

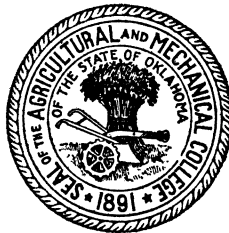
Circular Number 301

General Series Number 234

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**Nineteenth Annual Report  
of  
THE EXTENSION DIVISION  
Year 1932**

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



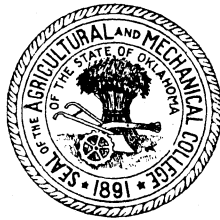
**OKLAHOMA  
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE  
AND  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
COOPERATING**

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

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**of**  
**THE EXTENSION DIVISION**  
**Year 1932**

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



**OKLAHOMA**  
**AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE**  
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**NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
**THE EXTENSION DIVISION**  
**OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE AND**  
**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**COOPERATING**  
**YEAR 1932**

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**STAFF OF OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION**  
**SERVICE OF JUNE 30, 1932**

D. P. Trent, Director of Extension  
E. E. Scholl, Assistant Director  
Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent  
B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent  
Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent  
Ford Mercer, Assistant State Club Agent  
Arthur Petermann, Assistant State Club Agent for Indians  
Dan Diehl, District Agent  
W. J. Green, District Agent  
A. F. Houston, District Agent  
F. R. Merrifield, District Agent  
Alice Carlson, District Agent  
Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent  
Esther Martin, District Agent  
Lemna Maloney, District Agent  
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman  
Ira J. Hollar, Assistant Extension Poultryman  
J. W. Boehr, Extension Dairy Specialist  
Paul G. Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman  
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist  
C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist  
J. W. Carpenter, Extension Agricultural Engineer  
C. V. Phagan, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer  
Peter Nelson, Extension Economist, Farm Management  
A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist, Marketing  
H. A. Graham, Assistant Extension Economist, Marketing  
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist  
C. Eldon Jones, Landscape Specialist  
Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition  
Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management  
E. Faith Strayer, Specialist, Child Development and Parent Education  
H. P. Moffitt, District Dairy Agent  
Sam Durham, District Dairy Agent  
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager  
Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper  
Esther Hunt, Secretary  
Lena Jones, Stenographer  
Nellie Knight, Statistical Clerk  
Lauretta Graves, Mailing Clerk  
Mona March, Assistant Mailing Clerk  
Inez Baird, Mimeograph Operator  
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer  
Lela Bill Brummett, P. B. X. Operator  
Hally Hutchinson, Stenographer  
Alfa Riden, Stenographer  
Bernice Shafer, Stenographer  
Myra Bowersox, Stenographer  
Lillian Roads, Stenographer  
Bess Lavigne, Stenographer  
Ada Stewart, Stenographer (Part-time Crop Improvement Assn.)

## COUNTY FARM AGENTS

**J. S. Knox, Stilwell, Adair county**  
**A. E. Wade, Cherokee, Alfalfa county**  
**P. G. Scruggs, Sayre, Beckham county**  
**Herb Cavett, Beaver, Beaver county**  
**Harold Miles, Watonga, Blaine county**  
**W. E. West, Durant, Bryan county**  
**I. E. Nutter, Anadarko, Caddo county**  
**Fred E. Percy, El Reno, Canadian county**  
**O. L. Putman, Ardmore, Carter county**  
**C. F. Parrott, Tahlequah, Cherokee county**  
**W. B. Gernert, Hugo, Choctaw county**  
**W. E. Baker, Boise City, Cimarron county**  
**Lee Craig, Coalgate, Coal county**  
**A. G. Graham, Lawton, Comanche county**  
**Lant Hulse, Walters, Cotton 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**  
**Tom Marks, Hollis, Harmon county**  
**A. E. Cook, Stigler, Haskell county**  
**L. J. McMakin, Holdenville, Hughes county**  
**W. B. Forrester, Altus, Jackson county**  
**Clarence Joachim, 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**  
**M. G. Tucker, Poteau, LeFlore county**  
**Fred Ahrberg, Chandler, Lincoln county**  
**J. M. Ives, Guthrie, Logan county**  
**Shawnee Brown, Idabel, McCurtain county**  
**W. B. Hanly, Fairview, Major county**  
**W. E. Martin, Madill, Marshall county**  
**E. B. Hildebrand, Pryor, Mayes county**  
**L. I. Bennett, Sulphur, Murray county**  
**E. W. Smith, Muskogee, Muskogee county**  
**James Culbertson, Perry, Noble county**  
**H. L. Bankhead, Okemah, Okfus-kee county**  
**A. T. Burge, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county**  
**J. R. Spencer, (asst.) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county**  
**P. H. Wilson, (asst.) Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county**  
**Wesley Chaffin, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county**  
**Word Cromwell, Pawhuska, Osage county**  
**Fred A. Barham, (asst.) Hominy, Osage county**  
**Ira Fore, (asst.) Fairfax, Osage county**  
**T. B. Walker, Miami, Ottawa county**  
**A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Pawnee county**  
**Lloyd Godley, Stillwater, Payne county**  
**C. W. Geary, McAlester, Pittsburg county**  
**J. B. Hill, Ada, Pontotoc county**  
**Jas. Lawrence, Shawnee, Pottawatomie county**  
**George Innes, Antlers, Pushmataha county**  
**Ernest K. Lowe, Cheyenne, Roger Mills county**  
**C. S. Sullivan, Wewoka, Seminole county**  
**C. G. Bauman, Sallisaw, Sequoyah county**  
**J. A. Killough, Duncan, Stephens county**  
**H. C. Hyer, Guymon, Texas county**  
**L. H. Beaty, Frederick, Tillman county**  
**J. S. Malone, Tulsa, Tulsa county**  
**L. H. Brannon, Bartlesville, Washington county**  
**T. S. Fisher, Cordell, Washita county**  
**A. R. Jacob, Alva, Woods county**  
**G. K. Terpening, Woodward, Woodward county**

## COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS.

Nan E. Rockwell, Stilwell, Adair county  
Georgia M. Amick, Beaver, Beaver county  
Sylvia M. Gray, Sayre, Beckham county  
Ola Armstrong, Watonga, Blaine county  
Nina G. Craig, Durant, Bryan county  
Estelle Graves, Anadarko, Caddo county  
Harvey Thompson, El Reno, Canadian county  
Minnie B. Church, Ardmore, Carter county  
Ruth H. Smith, Tahlequah, Cherokee county  
Charlcie Amos, Hugo, Choctaw county  
Ellender McCool, Norman, Cleveland county  
Gladys Sullivant, Coalgate, Coal county  
Elizabeth Harris, Lawton, Comanche county  
Edith Craig, Walters, Cotton county  
Jeffie Thompson, Sapulpa, Creek county  
Ruth Hickham, Taloga, Dewey county  
Mary Ruff, Enid, Garfield county  
Gladys Smith, Pauls Valley, Garvin county  
Nettie R. Coryell, Chickasha, Grady county  
Zelma F. Campbell, Hollis, Harmon county  
Clementine Sittel, Stigler, Haskell county  
Velda Cole, Holdenville, Hughes county  
Edith Huffer, Altus, Jackson county  
Dora E. Bollinger, Waurika, Jefferson county  
Ruby Nowlin, Tishomingo, Johnston county  
Minnie Hamilton, Newkirk, Kay county  
Eva A. Stokes, Hobart, Kiowa county  
Edna Archer, Wilburton, Latimer county  
Iona Randle, Poteau, LeFlore county  
Susan B. Gray, Chandler, Lincoln county  
Jessie S. Pollock, Guthrie, Logan county  
Litha Travis, Idabel, McCurtain county  
Maude Andrews, Madill, Marshall county  
Lulu May Soliday, Fairview, Major county  
Georgia Stites, Pryor, Mayes county  
Susie Baker, Sulphur, Murray county  
Irene Roberts, Muskogee, Muskogee county  
Jessie S. McCafferty, Perry, Noble county  
Anna F. Richards, Okemah, Okfuskee county  
Martha Merrifield, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county  
Norine Hughes, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county  
Sara D. Atwood, Pawhuska, Osage county  
Vera Carding, Miami, Ottawa county  
Jessie M. Payne, Pawnee, Pawnee county  
Almira Abernathy, Stillwater, Payne county  
Elizabeth Ward, McAlester, Pittsburg county  
Jessie F. Morgan, Ada, Pontotoc county  
Emma Stewart, Shawnee, Pottawatomie county  
Ella Innes, Antlers, Pushmataha county  
Myra Moore, Cheyenne, Roger Mills county  
Ruby Burch, Wewoka, Seminole county  
Lenna M. Sawyer, Sallisaw, Sequoyah county  
Mrs. T. T. Green, Duncan, Stephens county  
Katheryn Jackson, Tulsa, Tulsa county  
Leta Moore, Bartlesville, Washington county  
Ethel M. Donaldson, Cordell, Washita county  
Rachel Markwell, Alva, Woods county  
Mattie Cawood, Woodward, Woodward county

**NEGRO WORKERS**

**J. E. Taylor, District Agent**

**Julia A. Miller, District Agent**

**NEGRO COUNTY FARM AGENTS**

**T. D. Spears, Bristow, Creek county**

**B. T. Robinson, Luther, Oklahoma county**

**Paul O. Brooks, Guthrie, Logan county**

**C. E. Johnston, Boley, Okfuskee county**

**T. H. Black, Chandler, Lincoln county**

**Jas. M. Watlington, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county**

**A. H. Fuhr, Muskogee, Muskogee county**

**J. G. Floyd, Wewoka, Seminole county**

**NEGRO COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS**

**Hazel O. King, Bristow, Creek county**

**Lulu B. McCain, Boley, Okfuskee county**

**Ruby Lee Washington, Chandler, Lincoln county**

**Anna L. Anderson, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county**

**Sadie M. Winston, Muskogee, Muskogee county**

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

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the nineteenth annual report of the Extension Service of the Oklahoma A. & M. College in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1932, together with a financial report of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. This report covers in some detail all of the work carried on by the Extension Division throughout the State, including the work of county farm agents and county home demonstration agents located in the various counties, extension specialists working out of the central office, supervising agents, administration, etc. The financial report covers 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.

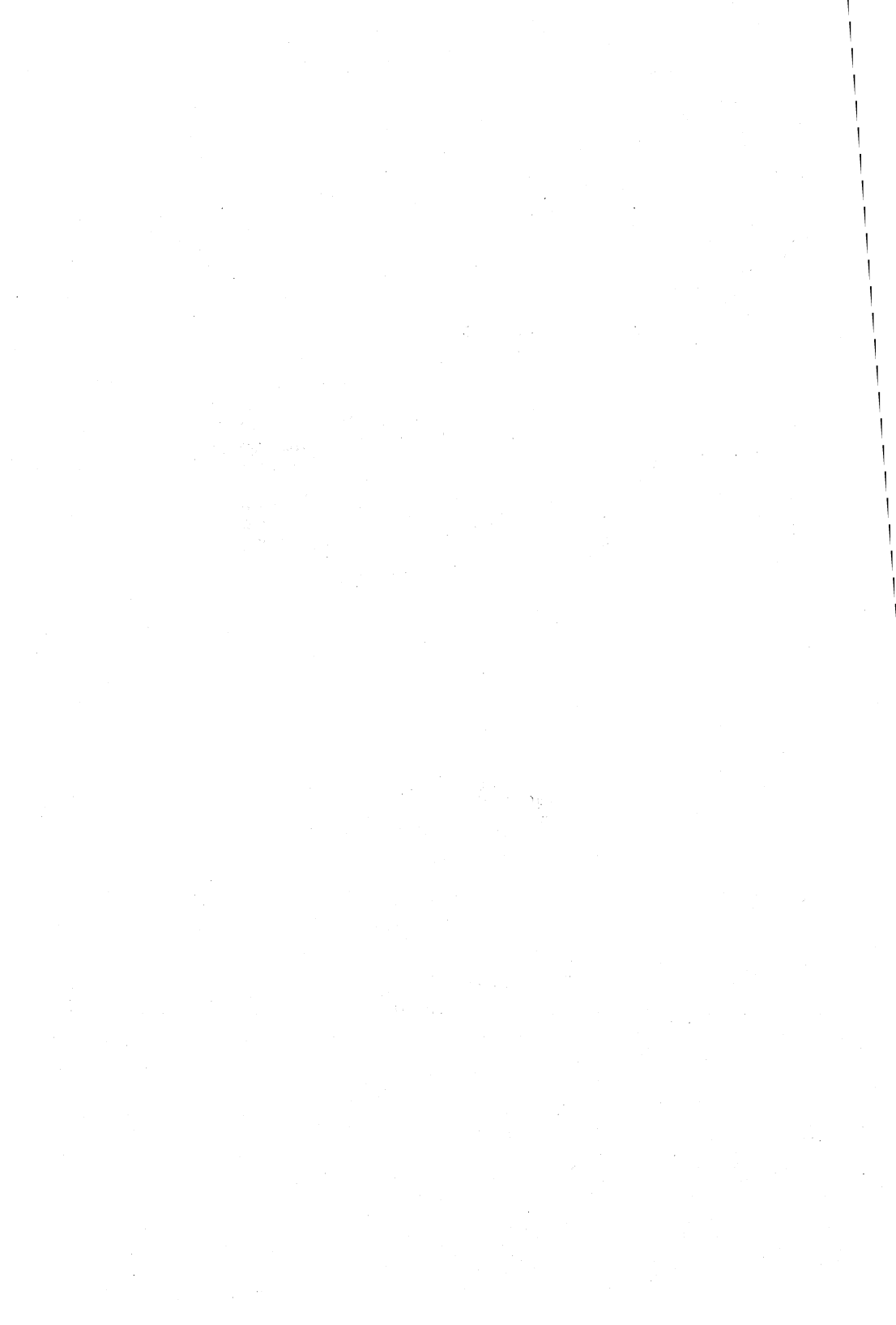
Assuring you that I shall be glad to furnish any additional information which you may desire, I am

Yours very truly,

D. P. TRENT,

Director.





**REPORT OF THE EXTENSION DIVISION  
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE  
AND  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
COOPERATING  
FOR YEAR 1932**

By  
D. P. TRENT  
Director of Extension

**INTRODUCTION**

Extension work in agriculture and home economics is carried on cooperatively by the Oklahoma A. & M. College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the service is to "take the college to those farm people who cannot come to the college," "to carry practical information and service to the farmer at the plow handle and to the farm woman in the home."



One of the most important means of disseminating practical information regarding the best methods of farming is the conducting of field meetings and farm tours in which groups of farmers visit the farms of their neighbors and observe the results of methods which have been applied. A noon-day luncheon or picnic dinner frequently served by the farm women's club of the community is an important and enjoyable feature of such meetings and tours. In 1932, over 87,000 farm people attended farm tours and result demonstrations under the direction of county agents and other extension workers.

The extension division renders service to farmers, farm women and farm boys and girls. The work with men has to do with all of the problems of farming, including both the

problems of producing farm products and of the preparation and marketing of these products. The work with farm women is carried on largely through the farm women's clubs. In 1932 there were 22,000 farm women enrolled as members of farm women's clubs in 1,300 rural communities. The work with farm boys and girls is carried on largely through 4-H club organizations. In 1932 there were 43,000 farm boys and girls enrolled as 4-H club members in 2,700 rural communities. Through work with farmers, through the farm women's clubs and through the 4-H clubs, the Oklahoma extension service rendered direct service to more than 100,000 farm people in Oklahoma in 1932. A detailed outline of accomplishments in soil conservation and improvement, pasture development, improvement of livestock, organized marketing of farm products, control of destructive insects and diseases, gardens grown to supply food for families, the canning of food supplies by farm women and girls to meet the needs of families throughout the year, the utilization of inexpensive materials to provide clothing and to make farm homes more comfortable and attractive, outstanding achievement of Oklahoma 4-H club groups and individuals, and various other lines of work carried on by farm people under the leadership and direction of extension workers is given under the respective headings of this report.

Extension work in the various counties is carried on through county farm agents and county home demonstration agents who are employed and paid jointly by the extension division and the counties, salaries of these county workers being paid partly from federal and state appropriations for extension work and partly from appropriations made by boards of county commissioners. At present there are county farm agents in 67 counties, county home demonstration agents in 60 counties, four assistant county agents, negro county farm agents in eight counties and negro county home demonstration agents in five counties.

*Organization and Methods.* The extension work in agriculture and home economics is financed and administered jointly by the Oklahoma A. & M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture, under the Smith-Lever Act and other acts of the United States Congress, the provisions of which were accepted by the legislature of the State of Oklahoma. The director of extension is the administrative head of the extension division, corresponding to the deans of the various schools of the college, and is employed jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the college. The work is carried on in the various counties of the state through

county farm agents and county home demonstration agents under contracts which are made between the extension division and the boards of county commissioners, the counties appropriating funds to apply on the salaries and expenses of these agents in accordance with an act of the state legislature of Oklahoma authorizing boards of county commissioners to appropriate such amounts as they deem necessary to cooperate in carrying on this work among rural people.

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

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

*Summary of Results of Extension Work in Oklahoma.* The following data will indicate the service rendered by the extension division over a period of five years:

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
No. of county farm agents employed .....	68	70	72	75	67
No. of assistant farm agents .....	6	7	7	7	4
No. of home demonstration agents .....	50	56	57	62	60
No. of negro county farm agents .....	7	8	9	8	8
No. of negro home demonstration agents .....	4	4	4	5	5
Total number of county workers .....	135	145	149	157	144
No. communities in which organized extension work was carried on .....	2,265	2,660	2,741	3,212	3,303
No. of meetings held under leadership of county agents .....	34,309	35,715	38,364	45,022	42,000
Total attendance at all meetings .....	767,213	785,867	887,432	1,096,783	1,039,000
No. of visits to individual farms by county extension workers .....	30,404	37,660	42,375	48,836	55,016
No. visits to farm homes by county workers .....	15,970	17,427	20,515	27,895	27,187
No. bulletins distributed by county workers .....	257,049	273,060	304,044	405,793	512,000
No. personal calls at agents' offices for information .....	163,089	179,869	181,267	269,099	215,637
No. telephone calls for information .....	109,204	116,390	117,355	149,930	143,775
No. personal letters written by county agents .....	105,562	117,022	116,943	129,452	124,737
No. farmers assisted with terracing .....	2,968	3,960	4,972	4,862	4,495
No. acres terraced through efforts of county agents .....	106,792	114,000	201,000	229,430	179,618

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
No. communities with farm women's clubs under leadership of home demonstration agents -----	574	713	864	1,007	1,300
No. members farm women's clubs -----	9,876	12,272	14,601	18,992	22,596
No. community 4-H club organizations -----	1,783	2,091	3,005	3,161	2,700
No. 4-H club members enrolled -----	40,556	39,778	43,747	41,561	43,000
No. quarts fruits, vegetables, meats, etc. canned by farm women and girls under direction of home demonstration agents -----	1,552,236	2,049,031	1,211,810	2,321,234	6,312,276
No. coats and dresses made by women and girls -----	45,471	58,188	42,000	44,455	34,460
No. children's garments made by farm women and girls -----	17,656	20,692	23,648	31,959	45,668
No. undergarments made by farm women --	23,845	18,430	23,370	31,600	36,460
No. hats made by farm women -----	593	463	737	2,524	3,322
No. coats, suits and dresses remodeled by farm women -----	2,138	1,735	6,784	20,550	35,775
No. kitchens remodeled according to plans furnished -----	542	824	1,260	1,330	1,299

The above data does NOT in any sense represent all of the lines of service rendered by the extension division. The figures given constitute merely the high points, or the milestones, of progress in this line of work. Service is rendered in every phase of farming and homemaking and it is impossible here to do more than indicate the high points. It should be kept in mind too that there is no accurate way of measuring the total influence and results of extension work. In addition to all the people who are contacted and assisted directly by extension workers, many thousands of others are influenced indirectly. Farm people who make use of the services of county extension workers pass this information on to many others. Each bulletin distributed to an individual is probably read by a number of other people. Many are influenced through the radio and through news articles. People in a community see the improved practices which some neighbor is applying through the influence of the county agents and apply the same practices upon their own farms. In many other ways farm people all over the state are influenced by the extension service. The data given simply shows the high points of the contacts and results which it has been possible to determine.

**Total Resources for the Extension Division for Fiscal Year 1931-32**

**Direct Appropriation by Federal**

**Government and State of Oklahoma:**

Federal Smith-Lever and Supplementary .....	\$175,973.82
Federal Capper-Ketcham .....	34,569.09
Federal Additional Cooperative .....	28,000.00
Farmers Cooperative Demonstration fund (direct) .....	28,000.00
Direct State Appropriation .....	146,221.00
State Appropriation for special Boll-Weevil control work in cooperation with the Federal Government .....	5,000.00
<b>Total Resources .....</b>	<b>417,763.91</b>

**Other funds appropriated for Extension**

**Work by State and Counties:**

State appropriation for 4-H Club boys' and girls' contest fund .....	10,260.00
Appropriation by boards of county commissioners for Extension Work in Oklahoma .....	132,783.55

**Grand total of appropriation for Extension Work .....** **\$560,807.46**

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1931-32

TABLE A.—Summary Statement of Expenditures of Projects, Showing Source of Funds Used for Extension Work.

