important part of the home improvement program for negro farm families.

Agents spent 193 days in this work in 130 communities with 184 volunteer leaders assisting for 117 days. Agents gave 86 method demonstrations and 483 adult result demonstrations were conducted. Farm home visits totaled 273; 438 women and 1,211 4-H Club girls followed recommendations as to construction of clothing; 378 adults and 1,177 4-H Clubs girls followed recommendations in buying clothing; 296 individuals improved children's clothing; 408 improved care, renovation and remodeling of clothing; 215 families were assisted with information on meeting clothing needs; 3,649 individuals followed other clothing recommendations, such as making sack garments. The total estimated saving due to clothing work was \$1,859.71.

In the following 17 counties, negro farm women were assisted by the district home demonstration agent: Pottowatomie, Sequoyah, Carter, Atoka, McCurtain, Logan, Payne, Tulsa, Garvin, Coal, Choctaw, McIntosh, LeFlore, Seminole, Hughes, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

The program in these counties was confined to gardening, vegetable canning, meat canning and mattress making. Forty-seven method demonstrations attended by 7,337 persons were held. Five mattresses were made. Reports from 250 farm homes show 16,540 quarts of vegetables canned, 4,520 quarts of fruit, 150 quarts of preserves, 2,345 quarts of meat, 1,000 quarts of vegetables dried and 400 pounds of fruit dried.

The outlook for home demonstration work with negro farm families is encouraging. The depression has led families which previously knew nothing of opportunities offered through the Extension Service to seek such aid.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

The scope and importance of 4-H Club work with farm boys and girls carried on by Extension workers in every county in Oklahoma in 1934 is indicated by the fact that 26,922 farm families were represented by 43,824 club members—20,590 boys and 23,234 girls—enrolled in 1,608 clubs.



William Kiesel, Mayes county 4-H club boy, brought the President's trophy for best all-around boys' 4-H club project work to Oklahoma in 1934. Forty-five thousand farm boys and girls receive training similar to Kiesel's.

The object of 4-H Club work is to train rural boys and girls in the practical problems of the farm and home and in good rural citizenship. The 4-H Club emblem is the four-leaf clover

with an "H" on each leaf, standing for the four-square training of the head, hands, heart and health.

More than 200,000 former 4-H Club members, many of them living on better farms and in better homes, many of them leaders in their farm communities, some of them in business and others in public life, are continuing testimony to the effectiveness of 4-H Club work. The second generation of 4-H Club members is now advancing through club work as sons and daughters of earliest club members in the state are enrolled.

The necessity for county agents and specialists to devote a considerable portion of their time to emergency adjustment activities has deprived 4-H Club members of the usual amount of help from this source. However, if this has unfavorably affected the 4-H Club program in some respects, it has brought forth a greater degree of self-dependence on the part of club members, and more interested volunteer effort by former club members, parents, coaches, civic organizations and by home demonstration agents.

While there was a decrease in club membership in 1934 as compared with 1933, the number of older club members staying with club work was greater than in any previous year and in the face of difficult conditions caused by drouth, the reports on livestock, corn, canning, clothing and other club work sent to the state office to compete for county championships were about as good as usual.



The 1934 4-H Club Round-Up all-around champion group came from Kay county.

Community, county, district and state fairs are important events for Oklahoma 4-H Club members, with trips to out-of-state fairs and meetings as major awards. During 1934, fewer community and county fairs were held, but more frequently 4-H Club members had turned over to them full responsibility for conducting such events.

A total of \$11,826.59 in prize money was won by 4-H Club boys and girls exhibiting at fairs. However, numerous fairs were held without any prizes offered and were well filled with 4-H exhibits, indicating that opportunity to compare their work with others and to exhibit their work is as important to 4-H members as the money prizes. There were 1,452 boys and 1,423 girls exhibiting at community fairs; 2,291 boys and 2,817 girls exhibiting at county fairs; 603 boys and 644 girls exhibiting at state fairs.

More than 200 Oklahoma 4-H Club members took out-of-state trips in 1934 as rewards for good work in their clubs, and to compete in judging and other competitions of good regional or national scope. A review of such activities follows:

Four-H Club members exhibited 198 baby beeves, 96 swine and 81 lambs at the Oklahoma 4-H and F. F. A. Livestock Show, Oklahoma City.



Four-H club affairs in Oklahoma are managed by the State 4-H club federation. The executive group pictured here consists of state and district federation officers elected at the annual State 4-H Club Round-Up.

At the second annual Sooner State Dairy Show, Enid, 38 dairy animals were shown by 4-H Club members; 58 club members entered the dairy judging contest; 17 competed in the showmanship contest.

Oklahoma 4-H Club members exhibited 31 animals, winning 15 ribbons and \$285 at the Southwest Livestock Show, Fort Worth.

Twenty-four animals were exhibited by 30 Oklahoma 4-H Club members who took part in the Interstate Baby Beef Show, Joplin, Missouri, winning 11 ribbons.

