

# Taking the College to the Farm and Home 1936

23rd Annual Report  
Extension Division  
Oklahoma  
A & M College

*E. E. SCHOLL*  
Director





**Taking the College  
to the Farm and Home**

**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE EXTENSION DIVISION  
YEAR 1936**

ERNEST E. SCHOLL Director  
Stillwater, Oklahoma

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i> .....	4
<i>Organization and Methods</i> .....	11
<i>Project Activities and Results</i> .....	17
Agricultural Economics in Farm Management .....	17
Agricultural Economics in Marketing .....	19
Agricultural Engineering .....	23
Agronomy .....	27
Animal Husbandry .....	31
Dairy Husbandry .....	39
Entomology .....	43
Editorial and Radio .....	47
Horticulture .....	50
Pastures .....	54
Poultry Husbandry .....	57
<i>Home Demonstration Work in Oklahoma</i> .....	62
<i>The 4-H Clubs of Oklahoma</i> .....	103
<i>Work with Negro Farm Families</i> .....	121
<i>Special and Emergency Activities</i> .....	133
Agricultural Adjustment .....	133
Agricultural Conservation Program .....	135
Agricultural Program Planning .....	136
Cooperation with Soil Conservation Service .....	137
Wind Erosion Control Program .....	137
Drought Relief Measures .....	140
Grasshopper Control .....	141
National Youth Administration .....	141
<i>Publications and Mailing</i> .....	142
<i>Financial Statement</i> .....	144
Financial Statement of the Extension Division .....	144
Financial Statement of AAA Programs .....	150
Financial Statement of Wind Erosion Funds .....	152
<i>Staff of the Oklahoma Agricultural Extension Service</i> .....	153
Central Office Staff .....	153
County Farm Agents .....	154
Home Demonstration Agents .....	156
Appointments .....	158
Resignations .....	159
Transfers .....	160

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

Dear Dr. Bennett:

I am submitting the annual report of the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College for 1936. You will find in this report a financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936. Although emergency activities and AAA programs kept a large percentage 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 emergency activities that we have helped with this year.

In this report we have endeavored to show what the Extension Service in Oklahoma did in 1936 to help farm people to have better homes and improved living. This report will be a guide to us in our activities during 1937.

Additional information, not enumerated in this report, will gladly be furnished upon request. Any suggestions you may have from time to time will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

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

Director

## **TAKING THE COLLEGE TO THE FARM AND HOME**

**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF**

**THE EXTENSION DIVISION**

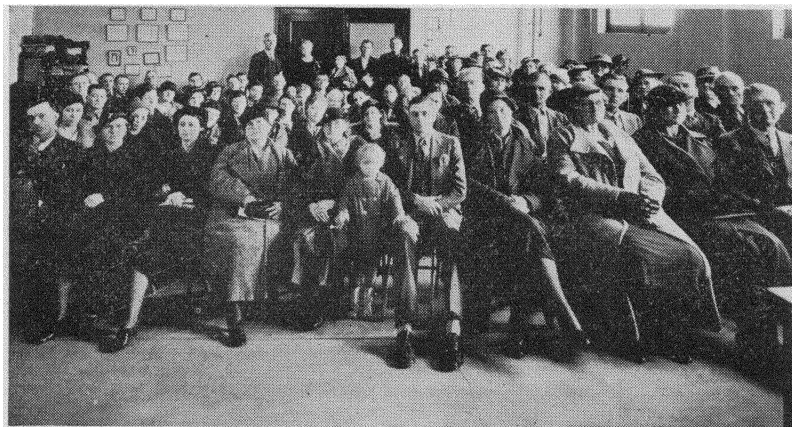
**OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE**

**ERNEST E. SCHOLL**

**Director**

This is the story of what the Extension Service in Oklahoma did in 1936 to help farm people to have better homes and improved living, and to help serve the national interest in advancing agriculture as a permanent and vital resources through which the whole nation must draw its life.

Upon a single farm, and within and around the farm home upon it, are found the whole great scope of problems which begin with the maintenance and utilization of natural resources, and rise through the birth and nurture and development of human beings.



Agricultural and home demonstration programs carried on by farm leaders cooperating with the Extension Service are made in each county by county agricultural and home demonstration councils holding quarterly meetings like the one shown above, in Pittsburg county.

Repeated upon 214,000 farms in Oklahoma and upon 6,000,000 farms in the United States, the objectives and problems of the single farm and the single farm family become the objectives and the problems of agriculture as a whole. They are different in degree, but not in kind or quality, from those which are not upon the individual farm.

Moreover, agriculture is not only a way of making a living—and a way of living—for individuals, but it is, as well, a means through which certain necessities of the social group as a whole must be realized. Not only 6,000,000 farm families in the United States must be fed and clothed with the products of the farm, but 127,000,000 consumers, the nation's entire population, must be fed and clothed, not only this year, but for indefinite years ahead.

This interest of the nation as a whole in the welfare of agriculture is recognized in the fact that public service agencies in aid of agriculture have been established and are supported by the public. One of these that has now served for more than a generation with growing usefulness is the Extension Service.

The pattern of any comprehensive service to farm people and to agriculture as a whole must necessarily be the same as the pattern of the economic-social organism it is to serve. The Extension Service has to serve the needs of farming, which is both a way of making a living and, equally, a way of living.

#### **THE GOALS OF RURAL LIFE**

Before it can intelligently serve, the Extension Service must know intimately the objectives of the families who live by farming and who live as farmers, and the objectives of the nation in protecting the national interests in agriculture. The program of the Extension Service must be to help attain those objectives. Let us generalize them in this way:

Those engaged in agriculture have as their aims:

1. To utilize the factors of production—land, labor, capital and management—in such a way that the greatest possible continuous net income may be made available for family living.

2. To utilize the net farm income represented by both cash and commodities, and surplus labor, in the most efficient manner in order to provide a better and more adequate food supply, a more comfortable and convenient home, and a living nearer the desired standard of the family in all other material aspects.

3. To advance the development of the farm family—as individuals, as a group, as part of a community—in security, health, intellect, social participation, spiritual growth and appreciation of the values of rural living.

The nation's objectives in agriculture are:

1. To utilize the factors of production—land, labor, capital and management—in such a way that the greatest possible continuous net production of farm commodities may be available for consumers of the nation, farm and non-farm, and for advantageous commerce.

2. To preserve a fair balance of opportunity to achieve individual objectives among farm and non-farm groups in the national social-economic organization.

When the broad objectives are in sight, the way toward them involves finding solutions to the problems which lie in the way, just as a railroad survey aiming for a mountain pass must find a way through the obstacles of the foothills.

#### **THE FARM FAMILY'S PROBLEMS**

The problems which lie between the farm family and its objectives are those which the Extension Service must help farm people to find a way through. These may be generalized as follows:

1. Building and maintaining the farm as an efficient "plant" for producing goods and as a family home.

2. Efficient production of goods in order to serve most adequately the needs of the family and the demands of the market.

3. Exchange of goods produced to best advantage in fair markets.

4. Organization, or management, of the farm business so as to utilize most efficiently available land, labor and capital so that productivity may be maintained or increased, and the largest possible net income derived for family living.

5. Determining the material needs of the family so its members may have a good and adequate food supply, a comfortable and convenient home, and a living nearer their desired standard in all other material aspects.

6. Obtaining the maximum utility to the family from each dollar spent, and from each dollar-value of farm products consumed.

7. Organizing, or managing, the farm home so that available labor and income may be used in the most efficient man-



ner to provide for the needs and comforts of the family in order that more of the time and income may be available for leisure and self-advancement.

8. Intellectual development.
9. Development of civic participation.
10. Productive use of leisure time.
11. Providing for adequate opportunity for spiritual development.

The Extension Service must also help to work through the problems which lie between the nation and its objectives in agriculture, which may be generalized as follows:

1. Recognition of the public interest, as well as individual interests in ownership and management of land.
2. Establishment of public policies making it economically possible for the individual to farm in such a way as to serve long-time public interests as well as the shorter-time individual interests in agriculture.
3. Establishment of public economic policies which tend to stabilize long-time non-exploitive net agricultural income at a level equitable in relation to income of non-farm groups.

#### **THE BIRTH OF EXTENSION WORK**

A clearer understanding of the work of the Extension Service toward meeting these problems, individual and social, and achieving the objectives set forth above, may be given in the light of a background of the history and organization of the Extension Service and its relationships to other agencies serving agriculture.

When the boll weevil swept over the Mexican border, the cotton south seemed helpless as a plague-stricken medieval city. Among the plague-fighters whom the Department of Agriculture sent to fight against the weevil was Dr. Seaman A. Knapp.

By a combination of early cotton varieties, good culture, diversification of crops and self-sustaining farming, Doctor Knapp felt the South could continue to grow cotton in spite of the weevil. Time has proved him right.

Time has also proved the soundness of something more important—Doctor Knapp's method of getting these better methods adopted among farm people. He knew that example speaks powerfully. So he found farmers, here and there, influential and progressive, who would try the practices he recommended as "demonstrations" to their communities. The practices worked. The examples had their effect.

The farmers' cooperative demonstration work was established. It grew, and took in the teaching of other good farm practices not necessarily aimed at the boll weevil. A few agents were employed to find the farmers who would serve as "demonstrators." Boys, and then girls, were enrolled in corn clubs, cotton clubs, livestock clubs, canning clubs. Similar work—home demonstration work—was established among farm women.

#### **THE CHARTER OF EXTENSION WORK**

In 1914, the Smith-Lever Act was passed by Congress, and subsequent legislation has strengthened the progress. Briefly, the plan is this:

Through its Extension Service, the United States Department of Agriculture contracted with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College to carry on Extension work in agriculture and home economics with farm people on their farms in Oklahoma. Federal funds are provided for this purpose, the information and research facilities of the Department's bureaus are made available. The Department cooperates in making plans for the work in the state.

The Oklahoma A. and M. College contracted to set up a distinct Extension Division through which this work would be carried on. The state provides certain funds to offset those furnished by the federal government. The Extension Division thus is the joint representative of the Oklahoma A. and M. College and of the Department of Agriculture. It is served, with information and research, by the Oklahoma Experiment Station connected with the College, as well as by the Department of Agriculture.

In turn, the Extension Division of the College contracts with boards of county commissioners who wish to have Extension work in agriculture and home economics carried on in their counties. The county furnishes part of the salaries of the county farm agent and county home demonstration agent, and may provide such facilities as office space, clerical help, travel expense and office equipment. The agents thus represent jointly, in the county, the Oklahoma A. and M. College and the United States Department of Agriculture, making the whole field of science in agriculture and homemaking readily available to farm people.

The county farm and home demonstration agents of today base their work upon the some principle which Doctor Knapp used so well—the practical demonstration of better practices in farming and homemaking, by farm people, on

their farms and in their homes. While many of their practices are those which scientific experiment has worked out, many of them are also sound practices which they observe farm people using, under their varied conditions, and which they carry to other farm people with whom they work.

The practical demonstration is not the only tool which the Extension Service worker uses. Printed circulars, publicity, pictures, exhibits, meetings, and today's magic of the moving picture and the radio serve as well to reach farm people on their farms or in the communities with helpful information.

#### **EXTENSION SERVICE COORDINATES FARM PROGRAMS**

As all other things, farming and farm homemaking change. New needs of farm people have arisen. Emergencies have been met. Methods have been modified. As grave new agricultural problems have arisen, the national and state governments have devised new agencies to deal specifically with them.