	Totals	FEDERAL FUNDS				U. S. D. A.	Offset	FUNDS NOT USED AS OFFSETS		
		Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative				State	County	Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Contest
Administration -----	28,511.55	17,490.14				527.67	10,031.36	462.38		
Publications -----	15,686.49	13,152.00					2,461.70	72.79		
County Agent Work -----	208,538.80	57,571.46	10,492.52	5,902.80	10,742.01	87,823.08	127.83	25,619.10		
Home Demon. Work ---	158,270.48	25,463.77	17,070.00	9,223.78	13,730.32	70,429.95	52.83	22,299.83		
Club Work -----	18,022.99	6,021.24		1,248.99	3,000.00		7,561.00	191.76		10,260.00
Radio -----	1,828.95	48.50		1,620.80			139.75	19.90		
Colored County Agt. Wk.	22,572.47	12,837.47	3,133.28	1,566.64			720.00	5.00	4,310.36	
Colored Home Dem. Wk.	10,157.91	6,344.01	1,166.65	758.29				2.87	1,886.09	
Poultry Work -----	8,791.61	5,009.86					3,693.74	88.01		
Marketing -----	8,104.97	2,337.26		4,144.52			1,623.19			
Dairy Work -----	13,787.27	7,087.03					6,643.20	57.04		
Livestock -----	4,591.53	2,133.15					2,396.64	61.74		
Agronomy -----	5,277.07	2,940.15					2,236.64	100.28		
Entomology -----	6,098.21	2,562.11					1,313.28	2,222.82		
Agricultural Engineering	8,601.27	5,033.84					3,555.29	12.14		
Farm Management -----	3,843.13	2,035.69					1,807.44			
Horticulture -----	8,131.07	3,782.01					4,266.68	82.38		
Child Development and Parent Education ---	3,559.57	21.00		3,534.18				4.39		
Home Management ----	3,634.94	926.90	2,706.64					1.40		
Clothing -----	1,162.56	750.57					399.99	12.00		
Food and Nutrition ----	3,865.92	2,425.94					1,439.98			
	543,038.76	175,973.82	34,569.09	28,000.00	28,000.00	208,542.91	3,577.56	54,115.38	10,260.00	
Unexpended Balance ---	17,768.70						17,768.70			
	560,807.46	175,973.82	34,569.09	28,000.00	28,000.00	208,542.91	21,346.26	54,115.38	10,260.00	



**TABLE B.—Summary Statement of Expenditures by Projects, Showing Classification from all Funds Used for Extension Work, Fiscal Year 1931-32, except Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Direct.**

Items of Expense	Totals	Adminis- tration	Printing	County Agent Work	Home Dem. Work	Club Work	Radio	Negro County Agent Work
Salaries .....	429,379.23	17,038.12	4,463.34	174,014.47	136,997.52	8,988.26		21,210.12
Labor .....	2,781.58	734.09	480.82	320.05	89.78	410.23	271.50	
Publications .....	4,750.65		4,750.65					
Supplies and small printing .....	17,975.30	5,848.17	5,369.60	3,444.53	927.11	1,455.55		2.47
Postage .....	468.45	14.77	410.00	43.68				
Telephone and Telegraph .....	3,972.65	2,053.18	.90	35.35	48.70	5.05	1,511.65	60.07
Furniture and Fixtures .....	1,104.81	530.20	92.93		109.22	27.23	25.90	84.70
Equipment and Vehicles .....	2,216.93	143.66		334.27				
Library .....	105.92	84.99		3.60		1.00		
Scientific Equipment .....	175.06	131.17						
Freight and Express .....	72.37	72.37						
Miscellaneous .....	1,046.03	289.22	10.50	5.00	1.50	.35		5.00
Travel expenses .....	40,729.78	1,043.94	107.75	9,335.84	6,366.33	4,135.32	19.90	1,210.11
Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Contest .....	10,260.00					10,260.00		
	515,038.76	27,983.88	15,686.49	187,536.79	144,540.16	25,282.99	1,828.95	22,572.47

**TABLE B.—(continued)**

Items of Expense	Negro Home Dem. Work	Poultry	Marketing	Dairy	Livestock	Agronomy	Entomology
Salaries .....	9,411.03	6,592.47	5,799.93	9,743.20	3,608.64	3,776.64	3,983.28
Labor .....		9.60	24.90				
Publications .....							
Supplies and small printing .....	15.72	70.00	54.13	188.77	8.00	48.78	110.06
Postage .....							
Telephone and Telegraph .....		15.90	73.32	54.11	4.90	29.15	17.14
Furniture and Fixtures .....	61.27	2.51		70.45	9.69		
Equipment and Vehicles .....	3.00			906.67			429.24
Library .....							6.38
Scientific Equipment .....	2.70			21.32			
Freight and Express .....							
Miscellaneous .....				275.10	20.00		101.82
Travel expenses .....	664.19	2,101.13	2,152.69	2,527.65	940.30	1,422.50	1,450.29
Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Contest .....							
	10,157.91	8,791.61	8,104.97	13,787.27	4,591.53	5,277.07	6,098.21

TABLE B.—(continued)

Items of Expense	Agricultural Engineer'g	Farm Management	Horticulture	Child Development and Parent Education	Home Management	Clothing	Foods and Nutrition
Salaries -----	5,955.29	2,996.64	5,947.03	2,706.64	2,706.64	849.99	2,589.98
Labor -----	17.36	232.20	191.05				
Publications -----							
Supplies and small printing -----	130.32	23.99	108.70	22.00	1.40	12.00	134.00
Postage -----							
Telephone and Telegraph -----	30.53	6.55	10.50	4.75	2.10	.55	8.25
Furniture and Fixtures -----	9.70	20.12	57.50	3.39			
Equipment and Vehicles -----	392.49	7.60					
Library -----	5.00		4.95				
Scientific Equipment -----	19.87						
Freight and Express -----							
Miscellaneous -----	300.93	36.61					
Travel expenses -----	1,739.78	519.42	1,811.34	822.79	924.80	300.02	1,133.69
Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Contest -----							
	8,601.27	3,843.13	8,131.07	3,559.57	3,634.94	1,162.56	3,865.92

**CHANGES IN PERSONNEL****July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932**

The following is a list of all new appointments, transfers, resignations, etc., with the dates of each for the last fiscal year. During that time there were fifteen appointments of new agents, nine were transferred, there were fifteen resignations and two deaths:

**Appointments**

Phil Rodgers, (substitute) County Agent, Garfield county, Enid, July 1, 1931 to Aug. 1, 1931  
L. W. Presley (col.), County Agent, McIntosh county, Eufaula, Aug. 1, 1931  
Arthur Petermann, Asst. State Club Agent for Indians, Sept. 1, 1931  
A. G. Graham, County Agent, Comanche county, Lawton, Sept. 21, 1931  
Gladys Sullivant, Home Demonstration Agent, Coal county, Coalgate, Sept. 1, 1931  
Julia A. Miller (col.), Dist. Home Demonstration Agent, Nov. 1, 1931  
Ruby Ann Burch, Home Demonstration Agent, Seminole county, Wewoka, Nov. 21, 1931  
Georgia M. Amick, Home Demonstration Agent, Beaver county, Beaver, Dec. 1, 1931  
Edna Archer, (emergency) Home Demonstration Agent, McIntosh and Latimer counties, Wilburton, Dec. 1, 1931  
Hazel O. King (col.), Home Demonstration Agent, Creek county, Bristow, Dec. 11, 1931  
J. S. Knox, County Agent, Adair county, Stilwell, Jan. 1, 1932  
Rachel Markwell, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods county, Alva, Feb. 1, 1932  
Ruby Mae Nowlin, Home Demonstration Agent, Johnston county, Tishomingo, Feb. 16, 1932  
Chas. Gardner, County Agent, Dewey county, Taloga, April 16, 1932  
Ruth Hickman, Home Demonstration Agent, Dewey county, Taloga, June 16, 1932

**Transfers**

Lois Whisler, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods county, Alva, July 21, 1931  
Alice Carlson, District Agent, July 21, 1931  
L. I. Bennett, County Farm Agent, Murray county, Sulphur, Aug. 21, 1931  
S. E. Lewis, County Farm Agent, Kiowa county, Hobart, Aug. 21, 1931  
Phil Rodgers, (temporary) Asst. County Agent, Custer county, Arapaho, Sept. 1, 1931  
County Farm Agent, Custer county, Arapaho, Oct. 1, 1931  
Marie Walter, Home Demonstration Agent, Johnston county, Tishomingo, Sept. 1, 1931  
Lemna O. Maloney, District Agent, Oct. 15, 1931  
Edith V. Huffer, Home Demonstration Agent, Jackson county, Altus, Oct. 21, 1931  
Ernest Lowe, (emergency) County Agent, Roger Mills county, Cheyenne, March 1, 1932

**Resignations**

- E. R. Thompson, Asst. County Agent, Stephens county, Duncan, July 1, 1931  
 Billy G. Pahmeyer, Home Demonstration Agent, Wagoner county, Wagoner, July 1, 1931  
 M. C. Graham, County Farm Agent, Cleveland county, Norman, Aug. 1, 1931  
 T. R. Hedges, County Farm Agent, Custer county, Arapaho, Aug. 30, 1931  
 Iva M. Whitt, District Agent, Aug. 15, 1931  
 Dick Fisher, County Farm Agent, Atoka county, Atoka, Sept. 1, 1931  
 Ray Dyer, County Farm Agent, Comanche county, Lawton, Sept. 19, 1931  
 Cleora C. Helbing, Clothing Specialist, Oct. 1, 1931  
 Margie Cline, Home Demonstration Agent, Beaver county, Beaver, Nov. 30, 1931  
 Harry Hayman, County Farm Agent, Adair county, Stilwell, Dec. 31, 1931  
 E. M. Sledge, County Farm Agent, Craig county, Vinita, Jan. 9, 1932  
 Marie Walter, Home Demonstration Agent, Johnston county, Tishomingo, Feb. 6, 1932  
 Lois Whisler, Home Demonstration Agent, Woods county, Alva, Feb. 10, 1932  
 J. L. Odom, County Farm Agent, Dewey county, Taloga, April 15, 1932  
 Bula Reese, Home Demonstration Agent, Dewey county, Taloga, June 15, 1932

**Deaths**

- Eunice Hopkins, Home Demonstration Agent, Stephens county, Duncan, May 20, 1932  
 C. A. Wood, County Agent, Roger Mills county, Cheyenne, June 17, 1932

**PUBLICATIONS**

During the early part of 1932 the attitude of the rural people of Oklahoma indicated a great desire for timely information, both in the verbal and written form. With this in mind all members of the extension staff in preparing information to be used at meetings, verbally, mimeographed and printed made a special effort to make their instructions as simple and as specific as possible. We find that this information was easily understood by the people and was used a great deal more than the more elaborate forms of bulletins that were printed a few years ago. We have found that the proper style of printed form is now a necessary phase of extension activity. It not only helps in conveying useful information of a practical nature, but greatly supplements the verbal instructions given to demonstrators, cooperators and others by our extension agents in the field.

In 1932 the central office prepared and distributed 866 different subjects or phases of instructions consisting of 425,450 copies. Most of these were mimeographed forms and were carefully turned over to cooperative demonstrators and to local leaders who assisted in supervising extension activities. Many of these forms were reprinted in local newspapers; therefore,

the information reached many other people who did not work directly in cooperation with our agents.

The extension agents of Oklahoma wrote and distributed 34,155 news articles which were printed by local newspapers all over the state and were of a great deal of assistance in furthering the extension work of Oklahoma.

The Extension News published monthly by the central office and containing many short articles of result demonstrations of Oklahoma farmers and farm homemakers again played an important part in extension work during 1932. There were a total of 556,480 copies distributed to demonstrators, 4-H club members, extension agents and others. Many of these copies are being filed by the readers for future reference.

In 1932 an improvement was made in the printing of specific instructions in connection with the secretaries' books, both for 4-H club members and for home demonstration clubs. There were a total of 10,000 secretary books printed to be used in a period of two years, but over half of them are now in use. There were also 3,000 copies of adult secretary books printed for home demonstration clubs and these are also to be used over a period of two years.

At the beginning of 1932 most of the record forms for reports were included in the list of mimeographed instruction sheets, but it was found essential in some cases to have regular printed forms for a complete set of records to be referred to at the end of the year and in the near future for the proper building up of certain projects. For that reason, specific instructions in connection with certain record forms were printed for garden contestants, members of cow testing associations, crop improvement workers and for farm flock records in poultry work. During last year there were a total of 688 farm flock records in poultry kept up-to-date and the total of 700 farm account books were actually used during the year.

In addition to all of the above information that is mimeographed and distributed by the central office, we sent out information pertaining to our radio service. Some of this consisted of general information, but there were a total of 14,000 programs mimeographed and mailed out to extension agents and others in 1932. Last year we had a total of 473 radio subjects and many of these papers were used as a background for news articles, some of which being mailed direct to newspapers after having been broadcasted, while others were summarized by the local publicity representatives and were then printed in the agricultural news sheet, which reaches all of the newspapers of Oklahoma.

During 1932, the central office and extension agents distributed a total of 511,663 federal and state bulletins and a total of 689,200 printed circulars.

**Extension Publications, 1931-1932**

Circular Number	Title	Number Printed
133	"Methods of Growing Strawberries, Dewberries and Blackberries"	3,000
137	"Pig Club Manual"	10,000
173	"Dairy Management Manual"	10,000
180	"Vegetable Spray Calendar"	10,000
186	"4-H Home Demonstration Club Manual No. 1"	3,000
196	"Home Vegetable Garden"	25,000
213	"Emergency Home Vegetable Garden"	50,000
225	"Care and Management of Swine"	8,000
229	"A Home for Hens"	20,000
238	"Principles of Beekeeping for Beginners"	5,000
240	"Home Canning of Meat"	30,000
241	"Poultry Management for 4-H Club Members and Farm Flock Owners"	15,000
260	"Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables"	40,000
267	"Home Dairying"	10,000
268	"Chick Management"	35,000
278	"Emergency Home Vegetable Garden"	20,000
281	"First Steps in Home Canning"	15,000
282	"Poultry Equipment for 4-H Poultry Club Members"	10,000
283	"Every Day Salads"	20,000
285	"17th Annual Report of Extension Division 1929"	600
286	"A Protein, Mineral, Vitamin Concentrate to be used with Home Mixed Laying Mash for Hens"	5,000
287	"Garden Suggestions"	1,500
288	"Thrift in Using What We Have"	25,000
289	"Farm Home Sanitation"	15,000
290	"Clean Up and Repair of Home and Community"	50,000
291	"Making Farm Plans for 1932"	30,000
292	"Oklahoma's Insurance Policy Against Depression and Hard Times"	30,000
293	"Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables"	7,000
294	"The Wholesome Child"	7,000
295	"Water System for the Farm Home"	8,000
	Extension News, August 1931 to July 1932	556,480

The general plan of distribution from the central office that has been found so efficient heretofore was followed throughout the year of 1932. There was no delay in getting the information and the publications to those who had to use them, and responses that were received from the field indicated that there was quite an improvement, not only in the literature, but in the promptness of its reaching the people when it was needed.

Considerable relief work was continued in Oklahoma in 1932 and it was therefore found necessary to furnish them

with copies of our publications and in many cases special emergency forms were printed for these purposes.

There seems to be a greater cooperation on the part of local newspaper editors with our extension workers because of the fact that the amount of publicity given by such papers of local activities increased a great deal in 1932. Newspapers and farm journals have also continued to cooperate in reprinting portions of practical and emergency publications issued from the central office.

#### COUNTY AGENT WORK

In 1932 the work with farm men and boys carried on through county agents with problems of producing, using and preparing farm products for market was conducted in sixty-seven counties by sixty-seven county and six assistant county agents, and by eight negro county agents. Assistance was given by four white district agents, one colored district agent, fifteen specialists and three club agents. The work with colored farm men and boys is reported in another section.

This work was made possible through the cooperation of county commissioners and district agents as representatives of the respective institutions by signed contracts.

As heretofore, the plan of supervision in four districts was continued. These districts, each in charge of a district agent from the central office at Stillwater, Oklahoma, were as follows:

The southwest district, supervised by District Agent Dan Diehl, consisted of the following nineteen counties: Beckham, Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Love, McClain, Murray, Stephens, Tillman and Washita. Extension work was conducted in all of these counties except Greer in 1932.

In the southeast district W. J. Green was supervisor and the following eighteen counties composed the district: Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnson, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole. Extension work was conducted in all of the above counties except in Atoka county where the work was temporarily discontinued.

District Agent A. F. Houston had charge of the northeast district of nineteen counties as follows: Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner and Washington. The work was temporarily suspended in Rogers, Nowata and Wagoner counties in 1932.



The northwest district, which is the largest district in the state, was in charge of District Agent Fred R. Merrifield and consisted of the following twenty-one counties: Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods, and Woodward. All counties except Grant and Harper had county agents in 1932.

Assistant county agents worked in the counties of Bryan, Okfuskee, Oklahoma and Osage. The assistants in Bryan and Okfuskee counties were discontinued in July 1932.

*The County Organization:* In order to reach as many people as possible through groups and to have a uniform agricultural program for the county, extension agents cooperated with the county advisory committee as in the year before.

Delegates to the county advisory board are selected by the various organizations of the county representing banking, the ministry, the doctors, civic organizations, the school system, the board of county commissioners, farm and livestock organizations, class organizations, vocational agriculture, the press and any other groups that desire to join in having a uniform and well balanced agricultural program for the county.



The plans for carrying on extension work in the various counties and much of the leadership in the local communities are provided through the county agricultural advisory committees and the county home demonstration advisory committees. These committees hold regular quarterly meetings at the county seat in which they discuss progress being made throughout the county and outline plans for carrying the work forward. In 1932, 7,423 farm men and women in the various counties of the state served as members of these county advisory committees and took active part in carrying on extension work in the local communities.

The county advisory board meets early in the winter, elects its own officers, appoints committees and sets up a definite program with the county and district agents, including only such projects as are real problems to all people of the county. Follow-up work is done through commodity sub-committees of county and it is usually through these committees that the ex-

tension specialists, who assist county agents with their demonstrations, do their best work.

There are quarterly meetings of the county organization in order that the progress of the agricultural program may be checked and changes made as conditions demand. At these meetings demonstrators make reports of their work which usually leads to a general discussion that is helpful to extension workers and all others present.

As in the preceding year, one of the best functions of the advisory board during 1932 was a series of farm and home tours when demonstrations were visited in the field and in the homes. Business men, many farmers and others were invited, and learned about the extension work. Successfully planned farm tours and field meetings sell the county agent idea better than anything else.

At the end of the season the advisory board assists in getting reports of results and in gathering material for the following year's program.

It has been found that a system described above and functioning in every county where extension work is going on has prevented a lot of unnecessary duplication and is greatly strengthening the agricultural program of the county and state.

*Supervisory Program:* The chief objective of the supervisors during 1932 was to strengthen the extension organization in the county. The response of rural people towards efforts of extension agents for a program of future expansion of usefulness was encouraging. Some difficulties were met in maintaining the proper relations and contacts with county officials, but in spite of the facts the turn-over and abandonment of work in counties was not very great. Cuts in salaries and a general decrease in expense money for county agents required some readjustments in office and field organization.

*Specialists Activities:* Early in 1932 extension specialists set up their subject matter programs to fit in with the general efforts towards the live-at-home plan of extension activity. All of the specialists attempted, as far as possible, to get back to the fundamentals of cooperative extension demonstration work and their plans were simplified accordingly. Besides getting their set-up to the county agents through supervisors, there was a stronger effort in 1932 for the specialists to roll up their sleeves and get right down to work with demonstrators and cooperators in carrying out a sound practical extension program. Better work was also made possible by a closer working contact of specialists through county agents with sub-

committees of the county advisory committees and with other organized groups.

*Four-H Club Work With Boys:* In 1932 a special effort was made by county agents to strengthen the 4-H club work with boys by assisting a larger number of them in possessing better farm animals and quality products, not only in individual project work, but also in connection with team demonstration and contest work. Even in the different lines of judging contests the value of ownership was stressed. Specialists and state club agents gave their assistance to agents in about forty per cent of their time to 4-H club work. A considerable improvement was shown in the final reports of the club boys in the last year.

*General 4-H Club Work:* In addition to the regular project work with boys, county agents, assisted by club agents and specialists, cooperated with home demonstration agents in organizing 4-H club work throughout their counties which resulted in a more uniform effort toward achievements of all clubs. A better system of cooperative supervision by the county agents has resulted through this cooperative effort and considerable achievement has been made in organized work at extension schools, camps, state fairs and out-of-state trips wherever it is found advisable to have the cooperation and supervision of county agents in 4-H club work.

*Cooperating Agencies:* County agents were of a great assistance to rural people in 1932 with committees on the special feed and seed loans and other forms of relief work, cooperated with special clean-up agencies and were a great help in carrying out the idea of making the best use of the things that people had to do with in an economically planned live-at-home program.

Farm tours, field meetings and other activities that led to acquainting business men, as well as rural folk, with the extension program were better organized in 1932 than in former years and left a better attitude among people.

*General Achievements:* During 1932 Oklahoma county agents traveled 1,050,051 miles in conducting extension work in 1,571 communities of 67 counties. They cooperated with 4,881 men leaders for adult work, and with 1,061 men and 1,081 older boys in putting over 4-H club work with boys.

The agents made 53,883 farm visits to 27,801 farms, had 139,225 office calls and 78,112 telephone calls in giving information to rural people in agriculture and related subjects; they assisted with 11,841 method demonstrations with 209,406 people attending; conducted meetings at 2,029 result demonstrations

with 28,954 people present and held 304 tours with 8,521 people taking part in putting over projects in extension work in 1932.

#### PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

A considerable saving was made possible in carefully routing specialists in 1932 to counties where the work was mostly needed and where certain county agents required strengthening in putting over their job.

With the assistance of supervisors and club agents, the extension specialists were able to successfully put over a good program through county agents along the following lines in 1932: Agricultural economics, agricultural engineering, agronomy, dairying, entomology, horticulture and landscaping, livestock, marketing, poultry and radio.

#### Agricultural Economics

The extension program in farm management each year is almost entirely based on a careful appraisal of the economic situation of the state. This appraisal includes both the immediate and long-time situation, and the program, therefore, emphasizes the long-time as well as emergency aspects of farm management.

*The Long-Time Situation*—briefly described, for the past twelve years in this state is characterized by a shift from somewhat diversified or livestock systems of farming to rather highly specialized cash crop farming during the period 1920 to 1926, and a return to greater diversification since 1926. The comparatively favorable prices for cash crops, especially wheat and cotton, together with the popularizing of the tractor, combine and other machines were, no doubt, major causes for the shift which occurred during the first half of this twelve-year period. The return to greater diversification in the last half of the period is in large measure due to the noticeably greater drop in prices for cash crops than for other farm products. The extension division has aided materially in keeping this adjustment within reasonable bounds.

*The Immediate Situation*—presents certain aspects which indicate an urgent need for more farm management work in Oklahoma than the present extension organization in that line is equipped to do. For example, in this state labor and management wage of farm operators on account keeping farms varies more than \$7,000 between farms of equal size; farmers, generally, are unfamiliar with the characteristic price movements for agricultural products; about 62 per cent of all farm-

ers rent the land they farm; land values vary widely from one section to another, yet the customary division of the farm returns between landlords and tenants on rented farms is almost everywhere the same; about 50 per cent of all farms operated by owners are encumbered with mortgage debt; the use of merchant credit is prevalent among a large proportion of the tenants.

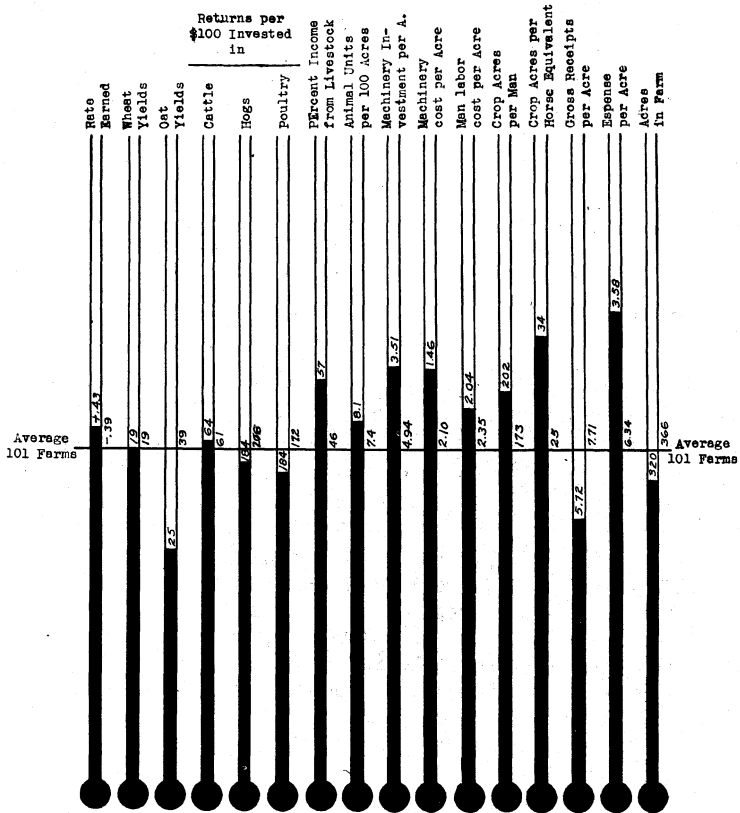
Many other aspects of the long-time, as well as the immediate situation, could be mentioned but those referred to should be sufficient to justify the program followed in the past year and outlined as follows:

1. Farm Account Work
  - a. Financial records
  - b. Enterprise cost accounts
2. Timely Economic Information
  - a. Agricultural outlook and prices
  - b. Other current economic facts throughout the year.
3. Landlord-Tenant Relations
  - a. Business problems of landlords and tenants
  - b. Contract preparation
4. Miscellaneous

*The Demonstration Method* was used wherever possible in teaching the work. It should be recalled, however, that economics is extremely abstract compared with other lines of agricultural extension work.