Eighty-four Oklahoma 4-H Club members attended the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, and 31 animals were exhibited, winning 32 ribbons.

A former president of the Oklahoma 4-H Club Federation, Henry Osborn, was national champion in the Farmers' Union Junior Public Speaking contest, attended by a large group of Oklahoma 4-H Club members.



For three successive years, including 1934, Oklahoma 4-H poultry judging teams have won the national championship. Members of the 1934 team pictured here with H. G. Ware, Extension poultryman, (left) are, left to right: Claud Paul of Fairview, Roger Murphy of Edmond, and Floyd Clay of Lookeba.

Four delegates were sent to the National 4-H Club camp, on the Department of Agriculture grounds at Washington. They were Alberta Miller, Lincoln county; Jessie Polk, Hughes county; Edgar McVicker, Roger Mills county, and Hugo Graumann, Greer county.

The climax of the 4-H Club year is the National 4-H Club Congress, in connection with the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Oklahoma had 51 delegates present, with 36 contest placings and 18 major awards including several championships. Outstanding among these were the following:

William Kiesel, Jr., Mayes county, winner of the President of the United States trophy for 4-H boys' project work.

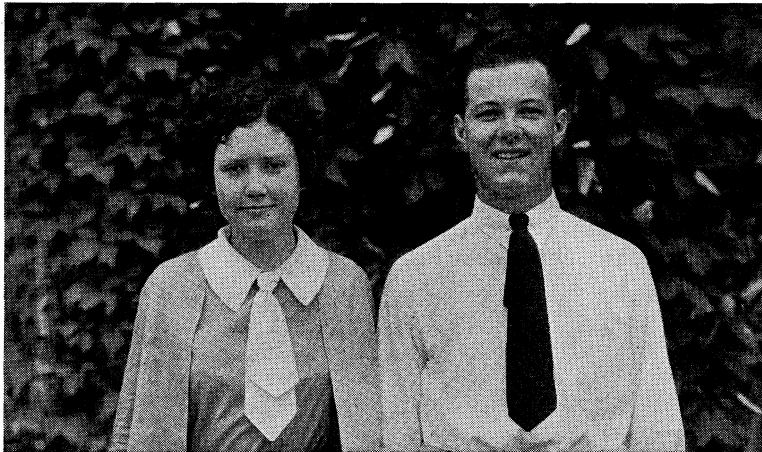
Emma Jean Scudder, Washington county, national 4-H Club canning champion.

Floyd Clay, Caddo county; Roger Murphy, Oklahoma county; Claud Paul, Major county, national 4-H championship poultry judging team.

Troy Little, Seminole county, national champion 4-H corn exhibit.

Marilynn Lack, Kiowa county, and Lucille Moore, Woodward county, national 4-H championship clothing judging team.

James Westfahl, Blaine county, regional champion meat animal livestock production project.



The healthiest 4-H club boy and girl of 1934, chosen at the Round-Up. They are Mary Bounds of Murray county and Kenneth Wilson of Woods county.

Milton E. Irwin, Hughes county, and James Westfahl, Blaine county, reserve championship boys' meat identification team.

Emma Jean Scudder, Washington county, and Marie Leech, Kay county, reserve championship girls' meat identification team.

Modelle Patillo, Greer county, reserve champion, home furnishing judging.

Marie Leech, Kay county, reserve champion, children's clothing.

In addition to these major awards, Oklahoma club members were represented in the blue ribbon classes in the health contest, in exhibiting cotton, canned products and eggs. The livestock judging team placed ninth and the crops judging team, seventh.

Within the state, the annual State 4-H Club Round-Up is the big event of the year for club members. This is held on the campus of the Oklahoma A. and M. College in connection with the annual Farmers' Week, late in July.

Each county is permitted to send 10 boys and 10 girls as delegates, with one more boy and girl in 1934 as special delegates to a leadership training school. Delegates are chosen in county elimination competition. Delegates compete in contests at the Round-Up, take part in short course work and are expected to carry home information and inspiration to their club mates.

In 1934, for the first time, all 77 counties of Oklahoma were represented among the 1,628 delegates. Kay county made the highest all-around score in Round-Up competition in 1934.

Short course work was carried on at the 1934 Round-Up in foods, clothing, home improvement, health, dairy, poultry, horticulture, crops, entomology, livestock, agricultural engineering, recreation and leadership.

Contests included, as usual, competition in best record of 4-H Club work for the year, team demonstrations, health, appropriate dress, timely topics, games, songs, and stunt or one-act play.

At the Round-Up, the State 4-H Club Federation election is held and the four district groups within the state also elect officers. Affairs of Oklahoma 4-H clubs and the conduct of the Round-Up programs are placed largely in the hands of the state federation executive group.



The 1934 Oklahoma 4-H corn club champion is Troy Little of Seminole county.

In local communities, parents and patrons keep up with 4-H Club progress by attending achievement days. In 1934, there were 5,168 club members taking part in local achievement day programs and 5,675 taking part in county-wide achievement days.