It has been almost constantly true that the Extension Service has been the agency through which these other programs have been fused into one well-rounded, coordinated service to agriculture. The door of the county farm agent's office has been the door through which the farmer has gone to seek help of whatever kind he felt he needed. More and more an important function of the Extension Service has been to coordinate the various programs for agriculture.

First among the agencies with which the Extension Service cooperates is, of course, the Oklahoma A. and M. College, of which the Extension Service is a division. Through the Extension Division, the College is able to reach and help thousands of farm families in addition to the hundreds of students who come to the actual campus of the College to receive instruction from the resident faculty.

The Extension Service was designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as his field agency for carrying out the Agricultural Adjustment and the subsequent Agricultural Conservation Program. The Director of Extension is the state executive for the Agricultural Conservation Program; county agents are county representatives, together with their Assistants in Agricultural Conservation. In the state, as well as in the county, the Extension representatives work with committees of farmers who rule on policies and upon individual questions.

The relationship with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Agricultural Conservation Program has been a particularly happy one for the Extension Service because, in

providing the financing for such operations through payments to farmers, it has made possible the carrying out of so many of the good farming practices which the Extension Service has long recommended.

Part of the work in cooperation with the Adjustment programs has been to carry on county adjustment program planning work in cooperation with groups of farm people, whose judgment as to the progressive agricultural policies for their counties have been combined with the information of research experts in devising future programs. A feature of this work has been the formation of discussion groups, in which farm people find democratic opportunity to study and discuss their problems.

With the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service shares the duty of carrying to farm people knowledge of the methods and results of soil conserving farming. Under the technical and works-supervision organization of the Soil Conservation Service, complete erosion control projects are set up as demonstrations covering large percentages of entire watersheds. These demonstrations then serve as instructional examples to which the Extension Service, in its educational work, can refer farmers.

The Resettlement Administration, in its land utilization and particularly in its rural rehabilitation work, has been close to the Extension Service. The county rehabilitation supervisors usually have offices with the county farm agents. Where the Extension Service works with farmers who have their own resources to work with, the Resettlement Administration works with farmers who have lost their resources, and who thus require loans or grants to reestablish themselves.

With the Farm Credit Administration, the Extension Service has worked as an educational force, helping farmers to know the principles of farm financing and the opportunities open to them through the land, production, and cooperative marketing loans of the Farm Credit Administration. In connection with the emergency seed and feed loans, the Extension Service has rendered even closer service by helping to set up machinery for receiving applications.

To the vocational agriculture education system, which is a cooperative program between the Office of Education in the Department of Interior, and the state and local school systems, the Extension Service is adviser and coordinator. The vocational agriculture teacher works in organized school-room classes with high school boys, visiting their farm projects and advising with their elders in evening classes, all within the

teacher's school district. The county agent works in organized 4-H Clubs with boys and girls from 10 years to maturity, and with their elders, throughout his entire county.

The publications of the Extension Division are furnished to the vocational agriculture teachers.

The Rural Electrification Administration's program, during 1936, made considerable progress in Oklahoma, and in a number of counties the county agent was the focal point around whom farm people desiring to obtain electric service organized themselves.

Emergency relief programs by both federal and state agencies, insofar as they affected rural people, found their field staff in the Extension Service organization.

Federal funds to finance the operations of farmers in controlling wind erosion in affected Oklahoma territory were handled through the Extension Service and committees of farmers. Drouth emergency freight rates to move feed and livestock were granted and authenticated through the Extension Service. Garden programs for unemployed, sponsored by the state, depended upon the Extension Service for instruction.

#### **HOW THE EXTENSION SERVICE IS ORGANIZED**

The Extension Service, under the contract between the United States Department of Agriculture and the Oklahoma A. and M. College, is a distinct administrative division of the College. Its head is the Director of Extension, who occupies a position corresponding to that of the deans of the various other divisions of the College. The Director is responsible to the President of the College and through the President to the Board of Agriculture as trustees for the College. In addition, he is responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture through the federal Director of Extension for the carrying out of plans for Extension work which have been agreed upon between the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

The county farm agents and county home demonstration agents are responsible to the Director of Extension. During 1936, county agents were established in all 77 counties of Oklahoma. Each county also had a home demonstration agent. In addition, four counties had assistant county agents, five counties had assistant home demonstration agents, eight counties were served by negro farm agents and seven by negro home demonstration agents.

Each county Extension office was served by an Extension clerk, responsible to the agents in that county, and handling the detail of office work.

The counties, with a few exceptions where one man served two counties, each had an Assistant in Agricultural Conservation responsible mainly for the details of the Agricultural Conservation Program but assisting also with regular Extension work so that the Extension agent might be free to devote some of his attention to the Agricultural Conservation program.

These Assistants in Agricultural Conservation were assigned to duty shortly after the Agricultural Conservation Program was set up, in April and May of 1936, and were paid entirely from Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds.

In the Extension Service headquarters on the campus of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, under the Director of Extension, is a staff of supervisory and general service workers and subject matter specialists whose work is to assist in making the work of the county farm and home demonstration agents more effective among farm people.

The Assistant Director is assigned the function, in addition to general assistance to the Director, of coordinating the work of the men specialists in subject matter. Fred R. Merrifield served in this capacity during 1936, being on leave during the latter part of the year to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, in connection with certain problems in Oklahoma and Texas, where his advice and counsel has been particularly helpful to the work in Oklahoma.

The State Home Demonstration Agent is the leader of work done by the home demonstration agents and coordinates the work of the women specialists in subject matter and of the four women district agents, or supervisors. Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh was State Home Demonstration Agent throughout 1936.

The State 4-H Club Agent is the leader of work among farm boys and girls through the 4-H Clubs. His work is to coordinate and direct the work of the county farm and home demonstration agents and of the subject matter specialists, insofar as it pertains to the juniors. B. A. Pratt served as State 4-H Club Agent through 1936, assisted by Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Ford Mercer, and, during a part of the year, by Burl Winchester.

The Director is also assisted by an Administrative Assistant who has charge of financial and business matters. Earl Etter served in this capacity throughout 1936.

Publications, publicity and radio programs with related work make up another general-service function in the Extension organization carried on through the state office to assist agents in the field. This was in the charge during 1936 of Duncan Wall, Extension Editor, assisted by Sam D. Coleman, Radio Program Director.

The management of the central office staff, personnel and equipment, was in charge of E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager. Tom M. Marks, as County Agent-at-Large, worked from the central office in general instructional work in Extension methods with all agents.

In order effectively to carry on the details of the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Director appointed an Administrative Officer, H. P. Moffitt, assisted by Fred Percy.

Actual field supervision of the work of the Extension agents in the counties is carried on through four men district agents and four women district agents, responsible to the Director.

The counties comprising each district, and the district agents in charge of each, are:

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

The southeast district consists of the 18 counties of Atoka, Bryan, Choctaw, Coal, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha and Seminole. The district agents are 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 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 Dan Arnold and Miss Alice Carlson.

The subject matter specialists have the function of maintaining contact between the departments of the Oklahoma A. and M. College and Experiment Station and the bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture on one hand and the

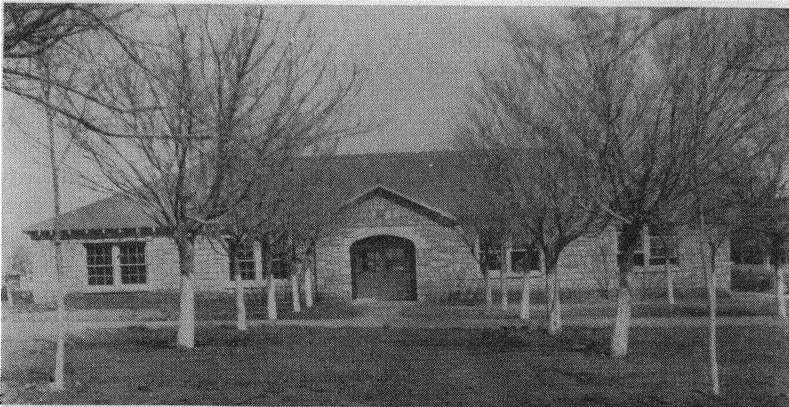
county workers of the Extension Service, with their farm leaders, on the other. They endeavor to take new information to the field as fast as it is made available by research. They bring to the research workers helpful field information, and field problems calling for solution. They help county farm and home demonstration agents to organize programs and campaigns designed to meet the various specific farm problems found in the different communities.

Each subject matter specialist works within the terms of a specific project set up by agreement between the Oklahoma A. and M. College Extension Division and the federal Extension Service. During 1936, eleven men specialists and ten assistants were employed. There were four women specialists and two assistants. The work of each of these subject leaders will be discussed later.

#### **LEADERSHIP BY FARM PEOPLE**

In the field, the Extension Service strives to work with organized groups of farm people as much as possible, in order to obtain the advantages of economy in reaching larger numbers of people. Insofar as possible, cooperating farm people are asked to pledge themselves to carry out certain definite demonstrations of good farm or farm homemaking practices.

The Extension program was cooperatively planned with the aid of local committees in 1936 in 2,836 communities. Local leadership is, of course, the power which makes it possible for



**This native stone structure, built as a PWA project, houses the Extension agents and other agricultural agencies in Harmon county and indicates the importance which comprehensive agricultural programs hold in the 77 counties of Oklahoma.**



a relatively small Extension force to extend its influence throughout a large state with a farm population of over 1,000,000 persons, living on nearly 214,000 farms.

In adult work, 3,847 men and 7,006 women served as voluntary county or community project leaders or committeemen actively engaged in forwarding the Extension program. In 4-H Club work with farm boys and girls, 1,281 men, 2,558 women, 588 older club boys and 698 older club girls served similarly.

In each county, the program of work is necessarily different, as the farm enterprises and problems are different. In adapting the work to the county, each agent has the assistance of a County Agricultural Council, or a County Home Demonstration Council. These councils are made up of leading farmers and farm homemakers, with a considerable number of business men, public officials, school people and others interested in the progress of agriculture.

The County Home Demonstration Councils during 1936 perfected a State Home Demonstration Council for the purpose of advancing home demonstration work.

The County Agricultural and Home Demonstration Councils have their own officers and meet, usually quarterly, to hear reports on the progress of the agricultural and home demonstration programs in the county and to plan further work in cooperation with the Extension agents. The Councils have committees of farm people on various subjects appropriate to their local situations, such as soil resources, marketing, livestock, crops, and others.

The 4-H Clubs, too, have their organization paralleling in the junior field what their elders are doing. Each county has its County 4-H Club Federation; each of the four Extension districts has a district organization, a part of the Oklahoma State 4-H Club Federation, which meets annually at the Oklahoma State 4-H Club Round-Up.

The local unit of organization in the home demonstration program is the Home Demonstration Club. In 1936 there were 1,843 of these clubs, with a combined membership of 31,927 members.

The local 4-H Club unit is the 4-H Club, usually organized at some school center. In 1936, there were 1,824 of these clubs with a combined membership of 54,457 farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20.

Thus the Extension program is not only carried to, but arises from, the activities and needs of farm people themselves.

The records of county farm and home demonstration agents in 1936 show that service was rendered to 146,160 farm families and 25,913 other families in 1936.

