
**Twenty-second Annual Report
of
THE EXTENSION DIVISION
Year 1935**

**E. E. SCHOLL, Acting Director
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA**

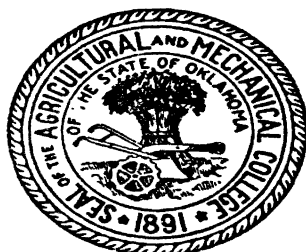


**OKLAHOMA
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
AND
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING**

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

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Circular Number 337

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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
OKLAHOMA EXTENSION DIVISION
1935

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

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

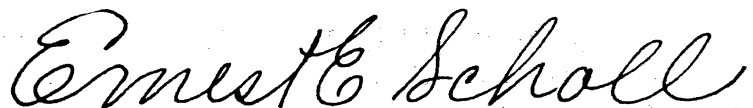
Dear Dr. Bennett:

Herewith is submitted the annual report of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College for 1935. We are also enclosing the financial report of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1935. Although emergency activities and AAA programs kept a large percent of our group busy, a very splendid program of the regular phases of Extension work resulted.

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

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

Very truly yours,



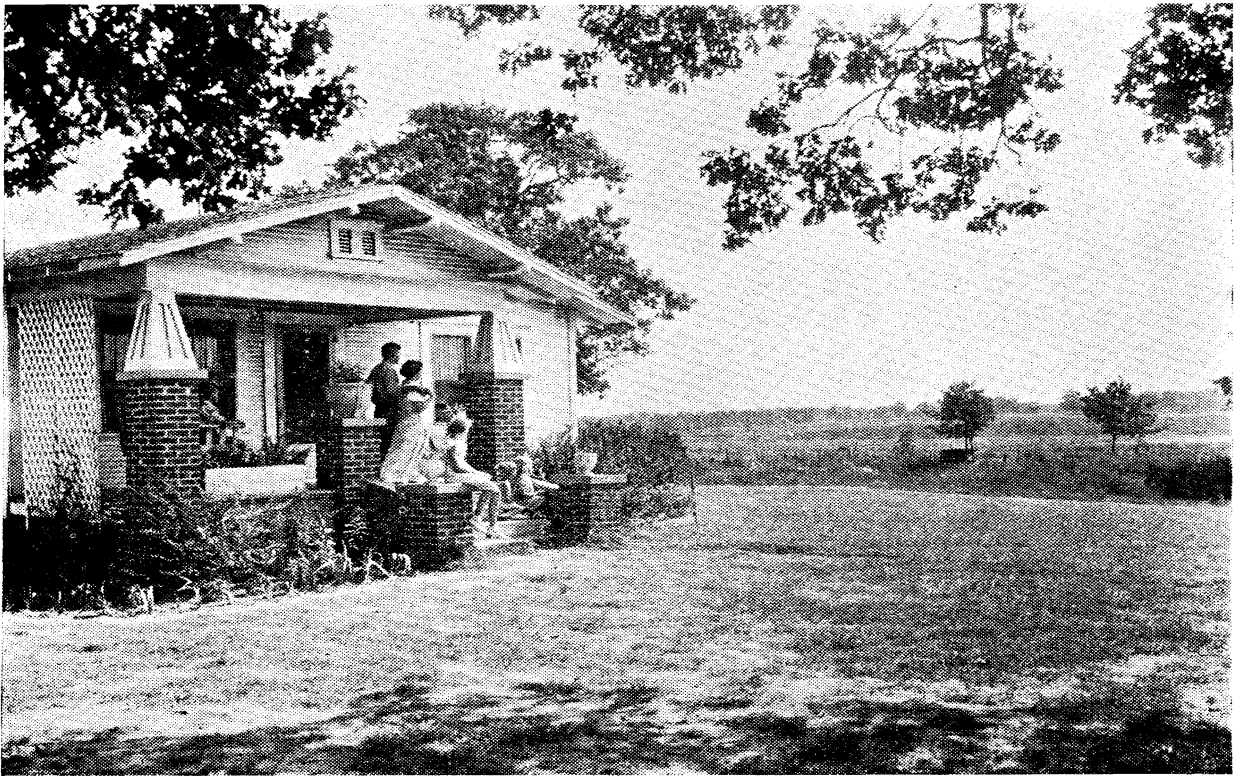
ERNEST E. SCHOLL
Acting Director

THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN 1935

ERNEST E. SCHOLL

Acting Director of Extension

A practical measure of the worth of any work is the improvement it brings about in the lives and circumstances of men and women for whose benefit it is designed. Measured by such a standard, the work of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College was worth while in 1935. The summarized reports of county farm and home demonstration agents show that definite improvements in practices resulted. on 114,653 farms and in 60,738 farm homes, and in 37,646 other homes.



A year of progress in farm homes . . . A year of progress in the Extension Division program of better farming and home making, reaching 173,502 families in 1935.

Altogether, 145,594 different farm families, among the 214,000 farms in the state, were influenced in some way toward better farming or homemaking, and 28,108 other families, not strictly farm people, were reached.

It is difficult to reduce to statistics and to cold print the vision of farms which yield better living for farm people, and of farm homes which are more comfortable, more convenient,

and which more richly endow the men and women and boys and girls who come from them. That is the goal of the Oklahoma A. and M. College Extension Division program.

The Extension Division has the responsibility of carrying directly to the farms and farm homes of the state the information gained through research at the College and Experiment Station and through the United States Department of Agriculture. This is done chiefly through the practical method of getting progressive farmers and homemakers to adopt improved practices so that these are demonstrated to their neighbors.

In addition to conducting this regular demonstration work in agriculture and home economics, the Extension Division has been charged with administering the basic commodity production adjustment programs in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and related measures.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Cooperative Extension work in agriculture and home economics in Oklahoma is conducted jointly by the Oklahoma A. and M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture under provisions of the Federal Smith-Lever Act and subsequent federal and state acts.

The Director of Extension is in direct charge of administering all Extension work, holding a position corresponding to that of the deans of the various schools. He is responsible to the President of the College and to the Director of Extension in the United States Department of Agriculture.

During the fiscal year 1935-1936 the Extension Division received approximately 80 percent of its total operating funds from federal appropriations and the remainder from the state. Provisions of various federal acts providing funds for Extension work make it necessary to offset, or match, approximately 36 percent of the total federal funds by funds of state or county origin. Approximately 96 percent of the funds provided by direct state appropriation are used to offset funds of federal origin.

The Extension Division maintains headquarters on the College campus. Thus close contact with the members of the resident faculty and Experiment Station staff keeps extension workers abreast of research developments useful to farmers and farm homemakers. This also makes possible general supervision by the College administrative and business department.

The central office staff of the Director of Extension consists of the assistant director, the state home demonstration agent, four men and four women district agents supervising the work of county farm and home demonstration agents, the state 4-H Club agent, a group of men and women specialists in various phases of agriculture and homemaking, assistants in a number of these projects, and necessary clerical and office force. Two negro district agents, whose headquarters are at Langston, also work under the Director of Extension.

Extension work is growing in importance as a medium for making available to adults and to farm youth the results of study, research and experimentation. All of the counties in Oklahoma are now served by county farm agents and by home demonstration agents. Twelve assistant county agent and 13 assistant home demonstration agents are employed in counties where larger farm population demands more workers.

COUNTY FARM AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

The county farm and home demonstration agents are representatives of the Oklahoma A. and M. College and of the United States Department of Agriculture in their respective counties. They are employed under cooperative agreements between these agencies on one hand and the county upon the other.

These county workers give assistance and instruction to farmers and their families in better methods of agriculture and homemaking, and encourage and supervise the establishment of practical demonstrations of such methods.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

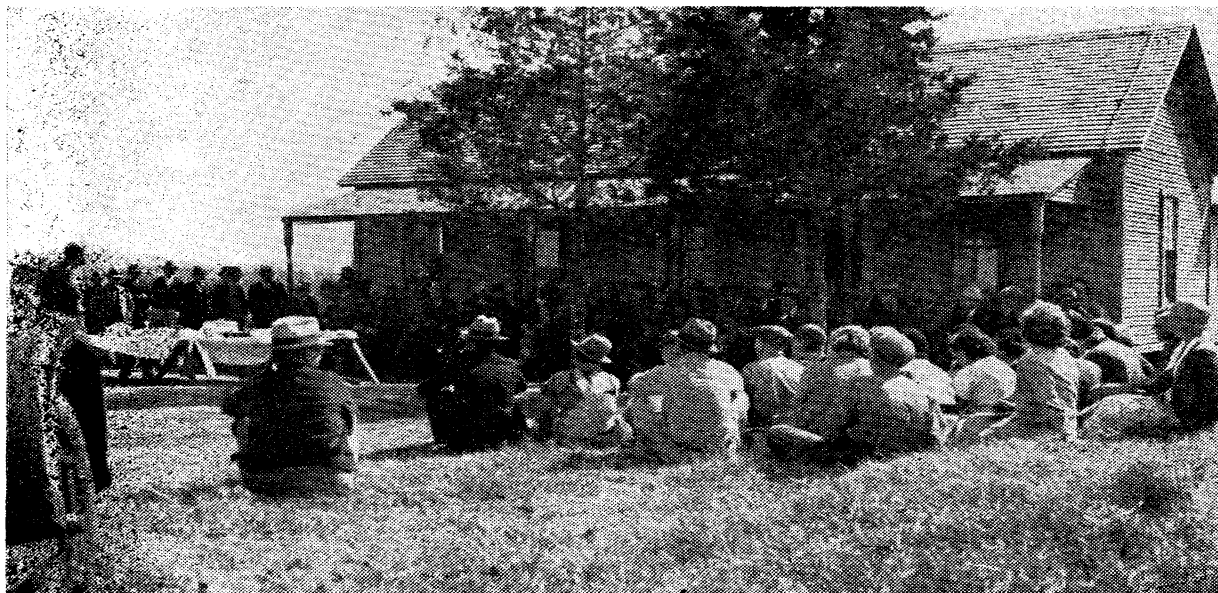
A chief means of reaching the community is through community organization. To this end, each county has a County Agricultural Council of volunteer farm leaders, and a County Home Demonstration Council of farm women representing the various Home Demonstration Clubs. The county agents cooperate with any established organization of farmers.

The county councils referred to meet at quarterly intervals to counsel with the agents, studying reports of work done and planning work which needs to be done. In this way, the county farm and home demonstration agents are, on the one hand, the bringers of information from the College to the farm and home, and on the other hand, the points of contact through which the College and its Extension Division keep in intimate touch with the needs and desires of farm people.

Work with organized groups makes the efforts of farm and home demonstration agents and of state Extension specialists and supervisors most effective and economical. County Extension agricultural committees or associations last year had 5,290 members, county Extension home demonstration organizations had 5,232 members and county 4-H Club organizations had 10,274 members. These figures do not represent community 4-H Club or Home Demonstration Clubs' membership, but only the county-wide associations of these groups.

In 2,638 communities, Extension programs were planned and carried out cooperatively by local leaders and county farm and home demonstration agents. The 1,764 Home Demonstration Clubs had 32,680 members. The 1,625 4-H Clubs had an enrollment of 48,208 members, representing 38,567 homes.

In work with adults, 4,443 men and 6,623 women served as volunteer leaders. With 4-H Clubs, 1,358 men and 747 older 4-H Club boys, 2,375 women and 968 older 4-H Club girls served as volunteer local leaders, coaching and sponsoring 4-H Club members in their work to assist the county agents.



Extension Service workers "carry the campus to the farm" and hold their meetings where they find farm people. In 1935, they held 67,947 meetings such as that pictured above, attended by 1,616,458 persons. Besides, 11,767 meetings attended by 172,152 persons were held by volunteer leaders.

Meetings, either to demonstrate a recommended farming or homemaking practice, or to provide an opportunity to see the results of such practices in operation on a demonstrator's farm or in a demonstrator's home, are an important means of

carrying on Extension work. Achievement days, giving recognition for outstanding demonstrations, tours to visit several farms or homes, encampments which provide opportunity for recreation mixed with information, and similar occasions are other means of reaching farm people with the Extension program.

The total number of such meetings and other occasions held by Extension workers in 1935 was 67,947 and the total attendance was 1,616,458. Besides these, 11,767 meetings were held by local leaders with an attendance of 172,132, contributing to the Extension program.

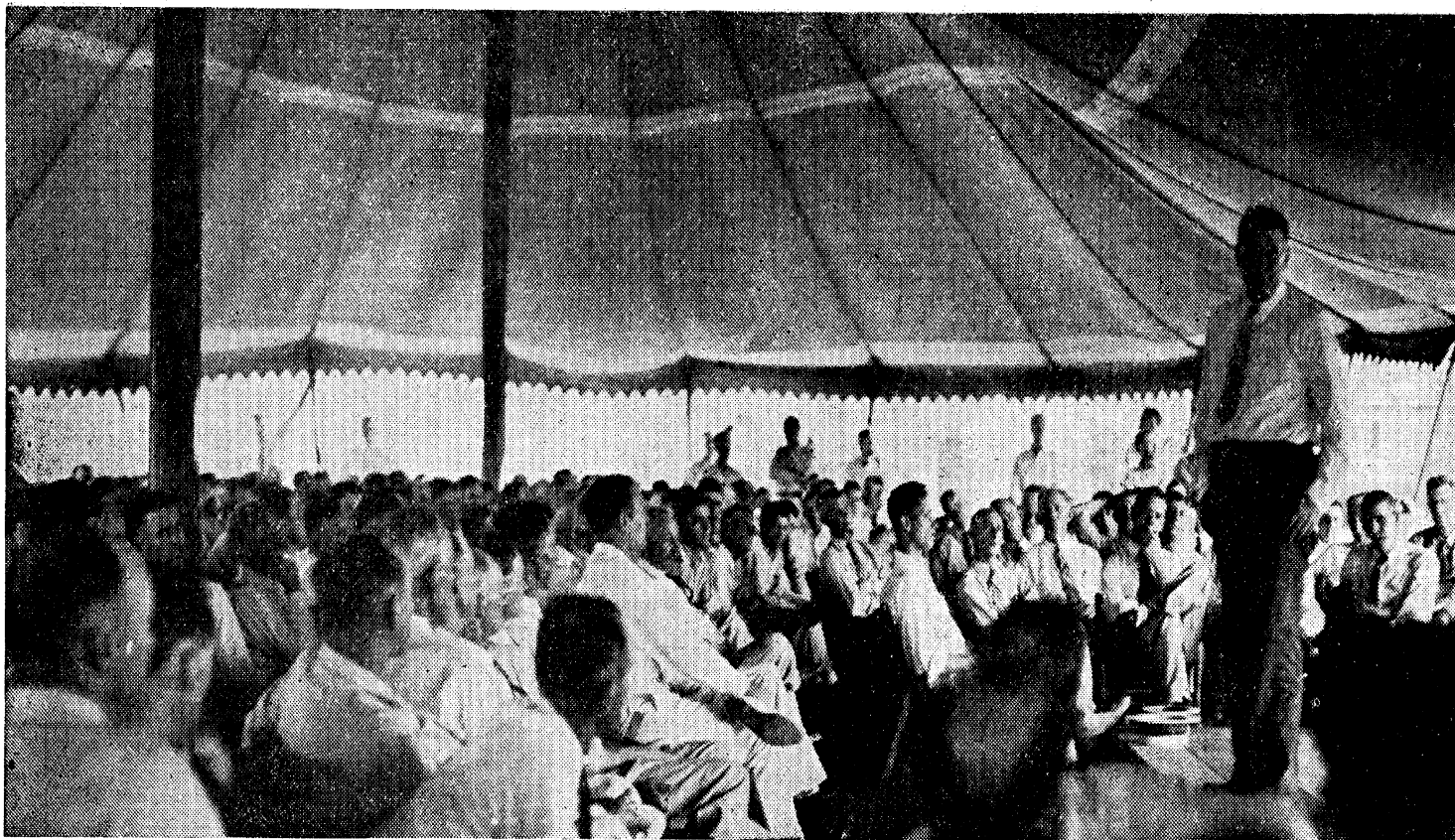
Visits to farms and to farm homes are a basic part of the Extension plan of work. Reports for 1935 show that 29,915 visits to farm homes were made by home demonstration agents, 42,692 visits to farms were made by farm agents, 227 visits made by 4-H Club agents, a total of 71,958 such visits. These visits represented a total of 50,756 different homes and farms.

Offices are maintained by the county farm and home demonstration agents, usually in the courthouse or federal building, in the county seat. To these offices come many farm people and others in quest of information on agricultural or homemaking problems, or for Extension or other publications on such problems. County Extension workers last year recorded 1,758,539 such office calls and 281,791 telephone calls. They distributed 574,826 bulletins and similar publications.

EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

Responsibility for administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the state was delegated to the Extension Service from the beginning of the programs. The Director of Extension became responsible for the general state administration and for the set-up for each particular commodity program. This work required a general expansion in personnel in the state and in county offices. It required the organization of farm leaders in each county and community into commodity production control associations. To the leadership built up by a quarter-century of Extension work and thus utilized, were added many valuable new contacts.

A similar situation has been true with regard to other emergency programs affecting rural people, in all of which the Extension Division has been called upon for actual operative help or for advisory service. These special services have included handling of drouth relief programs, a wind erosion con-



George E. Farrell, director of the AAA grains division, speaks to Oklahoma farmers during Farmers' Week at Oklahoma A. and M. College. The AAA programs, handled by the Extension Service, brought \$71,000,000 to cooperating Oklahoma farmers up to the end of 1935.

trol emergency program in three counties, regular assistance with Farm Credit Administration financing measures, participation in the Federal Housing Administration's Better Farm Homes program, assistance to State Health Department sanitation programs, and a close advisory capacity with the Resettlement Administration program.

A summary of AAA operations in Oklahoma from May 12, 1933, when the programs became effective, through December 31, 1935, shows that a total of \$71,275,189 was paid to cooperating Oklahoma farmers. This includes the cotton adjustment contract, 1934 surplus Bankhead certificate pool, wheat adjustment contract, corn-hog adjustment contract, peanut adjustment contract programs and purchases of drought distressed cattle.

This sum was handled through the state Extension office, the offices of county farm agents and local committees of cooperating farmers. During the last year of these programs, 1935, there were 123,000 cotton contracts, 29,000 wheat contracts, 41,000 corn-hog contracts, 2,800 peanut contracts.

Demands of farm people for the services of the Extension Division increased in 1935, as they have in each previous year. These demands, plus the work of emergency programs, constituted a severe load upon all Extension personnel. It was possible to make some increase in personnel during the year, but the demand for work is still far beyond the possibility of satisfying it.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The Extension Division has cooperated during the year with other agencies, and has enjoyed the cooperation of these other agencies, working in related but not conflicting or overlapping fields of service to agriculture. Such cooperation serves to make the work of the Extension Division and of the other agencies more effective. The Extension Division acknowledges with gratitude the cooperative attitude of other agencies.

The resident faculty of the College and the research staff of the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station and of the School of Home Economics have served as sources of subject matter information, have spent time assisting with Extension work, and have given much other help.

Relations between the Extension Division and the Resettlement Administration in the field of rural rehabilitation and resettlement have been very close. A working agreement has been perfected with the Soil Conservation Service. Ideas have

been exchanged with emergency agencies through the National Emergency Council in the state. Various state agencies with work related to the field of agriculture have worked harmoniously with the Extension Division.

Outstanding in consideration of the year's work is the increasing degree in which volunteer farm leaders, men and women and older 4-H Club boys and girls, have assisted with Extension programs. In the period of emergency activities, such assistance has been invaluable.

ORGANIZATION OF PROJECTS

Work of the Extension Division is carried on under various projects organized under cooperative agreements, and led by subject matter specialists. These specialists cooperate closely with Experiment Station and College departments, keeping the Director of Extension and Extension supervisors informed of new developments, and carrying such new information to Extension county agents. They outline plans and assist agents in holding meetings and arranging demonstrations. They prepare publications, instruction outlines, and answer numerous questions raised by farming and homemaking problems.

The projects carried on in 1935 embraced the following activities: Agricultural economics in farm management and in marketing; agricultural engineering, including erosion control, drainage, irrigation, farm buildings and equipment, home sanitation and convenience; agronomy, including crops and soils work; animal husbandry; child development and parent education; clothing and textiles; dairy husbandry; economics in home management; editorial and radio service; entomology, or pest control and beekeeping; foods and nutrition; horticulture, or gardening, orchard care and landscaping; pasture development; poultry husbandry.

There were, in 1935, eleven men specialists and six assistants, four women specialists, in addition to the state 4-H Club agent, Mr. B. A. Pratt, and his staff of two assistants.

The work of the men specialists is coordinated by the assistant director of extension, Mr. Fred R. Merrifield, who also has served as coordinating officer of AAA programs.

The work of the women specialists is coordinated by the state home demonstration agent, Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh.

SUPERVISION OF WORK

For supervisory purposes, the state is divided into four Extension districts with headquarters at Stillwater, and with a district agricultural agent and a district home demonstration agent in each.

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

The southeast district consists of the 18 counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha and Seminole. The district agents are Mr. Shawnee Brown and Miss Lemna O. Maloney.

The northeast district consists of the 19 counties of Adair, Cherokee, Craig, Creek, Delaware, Lincoln, Mayes, Muskogee, Nowata, Okmulgee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Rogers, Wagoner and Washington. The district agents are Mr. W. A. Conner and Miss Anna Lee Diehl.

The northwest district consists of the 21 counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kay, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Noble, Oklahoma, Roger Mills, Texas, Woods and Woodward. The district agents are Mr. Dan Arnold and Miss Alice Carlson.

A more detailed report of the work accomplished during 1935 in the various Extension projects is given in the discussion following under the headings of the various projects.

EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL WORK IN OKLAHOMA

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN FARM MANAGEMENT

Mr. Harold Miles had charge of the farm management work in Oklahoma during 1935. County agents reported that 80,201 farmers attended meetings held either by themselves, farmer committeemen, or Mr. Miles, where economic outlook information relating to agriculture was presented. Economic information was furnished to the various AAA administrative groups, and the economist also assisted in educational and outlook meetings prior to and during these programs. Assistance was given Mr. A. F. Houston, in charge of county debt adjustment committee work, in holding 13 farm credit meetings, attended by 847 leading farmers and county agents.

The AAA programs aroused great interest among the farmers in this type of information. Record books were requested by 30,554 farmers in 1935. Definite requests for the books by farmers themselves indicated that they are becoming

more interested in studying their farm business and in keeping farm records. Five thousand AA record books were furnished to the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation for the use of clients.

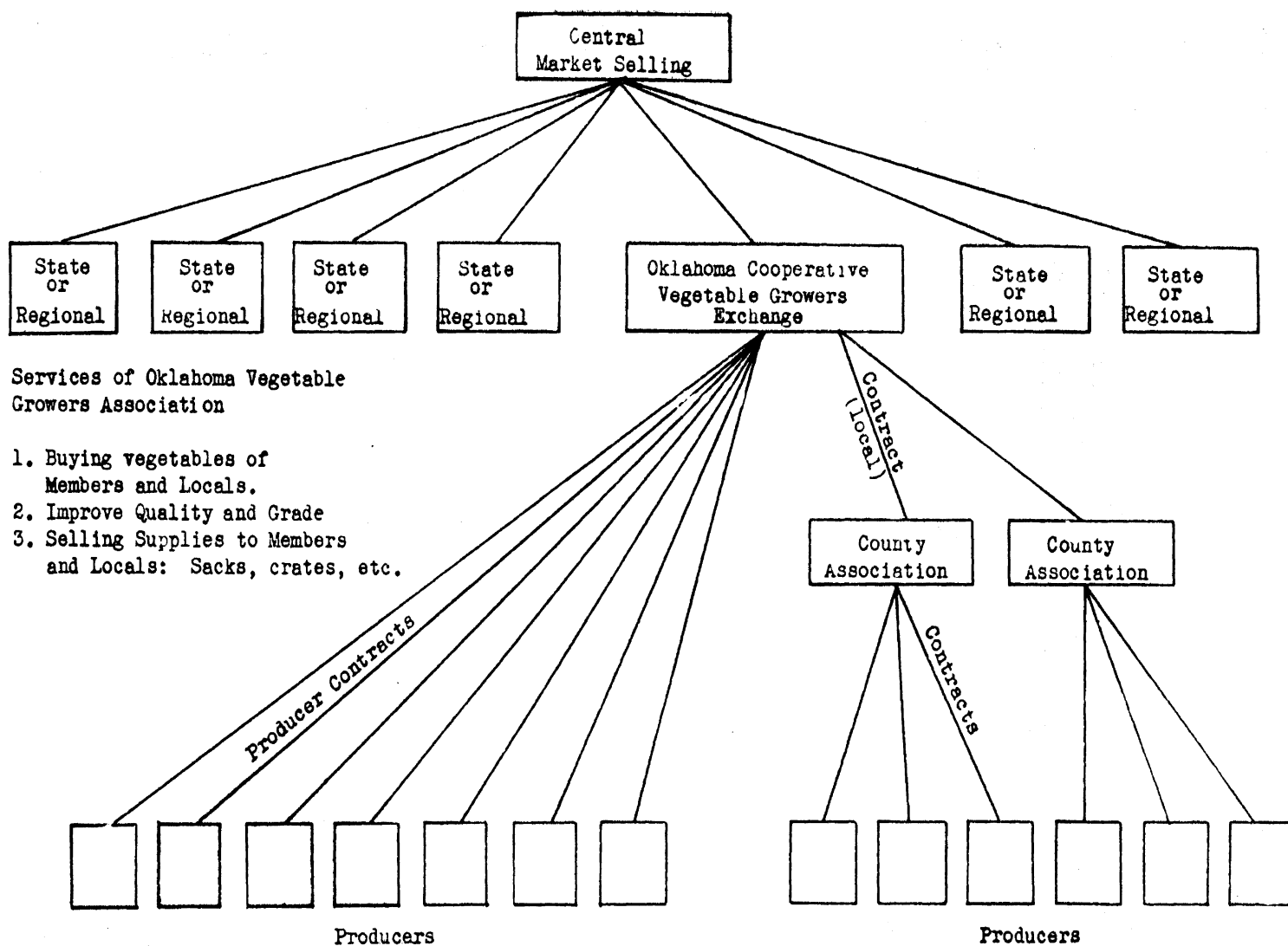


Farm business records are the basis of farm management. Four-H Club boys and girls are learning these basic facts as part of the farm management Extension work; 530 enrolled in 1935, local bankers cooperating in a contest.

Approximately 150 Extension farm account books have been received from adult farm account demonstrators in 27 counties, compared with 105 records sent in to be summarized for 1934. The increase is largely due to books coming in from sections of the state from which response has not been received previously.

Assistance was given the agricultural economics department of the College in the publication, *Current Farm Economics*, which reaches approximately 1,500 leading farmers. Articles dealing with current economic problems were published each month in the *Oklahoma Extension News*, which reaches approximately 70,000 farm homes.

The 4-H Club phase of farm management work has been conducted only since 1933. There were 530 4-H farm management club members in 27 counties in 1935. The state 4-H Club agent obtained the cooperation of a number of banks in the state, furnishing prizes for this project. Four-H farm account schools were held in each county where members were enrolled.



Services of Oklahoma Vegetable Growers Association

1. Buying vegetables of Members and Locals.
2. Improve Quality and Grade
3. Selling Supplies to Members and Locals: Sacks, crates, etc.

The Extension specialist in marketing assists farmers in marketing cream, wool, cotton, wheat, truck and other farm products cooperatively, through advice in organization, market trends, grading and advantageous selling points. The illustration shows chart of Oklahoma Cooperative Vegetable Growers' Exchange set up during the year.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN MARKETING

During 1935, Mr. A. W. Jacob, Extension economist in marketing, placed particular emphasis upon improving the quality of farm products and selling on grade. Significant results were attained in the improvement of the quality of cream, wool and turkeys placed on the market. A circular pointing out the price advantage of selling cream on grade was issued through county agents to producers and processors.

Marketing wool on grade resulted in increased prices over a three-year period and producers in 68 counties increased their shipping of staple (high grade) wool from 38 percent in 1933, to 61 percent of the total thus far sold in 1935. There was almost a corresponding decrease in percentage of low grade and burry wool. At county-wide meetings of producers, wool grading demonstrations were put on in 26 counties.

To meet the demands for work in roadside marketing, a circular was issued dealing with problems of location, advertising, and operation. A model market was erected for demonstration during Farmers' Week.

In cooperation with the Extension agronomist and the 4-H Club department, 472 boys growing cotton in 4-H Club work carried their projects to completion by studying stapling and grading through local, county and state demonstration contests. There were 90 boys in Greer county who raised and sold 66 bales of cotton in their own sale, the best bale selling for 16 cents per pound.



J. C. Kruska, Greer county 4-H Club boy, had the best bale of cotton among 66 auctioned at Mangum as a result of the cotton production-marketing project started there last year.