Practice in judging has been found to be the most effective manner of setting up standards of excellence in crops, live-stock, home products and many other lines of 4-H Club work.

There were 4,585 boys and 6,763 girls trained in judging; 1,618 boys and 1,349 girls competed in county judging events; 360 boys and 361 girls in state events.

Attendance at local judging schools included 4,046 boys and 4,924 girls; at county schools, 1,850 boys and 1,777 girls; at two district judging schools, 361 boys and 328 girls; at state judging events, 287 boys and 271 girls, a total of 13,844 for all types of judging schools.

Self-development activities have their place in the well-rounded 4-H Club program, in addition to the farm and home projects carried on by members. One of these is health. "Be your own best exhibit" is a health slogan that appeals to 4-H Club members. Reports show that 6,539 club members lived up

to the food and health habits score card and 3,252 of these had physical examinations. Forty-eight girls and 42 boys, county health champions, entered the Round-Up contest.

An appropriate dress contest helps boys and girls to choose clothing for comfort, health, economy, suitability and attractiveness. Posture, cleanliness, good grooming, are developments which follow. County appropriate dress contests had 3,008 entrants in 1934. Seventy counties sent their champion girls and 64 counties their champion boys to the Round-Up contest.

Recreation in which all may take part is built into the 4-H Club program. Each club program includes two songs, two games, and a stunt or one-act play. Seventy-four counties entered the songs contest at the Round-Up; 75 the games contest and 66 the stunt contest. Rally days, picnics, camps are other character-building recreational activities enjoyed by 4-H Club members.

The "fifth H," standing for Home, is one that 4-H Club members have added. A variety of work aiming at home improvement is included in their program. Reports for 1934 show 9,463 girls planning meals, 10,767 helping with home furnishing, 5,410 budgeting their clothing needs, 6,994 assisting with care of children; 705 out of 958 enrolled completing improvement of the 4-H Club girls' room and 685 out of 1,006 enrolled competing decoration of windows in the home.

Boys carry on such work, too, in appropriate fields, such as terracing, farm buildings, soil improvement, farm management.

A summary of home improvement work reported by 4-H club members in 1934 follows:

Yards improved with flowers, 4,616; shrubs, 2,583; vines, 1,821; trees, 2,689.

Barnyards improved by rearrangement of farm equipment, 955; improved hog lot equipment, 545; poultry equipment, 1,174.

Yard fences improved, 1,196; farm entrances, 547; walks, 567; gates 755; starting windbreaks, 264; having windbreaks, 521.

Homes with running water in kitchen, 813; kitchen sinks, 422; improved water systems, 335; septic tanks, 78; sanitary toilets, 404.

Homes with electric lights, 916; improved lighting, 372.

Acres terraced, 11,402; entered "Best 5-Year Farm Management Plan" contest, 32.

This interest in better living extends outside the home itself among 4-H Club members. Reports show that 4,146 boys and 5,623 girls assisted with church work in 1934; 1,912 members in 521 clubs helped with care of sick or needy persons.

Three hundred forty-three community clean-up days were sponsored by 4-H clubs, 3,137 boys and 3,413 girls taking part; 3,752 boys and 4,227 girls took part in schoolhouse and schoolyard improvement; 573 Arbor day programs were held with 3,747 trees and 2,760 shrubs planted.

There were 10 bands, 18 orchestras and 2,143 boys and girls playing musical instruments among 4-H clubs in 1934, and 5,575 members assisted with community entertainments.

Nature lore study, 4-H Club libraries, and encouragement of thrift were other activities. Along the latter line, reports show that 890 boys reported savings accounts amounting to \$8,144.38 and 850 girls reported savings of \$5,202.48. Boys owned property valued at \$219,119.53 and girls, \$132,999.42.

In all of their work, 4-H Club members are assisted by their coaches, men and women—school teachers, parents, business men or older 4-H Club members—who take a deep interest in rural youth. Progress of 4-H Club work depends in on small part upon the 722 men and 1,209 women coaches reported assisting in 1934.

The actual project, or production or homemaking activity, to study which 4-H Club members enroll, remains the foundation of the work. A summary of results in these lines of work follows:

Food preparation: 19,595 girls tried recipes 984,087 times, served 350,976 meals and 456,820 lunches.

Food preservation: 19,547 girls canned 376,675 quarts.

Clothing: 19,616 girls made 144,287 articles.

Home improvement: 19,595 girls completed 57,140 pieces of interior home improvement; planted flowers in 14,197 yards; trees in 5,341 and shrubs in 6,337.

Garden: 19,035 club members reported 10,435 successful gardens in a year of record drouth.

Crops: 4,143 corn club members with 7,008 acres raised 34,312 bushels; 2,370 cotton club members with 5,842 acres raised 1,440 bales; 1,296 grain sorghum club members with 2,909 acres raised 14,124 bushels; 1,471 members of small grains clubs with 5,833 acres raised 47,800 bushels of wheat, barley and

oats; 1,948 club members with 2,637 acres raised 8,876 bushels of seed and 1,134.5 tons of hay, of peanuts, soybeans, cowpeas and forage crops.