The accompanying chart illustrates one way in which farmers were helped to visualize farm business facts in a concrete way. The line through the center and the figures adjacent to it show the average degree of efficiency, on one hundred-one farms, of each of the factors represented by the perpendicular bars. Each bar represents a thermometer and the top of the black on each and the figure by it shows the degree of efficiency of each of the factors named on farm, number 45. Wherever the black extends above the one hundred-one average line, farm 45 is above the average in efficiency. The reverse is true where the black does not reach the one hundred-one average line.

Thermometer Chart indicating how to find the  
STRENGTH and WEAKNESS of your Farm Business.



The values plotted on this chart are taken from data obtained from farm Number 45.

The standing of young farm business as compared to other farms can best be shown on a "thermometer chart," an example of which is shown above. In 1932 there were 404 farms making recommended changes in their farm business and 1231 other farms that adopted cropping, livestock or complete farming system according to recommendations.

Table A illustrates another medium for representing farm business facts to farmers.

**TABLE A.—Factors From Account Keeping Farmers of  
Northeast Oklahoma, 1932.**

Item	Average of 70 Farms	23 Most Profitable	23 Least Profitable
Investment per farm .....	\$10,385	\$12,151	\$ 9,173
Acres of land per farm .....	250	294	504
Net income .....	\$ -307	\$ 267	\$ -757
Rate earned .....	-2.95%	2.2%	-8.25%
Labor and management wage .....	\$ -226	\$ 259	\$ -615
Crop Yields—Corn .....	20.9	22.3	20.0
Oats .....	32.9	32.1	37.2
Soybeans .....	6.1	7.5	7.1
Returns per \$100 invested in pro- ductive livestock .....	\$ 74	\$ 95	\$ 61
Building and fence cost per acre .....	\$ .33	\$ .23	\$ .56
Machinery cost per acre .....	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.56
Man labor cost per acre .....	\$ 3.32	\$ 2.81	\$ 4.09
Crop acres per man .....	99	128	73
Crop acres per horse unit .....	20	21	16

*The Results Obtained* are measured in two ways, namely, (a) from the specialists' weekly reports and (b) from the county agents' annual reports. This combination measures very inadequately the accomplishments in this line, but indicates in general the work that has been done in farm management.

1. **Farm Account Work.** About 700 farmers were enrolled in farm account work in the various counties of the state during 1932. This is the greatest number enrolled for any year since the project was begun. In the early part of 1932, the county agents forwarded 200 partially completed records to the central office to be summarized. Of this number, 180 were sufficiently complete to be used in the annual account summaries. This is the largest number of completions secured in the state thus far. Two summaries were prepared in circular form, one for the northwest and the other for the northeast part of the state.

County agents' reports show that 404 farmers made recommended changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts. They also report a total of 434 demonstrators as having kept the records throughout the year. This indicates that farmers desire to keep the records, but are reluctant to send them to the central office.

Farmers are, in general, anxious to learn how to study their business operations. The work has had a slow growth, however, because of a general lack of understanding of its importance and application on the part of extension workers. This is indicated by the report of the county agents' committee on

farm management, made during agents' conference in December, which offers as one of its recommendations that farm management schools be held during the coming year for county agents.

2. Timely Economic Information. During 1932 the specialist personally conducted 58 outlook meetings at which 3,274 adult persons were in attendance. The county agents' annual reports show that 5,388 farmers were assisted in using outlook or other timely economic information as a basis for re-adjusting farm operations during the year. Twelve articles dealing with the livestock situation were prepared and published in "Current Economics" by the specialist in addition to a large number of articles published in newspapers.

These statistics indicate some progress, but the following quotation from the specialist's report shows what farmers are thinking about outlook work: "During the past three weeks I have checked up on the number of farmers who came to me and asked specific questions on the outlook or problems in farm management. Men, who came and merely said they enjoyed the talk, are not included. But 78 individuals in the last 15 meetings came with questions such as the following: 'I have (blank number) head of hogs averaging about 175 pounds per head. Would you advise me to hurry them to the market now or should I put another 50 pounds of weight on each?'"

3. Landlord-Tenant Relations. In the past year 19 landlord-tenant meetings were held which were attended by 620 adult farmers. A total of 697 farmers were advised relative to leases, according to county agents' reports. The interest in this type of work is showing remarkable growth.

4. Miscellaneous Service. The most important work done under this head was the holding of twelve farm tours and three farm machinery schools in cooperation with other specialists. Both of these activities were so well thought of by farmers that more of the same kind of work has been requested by agents.

#### Agricultural Engineering

*Soil and Moisture Conservation.* Soil conservation by terracing has been the major phase of work in the agricultural engineering project during 1932. The acreage terraced in the state, as reported by county agents, was 179,000 acres. This was a decrease in acres terraced of approximately 15 per cent of that terraced during 1931. On first thought this reduction may seem rather discouraging, yet there are other features of the situation that indicate a very steady and substantial growth in the state terracing program.





Cultivating with the slope of the land gives a result like the above after a heavy rain. Contour farming and terracing will greatly lessen such destruction.

More farmers and club boys took an active part in terracing work than during any previous year. Reports show that 1442 farmers and 996 4-H club boys ran terrace lines on 81,391 acres of land. Reports show further that there are now 2608 farmers and 1103 club boys in the state who are capable of running terrace lines and supervising terrace construction.

Terracing work among club boys has shown a very decided increase in interest throughout the state. Seven hundred-eighty-one boys were completely trained in terracing work, as



This land, having been properly terraced, is holding the soil and moisture for future crop production. There were 179,000 acres of Oklahoma farm land terraced under the supervision of the extension agents in 1932. One thousand four hundred forty-two farmers and 996 club boys ran terrace lines.

compared with 512 during 1931. Nine hundred and ninety-six club members ran terrace lines in 1932 on approximately 25,000 acres of land.

The opinion seems to be rather general that the realization of the need for erosion control is increasing, that a better class of work is being done, and that the present loss in acreage terraced is only temporary, and that an increase may be expected as farmers adjust themselves to present financial conditions or as conditions improve.

*Home Water Supply and Sanitation.* Work in this project has resulted in the installation of 61 water systems and 39 septic tanks. Eight hundred twenty-two farm homes protected the water supply from possible contamination, while 1763 homes repaired or added new screens. Further reports in this project show that 648 sanitary outdoor toilets were constructed, 584 fly traps made, 4181 yards cleaned of rubbish, and 634 yards provided with better drainage.

*Irrigation and Drainage.* Minor phases of this project show that 192 farmers have been assisted with irrigation projects, totaling 622 acres, a majority of which was garden and truck irrigation. One hundred ninety-six farmers have been assisted in draining 7122 acres, most of which was land already in cultivation.

*Farm Buildings and Equipment.* The installation of 32 heating systems and 26 lighting systems was reported. Some 45 dwellings and 722 buildings other than dwellings have been constructed (or remodeled) according to plans furnished. Poultry houses lead this list, followed by hog houses, dairy barns, and silos, in order named.

*Farm Machinery.* Farm machinery repair is gaining in popularity as a minor phase of this project. Three farm machinery repair schools were held during the year. One hundred twenty-six farm homes were reported as following recommendations in the repair of machinery. Eleven repair schools have been scheduled for 1933.

#### Agronomy

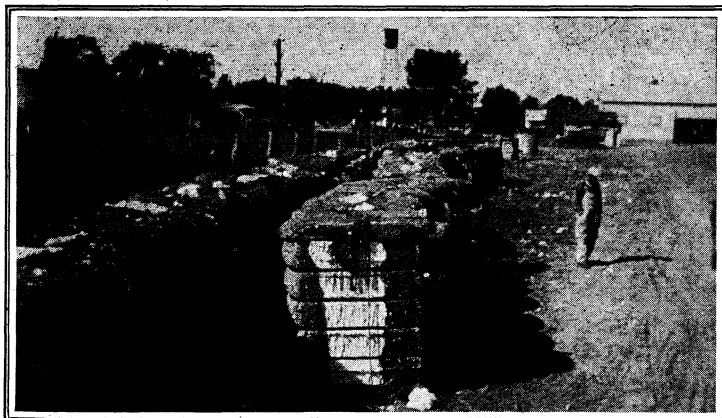
*Crop Improvement.* Leading emphasis was placed upon cotton improvement by means of the organization of the one variety cotton communities in 1932. This program was endorsed by the Oklahoma Cotton Council, an organization which includes in its membership all commercial and educational organizations directly interested in the welfare of the state cotton growing industry. After much intensive effort, four one variety cotton communities were organized at the following

points: At Checotah in eastern Oklahoma, at Shawnee in central Oklahoma, and at Watonga and Weatherford in western Oklahoma. The Checotah community planted approximately five thousand acres of Rowden No. 40, Shawnee forty-five hundred acres of Acala No. 8, Weatherford and Watonga four thousand acres each of Acala No. 5.

In each one variety cotton community effort was made to maintain the seed supply for the community so that every cotton grower would have the best planting seed available at low cost. Operators of the selected community gins cooperated in this program in splendid fashion. Foundation seed of the best pedigreed stocks of the community varieties were supplied to each community to be grown in multiplying blocks for the production of the future seed supply.

Each one variety community was divided into nine or more geographical divisions, usually by school districts. All questions of policy in regard to the community program were decided by the committeemen, or referred by the committeemen directly to the cotton growers.

In each community the community variety was decided by the majority vote of the actual growers of cotton. Later all growers signed community pledges, in which they agreed to grow only the selected variety and to gin at the exclusive one variety gin.



Members of one variety cotton communities in Oklahoma are finding it profitable to market cotton in one variety cotton pools. The above cotton represents a single pool of the Watonga Cotton Community Association.

Cotton marketing was discussed in all communities. Methods of marketing cotton were left optional at all times with growers. In each community practically all of the cotton was purchased by the ginner, mostly at hog round prices. Dissatisfaction with this plan of marketing led to a few attempts to market community cotton in pools. The Weatherford community succeeded in selling several pools at advantageous prices to growers.

It was estimated that between seventy and ninety-five per cent of all community cotton was delivered at the one variety community gins at the different points. A higher percentage of the community cotton was received at the community gin when growers received a premium for the cotton above prices paid at the local custom gins.

*Seed Certification.* Reports from growers indicate that sales of certified seeds had declined considerably during the year due to economic conditions. Early in the year it was agreed that expansion of the seed certification program was not advisable. However, every endeavor was made to maintain seed stocks of improved varieties so that an abundance of good seed would be available when economic conditions improved. Seed certification was undertaken by the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association in cooperation with the Oklahoma A. & M. College. The agronomy specialist is loaned to the association as part-time secretary, and educational work is promoted as a regular part of the agronomic extension work.

The attempt to maintain foundation seed stocks was successful. A high percentage of the old growers applied for certification and most of them were found to be making every effort to meet association standards, notwithstanding the depression. Two official seed lists were published and distributed during the year and a considerable quantity of certified seed was placed upon the market.

The improvement of nearly all crops is progressing in a satisfactory manner. Certified growers are required to follow a careful system of seed selection and to maintain seed plots under careful conditions for the production of pure bred high quality planting seed.

*Soil Improvement.* A film strip entitled "Onward Oklahoma" was prepared early in the year and was available to county agents in early summer. This film strip emphasized the importance of soil improvement practices in the state and is especially emphasizing the importance of soil conservation of the phosphate-lime program.

The tonnage of commercial fertilizer used in Oklahoma during the past year has declined over one-half due to the high prices of fertilizer and low prices of farm commodities. The greatest quantities of fertilizer were used in certain south-eastern Oklahoma counties mostly on truck crops. The use of agricultural lime continued to decline reaching a low total of 630 tons, compared with 2545 tons in 1931.



Careful seed selection and the use of suitable fertilizers in certain sections of Oklahoma have insured the quality and increased the yield of corn. An increase of 12 bushels per acre is shown above from application of 160 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer.

Considerable effort has been made to increase the acreage of legume crops in Oklahoma during recent years. Out of fifteen million acres planted annually to crops in the state, it was probable that not more than three and one-half or four hundred thousand acres are planted to legumes annually. As a rule legume crops are not grown regularly in rotation for soil improvement but are planted for feed purposes. Many legume crops are comparatively new in Oklahoma and our farmers are only beginning to learn their value. Interest in different legume crops is increasing rapidly at the present time. Alfalfa continues to be the most important legume in the state, the acreage increasing from 186,000 acres in 1931 to 205,000 in 1932. The acreage of cowpeas has likewise increased. Acreage of soybeans has declined somewhat, due to low prices.



Adapted varieties of soybeans do well in central and eastern Oklahoma when good cultural practices are used. Beginning with a few small demonstrations a few years ago, the acreage has increased and the crop is considered valuable as a grain and feed crop, as well as for soil improvement.

Inoculation has been a limiting factor with most legumes in many sections of the state. Reports of county agents indicate that the practice of inoculating legume seeds before planting is becoming common.

Demonstrations conducted by Mr. T. S. Fisher, County Agent of Washita county, with row plantings of sweet clover apparently have merit to reduce the usual risks from summer drouth. Several demonstrations with Madrid sweet clover planted in rows in 1930 and again in 1931 survived severe drouth without losses of stand or vigor. Throughout a considerable part of central and eastern Oklahoma the planting of sweet clover is retarded because of lime and phosphorous deficiencies in soil. Demonstrations conducted by county agents proved that by adding lime or phosphorous or both that sweet clover can be grown quite generally over the entire area.

The practice of planting cowpeas in alternate rows with corn and kafir or in every third row of corn or kafir has been emphasized by county agents in sections where row crops are chiefly grown. This practice has become so common that at the present time practically all corn and kafir in many communities are intercropped in this way with cowpeas. In some sections soybeans or mung beans have been planted instead of cowpeas.



Planting cowpeas in alternate rows with corn has become a common practice on many farms of southeastern Oklahoma.



The acreage of Austrian winter peas has increased each year since the crop was introduced in the state. Farmers in the central Oklahoma wheat belt find this crop especially suited for soil improvement.

Demonstrations with Austrian winter peas and hairy vetch indicate a high value of these legumes in this state. In eastern Oklahoma vetch has unquestionably proved its adaptation and value, especially when phosphates are applied at planting time. In most of western Oklahoma the Austrian pea has made a very favorable showing. In Garfield county several tons of Austrian pea seed was planted in September to be plowed under in May for soil improvement or to be harvested for seed. The

Austrian pea seems to fit well into a system of farming for central and western Oklahoma.

The acreage of bur clover has increased very rapidly during the past year. The hills near Bromide, Oklahoma were found to be liberally covered with the so-called California bur clover and a considerable quantity of seed has been placed upon the market by the local farmers.

*Crop Disease Control.* Stinking smut or bunt of wheat was again serious in many sections of the hard winter wheat belt of western Oklahoma. Damage was not so great in the northwestern counties as in 1931 but was equally serious in several southwestern counties. Efforts were made to induce farmers in wheat growing counties to treat wheat for smut. Each year more farmers are finding that seed treatment is necessary to keep stinking smut under control.

Reports from several western wheat growing counties indicate that root rots of wheat again caused considerable damage. Through close cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, demonstration plats to obtain information regarding methods of control have been located in Garfield, Washita and Texas counties. The progress being made with this program is gratifying.

Reports indicate that the number of farmers who treat seed oats for smut is rapidly increasing. Likewise many farmers in growing grain sorghum are using the dust treatment for the control of sorghum smuts.

*Pasture Improvement.* Interest in permanent tame pastures has increased rapidly during recent years. There is need for definite and accurate information as to the adaptation to the different sections of the state of the different kinds of pasture plants. Numerous demonstrations conducted under the supervision of county agents and pasture specialists have proved valuable in obtaining information regarding many new pasture plants. Effort is being made to determine the relative value of certain so-called northern grasses, such as orchard grass, red top, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial rye grass, compared with so-called southern grasses such as Bermuda grass, Dallis grass, and carpet grass. Many different legume pasture plants have been introduced in this program. It is probable that final reports of the adaptation of some of these plants cannot be obtained until after a severe open winter with low temperatures. Up to the present time Dallis grass appears to have done well and is looked upon favorably in many of the demonstrations. In a large part of southeastern Oklahoma, Dallis grass has undoubtedly proved its adaptation.



The tame pasture program is making exceptional progress. Many large fields have been planted to permanent pastures during the past year.

*Weed Control.* The weed control program grows in importance each year. The field bind weed is present in most of our western counties, but usually this weed pest is confined to restricted areas at the present time. It is probable that this weed could be brought under control without great expense if concerted efforts are made to do so.

In two Panhandle counties, Texas and Beaver, the county commissioners have purchased power sprayer outfits to be loaned to farmers for the control of the field bind weed. Sodium chlorate is purchased in wholesale lots and sold to farmers at cost. The control work is closely supervised by county agents. There is unquestionably a rapid growing interest in this program in other western counties.

Interest in Johnson grass control in the river bottoms of the central and eastern Oklahoma counties is likewise increasing. Demonstrations prove that Johnson grass can be effectively controlled along fence rows or highways by the use of sodium chlorate. A contract was awarded to a Tulsa nursery company in 1932 by the county commissioners for the spraying of twenty miles of county highways.

#### **Dairying**

The main purpose of the 1932 dairy program was based upon economically producing good quality dairy products, a wider use of milk products in the home and better sanitary conditions of our dairies.



**Good pastures and high producing cows make dairying in Oklahoma a profitable business.**

*Dairy Pastures.* Two district dairy agents majored in dairy pasture development. This work was carried on through having farmers plant demonstration pastures according to the recommendations of the county and dairy agents. Later on in the year, tours were conducted to check up on these demonstrations. Pasture meetings were also held. A film strip showing typical results of the pasture demonstrations was worked up for the use of the agents. Demonstrations were conducted by 1987 farmers in Oklahoma containing 9,070 acres. Practically all of these demonstrations contained plants that were grown in Oklahoma to any extent until three or four years ago. The most successful plants new to Oklahoma that were pushed included Dallis grass, Korean lespedeza, bur clover, box clover and black medic.



Many groups of farmers and business men like the above are learning of the real value of pasture improvement demonstrations by attending tours and field meetings. In 1932 over 1600 adult farmers conducted pasture demonstrations under the supervision of extension agents.

*Cow Testing Associations.* This work retained its strength in the face of lower market values for all dairy products during 1932. One hundred and thirty-six active members resided in twenty-seven counties in the state. They owned 4,103 cows, 483 of which were culled during the year. This is a 12 per cent decrease in cows owned by the members. Of these herds we find ninety-two averaging over three hundred pounds of butterfat per year. The greatest factor in retaining this work in the extension program is the economical production of dairy products. These results are the fruits of cow testers who receive pay directly from members for their work. The cost of producing dairy products was much lower than in any former year. Many members made frank statements in favor of this

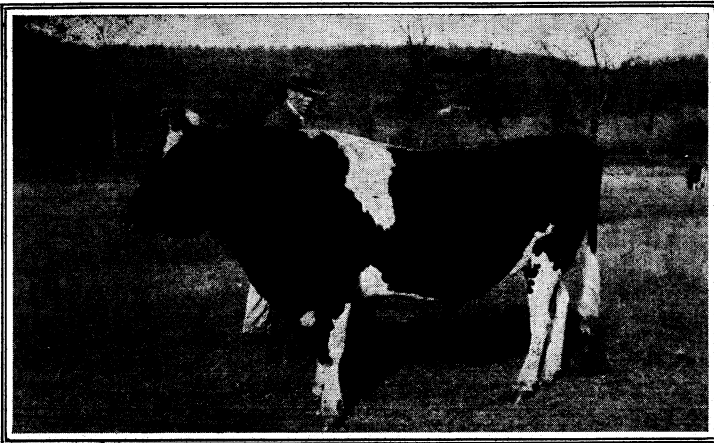
dairy herd improvement work. They stated that some profits were still made in dairying, but that the most certain way of carrying on a profitable dairy business was through cow-testing work. In a survey of our oldest association, now in its eighth year, we found the following: Ten per cent fed silage, 80 per cent fed legume hay, 80 per cent had sweet clover pasture, 88 per cent had pure bred sires, 88 per cent tested annually for tuberculosis in cattle, 92 per cent had improved lighting systems, 68 per cent were landowners, 44 had modern dairy barns and 32 were honor roll members, owning herds producing over three hundred pounds of butterfat on the average.



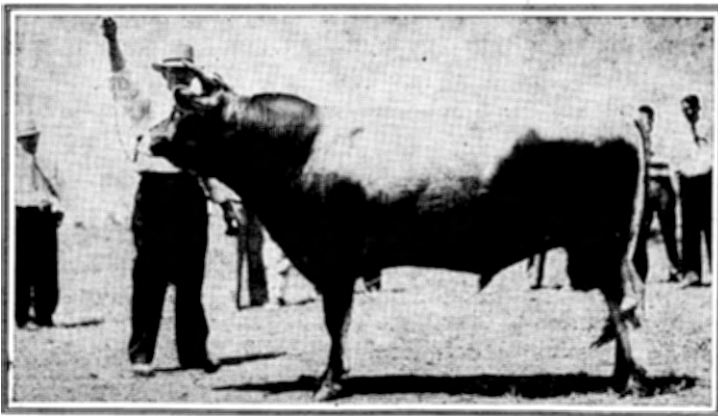
**Increased interest is being shown in cow testing associations. In 1932 there were 136 active members in this work owning 4,103 cows of which 483 were culled during the year because of low production.**

*Better Sire Introduction.* This work increased in a normal way in face of the shortage of money to purchase dairy bulls. The lower cost of sires was an inducement to many. Loans, exchanges and leases of bulls increased over any previous year. Definite demonstrations were carried out in all these systems of bull introduction. Through cow testing associations and official testing many herds have made such creditable records that our bull supply in Oklahoma is sufficient for practically all needs. In bull association activities we see excellent results and the decline in membership is small. The daughters of association bulls show an increase from 41 to 72 per cent over the dam's butterfat records. Fifteen daughters of an association bull in Cleveland county averaged 77 per cent increase over the dam's records. The twenty-five associations at present have 787 members, owning 143 bulls and 6712 cows. Oklahoma ranks fifth among the forty-eight states in number of

associations, third in number of members, third in number of bulls, and fourth in number of cows owned.