Producers' marketing associations were assisted through efficiency studies. The results of these studies were returned to the members and directors through group meetings. The most important of these was the study of 95 cooperative cotton gins, and 128 cooperative grain elevators.

The annual community sales conference, held at the College in April, 1935, was well attended and many worth while improvements were made in the community sales during the year. A survey in November, 1935, showed over 85 sales in operation.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Soil erosion control and water conservation again formed the major part of the Extension agricultural engineering program during 1935. Under the supervision of Mr. W. H. McPheters, Extension engineer, Mr. C. V. Phagan, and Mr. C. T. Sturdivant, assistant engineers, and the county agents, lines were run on 187,060 acres of land on 4,531 farms, of which about three-fourths was terraced. Sixty thousand acres were terraced with the assistance of men employed through an FERA project.



Hundreds of Oklahoma farmers are finding the new "McPheters Terracer," capable of terracing more efficiently, although it is practically as economical as the old homemade V-shaped drag. This was developed by the Extension agricultural engineer during 1935.

A survey showed that out of 842 farmers who reported, of which 660 had had terraces over four years, 722 stated that their terraces were holding in good shape, and practically all indicated that they had been able to save the soil, conserve moisture, and obtain greatly increased yields by terracing. Planting of all crops on the contour was recommended as most feasible in connection with terracing. The estimated value of terracing done in 1935 was \$546,105 and the total value of agricultural engineering services, \$732,576.

A wind erosion control project was carried out in Cimarron, Texas, and Beaver counties, in cooperation with the Oklahoma Rehabilitation Corporation. Under this project 760,000 acres was listed, the majority of the listing being done on the contour. Of this area, 13,374 acres was terraced. Although many farmers were at first skeptical of contouring or terracing in that region, this project has made possible the starting of a real program of water conservation in wind blown areas which would have been very difficult to start under ordinary conditions.

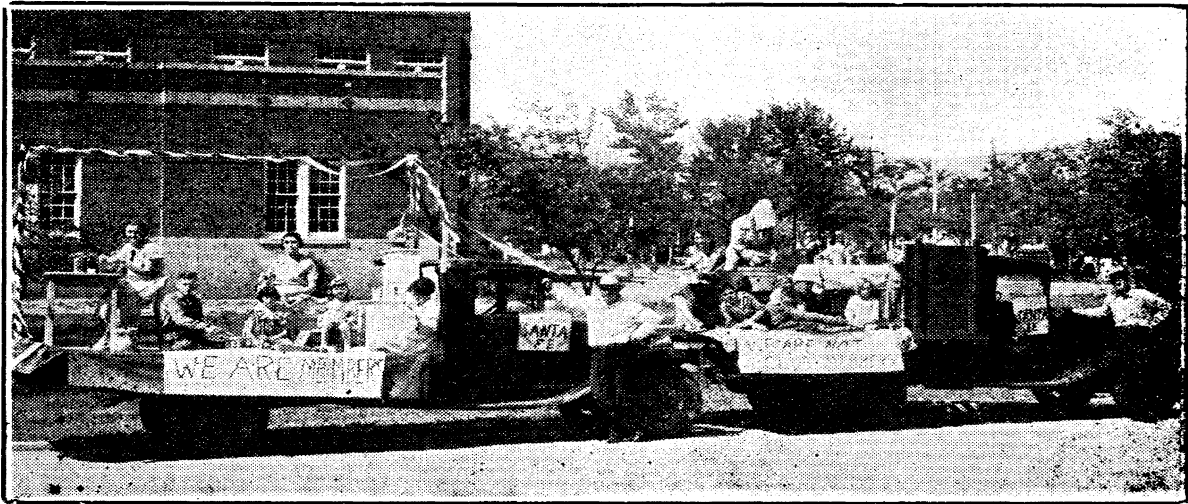


An emergency wind erosion control program was carried out in the three Oklahoma Panhandle counties under Extension supervision in 1935. Contour listing, as shown in combination with terracing, was the principal weapon against wind erosion.

Another project in terracing and pond building was carried on in cooperation with the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation in which the farmers of seven counties cooperated on a self-liquidating basis, the farmers paying rehabilitation clients for the labor of running lines, building terraces and ponds.

The Extension engineer during the year developed and demonstrated the "McPheters Terracer," an efficient, low-cost implement which may be used with either teams or tractor.

Mr. Phagan was given leave of absence to serve with the Federal Housing Administration, in charge of their farm housing work for Oklahoma and New Mexico. Under this program, 10,940 Oklahoma farm families were on record as having cooperated in making some improvement in the farm home and surroundings, and of course, a great many others cooperated without reporting.



A campaign for improvement of farm housing, in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration, was sponsored by the Extension Service during 1935, as a part of a long-time program of this nature. The assistant agricultural engineer supervised this work, in cooperation with FHA. The picture shows a float in the Better Farm Homes Program parade at Duncan.

Plans were furnished many farmers for farm structures. Interest increased in the use of native materials such as stone for such construction.

There was increased interest during the past year in the 4-H Club phase of the agricultural engineering program. Fifty-five counties took part in the 4-H terracing club work. County, district, and state 4-H terracing schools and contests were held with a final school and contest for the outstanding club members at the state 4-H Club Round-Up. Terracing club members ran lines on 37,683 acres during 1935.

AGRONOMY

The agronomy program was in charge of Mr. L. W. Osborn, Extension agronomist. Following the severe 1934 drouth, which caused extreme shortage of feed and seed, about 30,000 farmers cooperated with the Extension Service in a state-wide feed and seed survey. Surplus feed and seed were transferred to areas and farms where shortage existed. There was a lack of seed for planting in 1935, farmers lacking about 270,000 bushels of oats to seed enough acres to meet their requirements. For this reason 60,000 bushels of oats were set aside by the Federal Seed Stocks Committee for use in Oklahoma.

Since from 60 to 90 percent of the farmers needed financial help and federal seed loans and state seed loans were not made available, the acreage of oats was not increased as much as it would have been otherwise; however, official estimates showed 1,430,000 acres in 1935 as compared with 1,157,000 acres, the five-year average for 1928-32. Due to extreme drouth and high winds in the wind erosion area, a special effort was made to provide farmers there with seed for reestablishing vegetative cover.

Through efforts of the agronomist, manufacturers agreed to standardize agricultural limestone for farm use on a uniform quality basis, to be supplied instead of the low-grade coarse material often used.

Manufacturers of farm equipment agreed to make available proper equipment for distributing lime and commercial fertilizer. Five cars of ground phosphate rock were shipped into the state for demonstration purposes by cooperating groups of farmers to be used on legume crops. Reports show 1,484 farmers planted legumes (exclusive of pastures) for the first time and 16,538 pounds of legume seed were sold at county exchanges.

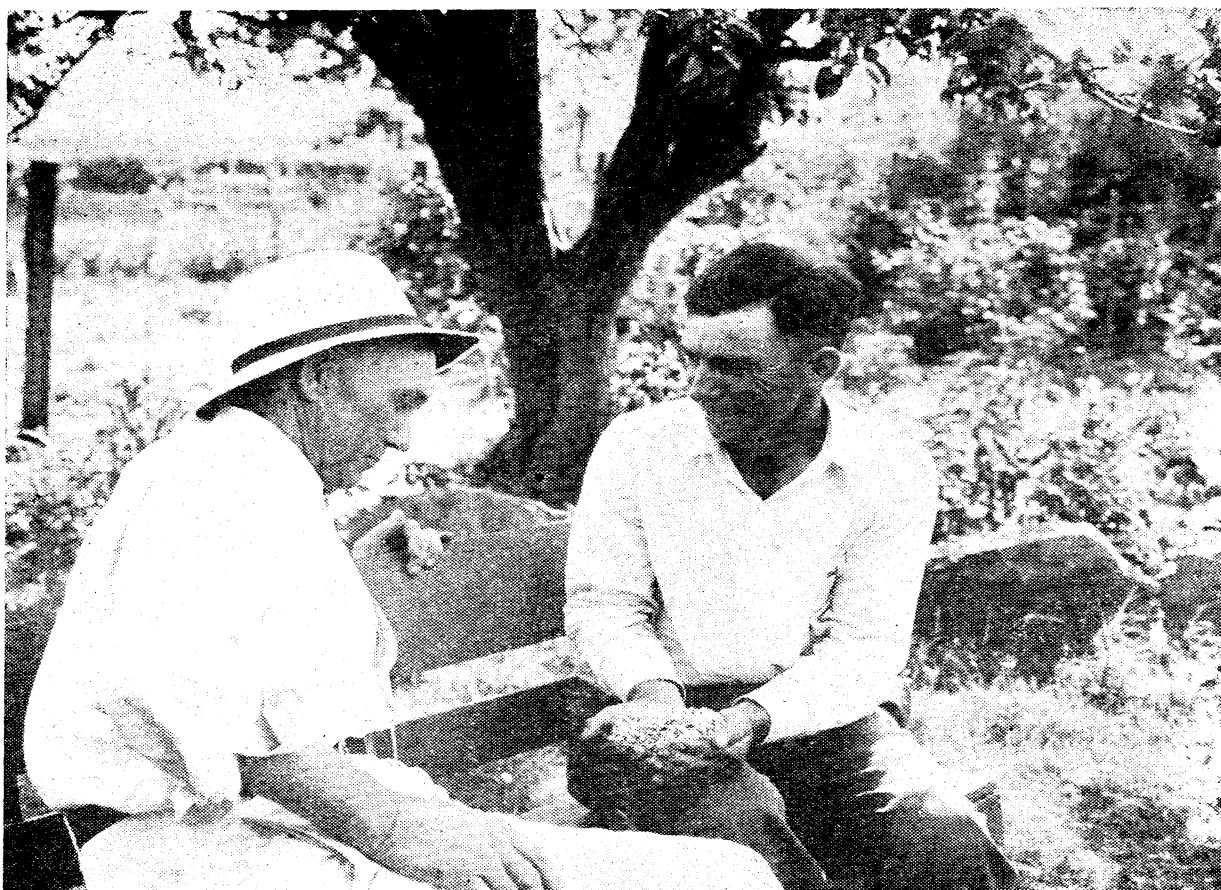
Due to better economic conditions, tonnage of commercial fertilizers used increased from 3,728 tons in 1934 to 4,727 tons in 1935, and of limestone, from 1,517 tons to 2,200 tons.

Increase in the price of farm crops heightened the interest in growing certified seed and membership in the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association increased from 96 to 135.



Soil improvement is fundamental to improvement of farm income and agricultural stability, and is the basis of the Extension agronomy work. Pictured above is Fred F. Pasha, Kansas, Oklahoma, one of the growers of soil-improving crops as a demonstrator cooperating in this program. Vetch in his left hand grew on untreated land; that in his right hand on land with 150 pounds per acre of superphosphate.

Certified seed was produced by these members as follows: Cotton, 15,000 acres, 40,000 bushels; wheat, 2,275 acres, 14,000 bushels; oats, 985 acres, 15,970 bushels; corn, 765 acres, 3,735 bushels; barley, 260 acres, 3,200 bushels; rye, 24 acres, 450 bushels; sweet clover, 35 bushels; alfalfa, 150 bushels.



Frank Kubicek (right) and County Agent James Lawrence examine some of the seed that Kubicek produces for the Pottawatomie county one-variety cotton community. This work is part of the Extension agronomy program for improvement of crops.

The single-variety community cotton program suffered greatly as a result of depletion of seed stocks caused by the drouth. The Weleetka and Shawnee communities, operating one-variety gins, had no difficulty in saving seed. Several communities reorganized and made a desperate effort to maintain seed stocks and a few new communities were undertaken.

The Extension program has developed wide interest in treating seed, including wheat, oats, barley, and sorghums, for control of smut. Selection of utility type seed corn in several counties has demonstrated the value of this practice in improving quality and reducing disease damage.

Weed control, particularly of bindweed, has aroused interest in many counties. In Alfalfa county the Bindweed Control Association, working through the county agent's office, has attempted to locate all bindweed areas in the county and to in-

duce owners to control the pest. Several counties are purchasing power spray equipment to be loaned to farmers. Sodium chlorate was purchased at wholesale and sold to farmers at cost.

In cooperation with the specialist in charge of pastures and forage crops, interest in planting permanent tame pastures was increased greatly during the year, particularly on the contracted acreage of farmers cooperating in Adjustment programs.

Four-H crop judging and identification studies were featured during the 4-H Club Round-Up late in July. In August, with the assistance of R. M. Moore, of the College Agronomy Department, well attended district 4-H Club crop judging schools were held. Four-H crop judging contests were held at each of the state fairs, 160 club members participating. A state team was selected and later coached at Stillwater to participate in the national contest at Chicago.

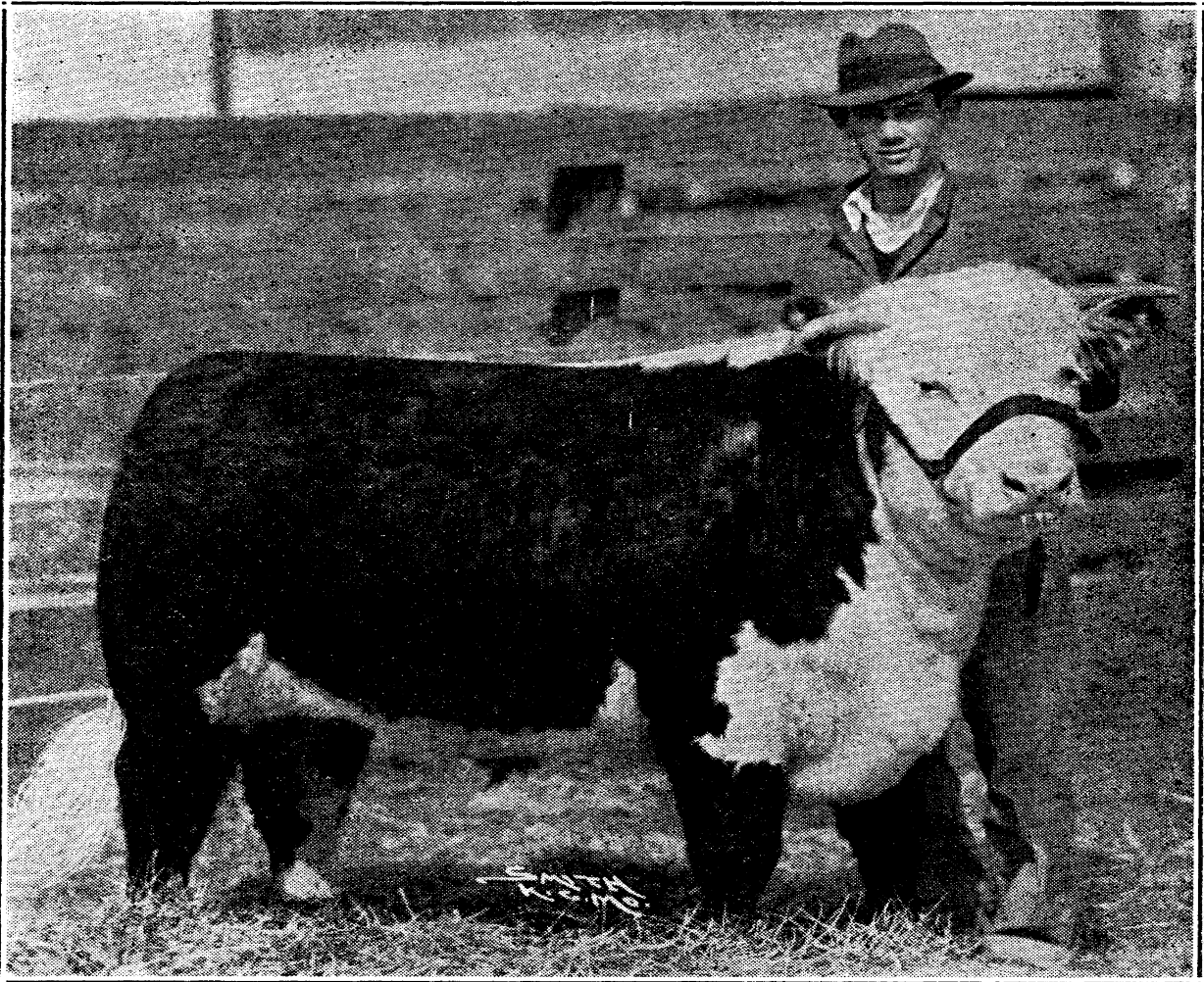


Field selection of seed corn for next year's crop enables 4-H corn club members to choose seed from the better plants and therefore leads to improvement of crops.

In Greer county, 4-H cotton club members planted two or three acres each of approved Acala 8 seed. This was picked and ginned at selected gins, providing a pure seed supply for the boys to continue their work.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The major phase of livestock Extension work carried on by the county agents of Oklahoma in cooperation with Mr. Paul G. Adams, Extension animal husbandman, and Mr. F. W. Beall, assistant animal husbandman, were the corn-hog Adjustment program, livestock feeding, purebred sires work, and 4-H livestock club work. Mr. Adams devoted the major part of his time to the corn-hog Adjustment program.

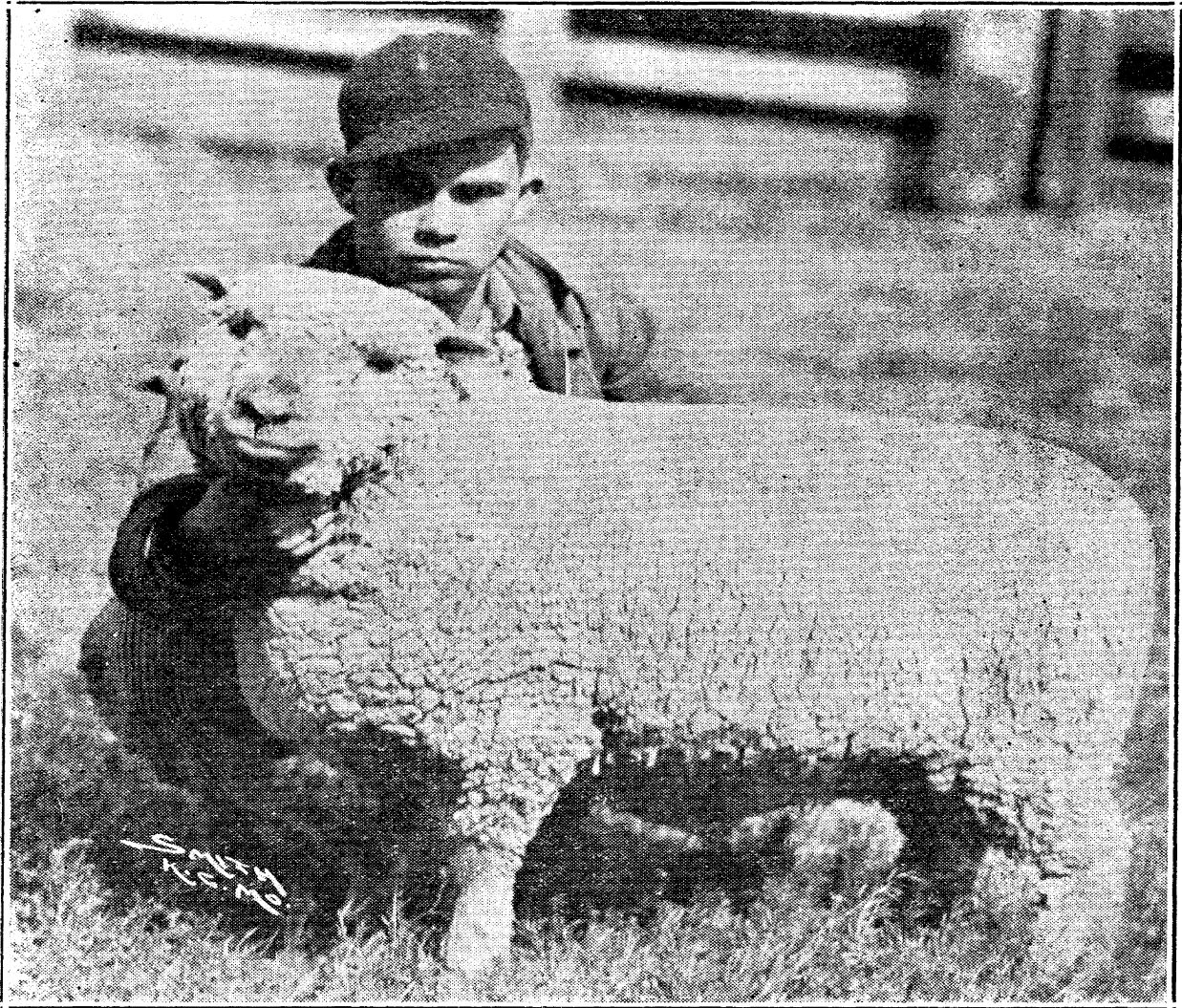


A 4-H Club champion steer shown by Charles Vanderwork, Waukomis, Oklahoma, an outstanding junior demonstrator in the Extension livestock program. Oklahoma 4-H Club boys showed 201 fat steers at the annual junior livestock show in 1935.

Information on feeding, care and management of cattle, sheep and swine was given at 23 county meetings. Feeding of western lambs was emphasized in northwest Oklahoma, due

to the great number of lambs that were carried through on wheat pasture and fed out and shipped to the market from this area.

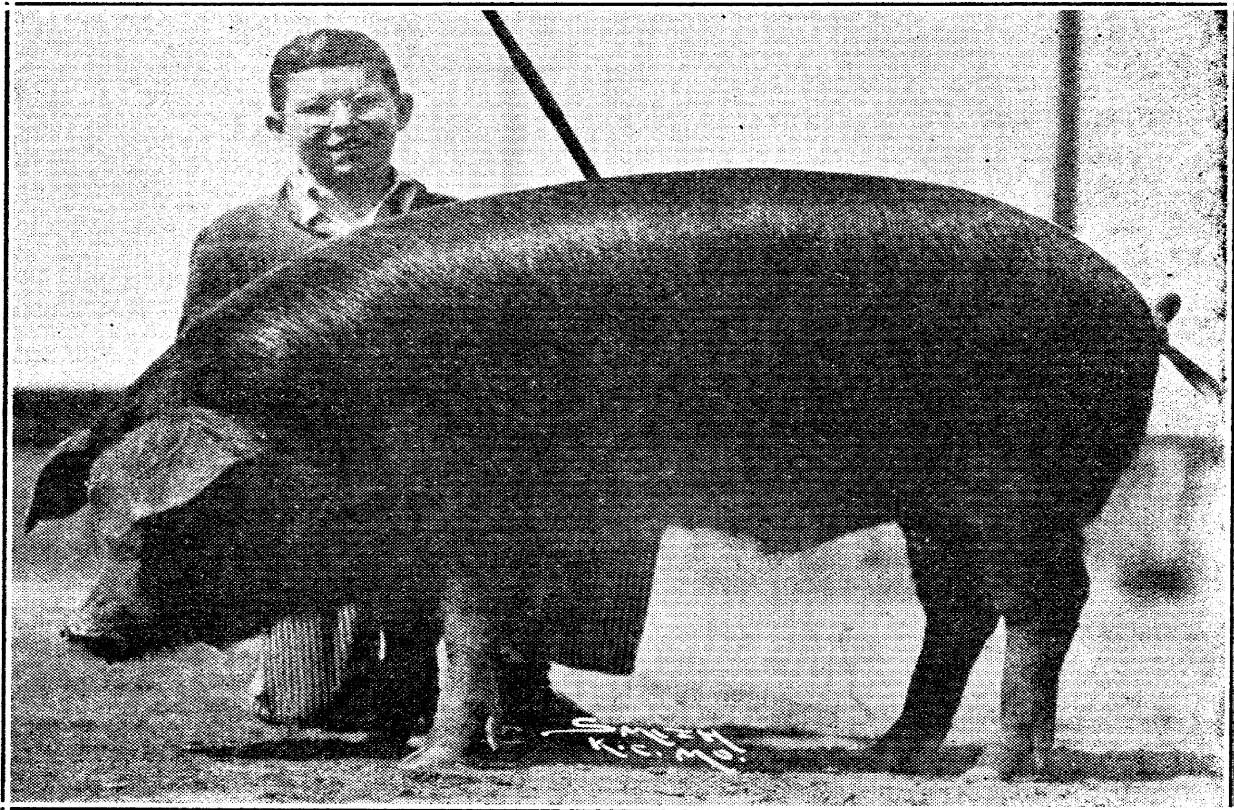
Interest continued to increase among cattlemen in creep feeding of calves as the results of this practice have been very gratifying.



Reatha Winchester, Waukemis, Oklahoma, owns this 4-H Club champion lamb of the 1935 state junior livestock show, shown here by one of her club mates.

Two purebred ram sales were held during July, enabling breeders to sell rams to other sheep men of the state at profitable yet not high prices. A number of purebred beef sires were introduced into southern and southeastern counties.

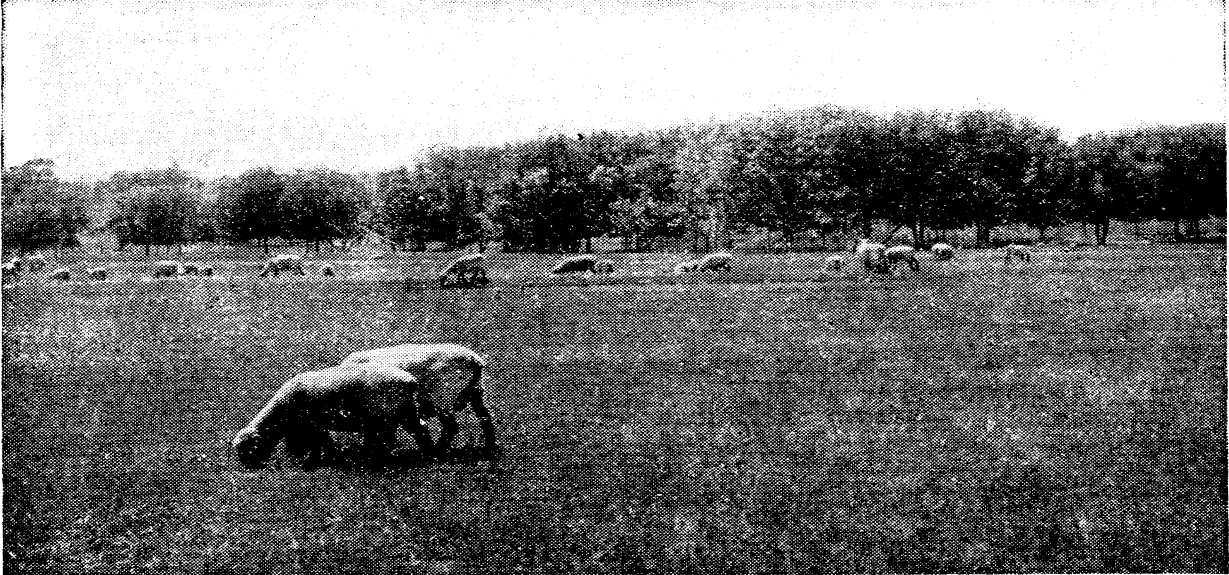
For the purpose of giving cattlemen opportunity to observe the management and feeding practices being employed by other cattlemen, nine beef cattle tours were conducted in various parts of the state with 650 farmers and cattlemen attending. Six meat cutting and curing demonstrations were attended by 270 farm men and women.



Dayton Rose, 4-H Club boy from Bearden club, Okfuskee county, showed this 4-H Club champion barrow at the annual junior livestock show in 1935.

In order to stimulate interest in the production of more horses to replenish the rapidly decreasing numbers on farms, multiple hitch demonstrations, horse and mule pulling contests and shows were held in Marshall, Seminole, Creek, Kay, Grant, and Payne counties. In Kay county, 117 head of horses were in competition, the majority of them being young horses.

In cooperation with the 4-H Club department and county agents, 7,158 boys and girls carried on livestock breeding and feeding projects. County agents and district agents were assisted in holding county and district livestock judging schools. Two hundred and three boys participated in four district judging schools, preparatory to contests held at the state fairs.



Better foundations of livestock are introduced among Oklahoma breeders and feeders through the Extension livestock program. Purebred ram sales help in this work with sheep.



Oklahoma 4-H Club boys learn to know good livestock through judging schools, such as that pictured above. Similar field events are held for the adults.

From 48 counties, 126 boys competed in the state contest. At the Oklahoma 4-H and F. F. A. livestock show in the spring and at the three state fairs in the fall, Oklahoma 4-H Club members exhibited 201 fat steers, 227 fat barrows, and 175 fat lambs. In addition, a number of the boys exhibited at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY

The dairy program for 1935 was under the leadership of Mr. John W. Boehr, Extension dairyman. Under his supervision, 3,505 cows were tested on 122 farms in 12 cow testing associations, and 221 better bulls were placed. Official testing also came under the supervision of the Extension dairyman in 1935.



Extension dairy work led to filling of 790 trench silos by demonstrators reporting in 1935. The picture shows a trench silo in construction. In such work, the activities of the Extension agricultural engineer and of the Extension dairy husbandman are correlated.