Horticulture: 2,289 Irish potato club members with 727 acres raised 22,544 bushels; 432 sweet potato club members with 207 acres raised 3,906 bushels; 279 grape club members with 93 acres and 1,818 plants raised 2,181 bushels; 237 small fruit club members with 35 acres and 2,578 plants raised 907 bushels; 250 tree fruit club members with 7 acres and 1,231 trees, raised 1,989 bushels.

Bees: 170 club members with 328 swarms got 3,999 pounds of honey.

Poultry: 6,837 members had 176,309 birds and produced 141,564 dozens of eggs.

Dairy: 1,725 members with 2,130 animals produced 1,584,578 pounds of milk.

Livestock: 2,360 beef club members had 2,456 animals with a weight of 996,825 pounds; 3,880 pig club members had 7,154 animals with a weight of 549,985 pounds; 410 sheep club members had 1,128 animals with a weight of 78,145 pounds.

Agricultural Engineering: 926 were enrolled, 841 partially trained to run terrace lines; 587 completely trained; 4,254 miles of terrace line run on 903 farms and 444 miles built on 19,775 acres; 208 drainage ditch lines run; 83 farm ponds built; 339 trained in concrete work.

Improved Practices Adopted: By boys, 23,636; by girls, 29,059; total, 52,695.

RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

Direction of and participation in Agricultural Adjustment and related recovery activities has been a considerable part of the Extension Service program in 1934. The fact has already been referred to that many of these special activities have enabled Extension workers to reach new groups and so to increase the scope and effectiveness of the regular Extension program.



The greatest emergency met by the Extension Service in 1934 probably was the record drouth with the necessity for a federal cattle salvage program carried on through the Extension Service. Starved and thirsty cattle like these were salvaged all over the state.

The Oklahoma Extension Service was able to maintain particularly close touch with agricultural and other recovery activities through the fact that the director of extension served, on leave of absence, as assistant director of the Commodities Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, keeping in touch meanwhile with Extension activities in Oklahoma. E. E. Scholl, assistant director, was in immediate charge of Extension work in Oklahoma as acting director.

Cotton Adjustment: County agents served as agents of the Adjustment Administration in the sign-up campaign for the voluntary cotton adjustment program in which 92,015 cotton producers participated. Actual operation of the program was in the hands of farmers serving as committeemen. The total payments due to Oklahoma farmers under the voluntary cotton adjustment program for 1934 are \$8,549,407.88.

As the cotton adjustment program was about concluded, the Bankhead Cotton Control Act was passed and the administration of this in Oklahoma proceeded as rapidly as forms and supplies were made available from Washington. Except for a few late applications issuance of the Bankhead tax exemption certificates was completed in the Stillwater office of the State Allotment Board on November 10. A total of 154,535 applications was received, and a total of 344,924 certificates issued in allotting the 748,000 bales, which was the quota for the state.

Wheat Adjustment: Wheat adjustment work was begun in 1933 with the planting of the crop for harvest in 1934, but it included in 1934 a reopened sign-up for those who wished to come in after the program was under way. Two-year wheat adjustment contracts are in operation with 27,705 wheat producers. Local responsibility was in the hands of County Wheat Production Control Associations, with the county agent acting as the agent of the secretary of agriculture. Total wheat payments for 1934 are \$7,561,184.60.

Corn-Hog Adjustment: The corn-hog adjustment program was effective in all 77 counties through organization of farmers into county Corn-Hog Production Control Associations, with county agents again acting as agents of the Adjustment Administration. Corn-hog contracts were signed for one year by 35,316 corn-hog producers, and the total payment for the state was \$5,268,313.1. Work on the corn-hog adjustment program was somewhat delayed by the fact that most county agents likewise were engaged in the cotton adjustment program.

Dairy Adjustment: Milk marketing agreements were drawn up for two major cities, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, with help and advice from Extension Service workers. The one in Oklahoma City was held up by litigation, but that in Tulsa became operative. Extension workers participated in a regional conference at which a proposed national dairy adjustment program was discussed, but such a program has not materialized.

Adjustment Contract Compliance: A state contract compliance section was set up to supervise compliance with all adjustment contracts in the state. The records of this section show that cotton contract compliance work cost 1.34 percent of the total benefit payments, or an average cost per contract of \$1.30. For wheat, the cost was 1.33 percent of the benefit payments, and averaged \$3.10 per contract. For corn-hogs the

first compliance report (a second is required to be made later) was .68 percent, and the average cost per contract for the first compliance report was \$1.00. It is believed that the entire cost will not be more than 1.11 percent, or \$1.75 per contract. This would make compliance reports cost 1.25 percent. To assist farmers in compiling the information required in compliance certificates, and to assist them with general records of their business 125,000 of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm record books were distributed in the state and will be summarized and analyzed so that farmers may profit by this information.

Seed and Feed Conservation: Surveys of seed and feed supplies available in the state and of the needs of seed and feed have been made in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program of seed and feed conservation following the drouth.