**A good type of male in the purebred sires demonstration work in Oklahoma. There were 329 farms in this state that were benefitted in herd improvement work through the extension purebred sires demonstrations.**



**Another good type in the purebred sires demonstrations. All the principal dairy breeds of Oklahoma are represented in this dairy improvement work.**

*Feeding Dairy Cows.* Three phases of this work were stressed. (a) feed and pasture production, (b) feed preservation, curing and storing, (c) feed balancing and correct feeding

practices. Pastures, legumes and safe feed crop production were emphasized and illustrated by demonstrator plots in the counties. Tours and field meetings disseminated the information in the communities. In feed preservation, we emphasized silo work. A good illustration of this is the trench silo belonging to A. H. Booher near Luther. The silo is 8 feet wide, from 7 to 10 feet deep, and 100 feet long. The ninety tons of silage cost \$4.00 per ton, including cost of digging the silo. His feed cost for producing a pound of butterfat was nine cents. Over four hundred farmers received help in properly balancing rations for more economical feeding. From cow testing records, we see that in an entire association of 416 cows, a dollar's worth of feed brought \$4.05 worth of dairy products.

*Home Dairying for Women.* This work was the greatest in magnitude compared with any former year. The "Live at Home" program was always kept in mind and our dairy demonstrations were fitted into this plan. The outstanding accomplishments are:

1. A great improvement in the quality of dairy products was achieved. Through 4-H clubs and farm women's clubs this quality work was carried on. Fifty-eight home-made steam sterilizers were made and used. One hundred and two milk houses were constructed, ninety-seven farms had herds tested for tuberculosis and the penalty for low quality products is less than in former years.

2. More variety in home-made dairy products was introduced. Especially, the yellow cream cheese making on farms spread to 9100 homes. This spread cheese is easily made and very palatable and nutritious. Cottage cheese, American cheese, butter, ice cream, cultured buttermilk, milk drinks, and dairy dishes of many kinds were used to give variety to the home produced and home-made foods.

3. A large increase in the use of dairy products, especially on farms, is recorded.

4. The health program, usually termed "Milk for Health," was carried on in schools, 4-H clubs, farm women's clubs and general meetings to promote health through proper foods.

5. Film strips were used extensively to create the correct impressions concerning a sane and safe home dairy program.

*Dairy Work with American Indians.* More work was done with Indians than during any former year. A home dairy program was applied to enable Indians to have a diet which will promote growth and health. A small publication was published to help Indians in the simplest home dairy problems. Dairy meetings were held among the Comanche, Kiowa, Osage,

Shawnee, Kickapoo, Wyandotte and Creek tribes. Exhibits of good dairy products were shown. Cow selection demonstrations were given. Indian institutions were assisted in locating dairy stock. Through 4-H club organizations among Indians we gave instructions in dairy methods. A few pasture demonstrations are under way. A desire among Indian agents led us to carry on the feed production program. This has just started and leads to more work with this race.

*Health and Sanitation in Dairies.* In the tuberculosis eradication work, we found extension workers active. Last year we boasted having five free counties. In just another year we added three counties to the area work and in a few more years our state will be tuberculosis free as far as cattle are concerned. The educational work of extension men brought excellent results. In abortion control, we see progress. Three herds were cleaned up under supervision of county agents. Garget, milk fever, blackleg, anaplasmosis and other cattle diseases come to the attention of extension men, and educational work was done to eradicate these diseases. Fly spray formulas were distributed. Educational work in warble control was given. Dairy sanitation received much attention. Remodeling and constructing sanitary barns at low costs, assisting farmers in preparing chemical sterilizers for dairy purposes, constructing cooling tanks and film strip lectures on dairy sanitation made up a part of this program.

#### **Entomology**

Pest control, rodent control and bee management all come under the head of entomology. Due to the mild winters of the past two years, insect pests have been very numerous and only with great effort has destruction of crops been prevented.

The boll weevil alone reduced the cotton crop in Oklahoma at least 100,000 bales and this valued at only \$20 a bale would mean a loss of \$20,000,000.

The purpose of this work is to aid in the economic production of food and feed by assisting county agents in putting on insect and rodent control demonstrations and to help increase honey production by proper bee management.

During 1932, there were a total of 217 rodent control demonstrations, 61 demonstrations on other pest and 479 for insect control, and a total of over 20,000 pounds of poison in one form or another being used.

*Cotton Insect Control.* Nineteen hundred thirty-two was

a good year for boll weevil control work, the past two years being ideal for their development. The spring and summer months of 1932 were also favorable for weevil development and most of the control demonstrations gave favorable results.



**Boll weevil control demonstrations are successful in Oklahoma if calcium arsenate is applied thoroughly under favorable conditions. Control demonstrations were conducted in 14 counties in 1932. The outstanding result was in Pottawatomie county where \$1.75 for poison increased the yield of seed cotton 890 pounds per acre, or left a profit of \$20.02 for the labor of applying the poison.**

Beginning in 1928, the United States Bureau of Entomology, the Oklahoma Extension Division and the Oklahoma Experiment Station have carried on a cooperative plan of insect control work in Oklahoma. The bureau conducted experiments the past year at Eufaula and Hugo, the experiment station conducted experiments at Idabel and Henryetta, and the extension division had control demonstrations in fourteen counties in eastern and central Oklahoma. Calcium arsenic dust gave a greater gain per acre than did the sweet bait mixture.

In 1932, the most outstanding demonstration was in Pottawatomie county conducted by Clifford Earls, a 4-H club boy of Shawnee, Oklahoma. His field was dusted eight times with calcium arsenic dust, using  $3\frac{1}{8}$  pounds at each dusting. The dust cost was \$1.75. The dusted acres yielded 1,485 pounds of seed cotton and the adjoining acres yielded 595 pounds. The cotton all sold in the seed at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per pound, leaving Clifford a net profit of \$20 for his cotton.

*Rodent Control.* Sixteen counties carried on prairie dog control demonstrations in western Oklahoma in 1932 and

many small dog towns were eradicated by the use of poison grain and carbon bisulphide. Grass is now furnishing grazing for cattle and sheep in pastures that only a few years ago fed only prairie dogs. All the control work of the Santa Fe main line railroad did some gopher control work. Over 50,000 acres of alfalfa alone being treated. Rats, rabbits and field mice also received some attention in counties where they were numerous.

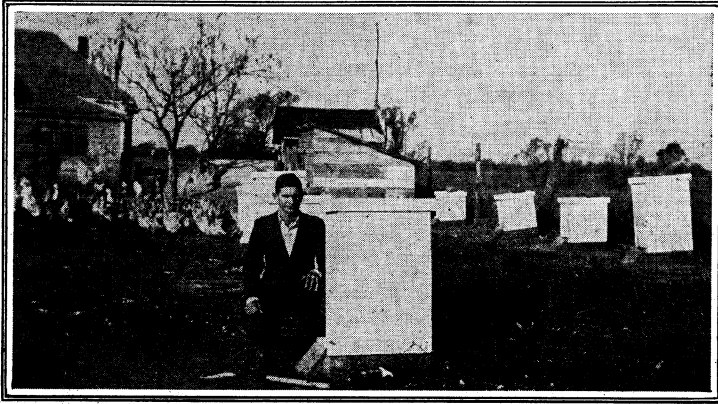


The most effective application of an improved practice is to let the farmer or member of his family put on a result demonstration under supervision. The above shows Extension Entomologist Stiles supervising a rodent control demonstration. In 1932 farmers of Oklahoma used 7,176 pounds of poisoned grain in successfully controlling rodents on 237 farms.

*Household Pests.* Never before have we received as many calls for the control of household pests as in 1932. Bedbug fumigation, the control of ants, roaches and fleas were the most important lines of work in household pest control.

*Bee Management.* The spring of 1932 was very much like the one of 1931. A late freeze killed many of the flowering plants. Many colonies were killed and the total honey crop greatly reduced. Radio talks were given and news items released on feeding and spring management of bees. More demonstrations in proper methods of bee management were given in 1932 than in the past three years. Even though honey is cheap, there is a marked increase in beekeeping interest.





There is an increase of the small apiary for the production of honey for home consumption in Oklahoma. The more extensive use of improved equipment and better bee management was part of the extension work in ten Oklahoma counties in 1932.

*Miscellaneous Insects.* Under this heading demonstrations were conducted on the control of Hessian fly, wheat joint worms, chinch bug, cut worms and various garden insect enemies. The demand for garden insect information has increased many times in the past years.

We assisted the U. S. Bureau of Entomology in making a pink boll worm survey throughout the southwestern part of Oklahoma and made some observations in connection with the federal government in examining gin trash with a special machine for this purpose. The results, however, were negative insofar as finding destructive pink boll worms were concerned.

*Outlook for 1933.* The fall of 1932 was ideal for insect development and thousands of boll weevils, as well as many other pests, entered hibernation. The damage the coming year will largely depend on weather conditions during the winter of 1932 and 1933, and the spring of 1933. The use of some new material for the control of garden insects will be tried out in 1933.

#### Horticulture

*Home Gardens.* The following summary sets forth the garden activities for 1932, together with a comparison for the year of 1928, the first year in which the state garden contest was conducted.

	1928	1932
Number state garden contestants .....	2,753	5,207
Average garden score .....	207	236

Average garden record score .....	42.7	39
Average garden budget score.....	114.7	132
Average number vegetables grown .....	23.2	25
Average number perennial vegetables grown .....	2.4	3
Average number quarts vegetables canned .....	189.6	229
Average number quarts greens canned .....	15.9	16
Average number quarts tomatoes canned .....	48	49
Value of canned vegetables.....	\$174,354.95	\$298,100.75
Estimated value of vegetables consumed in fresh state during growing season .....	278,300.00	520,700.00
Estimated value of vegetables stored in fresh state .....	139,150.00	260,350.00

The five year summary is as follows: The total number enrolled in the state garden contest for 1928-1932 was 17,796; quarts of vegetables canned 3,584,910; value of canned vegetables \$1,135,478.21; estimated value of vegetables consumed in fresh state during the growing season \$1,779,600.00; estimated value of vegetables stored in fresh state \$889,800.00. Total value for five years \$3,804,878.21.



More people are taking to the improved garden demonstrations as a live-at-home proposition than to anything else. In 1932 there were 5,207 garden contestants with an estimated value of \$1,079,050 for vegetables raised and used either as canned, fresh or stored.

During May and June seven garden judging schools were held in order to train judges, especially in the counties where new agents or new garden contestants had been added, in order to judge the gardens for state garden contestants. At these schools 104 garden judges were trained. There were 3,106 white garden contestants' gardens scored and 836 gardens of colored contestants scored.

Garden tours continue to be a popular phase of garden work. In some counties the garden tours are conducted at the time the gardens are judged, while in other instances, they are held independently. In some counties the community tours

are held, whereas, in other instances county-wide garden tours are held. The home demonstration agents report their having held 204 garden tours with an attendance of 2,955.

Home demonstration agents report 146 district and county vegetable shows having been held at which 1,819 exhibits were made. Similar to the garden tours, some of the shows are trade territory shows while others are county-wide. Exhibits were made individually as well as collective club exhibits. These shows proved to be a show window for the gardens in the different counties. The summary of awards for state garden certificates during the past five years is as follows:

1928	-----	23 white	-----	total	23
1929	-----	77 white	-----	total	77
1930	-----	112 white	16 colored	total	128
1931	-----	255 white	58 colored	total	313
1932	-----	366 white	71 colored	total	437

Grand total - - - - 978

*Community Gardens.* Community gardening fostered by towns, corporations, etc. was very popular and comparatively good results were obtained this year. Among the larger corporations were the Henry Ford people at Oklahoma City, the I. T. I. O. Oil Company fostered garden work in their oil field territory, the Muskogee Iron Works, the Henryetta Red Cross together with the Chamber of Commerce cooperating and the Kiwanis Club of Blackwell in Kay county.

*Irish Potatoes.* The commercial Irish potato growers were very much disappointed in the 1932 Irish potato crop on account of low prices.

A potato tour was conducted in Bryan and Choctaw counties with a good attendance and interest.

In the spring of 1932, one of the certified potato growers' associations donated a half car of certified potato seed for demonstration purposes for home plantings. The seed was distributed in the following counties: Caddo, Payne, Garfield, Kingfisher, Kay, Pottawatomie, Logan, Seminole, Garvin, Canadian, Lincoln, Blaine, Oklahoma, McClain, Major and Grady.

The object was to demonstrate the value of certified seed versus local market non-certified seed. The average yield of the common seed per acre in thirty-one different demonstrations was  $119\frac{1}{3}$  bushels per acre. The increased average yield was 50 plus bushels per acre in favor of the certified seed.

*Pecans.* Notwithstanding the depression there were more demands for demonstrations in top working native pecan trees in 1932 than any previous year. Toward the close of the spring

season it was almost impossible to secure scions and bud wood.

Pecan tours were held in both Creek and Okmulgee counties in the spring. County pecan shows were held in Lincoln, Creek and Okmulgee counties. The pecan show in connection with the horticultural show in the fall was unusually good, being the largest ever held at the college.



**The quality of pecans and walnuts in Oklahoma is rapidly improving due to the grafting and budding demonstrations in every county where these nuts grow.**

The state pecan show was held at Ardmore with the largest and best exhibits of any previous state show, at which time a meeting of the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association was held, and new officers and directors were elected.

*Walnuts.* By continued agitation, tours and exhibits, the Thomas black walnut has become very popular in this state. Demonstrations in the top working of native black walnuts have extended in the extreme northwest part of the state, being more popular there than any other part of the state, probably due to the fact that native pecans are very scarce.

*Orchard Work.* The condition that has prevailed as it has the past three years has taught people to appreciate better trees from a home standpoint. The commercial growers in different parts of the state in spite of lower prices, but with better care, have done very well from a financial standpoint with fruit.



The 309 fruit tree demonstrations conducted in Oklahoma during 1932 pertained mainly to the small home orchard although extension workers give considerable assistance to improve commercial orchards and vineyards. No matter what type of fruit growing is practiced, it has been found that proper pruning and good cultivation pay.

A plum grower from LeFlore county reports gross sale of \$162.50 from one-half acre of plums.

A Creek county grape grower reports \$144.00 grape sale from one-half acre of grapes.

A Kingfisher grape grower reports gross sale of \$375.00 from two and one-half acres of grapes. He also reports gross sale of \$704.00 from eight acres of apples.

The Adair county strawberry growers report a new income of \$62.50 per acre for strawberries. This does not include investment in land and ordinary growing expenses but is exclusive of harvesting and shipping expense.

The Cherokee county strawberry growers report an acre income of \$100.00.

A Woods county cherry grower reports \$300.00 sale of cherries from four acres of trees.

The various grape demonstrators which have been put out in different counties of Oklahoma, more especially the western part, in cooperation with the Woodward Dry Land Field Station, are coming into bearing and thus furnishing valuable grape data.

*Four-H Horticultural Club Work.* Four-H horticultural club work consists of Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, fruit and garden club work. Both boys and girls are eligible for horticultural club work except the garden work that constitutes a part of the regular 4-H girls demonstration work.

The enrollment in the fruit club for 1932 was 365 as compared with 333 for 1931; potato club enrollment for 1932 was 1654 and in 1931 was 2007; the garden club enrollment for 1932 was 1928 as compared to 2121 for 1931. Enrollment for the six years of 4-H club work was 19,256 in 1932 as compared to 20,777 in 1931.

There were 80 boys and girls who took horticulture at the state 4-H club round-up which was held at the A. & M. College, August 2 to 6.

The Ottawa county girls, with a team demonstration on "A Model Garden," after winning in the horticultural section competed with the winning team of each other department and won, making them state champion girls' demonstration team at the state 4-H club round-up.

The total number of 4-H horticultural exhibits at the three state fairs, Oklahoma City, Tulsa and Muskogee, were as follows: Irish potatoes 242, sweet potatoes 102, fruit 110 and garden seed 116.

The number of club members taking part in the horticultural judging contest at the state fairs was as follows: Oklahoma City 55, Tulsa 34 and Muskogee 44. The first place winners at the contests were: Muskogee Fair, Hughes county; Tulsa Fair, Pittsburg county; Oklahoma City Fair, Jackson county.

The Oklahoma 4-H horticultural winnings at the Eleventh National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Congress held at Chicago, November 25 to December 3, were as follows: State sweet potato exhibit, 3rd place; individual exhibit Porto Rican sweet potato, first and second places; individual exhibit of Nancy Hall sweet potato, second, third and eighth places.

#### **Livestock**

The livestock project has for its purpose to encourage more economical production of quality livestock on Oklahoma farms and to improve livestock through more efficient methods of breeding, feeding and handling. During the year the following phases of the work received the greatest emphasis: (a) Improved breeding practices, (b) better feeding practices, (c) more general use of pastures—the improvement of native pastures as well as the establishment of tame pastures, (d) livestock sanitation and parasite control, (e) 4-H livestock club work with beef cattle, sheep and swine.

This work was carried on under the direction of the county agents in the various counties of the state by demonstrations in improved livestock practices. During the year there were

1,117 communities participating in the livestock program. There were 1,699 local leaders who assisted the county agents in carrying on animal husbandry work.

*Extension Sheep Work.* The work relating to the sheep industry in Oklahoma during 1932 included the following:

1. "Sheep day" educational meetings which were held in 30 counties of the state.
2. Farm flock demonstrations in which 120 of the outstanding sheep producers in 28 counties of the state kept records on their flock work as a demonstration to show the possibilities of profitable sheep production in their section of the state.
3. Sheep method demonstrations which were conducted in 32 counties under the supervision of the county agents.
4. Purebred ram sales.

"Sheep day" Educational Meetings. In order to assist the county agents in supplying their sheep producers with subject-matter information and to encourage better methods of handling their farm flocks, 30 "sheep day" educational meetings were held in the western counties of the state. Approximately 80 per cent of the sheep population in Oklahoma is located in the western half of the state. In many instances these meetings were held as county-wide meetings at the county seat towns under the direction of the county agents. Some of the meetings, however, were held in communities or on farms where the sheep population and interest were greatest in the county. Some of the meetings were sponsored by the county sheep growers' associations.

Farm Flock Demonstrations. There were 120 farm flock demonstrations conducted in the state under the supervision of the county agents in 28 counties during 1932. These flocks averaged 53 head per flock. The results of these demonstrations indicate quite clearly that the sheep producers who have followed the recommendations of the extension service have made reasonable profits in spite of low prices for both wool and lambs. Most of the flock owners indicate that sheep have been more profitable than any other class of livestock on their farms during the past few years. The results of these demonstrations clearly show that the use of pure bred rams, the proper feeding and care of the ewe flock, the creep feeding of grain to market lambs, and the control of internal and external parasites have paid big dividends to the flock owners who have followed these practices.

**Sheep Method Demonstrations.** The county agents in 32 counties of the state conducted 110 method demonstrations in sheep husbandry during the year. These demonstrations were held for the purpose of assisting the sheep men of the state with their sheep production problems and included demonstrations in docking and trimming lambs, drenching to control stomach worms, building dipping vats, building "creeps" for feeding grain to market lambs, the proper shearing and tying of the fleece, and dipping to control external parasites.



**Better methods of handling farm flocks were demonstrated at 30 "Sheep Day" meetings in 1932. There were 120 adults and 193 boys in 4-H club work completing demonstrations in sheep work involving 7,172 animals. Creep feeding of lambs, as indicated above, to hasten the finished lambs to the early market was demonstrated to be a successful practice.**

**Purebred Ram Sales.** Three purebred ram sales were held at Lawton, Enid and Kingfisher. These sales have had the effect of giving a wider distribution of pure bred rams in the state and have encouraged their more general use. Their value in improving the flocks in the sections of the state in which they have been held can easily be observed by traveling through these counties nearest to the points at which the sales have been conducted.

Reports from the county agents show that during 1932 there were 158 farmers located in 37 counties of the state who were given assistance in securing pure bred rams. The agents also assisted 104 sheep producers located in 22 counties of the state in securing pure bred or high grade ewes.

**Beef Cattle Extension Work.** The extension work done with beef cattle in Oklahoma during 1932 included: 1. Creep feeding of beef calves, 2. pure bred sires work, 3. steer feeding



demonstrations, 4. beef cattle field days and tours, 5. pasture improvement.

**Creep Feeding of Beef Calves.** Creep feeding of grain to beef calves was emphasized as one of the important phases of beef cattle extension work during 1932. Meetings were held in 15 counties of the state to stress the importance of grain feeding beef calves for the market under the plan known as "creep feeding." The county agents located in 39 counties of the state reported one or more creep feeding demonstrations completed in their counties during the year, a total of 155 demonstrations which included 7,023 head of beef calves. These demonstrations included an average of 45 calves being creep fed per farm or ranch. The beef cattle producers of the state who have tried this method consider it is the most practical and profitable method of producing high quality baby beefs for the market under Oklahoma conditions.

**Pure bred Sires Work.** The county agents in 62 of the 77 counties of the state assisted in placing pure bred beef bulls on 370 farms and ranches in Oklahoma during 1932. Some splendid work has been done by Shawnee Brown, County Agent of McCurtain county, located at Idabel; M. G. Tucker, County Agent of LeFlore county, located at Poteau, and Clarence Humphrey, County Agent of Latimer county, located at Wilburton. Each of these men has been active in promoting a pure bred sires campaign, and in each instance these agents have their counties well organized for beef cattle extension work through their county livestock producers' associations.



A number of livestock meetings, tours and stockmen's picnics were held in 1932 at which improved methods of producing, fattening and marketing livestock on the average farm were discussed and demonstrated. In McCurtain county 254 purebred beef bulls were introduced as a means of improving the grade cattle on the farms of that county, and as a result of this work some twelve to fifteen hundred grade calves have been marketed with an increased return to the stockmen of twelve to fifteen thousand dollars.

In McCurtain county where 254 head of pure bred bulls have been introduced since the fever ticks were eradicated, Shawnee Brown, the County Agent, reports as follows: "Results have been very gratifying during 1932 and have developed for the most part from the running start from the year before. The stockmen estimate we now have between 1200 and 1500 half bred calves as the result of securing these better bulls. Basing the value on these calves from the price received for 10 similar calves, the cattlemen are from \$12,000 to \$15,000 ahead by having these better bulls. Ten calves were sold on the market for \$20.00 average at the age of seven months. Calves from scrub bulls with similar care sold for less than \$10.00 on the same market."

**Steer Feeding Demonstrations.** There were 189 steer feeding demonstrations conducted under the supervision of the county agents in 34 counties of the state during the year. These demonstrations were carried out in counties where steer feeding is of importance. Reports from the county agents indicate that there is a growing interest in many counties of the state in feeding steers as a means of selling beef calves produced in the county as a finished product, and as a means of marketing grain and roughages produced on the farms of these counties. There has been a growing tendency in this state toward the practice of finishing cattle in feed lots rather than selling young cattle as feeders.

**Beef Cattle Field Days and Tours.** As a part of the beef cattle extension work, the county agents in 27 counties of the state conducted 38 beef cattle tours during the year. These tours were held for the purpose of visiting the outstanding beef cattle farms and ranches in the counties where they were held in order to study and emphasize some of the following points: 1. The value of pure bred beef bulls in producing market classes of cattle, 2. selecting beef bulls to be used as herd sires, 3. relationship of feeding and proper management of the cow herd on the calf crop, 4. creep feeding beef calves grain while they are nursing their dams, 5. beef cattle equipment, 6. care and management of beef cattle pastures, 7. pasture grasses and pasture improvement.