Extension agents made 74,627 farm and home visits in 1936, aiding with farm and homemaking problems. They held 53,406 meetings attended by 1,216,861 persons. They distributed 703,571 bulletins helpful to farmers and farm homemakers. They gave information relating to Extension work in response to 1,639,490 personal calls at county Extension offices, and in response to mail and telephone calls to other requests, bringing the grand total to 2,371,880 such requests.

## HOW PROBLEMS ARE ATTACKED

Each of the subject matter projects through which the Extension Service program as a whole is carried out is designed to attack one or a group of the problems which farmers, and agriculture as a whole, must solve in attaining the objectives desired.

In solving an agricultural problem, as in breaking a log-jam, it may be necessary to go far downstream, find and loosen a key-log.

To illustrate, maintenance of soil fertility is necessary both to individual and national prosperity. No one simple operation will maintain fertility, but one of the things needful, in many parts of the state, is to use legumes in rotation, thus covering the soil and providing a rich, nitrogenous green manure crop. But in many parts of the state, legumes do not grow most richly without lime and phosphate applications. In many of these parts of the state, row-farming is the common practice and row-farming implements only are available, instead of the grain drills with fertilizer attachments which are needed. But dealers do not keep such implements because farmers do not buy them, and farmers do not buy them because dealers do not keep them. So the Extension workers, in order to move this distant key-log and break the jam, must work with the implement manufacturer as well as with the farmer.

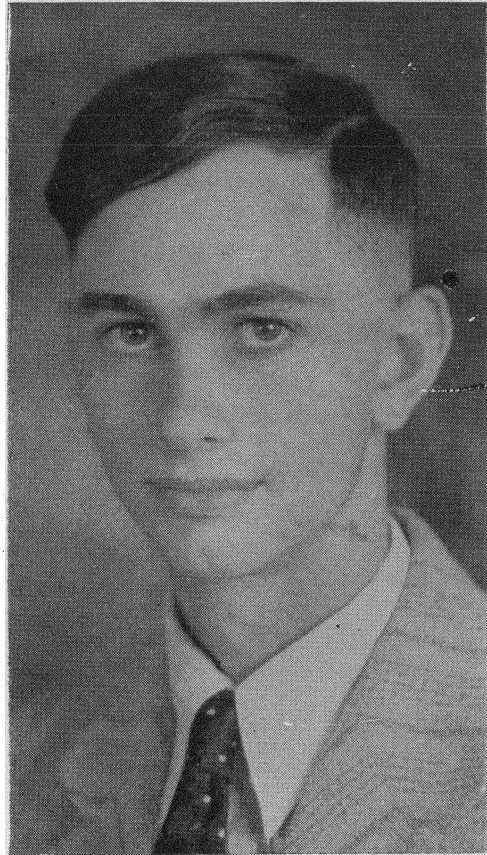
To think through to the key-logs, find ways to move them; to evaluate and coordinate the various lines of attack so that each may have its fair share of support in finances and personnel is a difficult task which can only be accomplished if full cooperation is found among all the workers of the Extension Service, the College and Experiment Station, and the other agencies. In Oklahoma, fortunately, such cooperation is present and is increasing in effectiveness.

In taking up the work accomplished in the several subject-matter projects, in following sections, an attempt will be made to show how each fits into the general program which has been outlined.

#### **AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN FARM MANAGEMENT**

The leader of this project during 1936 was Harold A. Miles. E. D. Hunter was assistant.

While farm management involves consideration of every problem which must be met, the purpose of this project might be generalized as being to assist farmers in the organization of the farm business, to utilize most efficiently available land, labor and capital so that productivity may be maintained or increased and the largest possible net income derived for family living. This involves consideration of the quantity and quality of the factors of production available, and of available markets; determination of types of production in which the individual has a natural advantage; a study of the interrelationships of the various productive enterprises on the farm and the fitting of these together into the most efficient plant possible.



**James Dickey, Alfalfa county, was southern regional winner of the 4-H Club Farm Account Contest.**

Records are indispensable to management, so the keeping and analysis of farm accounts is an important phase of this product. County agents report that 14,957 farmers in Oklahoma kept farm records under their supervision in 1936. Extension account books were kept by 999 farmers; 13,542 kept farm records furnished by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and 416 4-H Club members kept Extension farm account books.

Farm business analyses were made for 178 farmers in 1936. These showed that the northwest Oklahoma farmers who had the largest acreages of wheat with good yields in 1935 made the most money. Numbers of livestock on farms did not materially affect the income of farmers in northwest Oklahoma because of the fact that such a large percentage of the income is derived from wheat on most farms in this section. On the other hand, numbers of livestock and the efficiency with which they were handled had a great deal of effect on incomes of farmers in northeast Oklahoma, where the most profitable farms received approximately two-thirds of their income from livestock.

Management requires a knowledge of economic principles and of timely economic facts. In order to supply these things for farm people, 42 meetings were held during 1936 where outlook information was discussed with 2,951 farm people. A number of these were in conjunction with meetings on the Agricultural Adjustment Planning Project. More than 10,000 people attended meetings held by the county farm and home demonstration agents at which timely economic information was discussed in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Planning Project.

The Extension economist in farm management also was leader of a cooperative project with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in which farm people were asked to study the farming situation of their communities and the economic situation, and to recommend changes which should be made, in their opinion, in farming and in the use of land in their communities, in order to prevent erosion and conserve soil fertility. This was known as the Agricultural Adjustment Planning Project, the results being used in formulation of adjustment programs on a national basis.

Community meetings were held, county committees set up, and a summarizing method devised in the state office. In all, 5,410 farmers in Oklahoma submitted individual farm plan sheets on which they set up the normal organization of their farms, compared with the farm organization that they felt would be practical and would, at the same time, conserve fertility.

These plan sheets came from all 16 of the type-of-farming areas in the state, in addition to the more general responses received from community meetings. Summarizing farmer recommendations, it was found that:

Acres of small grains would be decreased in all major wheat areas.

Cotton acres would be decreased in all major cotton areas, about 19 percent for the state as a whole.

Acres of small grains (oats, barley, wheat and rye) would be reduced five percent; wheat alone would be reduced about nine percent.

Acres of hay would be increased in every area, accompanied by an increase in cattle numbers in all areas. All classes of livestock would be increased 13 percent for the state as a whole.

A summary of county agents' reports show that 1,025 farmers made recommended changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts or survey records, and 29,279 other farmers adopted cropping, livestock or complete farming systems according to recommendations. In 3,781 cases, farmers were assisted in developing supplemental sources of income; 502 urban families moving to farms were assisted in becoming established, and 2,097 farm families on relief were assisted in becoming self-supporting.

#### **AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN MARKETING**

The leader in this project in 1936 was A. W. Jacob.

The exchange of the goods which he has produced, to the best advantage, in fair markets, is of extreme importance to the farmer in the modern cash economy. His marketing problems involve anticipating market demand and prices, and building, or assisting to build, efficient marketing machinery. The other side of the exchange problem is obtaining the maximum utility to the family from each dollar spent, or each dollar value of farm products consumed. This involves knowing the relative

utility of the various articles and grades of articles consumed, and using such knowledge in buying, or in using home-produced goods.

The size of the marketing problem for Oklahoma farmers is shown by the fact that total cash receipts from the sale of farm products in the state in 1936 were \$120,614,000 in spite of unfavorable weather conditions.

A summary of county agents' reports shows that membership in groups organized or assisted in marketing totaled 14,029 in 1937. The number of other individuals directly assisted was reported as 3,559.

Marketing committees of the County Agricultural Councils were appointed late in 1936 in all counties save 13, one member on the committee representing each major commodity marketed in the county. Four district meetings were held to instruct these committeemen. Each county agent was asked to survey cooperative marketing and supply-buying associations in his county, and they reported a total of 365, handling fuel, oil, groceries, fruits and vegetables, dairy products, ginning of cotton, grain elevator operations and sales days.

Surveys were conducted for a milk marketing association at Ponca City, a creamery at Buffalo, a cotton gin at Wynne-wood, and assistance given in surveys for a state-wide vegetable marketing association and a state-wide producer supply association.

Payment of a three-cent premium for high quality cream stimulated the quality cream program. Educational work has led many farmers to install cream coolers. Quality of butter shipped from the state is improving. A circular, "Cream Grading Increases Profits," was published during the year. Co-operatives handling dairy products increased membership materially during the year.

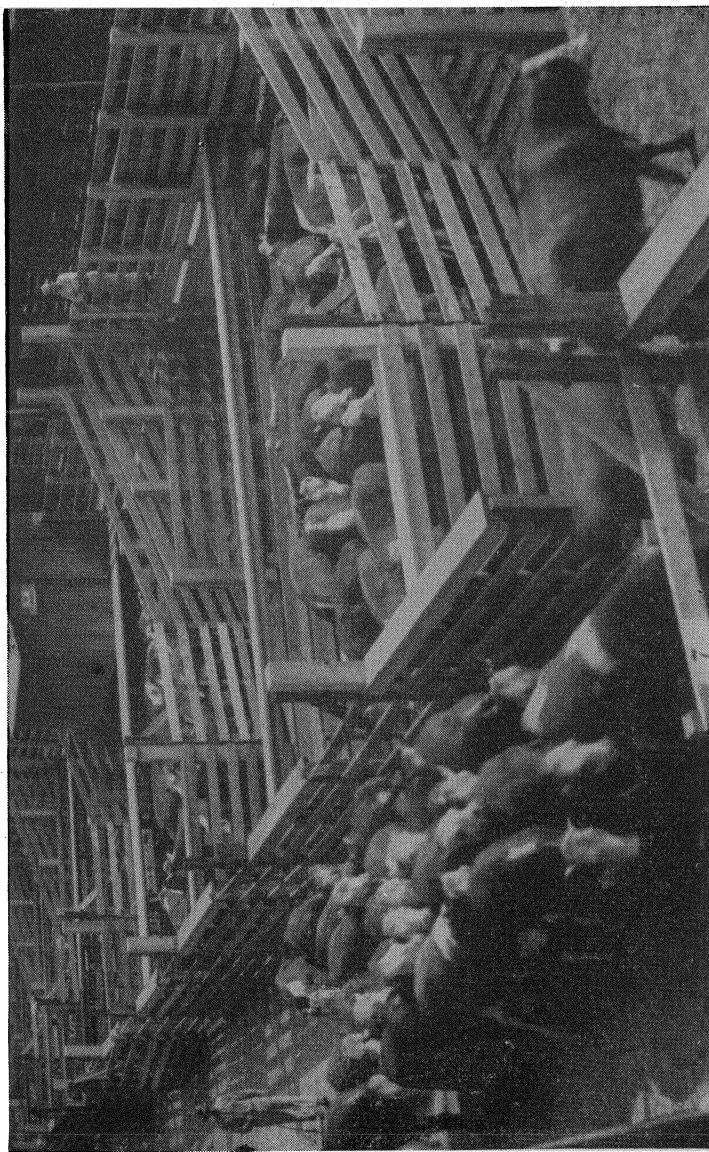
Among livestock producers, 31 county-wide meetings on marketing were held. The Oklahoma Livestock Marketing Association increased its membership and improved efficiency. The association completed its purchase of the National Commission Company, and made its ninth consecutive 10 percent dividend payment to members. A bulletin, "Cattle Prices and Marketing Facts of Interest to Oklahoma Producers," was prepared during the year, and two film strips on cattle marketing produced.