Drouth Relief: By August 4, 1934, all 77 of Oklahoma's counties were in the primary drouth relief area. The Director of Extension was named State Drouth Relief Director, an assistant was named to have charge of much of the field work, and in each county the county agent became the county drouth relief director. The drouth relief program included buying of drouth distressed cattle, moving feed and water to cattle, and cattle to feed and water with reduced railroad rates. Later on it included loans for feed and fall pastures. In these programs, involving cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the State ERA office, and the Farm Credit Administration, the Extension Service cooperated. About 500,000 head of cattle were purchased, and a total of more than \$5,000,000 paid to cattle owners.

Little of the meat of condemned cattle fit for food was lost. The owners of the cattle, their neighbors, or relief organizations usually used the meat, either fresh or in canning plants.

An important part of the drouth relief work has been emphasized on the conservation of feed by farmers. Emphasis was also put upon a campaign of fall gardens which was very successful.

Farm Credit: A district agent has been assigned to work with the Farm Credit Administration in programs of education and organization to obtain better farm financing. County agents assisted in setting up in each county a Farm Debt Adjustment committee to assist farm debtors and creditors in reaching terms of settlement acceptable to all, and which will permit saving farms and homes by refinancing. About three-

fourths of these committees have been active. They have reached settlements in about two-thirds of the nearly 4,000 debt cases referred to them.

Extension workers helped the Farm Credit Administration to organize twelve local production credit associations of farmers and Extension workers have participated in educational meetings designed to acquaint farmers with the farm financing program.

Relief Projects: The Extension Service has advised in virtually every relief program pertaining to agriculture, or affecting farm people. Stenographic and clerical help provided through relief agencies has been of material assistance in the year's work.

**TOTAL RESOURCES FOR THE EXTENSION DIVISION
FISCAL YEAR 1933-1934**

Direct Appropriation by Federal
Government and State:

Federal Smith-Lever	129,933.95
Federal Supplementary	46,037.72
Federal Capper-Ketcham	34,568.90
Federal Additional Cooperative	28,000.00
Farmers Cooperative Demonstration.....	6,000.00

Direct State Appropriation:

State Salaries	97,000.00
State Maintenance	5,000.00
State Appropriation for speical Boll Weevil Control work in cooperation with the Federal Government.....	3,500.00

350,040.57

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1933-1934

TABLE A.—Summary Statement of Expenditures by Projects, showing sources of funds used for Extension Work

Projects	Totals	Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative	U.S.D.A.	Offset Funds	State	County
Administration -----	24,728.36	13,993.97				6,917.16	3,817.23	
Publications -----	13,295.18	9,240.14	757.11			1,357.66	1,940.27	
County agent work ----	187,655.10	71,351.81	7,388.33	6,440.01	4,113.00	84,524.16	2,376.79	11,461.00
Home Dem. work -----	139,334.53	28,210.65	18,366.66	15,330.00	1,200.00	69,218.88	368.46	6,639.88
4-H Club work -----	10,912.16	5,632.97			635.25	4,345.42	298.52	
Radio -----	2,109.80	1,581.30				528.50		
Colored County Agents	18,726.50	12,546.56	3,000.00			41.38	11.17	3,127.39
Col. Home Dem. Agts. .	10,847.23	6,648.50	2,833.56			41.48		1,323.69
Poultry work -----	4,925.58	3,316.56				1,592.00	17.02	
Marketing work -----	1,771.98	396.27		1,323.60		49.87	2.24	
Dairy work -----	5,282.60	3,002.47		1,245.70		1,013.53	20.90	
Livestock -----	4,963.97	3,026.33				1,419.01	518.63	
Agronomy -----	6,421.92	2,636.74		1,437.45		2,024.41	323.32	
Entomology -----	3,278.42	177.83				13.84	3,086.75	
Agricultural Engineer	6,811.00	3,803.69				2,924.03	83.28	
Farm Management ----	5,544.10	2,977.74			51.75	1,140.34	1,374.27	
Horticulture -----	4,462.66	2,759.27				1,683.99	19.40	
Child Dev. & Par. Edu.	2,929.95	700.96		2,223.24			5.75	
Home Management ----	3,147.53	796.51	2,223.24			9.34	118.44	
Clothing -----	1,294.17	935.63				358.54		
Food and Nutrition ----	3,587.73	2,235.77				1,337.03	14.93	
Total expenditures ----	462,030.47	175,971.67	34,568.90	28,000.00	6,000.00	180,540.57	14,397.37	22,551.96
Unexpended balance --	1,904.06						1,904.06	
Total - -	463,934.53	175,971.67	34,568.90	28,000.00	6,000.00	180,540.57	16,301.43	22,551.96

EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS, 1934

Circular Number	Title	Number Printed
102	Fall Gardening	10,000
137	Pig Club Manual	10,000
198	Sheep Manual	2,000
241	Poultry Management	15,000
260	Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	50,000
297	Rug Making	20,000
263	Cleaning and Laundrying	25,000
240	Home Canning of Meats	20,000
238	Principles of Beekeeping for Beginners	10,000
245	Water System for the Farm Home	10,000
237	Capons and Caponizing	10,000
303	Comfortable Bedroom	40,000
211	Hotbeds and Cold Frames	10,000
304	Family Nutrition	40,000
305	Food for Children	25,000
223	Household Pest Control	10,000
302	4-H Health Demonstration	12,000
306	Simple Methods for Measurement and Calculation of Field Area	5,000
289	Farm Home Sanitation	5,000
198	4-H Sheep Club Manual	4,000
173	Dairy Management Manual	5,000
196	Home Vegetable Garden	40,000
212	Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Head Lettuce and Bermuda Onions	5,000
307	Soil Improvement Adjustment in Agriculture II	20,000
302	4-H Health Demonstration	25,000
293	Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables	30,000
308	Adjustment in Agriculture III	40,000
279	4-H Terracing Manual	5,000
311	Feeding Cows for Milk Production	10,000
267	Home Dairying	10,000
309	Adjustment in Agriculture III	50,000
310	Adjustment in Agriculture	50,000
312	Storage for Farm Home	10,000
313	20th Annual Report of Extension Service	1,000
	Team Demonstrations for Oklahoma 4-H Clubs	7,500
	Timely Topics for 4-H Clubs	2,500
	Extension News, August 1933 to June 1934	688,000

STAFF OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

JUNE 30, 1933

H. G. Bennett, President
D. P. Trent, Director (on leave)
E. E. Scholl, Acting Director
Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent
B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent
H. Ford Mercer, Assistant State Club Agent
John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
H. P. Moffitt, Assistant Extension Dairyman
Sam B. Durham, Specialist in Pasture and Forage Crops and Dairy Equipment
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman
Paul G. Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist
J. W. Carpenter, Jr., Extension Agricultural Engineer
C. V. Phagan, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist
Peter Nelson, Extension Economist, Farm Management
A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist, Marketing
Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management
C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist
E. Faith Strayer, Extension Specialist, Child Development and Parent Education
Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist
Duncan Wall, Extension Editor
A. F. Houston, District Agent
Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent
Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent and Compliance Agent
Harold Miles, Assistant District Agent
Alice Carlson, District Agent
W. J. Green, District Agent
Lemna O. Maloney, District Agent
Dan Diehl, District Agent
Esther Martin, District Agent
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager
Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper
Esther Hunt, Secretary
Lena Jones, Secretary (on leave)
Alfa Kent, Stenographer
Laura MacGuire, Filing Clerk and PBX Operator
Nellie Knight, Statistical Clerk
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer
Myra Bowersox, Stenographer
Hally Hutchison, Stenographer
Olive Gilman, Stenographer
Pansy Rutherford, Stenographer
Vassie White, Stenographer
Vernon Nesbitt, Mimeograph Operator
Dorothy Wilbanks, Assistant Mimeograph Operator
Lauretta Graves, Mailing Clerk
Mona March, Assistant Mailing Clerk (leave of absence)
Kathryn Cox, Assistant Mailing Clerk
Mary Keegan, Stenographer
Lillian Roads, Stenographer
Ada Thomason, (part time) Stenographer

COUNTY FARM AGENTS

- J. S. Knox, Stilwell, Adair county
 A. E. Wade, Cherokee, Alfalfa county
 A. M. Jarvis, Atoka, Atoka county
 Herb Cavett, Beaver, Beaver county
 P. G. Scruugs, Sayre, Beckham county
 Geo. Felkel, Watonga, Blaine county
 W. E. West, Durant, Bryan county
 L. I. Bennett, Anadarko, Caddo county
 Fred E. Percy, El Reno, Canadian county
 O. L. Putman, Ardmore, Carter county
 C. F. Parrott, Tahlequah, Cherokee county
 R. I. Bilyeu, Hugo, Choctaw county
 W. E. Baker, Boise City, Cimarron county
 L. H. Stinnett, Norman, Cleveland county
 Lee Craig, Coalgate, Coal county
 A. G. Graham, Jr., Lawton, Comanche county
 Lant Hulse, Walters, Cotton county
 M. C. Liebhart, Vinita, Craig county
 Edd Roberts, Sapulpa, Creek county
 Phil Rodgers, Arapaho, Custer county
 E. A. Kissick, Jay, Delaware county
 Chas. Gardner, Taloga, Dewey county
 R. C. Outhier, Gage, Ellis county
 Dan M. Arnold, Enid, Garfield county
 J. R. Waldby, Pauls Valley, Garvin county
 J. B. Hurst, Chickasha, Grady county
 E. E. Jacobs, Medford, Grant county
 Ira Hollar, Mangum, Greer county
 Tom Marks, Hollis, Harmon county
 W. E. Bland, Buffalo, Harper county
 A. E. Cook, Stigler, Haskell county
 L. J. McMakin, Holdenville, Hughes county
 M. G. Tucker, Altus, Jackson county
 Roy Richerson, Waurika, Jefferson county
 Curtis Floyd, Tishomingo, Johnston county
 W. R. Hutchison, Newkirk, Kay county
 J. E. White, Kingfisher, Kingfisher county
 S. E. Lewis, Hobart, Kiowa county
 C. R. Humphrey, Wilburton, Latimer county
 C. M. West, Poteau, LeFlore county
 Fred Barham, Chandler, Lincoln county
 J. M. Ives, Guthrie, Logan county
 R. M. Georgia, Marietta, Love county
 J. M. Dyer, Purcell, McClain county
 Shawnee Brown, Idabel, McCurtain county
 H. L. Bankhead, Eufaula, McIntosh county
 W. B. Hanly, Fairview, Major county
 W. E. Martin, Madill, Marshall county
 E. B. Hildebrand, Pryor, Mayes county
 Richard Chiles, Sulphur, Murray county
 E. W. Smith, Muskogee, Muskogee county
 James Culbertson, Perry, Noble county
 Jas. Salisbury, Jr., Nowata, Nowata county
 W. B. Gernert, Okemah, Okfuskee county
 A. T. Burge, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county
 J. R. Spencer, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county (Asst.)
 P. H. Wilson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county (Asst.)
 Wesley Chaffin, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county
 Fred Ahrberg, Pawhuska, Osage county
 Raymond Lloyd, Hominy, Osage county (Asst.)
 H. A. Wright, Fairfax, Osage county (Asst.)
 O. J. Moyer, Miami, Ottawa county
 A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Pawnee county
 Word Cromwell, Stillwater, Payne county
 C. W. Geary, McAlester, Pittsburg county
 J. B. Hill, Ada, Pontotoc county