**Pasture Improvement.** In many counties in Oklahoma the beef cattle ranges and pastures have been overstocked and overgrazed. As a result the carrying capacity of these pastures has been seriously reduced. In order to assist in improving the usefulness of the native pastures in the state and to encourage the use of temporary and tame pastures, pasture improvement work has been emphasized in many counties of the

state by the county agents. Very creditable work in pasture improvement with the beef cattlemen has been carried out in the following counties during the year: Hughes, Okmulgee, Johnston, McCurtain, Murray, Osage, Ottawa, Tulsa, Muskogee, LeFlore, Garfield, and Latimer.

*Extension Work with Swine.* The swine extension work was carried on during 1932 chiefly through swine sanitation demonstrations, the Oklahoma pork production contest, and swine pasture demonstrations.

*Swine Sanitation Demonstrations.* The sanitation phase of the swine project was emphasized during 1932 in 15 counties through 36 swine sanitation demonstrations, carrying out the details of the McLean county system of swine sanitation. These demonstrations included 335 litters of pigs. This work has proved to be very valuable in assisting swine growers in the state who have tried it to raise from 5 to 85 per cent more pigs from the same number of sows than they were able to raise where no definite system of swine sanitation was practiced.

*Oklahoma Pork Production Contest.* Fifteen counties in the state were represented among the entries in the Oklahoma pork production contest of 1932. A total of \$500.00 in cash was offered to the winners of this contest by the Oklahoma National Stock Yards Company, Wilson & Company, Armour & Company, Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company, and Stock Yards Bank of Oklahoma City. The awards in this contest were based as follows: Fifty per cent on the greatest average amount of pork produced per sow per litter at 180 days of age, and 50 per cent on the greatest economy of gains.

The winner of this contest was R. A. Long of Cooperton, Kiowa county. Mr. Long weighed 65 pigs at the close of the contest, representing 8 litters which weighed 15,677 pounds or an average weight per pig at 180 days of age of 241.1 pounds. The average weight of the litters was 1959.6 pounds. The average daily gain per pig was 1.34 pounds, and the total cost of feed per 100 pounds gain was \$1.21.

The results of this contest indicate that those men who secured the highest average daily gain per pig, on an average, produced pork at the smallest total cost for feed for each 100 pounds of gain made. This contest also emphasized the high value of swine pasture in lowering feed costs, as well as the value of using protein supplements to properly balance swine rations.

*Swine Pasture Demonstrations.* There were 133 swine pasture demonstrations carried out in 23 counties of the state in 1932. These demonstrations included 1,922 acres of such crops

as alfalfa, sweet clover, sudan, rape, barley, rye, cowpeas, soybeans, lespedeza, bur clover, etc. These demonstrations showed quite clearly that the cost of production of swine can be very materially reduced where suitable swine pastures are provided.

*Four-H Livestock Club Work.* The 4-H livestock club work represents one of the important phases of extension work with the baby beef, pig and lamb club members. The total enrollment in the baby beef, pig and lamb clubs during 1932 was 6,520 compared with 4,335 during 1931. This represents an increase of enrollment of 50.4% over that of the preceding year. The 4-H livestock club members carried out livestock projects in 74 of the 77 counties of the state. The 4-H livestock club members made exhibits totaling 1,820 pigs, 808 baby beeves and



In the 4-H club livestock work 1,163 boys completed their work in 1932 with 1,767 animals involved. There is a marked improvement in this work as shown by the type of animal above. This purebred Hereford calf, raised and shown by Leslie Oberlander of Garber, Garfield county, Oklahoma, was grand champion at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, 1932.

321 lambs at the community, county, state and out-of-state shows during 1932. At the Southwestern Exposition & Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth held in March, Oklahoma club members exhibited 76 pigs, 36 calves and 30 lambs. Charles Vanderwork of Waukomis exhibited the grand champion beef calf in the junior division of this show. His entry was a junior Hereford calf. Delbert Winchester of Waukomis exhibited the grand champion fat lamb of the entire show against junior and adult competition where there were 375 fat lambs shown. Ramon Wolff of Orlando won the reserve grand championship of the pig club division of the Fort Worth show on his Poland China entry. At the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City held in November, Leslie Oberlander of Garber won the grand championship on his pure bred Hereford calf in the junior division of the show. This calf weighed 930 pounds and sold for 71 cents per pound. Retha Winchester exhibited the grand champion 4-H club lamb at the American Royal Livestock Show. One hundred and thirty baby beeves were marketed at the Kansas City show. Thirty-five of these were exhibited together with 10 head of lambs, winning 38 ribbons and \$1203.00 in cash awards. Robert Brown of Miami, Oklahoma was the only livestock exhibitor this year at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. His senior Angus steer was made the reserve grand champion of the junior division of the show, the highest award that any baby beef has received at the Chicago show in the past.

The Oklahoma livestock judging team from Mayes county, composed of James Huggans, Stanley Huggans and William Kiesel, all of Pryor, represented the state at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City where they won second. This team also participated in the non-collegiate livestock judging contest at Chicago and placed tenth. At the National 4-H Club Congress, James Huggans and his brother, Stanley, represented Oklahoma in the national meat judging contest and were declared the national 4-H champion meat judging team at the exposition.

In order to give a 4-H livestock club member training in the judging of the various classes of farm animals, 165 judging schools were held during the year in 47 counties of the state with an attendance of 3,227 4-H club members and 763 adults. Four district judging schools were held during the year at Tulsa, Enid, Chickasha and Tishomingo. Ten counties participated in the state 4-H livestock team demonstrations held during the 4-H club round-up at Stillwater.



As successful farmers of the coming years rural boys of Oklahoma in 4-H club work under extension agents learn to judge good livestock and livestock products. In 1932 James and Stanley Huggans who were at the International Livestock Show, Chicago, with the junior livestock team were pronounced champions in the meat judging contest in which they participated.

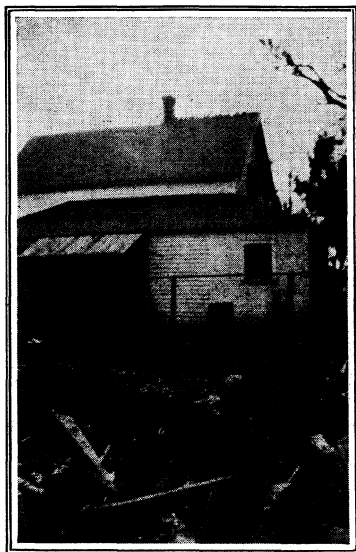
#### Landscape Architecture

This project heretofore listed under horticulture was planned definitely as a separate project for 1932. Due to the lack of sufficient funds the project was discontinued on September 1, 1932, therefore, the following summary covers the work up to that date.

The basis for landscape architecture was the fact that the majority of the 203,000 rural homes in the state of Oklahoma have no trees for shade and protection. About half of these places have no serviceable fences to enclose the home grounds, and there are practically no lawns and few flower beds. It is a known fact that the proper surroundings and environments will create the necessary appreciation and satisfaction of living on the farm.

The improvement of home grounds under this project had for its fundamental object the development of the grounds so as to secure the maximum amount of beauty in the most economical way.

Architectural landscaping included the improvement of community projects such as rural school grounds, church grounds, cemeteries, plots and highways, and demonstrations pertaining to yard improvement, farmstead improvement and work with 4-H club members.



**Too many of the 203,000 rural homes of Oklahoma look like this.**

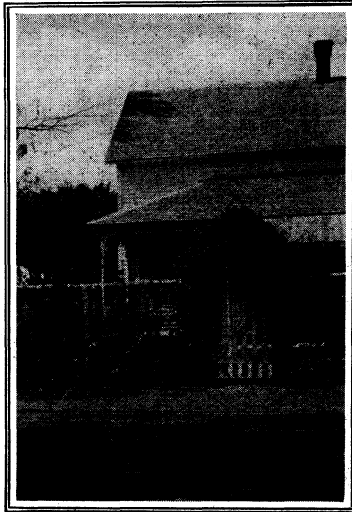
Our records show that there were 919 method demonstrations given in landscaping. There were 2,536 result demonstrations conducted by rural people in the state in this project and 8,914 4-H club members completed work in the beautification of home grounds.

A new phase of this project for 1932 was farmstead improvement. The planning of this phase involved the services of several different subject-matter specialists and the work was well under way at the time it was discontinued.

The method of procedure in getting the best results in this project consisted of preparing and carrying out plans, distributing instructive literature, making personal visits, giving demonstrations and making timely talks over the radio.

There were ten counties in Oklahoma that carried through definite plans in farmstead and community improvement work and there were fifty counties in which cooperative work with county and home demonstration agents was carried on with the phase pertaining to yard improvement work. The leader of this project visited sixty-eight counties in Oklahoma in connection with yard improvement work and had under way definite plans in 148 outlined result demonstrations.

Assistance was given to groups in the improvement of rural school grounds, plantings around rural church buildings, in



In 1932, under the supervision of extension agents 150 result demonstrations in yard improvement work changed many of the places as was done with the above place.

courtyard improvement work and the proper arrangement of plantings in fairgrounds and rural parks.

The farmstead improvement work was under way in seven counties at the time that this project was discontinued. The leader of this project assisted to a large degree with the better homes week conducted in Oklahoma during the month of May 1932 and gave valuable assistance in the annual clean-up campaign conducted by extension agents with rural people during the year.

Additional results of this project as carried on with home demonstration agents are given in that section of this report.

#### Marketing

The depression brought on several new factors in the marketing of farm products. The marketing specialists discussed these along with those already existing with producers and leaders in each county, recommending improvements. Many economies were effected by producers and manufacturers throughout the state in the marketing of livestock, wool, milk, cream, eggs, turkeys, fruits, vegetables, cotton, and wheat.

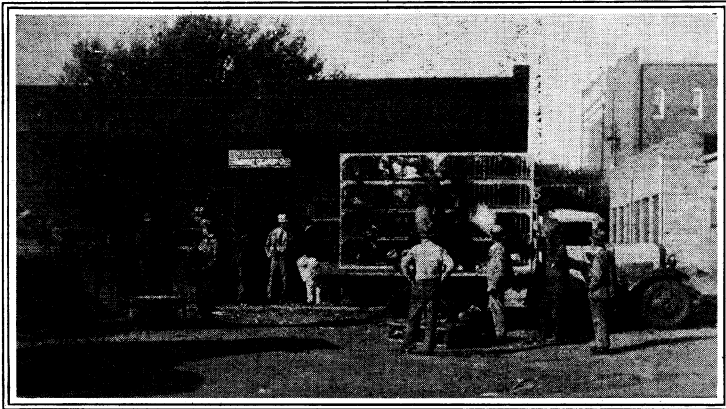
*Dairy Products.* Signal advancements in marketing dairy products were made during 1932 when the Oklahoma price of



cream was raised 2.2 cents per pound nearer the United States average price. This improvement was affected in reduced assembling costs and in improved quality. The saving for the year was \$729,000. Butter, scoring 93, was marketed from the state for the first time. Oklahoma cheese also gained in favor.

Producers and leaders in 17 counties received instruction and set up demonstrations in the improving of the quality of milk and cream used in the home and produced for sale.

Fifty-eight hundred cream and milk producers were assisted in perfecting a cooperative agency for the merchandising and improvement of quality of their manufactured product.



**Turkey pools in 17 Oklahoma counties resulted in the improvement of the price for turkeys so that producers are encouraged in the extension activity.**

*Turkey Pools.* Through turkey finishing, grading, killing and dressing demonstrations, Oklahoma producers are now offering a high quality bird to the public which is more pleasing to the customer and brings the producer more money. Turkey raisers were further benefitted by the operation of the live turkey pools in 17 counties. These pools raised the price received by reducing the assembling costs by 5 to 25 per cent. As the turkeys were handled on grade, the producer is encouraged in improvement work.

*Community Marketing.* Community vegetable, fruit, and poultry markets established in many communities did a large volume of business during the year, and established a new record in being of service to producers and consumers. Consum-

ers are learning that home products have the best quality, and producers are being schooled in consumer demand.

*Cotton.* Selling of cotton on staple and grade was further advanced by producers during the year in many sections thus encouraging the production of desirable staples and the discouraging of those not so profitable and desirable.

The 10,000 producers ginning cotton through their own cooperative gin formed a federation to effect further economies in operation. Approximately 30 per cent of the locals joined the federation.

*Livestock Marketing.* A study of livestock credit in Oklahoma shows the stockmen of this state are in need of a system of financing their operations rather than more credit. A great deal of progress was made in 1932 in improving these conditions for the livestock men of the state. In connection with this, it was realized that adequate credit of the right kind is unquestionably an important factor in a profitable livestock industry and an effort has been made in that direction.

Another factor in connection with livestock marketing was an attempt to give the stockmen of the state a voice in the waste that is going on in connection with marketing cattle through terminals. Some of the undesirable factors in this connection that have been remedied are high and double commissions, cost of feeds, trading and speculation, etc.

Two other very important livestock problems that were considered during the year were: 1. An effort to find a method of marketing less than carload lots through local organizations and also to create concentration points in the eastern part of Oklahoma. 2. To find out why so many of Oklahoma's organizations are moving to California and other western points.

An effort has been made to secure any special premiums or profitable prizes for organizations for the Oklahoma farmers if such is possible by certain organized marketing methods.

In connection with the livestock credit organizations working with stockmen in Oklahoma, the records show that practically \$2,500,000 in livestock credit has been supplied to Oklahoma stockmen. In addition to this service rendered by the association, it was possible for 120,000 head of livestock to be sold by members on terminal markets and the record also shows that the association bought more than 25,000 head of sheep and cattle for its members.

*Contract Feeding.* Although no direct records are obtainable in connection with contract feeding, this work was pushed

in 1932 and we find that there were more than 20,000 lambs bought and placed on feed during September and October of 1932, and most of the lamb feeding in connection with this project was done in counties where the contract feeding meetings were held. There were 11 counties with 410 farmers and stockmen attending these conferences.

*Livestock Marketing Grading Demonstrations.* In connection with livestock meetings in Oklahoma and the discussion of the outlook, we had the cooperation in our follow-up work of Mr. James K. Wallace, United States Department of Agriculture, in putting on livestock grading demonstrations so that a better product would go to the markets. Considerable progress has been made along this line.

*Wool Marketing.* One thousand two hundred sixty-seven Oklahoma sheep owners delivered their wool clip to the Midwest Wool Marketing Association in 1932 with a total delivery of 401,680 pounds, representing about 50 per cent of the total wool clip of Oklahoma for the past year. There were 12 pooling points in the state where wool was concentrated for carload shipments.

*Wheat Marketing.* In connection with the marketing of wheat in Oklahoma in 1932, the marketing specialist visited 54 farmers' cooperative elevators in Oklahoma and assisted in an analysis of the business operations of each one of these institutions. In this manner, not only was assistance given in connection with the marketing situation and outlook, but contact was made with these organizations that will be of a great value in the future.

*Community Auction Sales Day Associations.* One of the most outstanding pieces of work in which extension workers of Oklahoma assisted during 1932 was the community sales day work in the different counties where a definite time each month was set aside for farmers to bring in their produce and their surplus farm equipment and livestock, and have a definite meeting place for the exchange or the purchase and sale of such material. Observations were made of eighteen centers where this work was conducted and it was found that it is one of the best means by which to bring together the farmers of the different communities and let them know what is available in their respective areas at reasonable prices for exchange purposes. In connection with these sales days we had a total of 53 conferences and meetings with an attendance of 7,502 people. This work has been so highly satisfactory that it has spread to practically every county of Oklahoma.

Our records show that there were nine active community

auction sales day associations that functioned successfully in Oklahoma in 1932. In some of these community sales the total gross receipts is more than \$100,000 per month. The total sales for the year of these various groups is estimated to be about \$2,000,000. Another factor in connection with these group sales is that they are conducted in county seat towns in the majority of cases and in addition to the cooperation extended by the extension workers, a number of business men and members of civic organizations took active part; however, the efforts of the extension division are largely responsible for the spread of this enterprise during 1932.

*General Marketing Activities.* In 1932 the marketing specialists and other extension agents cooperated with 168 marketing associations with a membership of 18,932. The value of the products marketed was estimated at \$2,526,570.

#### **Poultry**

Poultry production in Oklahoma was never on a safer and more sane basis than it is at the present time. Flock owners have pulled through the hard years in fair shape, and with the prospect for a better year, they are going ahead with their business and making plans for a long time in advance.

*Flock Improvement and Record Keeping.* The flock improvement and record keeping work with a total of 403 people who kept the records and followed improved practices made satisfactory progress during 1932. Their records reveal the fact that there were 155,000 hens in the flocks when the demonstration began November 1, and at the end of October 31 the flock owners had removed the surplus birds until there were but few more than 100,000 birds left. The average production per hen was 143 eggs, feed cost was 70 cents and the income over feed cost was \$1.08 per bird. This gain above feed cost is considered good, considering the general conditions of the country.

The field demonstrations reported by agents show an increased interest in poultry. Agents reported 2,559 method demonstrations begun, and 2,521 completed or carried into next year. There were 275,697 birds involved in the result demonstration. The total profit or savings on adult result demonstrations completed was \$131,544.00.

*Feeding.* The grow healthy chick project was begun in Oklahoma three years ago. It has been one of the most appreciated phases of the poultry work. The results show that a decided improvement was made in the selection, feeding and management of the chick flocks this year compared to other year's work.

There was a total of 736 flock owners who enrolled as chick demonstrators. According to their demonstration records 38,050 chicks were hatched and 34,418 lived to the age of ten weeks. A total loss at ten weeks was 12.18 per cent. A loss of 2,622 was caused by disease. Two thousand and ten died due to accidental causes. Instructional news letters were sent the demonstrators at regular intervals. Satisfactory results have been obtained considering the general conditions of the county and the low price of poultry products.



**This type of poultry house, common in Oklahoma a few years ago, is being rapidly replaced by the sanitary type shown below.**



**The extension poultry house improvement program is resulting in healthier chickens and better returns. Four hundred sixty-one new houses were constructed under extension agents supervision in 1932.**

*Housing.* The poultry house improvement program has continually made progress in the state. This year has been no exception to the rule in regard to poultry house building program.

A total of 461 new houses were built during the year, and a larger number of old ones were remodeled to meet the needs of the modern poultry flocks.

Poultry house plans have been furnished poultry growers to direct them in properly constructing a new, or remodeling an old house. The better poultry growers of the state have long known the advantages of a good poultry house and the majority of the better breeders have good equipment, but the farmer who rents and moves often is the man who has a hard pull to make his flock profitable. Tenant houses too often are not large enough to accommodate a flock large enough to supply the family with eggs and chickens. Many of the houses are narrow and drafty, which causes diseases to occur.

Progress is being made along the improvement line. This is shown first by the number of houses built, and second that 57 out of the 77 counties in the state carried out a poultry house improvement program during 1932.

*Parasite and Disease Control.* County and home demonstration agents in 20 of the 77 counties carried out a poultry



**In poultry extension work demonstrators took part in the vaccination of 66,000 birds for chicken pox prevention.**

parasite and disease control program. A total of 27 special disease and parasite control meetings were held in these counties with a total of 982 flock owners in attendance.

Chicken pox has been spreading some in the state and during the year demonstrations were held in 14 counties showing the proper methods to use in administering the vaccine. As a result of the demonstration 66,000 birds were vaccinated. The follow-up reports show that the results were entirely satisfactory.

*Turkey Management.* Since turkeys were raised on 34,514 of the 203,866 farms in Oklahoma in 1929 and the turkey prices were favorable to the producer in 1931 as compared to the price level of other agricultural products, it was considered advisable to list turkey management in the extension poultry program for 1932.

The purpose of the turkey management program was (1) to stimulate interest in the raising of turkeys with modern methods, (2) encourage the keeping of a more accurate record of the expense and receipts from the turkey enterprise, and the placing on the market of a turkey that is well finished.

A decided change has been observed in the method of raising turkeys. An increased number of turkey eggs have been hatched in commercial hatcheries, and raised separate from chickens. The raising of turkeys in restricted lots or fields is an increasing practice.

During the fall of 1932 fifteen turkey marketing schools were held with the cooperation of the marketing and poultry specialists in the large turkey producing areas of the state. These meetings were to stimulate interest in the fattening and economical marketing of better turkeys.

*Four-H Poultry Club Work.* According to the 4-H club count 9,175 of the 41,560 club members of the state are enrolled poultry club members. Poultry club members are located in 72 of the 77 counties of the state.

During the year eight state or district judging contests were held with an attendance of 510 adults and 2,367 juniors. These schools consisted of eight state or district contests, twelve community schools, and forty county schools.

At the five state fairs or state poultry federation shows 1,932 chickens were exhibited by 644 juniors.

Poultry production instructions were given in 16 counties by the extension poultrymen. The attendance at the 25 schools held in the 16 counties consisted of 1,832 juniors and 556 adults.

Due to the unsatisfactory coops used in the sending of chickens to the fairs and shows, a coop improvement program was started three years ago. During the year 262 exhibited at the state fairs and shows that showed improvement due to the coop improvement work.



Four-H club team demonstrations are a great help to rural boys and girls. Two of the boys in the 4-H poultry project as shown above are learning all about the proper housing and feeding of poultry.

Poultry team demonstrations given by 4-H club members have been used in presenting improved poultry practices in rural communities, county and state meetings.



National Champion Poultry Judging Team from Oklahoma, 1932. National Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Congress, Chicago. Left to right: Marion Spore, Butler; Bill Laborde, Lyman; A. J. Clubb, Stratford (Alternate); Hugo Graumann, Granite; Ira J. Hollar, Assistant Extension Poultryman.



Twenty-one different counties had poultry teams entered in the team demonstration contest at the 4-H round-up, Stillwater, Oklahoma, August 2, 1932.

The Oklahoma poultry judging team that won the national poultry judging contest at Chicago, Illinois in 1932 consisted of Hugo Graumann, Greer county; Marion Spore, Custer county; Bill LaBorde, Osage county, and A. J. Clubb, Garvin county, alternate.

#### **Radio Service**

The radio service conducted by the Oklahoma Extension Division during 1932 was highly satisfactory. This was indicated by the splendid response made to inquiries about the radio and also by the increased requests for certain publications that were announced over the radio.

Efforts had been made with a number of radio stations to give our A. & M. College radio programs, but the most satisfactory set-up was with the commercial station at Tulsa, namely, KVOO, "THE VOICE OF OKLAHOMA" and, therefore, we continued right on through the season, four times a week on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 12:30 to 1:15 p. m., with the exception of the months of June, July and August, when there were no broadcasts.

Besides the regular A. & M. College broadcasts, members of the extension staff also gave information over other stations in Oklahoma and on the national broadcasting chain from out-of-state points.

The outstanding feature of the 4-H club broadcasts was the participation in the national broadcasts of the annual 4-H achievement program of November 5. Two Oklahoma groups of outstanding club members spoke over WKY, Oklahoma City, and KVOO at Tulsa.