**Marketing No. 1 cream for premium prices is one of the activities promoted by the Oklahoma Extension marketing project.**

At 29 county-wide lamb and wool marketing meetings, the outlook for these products, and operations of the Midwest Wool Marketing Association were discussed. For 1936, Oklahoma ranked second in cooperative movement of wool on grade to this cooperative organization.

In cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration, five meetings of the officers and managers of the 95 cooperative cotton gins in the state were held to discuss efficiency of local



**Knowledge which Extension agents and specialists bring to farmers on grades for cattle, and price cycles, helps livestock producers to gain greater profit when their cattle are sold.**



operations as revealed in summaries compiled from gin audits for 1933-34 and 1934-35. A mimeographed circular, "Organization of Cooperative Cotton Gins," was published.

Four-H Club work in cotton marketing and grading was carried on in 16 counties, many club members receiving instruction in stapling and grading of cotton to enable them more accurately to evaluate the cotton produced in their 4-H Cotton Club projects. Two club members from Greer county received educational prize trips in the first cotton classing contest at the state fair, entered by nine counties.

A large turkey crop and scarcity of feed, particularly of green feed, brought about low prices because of large numbers and low finish of birds. There was considerable agitation for improved farm prices. A mimeographed circular was prepared on the organization of live turkey pools which operated in six counties. Many growers indicated they feel the need to prepare for such arrangements in 1937.

Fifteen district wheat marketing meetings were held in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration, the Department of Agricultural Economics and the wheat growers' organizations. Many of the cooperative elevator managers have put into practice some of the principles discussed at these meetings, disclosed through analysis of 50 elevators' operations through 1933 to 1935. The wheat marketing associations stimulated interest in 4-H Club work by educational prize trips and cash prizes for essays on cooperative marketing.

Major attempts were made in Muskogee, Wagoner, McIntosh and Sequoyah counties to establish a producer state-wide marketing agency for potatoes and vegetables. An "Oklahoma Cooperative Vegetable Exchange" was organized at Muskogee with about 40 large growers present, representing planting intentions on some 400 acres. A circular on organization of this type was issued. Growers at Dustin obtained construction of a warehouse by the Works Progress Administration.

A monthly summary of operations of the community sales day associations in the state was prepared and issued to officers of the associations, and assistance given in the annual conference of these officers at the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

#### **AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

The leader of this project in 1936 was W. H. McPheters. Assistants were C. T. Sturdivant, and C. V. Phagan, the latter resigning during the year.

It is with building and maintenance of the farm "plant" that the Extension agricultural engineer is most concerned. These two problems involve the construction of terraces, terrace outlets and gully control structures to control erosion and of ponds to conserve water; the surveying of land for contour cultivation which helps to save soil, water and fertility. Efficient and adapted buildings and the planning of the farmstead layout for efficiency at least possible cost, the maintenance of these structures, and the purchase and maintenance of farm machinery best adapted and most economical for the work in hand, are within the province of the engineer. In and about the home, the engineer's work also is involved in building and maintaining the home, in maintaining sanitation through protection of the water supply and disposal of waste, in planning and constructing conveniences.

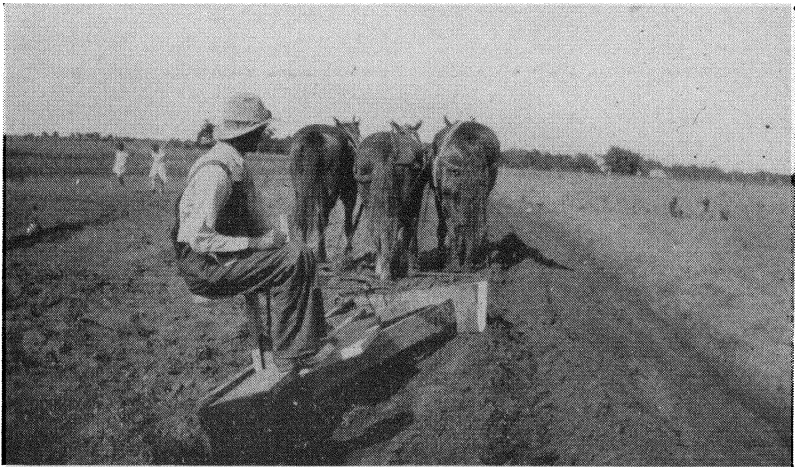


**Four-H Club boys as well as adult farmers know how to run terrace lines to conserve moisture through terracing schools such as the one pictured above being held by the Muskogee county agent.**

Soil and water conservation, because it lies at the root of all other farm operations, occupied most of the time of the

agricultural engineering specialists in 1936. County agents' reports showed that terracing or contouring was done on 850,745 acres on 12,747 farms, with these services having an estimated value of \$1,016,287. There were 133 terracing demonstrations given, attended by 4,614 persons.

A home-made terracing implement, which has been called the "McPheters Terracer," was demonstrated at most of these, but the commercial machines of various types also were shown. Dr. W. E. Grisso of Seminole, a soil conservation enthusiast, furnished 100 of the home-made machines as prizes for contests held in connection with demonstrations in 33 counties. The demonstrations of how to build and use these terracers, and the distribution of a large number of them, are expected to result in farmers building many for themselves during the year. A circular on this terracer was issued, and a motion picture showing the various steps was made and used at a large number of meetings.



**A cheap, efficient home-made terracer, designed by the Extension agricultural engineer, built many miles of terraces on Oklahoma farms in 1936.**

The 28 terracing schools held for adult farmers was attended by 905 persons, so that more men are constantly becoming available to run terrace lines.

A series of dry years has created intense interest in construction of farm ponds, and the number built in 1936 is believed to have been an increase over those built in previous years. For similar reasons, interest in irrigation has increased.

More than 30 visits on this work were made from the state office in 1936, and projects are operating in Okmulgee, Cherokee, Wagoner, Nowata, Craig, Tulsa, Johnston, Bryan, Pontotoc and Payne counties, among others.

Among 4-H Club members, 34 terracing schools attended by 1,018 boys were held. There were 32 teams in the terracing contest at the annual 4-H Club Round-Up, and 38 team demonstrations on farm engineering. A home-made terracer was given to the winning team in each of the four districts.



**A series of dry years brought great increase in 1936 of requests for help with irrigation projects. The picture shows W. W. Bowles, Delaware county, in a tomato patch under irrigation.**

The resignation of Mr. Phagan, to become Extension agricultural engineer in another state, left the home sanitation and conveniences phase of the engineering program somewhat handicapped. However, many calls for water systems, septic tanks, garden irrigation, storage cellars and farm structures have been answered.

A summary of county agents' reports shows the total value of service or savings in the engineering field of Extension work was \$1,683,227.

**AGRONOMY**

The leader of this project in 1936 was L. W. Osborn. The assistant was Roy W. Ellithorp.

Agronomy has phases both of soils and crops. In the first, it is concerned with the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility through the use of crops and crop systems which build and conserve soil. With this is combined soil improvement by the addition of minerals or fertilizers. The adaptation of crops to the soils found is another problem of agronomy, leading into the phase which is concerned with efficient production of crops. This involves the kinds and varieties of crops best adapted to the situation, and of the



Soil improvement by the use of legume crops and minerals is one of the major activities in the Extension agronomy project. The picture shows George Wilson, Okmulgee county, holding vetch produced on untreated land. At his right is vetch from an equal area of the same field where soil was treated with 300 pounds of superphosphate, and at his left is vetch from an equal area in the same field where the soil was treated with 150 pounds of superphosphate per acre.

methods and cultural practices found most efficient in the particular situation. The protection of crops from losses by diseases or weed infestation are other functions of the agronomist.

In 45 central and eastern counties, Soil Resources conferences were held during March and April of 1936, leading to the organization in each county of a Soil Resources Committee of the County Agricultural Council, and the initiation of a state-wide Soil Resources Program, involving every phase of Extension work concerned with the protection, improvement and wise use of soils. These conferences were well attended by farmers interested in soil improvement.

The county farm agents in central and eastern counties were supplied with kits of materials for making quick tests of soils for lime and phosphorus content. This plan, in cooperation with the Agronomy Department of the College, has proved very valuable in leading to realization of the needs for soil improvement.



Since a crop is no better than the seed, certification of pure seed of varieties well adapted to Oklahoma is a concern of the agronomy project. The picture shows the assistant Extension agronomist inspecting for certification a seven-acre field of Tenmarq wheat on the Mick Haynes farm near Norman.

A series of winter legume demonstration-experiments was placed on farms of cooperating farmers in eastern counties. These were checkerboard plots with lime and phosphorus, which in almost all instances brought increases in yield. As a rule, hairy vetch and crimson clover responded only to phosphate applications, while Austrian peas, Hungarian vetch, black medic, bur clover, alfalfa and sweet clover responded both to lime and phosphate.

Reports from commercial lime crushers and community crushing units showed an outstanding increase from 2,200 tons of lime used in 1935 to 12,000 tons in 1936. Continued drouth discouraged use of commercial fertilizers; however, the shipments of fine rock phosphate from Tennessee points to cooperating farmers' groups in the state showed marked increase.

For years, Oklahoma farmers have been urged to increase plantings of legumes for soil improvement. Advantage was taken in 1936 of the Agricultural Conservation Program to increase such plantings. Drouth, however, resulted in failure of many plantings, chiefly of summer legumes. Use of winter legumes increased remarkably, seedmen reporting large increases in demand for hairy vetch and Austrian winter peas.

Reports of county farm agents show that they assisted 10,440 farmers in practicing inoculation of legumes with ni-



One cropping plan of value in much of Oklahoma and encouraged by the Agricultural Conservation Program is the planting of alternate rows of legumes in corn or grain sorghum. The picture shows such a field of hegari and mungbeans on the C. D. Caskey farm in Garvin county.

trogen-fixing bacteria cultures, 1,025 farmers with liming, 1,455 farmers with use of phosphates. There were 26,063 farmers reporting use of legumes for the first time, and in county seed exchanges, 122,093 pounds of legume seed were handled.

Crop improvement work is carried on, as one means, through the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association. This is a cooperative association of farmer-growers of pure seed, sponsored by the Extension Division and assisted, in certification work, by the Extension agronomist. Membership increased from 135 to 150 in this association during 1936, in spite of severe drouth. Sales of certified seed of 1935 growth were high during the spring of 1936, including 30,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of winter barley, 20,000 bushels of cottonseed, 4,300 bushels of seed corn, and gratifying amounts of broomcorn, sorghums, alfalfa, and sweet clover. The dry summer of 1936 was a severe discouragement, however, many growers having no seed to offer.

All save one of the single-variety cotton communities were able to save a limited supply of seed and all are planning to go ahead with the program. At Granite and Reed, both in Greer county, new communities were organized. This work was carried on at Shawnee, Pawnee, Grandfield, Weleetka, Stigler, Lookeba, and Weatherford. More than 2,000 growers with 20,000 acres participated.

Interest in soybeans developed during 1936 and varietal demonstrations were conducted in 30 eastern counties, with eight to twelve varieties in each demonstration. Drouth made most of the results negative, but in southeastern Oklahoma late maturing varieties came through with good yields of grain and hay.

Scattering damage from stinking smut, or bunt, of wheat was reported in western counties. Farmers were encouraged to treat seed for control during the summer. County agents' reports show a total of 8,888 farmers following disease-control recommendations in cereal crops, 2,692 in connection with wheat. An increase in oats smut was reported also in the northern half of the state.