Dairy Extension work through the county agents in the various counties resulted in 790 trench silos being filled by demonstrators in 1935. Due to a trench silo campaign during June and July, 100 such silos were constructed and filled in Tulsa county alone.

During the year the Extension Division was active in 23 eastern counties in assisting in a one-week plan of county area bovine tuberculosis eradication. Veterinarians did all the testing but Extension workers organized the farmers to assem-

ble the cattle in approximately 90 places in the county, which enabled the inspector to bring in a staff of about 25 men and complete the testing of one county each week. This resulted in bringing Oklahoma into the list of bovine tuberculosis free states.

In addition to this, Bang's disease control work was carried on in Grady, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Pottawatomie, and Lincoln counties. Work to control mastitis was begun, and other cattle disease control work was carried on in cooperation with the veterinarians.

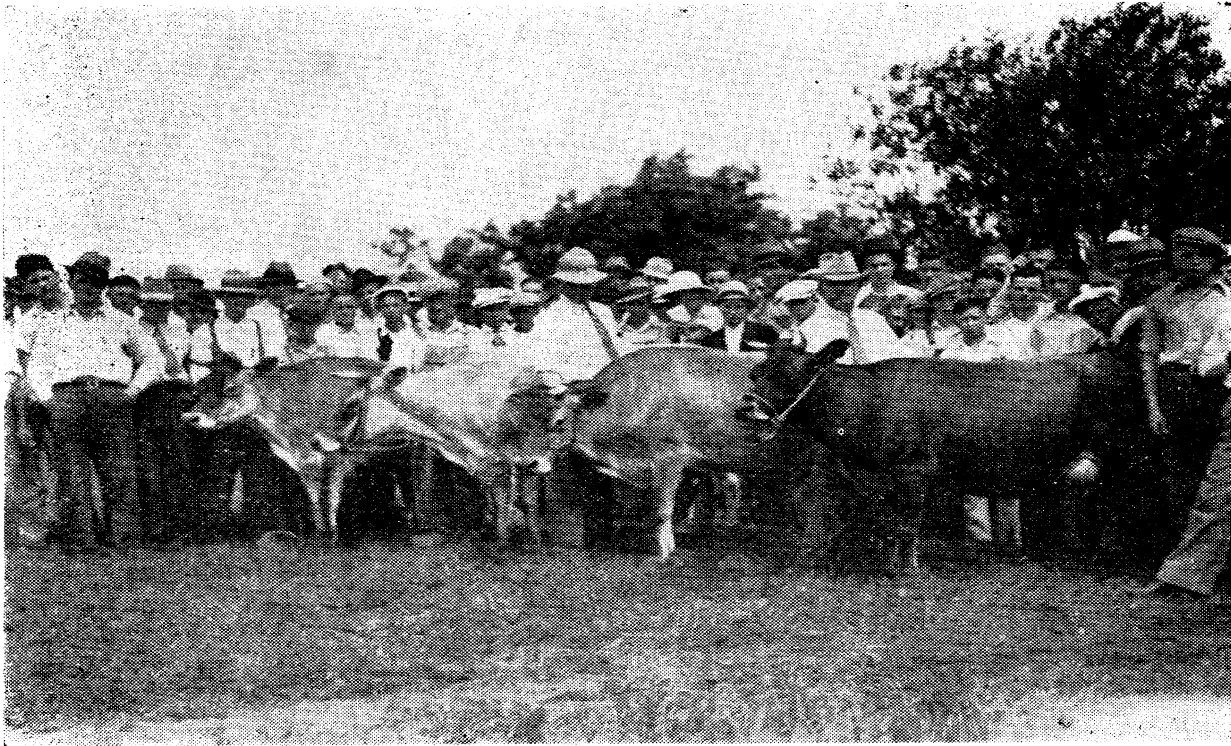


Stamping out diseases of cattle is assisted by the Extension dairy program. In 1935, Oklahoma became a federally accredited bovine tuberculosis free area, and work was under way in control of Bang's disease. Here blood samples are being drawn to test for this disease.

Six herds that have been under cow testing or official testing for five or more years were studied in a national program to discover superior germ plasm, the study being completed in two of these herds. This, of course, was just a beginning of a survey to prove that superior blood lines, capable of transmitting high production and type, exist in Oklahoma dairy herds.

Home dairy work with farm women resulted in 886 demonstrators making an increased amount of butter, soft cheese, and yellow cream cheese, which added greatly, not only to the family living, but also to the income. These women, with the

assistance of their families, constructed 148 cooling tanks, 328 milk houses, 29 steam sterilizers, and were instrumental in having 362 herds tested for Bang's disease.



Four-H Club members in Oklahoma learn more about good dairy animals in judging schools held by Extension county agents and the dairy specialist, such as the school pictured here.

In cooperation with the 4-H Club department and county agents, the dairy specialist worked with 1,900 boys and girls in dairy cattle club work. Sixteen county judging schools, four district dairy judging schools and four state contests were conducted. A team was sent to the national dairy show, winning first in Jersey judging and seventh in judging of all breeds. The dairy calf exhibit at the county and state events increased so a total of 137 were exhibited at state shows. One 4-H Club member has his herd on official test. Seven communities have access to a junior sire association.

EDITORIAL AND RADIO SERVICE

Agricultural and home economics Extension work is founded on the principle of teaching by example—that is, when one farm family is led to adopt an improved practice, this “demonstration” influences the neighbors toward adoption of such practices.

Extension influence is made wider and more economical as the number of persons reached by such demonstrations increases. Print, pictures and the radio can make "neighbors" out of thousands who may not actually be near enough to see a demonstration.

Upon this foundation, Extension editorial and radio work are built. Close and intelligent cooperation has been received from the resident faculty of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, from other members of the Extension Division staff and from a number of cooperating agencies. Editorial work during 1935 was directed by Mr. Duncan Wall.

Press releases dealing with Extension programs and results are sent direct to newspapers and farm publications in a regular weekly budget to about 400 publications.

Press releases for adaptation by county farm and home demonstration agents for subsequent release to local papers also are maintained on a regular weekly schedule. Special stories are sent from time to time as may be required.



Extension's demonstration method means getting people to do things for themselves, and the aim of the demonstration is to reach as many others as possible with improved methods, by visits, by telling about it, and by printing the story. So reporters for home demonstration and 4-H clubs are trained to "write it up," in schools such as that pictured above, held by the Extension editor.

To further such publicity, "reporters' schools" for 4-H Club and farm women's Home Demonstration Club reporters have been held in four counties, at district meetings and during Farmers' Week, reaching 360 persons. In such schools and

in related work, an Agricultural Information Manual has been prepared and used. Home demonstration agents reported 1,056 news stories written and published by demonstrators. Farm and home demonstration agents themselves reported publishing 38,844 stories, compared with 29,437 in 1934.

The Oklahoma Extension News, a monthly publication, carrying accounts of Extension activities, goes to about 70,000 farm homes. During the year, improvements were made in the make-up, typography and editorial content of this publication.

Bulletins and similar publications are in charge of the editor. Nine new bulletins, 14 revisions and 11 reprints were issued during the year.

Photographs used in reports, publications and exhibits were made at intervals during the year, as occasion required, by the editor.

A new activity was the organization of discussion groups, through which farm people study and discuss rural economic and social problems. Demonstration discussions were held during Farmers' Week, and in 11 counties. In addition, AAA educational programs were largely conducted by the discussion method. Materials were prepared in cooperation with the Extension economist.

Considerable work has been done in connection with emergency programs other than AAA, including preparation of material for a wind-erosion control project, for a cooperative Federal Housing Administration program, and for sanitation projects. Besides preparing material, the editor was called upon to lead in a number of discussion meetings and to participate in others.

The radio program has two divisions. A program called "The A. and M. Farm Dinner Club" originates in the Extension Service studio on the campus and is broadcast over KOMA, Oklahoma City, by remote control, daily except Saturday and Sunday from 12:45 to 1 p. m. Speakers are Extension Division and resident faculty members. In addition, syndicated talks are supplied to nine cooperating stations elsewhere in the state, to be read by their announcers. The radio work, as the year closed, was directly under Mr. Sam D. Coleman, an assistant to the editor with the title of radio editor.

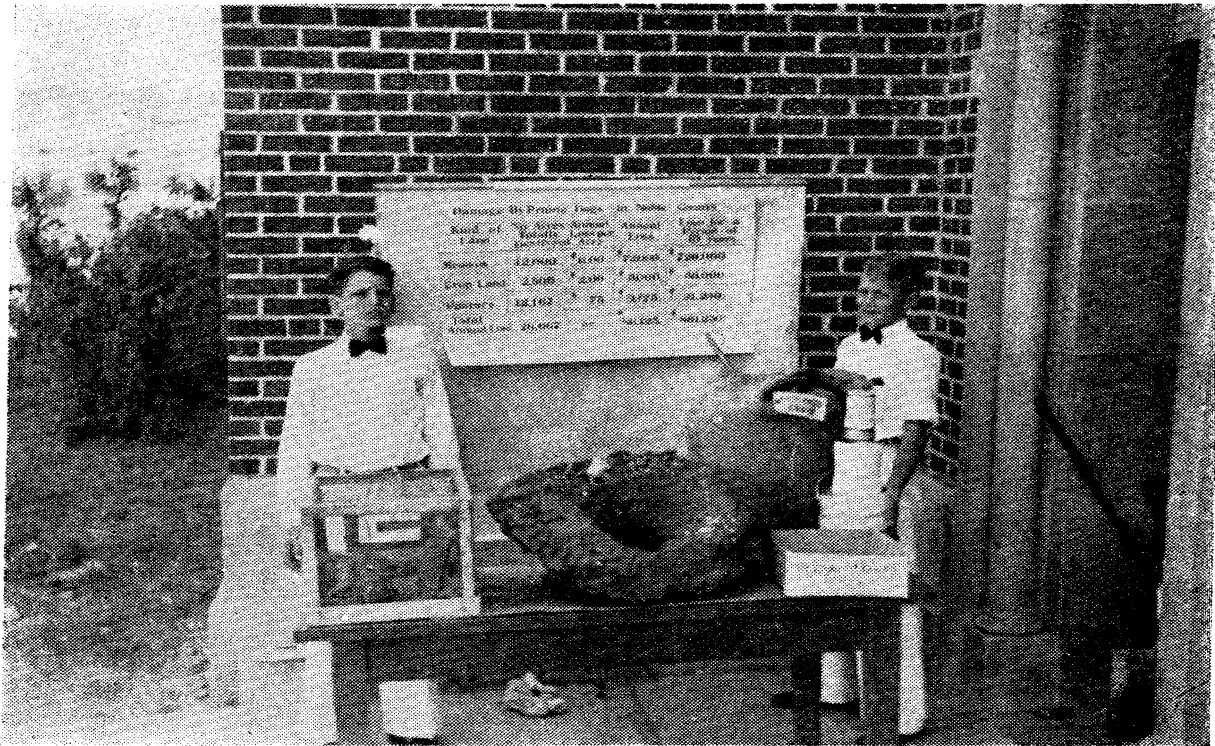
ENTOMOLOGY

The four major lines of work in entomology in 1935 were cotton insect control, rodent control, household pest eradica-

tion, and bee management. Mr. C. F. Stiles, Extension entomologist, had charge of this work. The value of control work was estimated at \$102,580.

Due to the dry summer, boll weevil damage was less than usual; however, an outstanding demonstration in the control of the boll weevil was made on the farm of S. Y. Thompson in Johnston county, where 419 pounds of seed cotton was produced on an area treated for control of boll weevil, and only 226 pounds of an equal untreated area. The cost of the poison for treating was only \$1.50 per acre. Cotton flea hopper and cotton leaf worm infestations were both severe and due to the lack of materials for treatment, loss was great.

Airplane dusting was tried for the first time in Garvin county for control of boll weevil with success. Boll weevil hibernation was studied as usual at Eufaula in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Mr. Oren Eastep served as temporary assistant Extension entomologist during July and August, devoting all his time to cotton insect control.



Rodent control work was a part of the Extension entomology program stressed in 1935. The picture shows a Noble county 4-H Club demonstration team showing how to control prairie dogs with methods applied on nearly 70,000 acres during the year.

A great deal of time was spent in rodent control in 1935, particularly in prairie dog eradication. A total of 27,000 acres in Noble and Pawnee counties on the Otoe, Ponca, and Pawnee Indian reservations, and 39,336 acres on the Kiowa reservation were treated with poisoned grain, using carbon bisulphide in cleaning up remaining prairie dogs. This was done in co-operation with the Indian Service and the United States Biological Survey, eight counties taking part. A total of 22,833 pounds of poison and 1,500 gallons of carbon bisulphide were used.

In addition, 24 other counties did prairie dog control work directly through the county agents' offices. More than 5,000 pounds of poisoned grain was used in these projects, covering approximately 3,000 acres. Gopher control was conducted in 14 counties with traps and poisoned grain. The Extension entomologist encouraged many jack rabbit drives in western counties, assisted in several, on one of which 833 jack rabbits were destroyed.

Due to prevailing drouth, beekeepers have not fared so well. However, there was renewed interest during the year, and considerable assistance was given in transferring and re-queening colonies. Thirty-two bee management demonstrations were attended by 93 farmers.



A class of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H bee keeping, attending the 4-H Club Round-Up at Stillwater. Information on transferring and re-queening is part of the instruction given. There are 164 enrolled in bee keeping.

Although it appeared at the beginning of the season that there might be an outbreak of chinch bugs, creosote oil shipped into the state under special federal appropriation was not needed and was stored for future use.

The Extension entomologist cooperated with the Extension horticulturist in garden insect control work.

In cooperation with the 4-H Club department, 4-H insect club work was started in 1935 and had an enrollment of 1,242 members.

HORTICULTURE

Major activities in horticulture during 1935 were home gardens, orchard and pecan management, truck farming, and yard improvement. Minor activities were grapes, strawberries, and 4-H Club work. Work dealing with fruits, vegetables, and pecans was under the direct supervision of Mr. D. C. Mooring, Extension horticulturist. Yard improvement work was carried on by Mr. R. O. Monosmith, assistant during the first part of the year, and after Mr. Monosmith's resignation, by Mr. F. K. McGinnis, Jr., assistant Extension horticulturist.



Vegetable shows have become increasingly popular in connection with the Extension horticulture program.

In the home garden contest, sponsored cooperatively by the Extension Division and the Farmer-Stockman, 6,100 contestants enrolled in 1935 and 4,596 had their gardens scored. In order to score these gardens, 142 judges were trained at 11 garden judging schools. A number of garden tours and vegetable shows were held in connection with this project. Many improvements in gardening practices resulted. Those enrolled

reported that on the average each had grown two more vegetables during 1935, and each reported that she had helped two neighbors in garden work. Thus it is evident that the contest reached a much larger number than those actually enrolled.

Those enrolled canned from their garden 1,159,00 quarts of vegetables valued at \$289,750, estimated that they consumed at home during the growing season \$610,000 worth of vegetables, and stored in the fresh state \$213,500 worth, making a total value of \$1,113,250 for vegetables produced by the contestants, approximately \$250 per family.

The Extension horticulturist and county agents cooperated with the Oklahoma Emergency Relief Administration in making plans and seed lists, and supervising community gardens and garden work by clients.

Orchard work in 1935 consisted mainly of encouraging new plantings, better pruning and spraying methods. Interest in small fruits increased materially. Grape growers are rapidly discarding the Concord variety in favor of varieties ripening more evenly, and more certain to yield. The "Early Wonder," a new variety of blackberry, attracted considerable attention. Demand increased for assistance in demonstrations, general meetings, and pecan shows.

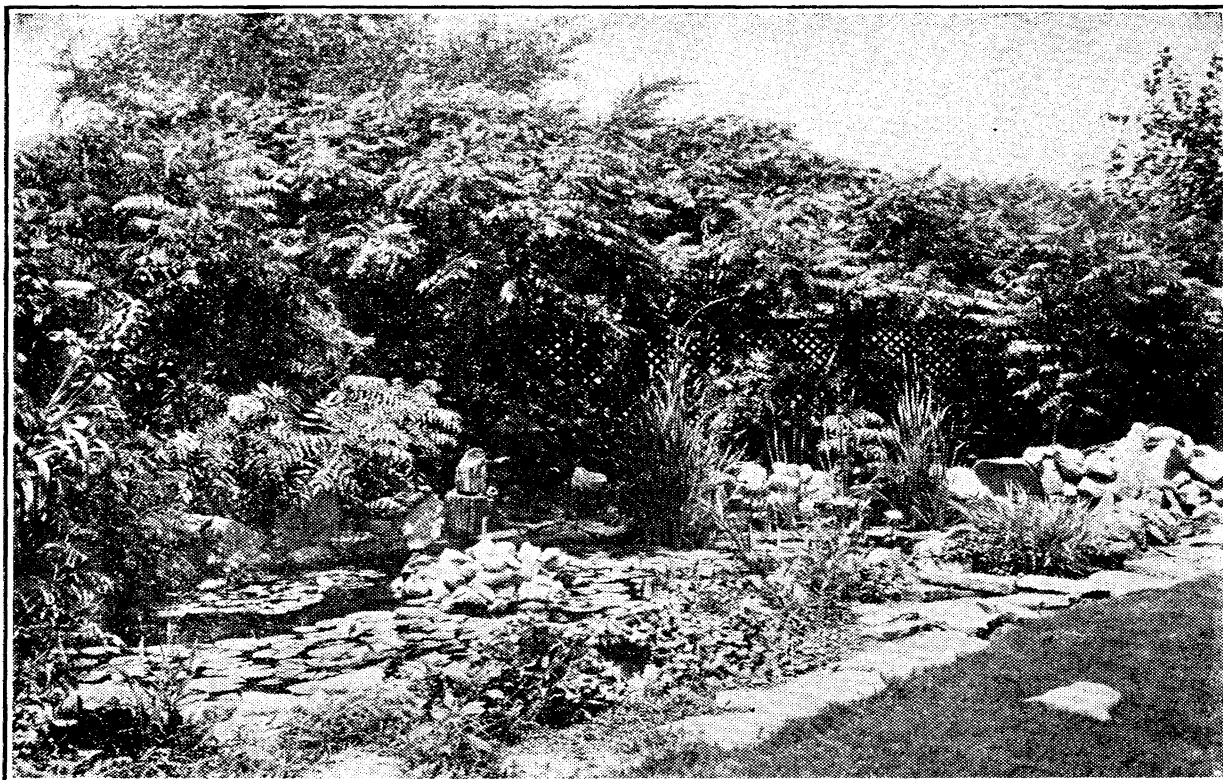
The College horticultural show, pecan division, had 356 exhibits in 1934 and 569 in 1935; had 88 exhibitors in 1934 and 102 in 1935; had 53 varieties in 1934 and 55 in 1935. The Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association show had 592 exhibits in 1934 and 867 in 1935; had 134 exhibitors in 1934 and 176 in 1935; had 54 varieties in 1934 and 57 in 1935. Membership in the state association increased more than 25 percent in 1935.

Yard improvement work was conducted in two phases, first the improvement of rural homes, and second the im-



New plantings, better pruning and spraying methods were stressed in 1935 in Extension orchard work. The picture shows a tree in a well-kept orchard in Garvin county.

provement of rural schools, cemeteries and churches. Landscape plans were drawn for 278 yard improvement demonstrators, 20 school plans, 16 parks, and 3 church yards. The enrollment in yard improvement was 4,388. A landscape school for home demonstration and county agents was held during the spring of 1935 at the Southern Great Plains Station at Woodward.



Native shrubs can be extensively used to make Oklahoma farm homes more attractive, as shown in this view of a lily pool at the home of W. M. Longmire, Garvin county. Mrs. Longmire is a demonstrator in yard improvement work.

In cooperation with the 4-H Club department, 4-H horticultural work was conducted through Irish, sweet potato clubs, forestry, fruit, and garden clubs. There were 1,121 potato club members in 1935. An Oklahoma exhibit of sweet potatoes placed sixth at the National 4-H Club Congress.

The Oklahoma Forest Service furnished 20,030 trees for windbreak and woodlot plantings to 54 4-H Club members.

In the 4-H fruit club, 390 boys and girls enrolled. The enrollment in separate garden clubs was 3,215; while the enrollment of girls in the regular 4-H demonstration clubs were as follows: First year, 7,264; second year, 5,289; third year, 4,465,

fourth year, 3,170; fifth year, 1,933; sixth year, 929; and seventh year, 416; total, 23,466.

PASTURES AND FORAGE CROPS

During 1935, great interest was aroused in improvement of the pasture situation in Oklahoma, particularly relative to the tame grasses and legumes, through the work of Mr. Sam B. Durham, specialist in charge of pastures and forage crops.

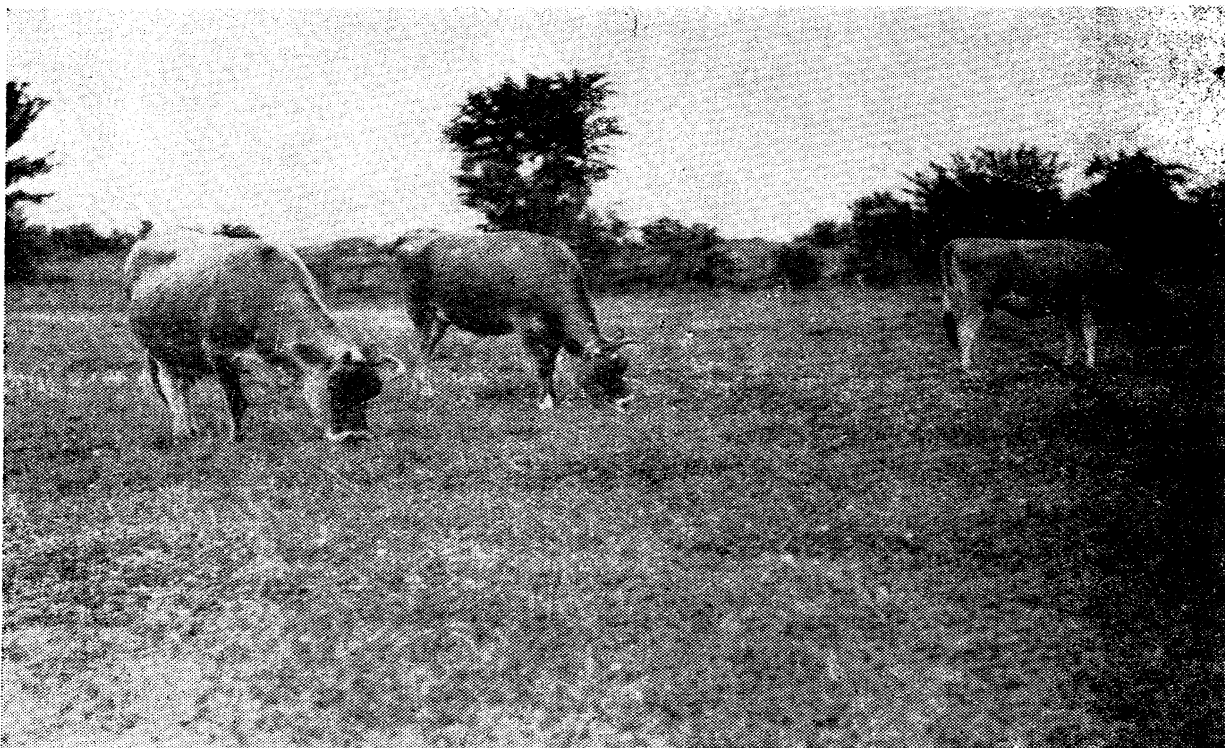
In cooperation with the Oklahoma Emergency Relief Administration, approximately 2,000,000 pounds of Korean lespedeza seed was distributed to farmers in the state. This made it possible to establish thousands of demonstrations. A great many of the farmers, after receiving the lespedeza seed, purchased other pasture seed to plant with it in order to get a real test as to the adaptability of various tame pasture plants. A check shows that seed was matured and reseeded on about 90 percent of the seeded areas. These plantings demonstrated lespedeza as a superior summer annual drouth resisting pasture plant for the eastern three-fourths of the state, and showed that dairy cows produce well on lespedeza pasture or hay.



The Extension pasture specialist assisted the Emergency Relief administration during 1935 in distribution of two million pounds of Korean lespedeza seed to establish thousands of demonstrations. The picture shows distribution of seed at a county seat.

Yellow hop, black medic, and bur clovers have done well in a great part of eastern Oklahoma in mixtures with lespedeza, dallis grass and Bermuda grass. Dallis grass has continued to grow in favor in eastern Oklahoma and advanced farther west despite some freezing in certain localities. Bermuda grass continues to be the most important tame pasture grass. Other grass and legumes, including rye grass, orchard grass and bluegrass, have proved quite successful in some sections. Farmers

agree that one of their greatest needs is establishment of more and better pastures.



Yellow hop and white Dutch clover, Korean lespedeza and Kentucky bluegrass make up this fine pasture in Mayes county. These and other adapted grasses are used in the Extension pasture program.

It has been proved that there is a possibility of saving seed from a number of the state's tame and native grasses. Demonstrators have saved 4,000 pounds of dallis grass and 1,100 pounds of yellow hop clover seed this year.

County agents reported 6,881 farmers planted legume pasture for the first time this year and 174,600 pounds of seed was handled through county exchanges.

In cooperation with the 4-H Club department, 300 4-H Club boys have carried on work under the 4-H pasture project by establishing seed saving projects, by establishing one and one-half acre permanent pasture demonstrations in connection with livestock breeding projects, or by stimulating an interest on the part of the landlord and plantation owners in furnishing a pasture near the tenant house, intended eventually to insure a poultry, pork and family milk supply.

Pasture demonstrators co-operating with the Extension pasture specialist in 1935 proved it is possible to harvest pasture seed. Shown to the right is dallis grass seed being stripped. Demonstrators harvested 4,000 pounds of this seed and 1,100 pounds of yellow hop clover seed.



POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Constructive improvement was shown in the poultry Extension program under the leadership of Mr. H. G. Ware, Extension poultryman, working with county farm and home demonstration agents.

There were 208 flock owners enrolled as demonstrators in the laying flock management and record keeping program. These flock owners had an average of 136 hens per farm, producing on an average of 146.64 eggs per hen and showed a margin of \$1.68 per hen for the year after feed cost was deducted. Improvement was observed in selecting better birds, particularly high quality male birds for breeding pens.

Increased interest is being shown in the record of performance work, which is being supervised by the Extension poultryman. Due to the high standards of this program, only 11 flock owners were able to qualify. An inspector, paid by the mem-

bers, visited each flock each month, trapnested the hens, weighed all the eggs each day, checked the equipment, and made recommendations for improvement. These flock owners and others who will join should be a source for extra high quality breeding stock for the poultrymen of the state.

The "Grow Healthy Chick" phase of the poultry program is gaining in popularity and results. In the past if only 25 or 40 percent of all chicks hatched were lost, a poultryman considered himself fortunate. Last year, 153 flock owners, enrolled as "Grow Healthy Chick" demonstrators, hatched 36,940 baby chicks and reported 32,973 strong and vigorous, which meant a loss of only 11.34 percent from all causes. Through increased care in selecting chicks, the use of improved brooder houses and brooding facilities, and improved feeding practices, the chick program was one of the most important phase of the poultry improvement work in 1935.

During the year, 285 new poultry houses were reported constructed in Oklahoma and 538 buildings were remodeled and made practical for poultry use according to Oklahoma A. and M. College plans.



Poultry housing improvement was assisted in 1935 by tours to well-built establishments, such as shown above. The Extension poultryman reports 285 new houses and 538 remodeled poultry houses in 1935.

As a result of these demonstrations sponsored by the Extension poultryman and county agents through schoolhouse and county poultry shows, community meetings and other means, a general improvement in poultry practices was noted.



Four-H poultry club work was carried on by 7,380 Oklahoma farm boys and girls owning 500,000 birds in 1935. Above is a 4-H poultry club boy exhibiting at the Oklahoma State Fair.

Special supervision was given to poultry work at the State Training School for Boys at Pauls Valley, State Reformatory at Granite, and the Girls' State Industrial School at Tecumseh.

In 1935, there were 7,380 4-H Club boys and girls enrolled in poultry projects, owning approximately 500,000 chickens. A total of 46 special 4-H poultry training schools were held with 2,925 club members attending, representing 26 counties. Four district training schools were held, with an attendance of 82 outstanding poultry club members; 125 members attended the state 4-H Club Round-Up, receiving special poultry instruction. Of these, 25 teams entered state team demonstration contests. Exhibits, schools, and contests were held at each of the state fairs.

WORK WITH NEGRO MEN AND BOYS

The goals of Extension work with negro men and boys remain substantial living, community contentment and patriotic citizenship. County Agricultural Councils of negro farmers cooperating with negro farm agents and with J. E. Taylor, district agent for work with negro men and boys, mapped a course of action toward those goals in the 1935 program.