James Lawrence, Shawnee, Pottowatomie county	H. C. Hyer, Guymon, Texas county
George Innes, Antlers, Pushmataha county	Tom Morris, Frederick, Tillman county
Ernest K. Lowe, Cheyenne, Roger Mills county	W. A. Conner, Tulsa, Tulsa county
Arthur Peterman, Claremore, Rogers county	Ira Fore, Wagoner, Wagoner county
C. S. Sullivan, Wewoka, Seminole county	L. H. Brannon, Bartlesville, Washington county
C. G. Bauman, Sallisaw, Sequoyah county	T. S. Fisher, Cordell, Washita county
J. A. Killough, Duncan, Stephens county	A. R. Jacob, Alva, Woods county
	G. K. Terpening, Woodward, Woodward county

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Nan E. Rockwell, Stilwell, Adair county	Gladys Sullivan, Holdenville, Hughes county
Bernice Sloan, Beaver, Beaver county	Edith V. Huffer, Altus, Jackson county
Sylvia M. Gray, Sayre, Beckham county	Dora E. Bollinger, Waurika, Jefferson county
Ola Armstrong, Watonga, Blaine county	Clara Backhaus, Tishomingo, Johnston county
Nina G. Craig, Durant, Bryan county	Minnie F. Hamilton, Newkirk, Kay county
Estelle Graves, Anadarko, Caddo county	Eva A. Stokes, Hobart, Kiowa county
Harvey Thompson, El Reno, Canadian county	Edna Archer, Wilburton, Latimer county
Minnie B. Church, Ardmore, Carter county	Susan B. Gray, Chandler, Lincoln county
Ruth H. Smith, Tahlequah, Cherokee county	Jessie S. Pollock, Guthrie, Logan county
Ellender McCool, Norman, Cleveland county	Litha Travis, Idabel, McCurtain county
Jennie Alice Clymer, Coalgate, Coal county	Ruth Litzell, Fairview, Major county
Elizabeth Harris, Lawton, Comanche county	Maude Andrews, Madill, Marshall county
Edith Craig, Walters, Cotton county	Mary Grissom, Pryor, Mayes county
Jeffie Thompson, Sapulpa, Creek county	Susie Baker, Sulphur, Murray county
Ruth Hickman, Taloga, Dewey county	Irene Roberts, Muskogee, Muskogee county
Mary B. Ruff, Enid, Garfield county	Jessie S. McCafferty, Perry, Noble county
Gladys Smith, Pauls Valley, Garvin county	Charlcie Amos, Okemah, Okfuskee county
Nettie R. Coryell, Chickasha, Grady county	Ruby Burch, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county
Mary Henderson, Hollis, Harmon county	Norine Hughes, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county
Clementine Sittel, Stigler, Haskell county	Sarah D. Atwood, Pawhuska, Osage county

Vera Carding, Miami, Ottawa county	Elizabeth McCurdy, Sallisaw, Sequoyah county
Jessie M. Payne, Pawnee, Pawnee county	Maxine Turner, Duncan, Stephens county
Almira Abernathy, Stillwater, Payne county	Lorene Sumrall, Frederick, Tillman county
Elizabeth Ward, McAlester, Pittsburg county	Lenna Sawyer, Tulsa, Tulsa county
Jessie F. Morgan, Ada, Pontotoc county	Ruth Dungan, Wagoner, Wagoner county
Emma Stewart, Shawnee, Pottawatomie county	Leta Moore, Bartlesville, Washington county
Ella Innes, Antlers, Pushmataha county	Martha T. Shultz, Cordell, Washita county
Myra Moore, Cheyenne, Roger Mills county	Julia Taylor, Alva, Woods county
Edrie Scott, Claremore, Rogers county	Mattie J. Cawood, Woodward, Woodward county