Interest in bindweed control was shown in several north-western counties. The Grant county commissioners bought a large sprayer for farmers and supplied them with sodium chlorate in quantity at cost. Several other counties undertook organized bindweed control programs in the fall.





**Four-H Club members learn to grow, exhibit and judge good crops. The picture shows a 4-H Club crops display being prepared in Tulsa county.**

In agronomy work with 4-H Club members, a series of 29 crops judging schools was held throughout the state. Crops judging contests were held at the three state fairs, and a crops club members' short course at the 4-H Club Round-Up. A 4-H Crops Club judging team was second in the National 4-H Club Congress contest. Most promising results in cotton improvement were obtained in cooperation with 4-H Cotton Club members in Jackson and Greer counties, who were supplied with approved cotton seed. Their cotton was ginned at a designated gin after thorough clean-up of the gin, and as a result, quantities of good seed were available for the next year.

#### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

The leader of this project in 1936 was Paul G. Adams, who was given a leave of absence in June. F. W. Beall, assistant Extension animal husbandman throughout the year, carried on the work after that time.

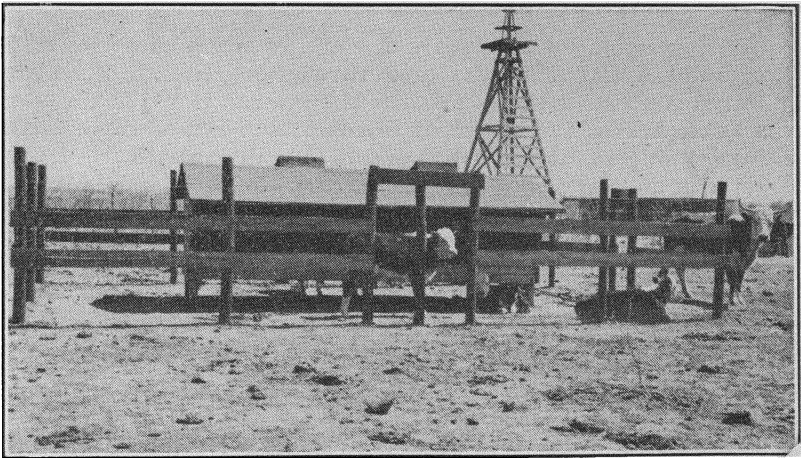
Efficient production, involving the choice of kinds and strains of livestock best adapted to the conditions of the various areas of the state, and the use of methods of manage-

ment which are most productive, together with the protection of livestock against loss by disease or other preventable causes, are the province of the Extension animal husbandry project.

Work during 1936 was concentrated along the lines of improved feeding practices, use of purebred sires, training of 4-H Livestock Club members. Horse pulling contests and big hitch demonstrations, developing interest in use of horse power; livestock field days and tours; meat cutting and curing demonstrations, and county 4-H Club livestock shows were other phases of the work.

Availability of feed is usually a limiting factor in livestock production in Oklahoma. There is normally an abundance of grass and considerable forage. The amount of grain available largely influences the feeding operations of the state.

Demonstrations in the creep feeding of beef calves were carried on in seven counties. One of these demonstrations was carried on by W. U. Barnes, member of the livestock committee of the Dewey County Agricultural Council. His cows are in better condition, the 90 calves creepfed through the summer weigh 60 to 80 pounds more, and Charles Gardner, his county agent, estimated their market value as at least \$1 per hundredweight higher as a result of creep feeding. Barnes figured a net profit of \$5 per head on this creep-fed bunch.



Creep feeding beef calves is a practice recommended in the Extension livestock program which is being followed on an increasing number of farms.

A circular, "Creep Feeding Baby Calves," giving information on this practice, was issued.

Production of milk-fed lambs is a common method of lamb feeding. To encourage this, a special exhibit of such lambs was arranged at the 1936 Oklahoma 4-H Club and F. F. A. Livestock Show. A total of 35 milkfed lambs attracted a great deal of interest at this show.



**Four-H Club members get their first judging experience on the home farm, then advance through district judging schools where they receive instruction and compete in judging contests, as shown above.**

To assist farmers in adjusting their hog feeding practices so as to avoid production of soft pork, penalized at the markets, a circular, "The Soft Pork Problem in Oklahoma," was issued.

Another circular, intended to help meet the need of adjusting feeding practices to the emergency of the drouth, was issued in 1936, called "Drouth Rations for Oklahoma Livestock."

The purebred sires program has been developed through organization of county livestock associations, which have sponsored purebred sales, aided cooperative buying of breeding stock and conducted livestock tours and field days.

Two purebred ram sales at which 81 rams were sold held at Enid and Anadarko under auspices of the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders' Association in cooperation with the Extension Division.

The Alfalfa County Livestock Association and the Coal County Livestock Association both held sales during the year. At the first, all classes of purebred livestock were handled; at the second, 23 bulls were consigned, mostly by northwest Oklahoma breeders, and bought by southeast Oklahoma cattlemen. Other sales were conducted at Atoka, Bristow, Cordell and Tulsa.



**Reatha Winchester, Garfield county 4-H Club member, showed the grand champion fat lamb at the 1936 Oklahoma Junior Livestock Show.**

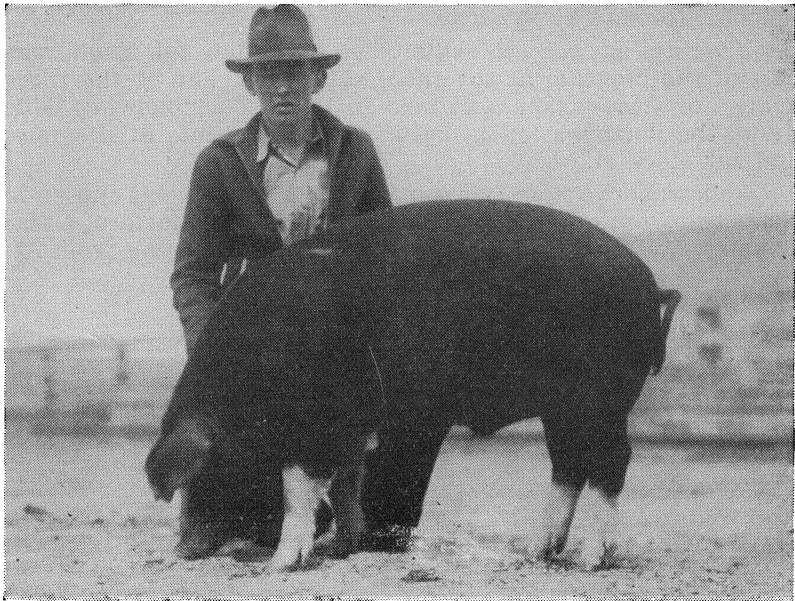
Reports of county farm agents show that in the purebred sires work, 403 farmers were assisted in obtaining bulls, 215 in

obtaining rams, 258 in obtaining boars and 59 in obtaining stallions or jacks. There were 36 "circles" or clubs formed for obtaining and using purebred sires.

In obtaining purebred females, 221 beef cattle producers, 198 sheep producers, 305 swine producers and 59 horse or mule producers were assisted by county farm agents.

The Extension animal husbandman cooperated in holding 15 county livestock field days and tours, with an attendance of 1,240 farmers and stockmen. These tours are important, as they demonstrate a large variety of improved practices. County livestock associations cooperating in these are located in Atoka, Cleveland, Ellis, Jefferson, Lincoln, Osage, Payne, Garfield and Creek counties.

Horse pulling contests and big hitch demonstrations were conducted during 1936 in Hughes, Kay, Marshall, Cherokee and Osage counties. As a result of interest in these events, plans are under way to obtain a dynamometer during 1937, and a number of county horse shows have been established.



**Franklin Spore, Kay county 4-H Club member, showed the grand champion barrow, at the 1936 Oklahoma Junior Livestock Show.**

Nine meat cutting and curing demonstrations were held during the year, with an attendance of 387 persons. In addition, J. A. Beall, of the animal husbandry department of the College, assisted in a number of counties.

Reports of county agents show that 1,884 families were assisted in home butchering of beef, 529 in home butchering of lambs, 2,623 in home butchering of swine.

A total of 9,458 livestock producers, according to county agents' reports, followed disease or parasite control recommendations.

Parallel with this work with adult livestock men of Oklahoma has been the 4-H Club livestock program in all 77 counties. This program has been greatly assisted by the 17 county junior livestock shows that have been established. These were held in 1936 at Watonga, Purcell, Stillwater, Kingfisher, Pawnee, Sayre, Newkirk, Wewoka, Perry, Woodward, Pawhuska, Hobart, Clinton, Pond Creek, Chickasha, Okemah, Henryetta and Okmulgee (both in Okmulgee county).

The specialist assisted with 18 county livestock judging schools attended by 525 boys, in addition to four district schools attended by 237 boys.

Judging, as well as exhibits of 4-H Club fat stock, was part of the program at the three state fairs, and at the three district or state-wide shows held in 1936. The following table shows the participation in both classes of events at the fairs and fat stock shows.

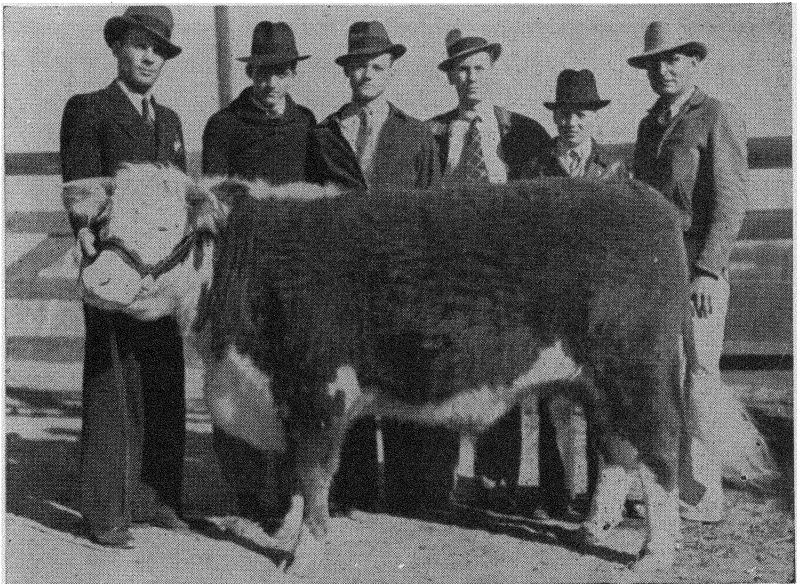
Following the state fair contests, a state team was chosen to compete in national contests. The team, Bob Morford, Oscar Thomas, Milton Hague and Wayne Thorndyke, came from Al-

#### REPORT OF STATE FAIRS—1936

Fair	NUMBER EXHIBITED			Number Boys in Judging Contest
	Calves	Pigs	Lambs	
Oklahoma City -----	92	361	126	96
Tulsa -----	34	50	19	35
Muskogee -----	30	24	6	42
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>173</b>

REPORT OF FAT STOCK SHOWS FOR 1936

Show	NUMBER EXHIBITED			Number Boys in Judging Contest
	Calves	Pigs	Lambs	
Enid -----	183	187	121	79
Tulsa -----	76	99	14	68
Oklahoma City -----	256	419	212	151
Total -----	515	705	347	298



The best 4-H Club livestock judges are chosen annually to represent Oklahoma in out-of-state contests. The 1936 team, shown above, came from Alfalfa county; left to right, F. W. Beall, assistant Extension livestock specialist, Milton Hague, Oscar Thomas, Bob Morford, Wayne Thorndyke and A. R. Jacob, county agent.

falfa county, and was coached by A. R. Jacob, county agent. This team was third at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, and fourth at the National Club Congress, Chicago. Bob Morford was high ranking individual at Chicago, winning a \$250 scholarship to the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

The following table gives the record of Oklahoma 4-H Club livestock judging teams at three important shows during the last 15 years.