Adjustment of production in cooperation with the adjustment administration was one of the major projects.



Good home gardens to produce a food supply are stressed in the Extension program with negro farm families. The picture shows such a garden, being visited by garden judges in training.

Plans were enlarged to control erosion, conserve fertility of soil, and improve the quality of crops and seed supply. A meat supply for the farm was sought through better hogs and calves, and improved methods of killing, curing and storing meat. An ample milk supply for the family was the objective

of dairy work with better cows, better management and better pastures. Use of land made available through the cotton adjustment program encouraged orchards and small fruits. Poultry production helped to meet the need for cash and reduce the need for credit.

Sanitation in and about the home increased health standards. Better organization of the farm and home enterprises was brought about through help with management information. Farm tours, community and county fairs, helped to spread information about improved practices, through observation. In 4-H Club work with negro boys, the objectives were to increase membership, improve the quality of work done.

Negro county agents are employed in Creek, Lincoln, Logan, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Seminole counties. In addition, work is done through the district agent and groups of farmers organized in other counties including Atoka, Blaine, Carter, Choctaw, Cleveland, Coal, Comanche, Garvin, Hughes, LeFlore, McClain, McCurtain, McIntosh, Noble, Payne, Pottawatomie, Sequoyah, Tulsa and Wagoner.

A summary of the reports of negro Extension agents shows that Extension programs were planned and cooperatively carried on in 194 communities, and that county agricultural councils had 325 members. The negro men agents made 7,421 farm visits during the year, and held 969 method demonstrations attended by 15,980 persons. To observe results of demonstrations, 240 meetings were held with an attendance of 6,572. Agents held 26 tours, attended by 500 persons.

The reports of negro Extension agents show that 4,441 farms adopted improved practices as a result of extension influence.

In greater detail, their work was summarized under the various lines of work as follows:

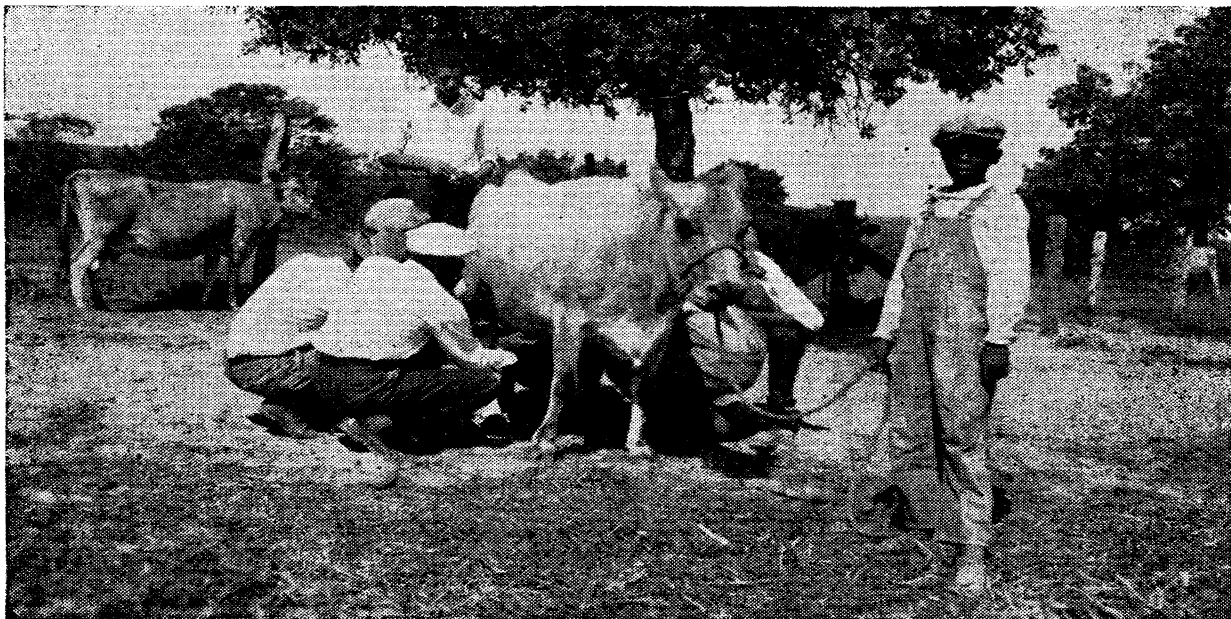
Agricultural Economics: Eighty-one farmers kept regular farm accounts and 249 kept special AAA farm record books; 571 farmers adopted cropping, livestock or other complete farming systems according to recommendations; 341 were assisted in developing supplemental income; 514 families on relief were helped to become self supporting.

Agricultural Engineering: On 212 farms, 9,430 acres of land were terraced; on 30 farms, 42 buildings were constructed; on 59 farms, 75 buildings were remodeled. The value of these and other engineering services was estimated at \$67,372.

Animal Husbandry: Forty-two farmers were helped in obtaining purebred sires, in work with beef cattle, sheep, swine and horses, and 55 in obtaining purebred females; 169 families were assisted with home butchering; 326 farmers were helped in parasite and disease control.

Agronomy: Seventy-one farmers used phosphate and six used lime for legume crops. Sixteen farmers planted legumes for the first time, other than pastures and 288 planted pasture legumes for the first time, 28 of them using lime and phosphates.

Dairying: Fourteen farmers were helped in getting purebred sires, 48 in obtaining purebred cows. Fifty-six families were assisted by better home dairying methods and 115 followed disease control recommendations.



Dairy club heifers owned by negro 4-H Club boys serve as one of the means of encouraging the home dairy program in Extension work. The picture shows negro 4-H Club boys learning to judge dairy animals.

Entomology: One hundred thirty-nine farmers followed insect control recommendations on cotton, 85 followed recommendations for control of general feeder insects, seven in control of rodents, and 82 pounds of poison was used.

Horticulture: Home garden work was carried on in 183 communities, market gardening work in 29, beautification of home grounds in 102, tree fruit work in 57, bush and small fruit work in 40 and demonstration work with grapes in 29 communities.

Poultry: Fourteen new poultry houses and 59 remodeled houses were constructed according to Extension plans; 173 families improved poultry equipment according to recommendations; 756 followed disease and parasite control recommendations.

Four-H Club Work: An effort to develop closer understanding of 4-H Club work between fathers and sons was carried on in 1935, by means of conferences where the groups were brought together. Two state-wide events were held, the annual negro 4-H Club Round-Up at Langston and a 4-H Club camp school at Muskogee during the Free Oklahoma State Fair.

Sixteen counties reported 204 4-H Clubs with an enrollment of 2,193 boys, 2,360 completing their projects, and 417 local 4-H leaders helping.

The 909 boys enrolled in cereal projects planted 870 acres and produced 22,380 bushels. The 343 enrolled in legume projects planted 367 acres and produced 4,266 bushels of seed and 1,075 tons of forage. The 125 enrolled in potato projects planted 47.5 acres and produced 3,221 bushels. The 46 enrolled in fruits and vegetables had 21.5 acres and produced 402 bushels. The 430 enrolled in livestock raised 687 animals. The 551 enrolled in poultry raised 11,048 birds. The 298 enrolled in engineering terraced 5,040 acres, repaired 87 implements, made 147 useful articles. One hundred ninety-one completed health projects.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

Home demonstration workers had unusual opportunities during 1935 to render a practical and constructive service to farm families in the problems of everyday living. These included the production and preservation of a planned food supply based upon the health needs of the farm family, the maintenance of a good nutrition standard, clothing the family, home improvement at low cost, supplementing the farm income through the use of home resources, the management of time, labor and resources, and the development of a wholesome life in the home and community. Through this type of service, home demonstration agents have helped farm women and girls to develop efficiency in their homemaking duties and to find satisfaction in rural life.

The 80 home demonstration agents working in 73 of the 77 counties of the state based their programs of work upon the needs of the farm families of their respective counties, programs which were adapted to meet changing economic and social conditions. The home demonstration program as a whole has consistently expanded in volume and scope. New communities and counties have been organized and new home demonstration club members have been added to already existing organizations.

Through the home demonstration cooperator plan, club members and demonstrators have extended their efforts to help farm families that have not become a part of the organized program. These families have received assistance with their home canning, gardening, poultry, clothing, kitchen improvement and many other phases of homemaking. Additional farm homemakers have been assisted through the press, radio, fair exhibits and community demonstration schools.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORKERS

The home demonstration agent directs her work to the farm home and focuses it there. She brings to farm women and girls practical and scientifically sound information on the everyday problems of housekeeping and homemaking. She keeps abreast of new developments and adapts her program to meet changing conditions affecting the lives of farm people. She carries on a program based upon the needs of farm homes and rural communities as recognized by homemakers themselves. The home demonstration agent measures her progress by the results achieved by farm women and girls in housekeeping and homemaking.

The home demonstration agents are aided by home economics Extension specialists in planning subject matter and developing demonstration methods. The specialists are Miss Martha McPheters, foods and nutrition; Miss Madonna Fitzgerald, home management; Miss E. Faith Strayer, child development and parent education, and Miss Martha Merrifield, clothing.

The home demonstration agents are selected, trained and supervised by the state home demonstration agent, Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh, and the four district home demonstration agents, Miss Anna Lee Diehl, Miss Esther Martin, Miss Alice Carlson and Miss Lemna Maloney.

ORGANIZATION FOR HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

The rural community is the unit of organization in home demonstration work although more than one school district may be represented in a home demonstration club organization. Participation in Home Demonstration Clubs encourages farm women in their efforts to establish a desirable home and community life. The average membership in a local Home Demonstration Club is 18, while the total membership in the 1,764 clubs is 32,680. Each local Home Demonstration Club elects its own officers and plans its own program, advising with the home demonstration agent. The program of the Home Demonstration Club is determined by the home and community needs of its members as recognized by the members.

The Home Demonstration Council is the county organization for carrying on home demonstration work. The county council, made up of the president and secretary of each local Home Demonstration Club and two farm women from communities without organizations, outlines and develops the home demonstration program, advising with the home demonstration agent. This council meets quarterly to discuss progress made, to determine further needs and ways of achieving results. Six thousand, six hundred and twenty-three farm women, members of home demonstration councils, accepted responsibilities of program planning, of organization, of checking progress made and of passing on to unorganized communities information received through the home demonstration program.

The State Home Demonstration Council, perfected this year, is the organization through which thousands of farm homemakers in the 77 counties of the state work together. The purpose of the state council is to further develop,



The State Home Demonstration Council, perfected in 1935, is the organization through which thousands of farm homemakers will promote the best welfare of the farm family, home and community. Officers are grouped in front, left to right, Mrs. L. F. Rutledge, Tulsa, secretary; Mrs. Joe Seikel, McLoud, president; Mrs. R. W. McMillian, Enid, vice-president, and Mrs. George Corwin, Lawton, treasurer.

strengthen and bring into a relation of mutual helpfulness the work of County Home Demonstration Councils, and to represent the common interests of county home demonstration councils in their effort to promote the welfare and betterment of the farm family, home and community.

In each of the 73 counties with a home demonstration agent, a yearbook is formulated, based upon the demonstration activities included in the county program. In 59 counties, achievement days were held at the close of the year, with an attendance of 49,037. At this time programs were held to emphasize the results achieved during the year and to encourage a greater measure of accomplishment on the part of individual demonstrators, clubs and communities. The building and development of community and county programs of home demonstration work have contributed to the income and efficiency of farm homemaking, to a more satisfying life in the farm home, and to the development of rural leadership.

HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM EXTENDED

The home demonstration program has grown consistently in volume and scope. During 1935, there were 56,415 farm women and girls in 3,334 clubs organized to participate in home demonstration work. In addition, 27,474 cooperators, non-club members, were helped with some phase of the farm homemaking program; 54,984 farm families were helped through demonstrations outside of those represented by club membership; 12,988 demonstrations were given by club members in extending the home demonstration program to groups outside of club organizations; 156,103 persons were helped through telephone and office calls; 296,920 bulletins were distributed; 10,551 news articles were published by home demonstration agents, and 1,056 news articles were written and published by home demonstration club reporters. While these are some of the measurable figures showing the volume of the home demonstration program, it is impossible fully to measure its influence.

RURAL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPED

The development of rural leadership is one of the finest results of home demonstration work, and the volunteer service of farm women leaders has been an important factor in extending the home demonstration program to a greater number of farm homemakers. One thousand, five hundred and twelve leader training meetings were held by home demonstration agents, and a total of 7,591 farm women and older club girls served as volunteer leaders. These leaders held 8,375 meet-

ings, with an attendance of 174,622. The functions of these leaders included coaching 4-H Clubs, serving as project committee chairmen and local leaders, and as members of county Home Demonstration Councils.

Each year, the number of farm women leaders has increased, and the importance of such leadership is recognized in the establishing of desirable standards for farm homemaking and rural life and in evolving means for making these standards possible. Farm women leaders are thinking in terms of their county and state, as well as the community, and are concerned with world conditions affecting agriculture and rural life.

METHODS USED BY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

The demonstration, "learning to do by doing," is the key to all Extension teaching. Demonstrations based upon the lines of work included in the county program were given by home demonstration agents to organized and unorganized groups of farm women and girls. There were 21,114 method demonstration meetings held, with an attendance of 371,890. The kinds of method demonstrations given were determined by the needs of farm homemakers who in turn carried out the same practices in their home demonstrations. Records were kept by the farm women who were enrolled demonstrators and the results of their work were made available to the community and county.

Along with demonstration meetings, agents disseminated information through the press, fair exhibits, circular letters and radio talks. Achievement days and tours, short courses and farm women's camps are other methods used to interest farm women in good homemaking practices and to call attention to results achieved.

As an example of methods used, the home demonstration agent in Alfalfa county reports that the achievement program took the form of a parade in which each club portrayed on a float some phase of the home demonstration program under way in the county.

THE FARM FAMILY'S FOOD SUPPLY

The production of the farm family's food supply through a planned program based upon the health needs of the family is one of the fundamentals of the home demonstration program. Not only the production of food but its conservation and utilization have also been included in this program.



A fundamental need of the farm home is an adequate year-around food supply. Canning and storing such a food supply for winter, according to Extension methods, keeping helpful records of her work, this Pottawatomie county demonstrator, Mrs. R. E. Heise, is meeting the standards of efficient homemaking.

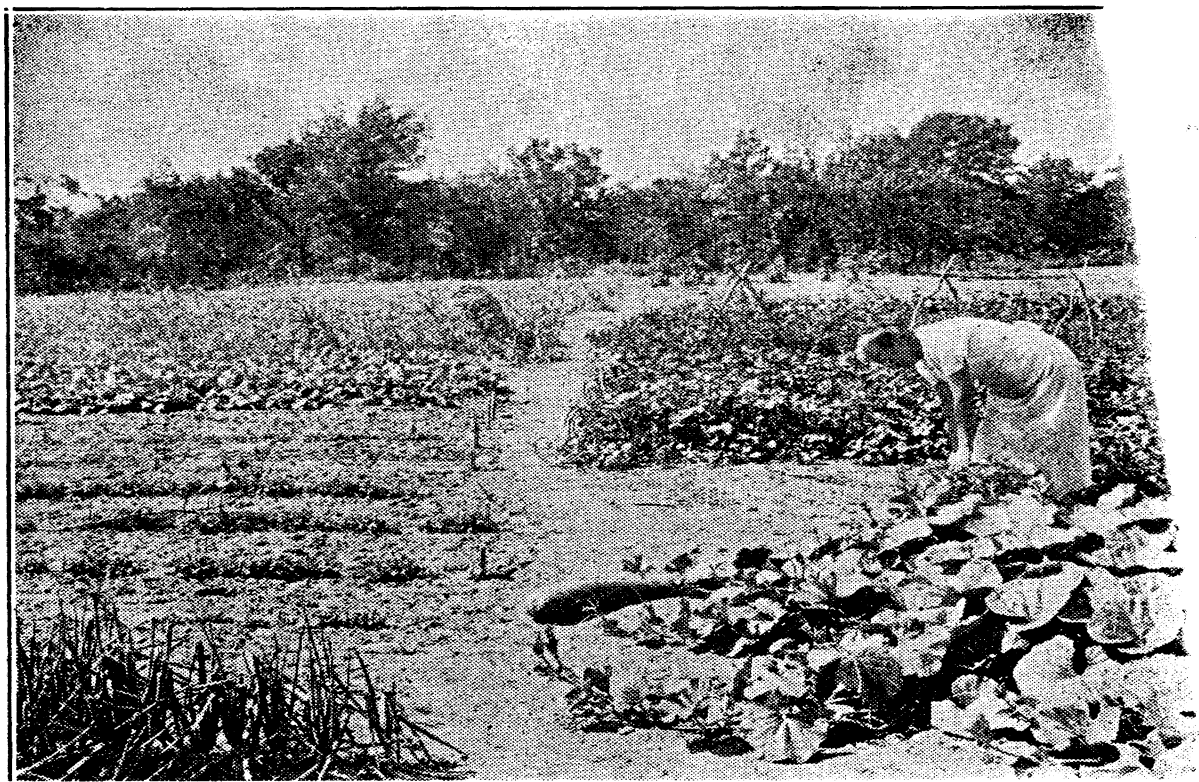
The home garden, poultry flock, dairy cows, small fruits and the home orchard have all made important contributions to the farm family food supply. Demonstrators have proved that the farm home is a dependable market for home produced food supplies; however, the value of this program cannot be measured alone in terms of cash. Returns in good health, the security and satisfaction that comes from having an adequate food supply, and the release of income for necessities other than food are factors of equal importance in the production of the farm family's food supply.

The production of the farm family's food supply based upon the health needs of the family is a demonstration gaining in practice among farm people. The contribution of the Extension Service has been an organized plan for this demonstration and assistance rendered in securing results.

HOME GARDENS

That a good home garden is essential to the family food supply was demonstrated by 10,954 farm women, regularly enrolled home garden demonstrators. The production of these

gardens was reduced during both summer and fall due to dry weather; however, more attention was given to the growing of varieties of vegetables that would withstand dry weather, to the installation of sub-irrigation systems, and to the protection of gardens from wind and sand, all of which are important factors in the growing of a garden in this state. Plowing and fertilizing the garden early in the fall, proper arrangement of vegetables, and continuous cultivation are other essentials of a good garden.



A good garden is essential to a well-planned food supply, 10,954 farm homemakers demonstrate.

Home demonstration agents have held 2,158 garden demonstration meetings, and 3,588 home demonstration cooperators have been helped with home garden work in addition to the regularly enrolled demonstrators. In a contest sponsored by the Extension Service and the Farmer-Stockman, cooperating, 6,100 farm women were garden demonstrators. This contest, now in its eighth year, has created a greater interest in the home garden program. Horticultural demonstration schools, seed identification contests, garden judging schools and vegetable shows have also stimulated a greater interest in the home garden program.

Results of the state garden program are:

10,954 home garden demonstrations conducted.
6,100 home garden contestants enrolled.
1,192 new garden fences built.
3,672 garden fences repaired.
337 Sub-irrigation systems installed.
4,809 homes followed fertilizer recommendations.
10,024 homes followed insect control recommendations.
9,037 farm women raising fall gardens.
35 county garden contests held.
46 district or county vegetable shows held.
170 garden tours held, with 2,598 taking part.
1,159,000 quarts of vegetables canned by contestants.
\$ 289,750.00 value of vegetables canned.
\$ 610,000.00 value of vegetables consumed in fresh state.
\$ 213,500.00 value of vegetables stored in fresh state.
\$1,113,250.00 total value of vegetables canned, used fresh and stored.

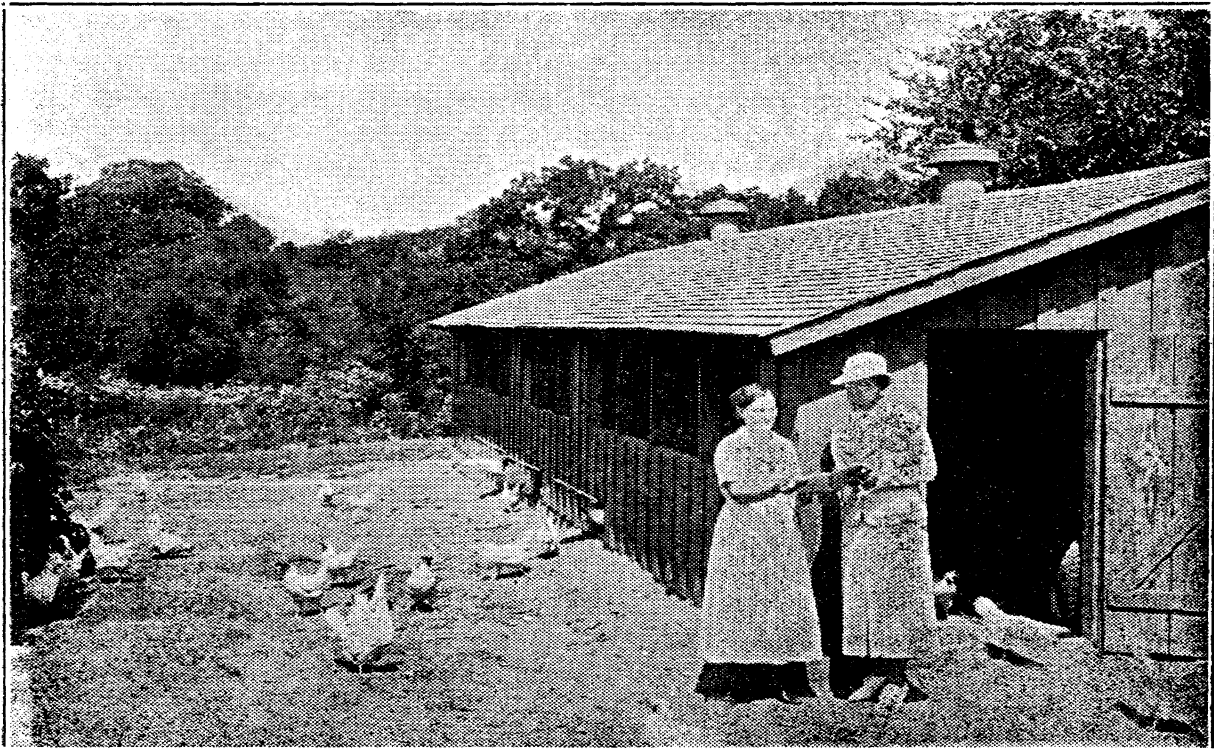
Miss Nina Craig, home demonstration agent, Bryan county, states:

“For the past eight years, the Bryan County Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs has sponsored a county home garden contest in connection with the state garden contest. These two contests, together with the need for growing a living-at-home, have increased the interest in the home garden program. Three new communities were reached with the home garden contest this year that have never been reached before. The goal set by the home demonstration council at the program planning meeting was 350 garden demonstrators. This goal was more than reached when 502 garden demonstrators enrolled and all their gardens were entered in the state garden contest. Four hundred seventy-six of these gardens were scored in May, June and July, and 38 community tours were held. Three hundred and sixty-six garden demonstrators reported. The demonstrators who did not complete the requirements for their vegetable canning budgets failed on tomatoes. More tomatoes were harvested from the fall gardens after it began to rain than in July or August. The slogan for the home garden program in this county is, “Plant early and plant late.”

Mrs. John Baker, a garden demonstrator in Oklahoma county, lists the seed she saved for her 1936 garden: “Garden peas, one-half gallon; beans, string and pole, one-half gallon each; okra, one-half pint; pumpkin, one quart; cantaloupe, one pint; winter onion sets, one gallon; Irish potatoes, four bushels, and sweet potatoes, five bushels.”

HOME POULTRY

The home poultry flock has supplied meat and eggs for the farm family's food supply and a steady but small income for home expenses. While the poultry population for the state is 11,300,488, it is estimated that there are 28,000 farms in the state without poultry. The average number of hens per farm with poultry is 64, and the average egg production per hen is 84, an increase of 28 eggs per hen over the production of 1924. The average egg production per hen in farm demonstration flocks is 146.7. Farm families are being encouraged by home demonstration workers to keep 75 choice laying hens and to hatch 250 baby chicks each spring for replacement and for the food supply.



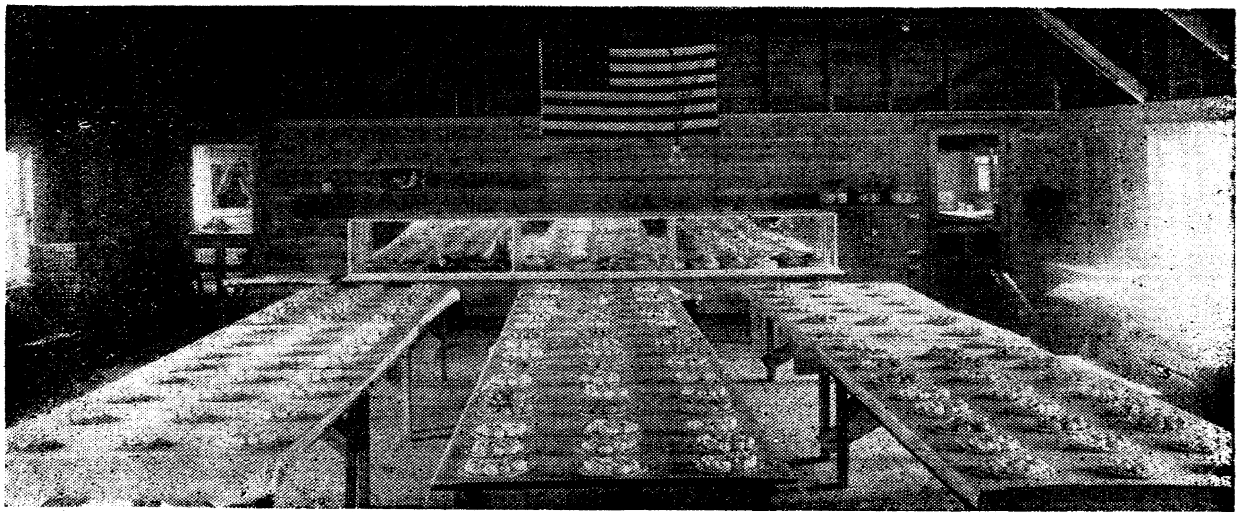
The home poultry flock supplies meat and eggs for the family table, income for home expenses. Many farm flock demonstrators keep records, like that which Mrs. Joe Seikel, McLoud, is showing to her home demonstration agent, above.

“Grow Healthy Chick” farm flock and turkey management demonstrations were conducted by 3,300 farm women and girls. The poultry program has helped to establish better poultry feeding, sanitation and housing practices, and better general management of poultry and turkey flocks. The grow

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

According to the reports of poultry demonstrators:

- 1,143 grow healthy chick demonstrations were conducted.
- 157 new poultry houses were built.
- 205 old houses were remodeled.
- 674 poultry demonstration meetings were held, with an attendance of 11,128 persons.
- 113 schoolhouse poultry shows were held.
- 4,491 birds and 558 dozen eggs were exhibited.
- 1,566 home demonstration cooperators were assisted with home poultry work.



The county egg and cake show, Payne county, stimulates interest in poultry program.

Poultry and egg shows, the state baby chick show, judging, culling, and disease control schools, and the activities of county and state poultry federations have furthered the poultry program.

Mrs. W. R. Groves, a farm flock management demonstrator in Woodward county, with Miss Mattie Cawood, home demonstration agent, has kept records since the farm flock management demonstration was started eight years ago, and in all has kept records of her flock for 17 years. Her record for this year shows the following: 178 average number of hens, 140.2 average number of eggs per hen, \$61.26 sale of fowls, \$482.03 sale of eggs, \$543.29 total sales, 34,195 pounds of feed, \$299.07 total feed costs, \$244.22 income over feed costs.

Mrs. O. L. Hutchens, a grow healthy chick demonstrator in Mayes county, gave the following report to her home demonstration agent, Miss Mary Grissom:

“One hundred Rhode Island Red baby chicks were purchased at \$8.50. Thirty-eight cockerels were sold from this flock averaging two pounds each and selling for 20 cents per pound. There were 54 pullets for the home flock in addition to those eaten at home and to the one lost by accident. The 38 cockerels sold paid the initial cost of the 100 chicks and for half the feed fed to an entire flock of 350 baby chicks.”

HOME DAIRYING

Home dairy demonstrations were conducted by 886 farm women and girls. This included the production of quality



Mrs. Harry W. Hill, a home dairy demonstrator in Stephens county, produces quality dairy products for her family.

dairy products, their use in the home and the marketing of the surplus. The home dairy demonstration provides for the keeping of at least two dairy cows so that a supply of milk may be available throughout the year and that at least a gallon of milk be reserved for a family of five. Demonstrations given by home demonstration agents to assist the women and girls in their work included the care of milk in the home, sterilization of dairy utensils, the making of butter, cheese and ice cream, the use of milk in the diet and the grading and judging of dairy products.