One of the most successful methods of reaching people of Oklahoma with general information as well as localized material was through the syndicated broadcasting system in cooperation with the United States Extension Service and the managers of seven broadcasting stations in Oklahoma. This has been very successful. The subject-matter over these stations, furnished by the federal and state extension services, was as follows: Crops and soils on Mondays, Tuesday livestock, Wednesday horticulture, Thursday dairying and poultry, Friday farm business news, and on Saturday general farm and home news. Gradually the home economics phase of the work was added and now we furnish the so-called syndicated or correlated information to the following stations: WBBZ, Ponca City; KOMA, Oklahoma City; KVOO, Tulsa; KGGF, South Coffeyville; KGFF, Shawnee; KCRC, Enid and KASA, Elk City.

During 1932 there were a total of 174 periods on the regular A. & M. College hour, which consisted of a total of 473 talks divided as follows: Two hundred and sixty-one on agriculture, 155 on home economics, 36 on 4-H club work and 21 on miscellaneous work. A survey shows that there are over 500,000 rural listeners on radio programs and reports show that we reached a large number of the people.

Since the number of radio receiving sets of the more practical kinds is increasing and also due to the fact that the farmers of Oklahoma are anxious to obtain as much essential practical information as possible in connection with their work and since the efficiency of our transmission has increased, we feel that we can be of a great deal of help in giving direct information to the farmers and also in giving assistance to our field workers through the radio.

#### HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

In 1932 home demonstration work in Oklahoma was carried on in 58 counties by 63 home demonstration agents. A greater number of people were reached by home demonstration agents, and more demonstrations were conducted by farm women and girls in 1932 than ever before. The keen interest and response on the part of the people to the home demonstration program, the progress made in the development of a long time program as well as one based on present needs, the increased recognition of responsibility on the part of farm women and girls in the development of leadership bespeak the growth of home demonstration work. One thousand two hundred and eighty-four women's home demonstration clubs with 22,596 members and 2,697 4-H clubs with 22,653 girls enrolled were the organizations through which home demonstration work was conducted. There were 37,819 individual home demonstrations conducted by farm women in all lines of housekeeping and homemaking.

The maintenance of a desirable standard of living on a reduced farm income and an increasing per cent of tenantry were some of the factors affecting the program of home demonstration work. On the other hand, there was less moving around by tenants which contributed to a more stable program of homemaking, a greater recognition of the importance and necessity of producing the living at home, a greater stabilization of community and county home demonstration organizations and a greater recognition on the part of people, generally, of the services available within the home demonstration program. Due consideration of these factors and the accomplishments of

home demonstration work in 1931 led to the following program of work for 1932.



**WE HONOR OUR PIONEERS:—**The above home demonstration agents are from left to right:

Name	Years of Service—June 2, 1933.
Mrs. Ella Innes, Pushmataha County,	16 years, 9 months, 16 days
Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell, Grady County,	17 years, 9 months, 17 days
Mrs. Minnie B. Church, Carter County,	15 years, 5 months, 11 days

The production of an adequate food supply for the family, the conservation of food by canning, storing and curing; encouraging a wider knowledge of good habits of family nutrition through demonstrations based upon the family as a unit; the development of home resources; the standardization and marketing of surplus products; the development of better management methods within the farm home; the care and renovation of clothing with additional emphasis placed upon thrift in buying; a greater knowledge of consumers' standards, the continuation of those activities which promote the wholesome development of children; encouraging family and community participation in wholesome recreation. This program was based not only on immediate needs, but upon long time development.

Home demonstration work is supervised by the state home demonstration agent and four district home demonstration agents. The state is divided into four districts with each dis-

trict home demonstration agent having from 18 to 21 counties under her supervision.

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

The southeast district is composed of 18 counties with home demonstration agents in Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Hughes, Haskell, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole. Miss Lemna O. Maloney is district home demonstration agent.

The southwest district is composed of 19 counties with home demonstration agents in Beckham, Caddo, Carter, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Garvin, Grady, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, McClain, Murray, Stephens and Washita. Miss Esther Martin is district home demonstration agent.

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

There are, in all 58 home demonstration agents employed in the counties listed above.

Extension specialists in foods and nutrition, home management, and child development and parent education devote their entire time to the development of their respective projects in home demonstration work, while extension specialists in horticulture, poultry, agricultural engineering, dairying and entomology give a part of their time to work with women and girls.

*Home Demonstration Organization in the Field.* The home demonstration that becomes a part of the every day living of farm women and girls is the one that means most to the demonstrator and to the community as a whole. There were 36,723 such home demonstrations conducted by farm women in child development, clothing, food preservation, food preparation, nutrition, house furnishings, kitchen improvement, yard improvement, home sanitation, home gardens, small fruit, home poultry, home dairying, home engineering and household pest control. These demonstrations involved a period of time and a report of results accomplished. One thousand two hundred eighty-four adult home demonstration clubs made up of groups of farm women with a common interest in the farm

home and community carried on definite programs of work in 1932. Representatives of the local organization in each county made up the county home demonstration advisory committee through which the efforts of farm women were united on a county program of home demonstration work. Advisory committees were organized and functioning in every county having a home demonstration agent. This committee served as an advisory group in outlining and developing the home demonstration program, and assisted the agent in planning for and meeting emergency issues. The county federation of home demonstration clubs is made up of all local clubs. It brings farm women together to participate in programs of an educational and inspirational nature and to consider activities of county-wide interest. The home demonstration advisory committee and the county federation of home demonstration clubs have afforded greater opportunities for the development of leadership and have offered a larger field of service than the local club.

*Home Demonstration Methods.* The rendering of a program of service that meets the needs of rural people and is indispensable in value is the ultimate objective of home demonstration workers. The state program of home demonstration work is determined by the needs of the counties, while the county program of home demonstration work is based upon the needs of the communities in the county. Past home demonstration reports, outlook conferences, census reports and surveys are used as a basis for program building. The home demonstration agent serves in an advisory capacity in program building, as she assists the farm women to develop a program that is sound, practical and one that will contribute to the further development of the farm home and rural community. While points of emphasis in county programs of home demonstration work have been changed to meet emergency needs, every effort has been made to hold to fundamentals and to shape emergency work to contribute to the long time program.

The demonstration is the key to home demonstration work. It is the home demonstration agent's best means of acquainting farm women and girls with good methods in housekeeping and homemaking. There were 17,028 method demonstrations given by home demonstration agents in all lines of work. The demonstrations conducted by farm women were simple and practical examples of good homemaking carried on for the benefit of the demonstrator and for the people of a community.

Throughout the year the home demonstration agent and specialist meets with groups in organized and unorganized

communities, giving demonstrations that will help the homemaker and that will make possible the successful completion of the program of home demonstration work. There were 27,187 visits made by agents to the homes of demonstrators.

Circular letters, bulletins and circulars, newspaper articles, human interest stories, radio talks, tours, exhibits and achievement days are other agencies used in the development of the program of work.

*Leadership and the Farm Woman.* The development of leadership is another objective of the farm woman in home demonstration work. Many farm women, because of their special interest and fitness, are serving as leaders in advancing some phases of the local home demonstration program. There were 24,369 such leaders who assisted with the program of work for women and girls during the past year. In child development work 450 demonstrations were given by local leaders with an attendance of 7,231. In food preservation work 2,056 demonstrations were given by farm women with an attendance of 24,568. Three hundred sixty-two training meetings have been held for local leaders and the leadership developed has been one means of extending the program of home demonstration work. The leaders have for the most part welcomed and have accepted as a responsibility the opportunity to give to someone else that which they have gained through home demonstration work.

*Cooperation with Other Agencies.* The cooperation of home demonstration agents with other agencies has been very pleasant and satisfactory. The agent works with individuals and agencies in the county and state concerned with an educational program, the county superintendents of schools, civic organizations, Red Cross and united charity associations, county health nurses, the State Health Department, the State Library Commission, free fair associations and other organizations. Home demonstration work has had the interest and assistance of the school economics and each of its departments throughout the year, as well as that of departments in other schools at the college, in the development of the program of work.

*Results of Home Demonstration Work.* The projects and phases of projects undertaken in home demonstration work are child development and parent education, home management, clothing, foods and nutrition, home gardens, home dairying, home poultry, household pest control, home sanitation and home water supply and yard improvement. Programs of recreation for the family and community and other activities that would promote the general welfare of the community were also included in the program of home demonstration work.

**Child Development and Parent Education**

Perhaps the most important responsibility of the farm home is the rearing of wholesome children. Requests from rural parents for help in meeting this responsibility led to the establishment of the project in child development and parent education a little more than two years ago. About the same time studies made for the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection indicated more clearly just what parents' needs are.

The objective of the program in child development and parent education is a better understanding of children, of self, and an enriched home life for all the members of the farm family. The project is organized in three units, a basic unit designed to meet common needs of parents and two other units designed to meet more specific needs of parents. One of these units is intended to provide a better understanding of the child of pre-school age and the other of the adolescent. The project is under the leadership of Miss E. Faith Strayer, Extension Specialist in Child Development and Parent Education.

Because the project is so new, so wide in its scope and so far reaching in its results, every effort was made to lay a firm foundation for future development, consequently a rather intensive program was carried in 15 counties. The extension specialist, working with county home demonstration agents and groups of farm parents, led the project in these counties.

Farm women who enroll as child development demonstrators have certain responsibilities; among them, the making of directed observations of their children and of themselves, the reading of books to be chosen from a selected library loaned for this purpose by the Oklahoma Library Commission and the provision of inexpensive homemade equipment to meet the needs for their children.

The most valuable results from a parent education program are intangible and immeasurable. A better understanding of children, of their needs, capacities, and differences cannot be measured, neither can new attitudes toward children and toward human beings in general; yet these things are no less real, no matter how abstract they may be. Some of the tangible results from the child development and parent education program include the following:

340 homes adjusted equipment to meet the needs of children.

750 children of child development demonstrators were provided thorough physical examinations.

141 physical defects of children were corrected.

570 records were made by parents of their observations of their children and of themselves.

664 selected books were read.

245 homes provided better outdoor play equipment.

Some of the most useful pieces of home equipment have been arranged into an exhibit which has been standardized and was shown at both county and state fairs. Thirty-seven exhibits containing a total of 460 pieces of equipment were displayed this year.

Child development is so closely related to all homemaking activities that there are many opportunities for correlating and reemphasizing sound principles of homemaking. The result has been a mutual strengthening of programs and an improvement in many homemaking activities. For example, a child development demonstrator who learns to apply some of the psychological principles of habit training to her children's food habits becomes a better nutrition demonstrator, or again, a demonstrator who gets a better understanding of the mental and physical effects of his clothing on a child, will be a better clothing demonstrator, and a child development demonstrator learning to teach her children the use of money becomes more skilled in its use and is herself a better demonstrator in home improvement.

Another result of the project is the development of leadership. This year 458 child development demonstrations have been given by farm women acting as local leaders and assisted by county home demonstration agents.

Mrs. Lela Rose, a child development demonstrator in Woods county, says: "My work in child development has been very interesting as well as very profitable. My little girl, six years of age, and I were the subjects in my demonstration. In equipment I have provided for her a playroom, bedroom, own towel rack, towels and wash basin. In her playroom she has all her toys and playthings. It is a pleasure to her when she has company to have a place to entertain them. She also enjoys playing in her room alone and it is a place to keep her toys in order. Her bedroom is equipped with a three-quarter bed, chair, low dresser with a mirror hung low enough for her use. A low shelf and space for her books and hangers for her clothing. Two pictures hung as they should be for her and a small rug on the floor. I feel that she is gaining a knowledge of housekeeping in keeping this room in order. She is almost eight years of age now so can take care of this room, with me helping with a general cleaning once a week. In my reading I have read several books on home life and two books on sex education. These



have been a wonderful help to me as well as Miss Strayer's demonstration."



**This little girl was helped to be self-reliant when she was provided a washstand the right size for her. It is made from orange crates, in accordance with plans in Child Development and Parent Education.**



Four of the 5,279 clothing demonstrators wearing garments made as a part of the women's clothing program.

#### Clothing

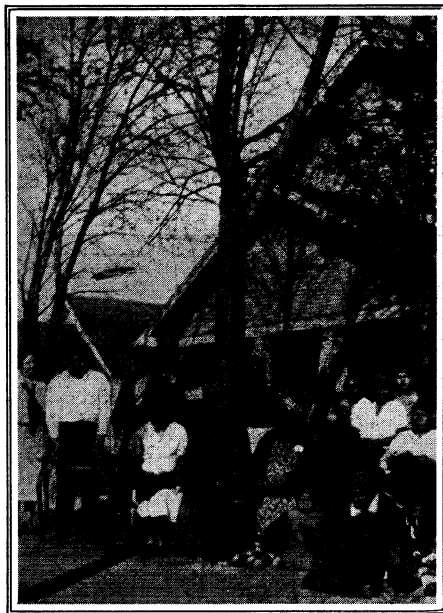
Clothing is an important part of home demonstration program in every county having an agent. In 1932, 5,279 demonstrations were completed by farm women and 3,084 method demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents. In the majority of counties in the state economic conditions had their influence upon the clothing program, but despite this there was a higher standard of dress among farm families than there was five years ago. Clothing demonstrators have probably done less buying this year, but their families have been comfortably, attractively, appropriately and economically dressed because of their understanding and appreciation for good principles of selection, construction and design. There was an increased interest in the care, renovation and remodeling of clothing this year with 17,742 women and girls doing this type of work, an increase of 2,020 over 1931. In efficient buying emphasis was placed upon a knowledge of textile fabrics and upon the cleaning and laundering qualities of fabrics. Standards in clothing have been emphasized through clothing judging schools and appropriate dress contests in which 11,758

women and girls took part. Clothing exhibits have also aided in furthering the clothing program. Clothing demonstrators report as follows:

34,460 coats and dresses made.

36,674 undergarments made.

35,775 coats, suits and dresses remodeled.



**Sac and Fox Indian women at work making children's coats according to plans worked out by home demonstration workers. Forty-three children's coats were made by the Sac, Fox and Iowa women from men's army over-coats.**

#### **Foods and Nutrition**

The food and nutrition project includes food preservation, nutrition and food preparation as major projects. The project is under the leadership of Miss Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition.

The greatest emphasis was placed upon food preservation and nutrition this year. Food preservation received direct emphasis while nutrition was emphasized indirectly.



The home demonstration program includes work with Indian families. The above picture shows one of the 43 children's top coats made by women of the Sac, Fox and Iowa tribes with the assistance of home demonstration agents.

*Food Preservation.* The goal in food preservation for 1932 was twofold. First, the provision of an adequate "home food supply." Through good food preservation methods and through careful planning and budgeting of the farm food supply, home demonstration agents and demonstrators hope to convince the farming population of Oklahoma that an adequate "live at home" program is a basic principle of thrift and agricultural economics. The second goal parallels the first in importance. The protection and promotion of the health of farm families through the provision of adequate essential foods.

The probable availability of such food for rural home consumption and great need of acquainting many people with good and safe methods of canning and preserving of food, led home demonstration agents to feel that this phase of the food program should be greatly extended.

Some food preservation work was done in all counties of the state by home demonstration workers. In order to meet the demand for extending this program to groups of people who had not had the advantage of home demonstration work and



**This Grady County farm homemaker and her family are assured a good living through this canning budget consisting of 630 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats. Thirteen thousand two hundred sixty-two Oklahoma farm women were canning budget demonstrators in 1932.**

who were not familiar with safe and economic methods of food preservation, it was necessary to change to some extent the method for doing this work. Home demonstration clubs in organized communities that had home demonstration work long enough to become familiar with canning methods were asked to carry on their canning program without further method demonstrations from the home demonstration agent. Each member of these home demonstration clubs was asked to be responsible for seeing that at least one other woman in the community, who needed canning information, received it. Many of these women gave the work to groups instead of to an individual woman. This gave the home demonstration agent time to go to new groups with canning demonstrations. The women in attendance at these demonstrations were also asked to pass the information on to others. It is realized, of course, that all of those who intended to give this help did not do so, but many did.

By this method 1,907 communities were reached with canning demonstrations.

Number having home demonstration clubs .....	1,041
Number homes reached .....	22,874
Number of unorganized communities having help with canning .....	866
Number of homes reached .....	16,114

Number of canning schools held .....	805
Attendance .....	19,352
Number of canning demonstrations given by home demonstration agents .....	2,762
Total attendance .....	42,458
Number of canning demonstrations given by others .	3,183
Total attendance .....	29,029

To further extend the canning program, canning schools were held at several points in all counties without home demonstration agents. These demonstrations were given by the state food specialist and district agents. Very simple report blanks were sent to each of the women in attendance at the end of the canning season. A limited number only were returned. However, from the response and appreciation expressed when the demonstrations were given, it was the feeling that this was a worth while effort and should be repeated in the early summer of 1933.

In counties without home demonstration agents, 30 demonstrations were given by the food and nutrition specialist and district agents (white) in 15 counties, with an attendance of 1,414. The negro district agent gave 48 canning demonstrations in 10 counties without home demonstration agents, with an attendance of 2,516. This gives a total of 78 canning schools held in counties without home demonstration agents, with 3,930 women in attendance. All women in attendance at the meetings were asked to pass the information on to others in their communities who needed the help.

Reports were received from 317 of the 3,930 women in attendance at these meetings in which they reported that they had canned 49,015 quarts of fruits, vegetables, meats, preserves and pickles, dried 7,521 pounds of fruits and vegetables, and cured 4,760 pounds of meat. The reports of these 317 women, no doubt, are an indication of what the entire group may have canned.

In organized groups all regularly enrolled demonstrators were asked to can on the budget plan. A shortage of the fruit crop, due to a late freeze, greatly decreased the number of completed canning budgets.

Number of adult food preservation demonstrators .	13,262
Number of adult food preservation demonstrators completing or exceeding their canning budgets .	5,484
Number of adult demonstrators canning part of budget	7,778

## Number of quarts canned by demonstrators:

Fruit .....	915,791
Vegetables .....	1,691,839
Meat .....	366,220
Preserves .....	262,312
Pickles .....	389,708
Total - - - - -	3,625,870

## Number of quarts canned by unorganized communities in counties having home demonstration agents:

Fruit .....	432,894
Vegetables .....	1,186,196
Meats .....	203,013
Preserves .....	120,605
Pickles .....	333,007
Total - - - - -	2,275,715

## Number of quarts canned at community canning centers:

Fruit .....	50,900
Vegetables .....	221,788
Meat .....	30,693
Total - - - - -	303,381

## Number of quarts reported canned in counties without home demonstration agents:

Fruit .....	10,805
Vegetables .....	17,926
Meat .....	2,011
Total - - - - -	30,742

## Total quarts canned by adults:

Fruit .....	1,410,390
Vegetables .....	3,117,743
Meat .....	238,783
Preserves .....	383,817
Pickles .....	722,085
Total - - - - -	5,872,818

## Total quarts of fruit, vegetables and meats canned by 4-H club girls and adults:

4-H club girls .....	439,458
Adults .....	5,872,818
Total - - - - -	6,312,276

Number of pressure cookers purchased this year ----- 4,879

Total number of pressure cookers now in state ----- 12,478

Number of containers purchased this year, glass ----- 765,740

Number of containers purchased this year, tin ----- 107,368

*Nutrition.* The immediate goal is to urge people to safeguard health as best they can through carefully selected diets during this period of limited incomes. The ultimate goal is to

give all farm people a working knowledge of the fundamentals of nutrition so that the health of rural people will be full and abundant, as far as food is a factor, and that nutritional disorders will gradually be reduced to a minimum. The nine counties in which an intensive nutrition program was carried on in organized communities report the following:

Number of families.....	663
Number in families over two years of age.....	2,147
Number of women.....	663
Number of men.....	674
Number of girls.....	408
Number of boys.....	357
Pre-school.....	145

How many members of the family used for six months:

	Adults	Girls	Boys	Pre-school
The required amount of milk.....	1,140	393	285	120
The required amount of vegetables....	1,023	321	240	63
The required amount of fruit.....	1,026	393	281	101
The required amount of whole grain cereal.....	774	249	279	74
The required amount of water.....	1,173	324	215	112
The required amount of meat or meat substitutes.....	1,218	330	312	114
Less tea and coffee (adults only).....	360			
No tea and coffee (adults only).....	108			

How many of the family obtained the following results:

	Adults	Girls	Boys	Pre-school
Less headache.....	101	5		
No headache.....	258			
Less indigestion.....	134	2	4	
No indigestion.....	309	4	1	
Less constipation.....	159	12	24	1
No constipation.....	175	38	3	
Less or no colds.....	165	126	33	24
Better general health.....	1,001	200	215	75
How many approached normal weight	213	53	76	26
How many reached normal weight....	51	48	40	18

In addition to this special work known as the family nutrition demonstration, 3,073 adults and 4,075 children are using the required amount of milk, 3,306 adults and 4,061 children are using the required amount of vegetables, and 3,018 adults and 5,522 children are using the required amount of salads or raw vegetables and fruits.

The 4-H health demonstration is a nutrition and health



demonstration for 4-H club members, both boys and girls. The scoring of food habits is an important part of the demonstration. Four-H boys and girls are realizing as they never have before that they should be their own best exhibits, that they are the most important products of club work and that they must be physically fit if they are to get the most out of life.



Being neatly, comfortably and economically dressed, observing health rules and practicing good posture are some of the things our 4-H club champions are interested in. From left to right we have:

Leonora Wolf, Oklahoma County, champion appropriate dress contest winner 1932.

Fred Chaney, Ottawa County, State winner in health contest for boys 1932.

Inez Ellison, Kay County, State winner in health contest for girls 1932.

This year 1,472 boys and 2,264 girls have checked their food and health habits the required length of time. There are 832

boys and 1,178 girls, who have had physical examinations. Two hundred eighty-nine boys and 391 girls have taken part in county health contests. Two hundred forty clubs have carried on a definite health program. Thirty boys and 35 girls received physical examinations in the state contest. Reports from county and home demonstration agents and 4-H club members indicate increased interest in this project each year.

*Food Preparation.* In view of the fact that food is an important factor in a high standard of living and is part of every day living, more time was given to the proper preparation and serving of the food for the family. The ultimate goal is to have well selected, well prepared meals, neatly and attractively served, as a part of every day living in all farm homes.

Through the food preparation demonstration, women acquire a better knowledge of the nutritional value of specific food studies, the proper method of preparation, palatability, attractiveness and best use by the body.

This year 13,383 adult food preservation demonstrators and 23,000 4-H club members made the following report:

Produce	Demonstrators	No. recipes tried	No. adults using required amount	No. children using required amount
Milk	3,830	28,928	3,073	4,075
Vegetables	3,210	15,920	3,306	4,061
Salads	3,843	18,354	3,018	5,521
Thrift	3,500	16,409		

This year 23,000 4-H club girls have tried the required recipes 325,518 times.

*School Lunch.* In school lunch work the greatest emphasis is placed on the lunch taken from home rather than upon the hot dish served at school, since the school lunch is largely a home problem. However, hot school lunch work is done. One hundred ninety-six women's home demonstration clubs canned for the school lunch pantry. Most of the products canned were vegetable soup mixtures and meat stock. Nine hundred twenty-seven homes improved the home packed lunches and 1,155 schools served hot school lunches which involved 24,348 children. The home demonstration agent in Bryan county relates the story of the school lunch work done by the Wade Home Demonstration Club: "One piece of nutrition work that meant much to the health of Bryan county's children last year was the serving of hot lunches in the school during the cold winter months. The Wade Home Demonstration Club did an



School lunch pantries were canned by 196 women's home demonstration clubs.