Year	Wichita	Kansas City	Chicago
1922	Not represented	Not represented	7th
1923	Not represented	3rd	2nd
1924	Not represented	Not represented	3rd
1925	1st	1st	1st
1926	1st	1st	2nd
1927	3rd	2nd	1st
1928	1st	1st	1st
1929	2nd	1st	1st
1930	1st	1st	2nd
1931	1st	1st	3rd
1932	Not represented	2nd	10th
1933	Not represented	3rd	3rd
1934	Not represented	4th	9th
1935	Not represented	3rd	11th
1936	Not represented	3rd	4th



Following through in the production of quality livestock, 4-H Club members learn to know quality meats. Above are Elvin Rhoten and Joe Soderstrom, Osage county, 1936 state 4-H Club champions in meat identification.



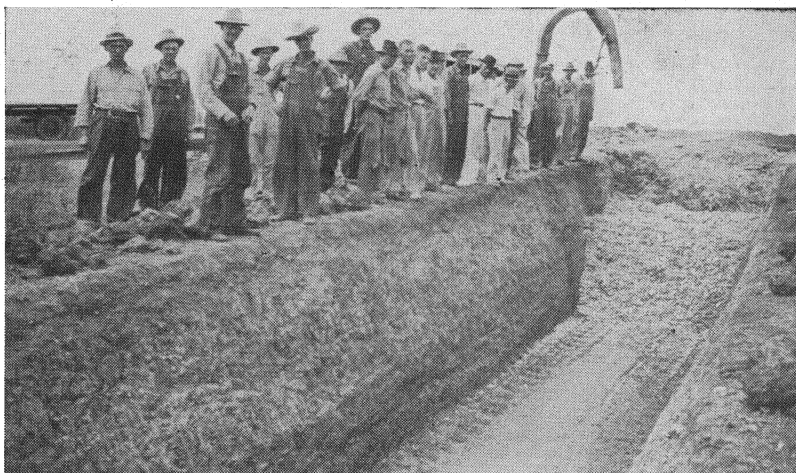
Meat identification is another phase of 4-H Livestock Club work. The Oklahoma team, composed of Joe Soderstrom and Elvin Rhoten, Osage county, was second at the National Club Congress contest. Contests were held at the three state fairs.

The reports of county farm agents show that the 4-H Livestock Club members completing their projects had a total of 2,371 beef animals, 1,363 sheep or lambs, 4,834 swine, 21 horses or mules, and 29 head of other livestock.

#### **DAIRY HUSBANDRY**

The leader of this project in 1936 was John W. Boehr. The assistant, from January 15th through the rest of the year, was R. W. Stumbo.

In the general Extension program, dairy husbandry work is concerned with efficient production, not only for market but for home utilization. This involves selection of the kinds and strains of dairy animals that produce most efficiently under the conditions in various parts of the state, methods of management found most efficient under all such conditons, protection of the herds and of the products from loss by disease, parasites or insanitary conditions, and encouragement in the manufacture and use in the home of high quality dairy products.



**Trench silo schools and tours held by county agents and Extension dairymen in 1936 helped meet the feed emergency created by drouth. The picture shows Osage county farmers watching drouth-burned corn being saved in a trench silo at the Robert Stuart farm near Pawhuska.**

Due to Extension workers' influence, 227 better bulls were placed, an important first step toward improvement of herds. This is a lower figure than for 1935, due to the discouragements of drouth and short feed supplies. In 26 counties, farmers received lessons in breed improvement, and more "proved bulls" are being sought by Oklahoma dairy farmers.

Reports of county farm agents show that 198 farmers were directly assisted in obtaining purebred dairy bulls and 239 in obtaining purebred dairy females. Five bull circles were organized or assisted, with 47 members.

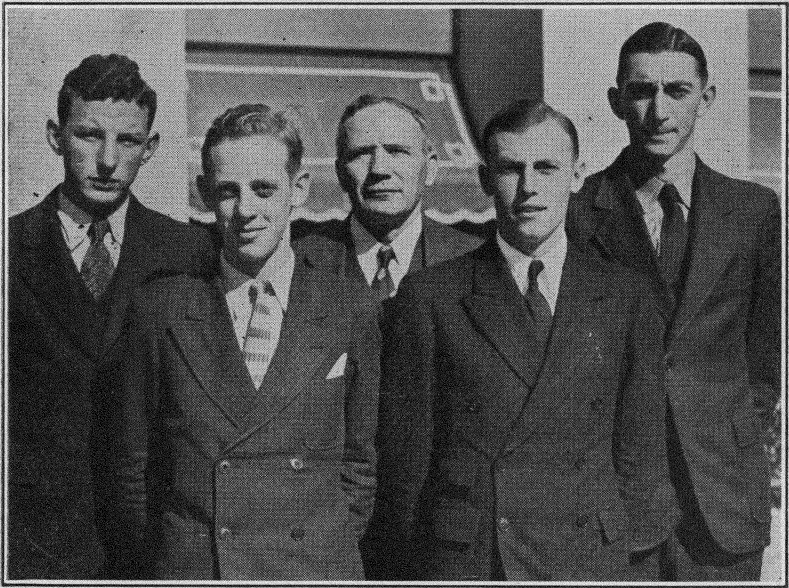
The Dairy Herd Improvement Associations, or cow testing associations, and the official testing in cooperation with the breed associations, are under direction of the Extension dairymen. There were 13 cow testing associations, with 4,202 cows on 126 farms under test. In official testing on 19 farms, 287 cows completed official records. From these herds, 484 cows were culled out as unprofitable and 38 cooperators in this group purchased 45 better sires due to the influence of cow testers. Only 10 percent of the cows were definitely identified at the beginning of the year; at the end, 2,100 are marked with standard ear tags, thus providing definite identification of the animals.



Two parish Jersey shows were held in 1936, the first such events in the state. Shown above are Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Carpenter, Bartlesville, with the grand champion cow of the Bartlesville Parish show.

To encourage small breeders in advancing their dairy enterprises, two parish shows—the first of their kind in the state—were held in Oklahoma in 1936. These were at Muskogee and Bartlesville, with 115 Jerseys shown for ribbon awards. Of the 530 persons who attended, 135 took part in judging practice and 19 breeders entered from six counties. The goal of departing from professional showmanship and having a friendly, educational dairy exhibit day once a year was reached in these shows.

After the state was cleaned up in the cattle tuberculosis eradication campaign, the specialists and county agents carried on educational work to control Bang's disease. By December, 33 percent of breeding cattle were under test, Oklahoma leading all save two states. Fly control, ox warble destruction and screw worm control also were handled in an educational program.



**The Oklahoma 4-H Club dairy judging team won the 1936 national championship at the National Dairy Show in Dallas, the fourth time this honor has come to Oklahoma. Left to right, above, Arlon Johnson, Johnston county; Irving Smith, Major county; John W. Boehr, Extension dairyman; Charles Griggs, Canadian county; Andrew Sproul, Major county.**

Feeding, a most important phase of management in dairying, was handled through four-session feeding schools in 26 counties, attended by 3,220 farmers. Illustrated material and pictures were used in the instructional work. As an outgrowth, demonstrations were held in producing higher quality hay, building trench silos, pasture improvement, use of trench and other silos, and feeding of balanced rations. A total of 116 members of these schools built silos, 18 entered the dairy farm record project, and 152 entered balanced feeding demonstrations.

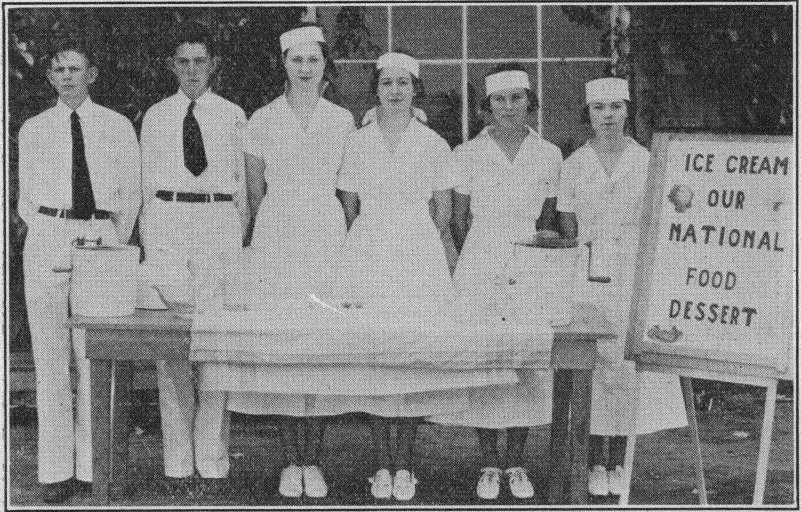
Sanitation was stressed in the home dairying program with farm women through the home demonstration agents, each of whom received a kit containing a small-top seamless milk pail, a cotton pad strainer, a sediment testing outfit and a standard milk can. Three years ago 22 percent of Oklahoma cream was second grade; now only eight percent is second grade.

Demonstrations in home butter making, making soft cheeses in the home, ice cream making, dairy dishes and judging dairy products constitute the major activities in home dairying. Dairy demonstrators made 53,426 pounds of butter; 9,953 pounds of soft cheese, 6,956 pounds of yellow cream cheese, 337 pounds of American cheese, 6,953 gallons of ice cream and the farm value of the products was \$22,642.57.

More interest in owning good dairy stock was shown by 2,020 dairy club members. Records of county farm agents show the 4-H Club members who completed their projects owned 1,448 dairy animals. The four district dairy judging schools, 14 county schools and two state schools were attended by 588 4-H Dairy Club members.

A team selected at the Oklahoma City state fair won first among the 20 states competing in the National Dairy Show at Dallas. Members of the team were Andrew Sproul, Isabelle; Charles Griggs, Oklahoma City, and Irving Smith, Fairview. Seven dairy club members completed production records comparable to a cow testing yearly record and three were awarded trips to the National Dairy Show by Oklahoma breed associations.

From the 26 teams competing in dairy demonstration at the State 4-H Club Round-Up, three were chosen to represent Oklahoma at the National Dairy Show, placing sixth. The 4-H Club dairy stock shown in five state exhibits excelled in quality and numbers that shown in former years. The Junior Better Sires Association in eight communities completed a successful year.



Three Oklahoma dairy demonstration teams competed in 4-H Club contests at the National Dairy Show at Dallas. Above, left to right, Eugene and Marcus Nash, Jefferson county; Mildred Price and Pauline Garrett, Beckham county; Bernice Kennedy and Mildred Van Ness, Garvin county.

#### ENTOMOLOGY

The leader of this project in 1936 was C. F. Stiles.