Reports on home dairy work show that:

- 1,278 homes adopted better sanitary practices in the production and care of milk and dairy products.**
- 2,209 families were assisted with butter and cheese making.**
- 29,414 pounds of butter were made.**
- 5,217 pounds of soft cheese made.**
- 9,203 pounds of yellow cream cheese made.**
- 1,238 pounds of American cheese made.**
- 5,253 gallons of ice cream made.**
- 148 farms were equipped with cooling tanks.**
- 29 were provided steam sterilizers.**
- 328 were provided with milk houses.**
- 168 home demonstration cooperators were helped with home dairy work.**

In Payne county, the home demonstration agent, Mrs. Almira Abernathy, reports that a butter making and dairy products judging school was held with 18 farm women's home demonstration clubs taking part. The school created a greater interest in home dairy work and helped to acquaint farm women with good standards for dairy products.

SMALL FRUITS

Small fruit demonstrations were conducted by 205 adults. The small fruits most commonly grown, either in the garden or a separate plot, included strawberries, blackberries and youngberries. This program has progressed slowly due to the high percentage of tenantry and to a lack of finances; however, in some communities demonstrators have started their small fruit work with cuttings made available by a neighbor. It is recognized that small fruits afford a fruit supply at a small cost and it is hoped that more satisfactory plans may be worked out between landowner and tenant leading to the establishing of more small fruit demonstrations.

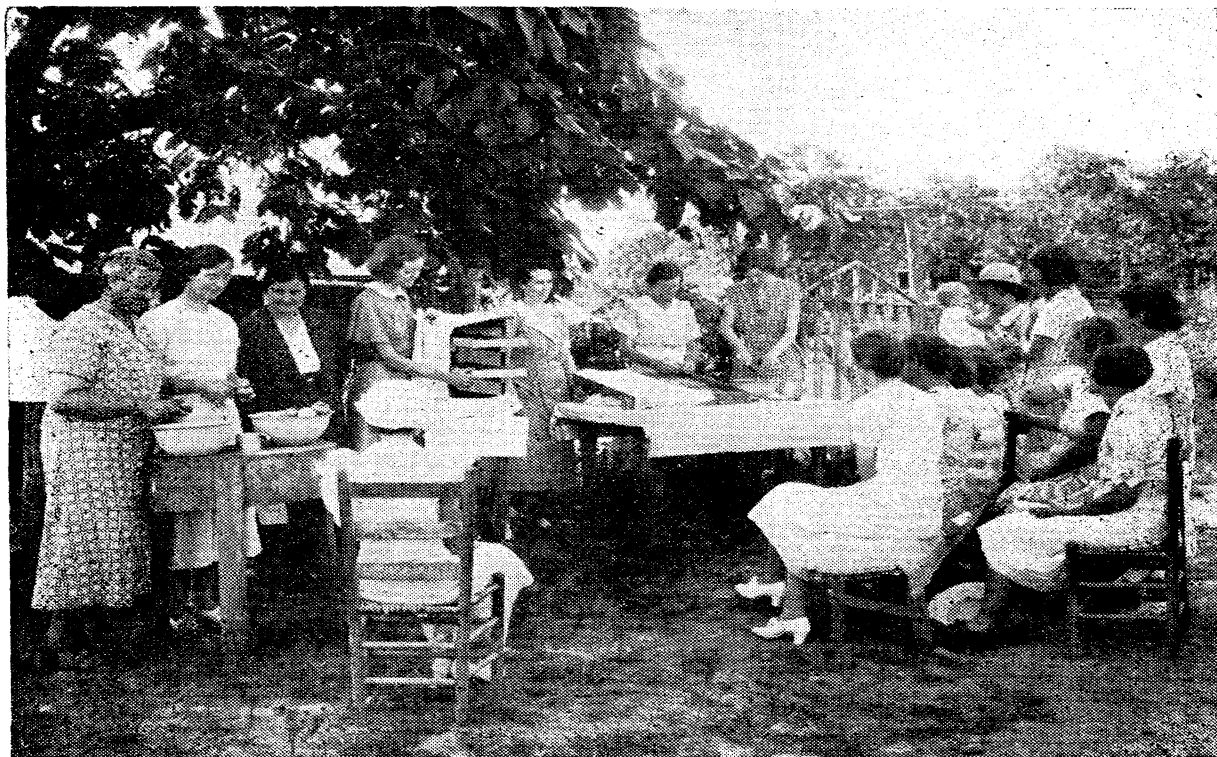
Miss Gladys Smith, home demonstration agent, Garvin county, states that the adult home demonstration club mem-

bers are working to get at least nine grape vines and 25 blackberry plants on each farm. This county is in a good small fruit section.

FOOD PRESERVATION

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

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



Farm women leaders held 3,074 canning demonstrations in connection with the Extension food preservation program. In this picture, women are learning how to dry fruits and vegetables.

In face of adverse conditions, the washing out of many early gardens, a drouth during the early summer and through September, cutting fall gardens short, the work done by home demonstration agents through their regular food preservation programs shows that progress was made. Home demonstration agents and leaders gave 5,105 demonstrations in canning; 14,897 farm women conducted family canning budget demonstrations in which they determined their family canning budget requirement for a year, canned the required amounts of fruits, vegetables and meats as nearly as possible, and made a report of work done. The pantries or other storage rooms of canning budget demonstrators contained a proper variety and volume of foods for use during the winter months and to meet emergencies. One hundred and eighty-two women enrolled as baby canning budget demonstrators, thus providing proper amounts of vegetables for use in infant feeding during the first and second year. In addition to individual demonstrations, 281 farm women's Home Demonstration Clubs canned school lunch pantries.

HOME CANNING REPORT

Farm Women—Containers of fruits, vegetables and meat	3,964,778
Containers of jelly, jam and other products	352,829
4-H Club Girls—Containers of fruits, vegetables and meat	571,180
Containers of jelly, jam and other products	65,876
Special Canning—Containers of products canned for school lunch pantries by 281 clubs	32,100
Containers in baby's canning budgets	7,700
Total	4,994,463

Mrs. Raymond Buse, a canning budget demonstrator in Muskogee county, reported that she had exceeded her budget requirements for a family of ten, and still had green tomatoes to ripen and supplement the supply of canned tomatoes. She and her two daughters have canned this budget:

Product	Required Amount	Amount Canned	Value
Greens	40 quarts	56 quarts	\$ 11.20
Tomatoes	150 quarts	106 quarts	21.20
Other vegetables	220 quarts	643 quarts	128.60
Fruits	300 quarts	170 quarts	177.50
Preserves, jellies	60 quarts	88 quarts	85.00
Pickles	50 quarts	12 quarts	39.70
Poultry		116 quarts	6.00
Beef		93 quarts	58.00
Pork			46.50
Total quarts canned and value		1,994	\$ 573.70

Mrs. Buse has assisted 17 families who have come to her home to use her cooker. She and her daughters have helped these families can 570 quarts of vegetables, 330 quarts of fruit, 400 quarts of meat and 40 quarts of preserves.

In Pottawatomie county, the home demonstration agent reports that Mrs. R. E. Heise, a farm family food supply demonstrator, built a storage cabinet in one section of her concrete basement, five by ten feet and equipped with all necessary shelves and bins to take care of the family's food supply for the entire year. This storage space is properly lighted and ventilated. Mrs. Heise keeps a correct home record of all her home work and is able to state the cost and value of all foods on hand and consumed.

CLOTHING THE FAMILY

The major phases developed during 1935 in adult clothing were: renovation, remodeling, dyeing, and care and repair, keeping all closely aligned with good construction and selec-



Farm homemakers who placed first in their districts in the cotton dress demonstration, Farmers' Week, A. and M. College.

tion. The use of sacks for clothing was also stressed. All these points listed were stressed in relation to both women's and children's clothing.

Seventy counties of the 77 in the state enrolled in clothing during 1935. Fifty-one counties were enrolled in clothing for adults and 19 are studying children's clothing.

The most successful presentation of the clothing program by the specialist was through conducting clothing schools, where the women attending brought their equipment, each woman doing the actual work herself. At many of these, demonstrations were presented by the specialist first, and the school held following the demonstrations. There were 22 such meetings held in different counties, with 1,061 women in attendance.

Clothing demonstrations were presented to adults in 33 counties, with 1,482 women in attendance. These demonstrations were chiefly on remodeling, care and repair, and construction. Thirty-three dress revues were judged, with 1,035 women participating, modeling in cotton work dresses and cotton street dresses. The climax of the revues was the state cotton dress revue, held at the annual Farmers' Week, in which delegates from 68 counties took part. This is an excellent opportunity to measure their advancement in choice of material, color, line and design, economy, appropriateness, attractiveness, and their understanding of good construction. It is remarkable what fine quality work is being done.

Valuable practices gained through the study of their clothing work are reported by the following women in Kiowa county:

"To lay all parts of the pattern on the material before cutting."—Mrs. Arthur Bentel, Gotebo.

"Learning to make things over, also to make many garments from sacks has been very useful to me."—Mrs. H. D. Allen, Roosevelt.

"I have a better knowledge of seams, the kind that should be used on different materials, and I am being more careful in taking measurements."—Mrs. Vera Roberts, Hobart.

"I am using more care in selecting patterns suitable for my type and have learned to use more care in finishing seams."—Mrs. A. E. Brillhart, Hobart.

"I have learned more about sewing and how to use my patterns and how to choose materials than in any previous year."—Mrs. Frank McDuff, Cold Springs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burba, Willing Workers Club, Manitou, Oklahoma, of Tillman County, in reporting on women's clothing, said these things:

"Women's clothes of our club members have taken on more neatness since studying women's clothing. We have learned the points to look for in materials that denote both economy and style. We have learned to finish our seams neatly and correctly, thereby making the garment look neater and wear better. Points on fitting have proved beneficial."

Seventy home demonstration agents reported the following work done by 8,830 clothing demonstrators:

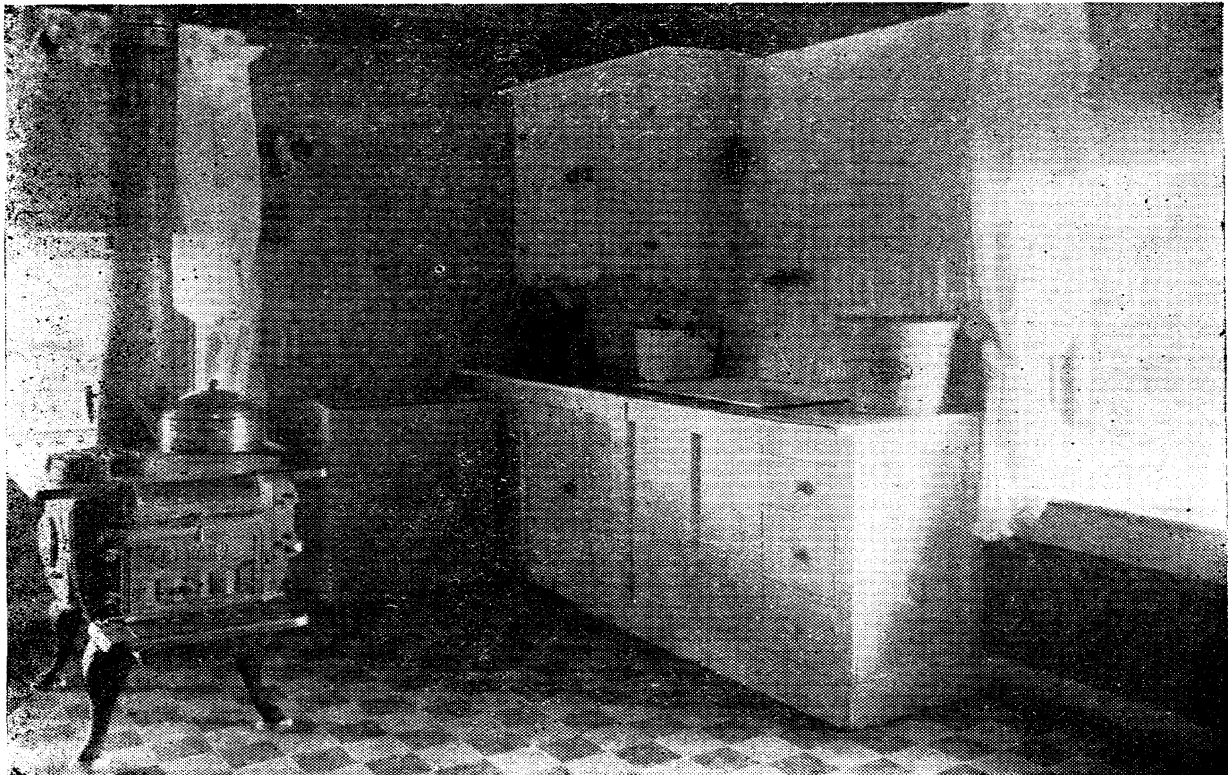
Number of garments dry cleaned	18,786
Number of garments or materials for garments dyed	7,160
Number of women repairing sewing machnies	1,396
Number of women purchasing machines this year	243
Number of clothing schools or demonstrations held:	
Local	2,138
Number present	25,509
County	76
Number present	3,196
Number of judging schools held for women	227
Number of women trained in clothing judging	2,669
Number of individuals who entered appropriate dress contest (women):	
Local	1,655
County	1,823
State	125
Number of children taking part in appropriate dress contests as a result of work done by adult clothing demonstrators in Unit II:	
Local	356
County	269
Number of clothing exhibits made by women's home demonstration clubs at fairs:	
Local	1,096
County	1,120
State	148
Number of home demonstration cooperators helped with clothing work	7,043

FARM HOMES ARE IMPROVED

The aim in farm home improvement is a better standard of living by increasing the comfort, efficiency, and attractiveness of the home. This was one of the major phases of the home demonstration program in 1935. The use of home labor and home materials, careful and cooperative planning, minimum expenditure and an exchange of farm products for services of trained workmen, such as plumbers and carpenters, and even for commercial products, tell the story of how farm families made so much improvement in their homes in 1935.

KITCHEN IMPROVEMENT

Demonstrations having as their goal step-saving arrangement, increasing the comfort and convenience, and improving the sanitary conditions of the kitchen were stressed in 1935. Better care of equipment, improved storage facilities, adjusting heights of working surfaces, improving light and ventilation, and the making of inexpensive, movable conveniences, such as wood boxes, cabinets and shelves were the general improvements made by kitchen improvement demonstrators.



Mrs. C. E. Martin, a kitchen improvement demonstrator in Stephens county, has a workshop that saves time, energy and effort.

The home demonstration agent and specialist assisted farm women in making plans for kitchen improvement, emphasizing the maximum improvement with the least cash expenditure. The utilization of home labor and resources was an important factor in kitchen improvement.

Forty home demonstration agents reported the following work done by 1,374 kitchen improvement demonstrators:

Number of families following recommended laundering methods	1,183
Number of families assisted in home soap making	5,097
Number of families assisted in making homemade conveniences and equipment	5,174

Number of women following a recommended schedule for home activities	371
Number of hand washing machines	94
Number of power washing machines	200
Number of kitchen sinks	601
Number of kitchen stools	379
Number of cleaning kits	374
Number of carpet sweepers	106
Number of electric or gasoline irons	565
Number of pieces of small equipment	5,473
Number of household information files	225
Number of working surfaces adjusted to correct height	506
Number of homes improving lighting and ventilation in kitchens	576
Number of home demonstration cooperators helped with kitchen improvement work	1,311

Miss Ruby Burch, home demonstration agent, Oklahoma county, gives the following stories regarding two of her kitchen improvement demonstrators. Mrs. F. M. Crabb reports:

"At the beginning of the home improvement contest this year, my kitchen was very dirty and dreary looking. The woodwork had one coat of paint which could hardly be detected. The wallpaper was faded and dirty. The floor was partially covered with a very badly worn linoleum rug.

"The first problem was to plan the most convenient kitchen possible from the same room. This plan included a new back porch which was built first. A window was changed to a door opening on this porch. A short window was placed at the left of this door. The 20x30-inch enamel sink with cabinet underneath was placed under this window. This cabinet and sink connected with the four-foot built-in cabinet on the other wall, forming a corner cabinet extending to the ceiling. The old kitchen cabinet was placed beside this one and made the same level by fitting blocks on the legs.

"The entire kitchen, paper, woodwork, and floor, was scrubbed. The cabinets and woodwork were given a coat of good white flat paint. The walls were then papered with paper that has a light gray background, with an ivory, green and orange figure, with just a touch of brown. A marble effect linoleum of black, gray and ivory, with light touches of green and brown, was fitted around cabinets, covering the entire floor with one piece. All woodwork, cabinets and ice box were enameled ivory. New window shades were made by tacking gray, ivory and green effect oilcloth on the old rollers. Plain dotted marquisette curtains of light green covered the windows full length.

"An old drop leaf table and stool chairs were painted and enameled ivory for a breakfast set. A barrel was elevated and connected by one-half inch pipe to pump at the windmill and at the sink. The sink has waste water piped out.

"My kitchen has been changed from the old drab, dreary room to a bright, airy, new kitchen that is exceptionally convenient and very beautiful.

"My husband and I did all the remodeling at a cost of \$54.82 for materials and ice box, and ten days' labor at \$1.50 per day, making a total expense of \$69.82."

Mrs. Ethyl Judkins, Luther, reports:

"Before I made by improvements this summer, my kitchen was very inconvenient. In fact, everything was so unhandy my housework seemed very hard. I didn't have any cabinets, just a homemade table with shelves built above and a curtain across the front. I used these shelves for groceries and kept the flour in a 100-pound lard can under the table. The water bucket was set on this table. I had an old-time cupboard that I kept utensils in the bottom of and my dishes in the top part. There were two small drawers, in one was the silverware and the other glass towels. The walls needed papering badly and the linoleum was about worn out. We decided it was time for improvement.

"The first thing we did was to get a carpenter to build a built-in cabinet 11 feet long and from the floor to the ceiling on the south side of the kitchen. A full-length window on this side was cut down to a small window and the sink put under it. Shelves were built on both sides and one shelf the entire length of the cabinet across the top. These were enclosed with doors with glass knobs. Underneath the sink and drainboard is the built-in flour bin, meal bin, and bread box. There are drawers for silverware, glass towels and face towels, and doors that enclose shelves with plenty of room for all cooking utensils. All doors and drawers have glass knobs and handles and the sink has two chromium plated faucets. Immediately after the cabinet was finished, we bought a good used storage tank and placed it on top of a stone wash house ten feet away from the kitchen and water was piped to the sink.

"I then bought some light wallpaper with a light green and orange figure in it and replaced the old dark window shades with light ones. As my curtains were faded and worn, I purchased nine yards of orange curtain material and made curtains for all three windows. I then painted the breakfast table and chairs in light yellow and green, which looks very

pretty with the new linoleum that is light yellow, green and orange. We also varnished all the woodwork, and as the lock on the kitchen door was broken, the door knobs being different in size and color, it was removed and replaced with a new one.

"As I have completed my kitchen, I find everything is much more handy and easy to keep clean, and that there is real enjoyment in doing my kitchen work."

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Bedroom improvement was stressed as a state-wide project in 1935; however, there was enthusiastic interest manifested in all phases of house furnishings. Family cooperation played an important part in obtaining most satisfactory results through the use of home labor and reconditioned materials. Improved storage and better use of color and design were outstanding achievements in the house furnishings program. The demonstrations included remodeling, renovation, mattress making, refinishing, color and design, and rug making.

Reports from 64 counties show that 5,658 bedrooms, 1,044 living rooms, and 429 dining rooms were improved.

Families following recommended practices in improving the treatment of floors and woodwork	6,843
Families following recommended principles in applying principles of color and design for the home	6,138
Rugs made	3,211
Clothes, linen and china closets made	1,878
New mattresses	671
Reconditioned mattresses	734
Pieces of furniture refinished	8,060
Home demonstration cooperators assisted with home furnishings	1,866
Families improving selection of household furnishings	8,697
Families following recommended practices in improving window treatment	7,294

Mrs. F. M. Lundy, a home improvement demonstrator from Oklahoma county, tells the following story about her bedroom:

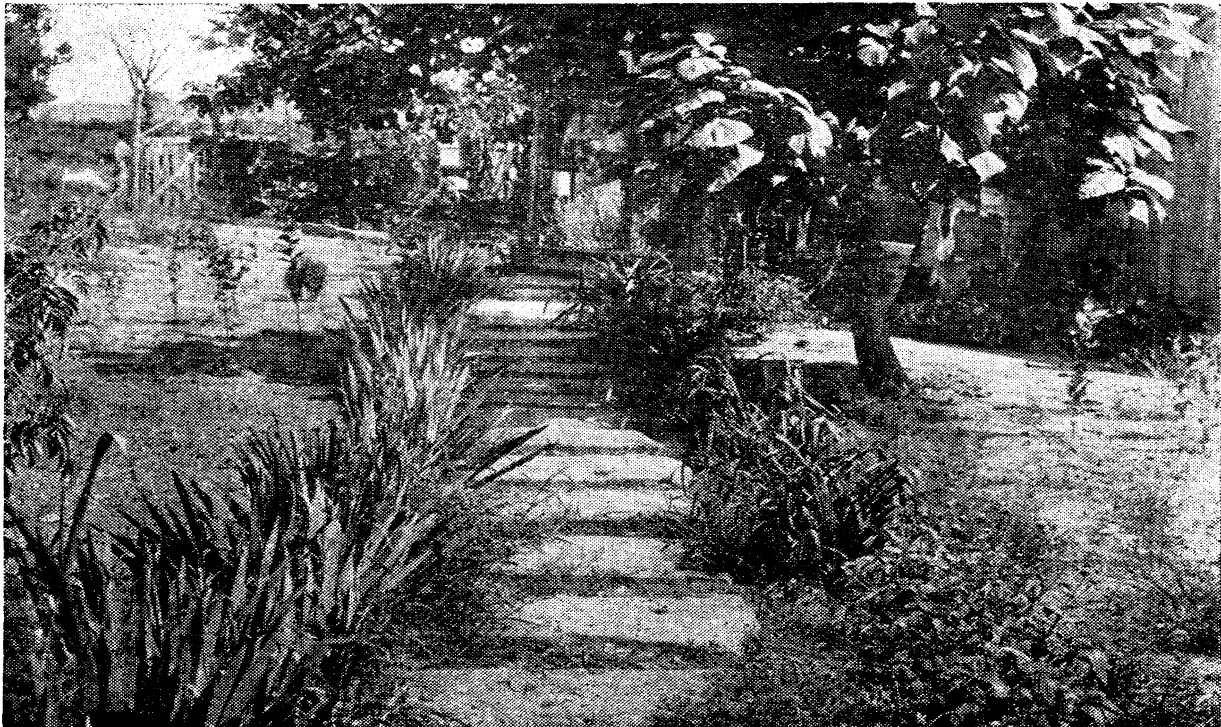
"Three orange crates nailed to wall in closet provided shelves. A long clothes rod provided ample hanging space. The floor was painted walnut. An orchid rayon-covered wool quilt, made of wool from our sheep, was used for spread. A hand crocheted rug, made of orchid, green, yellow and brown rags, is used by the bed. The shades are tan, with curtains of rainbow colors of orchid, green and yellow. Closet curtains in orchid and green floral pattern on cream background. The baby bed spread is made of white muslin with nursery design

applied. The dresser scarf and pillow, with matching applique designs, carry out the color scheme. An old chair was enameled ivory and used in the room.

“In the place of my sleeping porch, I now have a warm, comfortable and attractive bedroom.”

YARD IMPROVEMENT

Interest in beautifying rural yards was particularly good during the past year. This project presented possibilities with the minimum money expenditure, which influenced many to enroll in the demonstration.



Flagstone from a nearby hillside and a border of flowers made this attractive walk in the yard improvement demonstration of Mrs. Fannie McCracken, Pittsburg county.

The demonstrators planned at least a three-year project, starting in the majority of cases with cleaning the premises, grading, sodding, repairing fences and gates, and planting according to a definite plan. Native shrubs and trees, cuttings and seeds obtained from club or county exchanges provided the materials with which the work was done. Since yard improvement is a project with which many members of the family might help, it has developed in many cases into a cooperative

demonstration, the men of the family being quite as proud of the results of their labor as the woman who is a regularly enrolled demonstrator.

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

Reports show the following work done by 5,859 demonstrators in beautifying farm home grounds:

Number of homes where recommendations were followed as to establishment or care of lawn	710
Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding planting shrubbery and trees	4,189
Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding walks, drives or fences	1,402
Number of homes where recommendations were followed regarding the appearance of exterior of house and outbuildings	1,707
Number of houses painted	883
Number of outbuildings painted	624
Number of fences built	1,044
Number of fences repaired	8,974
Number of individuals cleaning premises	9,662
Number of yards graded	1,518
Number of yards sodded	710
Number of trees put out	16,894
Number of lily ponds made	184
Number of community landscape projects: 49 parks, 37 church yards, 109 school yards, and 1,105 others.	
Number of home demonstration cooperators helping with yard improvement work	2,831

Mrs. J. E. Pettit, Blaine county, writes the following regarding her project in yard improvement.

"My most interesting line of work is yard improvement. It seems to me that a house is made more of a home if it has a nice, neat yard. Flowers, trees and grass help a great deal in making a house look cheerful and as if it would like to share its comforts with others. I am planning to continue my yard improvement whether it is taken up as a line of work next year or not."

Mrs. Frank Bridgeford, also of Blaine county, says:

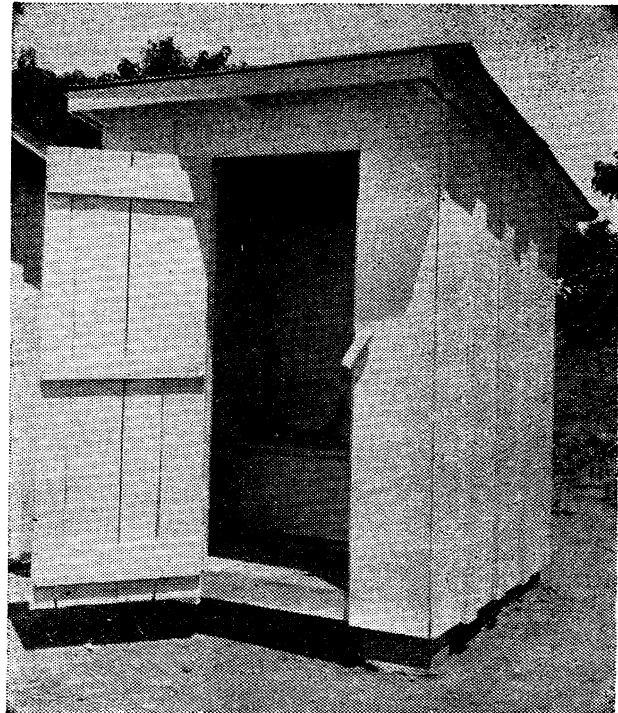
"I have enjoyed this year of club work very much, and especially my yard improvement work. My husband and two sons did the work. The yard was washed and blown so badly that every big rain or wind made it worse. They got a slip and pulled in dirt and leveled it up. They went to the hills and got two loads of native rock which we used in making two

walks and three steps. We began to set out Bermuda grass next, and now the yard is most all sodded, which is certainly a great improvement."

HOME WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The home water supply and sanitation program was established to increase the satisfaction of farm life by providing good, wholesome water for drinking and household purposes, by lightening the homemaker's work, adding to the comforts of the farm home and promoting the sanitary aspects of farm life. Two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six farm women, through their home sanitation demonstrations, emphasized the relation of the sanitary condition of the farm home to good health, happiness and contentment among the members of the farm family. Not only did their demonstrations add to the comfort of their immediate families, but they were examples to the community. The protection of home water supplies, water systems for farm homes, kitchen and dooryard sanitation, septic tanks for sewage disposal and sanitation of out-door toilets were the phases of the program emphasized by home demonstration agents in 1,437 demonstration meetings.

A community sanitation program was launched throughout the state to help safeguard the health of rural people. The object of this program, sponsored by the State Health Department, with home demonstration agencies cooperating, is to prevent and control certain diseases that come from insanitary methods of disposal of human waste. The entire community sanitation program is directed to the building of new or remodeled sanitary, fly proof, pit type toilets to replace the open and insanitary toilet, and thus protect and promote the health of the farm family and neighboring families.



In a community sanitation program directed by the State Health Department with Extension workers cooperating, 15,575 sanitary toilets were completed.

This program is supervised by community sanitation supervisors in 70 counties under the direction of the state sanitary engineer and the assistant state director of community sanitation with the assistant Extension agricultural engineer and home demonstration agents cooperating. The farm property owner provided the material for construction, while the labor was provided through the Works Progress Administration. There were 15,575 sanitary toilets completed in the state in the year.

Other results of the home water supply and home sanitation program conducted by farm women demonstrators are given:

Farm Home Water Supply

- 1,450 homes had bacteriological examinations made of home water supply.
- 895 examinations showed safe water supply.
- 275 examinations showed unsafe water supply.
- 280 examinations showed suspicious water supply.