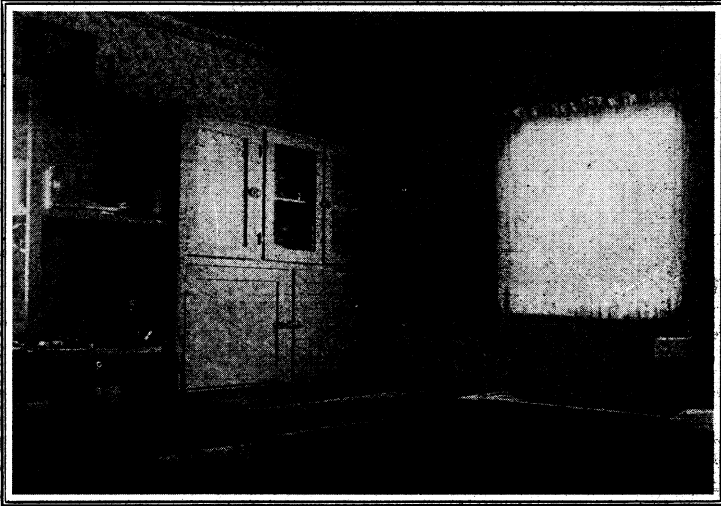
outstanding piece of work by serving approximately 72,000 lunches to 260 children. These women planned to serve more lunches this school term and started canning for the school lunch pantry when the bean season opened. Forty-two quarts of beans were canned. Next there was a day set for canning soup mixtures. They had 150 number three cans furnished by the Red Cross and the patrons of the school donated the materials for the soup mixture. The home demonstration club members spent one day and part of the night getting this soup mixture in the cans."

#### Home Management

The home management project includes kitchen improvement, house furnishings, home marketing, home accounts and cooperative phases of work in yard improvement and home sanitation. This project is under the leadership of Miss Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management.

*Kitchen Improvement.* Economic conditions were an important factor in the kitchen improvement program in 1932. Demonstrations, having as their goal step saving arrangement

and more sanitary conditions in the kitchen, were stressed. Better care of equipment, rearrangement, improved storage facilities, adjusting heights of working surfaces, improving light and ventilation and the making of inexpensive, movable conveniences, such as woodboxes, cabinets and shelves were the general improvements made by kitchen improvement demonstrators.



**One thousand two hundred ninety-nine kitchen improvement demonstrations were conducted by farm women.**

The home demonstration agents and specialists assisted the farm women in making plans for kitchen improvements, keeping in mind the maximum improvement at a minimum expense. In the majority of cases only small improvements were attempted, but interest and enthusiasm for accomplishing results was evident.

The reports of kitchen improvement demonstrators list the following improvements made:

- 326 kitchen sinks
- 287 kitchen stools
- 273 cleaning kits
- 178 power washing machines
- 97 carpet sweepers and cleaners
- 2,668 pieces of small equipment
- 598 working surfaces adjusted to correct height

608 homes improving kitchen storage facilities  
387 household information files  
36 kitchen improvement tours were held

Mrs. Woods, a kitchen improvement demonstrator from Bryan county, tells about her kitchen with a "history": "This box room was built 29 years ago. It was used as a smoke house, then as a store room. We bought it, carried it home in a wagon and set it up. I paid \$15 for the smoke house. This was earned from selling milk, butter, eggs, chickens and fruit cake. This box had only one window and a door in it. The other window and improvements I had added. A gas tank, sink, table, shelves and chest for storage, walls ceiled and papered, woodwork refinished and floor covered with linoleum and a sliding window, all make this a convenient work shop, the total expenditure being \$20.11. I get so much pleasure out of my pretty kitchen. In fact, my husband and son enjoy it as much as I do. It is the prettiest room in the house."

*House Furnishings.* The demonstrations given in house furnishings stressed remodeling, renovation, refinishing old furniture, selection, arrangement and care of furnishings, color and design, and rug making.

Home improvement tours have aroused interest in home furnishing problems, as well as affording the women in the community an opportunity to see results of work of other women and the possibility of solving their own house furnishing problems. The better use of home resources and home labor was emphasized.

Mrs. Lannie Worley, a house furnishing demonstrator in Kiowa county, tells how she transformed an unfinished room into an attractive living room: "My room was 22x22 feet with no finishing work on inside at all. There was an 'L' shaped stairway at the west and leading to the basement. My basement includes the kitchen, dining room and one bedroom. We partitioned the room, making the living room 12x22 feet. The stairway was rebuilt, making it straight. This saved a great deal of room and looked much better. My husband sheet-rocked the walls and ceiling, using tape over the cracks. We put three coats of cream colored flat wall paint on the walls and ceiling. I gave the floor two coats of shellac and two of varnish on all the woodwork. The room has four windows. I bought four pair of ecru colored marquisette curtains which harmonized with the walls. I upholstered two chairs, a duofold and a settee with a heavy crash. It is tan with red flowers in it. I made a foot stool and covered it with crash like I had used on the other furniture. I also made a table runner and floor pil-

low. My husband made two stands for potted plants and made a frame for my only picture which is hand painted. I varnished all the furniture, making it look like new. After my neighbors saw my room and gave me so much praise, I felt fully repaid for my two months' of hard labor."

Reports of house furnishing demonstrators show 1,077 bedrooms, 533 living rooms and 4,277 dining rooms were improved according to definite plans.

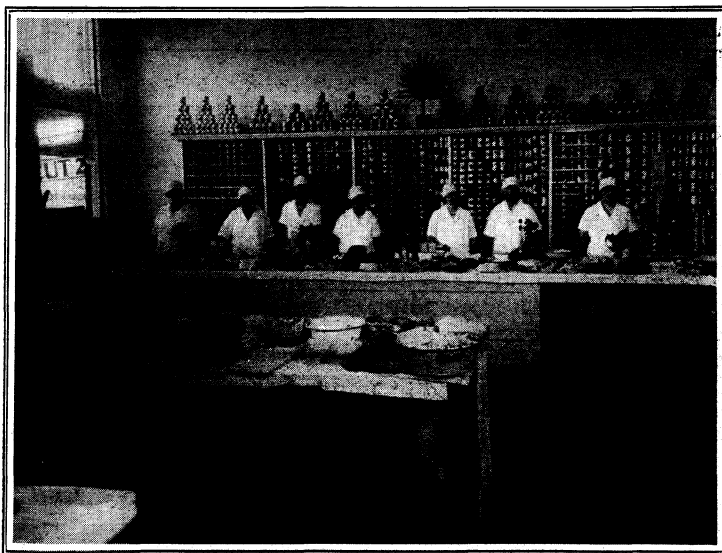
2,832 pieces of furniture refinished

2,167 rugs were made

263 clothes closets were made

2,369 women took part in judging home improvement articles

*Home Marketing.* The marketing of surplus farm home products is a means of providing additional cash income for the farm family.



**Grady County Farm Women's Market.**

There are eleven farm women's markets established in the state, ten located in towns and one roadside market, which was established in June 1932.

Each market was operated by a market board made up of farm women, selling on the market with the home demonstra-

tion agent serving as advisor 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 women have been particularly interested in improving market standards in general, arrangement of products, containers and "atmosphere" of the markets.

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

A report for six markets is given below:

Place	Year established	Average number women selling on market	Total sales for year ending November 1932
Enid	1927	18	\$7,440.62
Chickasha	1928	5	4,136.00
Stillwater	1928	9	2,604.12
Pawhuska	1932 (Mar.)	15	1,850.00
El Reno	1928	12	3,865.38
Ponca City	1928	20	4,517.00

The women have been pleased with their markets and consider market days educational as well as remunerative.

Although the profits were less than in previous years in a number of instances, this income made it possible to keep children in high school, to buy necessary equipment and furnishings for the home, and to pay taxes.

*Home Accounts.* Interest in better business methods for the farm home brought a demand for a home account book which would enable farm women to keep a classified record of household inventory, farm products used in the home, and cash expenditures.

This project was started in January 1932 with an enrollment of 73 women in eight counties. The specialist met with the demonstrators four times during the year when group and individual assistance was given in home account keeping.

The books which have been summarized up-to-date are complete and accurate.

Facts concerning the value of farm products used in the home, buying practices and records of cash income will serve as a basis for readjustment of home business by the demonstrators who have re-enrolled in the project for 1933.

*Yard Improvement.* Interest in beautifying rural yards has been particularly active during the past year. 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 the planting, according to a definite plan, of trees and native shrubs.

This 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.

The demonstrators have reported:

- 2,548 buildings repaired
- 861 houses and outbuildings painted or whitewashed
- 610 fences built
- 1,507 fences repaired
- 436 yards sodded
- 716 new walks made
- 30,859 trees and shrubs planted
- 161 lily ponds made

*Home Water Supply and Sanitation.* The home water supply and sanitation program included the protection of farm water supplies, kitchen and dooryard sanitation, sanitation of outdoor toilets, water systems for the farm home and septic tanks for sewage disposal. More has been done this year in the protection of farm water supplies, kitchen and dooryard sanitation and in the sanitation of outdoor toilets than in the two remaining phases of work. There were 2,742 demonstrations conducted by farm women and 1,020 method demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents. The demonstrations given by home demonstration agents included the making of sanitary garbage pails, fly traps and water fixtures. They also assisted in determining the best plans for safeguarding the water supply, and plans for remodeling outdoor toilets to make them sanitary. The state health department worked with the home demonstration agents and the assistant agricultural engineer in protecting farm water supplies by analyzing samples free of charge.

When the work was undertaken on a community-wide basis, a check was made on the sanitary conditions and improvements that needed to be made around each home in the community at the beginning of the demonstration. The improvements made by demonstrators not only added to the good health, happiness and contentment of the members of her family, but aroused the interest of other families in the community.

As a result of the home water supply and sanitation work done:



- 553 homes had bacteriological examinations made of the water supply
- 200 water samples analyzed showed that the water was unsafe for use
- 822 homes provided a protection for the well water supply from surface contamination
- 90 homes constructed filters for protecting cistern water
- 1,763 homes repaired or added new screens
- 584 fly traps were made and used
- 4,181 homes cleaned the yards of rubbish
- 634 homes provided better drainage around yards and lots
- 648 homes made outdoor toilets sanitary
- 39 homes installed septic tanks

The clean-up campaign carried on from April 1 to May 7 did much to further home sanitation work. It was organized to encourage and assist all families, particularly farm families in making improvements in the home and surroundings that would add to the comfort, convenience and happiness of each member of the family, and make the home an asset to the community. While the campaign was sponsored by the extension division, it had the cooperation of vocational agriculture teachers, county superintendents, Oklahoma Farm Real Estate Association, chambers of commerce, radio stations and other individuals and agencies. This was an activity carried on by farm families with but little expense, and with the entire family taking part in making the plans and doing the work.

*Control of Household Pests.* Farm women have conducted 283 demonstrations in the control of household pests in which they have used 1,223 pounds of poison. This work included the practicing of control methods for mosquitoes and flies, the fumigation of insect infested rooms and buildings, and the use of efficient traps and safe insecticides. One hundred thirty-eight method demonstrations have been given by home demonstration agents in control methods. The household pest work has been of a seasonal and emergency nature.

#### **Home Gardens**

The value of a year around garden to Oklahoma farm families as a safe and economical means to a good living cannot be questioned. Home garden demonstrations were conducted by 8,676 farm women with 5,987 completing their work. The gardens grown by the majority of these farm women supplied a variety of fresh vegetables from early spring to killing frost and a surplus for canning, drying and storing. One thousand nine hundred eighty-three garden demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents in garden planning and planting, the construction of seed flats, hotbeds and cold frames,

vegetable pruning, the installation of sub-irrigation systems, the control of garden insects and pests, and methods of seed storage.

The fifth year in the Oklahoma state home garden contest saw 5,207 farm women enrolled. The garden contest has done much to do away with the garden patch and to place the home garden on a basis adequate to meet the needs of the farm family. Gardens kept cleaner than ever before, new kinds and varieties of vegetables grown, a continuous supply of vegetables produced, a greater variety of vegetables used in the diet, gardens fenced and old fences repaired, gardens plowed and fertilized early in the fall, all are results of the home garden contest conducted by the extension division with the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman, cooperating. The contestant's garden was scored in June, then in the fall she made a report to the home demonstration agent on the total production of her garden and the amount of greens, tomatoes and other vegetables canned according to the needs of her family for good health.

Seven garden judging schools were held for the purpose of training farm women, farmers, 4-H club members and other leaders to score gardens. The following figures tell of other results coming from home garden work:

4,901,638 pounds of surplus vegetables sold  
\$32,224.60 approximate value of vegetables sold  
46 vegetable shows held  
Number of exhibits 1,819  
204 garden tours held  
Attendance 2,955  
537 new garden fences built  
1,346 garden fences repaired  
1,448 sub-irrigation systems installed

The home demonstration agents have worked with local Red Cross chapters in distributing garden seed supplied by the Red Cross, and have assisted the families that received the seed. In Cherokee county the home demonstration agent visited 312 of the 500 families growing a garden from Red Cross seed. Packages of garden seed and seed potatoes were made available to other needy farm families through a state appropriation prorated to counties, largely in the eastern, southeastern and western sections of the state. A list of the seed necessary for a one acre garden was prepared by the extension horticulturist and made available to organizations and individuals.

The following table gives some results of the home garden contest over a five year period:

## Some Results of the Home Garden Contest Over a Five-year Period

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	Total
Number enrolled -----	2,783	2,061	2,309	5,436	5,207	17,796
Average garden score( per cent) -----	207.9	217.5	225.6	230.1	236	*225.4
Average garden record score ..	42.7	39.2	44.2	44.9	39	*42.0
Average canning budget score	114.7	120.6	118.5	120.1	132	*121.4
Average number vegetables grown -----	21.2	26.1	28.8	29.6	25	*26.1
Average number perennials grown -----	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	3	*2.9
Average number quarts vegetables canned -----	189.6	175.2	171.8	194.4	229	*192.0
Average number quarts greens canned -----	15.9	17.3	19.3	18.1	16	*17.3
Average number quarts tomatoes canned -----	48	44.3	34.6	48.1	49	*44.8
Total number quarts canned	498,157	97,192	565,456	1,231,702	1,192,403	3,584,910
Value of canned vegetables ..	\$174,354.95	\$ 34,017.20	\$197,909.60	\$431,095.71	\$298,100.75	\$1,135,478.21
Estimated value of vegetables consumed in fresh state during growing season ..	\$278,300.00	\$206,100.00	\$230,900.00	\$543,600.00	\$520,700.00	\$1,779,600.00
Estimated value of vegetables stored in fresh state ----	\$139,150.00	\$103,050.00	\$115,450.00	\$271,800.00	\$260,850.00	\$889,800.00
TOTAL VALUE -----	\$591,804.95	\$343,167.20	\$544,259.60	\$1,246,495.71	\$1,079,150.75	\$3,804,878.21

\*Average score over a five-year period.

What a garden tour can mean in furthering a home garden program is told by the home demonstration agent in Lincoln county: "Forty women attended the garden tour. The first garden visited was that of Mrs. Eva Faylor. Mrs. Faylor's garden was planted according to the plan suggested by Mr. Mooring. Mrs. Faylor planted her Break O'Day tomatoes, turning the bud-end down which keeps them from blistering, and that keeps the fruit closer to the main stock so that it is covered by the foliage. The next garden visited was Mrs. Guy Parrots' where the best cabbage was grown. Mrs. Tinah Barnard's garden was planted according to the plan suggested, but the rows were not far enough apart to make the best growth. Mrs. Eikenberg's garden was visited next where we saw some very large Valencia onions. The onions were planted in September and stayed in the ground all winter. In Mrs. Seibert's garden we found some fine asparagus. Mrs. Seibert mulches her asparagus and cuts it in February."

The story of the work done by a home garden demonstrator in a western county where it is thought by some that conditions are very much adverse to good gardening is given in the report of the Roger Mills county home demonstration agent: "Mrs. Martha Suitor had a wonderful garden largely due to careful cultivation after each rain. She canned 500 quarts of vegetables for her family and gave six families enough to can to meet their budget requirements. To use Mrs. Suitor's words, "There is no way of measuring the production of the garden because I could scarcely keep track of the tubfuls that went out. I have enough vegetables canned to last me two years and I know that my neighbors will not be wanting this winter." Each of the 120 home garden demonstrators in Roger Mills county grew a new perennial. The average number of perennials grown was four and the average number of kinds of vegetables grown was 35.

#### **Home Dairying**

Home dairy work has emphasized the importance and necessity of Oklahoma farm families keeping at least two dairy cows so that the supply of milk may be constant throughout the year and the family may have at least a gallon of milk daily for home consumption. The making and use of high quality butter and other dairy products by the farm homemaker has been another important part of the home dairy program. Five hundred forty-five home dairy demonstrations were conducted by farm women, and 164 method demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents. These demonstrations included the making and serving of butter, cottage

cheese, cream cheese and ice cream, the care of milk, the preparation of dairy dishes and the sterilization of dairy utensils.

823	homes are following better methods in the production and care of milk and dairy products
76,466	pounds of butter made by demonstrators
7,458	pounds of soft cheese made
8,308	pounds of yellow cream cheese
12,484	pounds of American cheese
4,033	gallons of ice cream
\$10,475.60	value of butter made by demonstrators
\$800.50	value of soft cheese made
\$558.60	value of yellow cream cheese made
\$418.00	value of American cream cheese made
220	farms equipped with cooling tanks
58	farms equipped with steam sterilizers
97	herds tested for tuberculosis

#### Home Poultry

Home poultry work is an important part of the program of home demonstration work and is essential to a live-at-home program. Grow healthy chick, farm flock improvement, turkey management, housing, feeding, sanitation and disease control were the demonstrations undertaken by 1,191 farm women. There were 136,583 birds involved in these demonstrations. The grow healthy chick demonstrations have been a means of reducing mortality due to disease, parasites, and mistakes in fundamental phases of chick management, and as a result these demonstrators produced healthier and more productive stock. The home demonstration agent in Johnston county gives the following report of work done by nine grow healthy chick demonstrators, which is typical of the work done by other demonstrators:

2,107	chicks involved in the demonstration
1,942	chicks raised to the ten weeks' period
92	per cent of chicks raised to ten weeks of age
\$97.56	cost of raising chicks to ten weeks
\$28.91	amount received from sale of fryers
1,563	chicks on hand
378	fryers used at home

All chicks were hatched between February 26 and March 21, with the exception of two groups hatched between April 1 and April 15. Two thousand one hundred eighty-five farm women have been influenced by the Oklahoma grow healthy chick program. The farm flock improvement demonstrations have been a means of improving breeding stock, improving present methods of caring for poultry, of replacing mongrel

birds with pure bred birds, and of increasing the average production of farm flocks.

The poultry housing program has largely been a program of poultry house remodeling. Four hundred forty-nine houses were remodeled and 160 new houses built as reported by home demonstration agents. Schoolhouse, county and state poultry and egg shows, culling and disease control schools, and the activities of county and state poultry federations have all assisted in advancing poultry work. The good home poultry flock is being more generally recognized as an essential to good living on the farm, not only as a source of food, but as a means of income.

#### **Camps and Rallies**

Camps and rallies have afforded farm women and their families opportunities for recreation. The rallies were one day meetings with the entire family in attendance and with a varied program of interest to groups of different ages. The 38 farm women's camps were to the farm homemaker a time of rest, recreation and inspiration. The farm woman took the leadership in this recreation activity. Community singing, vesper services, candlelighting services and one-act plays helped to make up camp programs. Demonstration and discussion subjects included home sanitation, first aid, clothing for health, personal grooming, nature lore, music appreciation, books for the home and many other helpful subjects. Hiking, swimming and song contests were other phases of camp life. The camps and rallies are helping farm women to become better acquainted and consequently help them to work as one.



**A candlelighting service given at the Tillman County farm women's camp, one of the 38 camps held in the state.**

### Community Activities

The community activities fostered by women's home demonstration clubs have helped to arouse and maintain the interest of farm people in better homes, better living and community life. The home demonstration clubs have taken stock of their communities that they might determine the thing most needed to be done. Community programs have been held that brought people from outside the community to make their contribution to life within the community. Sunday schools have been organized and maintained by home demonstration clubs, church and school yards have been improved, cemeteries beautified, plays given and school lunch pantries canned. No small part of the home demonstration club program has been the cooperation with Red Cross chairmen in carrying out the clothing program and in assisting needy families in the community. As a result of the work done for the community, as a whole, there is a keener realization of the fact that many of the problems of rural life will be met by wholesome family and community living.

Every home demonstration club in the state was encouraged to undertake and report on at least one definite piece of work for the community. A summary of the community activities undertaken in Pittsburg county reads as follows: Sixteen clean-up campaigns were sponsored by home demonstration clubs, 16 Washington bicentennial programs were given in which 400 trees were planted, three clubs sponsored quarterly community meetings, eight clubs held community picnics attended by 500 men, women and children, 20 Sunday schools were sponsored, six canning centers were established, 18 cemeteries were cleaned and flowers and shrubs were planted, six clubs sponsored and prepared and served 26,860 school lunches, 30 clubs sponsored the clothing work for the needy in the Red Cross clothing program and 12 clubs sponsored 4-H club organizations.

In the Uncas community, Kay county, the home demonstration club maintains a community library. Some of the books were donated and others were purchased by the club. Twenty-five volumes were given to the community library by a business and professional women's club in a nearby town. During the winter months the club secured traveling libraries from the State Library Commission. In addition to the books provided, the club subscribed for several magazines, thus giving the people in the community a wider range to reading matter. Much more could be told of the influence home demonstration clubs have had upon their communities and of the way they have encouraged farm families to do the next thing.

### Outlook

A greater number of demonstrations contributing to good farm homemaking and rural life were conducted in 1932 than in any previous year. The knowledge that farm women and girls have of home demonstration work, and their keen interest and participation in the program made heavy demands upon the agents' services. Programs of work for the state and counties have for the most part been based on long-time development. At the same time points of emphasis have been shifted to meet emergency needs without losing sight of long-time objectives. A greater stabilization has come about in county and community organizations, and the cooperation with agencies outside of home demonstration work has been very satisfactory. Progress has been made in the development of leadership, and in a greater use of leadership already developed to further home demonstration activities. The systematic effort of the home demonstration agent in carrying out a well planned program and her sincere devotion to her work are the factors largely responsible for progress made.

In view of the needs of the farm homes and rural communities of Oklahoma and the results accomplished in home demonstration work in 1932, the coming year will see a continued emphasis placed upon the production and conservation of the living on the farm. There will be a focusing of food production and conservation demonstrations in a farm food supply demonstration for the entire family. A greater effort will be made to bring the home demonstration program to more farm families, and thus to the family that has just moved back to the farm following a period of unemployment in town. Emphasis will be placed upon the demonstration conducted by the farm woman as the most fundamental part of the home demonstration program in furthering and developing farm homemaking. Effort will also be made to increase the effectiveness of plans and methods used in home demonstration work, and to give helpful publicity to results accomplished. Home demonstration workers have an unusual opportunity now to further establish good homemaking principles, that are essential to good living in the country.