The work of the Extension entomologist is chiefly aimed at protecting crops and livestock from losses caused by the depredations of insects and rodent pests. Assistance is also given in the control of household insect pests. Bee management is another phase of the work.

Like a fire department, the entomologist must be on call against incipient or actual outbreaks of insect pests. The grasshopper infestation of 1936 furnished an example of the necessity and the value for insect control work. Grasshoppers were worse in 1936 than at any time since 1925. The entire northern and western half of the state was severely infested.

The federal government furnished Oklahoma with 1,235 tons of wheat bran and 31,000 gallons of sodium arsenite. A state grasshopper control committee, composed of the Director of Extension, Dr. F. A. Fenton, head of the Oklahoma A. and M. College entomology department, and the Extension entomolog-



The grasshopper plague was a major problem of 1936 for the Extension entomologist. The picture shows the grasshopper-poison mixing station set up in Payne county, using federally furnished poison and bran supplemented by supplies furnished locally. Similar mixing stations were operated in most of the counties.

ist, was set up, handling the distribution of this poison bait material to 61 of the 77 counties. The counties matched the federal supply of bran with an equal quantity of material. A total of 21,000 tons of poisoned bait was distributed, being mixed at 142 mixing stations throughout the counties infested. It is estimated that 523,445 acres of crops, valued at \$1,000,000 were saved. Temporary assistance was assigned to help the Extension entomologist.

Chinch bugs were present in large enough numbers to require control measures in three of the northeast counties and about 40 drums of oil were used.

In cooperation with the Extension horticulturist, garden insect control work was carried on throughout the state, with demonstrations in practically all counties. In 28 counties, household insect pest control demonstrations were given.



**Four-H Club members learn to identify and to know the control methods for destructive insects.**

Due to the extremely dry, hot summer, cotton insects did little damage, if grasshoppers, which are general feeders and not a special cotton insect, are excepted. The boll weevil population did not build up, except in the extreme southeast corner of the state, and the infestation there was comparatively light on November 1, when the first killing frost occurred. The boll weevil population was lighter than in 20 years, and no cotton insect control demonstrations were carried on.

Rodent control work required a good deal of time early in 1936. The formerly infested areas, about 27,000 acres in Noble and Pawnee counties, were found free of prairie dogs in a re-check. Osage and Payne counties also have been freed of this rodent pest. About 142 prairie dog towns were eradicated in Garfield county at a cost to the county of about \$200. The co-

operative agreement between the Indian Department and the Biological Survey is still in effect in eradication of prairie dogs on the Kiowa and the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservations. A total of 49,534 acres have been freed from prairie dogs by the use of 47,341 pounds of poisoned grain and something over 49,000 cotton balls saturated with carbon disulphide. The cost of this project was \$20,978.32. Prairie dog eradication was carried on in 25 additional counties and much progress made in this work as it is now being conducted on a county-wide basis. Annual savings at present from prairie dog control are over \$10,000.

Gopher control work, using traps and poisoned grain, was conducted in 10 counties.

Jack rabbit control was important in some areas in 1936, Texas county using 600 ounces of strychnine for this purpose. One farmer reported 320 acres of wheat, valued at more than \$1,000, saved from jack rabbits.



**Proper management of bees is learned by 4-H Club members in Oklahoma and demonstrated to others through team demonstrations, like that shown above.**

The 4-H Insect Club, in which the club members learn to identify and control the harmful insects, was carried forward with an enrollment increased from 1,242 in 1935 to 2,510 in



1936. This work is now organized in 59 of the 77 counties. There were 289 4-H Bee Club members with 494 colonies enrolled in 1936.

#### **EDITORIAL AND RADIO**

The leader of the editorial project in 1936 was Duncan Wall. The leader of the radio project was S. D. Coleman, as radio program director, serving also as assistant editor. As editorial secretary during most of the year, Miss Margaret Heiser has acted as a home economics editor.

The editorial and radio staff perform a general service function in the informational field, assisting all supervisory and subject matter workers to achieve their objectives in the general Extension program more efficiently by utilizing as broadly as possible all the media of public information, such as the press, radio, exhibits, pictures, other visual educational means, circulars, and public discussion.

In addition, through this informational staff, the Extension organization has sought to assist farm people more directly in some of the problems outlined earlier in this report. Among these are provision of material for adult education fitted to the needs of rural people; the exercise of civic rights and discharge of civic responsibilities, through study of public affairs and social objectives and participation in public affairs. By making available as much as possible of such information, assistance has been rendered among both rural and urban groups in gaining understanding of the interrelationship of agricultural and other social-economic problems. Such information and understanding seem essential to development of public policies in land use, valuation, taxation and tenure, and in stabilization of equitable farm income, so as to lead eventually toward solution of farm problems.

A weekly budget of news material was sent to 490 publications circulating in Oklahoma during 1936. The content of this included experience stories of farm people—"the demonstration in print," as it is sometimes called—which lengthens the reach of Extension work; announcements of Extension events; reports to the public of progress of Extension work; timely informative articles helpful to farmers and homemakers; information on new national agricultural programs; similar stories relating to 4-H Club work.

In addition, stories of wider importance or more immediate concern have been handled through the press associations and a limited number of special stories have been supplied on request to larger publications.

Each week, all county farm agents and home demonstration agents have been furnished with one or more stories to be released locally. This service is intended primarily for weekly newspapers.

Clippings from newspapers throughout the state indicate that this material is widely used, serving a useful purpose in making information available to the public.

All of the Extension circulars and much of the other instructional material such as demonstrators' reports are issued through the Extension editorial office. During 1936, such publications included 16 new circulars, 10 revisions and 11 reprints. County farm and home demonstration agents distributed 703,571 such circulars during 1936, compared with 657,418 in 1935.

The Oklahoma Extension News, a four-page, five-column monthly publication, goes to some 75,000 farm families working with Extension agents, to the agents and to workers in allied fields. A mimeographed monthly publication, "Our Homes and Farms," concerning negro Extension work, goes to negro farm families and workers.

Illustrations are required for circulars, house organs, to supply newspapers, for Extension reports, for film strips and slides and other instructional uses in Extension work. Many of these are made by agents or specialists, some by the Extension editor, whose office serves as a center for illustrative material.



**Home Demonstration Club reporters and 4-H Club reporters take the responsibility of reporting club events to their local papers and attend reporters' schools, like that shown above, in Kiowa county, to learn how to write more interesting accounts of Home Demonstration and 4-H Club programs.**

As publicity contacts are made by all Extension workers, advisory and training assistance is given to agents and specialists, through the editorial office, by conferences during the agents' meeting and by personal visits in the field, as well as by published material.

Home demonstration clubs and 4-H Clubs have reporters responsible for publication of local items about their activities. In order to train these reporters to meet the requirements of their very cooperative community newspapers, reporters' schools are held, both during the annual Farmers' Week and in the various counties. Five county schools attended by 139 persons were held in 1936, with 68 enrolled at the Farmers' Week course.

Summarized reports of county farm and home demonstration agents show that 32,608 news stories were written by agents and published in 1936. Reports from county home demonstration agents showed that 12,537 news items were written by farm women and published in 1936, compared with 1,056 in 1935.

Preparation of informational material, and some work in training leaders for group or forum discussion of economic and social questions affecting farm people has been part of the editor's work, in collaboration with other subject matter specialists, and in cooperation with the various federal farm programs. The Adjustment Planning Project was carried on in part by a discussion program at farm community meetings.

Virtually all of the informational pamphlets, publicity and illustrative materials furnished for educational work in connection with the federal agricultural programs have been cleared through the Extension editorial office.

The radio program has been a corollary of the press and publications program in extending information. There were two main lines of activity in 1936.

One was the presentation of a 15-minute, five-days-weekly program originating on the campus and transmitted by remote control over Station KOMA, at Oklahoma City. Agriculture and home economics faculty members shared time with Extension personnel.

The other was preparation of programs to be given by cooperating county Extension workers or station announcers over nine cooperating stations throughout the state. At these stations, 21 county farm agents and 13 home demonstration agents were taking part in programs, originating a large part of their programs with the assistance of local farm people and

4-H Club members, using some of the material sent from the state office. The radio program director prepared for these cooperating agents helpful information on preparing and presenting radio programs, including special 4-H Club programs.

A suitable remote control studio in the Extension building was completed during the year, and new portable amplifying equipment installed. With this was obtained public address equipment, making the outfit useful for many large campus affairs for farm people.

#### **HORTICULTURE**

The leader of this project in 1936 was D. C. Mooring. Assistants were W. D. Armstrong and F. K. McGinnis, jr.

In the general Extension program, horticultural work is concerned with efficient production, first of adequate supplies of garden and fruit products for home living, then of a surplus of such products for sale, and with the improvement and beautification of the homestead so that the farm family may have more satisfaction in its home.



Planning the garden before it is planted is stressed in the Extension horticulture program. The picture shows Mrs. Joe Seikel, Pottawatomie county, harvesting rhubarb from her rows of perennial products planted along one side of the garden.

The accomplishment of these things involves choice of the kinds and varieties of vegetable, small fruit, tree fruit and nut crops suited to varied Oklahoma conditions, the methods of culture, storage and preservation best adapted to such conditions, protection of the crops from loss by disease or pests, utilization of the products for home consumption, and an appreciation of the values of natural beauty about the home.

A state garden contest in which are stressed the number of different vegetables, approved cultural practices, and budgeting to meet family food needs by using vegetables fresh, stored or canned, again in 1936 was a strong factor in building the home garden program. There were 5,942 contestants in 1936, and 4,214 gardens were scored. In addition, 10,640 farm women enrolled as garden demonstrators. The estimated value of vegetables canned by garden contestants was \$169,774.50; of fresh vegetables consumed, \$297,850; of vegetables stored fresh, \$148,925, a total of \$616,549.50 in spite of a very unfavorable season.

In connection with the scoring of gardens, local judges are trained. This has a valuable educational effect. Eleven such judging schools, with 165 trainees, were held in 1936.

Fifty-five district and county garden contests were held in connection with the state garden contest. Seventy-two district or county vegetable shows were held with 4,678 entries, and 276 garden tours attended by 3,133 persons. Farm women who reported raising a fall garden totaled 10,187. There were 958 new garden fences built and 4,263 fences repaired, an important item in producing a good garden.

The dry summer increased interest in garden irrigation. In one county, 9,000 feet of concrete tile were made and sold for cost of material as a Works Progress Administration project.

The 1936 season was regarded as the most unfavorable in a quarter-century. April freezes destroyed more of the fruit than in any previous spring in that period. Severe drouth completed the destruction. Only limited quantities of fruit were produced in any part of the state.

Small fruit plantings were probably larger in the spring of 1936 than in any recent year, but drouth brought disappointment in many cases. Strawberry acreage was down to 600 acres, compared with a preceding eight-year average of 1,922 acres.

Through cooperation of the College horticulture department, three plants each of 11 varieties of grapes were furnished to 4-H Club members in 16 counties and one plant each of Golden Muscat was sent to an adult demonstrator in each of nine counties.



The trophy shown above with its donor, Carl Hubbell, big-league pitcher, was presented through the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' association for the first time during 1936, and helped Extension horticulturists to encourage the identification of high quality pecan seedlings in the state. Hubbell is shown beside a topworked pecan tree on his farm near Meeker.