NEGRO WORKERS

J. E. Taylor, District Agent, Langston	Julia A. Miller, District Home Demonstration Agent, Langston
--	--

NEGRO COUNTY FARM AGENTS

T. D. Spears, Bristow, Creek county	C. E. Johnson, Boley, Okfuskee county
T. H. Black, Jr., Chandler, Lincoln county	B. T. Robinson, Luther, Oklahoma county
Paul O. Brooks, Guthrie, Logan county	Jas. M. Watlington, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county
A. H. Fuhr, Muskogee, Muskogee county	J. G. Floyd, Wewoka, Seminole county

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Hazel O. King, Bristow, Creek county	Lulu B. McCain, Boley, Okfuskee county
Beulah Elsberry, Chandler, Lincoln county	Anna L. Anderson, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county
Sadie M. Winston, Muskogee, Muskogee county	

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL—JULY 1, 1933 TO JUNE 30, 1934

Appointments

Duncan Wall, Extension Editor, January 5, 1934
 Arden M. Jarvis, County Agent, Atoka county, January 1, 1934
 Geo. Felkel, County Agent, Blaine county, May 1, 1934
 R. I. Bilyeu, County Agent, Choctaw county, January 1, 1934
 Jennie Alice Clymer, Home Demonstration Agent, Coal county, May 21, 1934
 Roy Richerson, County Agent, Jefferson county, May 1, 1934
 Clara M. Backhaus, Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson county, March 16, 1934

Richard Chiles, County Agent, Murray county, August 11, 1933
James Salisbury, County Agent, Nowata county, September 15, 1933
H. A. Wright, Assistant County Agent, Osage county, Sept. 1, 1933
Julia Taylor, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods county, May 21, 1934
Bida Reinhardt, Assistant Demonstration Agent, Osage county, April 21, 1934
Ruth Litzell, Home Demonstration Agent, Major county, June 1, 1934
Mary Grissom, Home Demonstration Agent, Mayes county, July 21, 1933
Beulah M. Elsberry, (col.) Home Demonstration Agent, Lincoln county, September 1, 1933
Elizabeth McCurdy, Home Demonstration Agent, Sequoyah county, Sept. 11, 1933
Maxine Turner, Home Demonstration Agent, Stephens county, June 1, 1934
Ruth Dungan, Home Demonstration Agent, Wagoner county, July 21, 1933
R. O. Monosmith, Assistant Extension Horticulturist, June 16, 1934
Forest Beall, Assistant Extension Livestock Specialist, May 16, 1934
Martha Shultz, Home Demonstration Agent, Washita county, Feb. 1, 1934
Julia Seay, Home Demonstration Agent, Choctaw county, Feb. 1, 1934
Lois Irene Grant, Home Demonstration Agent, Cimarron county, May 21, 1934
E. E. Jacobs, County Agent, Grant county, November 1, 1933

Transfers

Gladys Sulivant, Home Demonstration Agent, Hughes county, May 21, 1934
Ruby Mae Nowlin, Home Demonstration Agent, Seminole county, Feb. 11, 1934
Fred Ahrberg, County Agent, Osage county, January 31, 1934
Fred Barham, County Agent, Lincoln County, Feb. 1, 1934
R. M. Georgia, County Agent, Love county, October 9, 1933
Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist, Feb. 11, 1934
Ruby Burch, Home Demonstration Agent, Oklahoma county, Feb. 11, 1934
Word Cromwell, County Agent, Payne county, Feb. 1, 1934
Mrs. Lenna M. Sawyer, Home Demonstration Agent, Tulsa county, Sept. 11, 1933
W. A. Conner, County Agent, Tulsa county, July 21, 1933
Ira Fore, County Agent, Wagoner county, July 21, 1933
L. I. Bennett, County Agent, Caddo county, August 1, 1933
L. H. Stinnett, County Agent, Cleveland county, January 1, 1934

Resignations

Rachel Markwell, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods county, May 20, 1934
Velda Cole, Home Demonstration Agent, May 20, 1934
Ethel Donaldson, Home Demonstration Agent, Washita county, Jan. 31, 1934
Lulu May Soliday, Home Demonstration Agent, Major county, May 31, 1934
Lloyd Godley, County Agent, Payne county, Jan. 31, 1934
Mrs. T. T. Green, Home Demonstration Agent, Stephens county, May 31, 1934
J. W. Carpenter, Extension Agricultural Engineer, June 1, 1934
J. S. Malone, County Agent, Tulsa county, July 20, 1933

Deaths

Ruby Lee Washington, (col.) Home Demonstration Agent, Lincoln county, Sept. 1, 1933