During the coming year it will be the opportunity of home demonstration workers to encourage the establishing of standards on a community basis such as a good nutrition standard. Continued emphasis will be placed upon demonstrators that contribute to the wholesome development of rural children, to keeping the family healthy and happy, to thrift in buying and thus reducing cash expenditures, to a better organization of the every day tasks of homemaking, to thrifty clothing practices



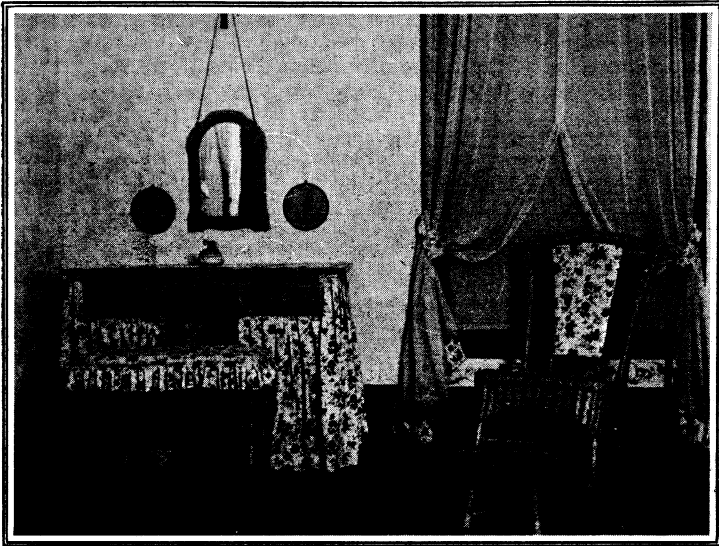
and to a better use of home resources. The year of 1933 gives promise of being the open way in home demonstration work.

#### BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

Four-H club work among farm boys and girls is a part of the activity carried on by the extension service. It is conducted under the leadership of the state club agent and his assistants with the cooperation of extension specialists through the district agents and the county farm and home demonstration agents. It has for its object the instruction and training of rural boys and girls in the practical problems of the farm and the home. The emblem of the 4-H club is the four leaf clover with an "H" on each leaf representing the four square training of the head, hands, heart and health. In 1932 organized community 4-H clubs were in operation in 2,697 communities of the state with a total membership of 22,653 girls and 20,731 boys, making a total membership of 43,384 farm boys and girls engaged in 60,000 separate farm and home projects. Four-H club boys carried on work in the following club activities: Four thousand eight hundred thirty-six corn club boys reported 8,339 acres of corn yielding 258,843 bushels; 1,417 boys produced 196,051 bushels of small grain on 7,085 acres; 2,074 grain sorghum club boys produced 101,508 bushels of grain on 8,428 acres in addition to the forage; 2,046 club boys in legume and forage crop work produced 25,607 bushels on 2,776 acres; 2,152 club boys had 4,306 acres of cotton yielding 2,349,847 pounds of seed cotton; 1,267 club boys in agricultural engineering; 1,839 boys fed out 1,767 beef animals; 304 club boys had 768 sheep; 4,236 fed and cared for 7,385 hogs.

In projects where the girls and boys often worked together 219,219 birds were reported in poultry work; 1,836 took dairying; 10,603 gardens were taken care of by 24,780 garden club members. Four-H project work was also carried on with 275 acres in fruit, 569 acres in Irish potatoes yielding 30,411 bushels, and 330 acres of sweet potatoes yielding 19,911 bushels.

Girls enrolled in the 4-H home demonstration club prepared 325,518 dishes, served 460,772 meals, 659,982 lunches and canned 459,883 quarts of vegetables, fruits, meats, pickles and preserves. Twenty thousand two hundred girls followed instructions in improved clothing construction, 5,980 in the care, renovation and remodeling of clothing, and 12,661 made garments for themselves. Total number of garments made was 92,219. In home improvement (exterior) 10,588 yards were improved; (interior) 44,144 articles were made.



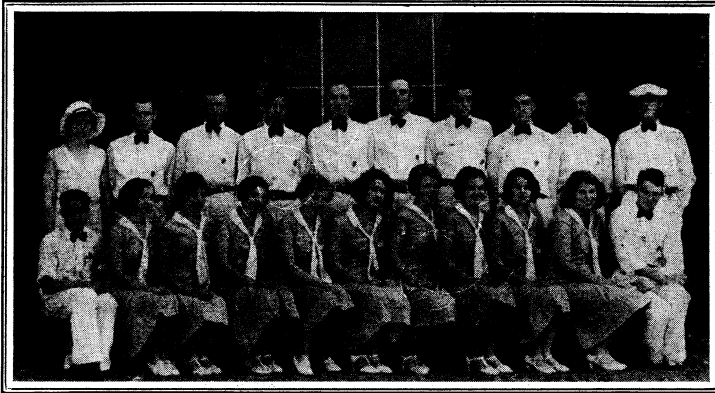
Madlyn Diffey, a Bryan County 4-H club girl, improved her room at a total cost of \$8.81.



The Oklahoma 4-H club organization is always well represented at the Washington camp by outstanding members. Oklahoma 4-H club delegation at the Sixth National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C., June, 1932. Left to right: B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent; J. D. Hays, Beckham county; Georgia Harden, Creek county; Aaron Murray, Kay county; Bertice Terry, Bryan county; Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Asst. State Club Agent.

**Achievement of 4-H Club Members**

Oklahoma's 1932 4-H club achievements have excelled all previous records. Their thoughts and actions have been wonderfully well exemplified through their community, county and state activities.



**Four-H club work has its group activities as a club as well as team demonstrations and individual project work. As a group and on points of the other phases the Washita county club was state winner at the 1932 4-H club round-up.**

Field visitations and reports from the county and home demonstration agents indicate that more than 95 per cent of the 43,146 club members of Oklahoma have taken an active part in the community activities of their local clubs.

More than 4,300 individual club members have participated in state events, such as the fat stock show in March, the state dairy show in May, the district judging schools in June and the 4-H club round-up in August, the three state fairs in September and October, and the Panhandle 4-H club round-up in November.

Twenty hundred and twenty-four exhibitors and prize trip winners entered out-of-state competition this year at the following events: Amarillo Fat Stock Show, Southwest Livestock Show at Fort Worth, Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, and the National Club Congress at Chicago.

In national competition 23 of Oklahoma's farm youth won national honors in 1932. Exhibits were made in national competitions in many phases of agriculture and home economics, including 311 head of livestock. The winnings consisted of

138 ribbons, \$2,024.50 and special awards like six gold watches and numerous medals.



**Pearl White, Grady county, Oklahoma, 1932 4-H club girl, winner in canning budget, International Livestock Show, Chicago 1932.**

On the campus former 4-H club members who are students in the college are organized into the A. & M. College 4-H Club which is one of the most active organizations on the campus. Its chief function is to maintain contact with the extension division and with 4-H club work throughout the state, and to assist in training the members for leadership and responsibility after they have completed their college courses. Many former 4-H club members who have graduated from the Oklahoma A. & M. College have taken their places in a creditable manner as farmers, homemakers, county agents, specialists and in various other lines of activity. About 8 per cent of the men and women employed in the extension service in Oklahoma are former 4-H club members, and this percentage will increase as an increasing number of former club members complete the training necessary for these positions. Four-H club work truly symbolizes the four "Hs," the training of the head, hands, heart and health. Four-H work is making a marvelous contribution in an educational way to the American farm youth, and to the solution of the rural problems of the nation.

**Four-H Club Work with Indians**

This summary of 4-H club work with Indians in Oklahoma includes activities from September 1, 1931 to August 31, 1932, inclusive, that being the tenure of service of Arthur Petermann, Assistant State Club Agent for Indians. This project was made possible by the cooperative effort of the Institute for Government Research, the U. S. Indian Service and the Oklahoma A. & M. College Extension Service.

In connection with this work there were 149 meetings held with the Indians and Indian agents with an attendance of 2,780 adults and 9,632 juniors.

The Indian 4-H club enrollment for the period covered by this report included Indian boys and girls from the following tribes: Cherokees 84, Kiowas 72, Comanches 41, Arapahoes 31, Pawnees 30, Cheyennes 28, Shawnees 28, Choctaws 19, Apaches 18, Senecas 16, Wichitas 15, Caddoes 9, other tribes 91, a total of 482. These boys and girls were either one-half or more Indian blood.

The Indian 4-H club members enrolled in the following projects: Gardening and potatoes 120, poultry 92, pig and beef clubs 49, corn 47, crops 30, dairy calves 34, farm engineering 15, making a total of 544. In addition to the above some of the girls carried on different lines of home demonstration work.

The total eligible Indian school population in Oklahoma is given as 34,653 in the annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. There are 32,509 enrolled in the various types of schools. Of this number 1,689 are enrolled in mission schools, 3,915 in government schools, while 26,925 are enrolled in the general public schools of Oklahoma. These figures are totals for the seven reservations which include 60 counties in the state.

In conducting 4-H club work with the Indians the following policy was kept in mind. "The big objective of the Indian service is to help the Indians to make themselves thrifty, self-supporting and law abiding citizens. The responsibility of the extension division relates largely to the economic side of this problem in furnishing: 1. An adequate food supply. 2. Adequate clothing. 3. A desirable shelter. Far more important, however, than the building of an agricultural or any other program is the building of human lives. The agricultural program should be used as a medium to build character, thrift and industry into the Indians. If we can help the Indians through their own efforts to become thrifty and self-supporting, we have done our job well."—A. C. Cooley, Director of Extension and Industry, U. S. Indian Service.

In striving to formulate an effective program of 4-H club work with Indians, the population, home environment, habits, attitudes and educational facilities were analyzed and used for a basis. It appears logical and desirable that wherever possible the Indians be enrolled in 4-H clubs with white boys and girls because of the fact that Indians of the future will be thrown upon their own responsibilities together with the white race. A mutual relationship between them and white boys and girls cultivated now should be a valuable instrument in helping them take their places with other American citizens when their restrictions are removed.

#### EXTENSION WORK WITH NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

During 1932 practically the same method of procedure in extension activities with colored people, especially with the men and boys, was carried on in nine counties of Oklahoma, which are located in the most thickly colored population of this state. There was also some work with colored farmers in other counties by white agents, however, the colored county agents restricted their activities altogether within the counties as given in the following summary.

There are quite a number of organizations among the colored people that foster our extension activities, however, the general plan of the state organization, which has a county advisory committee in every county, was followed by the colored extension unit. Considerable headway has been made by the colored advisory committees, especially with the subject-matter commodity committees through which organization the colored county agents, often assisted by specialists from the Stillwater office, put over the demonstrations and other extension phases of work.

The plan of continuing the colored extension agents under the direct supervision of a colored district agent with headquarters at the negro Agricultural and Normal University at Langston, Oklahoma was continued throughout 1932. The district agent and other colored extension workers are directly responsible to the director of extension at Stillwater, Oklahoma, who heads the entire extension organization of the state.

The report of the colored home demonstration agents, including the work with colored women and girls, will be found in the regular home demonstration agents' section of this report.

Both district agents attend the monthly conference of the central office force at Stillwater and use the same plan of outlining programs and discussing the plans and methods with

supervisors and specialists, and also put on the demonstrations in the field similar to that carried on among white agents.

In 4-H club work for boys the district agent has the cooperation of the state and assistant state club agents in making plans, and in conducting conferences for the training of colored coaches and also in holding short courses, contests, etc.

The main feature of the extension program for the men and boys during the past year was based upon the principles of the live-at-home program as set up by the central office. It was gratifying to see how colored men and boys took hold of butchering and meat curing demonstrations, the making of gardens and other phases pertaining to the improvement of the living on the farm and in the farm home.

The following is a summary of the activities of the colored men and boys for the year of 1932.

Regularly organized extension programs were carried out in the following nine counties of Oklahoma: Creek, Lincoln, Logan, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Seminole, and miscellaneous work by the district agent was done in Payne, Noble, Hughes, Wagoner, LeFlore, Kingfisher and McClain.

The projects in the above counties were as follows: Home dairy, home poultry, livestock, crops and soils, farm engineering, health and sanitation, farm management, and horticulture.



**Butchering and meat curing demonstrations were conducted in most counties of Oklahoma in 1932. The above colored county agent is explaining the processes of butchering in detail before proceeding.**

In adult work there were 129 demonstrations in dairying, involving 352 animals; 172 demonstrations in poultry with 10,-

354 birds; 180 livestock demonstrations with 1,506 head, and 781 crops and soils demonstrations involving 2,904 acres.



**The desire to learn of new methods in butchering and cutting up meat for proper curing brought large groups of interested colored farmers to such demonstrations.**

*Farm Engineering.* The 1932 record of extension work in farm engineering shows that 181 farmers built terraces on 8,743 acres, 73 farm buildings were constructed, or remodeled and there were 99 adults and 132 4-H club boys trained in terracing.

*Health and Sanitation.* During the year there were 35 method demonstrations and 78 result demonstrations completed in health and rural sanitation work with 3,275 individuals in various health activities. The summary also shows 65 sanitary toilets made, 150 houses screened, and 270 other methods of fly control work.

*Farm Management.* Some interest was shown in farm management and farm organization. There were 20 method demonstrations and 70 result demonstrations completed with assistance rendered to 897 individuals.

*Horticulture.* In orchard work there were 375 method demonstration meetings and 715 result demonstrations completed.

*Miscellaneous Activities.* Two hundred eighty-six men served as advisory committee members, representing 171 rural communities in 9 counties, along with leaders in business, professional, church and civic affairs. Work of these committees was more effective than ever. There were also 424 men who volunteered as local leaders in adult projects. A rural leaders' outlook conference was attended by leaders from 16 counties of the state.



Agents made 6,656 visits to 1,574 different farms and 393 different homes. Agents were called upon 8,726 times in their offices, and 2,425 times over the telephone. Two hundred fifty-two news articles, 3,632 individual letters, 393 different circular letters and 11,084 bulletins were distributed. Forty-nine thousand seven hundred fifty adults attended 1,892 meetings.

The efficiency of local agents' offices was materially increased. Filing systems were improved and the quality of matter sent out was better.

Working relations between negro agents and white agents in the several counties were satisfactory. Work of weaker agents made satisfactory improvement except in one county, where the agent's family had illness all the year. Fine contacts were made with teachers of the state through their department of rural education.

By careful cooperation with white supervisors and county officials, work was retained in all save one county after July 1932.

The agents' annual conference followed by a series of extension schools in the counties, afforded much leverage towards more than usual achievements during the year. Tours, field meetings and fairs were much above par.

Work done in Hughes, Wagoner, LeFlore, Kingfisher, Payne, Noble and McClain counties where no local negro agents are employed was fruitful. Twenty meetings were held with 812 persons attending and 11 demonstrations given.

Supervision of the work during 1932 involved the following activities: Days in office 104, days in field 206, miles traveled 20,540, meetings attended 146, attendance 16,313.

*Four-H Club Work.* Enrollment in 4-H club work with colored boys was slightly below average this year, but the quality of work and per cent of completions increased. There were 202 organized clubs with 229 men and 253 older boys serving as voluntary local leaders. Seven hundred eighty-two meetings were held in conducting 4-H club work with 16,235 persons attending.

#### NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

Home demonstration work was conducted with negro farm families in Creek, Okmulgee, Lincoln, Muskogee and Okfuskee counties by county home demonstration agents. It is recognized that improvement in homemaking, in family health and sanitation, and in community life must come to the negro families in a county if there is to be a permanent improvement

in country life among all families. The negro family takes readily to the demonstration idea and is interested in applying subject-matter through demonstrations that are practical, simple and easily understood.

Home demonstration work for negroes is supervised by Julia A. Miller, district home demonstration agent, negro work. Her time is devoted to supervisory work in counties with home demonstration agents and to development work among negro farm families in counties without home demonstration agents, and thus the plans for the entire program in a county make a greater contribution to farm homemaking and agriculture in general.

The programs conducted in the five counties having home demonstration agents were based upon the individual needs of the farm homes of these counties, and included home gardens, poultry, home dairy, home improvement, clothing and health.

#### **Home Demonstration Organization**

The work with home demonstration agents is divided into adult organizations with farm women and 4-H club organizations of farm girls and boys.

Data taken from the home demonstration agents reports show that there are 126 communities in which the extension program has been cooperatively worked out by agents and advisory committees, that there are 56 organized farm women's home demonstration clubs and 136 4-H girls clubs with an enrollment of 896 women and 1,786 girls carrying out definite programs, establishing demonstrations in the home and improving home practices according to home demonstration methods under leadership of 312 voluntary local leaders and five home demonstration agents.

#### **Results in Project Activities**

*Home Gardens and Canning.* In keeping with the live-at-home program the negro farm families put forth great effort to produce their living at home. Nine hundred twenty-four farm families carried demonstrations in gardening through the year and 1,363 girls completed garden demonstrations. The girls canned from their garden plots a total of 32,162 jars of food. A very large amount of vegetables were eaten in fresh state from the family garden and the farm women reported the following canned products from their gardens:



One of the quantity meat cutting and canning demonstrations given by the negro district home demonstration and agricultural agents in counties without home demonstration agents.

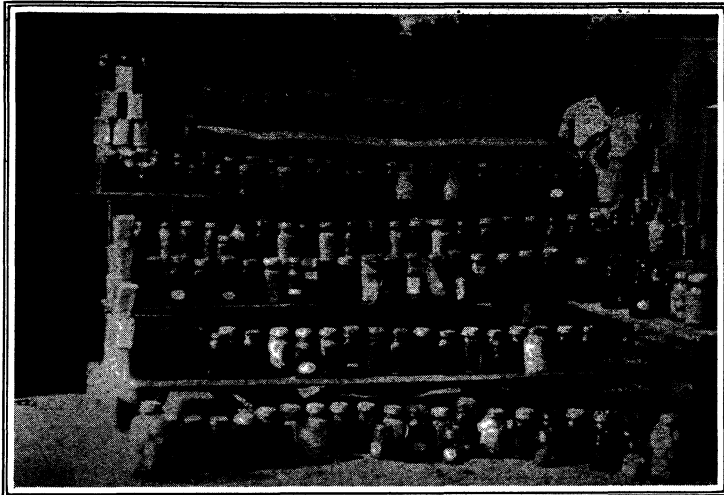
Fruit .....	108,776 quarts	
Vegetables .....	134,926 quarts	
Meat .....	8,860 pounds	(cured)
Preserves .....	25,837 quarts	
Pickles .....	20,456 quarts	
No. carcasses of beef canned .....	1,522	
No. fowls canned .....	1,031	

The garden contest sponsored by the extension division and the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman cooperating did much to stimulate interest in adequate gardening.

*Foods and Nutrition.* A total of 285 method demonstrations were given in foods by the agents. As result of demonstrations 766 farm women completed demonstrations and 1,267 girls. Eight hundred eighty-seven homes adopted improved practices in planning the family food budget, 184 homes report budgeting food expenditures, 260 homes balanced family meals for a year, 48 homes improved methods in child feeding.

The food and nutrition program emphasized "thrif" in using what we have. In this little bulletin the farm women found recipes for using corn, peanuts, molasses, peas and beans, and other grains.

*Clothing.* The agents gave a total of 149 method demonstrations in clothing which included methods in construction



A part of the canned food supply of a negro farm family and some of the 316,999 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats canned by negro farm women who were canning budget demonstrators.

of clothing, the individual clothing budget, children's clothing and renovation of clothing. A total of 610 women, 1,390 girls completed demonstrations in clothing.

Total garments made.....	1,504
Garments renovated .....	1,285

*Home Dairy.* Special emphasis has been given the farm women in sanitary production and care of milk and dairy products. The compiled home dairy reports show that 161 farm women carried demonstrations in dairy work through the year, that 8,229 pounds of butter were made, 867 pounds soft cheese, 2,168 pounds cream cheese, 5,070 pounds American cheese, and the value on these products are as follows:

Butter made .....	\$1,682.40
Soft cheese .....	148.30
Yellow cream cheese .....	283.50
Market cream .....	576.10
Market milk .....	325.95

*Health.* The agents held a total of 115 demonstration meetings in health. As a result of this work, 869 demonstrations were carried through the year. Compiled reports show the following results:

Number houses cleaned .....	780
Number women washing bedding once a year .....	810
Number women washing bedding twice a year .....	427
Number rooms whitewashed .....	55
Number houses whitewashed .....	39
Number houses painted .....	28
Number windows screened .....	498
Number doors screened .....	415
Number yards cleaned .....	929
Number homes cleaning from under house .....	381
Number homes making plantings of grass and flowers .....	902
Number homes having water supply tested .....	5
Number schools having water tested .....	28
Number homes making some effort to protect water supply from pollution .....	247
Number schools making some effort to protect water supply from pollution .....	49
Number cases of pellagra (control) .....	66
Number cases of typhoid fever last year .....	22
Number having access to typhoid serum .....	2,005

*Home Furnishing.* The agents gave 47 method demonstrations in house furnishing which included selection of household furniture, repairing, remodeling, refinishing furniture, etc. A total of 868 girls and 263 women completed demonstrations in house furnishing.



These barrel chairs were made by demonstrators in home improvement at a total cost of fifty cents each.

*Home Demonstration Work with Negro Farm Families in Counties Without Agents.* In addition to supervision given the agents in the five counties employing agents, the district home demonstration agent conducted a gardening and canning program in the following counties:

County	Clubs	Members	Days spent in county	Demonstrations given	Attendance
Wagoner	4	77	4	3	198
McCurtain	6	120	11	7	503
McIntosh	6	72	9	7	280
LeFlore	1	17	6	5	161
Bryan	2	32	3	2	78
Latimer	1	16	1	1	32
Oklahoma	6	76	9	5	511
Seminole	10	106	9½	10	475
Hughes	4	47	1	1	186
Logan	4	43	8	7	92
	44	635	61½	48	2,516

As results of the 48 demonstrations given, reports show the following canning done by farm women in the above counties.

Quarts products canned:

Vegetables	7,860
Fruit	3,755
Meat: Beef	274
Pork	1,166
Chicken	72
Preserves, jams, marmalades	3,004
Pickles and relishes	2,023

Number pounds dried:

Fruit	1,176
Vegetables	3,229
Number pounds meat cured	4,360
Number of pressure cookers purchased	10

**General Activities of Negro Home Demonstration Agents**

Total number of home visits made in conducting extension work by agents	2,537
Number of different homes visited	1,122
Number of calls relating to extension work	(a) Office 4,932
	(b) Telephone 3,456
Number of days agents spent in office	474½
Number of days agents spent in field	1,010
Number of news articles or stories published	82
Number of individual letters written	3,696
Number of different circular letters prepared (not total copies mailed)	183
Number of bulletins distributed	12,398
Number of events at which extension exhibits are shown	34

**Outlook**

In view of the present economic conditions and the increased number of farm families on the farm, there is a growing need for more negro home demonstration agents to work directly with negro farm families. The home demonstration agents have a well established extension program under way in the counties where they are employed. There is a great need for increasing the number of individual result demonstrations in the farm home. Home demonstration work with negroes in Oklahoma has brought a service of physical well-being, economic efficiency, artistic environment, educational outlook and satisfactory social activity into the lives of many farm women and girls.