Improvements made around wells were:

- 341 water-tight casings or curbing.
- 264 water-tight platforms.
- 386 water-tight seal at pump base.
- 1,219 provided drainage away from well.

Improvements made around cisterns:

- 89 water-tight bottom, sides and cover.
- 141 sand and charcoal filters.
- 337 filters cleaned.

Sanitation

- 2,913 homes provided garbage pails.
- 2,122 sinks installed.
- 11,687 homes cleaning yards and premises.
- 2,281 homes improving drainage around yards and lots.
- 3,914 homes screened.
- 6,416 homes following recommended methods of controlling flies, mosquitoes and other insects.
- 15,575 sanitary toilets installed.
- 4,014 home demonstration cooperators helped with home sanitation work.

Mrs. Flora Wilson, a home sanitation demonstrator in Roger Mills county, tells of the results of her work:

“Every year I realize more and more the importance of sanitation in relation to health. A new sanitary toilet was built and located on the other side of the water divide from the well. We improved the drainage by filling in low places and building rock terraces to stop unnecessary washes. Door and window screens have been repaired or rebuilt. The garbage can has been covered and the trash removed from the corner of the yard. The cream and milk fixtures are kept in a screened cellar that is darkened in the daytime to keep cool

and drive the flies away. Board walks to the cellar and well protect the floors in wet weather from the mud. We have many other inexpensive plans we hope to carry out."

HOME ACCOUNTS IMPROVE HOMEMAKING BUSINESS

Interest in better business methods for the farm home was reflected in the increased number of home account demonstrators in 1935.

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



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bruns, Comanche county, are farm and home account demonstrators. The Bruns family is shown here looking over their account books for the year. The "Family Council" plan has been a real help in developing cooperation in the management of the income of this family.

Of the 102 demonstrators keeping home account books during 1935, 29 were demonstrators the year before, an encouraging percentage of reenrollment. About 40 demonstrators opened their account books on February 1, 1935, making a

complete report impossible at this time. Indications are, however, that there will be a higher percentage of completions and more family plans made as a result of this project for 1935.

Mrs. A. J. Gray, Roosevelt, Kiowa county, writes the following letter concerning her home account work:

"I have several reasons to be glad that I began to keep the home accounts record on January 1. One reason is that I know just how much is spent on each item of household expense. And, again I know just how much it takes to keep our boy and girl who are in college as well as the girl at home who is in high school.

"If money gets away so fast we can't account for it, I have only to turn to my home account record book to find exactly where it has been spent. After the habit of putting down each expenditure is formed, it is no trouble at all to keep the record book, and I really enjoy it very much.

"My family enjoys the record keeping as much as I do and they always tell me when they have spent money and for what it was spent. I keep my daily records on slips of paper and at the end of the month I transfer it to my book. In this way I keep a neater book."

Mrs. Verna Thompson, Wynnewood, Garvin county, says regarding her experience in home accounts:

"I'm a young married woman and have lived on a farm for three years, two of which I've been a member of a farm women's club. I like club work just fine but when told of home accounts, I decided that was just what every farm woman needed, and always wanting to try something new, I enrolled in home account keeping.

"The keeping of home accounts has helped me in many ways and has been a means of correction for many household errors. In taking inventory of the household, I've learned the true value of my things. It has shown me first just how much the farm contributed toward keeping the family, and I had no idea I used so much of what we raised on the farm until I began keeping books. It has also shown me the correct amount of cash I receive from farm products, also the amount of income received from farm products used in the home. There was another surprise when I added my three or four gallons of cream together with my few dozen of eggs I sold to find it ran up into actual dollars.

"I've never before enjoyed living on a farm, but the keeping of accounts has given me a better and clearer view of farm life and its advantages, and has caused me to appreciate my farm home more.

"This year's bookkeeping has helped me in planning my next year's budget and has corrected me of my awful error of spending above my income. In other words, it has caused me to 'organize' my spending. It has given me a broader knowledge of the business of my household and is the only correct way of keeping memorandums.

"I find that the keeping of home accounts is very educational and is itself an enjoyment, and when time comes to vote for our club projects for 1936, I'll be found voting with both hands for home accounts."

ADDING TO THE FAMILY INCOME

The sale of surplus quality products through farm women's club markets was a means of adding to the family income in eight counties. The 93 women selling on these markets sold products to the amount of \$23,832.58, while the total sales since the markets were established amounted to \$123,961.74. The markets were operated by a board made up of farm women selling on the market with the home demonstration agents serving as advisors.

The production of quality products and the manner of displaying products for sale have been important factors in club markets.

The home demonstration agent in Canadian county, Miss Harvey Thompson, reports:

"Eleven farm women are now selling their farm products through the market, with a total sales of \$5,400.00. The products that are sold in greatest quantities are cottage cheese, butter, chickens, eggs, cakes, pies, bread and pork. The market opens at 8:30 a. m. and closes at 1:00 p. m. every Saturday. Two meetings are held with all members present, while the market board meets the first Saturday of each month. The home demonstration agent attends all of these meetings and helps the women with affairs of organization, keeps individual sales reports, and assists the women to standardize their products."

FAMILY HEALTH STANDARDS PROMOTED

In times of limited food supplies and lowered incomes, it is particularly important that the home demonstration workers emphasize the need for protecting and promoting the health of the farm family.

A lack of adequate diets and good sanitation standards, along with a lack of other essential measures, breaks down resistance to disease when remedial measures may be impossible due to a lack of funds. Home demonstration workers have increased their efforts to help farm families maintain good health standards through nutrition, school lunch, food preparation and home sanitation demonstrations conducted by farm women and girls.

NUTRITION

The nutrition program for 1935 had for its immediate goal the safeguarding of the health of rural families through properly selected diets during the period of limited incomes. It is not enough that our farms produce adequate food supplies, but it is essential that our rural homemakers have a working knowledge of the fundamentals of nutrition so that the health of rural people will be full and abundant so far as food is a factor, and that nutritional disorders will be reduced to a minimum as the years go by. This is the ultimate goal of the program.

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

FAMILY NUTRITION

Family nutrition demonstrations were conducted by 520 families, with 1,872 individuals involved. These demonstrators followed certain food habits for three months, with a view to improving the general health of the family, establishing good eating habits, and also to obtain definite results in certain cases. The demonstrators report that their families benefited by this demonstration, showing signs of better general health.

There were 14,432 women who reported improvement in meal planning work. Many counties take meal planning independently of the other demonstration. Much nutrition information is also disseminated through the food preparation and preservation work.

Mrs. A. J. Word, a family nutrition demonstrator in Hughes county, tells of her work:

"One year ago when I became a member of the Calvin Home Demonstration Club, my two children did not look well, feel well, or even act well. They were eating irregularly the foods that suited their taste and were drinking but little water.

After enrolling in family nutrition, a food planning chart was hung on the kitchen wall, and with my help, they watched this chart and became interested in learning what foods contained the elements and vitamins required to keep them in good health.

"They were old enough to reason, and although I did have to use milk in many forms to get the required amount, they were willing workers. Consequently, we have less constipation, fewer headaches, better dispositions, and from September, the 13-year-old boy, who was underweight, has gained 19 pounds. I feel this is largely attributed to my family nutrition demonstration."

CHILD NUTRITION

There were 304 demonstrators in child feeding. They report results as follows: Demonstrators, 304; children involved, 1,066; number of children using required amount of milk, 1,020; butter, 1,066; cereal, bread or potatoes, 1,060; eggs, 1,145; tomato or orange juice, 810.

There were 1,593 women who were cooperators. This number and the 304 demonstrators make 1,897 who did some work in child feeding. This year, there were 4,298 boys and 5,425 girls who completed their demonstrations. There were 1,581 boys and 1,925 girls who had physical examinations; 946 boys and 1,395 girls entered in county contests, and 57 boys and 66 girls entered in the state contest. As a club activity, 842 clubs carried 4-H health demonstrations.

FOOD PREPARATION

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

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

This year, 7,509 adult food preparation demonstrators reported the following work done:

Product	Number of Demonstrators	Number Completing	Number Adults Using Required Amount	Number Children Using Required Amount
Milk -----	1,891	1,102	1,266	2,552
Vegetables -----	1,446	912	1,411	2,924
Salads -----	516	434	635	676
Thrift -----	1,307	992	1,835	1,685
Meat -----	939	690	1,305	1,262
Eggs -----	4,309	3,379	5,369	5,694
Totals -----	10,408	7,509	11,821	14,793

There were 21,053 4-H girls enrolled in food preparation work, and 15,041 of these completed their year's work. These girls prepared 799,170 dishes of food products and helped plan and serve 250,496 meals.

A WHOLESOME LIFE ON THE FARM

The project in parent education was begun in 1930 at the request of rural parents who realized that there is much to be learned if one is to carry the responsibilities of parenthood in the best way possible.

The goal of the parent education program is a better understanding of children, young people and adults, and an enriched family and community life for all members of the family. Through the program, farm women become acquainted with the usable findings from recent research in child care and training, and family relationships.



Eighty older 4-H Club girls made "self-help" home equipment and play materials for children in their course in Home Membership at the State 4-H Club Round-Up.

They learn, for example, how children develop mentally and emotionally as well as physically, how and why children differ; they learn and demonstrate better practices in health care, in preventing discipline problems, in helping children succeed at school, in helping their adolescent girls and boys, and in maintaining a family life which is wholesome, interesting and mutually helpful.

The more important results from such a program as this are intangible and cannot be measured; nevertheless, it is worth while to observe the trend of those results which are measurable. These are reported for the first five years of the project as follows:

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Number of selected books	352	664	1,152	4,964	4,430
Number of families providing recommended play equipment	131	245	698	1,150	1,259
Number of observations (of children or self) made by demonstrators ..	248	570	1,117	1,307	1,342
Number of homes in which furnishings have been adjusted to meet needs of children	149	340	638	805	975
Number of health examinations which child development demonstrators provided for their children	208	750	1,609	984	1,688
Number of children's physical defects corrected	52	141	1,464	526	696
Number of families improving habits of children	249	220	847	1,731	2,079
Number of families substituting positive methods of discipline for negative ones	189	297	740	715	849
Number of homes using family council plan		40	79	187	474
Number of different individuals (men and women) participating in child development and parent education program ..				4,010	4,958

Considerable attention was paid to the need for preventive medical care this year. This need is not new but has increased during the depression years. In many counties, the health examinations were provided through clinics organized by the county extension parent education committee, the home demonstration agent, and local doctors.

In Beaver county, for example, two young doctors agreed to examine all parent education demonstrators' children for a reasonable sum. The doctors went to six outlying points in the county and gave careful and thorough examinations to 93

children, including urinalysis for each child. In Wagoner county, 204 children were examined, of which number 138 were also immunized against diphtheria and 32 against smallpox. Parents have seen to it that many of the defects revealed through these health examinations were corrected.

As the parent education project develops in response to the needs of parents, the measurable results grow not only in number but in kind. The following table lists some of these results as reported by home demonstration agents:

- 866 families provided opportunities for more interesting recreation for their young people.**
- 1,232 families made special plans for family fun.**
- 407 families gave their young people definite help in vocational guidance.**
- 2,253 women took part in community projects designed for the well-being of children and young people (e. g., health clinics, community recreation, providing handwashing facilities at school, providing libraries for the young people, etc.).**
- 67 clubs borrowed libraries.**
- 601 women reported they had developed at least one new recreational habit.**
- 643 adults who had not previously participated in home demonstration work were helped through the parent education project.**

One especially worth while result came from the new unit on family relationships and recreation. One requirement was a self development project. Demonstrators were asked to do at least one thing which would help them to be better parents. In Tulsa county, 48 women had health examinations. As a result of these examinations, teeth were filled or removed, glasses fitted and other corrective work done. According to the report of the home demonstration agent in Tulsa county, "Nerves that had been frayed for a long time are at ease again since adjustments have been made."

Some of the intangible results from the parent education project are the new attitudes which have developed. Some of these are reflected in comments from demonstrators:

"I am glad that I had a chance to enroll in child development. It made me realize that raising children is not just something one has to do but a very pleasant part of one's life."

"I have been observing my daughter, of course, since the day she was born, but since I enrolled in child development, I have observed her with definite things in mind."

"I have tried to become a better parent as the result of this project; to be more consistent, to consider my small daughter as an individual, to spend time answering her childish questions in a way that she can understand."

"I try now to keep them from needing punishment.

"I have cut more apron strings and insist on son's choosing more for himself, his clothes, etc."

An interesting project is reported by Mrs. L. E. East, Tulsa county:

"My son, 13, and I have a project planned that has grown from this year's work. We have a wooded piece of land that is not used and is ideal for a park or play center, so we're going to build ovens or fireplaces to cook on, swings, teeters, and a 'flying jenny,' some trapeze, and let it be a social center for the Limestone community children and young people.

"We have a family council plan, used through the winter, fall and spring that we have used for three years or more. The father is the chairman and each member addresses the chair and tells his or her wants and plans. This is carried on in the evening before bedtime, and a special meeting called if occasion arises. My two little girls get a lot of real pleasure out of addressing the chair, being recognized, and asking for a swing to be planned or whatever it is they want.

"This is my fourth year in this line of work. I got so much out of my work as I had a pre-school child when I took that year's work and a school age, 6 to 10, that year. Then I had an adolescent to study last year, my three children having been the right age the same year I had the work."

RECREATION ESSENTIAL TO RURAL LIFE

Farm families are more generally recognizing that recreation is essential to a satisfying rural life—recreation that rests, relieves and refreshes. Directed recreational activities within the home and community are a part of the home demonstration program. Home demonstration agents have helped farm parents with plans for family fun and with plans for community recreation. Community achievement days, plays, pageants, picnics, rallies and camps brought farm families together for entertainment and recreation. In addition to these activities, Home Demonstration Clubs secured the use of traveling libraries from the State Library Commission, book and magazine exchange were held, and many other worthwhile activities were sponsored by farm women that provided wholesome recreation for home and community.

The home demonstration agent, Mrs. Minnie B. Church, tells of the type of program held at the Carter county farm women's camp:



Learning to play "Weave the Wadmal" at farm women's camp, a time of rest, recreation and inspiration.

"In spite of a one and one-half inch rain, 125 women attended the club camp held at the farm women's lodge at Cedarvale in the Arbuckle mountains. On Wednesday, the first full day of the camp, Mrs. Rachel Hutchinson, an official bird bander for the Biological Survey, lectured on birds and demonstrated the making of a bird bath, feeding table and bird house. Thursday, Miss E. Faith Strayer, Extension specialist in child development, gave a demonstration on child life in a happy family, stating that the family that plays together stays together. She brought with her suitable books, toys and games that the whole family would enjoy. Mrs. Nolan Smith, a member of the Parkview club, gave a demonstration on bathing a patient and making a bed.

"The opportunities that the women had to become acquainted and exchange experiences were some of the most worth while values of our camp. Mrs. Jennie Maddox is a pioneer in our farm women's camps. Mrs. Maddox attended the first camp when a trip to Turner Falls was a day's drive over rock trails and through thick timber. She continued to make this trip over the mountains for five years as a 4-H Club coach. Many of the women in the camp came to Oklahoma in a covered wagon and knew this section of the state in its Indian Territory days when they lived in houses made of hand-hewn lumber."

The attractive stone lodge in the Arbuckle mountains that belongs to the Carter county Home Demonstration Club women is practical proof that farm women build for the future while they are enjoying the present.

ESTABLISHING COMMUNITY STANDARDS

It is being more generally recognized that there are many factors in the community which influence the quality of living in the home, and that a program for improvement cannot succeed that does not consider the community a power through which to work. Community activities, programs and organizations are means by which certain rural needs can be met.

Farm women in home demonstration work are thinking and working in terms of community welfare as well as that of their own families. They are becoming community minded and are establishing standards for rural life. They believe that Home Demonstration Clubs are organized and maintained, not to serve the members alone, but through the members serve the entire community.

The measure of influence that the Home Demonstration Club has in arousing and maintaining an interest among the people of the community in better homes, better living and better community life depends upon the proper leadership and efficiency of club officers, the attitude and spirit of service of each club member, and the club as a unit. The 1,764 adult Home Demonstration Clubs have been encouraged and assisted by home demonstration agents to undertake a definite community activity that would bring all of the people of a community together in a constructive way. These community activities have included the improvement of school or church grounds, purchasing books for a community library, the testing of home and school water supplies, the building of community houses, canning school lunch pantries, community cleanup days and community entertainments, plays and pageants.

In Jackson county, the Harmony Home Demonstration Club reports:

“Our community activity was the serving of hot lunches to the school children. Proper nourishment enables the children to study better and they are more contented with their work. We had the best cooperation from the teachers. Two women from the club prepared the lunch each day and we also asked other women to help. We thought that by this method

we would get more of the women of the community interested in club work when they saw what we were doing. All of the jars will be refilled for hot lunches another year.”

The building of the “Mary Alan Industrial Arts Building” is the story of the community activity of the Welling Home Demonstration Club in Cherokee county, a club that draws its membership from a community located in the foothills of the Ozarks, where the land is poor and the houses small. The Welling Home Demonstration Club was organized in 1930, and this year it has 37 active members.

Following a rug making demonstration, the home demonstration agent suggested that the women get together during afternoons to work on their rugs. “But where can we meet?” was the question asked, which led to the comment, “I wish we had a club house.”

After a discussion of the possibilities of a log cabin club house, the women encouraged their husbands to begin cutting logs immediately. The Presbyterian Board of Missions allowed the building to be erected on its land at the Welling Mission. The foundation of the building was laid on February 4, 1935. Thirty-one men in the community donated their work and the logs used in constructing the building. The farm women prepared and served 20 meals to the men while they were working. The meals were served wherever the men were working—in the woods, around a camp fire where the men were cutting logs and making shingles of oak, in the home of a club member, or at the building site.

“The building is 48 feet by 36 feet by 9 feet and has 12 windows. It is constructed of pine logs, with hand riven oak shingles and a cement floor. The building is chinked and a brick flue extends from the floor. It has 128 feet of built-in shelving space and was completed in 31 days. Only \$175 in cash was spent on the building. A stove was provided by Miss Mary Alan and pressure cookers have been supplied for use by the home demonstration agent. Since the completion of the building and its dedication on June 1, a community fair has been held in it and many demonstration meetings.

Basketry material has been gathered, peeled and dyed, clay has been prepared for pottery making, rug material has been cleaned and dyed with native dyes, and canning has been done. There are rug frames and a spinning wheel for use, and the women hope to soon have a loom for weaving. Surely the cooperation of families in a constructive community program results in a higher standard of community life.”

THE OUTLOOK

The year 1935 was marked with evidence of an increased interest and participation in improving standards of living in the farm home and rural community. The attitude and response toward the home demonstration program was most satisfactory and encouraging with ever increasing requests made upon home demonstration agents.

Home demonstration work, in its service to farm women, has established standards for methods of homemaking that have challenged other homemakers to do the same. A volunteer and responsible leadership has been and is being developed among farm women and girls. Standards for community as well as home life are being established. Farm women in home demonstration work are becoming informed about state, national and world conditions affecting agriculture and rural life. They are finding satisfaction in service and in a recognition of the contribution of homemaking to the advancement of rural life.

With full time home demonstration agents in 73 of the 77 counties of the state, and with plans completed for the placing of special home demonstration agents in the four remaining counties the first of the year, it would seem that home demonstration work in all counties can now build its structural walls upon the foundation laid when the program was first established in 1912. The requests made upon home demonstration agents are ever increasing, and the attitude and response to home demonstration work is indeed fine.

The making of farm and home plans, the planning, production and utilization of the farm family food supply, planning the wardrobe with respect to the needs of family members, the wise use and management of time, labor and income, real and money, the use of consumer information and price trends in purchasing, a long time farm improvement plan, provisions for the health needs of the family and for a wholesome home and community life will be objectives of the 1936 home demonstration program. Extending the program to reach and help new families and communities, strengthening home demonstration clubs and county and state councils, and the further development and use of leadership will be still other objectives of the coming year's program.

The challenge to the farm homemaker, to her daughter and to the home demonstration worker during the coming year might be interpreted in the words of a former president when

he said that, "Our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness as well as the prosperity of life in the country."

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK WITH NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

Within 16 counties of Oklahoma, six negro home demonstration agents carry on the work of demonstration and education, largely through local groups organized into eight county home demonstration councils with 218 members and 135 local farm women's clubs, with a membership of 2,094 farm women. Their purpose is to foster Extension work, directed by the home demonstration agent, who in turn is assisted by 1,540 trained local leaders who help with adult work in carrying and teaching the methods of better homemaking.

The 4-H Club work developed in rural areas as a direct result of Extension work and a part of it is a factor of tremendous importance in giving vision and training to future rural life in America. This is under the direct supervision of the county home demonstration agents, with 158 clubs and a membership of 2,078 girls who are engaged in 4-H Club project work.

The home demonstration agents in Creek, Lincoln, Logan, Muskogee, Okfuskee, and Okmulgee counties have the assistance of a home demonstration supervisor, Helen M. Hewlett, with headquarters at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Normal College, Langston. One additional county, Logan, was added to those served by home demonstration agents this year.

In addition to the six counties employing negro home demonstration agents, home demonstration work is carried on under the direction of the district home demonstration agent in the following counties without agents: Atoka, Canadian, Carter, Choctaw, Cleveland, Garvin, Grady, Hughes, Latimer, LeFlore, McClain, Oklahoma, Pittsburg, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Sequoyah, Seminole, Tulsa, and Wagoner.

Majors in the program were home gardens and home canning. The minor program was home sanitation.

Home Gardens. The aim of the program this year was that more farm families should grow their living on the farm and preserve it in sufficient quantity in the home to tide them through the year, especially through the winter months and that the live-at-home program has its beginning in the home garden.



Mrs. Ellen James, a demonstrator in Okmulgee county, canned 368 quarts of vegetables from her garden.

The number of garden demonstrators enrolled this year in the six counties employing negro home demonstration agents is 1,583, with 1,193 completing their work. The number of state garden contestants enrolled is 904; the number completing, 508.

Mrs. Lula E. Mayberry, Clearview, Okfuskee county, says:

“As a garden leader I helped the club members to make their garden plans, assisted them in keeping records, gave two demonstrations in insect control and helped them to plan and can their vegetable budget. I also helped eight women in the community who are not members. We had floods all spring, then drouth, but I had a number one garden. Through it all, the reward is mine.

“I grew enough vegetables for my family, divided with my neighbors and canned over my budget. I still have in the garden turnips, mustard, collards, carrots, swiss chard and cabbage sprouts. Before the frost, I gathered about 30 bushels of tomatoes and put them in the attic to ripen. I can some of them every few days. I sell from one to one and a half bushels each week and will have some to eat until January. Last year I had them through February.”

Garden Enrollments, Adults

County	1933	1934	1935
Creek	132	194	257
Lincoln	189	182	200
Logan			
Muskogee	278	300	384
Okfuskee	252	253	411
Okmulgee	238	224	312
Total	1,097	1,153	1,615

Garden Enrollments, 4-H Clubs, 1935

County	County Enrollment	Garden Enrollment
Creek	371	248
Lincoln	238	232
Logan	86	24
Muskogee	489	91
Okfuskee	445	207
Okmulgee	449	448



Making of needed kitchen cabinets was a part of the kitchen improvement work among Muskogee county negro farm families.

Bedroom Improvement. In order to improve on the comforts and living conditions in the farm home, bedroom improvement was selected as a major project in five of the six counties employing negro home demonstration agents.

Mrs. Dollie Hill, Sunset Community, Creek county, tells the following story about her bedroom.

"I just had to have an extra bed for I was expecting company, and then I needed one for emergency cases. After talking the matter over with the home demonstration agent, she asked why I didn't repair my duofold and use it, which could be done very easily with the use of a hammer, saw and a few nails, cotton, excelsior, tape, tacks, paint brush and varnish. Soon, the entire ragged covering was torn off the duofold, the excelsior and cotton placed in and between the coils of the springs, and a new leather covering tacked over the seats and backs, the sides varnished and I all but had a new divan, which opened into a full-size bed.

"The mattress I had made the year before was used on it and my problem of an extra bed was solved for \$3.45. The room had been papered earlier and with a rug and curtains I made and pictures placed a little lower on the level with the eye, as the agent suggested, rather than up near the ceiling. I really have an attractive room, and all because of the suggestions and assistance given by the home demonstration agent."

Food Preservation. Canning and drying of vegetables, meats and fruits for home use pretty well covered the six counties employing home demonstration agents this year. The farm women canned 173,317 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats.

Mrs. Beatrice LeBlanc, of Okmulgee county, says:

"I have been a garden contestant for four years, but have never thought seriously about it or even put forth much effort to save what it produced until this year. My eyes were opened for the first time as to my food plight when the home demonstration agent, Mrs. A. L. Anderson, seemed so seriously alarmed over the emptiness of my pantry shelves last fall.

" 'I just do not see how you are going to make it through the winter months, Mrs. LeBlanc,' she said. 'Just think how easy it would have been to have these empty shelves full. The Lord will not bless us with plenty if we let it waste away.'

"I made up my mind to grow a larger garden and fill every jar that my budget called for. My pantry shelves are now full of canned vegetables and a surplus packed away in crates. I canned a total of 525 quarts of vegetables from my garden, have 60 pounds of shelled peas and beans stored; 40 bushels of potatoes and a large kiln of collards and turnips for winter use."

Food Preparation. The main objective in food preparation was to aid in raising the standard of health by intelligent selection of a balanced diet which must first be produced largely at home, and to improve food preparation for more palatable dishes, digestible, nourishing and attractive.

The number of adult result demonstrations conducted was 536; 4-H Club girls enrolled, 1,663; 4-H Club girls completing, 1,302; meals planned and served, 27,889.

Child Development and Parent Education. The parent education program with rural mothers was continued this year, setting the goal as follows: A health examination for pre-school children; comfortable clothing for the growing child; habit training for the very young child.



These women are child development demonstrators in Okmulgee county, who have just brought their children to a club center for health examinations as part of the Extension program among negro farm families.

The program started by holding clothing clinics for the mothers in connection with the clothing program, and getting them to start simple self-help garments from ordinary sacks. After the women became interested in the comfort of the little garments made, we then had an opportunity to talk with them about the child's health and his habit formation. In this way, we were able to keep interest up and get a few of the things accomplished that we started.

The Bryant Homemakers Club, Okmulgee county, with a membership of 18 women, 12 of whom are 4-H Club girls, sponsored the first health examination clinic this year.

Clothing. Because of the economic condition and shortage of finance, it was advised that special emphasis be placed on better buying practicing budgeting, better construction and remodeling.

Because of the small amount of cash to be spent, more women will do their family sewing and more clothing will be made.

Renovation and remodeling were the important features of the clothing program. Since it seemed wise to take what we had and make out of it what we could, this also set a goal for wise buying and purchasing things really needed.

The total estimated savings due to the clothing program for adults was \$1,527; the estimated savings due to clothing program for juniors, \$680.80; number of new garments made for adults and children by adults, 1,990; number of new garments made for adults and children by juniors, 752.

Poultry and Dairy. Poultry and dairying were considered part of the food production program; however, not as much dairy work was undertaken and accomplished as was desired, because of the drouth that made feeding of livestock a problem.

The number of 4-H Club girls enrolled in poultry was 225; girls completing, 148; families following recommendations in chick raising, 493; farm home visits made, 462.

The number of adult result demonstrations conducted in dairying was 316; farm home visits made, 251; 4-H Club girls enrolled in home dairying, 25; girls completing, 25; families assisted in butter and cheese making, 24.

Influence of Programs. The influence of the Extension programs for 1935 was higher standards of living on the farm than in 1934, which resulted in an increase of appreciation for the value of well kept homes, beautification of home grounds, increased production of new vegetables.

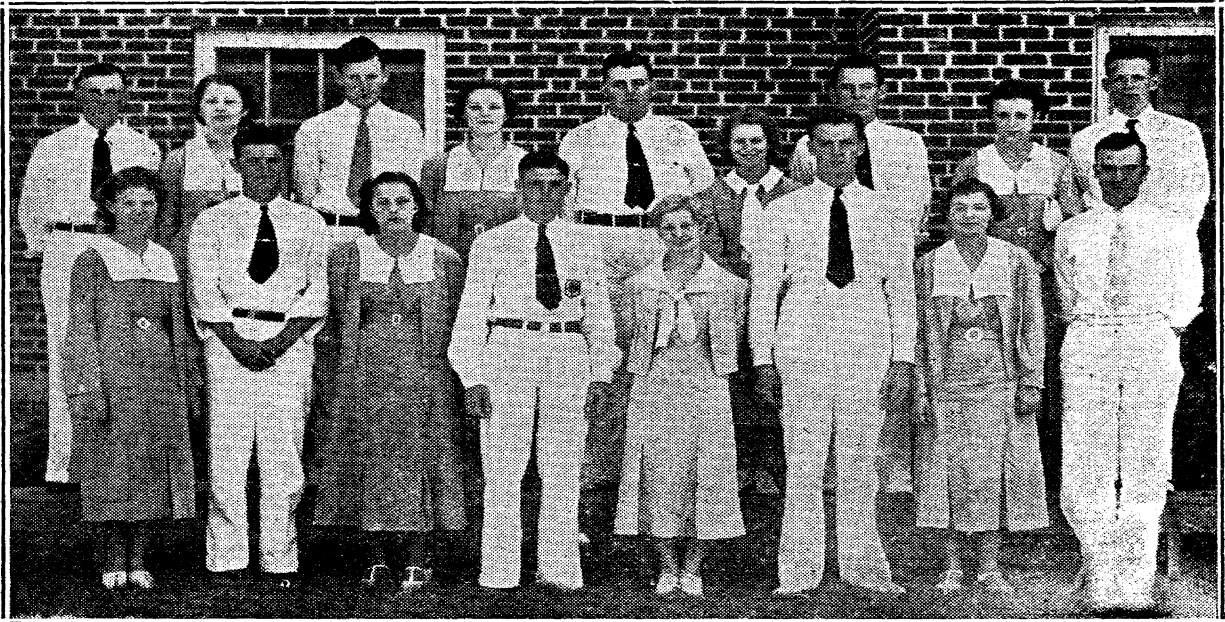
There were 428 more families reached with the Extension program in 1935 than in any prior year; 199 more homes were improved than in 1934; 282 more gardens were grown; 66,824 more quarts of vegetables were canned; 23,371 more quarts of fruit canned; 309 more garments made for children; 1,756 more

garments made for adults; 893 more garments renovated for adults; 101 more garments renovated for children; 77 more parents completing the required work in child development and parent education; 76 more health examinations given children; 16 more defects corrected; 764 more pounds of butter made; 16 more pounds of soft cheese made; 148 more pounds of yellow cream cheese made, and 269 more women and girls growing healthy chicks.

Outlook. The outlook for home demonstration work among negro farm families is encouraging, as they are realizing more and more that sound farming and practical homemaking are proving to be a direct result of Extension programs. Farm families who do not take advantage of the information brought by Extension agents make up the great bulk of the rural population who apply for relief.

OKLAHOMA 4-H CLUB WORK

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



Oklahoma's district and state 4-H federations were organized in 1924. These organizations have rendered valuable assistance to Extension workers in the promotion and advancement of 4-H club work. The photograph above shows the 1935 district and state officers. Front row: Donnie Kite, Hollis; Arnold Neumann, Granite; Faye Buckmaster, Wilson; Allan Goodbary, Carney; Marilyn Lack, Mt. View; Viley Johnson, McAlester; Ava Cooper, Madill; and Harold Shearhart, Vinita. Second row: James Westfahl, Homestead; Marie Leech, Newkirk; Rex Harris, Gotebo; Orpha Gene Hayes, Sharon; Scott Chancellor, Shawnee; Maxine Paxson, Monroe; Bill Tom Phillips, Calera; Emma Lucille Dohogne, Miami; and Rex Burnett, Stilwell.

The 1935 4-H Club enrollment was 48,208. All of the 77 counties of the state were represented. Grady county ranked first in the state with 1,276 members; Muskogee county was second with 1,225, and Bryan county third with 1,178.

Four-H Club work in Oklahoma offers the following projects for boys: Livestock, calf, pig and sheep; crops, corn, cotton, grain sorghums, small grains, legumes and forage; agricultural engineering; forestry, and marketing.

The following projects are offered for both boys and girls: Dairy, poultry, horticulture, bee, insect control and farm accounts.

The projects offered to girls only are as follows: Clothing, home improvement, food preparation and food preservation.

The 48,208 club members of 1935 enrolled in 78,577 projects. Annual reports show 33,264 members completing project requirements.

Club members winning medals on records of achievement in the various phases of work for 1935 were as follows: Canning, 65; clothing, 52; all-around record, 63; food preparation, 58; livestock, 37, and the total of the state was 275.

Records were submitted in the following national contests: Leadership, achievement, meat animal, girls' record, canning achievement and food preparation.

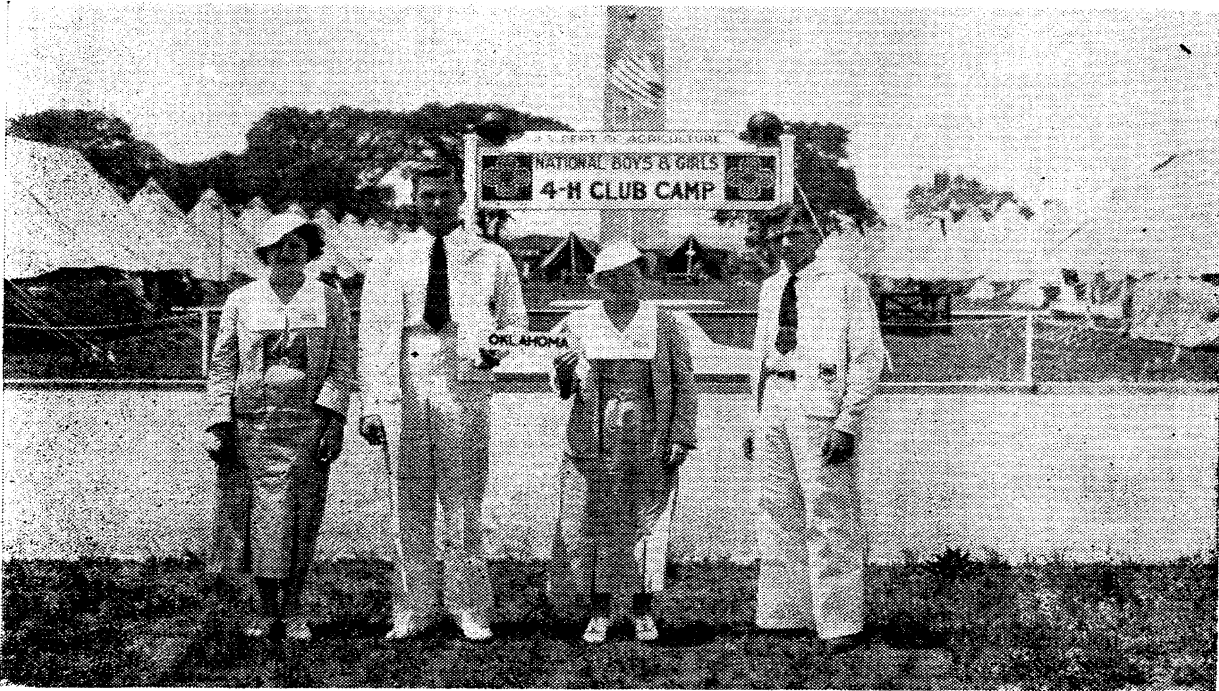
There was an increase in the number of 4-H Club fairs in the state. In many instances club members had full charge of the 4-H Club exhibits, performing their duties in an efficient manner. The 77 counties of the state were represented in the various 4-H exhibits at the three state fairs.

TRAINING IN JUDGING

Training members in judging begins in the local club and has a place in county, district, state and national events. The reports of county Extension agents show that 17,350 boys and girls enrolled in one or more judging schools held in the community. These schools were held at any convenient time throughout the year, the date in many instances being determined by the season when the products to be judged were available. Four district judging schools, enrolling 9,942 club members and giving three days of training in all project phases, were among the most successful undertakings of the year.

Agents' reports show 5,255 club members entering county judging schools and contests. As a rule the county school is conducted with the help of one or more specialists. When specialists are not available, neighboring agents have been used.

The district judging schools were held for the northwest district at Enid on May 27, 28, and 29; northeast district at the Connors Agricultural College, Warner, on June 4, 5, 6, and 7; southeast district at the Murray Agricultural College, Tishomingo, on June 11, 12, 13, and 14, and the southwest district at the Cameron Agricultural College, Lawton, on June 17, 18, 19, and 20.



Oklahoma's delegation, pictured at the 1935 annual National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, included, left to right, Marie Leech, Kay county; Viley Johnson, Pittsburg county; Juliet Johnstone, Comanche county, and Allan Goodbary, Lincoln county.



The Muskogee county 4-H Club group, shown above, had high total score in the 1935 State 4-H Club Round-Up.

Judging contests were held at state events as follows: Oklahoma 4-H and F. F. A. Livestock Show, livestock and meat; Sooner State Dairy Show, dairy cattle; State Fair Schools, Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Muskogee: Livestock, meat, dairy, poultry, horticulture, canning, clothing, home improvement and baking. Agents' reports show that 858 members took part in judging at the above events.

The state dairy judging team entered the contest conducted at the National Dairy Show, St. Louis, placing seventh.

A team was entered in each of the nine judging contests held in connection with the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, as follows: Livestock, poultry, meat identification (both boys and girls), crops, bakng, canning, home furnishing and clothing.

TEAM DEMONSTRATIONS AND TIMELY TOPICS

The plan of requiring two timely topics and two team demonstrations as a part of each regular monthly club meeting has resulted in an amazing number being given. Annual reports for the year showed 21,042 team demonstrations and 16,280 timely topics had been given at regular club meetings and at other public meetings. County contests were held in both of these activities, hundreds of club members competing.

One hundred ninety-seven county champion demonstration teams entered the state contest, and 75 counties entered a boy and 74 a girl in the timely topics contest. Later on, 30 counties were represented in the four-minute speech contest sponsored by the Farmers' Union.

One great improvement during the year was that the team demonstrations and timely topics were in large measure products of the member's own thinking, original and in his or her own words.

There are 1,625 community 4-H Clubs in the state. These organizations are fairly well distributed over the 77 counties of the state. These clubs, as a rule, met monthly, but many of them met more often. Agents' reports show 22,928 meetings were held in 1935.

Fifty-six counties furnished officers and members with a booklet called "Program Guide." These booklets contained the program for each regular monthly meeting, with additional information, all of which was very helpful. With programs made out and in the hands of members at the beginning of the year, the preparation for the monthly club meeting was more

thorough and the meetings were better in every way. The meetings were conducted in an orderly, businesslike manner, providing the best possible atmosphere for information, inspiration and recreation.

Each of the 1,625 4-H Clubs of the state has a president, vice-president, secretary, song leader, game leader, project captains, and one or more coaches. The extra effort given to the training of coaches and 4-H club officers early in the year has helped 4-H Clubs greatly.



Hugh and Mattie Cozart, Garfield county 4-H Club members, are shown with some of their sheep. There were 461 sheep club members in 1935.

COUNTY 4-H CLUB FEDERATIONS

The county, district and state 4-H Club federations made progress during 1935. In fact, these organizations are in the hands of the most competent officers so far had, with a better understanding of their obligations and opportunities. These organizations play a large part nowadays in conducting all county, district and state 4-H Club events, the State 4-H Club Round-Up, state fairs, and out-of-state trips.

Elections for district and state offices are an incentive to better 4-H Club work because the candidates base their cam-

paign on their project and leadership records. To be a state 4-H Club officer is one of the highest honors Oklahoma club work has to offer its members.

The state and district officers for August, 1935, to August, 1936, are as follows:

State: President, Allan Goodbary, Carney, Lincoln county; vice-president, Viley Johnson, McAlester, Pittsburg county; secretary, Marilynn Lack, Mt. View, Kiowa county; song leader, Ava Cooper, Madill, Marshall county.

Northwest District: President, James Westfahl, Homestead, Blaine county; vice-president, James Foglesong, Dover, Kingfisher county; secretary, Marie Leech, Newkirk, Kay county; song leader, Orpha Gene Hayes, Sharon, Woodward county.

Southwest District: President, Arnold Neumann, Granite, Greer county; vice-president, Rex Harris, Gotebo, Kiowa county; secretary, Faye Buckmaster, Wilson, Carter county; song leader, Donnie Kite, Hollis, Harmon county.

Northeast District: President, Harold Shearhart, Vinita, Craig county; vice-president, Rex Burnett, Stilwell, Adair county; secretary, Emma Lucille Dohogne, Miami, Ottawa county; song leader, Charles Blosch, Bristow, Creek county.

Southeast District: President, Scott Chancellor, Shawnee, Pottawatomie county; vice-president, Bill Tom Phillips, Calera, Bryan county; secretary, Ruth Hodges, Lamar, Hughes county; song leader, Maxine Paxson, Monroe, LeFlore county.

There is a place provided for some sort of recreation at all 4-H Club gatherings, whether it be a local club meeting, county federation meeting, club rally, picnic or campfire program. Recreation in the regular club meeting program consists of two songs, two games and one stunt or one-act play. Group contests are conducted in the county and district, climaxing with the state contest held at the State 4-H Round-Up.

Oklahoma was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Jack Stuart Knapp of the National Recreation Association to assist in holding four rural drama schools at Warner, Tishomingo, Lawton, and Edmond. More than 300 delegates enrolled in these schools and all felt that the training received will be very helpful in promoting recreation in 4-H Clubs.

Four-H Club rallies are for the most part a county-wide activity. Agents' reports show 57 counties of the state held some kind of 4-H Club rally. The total attendance at these programs was 17,970.

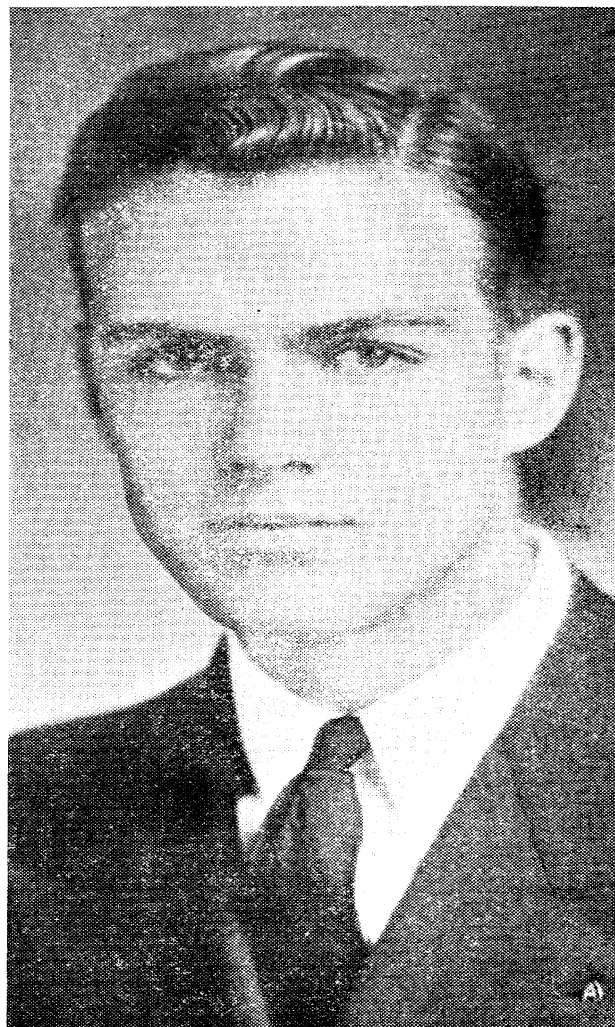
The 4-H Club camp becomes increasingly popular among

club members and coaches. Agents' reports for the year show 33 camps held with an attendance of 5,136.

More than 5,000 club members carried on health activities this year. County health examinations were held and 57 counties entered boys and 66 entered girls in the state health contest.

More interest is taken from year to year in the appropriate dress activity. County contests were held, champions selected, and the climax reached with 71 counties entering boys and 74 entering girls in the state contest.

Farm and home improvement, community service, leadership, savings accounts and various other 4-H Club activities have had noteworthy achievements this year. Other additional self-development activities have also proved their importance.



Viley Johnson, McAlester, 4-H Club member, won the Moses National Leadership Trophy in 1935 for outstanding work.

STATE 4-H CLUB EVENTS

The State 4-H Club and F. F. A. Livestock Show held in Oklahoma City in March had a grand total of 1,016 entries. On 191 calves which went through the auction ring, the average net price per 100 pounds was \$13.10. The hogs and lambs sold as well with a premium over the market top. The annual Thomas E. Wilson banquet for 4-H Club members was attended by more than 800 4-H Club members. One hundred fifty-seven club members participated in the livestock judging contest and 200 club members participated in the meat identification school.



Lois Robins, Rogers county 4-H Club member, is shown with some of her canning. There were 21,343 girls enrolled in food preservation in 1935, and they canned 450,777 quarts of fruits, vegetables and meats.

The third annual Sooner State Dairy Show, sponsored and supervised by the Chamber of Commerce and Retail Merchants' Association at Enid, had 4-H Club members entering contests as follows: Exhibits, 46; judging, 38; showmanship, 43, and team demonstrations, 10.

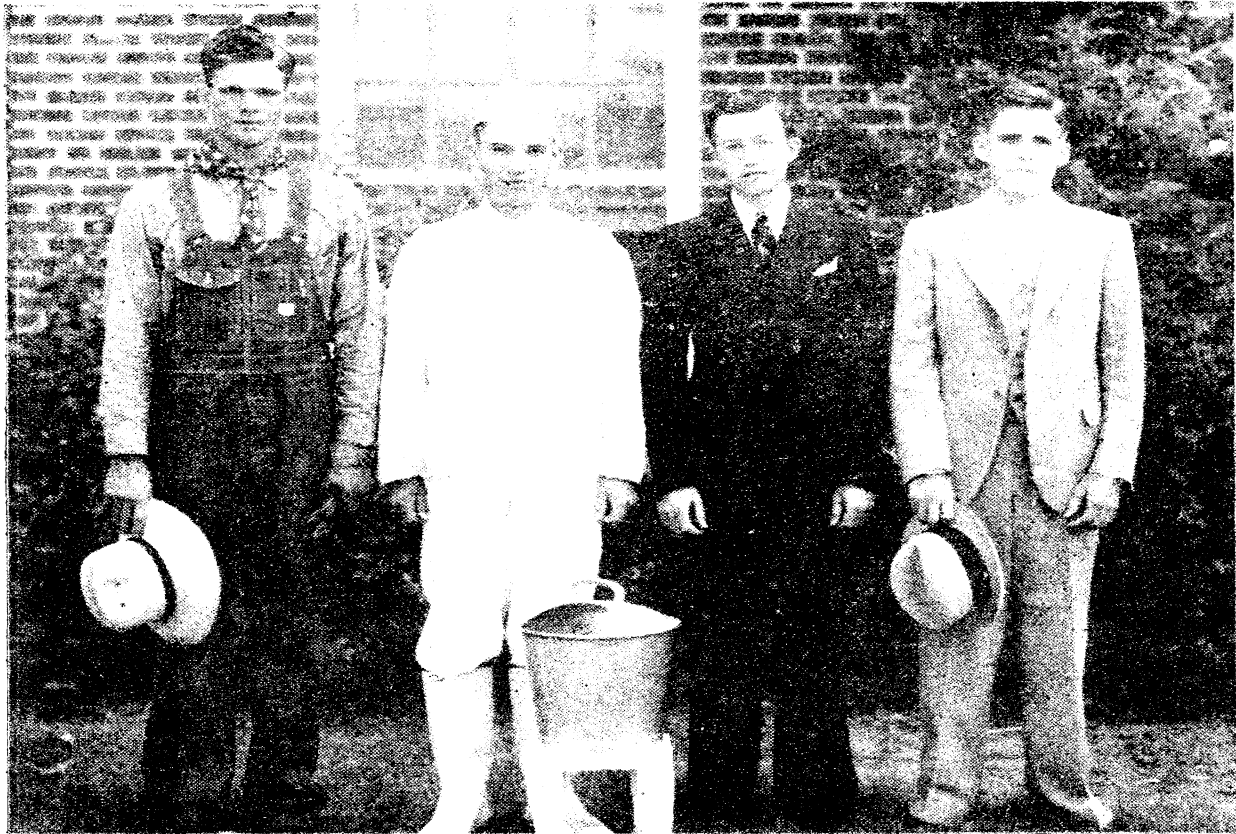
The annual State 4-H Club Round-Up held on the A. and M. College campus coincident with Farmers' Week was attended by more than 2,000 4-H Club members. The attendance would have been much larger were it not for the ruling which limits each county to 24 delegates.



Champions in the girls' appropriate dress contest at the 1935 State 4-H Club Round-Up were Wilma Jane Albrecht, Oklahoma county, first in tailored dress and state champion, Juanita Minton, Pittsburg county, first in party dress; Concordia Scriba, Wagoner county, first in afternoon dress, and Wilma Moore, Murray county, first in wash dress.

These official club delegates are chosen on their records as club members, the trip coming as an award for their work. All the 77 counties were represented.

Each of the delegates spent the mornings in short courses. These short courses were conducted in 14 lines of farming and homemaking—livestock, agricultural engineering, agronomy, marketing, dairy, horticulture, poultry, health, entomology, farm management, foods, clothing, home improvement and child development, with an additional leadership short course for advanced club members, former club members, and coaches.



Ralph Holloway, left, Tillman county, first in the work outfit division, was champion of the boys' appropriate dress contest at the 1935 annual State 4-H Club Round-Up. Other winners were Carl Herring, Murray county, first in dairy outfit; Carroll Wilson, Stephens county, first in informal outfit; Sterling Rodke, Garvin county, first in street or church outfit.

Eight state contests were conducted. The number of counties entering each contest is as follows:

Summary of Achievements	76
Demonstration Teams:	
Boys	95
Girls	102
Timely Topics:	
Boys	75
Girls	74
Health:	
Boys	57
Girls	66
Appropriate Dress:	
Boys	71
Girls	74
Games	72
Songs	74
Stunts and One-Act Plays	71



Joe Woodward, left, and Kay Wilson, Oktaha, Muskogee county, won the boys' team demonstration contest at the 1935 State 4-H Club Round-Up with a poultry demonstration.

Every county in the state was represented with a county 4-H Club collective exhibit at one or more of these state fairs. The entering, arrangement and care of these exhibits are left entirely to club members.

A three-day fair school for 4-H Club members is held in connection with each of the state fairs. A county is permitted to send 16 4-H Club delegates to the fair school of its choice, which as a rule is the one nearest the county. These members are chosen because of outstanding achievements. More than a thousand delegates attended the state fair schools of 1935.



Lydia Austin, left, and Doris Sullivan, Greer county, showed a sewing unit for the home which won for them the state championship in the girls' division of the team demonstration contest at the 1935 State 4-H Club Round-Up.

OUT-OF-STATE EVENTS

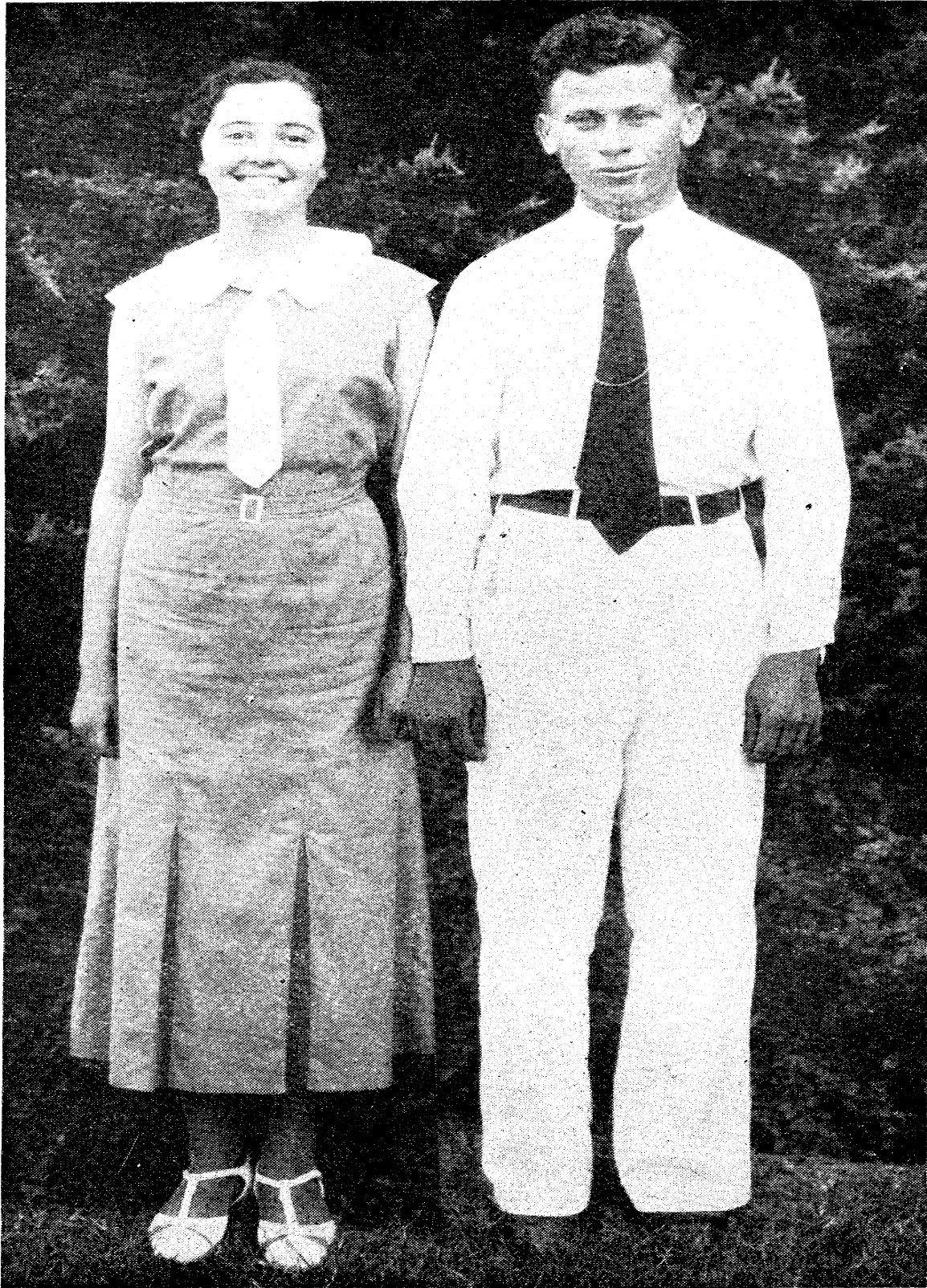
The Oklahoma official 4-H delegates to the ninth National 4-H Club camp in Washington in June were selected, one from each of the four Extension districts of the state as follows: Northeast district, Allan Goodbarry, Lincoln county; southeast district, Viley Johnson, Pittsburg county; northwest district, Marie Leech, Kay county; southwest district, Juliet Johnstone, Comanche county.

The state 4-H Club dairy judging team attended the National Dairy Show, St. Louis, in October, and entered the judging contest.

Forty-four 4-H Club members attended the National Farmers' Union Convention, Kankakee, Illinois, in October.



James Yingling, Sulphur, and Lottie Smith, Seminole, were winners of the health contest at the 1935 State 4-H Round-Up. More than 5,000 club members took part in health activities.



Carrie Barefoot, Okmulgee county, and Clay Pittman, Stephens county, were winners in the two divisions of the annual timely topics contest at the 1935 State 4-H Club Round-Up.



Paul Stritzke, Rogers county 4-H corn club member, is selecting seed corn in his field. There were 4,423 corn club members in Oklahoma in 1935. Such actual project work is the foundation of the 4-H Club program.

Three hundred four 4-H Club members, 50 coaches, former club members, county Extension workers, and the three members of the state 4-H Club staff made up the Oklahoma delegation to the American Royal Livestock Show and 4-H Club conference, Kansas City, in October. Oklahoma club members exhibited approximately 100 head of livestock at the American Royal. The Oklahoma livestock judging team placed third in the national competition.

Fifty-two official 4-H Club delegates attended the National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, late in November. In addition to the official group, a non-official party of 58 persons attended the livestock show. This party was made up of livestock men, 4-H Club coaches, former club members, club members and

Extension agents. Entries were made in livestock, crops, horticulture, eggs, home improvement, clothing and canning exhibits; health, appropriate dress, judging and record contests.

Outstanding placings were as follows:

National 4-H Club Leadership Contest, Viley Johnson, McAlester, national champion boy.

National 4-H Meat Animal Livestock Project Contest, Charles Vanderwork, Waukomis, regional winner and third in national contest.

Dress Revue, Wilma Jane Albrecht, Edmond, blue ribbon class. Clothing (girl's outfit), Concordia Scriba, Wagoner, blue ribbon class.

Clothing (cotton school dress), Wilma Moore, Hickory, blue ribbon class.

Home Improvement (window treatment), Ruth Zeller, Faxon, blue ribbon class.

Canning (beans and berries), Esther Lundy, Edmond, blue ribbon class.

Eggs (Asiatic class), Roy Yoesting, Edmond, blue ribbon class.

FINANCE, PERSONNEL AND SERVICE

MAILING ROOM

The following shows the amount of material mailed out through the Extension Division mailing room in 1934-1935.

Records and reports	308,731
Bulletins	497,407
Packages under frank	29,630
Packages post paid	19
Extension News	835,875

MIMEOGRAPH ROOM

Work handled in the Extension mimeograph room from December 1, 1934, to December 1, 1935, follow:

Number of letters mailed	119,527
Stencils cut	3,780
Stencils reprinted	834
Number jobs	2,210
Number pages run	3,102,834

PUBLICATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Circular Number	Number Printed	Title
186	30,000	4-H Home Demonstration Club Manual No. 1
314	10,000	Canning Time Tables for Vegetables
316	10,000	4-H Horticulture Manual
163	15,000	Home Acre Orchard
187	30,000	4-H Home Demonstration Manual No. II
188	25,000	4-H Home Demonstration Manual No. III
189	23,000	4-H Home Demonstration Manual No. IV
190	15,000	4-H Demonstration Manual No. V
191	10,000	4-H Home Demonstration Manual VI
202	5,000	4-H Home Demonstration Manual No. VII
318	15,000	History and Control of the Boll Weevil
241	15,000	Poultry Management for 4-H Club Members
218	5,000	Terracing in Oklahoma
254	10,000	Grapes in Oklahoma
225	10,000	Care and Management of Swine
211	10,000	Hot Beds and Cold Frames
294	15,000	The Wholesome Child
137	10,000	4-H Pig Club Manual
229	20,000	Home for Hens
263	10,000	Refinishing Old Furniture
319	25,000	An Egg A Day
218	20,000	Terracing in Oklahoma
289	10,000	Farm Home Sanitation
173	6,000	Dairy Management Manual
281	10,000	First Steps in Home Canning
260	50,000	Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables
168	5,000	Orchard Spray Calendar
269	40,000	Appropriate Finishes
297	25,000	Rug Making
278	10,000	Emergency Home Vegetable Garden
198	5,000	4-H Sheep Manual
212	10,000	Early Cabbages, Onions and Cauliflower
315	30,000	Carrying the Oklahoma A. and M. College to 164,000 Farm Homes
258	10,000	Suggestions for Conducting 4-H Club Girls' Judging Contests
180	10,000	Vegetable Spray Calendar
---	10,000	Wind Erosion in the Oklahoma Panhandle
281	25,000	First Steps in Home Canning
175	15,000	Farm Pond
1934-		
1935	658,775	Extension News.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1934-1935

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

Project	Totals	FEDERAL FUNDS				FUNDS NOT USED AS OFFSETS		
		Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative	U. S. D. A.	Offset Funds	College and State	County
Administration	\$ 21,541.85	\$ 11,322.05	\$	\$	\$	\$ 10,092.46	\$ 127.34	\$
Publications	11,115.32	9,460.04	30.00			1,552.90	72.38	
County Farm Agents	187,121.02	75,413.10	5,174.59	3,851.66	4,113.00	83,307.00	178.65	15,083.02
Home Dem. Agents	151,443.52	33,123.39	21,098.83	20,377.32	1,200.00	58,685.15	13.65	16,945.18
4-H Club	12,859.88	5,310.46			635.25	6,490.87	423.30	
Radio	1,562.07	1,436.87				117.00	8.20	
Negro County Agents	18,558.00	10,479.97	2,550.00			2,103.46	28.00	3,396.57
Negro Home Dem. Agent Work	9,415.47	5,085.03	2,027.51			1,102.93		1,200.00
Poultry Work	4,347.16	2,481.05				1,823.25	42.86	
Marketing Work	1,812.85	550.00		1,148.05		114.80		
Dairy Work	3,308.57	2,077.66				1,226.00	4.91	
Animal Husbandry	4,487.15	2,970.42				1,463.82	52.91	
Aeronomy Work	5,378.90	2,750.89		90.00		2,536.67	1.45	
Entomology	4,197.12	359.91				397.21	3,440.00	
Agricultural Engineer	5,824.49	2,974.66				2,805.73	44.10	
Farm Management	2,633.51	1,337.11			51.75	1,244.65		
Horticulture	6,870.45	3,311.30	1,650.00			1,902.63	6.52	
Child Development and Parent Education	2,785.28	562.04		2,037.97		185.27		
Home Management	3,222.96	839.42	2,037.97			185.27	160.30	
Clothing	3,318.63	1,757.83				1,560.80		
Foods and Nutrition	4,506.17	2,368.47		495.00		1,642.70		
Totals	\$466,310.37	\$175,971.67	\$ 34,568.90	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$130,540.57	\$ 4,604.46	\$ 36,624.77

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1934-1935

TABLE B.—Summary Statement of Expenditures by Projects, Showing Classification of All Funds Used in Extension Work for the Fiscal Year 1934-1935 Except Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work Direct.

Items of Expense	Totals	Adminis- tration	Publica- tion	County Agents	Home Dem. Work	4-H Club Work	Radio
Salaries -----	\$375,551.56	\$ 14,289.42	\$ 2,592.00	\$150,076.92	\$140,926.26	\$ 7,219.59	\$
Labor -----	3,865.82	699.37	161.38	1,110.99	279.71	450.68	477.40
Printing and Publications -----	5,819.06		5,819.06				
Supplies and Small Printing -----	20,837.78	2,395.49	1,323.57	13,036.84	2,169.24	887.46	15.70
Postage -----	615.69	200.00	400.84	14.85			
Telephone and Telegraph -----	3,902.36	1,897.90		865.39			1,043.97
Furniture and Fixtures -----	1,289.72	467.63		421.46		71.00	25.00
Equipment — Vehicles -----	535.97					535.97	
Library -----	56.31	56.31					
Travel Expenses -----	43,958.55	995.49	818.47	14,899.39	6,868.31	2,997.71	
Freight and Express -----	547.63	69.99		477.64			
Rental on Building -----	2,086.00			2,086.00			
Miscellaneous -----	1,243.92	470.25		18.54		172.22	
State Fair School -----	3,000.00					3,000.00	
Totals -----	\$463,310.37	\$ 21,541.85	\$ 11,115.32	\$183,008.02	\$150,243.52	\$ 15,224.63	\$ 1,562.07

TABLE B.—(Continued).

Items of Expense	Negro County Agents	Negro Home Dem. Agents	Poultry	Marketing	Dairy	Animal Husbandry	Agronomy	Entomology
Salaries -----	\$ 16,914.83	\$ 8,663.80	\$ 2,563.70	\$ 1,409.35	\$ 1,950.20	\$ 2,471.67	\$ 3,266.05	\$ 3,237.29
Labor -----			89.96	13.50	105.90			10.00
Printing and Publications -----								
Supplies and Small Printing -----	28.00	9.80	95.85	10.55			236.51	
Postage -----								
Telephone and Telegraph -----	90.40				4.70			
Furniture and Fixtures -----			16.57		81.00	21.41		81.95
Equipment — Vehicles -----								
Library -----								
Travel Expenses -----	1,524.77	741.87	1,581.09	379.45	1,154.04	1,745.25	1,759.84	715.55
Freight and Express -----								
Rental on Building -----								
Miscellaneous -----					12.73	248.84	116.50	152.33
State Fair School -----								
Totals -----	\$ 18,558.00	\$ 9,415.47	\$ 4,347.16	\$ 1,812.85	\$ 3,308.57	\$ 4,487.15	\$ 5,378.90	\$ 4,197.12

TABLE B.—(Continued).

Items of Expense	Agricultural Engineering	Farm Manage- ment	Horti- culture	Child Dev. and Parent Education	Home Manage- ment	Clothing	Foods and Nutrition
Salaries -----	\$ 3,517.82	\$ 1,926.00	\$ 4,698.20	\$ 2,223.24	\$ 2,223.24	\$ 2,223.24	\$ 3,158.74
Labor -----	51.06	126.27	249.93	4.00	18.45	17.23	
Printing and Publications -----							
Supplies and Small Printing -----	133.55	21.20	127.00	37.00	194.99	27.50	87.53
Postage -----							
Telephone and Telegraph -----							
Furniture and Fixtures -----			103.70				
Equipment — Vehicles -----							
Library -----							
Travel Expenses -----	2,069.55	508.29	1,691.62	521.04	786.28	1,050.66	1,259.90
Freight and Express -----							
Rental on Building -----							
Miscellaneous -----	52.51						
State Fair School -----							
Totals -----	\$ 5,824.49	\$ 2,581.76	\$ 6,870.45	\$ 2,785.28	\$ 3,222.96	\$ 3,318.63	\$ 4,506.17

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1934-1935

TABLE C.—Summary Statement of Expenditures for Extension Work by Items of Expense and Sources of Funds.

	Totals	FEDERAL FUNDS				FUNDS NOT USED AS OFFSET	
		Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative	Offset Funds	College and State	County
Personal Services							
Director and Asst. Director	\$ 5,272.78	\$ 1,518.42	\$	\$	\$ 3,754.36	\$	\$
State and District Agents	26,614.29	7,855.75	835.84		17,922.72		
Specialists	29,896.91	6,248.84	3,717.97	3,681.02	13,887.22	2,361.86	
County Extension Agents	292,009.36	80,283.00	30,010.16	24,228.98	128,206.57		29,280.65
Clerical and other non-scientific	21,758.22	8,834.06		90.00	12,474.16	360.00	
Labor	3,865.82	1,850.34			1,940.20	75.28	
Supplies and Materials	20,837.78	18,674.03			1,577.58	586.17	
Communication Service							
Telephone and Telegraph	3,902.36	3,902.36					
Postage	615.69	610.76	4.93				
Travel Expenses							
Director and Asst. Director	995.49	953.89			41.60		
State and District Agents	13,124.58	13,071.47			53.11		
Specialists	16,041.01	15,075.20			147.08	818.73	
County Extension Agents	13,432.66	6,088.54					7,344.12
Clerical	364.81	189.72				175.09	
Freight and Express	547.63	547.63					
Publications	5,819.06	5,759.06				60.00	
Equipment	1,882.00	1,336.03			535.97	10.00	
Miscellaneous							
Rent of Buildings	2,086.00	2,080.00				6.00	
Repairs to Equipment	1,091.62	940.29				151.33	
Sundry	152.30	152.30					
Total	\$460,310.37	\$175,971.67	\$ 34,568.90	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 180,540.57	\$ 4,604.46	\$ 36,624.77

EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Agricultural Adjustment activities in Oklahoma were again in 1935 under the direction of the Extension Service of the Oklahoma A. and M. College. The Director of Extension was designated as administrator of all AAA activities.

COTTON ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The Bankhead Cotton Control Act was administered indirectly through the Extension Service by a state allotment board, of which Mr. H. P. Moffitt was chairman. A total of 148,947 applications were received in 1935 and 483,041 certificates were issued, based on a quota for the state of approximately 795,904.4 bales.

The sign-up in the voluntary cotton adjustment program, which was administered practically the same as was the Bankhead Act, was much greater in 1935 than the previous year, there being about 124,896 applications. Total payments on these will be \$9,574,828.39 for 1935. A great deal of the responsibility for the success of the program was due to the untiring efforts of farmers on community and county committees throughout the state.

WHEAT PROGRAM

In 1935 the wheat adjustment work was a continuation of the program of 1934, with practically the same number of contracts in operation, approximately 29,777. Local Wheat Production Control Associations, with the assistance of the county agent in each county as secretary, were quite successful in handling the business pertaining to this program in each county. Total wheat payments for 1935 were \$8,307,395.58. The Wheat Adjustment program was under the supervision of Mr. Fred R. Merrifield, state compliance agent and state wheat agent.

CORN-HOG PROGRAM

The corn-hog adjustment program having been a one-year program in 1934, required a new sign-up for 1935, at which time approximately 41,000 corn-hog producers signed contracts for total payments of \$3,579,258, under the supervision of the State Corn-Hog Board of Review, of which Mr. Paul G. Adams, Extension livestock specialist, was chairman.

PEANUT ADJUSTMENT

In the peanut producing counties, committees of producers were organized to carry on the peanut adjustment contract. This was supervised by Mr. L. W. Osborn, Extension agronomist. A total of \$42,854 was paid to cooperating peanut producers in Oklahoma through 1935. There were about 2,800 contracts.

ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT COMPLIANCE

The state compliance section for 1935 was in charge of Mr. Ernest K. Lowe and Mr. Fred R. Merrifield, state compliance agents. This section supervised the compliance work with all of the adjustment contracts in the state. Such compliance work has to do with measuring and computing field areas of the crops under contract as well as the contracted or rented acreage, and filing the compliance certificates. The records of this section show that cotton compliance work cost approximately 1.78 percent of the total benefit payment, or an average cost per contract of \$1.40. For wheat, the cost was approximately 1 percent of the benefit payment, or an average of \$2.80 per contract. The corn-hog program requires two compliance checks and reports, but it is believed that the entire cost for the two reports will not be more than 2.28 percent of the total payment, or an average cost of \$1.87 per contract.

FARM CREDIT

The Farm Credit Administration cooperative work during 1935 consisted mainly of cooperation with the various branches of the Farm Credit Administration located at Wichita, Kansas, including the Federal Land Bank, Production Credit Corporation, Bank for Cooperatives, and Emergency Feed and Seed Loan office. The agents and workers from the central office assisted with a series of meetings throughout the state in cooperation with speakers from these organizations, which were attended by county agents and farmer board members of the various government credit agencies throughout the state. At these meetings, the general federal credit set-up was explained and the proper use of credit encouraged. During the year, the supervision of debt adjustment committees, which had been handled by the Extension Division, was turned over to the Resettlement Administration.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS
January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935.

Month	A. A. A.	Bankhead	Compliance	Peanuts	Cotton Price Adjustment	Cotton Price Adj. Audit	Drouth	Total
January -----	\$ 13,108.75	\$	\$	\$ 159.00	\$	\$	\$ 10,919.59	\$ 24,187.32
February -----	11,516.69	8,405.93		664.50			8,444.02	29,031.14
March -----	10,044.81	36,660.12		1,001.62			6,695.04	54,401.59
April -----	12,147.17	40,398.62		500.25			5,346.13	58,392.17
May -----	9,922.60	45,021.37		456.00			2,969.06	58,369.03
June -----	10,366.83	60,790.32		423.00			2,383.93	73,964.08
July -----	10,233.19	45,617.28	67,256.47	691.00			362.61	124,160.55
August -----	10,777.42	57,198.87	77,171.23	1,927.12			312.76	147,387.40
September -----	1,681.36	28,434.50	18,618.72	327.75			337.25	49,399.58
October -----	1,462.76	29,633.11	8,923.74	328.50	987.25			41,335.36
November -----	1,483.46	25,627.94	4,468.37	258.00	7,392.74			39,230.51
December -----	1,662.57	24,761.31	2,977.37	370.50	8,849.00	285.00		38,905.75
Total -----	\$ 94,407.61	\$402,549.37	\$179,415.90	\$7,107.24	\$17,228.99	\$285.00	\$37,770.37	\$738,764.48

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS

January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935.

	Clerical	Committee- men	Compliance Engineers	Supervisors	Telegraph	Telephone	Supply Bills	Rental	Express Charges	Total
(Central A. A. A. Office	\$ 9,812.87		\$10,057.99		\$ 83.55	\$278.45	\$	\$	\$112.65	\$20,345.51
(County	74,062.10									74,062.10
(Central Bank- Office	111,041.17				244.58	986.65	4,120.64	10,953.80	2,691.38	130,038.22
head (County	116,056.78	145,602.31					35.11	10,816.95		272,511.15
Com- (Central pliance Office	6,503.08									6,503.08
(County	29,274.37			143,638.45						172,912.82
Peanuts (County		7,107.24								7,107.24
Cotton (Central Price Office	2,031.62							300.00		2,331.62
Adj. (County	13,974.87	922.50								14,897.37
CPA (Central Audit Office	285.00									285.00
(Central Drouth Office	2,943.99				318.58	487.95	6.75	298.50		4,055.77
(County	30,949.60	2,765.00								33,714.60
Total	\$396,935.45	\$156,397.95	\$10,057.99	\$143,638.45	\$646.71	\$1,753.05	\$4,162.50	\$22,369.25	\$2,804.03	\$738,764.48

STAFF OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

June 30, 1935

CENTRAL OFFICE

Dr. H. G. Bennett, President
D. P. Trent, Director (until October 1, 1936)
Ernest E. Scholl, Assistant Director, and Acting Director (from October 1, 1936)
Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager
Paul G. Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman
F. W. Beall, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman
John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
H. P. Moffitt, Chairman, State Allotment Board
Sam B. Durham, Specialist in Pasture and Forage Crops, and Dairy Equipment
A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist, Marketing (Member, State Allotment Board)
Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist, Farm Management
W. H. McPheters, Extension Agricultural Engineer
C. V. Phagan, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
Carl T. Sturdivant, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist
C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist
B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent
H. Ford Mercer, Assistant State Club Agent
Duncan Wall, Extension Editor
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman
Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management
Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist
E. Faith Strayer, Extension Specialist, Child Development and Parent Education
Earl E. Etter, Office Manager, AAA Office
E. R. Lancaster, Executive Secretary in Cotton
Ernest K. Lowe, Assistant State Compliance Agent
A. F. Houston, District Agent
Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent
Fred R. Merrifield, District Agent, and State Compliance Agent
Alice Carlson, District Agent
Shawnee Brown, Acting District Agent
Lemna O. Maloney, District Agent
Dan Diehl, District Agent
Esther Martin, District Agent
Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper
Esther Hunt, Secretary
Alfa Kent, Secretary
Laura MacGuire, Filing Clerk and PBX Operator
Nellie Knight, Statistical Clerk
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer
Myra Bowersox, Stenographer
Olive McCraw, Stenographer

Vassie White, Stenographer
 Vernon Nesbitt, Mimeograph Operator
 Dorothy Wilbanks, Assistant Mimeograph Operator
 Lauretta Graves, Mailing Clerk
 Kathryn Cox, Assistant Mailing Clerk
 Mary Keegan, Stenographer
 Lillian Roads, Stenographer
 Mary Crawford, (part time) stenographer

COUNTY FARM AGENTS

J. S. Knox, Stilwell, Adair county	William J. Beck, Mangum, Greer county
A. E. Wade, Cherokee, Alfalfa county	Tom M. Marks, Hollis, Harmon county
A. M. Jarvis, Atoka, Atoka county	W. E. Bland, Buffalo, Harper county
Herb M. Cavett, Beaver, Beaver county	Marlin S. Hoge, Stigler, Haskell county
F. G. Scruggs, Sayre, Beckham county	Leo J. McMakin, Holdenville, Hughes county
Floyd D. Dowell, Watonga, Blaine county	M. G. Tucker, Altus, Jackson county
W. E. West, Durant, Bryan county	Roy V. Richerson, Waurika, Jef- ferson county
L. I. Bennett, Anadarko, Caddo county	Oscar C. Amey, Tishomingo, Johnston county
Fred E. Percy, El Reno, Canadian county	W. R. Hutchison, Newkirk, Kay county
C. L. Putman, Ardmore, Carter county	R. C. Outhier, Kingfisher, King- fisher county
Julian M. Dyer, Tahlequah, Cherokee county	S. E. Lewis, Hobart, Kiowa county
R. I. Bilyeu, Hugo, Choctaw county	C. R. Humphrey, Wilburton, Lati- mer county
W. E. Baker, Boise City, Cimarron county	C. M. West, Poteau, LeFlore county
L. H. Stinnett, Norman, Cleveland county	Fred A. Barham, Chandler, Lincoln county
Curtis Floyd, Coalgate, Coal county	J. M. Ives, Guthrie, Logan county
A. G. Graham, Jr., Lawton, Comanche county	R. M. Georgia, Marietta, Love county
Ira Goodfellow, Walters, Cotton county	Lant Hulse, Purcell, McClain county
E. B. Hildebrand, Vinita, Craig county	C. W. Van Hying, Acting, Idabel, McCurtain county
Edd Roberts, Sapulpa, Creek county	Phil Rodgers, Eufaula, McIntosh county
Riley Tarver, Arapaho, Custer county	W. B. Hanly, Fairview, Major county
E. A. Kissick, Jay, Delaware county	Dale Ozment, Madill, Marshall county
Charles Gardner, Taloga, Dewey county	C. F. Parrott, Pryor, Mayes county
R. Leland Ross, Gage, Ellis county	Richard Chiles, Sulphur, Murray county
Dan M. Arnold, Enid, Garfield county	Ira J. Hollar, Muskogee, Muskogee county
J. R. Walby, Pauls Valley, Garvin county	James Culbertson, Perry, Noble county
J. B. Hurst, Chickasha, Grady county	
Emery E. Jacobs, Medford, Grant county	

James Salisbury, Jr., Nowata,
Nowata county
Lee Craig, Okemah, Okfuskee
county
A. T. Burge, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma county
J. R. Spencer, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma county (Assistant)
P. H. Wilson, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma county (Assistant)
Wesley Chaffin, Okmulgee, Ok-
mulgee county
Fred Ahrberg, Pawhuska, Osage
county
H. A. Wright, Fairfax, Osage
county (Assistant)
Raymond Lloyd, Hominy, Osage
county (Assistant)
O. J. Moyer, Miami, Ottawa
county
A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Paw-
nee county
Word Cromwell, Stillwater, Payne
county
C. W. Geary, McAlester, Pitts-
burg county
J. B. Hill, Ada, Pontotoc county

James Lawrence, Shawnee, Pot-
tawatomie county
George Innes, Antlers, Pushma-
taha county
Robert T. Morris, Cheyenne,
Roger Mills county
Arthur Petermann, Claremore,
Rogers county
C. S. Sullivan, Wewoka, Semi-
nole county
C. G. Bauman, Sallisaw, Se-
quoyah county
J. A. Killough, Duncan, Stephens
county
H. C. Hyer, Guymon, Texas county
Tom Morris, Frederick, Tillman
county
W. A. Conner, Tulsa, Tulsa
county
Ira B. Fore, Wagoner, Wagoner
county
L. H. Brannon, Bartlesville,
Washington county
T. S. Fisher, Cordell, Washita
county
George Felkel, Alva, Woods county
G. K. Terpening, Woodward,
Woodward county

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Nettie Sitz, Stilwell, Adair county
Vivian Curnutt, Cherokee, Alfalfa
county
Bernice Sloan, 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
Minine B. Church, Ardmore,
Carter county
Nan Rockwell, Tahlequah,
Cherokee county
Julia Seay, Hugo, Choctaw
county
Elizabeth D. Crane, Boise City,
Cimarron county
Ellender McCool, Norman, Cleve-
land county
Jennie Alice Clymer, Coalgate,
Coal county

Elizabeth Harris, Lawton,
Comanche county
Kittie Johnston, Walters, Cotton
county
Irene Wyant, Vinita, Craig county
Jeffie Thompson, Sapulpa, Creek
county
Zella King, Taloga, Dewey
county
Gladys Myers, Gage, Ellis county
Mary B. Ruff, Enid, Garfield
county
Gladys Smith, Pauls Valley,
Garvin county
Nettie R. Coryell, Chickasha,
Grady county
Rose E. Milligan, Medford,
Grant county
Opal McNees, Mangum, Greer
county
Mary Henderson, Hollis, Harmon
county
Clementine Sittel, Stigler, Has-
kell county
Gladys Sullivant, Holdenville,
Hughes county

- Edith V. Huffer, Altus, Jackson county
 Dora E. Bollinger, Waurika, Jefferson county
 Clara Backhaus, Tishomingo, Johnston county
 Minnie F. Hamilton, Newkirk, Kay county
 Eva A. Stokes, Hobart, Kiowa county
 Edna Archer, Wilburton, Latimer county
 Virginia F. Burch, Poteau, LeFlore county
 Elizabeth Atkinson, Acting, Chandler, Lincoln county
 Jessie S. Pollock, Guthrie, Logan county
 Litha Travis, Idabel, McCurtain county
 Ruth Litzell, Fairview, Major county
 Maude Andrews, Madill, Marshall county
 Mary Grissom, Pryor, Mayes county
 Susie Baker, Sulphur, Murray county
 Irene Roberts, Muskogee, Muskogee county
 Myra Moore, Perry, Noble county
 Gertrude Hove, Nowata, Nowata county
 Charlcie Amos, Okemah, Okfuskee county
 Ruby Burch, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma county
 Norine Hughes, Okmulgee, Okmulgee county
 Sara D. Atwood, Pawhuska, Osage county
- Thelma Gilger, Pawhuska, Osage county (Assistant)
 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
 Iris McGee, Cheyenne, Roger Mills county
 Edrie Scott, Claremore, Rogers county
 Ruby Nowlin, Wewoka, Seminole county
 Elizabeth McCurdy, Sallisaw, Sequoyah county
 Maxine Turner, Duncan, Stephens county
 Marian E. Goss, Guymon, Texas county
 Lorene Sumrall, Frederick, Tillman county
 Lenna Sawyer, Tulsa, Tulsa county
 Ruth Dungan, Wagoner, Wagoner county
 Leta Moore, Bartlesville, Washington county
 Martha T. Schultz, Cordell, Washita county
 Julia Taylor, Alva, Woods county
 Mattie J. Cawood, Woodward, Woodward county

NEGRO WORKERS

J. E. Taylor, District Agent, Langston, Oklahoma

NEGRO COUNTY FARM AGENTS

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

NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Hazel O. King, Bristow, Creek
county
Beulah Elsberry, Chandler, Lin-
clon county
Sadie M. Winston, Muskogee,
Muskogee county

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

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL JULY 1, 1934 TO JUNE 30, 1935

Appointments

Raymond Lloyd, Assistant County Agent, Osage county, September 20, 1934
Marlin S. Hoge, County Agent, Haskell county, December 1, 1934
Oscar C. Amey, County Agent, Johnston county, August 6, 1934
Virginia Burch, Home Demonstration Agent, LeFlore county, July 1, 1934
C. W. Van Hyning, Acting County Agent, McCurtain county, August 3, 1934
Gertrude Hove, Home Demonstration Agent, Nowata county, January 1, 1935
Thelma Gilger, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Osage county, October 1, 1934
Robert T. Morris, County Agent, Roger Mills county, November 1, 1934
Iris McGee, Home Demonstration Agent, Roger Mills county, August 21, 1934
Kittie Johnston, Home Demonstration Agent, Cotton county, Sept. 19, 1934
Irene Wyant, Home Demonstration Agent, Craig county, July 1, 1934
Riley Tarver, County Agent, Custer county, September 18, 1934
Gladys Myers, Home Demonstration Agent, Ellis county, July 1, 1934
Rose E. Milligan, Home Demonstration Agent, Grant county, Jan. 1, 1935
Opal Mae McNees, Home Demonstration Agent, Greer county, July 1, 1934
Nettie Sitz, Home Demonstration Agent, Adair county, July 16, 1934
Elizabeth Atkinson, Acting Home Dem. Agent, Lincoln county, March 1, 1935
Ira Goodfellow, County Agent, Cotton county, February 20, 1935
Zella King, Home Demonstration Agent, Dewey county, March 1, 1935
Floyd Dowell, County Agent, Blaine county, April 8, 1935
R. Leland Ross, County Agent, Ellis county, April 8, 1935
Elizabeth D. Crane, Home Demonstration Agent, Cimarron county, June
1, 1935.

Transfers

E. B. Hildebrand, County Agent, Craig county, July 12, 1934
Phil Rodgers, County Agent, McIntosh county, September 1, 1934
Ira J. Hollar, County Agent, McClain county, July 1, 1934
Curtis Floyd, County Agent, Coal county, August 2, 1934
Shawnee Brown, Acting District Agent, July 1, 1934
H. L. Bankhead, Member, State Allotment Board, September 1, 1934
C. F. Parrott, County Agent, Mayes county, August 1, 1934
Myra Moore, Home Demonstration Agent, Noble county, August 21, 1934
Ernest K. Lowe, Assistant State Compliance Agent, September 15, 1934
Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist, September 1, 1934
Lee Craig, County Agent, Okfuskee county, August 1, 1934
Nan Rockwell, Home Demonstration Agent, Cherokee county, July 15, 1934
Ira J. Hollar, County Agent, Muskogee county, February 20, 1935
Lant Hulse, County Agent, McClain county, February 20, 1935
George Felkel, County Agent, Woods county, April 8, 1935
R. C. Outhier, County Agent, Kingfisher county, April 8, 1935

Resignations

M. C. Leibhart, County Agent, Craig county, July 11, 1934
A. E. Cook, County Agent, Haskell county, November 30, 1934
W. B. Gernert, County Agent, Okfuskee county, July 31, 1934
H. L. Bankhead, Member, State Allotment Board, December 31, 1934
Peter Nelson, Extension Economist, July 31, 1934
W. E. Martin, County Agent, Marshall county, September 30, 1934
Ruth Smith, Home Demonstration Agent, Cherokee county, July 14, 1934
J. E. White, County Agent, Kingfisher county, April 7, 1934
A. R. Jacob, County Agent, Woods county, April 7, 1935
Earl Smith, County Agent, Muskogee county, February 18, 1935
Lois Grant, Home Demonstration Agent, Cimarron county, May 31, 1935.