An outstanding small fruit project was that of 4-H Clubs and farm women's clubs in Seminole county, aided by a We-woka citizen who furnished berry plants. Each of 100 4-H Club members was enabled to plant 75 berry plants, and each of 92 farm women, 21 berry plants. At each of a number of demonstration centers, a demonstration was given on setting and caring for the plants, attended by 555 persons. In spite of unfavorable conditions, 68 percent of the plants survived. In Oklahoma county, 7,400 strawberry and 1,450 blackberry plants were obtained in a county order by Home Demonstration Club members.

The April freeze virtually destroyed the 1936 pecan crop, but requests for demonstrations and assistance in pecan and walnut propagation were more numerous than in any previous year. Only 73 exhibits were shown at the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Show, compared with 867 the preceding year. The Carl Hubbell trophy, a bronze pecan-tree placque on a mounting of pecan wood, was given for the first time through the growers' association, to be held through the year in the county



The care of the home orchard, as well as commercial fruit plantings, is one of the objectives of the Extension horticulture program achieved through such pruning demonstrations as shown above being held in Cleveland county.

where the best seedlings shown were produced, and to become the permanent possession of the grower of a seedling found worthy of naming and propagation.

In 43 counties, Home Demonstration Clubs chose yard improvement as a project. A total of 242 farm home planting plans were made and assistance given on plans for 34 schools, 19 community centers, four parks and eight churches, and one town.

In Oklahoma county, a yard improvement contest was judged by the specialist. Several landscape schools and tours were held, and 951 demonstrators participated in flower shows.

The 1936 enrollment in 4-H Garden clubs was 3,215; sweet potato, 447; Irish potato, 1,148; fruit, 783, and forestry, 141. Ray Kennedy of Milburn won sweepstakes honors and a silver cup with his exhibit of sweet potatoes at the National 4-H Club Congress. His brother, Dee, won third and Ernest Cooksey, Atoka, fourth, in the event.

#### **PASTURES**

The leader in Extension pastures work in 1936 was Sam B. Durham.

Pastures have a distinct part in prevention of erosion and maintenance of fertility, in building a sound land-use pro-



**Pasture tours have proved an effective means of helping farmers to learn the different important grasses and their culture and use in pasture work.**



gram. They have a most important part, too, in efficient production of feed supporting the livestock phases of farming. The factors involved in building good pastures include selection of the kinds and varieties of grasses and legumes best adapted to various Oklahoma conditions for permanent and temporary pasture, and the methods of culture which will best build, protect, and most efficiently utilize, pastures.

Interest in pasture improvement and in pasture development has been high throughout the state. In northeast Oklahoma, this is instanced by placing pasture work as a major in the programs of eight County Agricultural Councils, and as a part of the livestock, dairy or soil conservation programs in eight other counties. In southeast Oklahoma, pastures appear as a major part of the program in 16 of the 18 counties. In western Oklahoma, experimental efforts are being made with certain tame grasses, but most efforts are devoted to improvement of native pastures and use of temporary pasture.

From five representative counties in the eastern half of the state, reports show 600 tenant families enjoying better living conditions as a result of the pasture program. The number of cowless farms in four of these counties showed a 25 percent reduction; the other showed no decrease, probably due to the high cost of seed, and it may be that on the whole the actual number of cowless farms has not been diminished more than 10 or 15 percent. These same five counties report that 393 demonstrations were planned to influence improvement of conditions on tenant farms, and 4-H Club work now planned with boys on cotton farms is expected to be another factor in improving such conditions.

A summary for 34 counties shows a total of 569,900 pounds of Korean lespedeza planted in 1936, four other counties of the east and central area reporting unfavorable results. In 12 counties, 18 demonstrators made lespedeza hay, varying in yield from one-half to two tons per acre, besides the summer pasture provided.

Thirty-four counties reported 23,650 acres of Bermuda grass planted, with 1,200 acres in one county alone.

In southeast Oklahoma, one insurance firm which is a large landowner reports Dallis grass as their most valuable pasture plant. Freeze and drouth together limited its value in 1936, but fall conditions indicated restoration of stands.

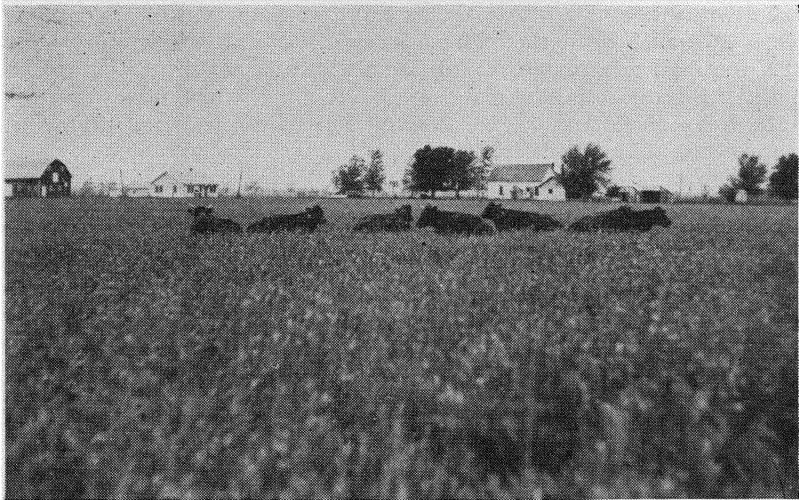
In the state as a whole, rye grass is excelling all other pasture plants for fall, winter and spring pasture. In Carter county, 70,000 pounds were planted in the fall. At least eight carloads of 40,000 pounds each of rye grass seed is believed to

have been planted in the state. Use of this grass has been developing for six years, starting with one-hundredth acre demonstration plots by 4-H Club boys.

Reports also show more than 5,000 pounds of bur clover, orchard grass and red top were planted in demonstrations with a total of more than 1,000 pounds each of a number of other pasture plants used in northeast Oklahoma.

Saving of seed for increased plantings is an increasingly important phase of the pasture program. Demonstrations in at least seven counties were completed. It seems probable that harvesting of rye grass seed and Korean lespedeza can be developed into commercial importance. From one acre in Mayes county, 400 pounds of rye grass seed, worth \$22, was saved, and not more than half of the seed was secured.

With the development of the feed shortage situation, effort to increase winter pasture plantings of wheat, oats, rye, barley and vetch was redoubled. Agents' reports show 377,800 pounds of vetch seed planted, with pasture at least a part of the objective. Reports indicate that a fourth of the vetch acreage will eventually be in permanent pasture, the vetch serving to improve soil as a preparatory measure.



**Yellow hop clover and Bermuda grass on 600 acres of the Kershaw Aberdeen-Angus ranch are shown above and will produce "250 pounds of meat per acre" according to the owner.**

Korean lespedeza is also being largely used as a temporary pasture for summer. Reports from 26 of 34 reporting counties show an increase of 12 bushels of oats per acre on land in rotation with lespedeza.

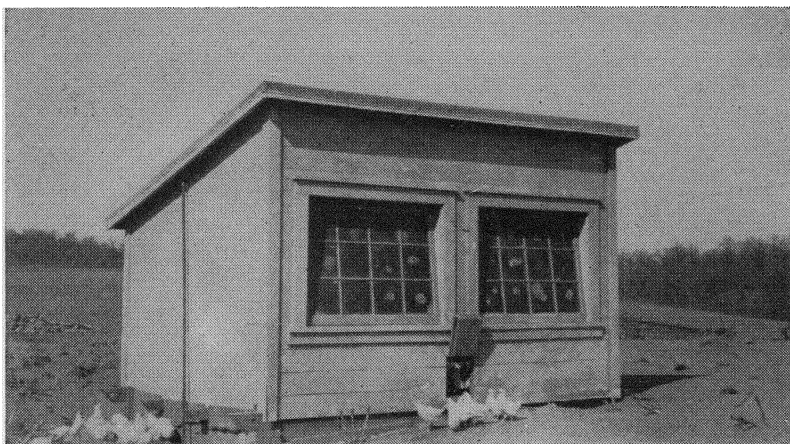
Sixty boys started definite 4-H Club pasture projects in the spring of 1936. Drouth was disastrous to all but a few of these projects, but 4-H pasture work is being made a major activity for 1937. A manual has been prepared to assist in this work, and pasture instruction was given in the 1936 Round-Up short courses.

### **POULTRY HUSBANDRY**

The leader of this project during 1936 was H. G. Ware. W. P. Albright was assistant.

Extension poultry work, fitting into the general program, is concerned with efficient production of poultry and eggs for the family table and for market. Thus, it involves the factors of choosing the kinds of poultry, the varieties and the strains best adapted to the conditions of the particular farm; the methods of housing, management and feeding which have been found most productive, and the protection of the flock and of the products against loss from disease, parasites or insanitary methods.

Fifteen breeders in Oklahoma are now trapnesting flocks and following the U. S. Record of Performance rules. From

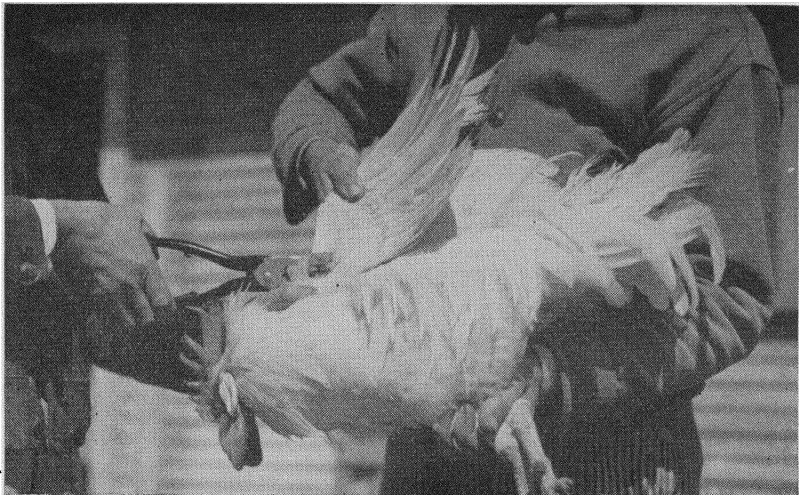


**The movable brooder house, recommended by the Extension poultryman, is an important part of the "Grow Healthy Chick" program through which 1,400 flock owners were assisted last year.**

these better flocks, smaller breeders and farm flock owners and members of the 4-H Clubs are securing their foundation stock. These 15 breeders trapnested between 3,000 and 4,000 birds under official supervision. Most of the common breeds are represented. Production of 200 eggs per bird per year of standard two-ounce weights after the second laying month, of good shape and color, and birds free from disqualifications and up to standard weight are among the qualifications that must be met in this work.

More enthusiasm was shown in the "Grow Healthy Chicks" phase of the Extension poultry program, with an increase of more than 150 percent in the number of chicks in completed demonstrations over 1935. In spite of a severe season, several demonstrators carried 100 percent of their chicks through the tenth week. With 82,753 chicks raised through the tenth week, the mortality record was 13.71 percent. The ten best demonstrators lost only 16, or 0.67 percent, of the 2,393 chicks they started with; the poorest, 1,327, or 55.92 percent, of the 2,373 they began with.

Turkey growers exhibited greater interest in management and selection of breeding stock, feeding, brooding and range methods. More are having their eggs hatched by commercial hatcheries, thus keeping hens in production. Semi-confine-



**A blow at poultry thieves was struck by the establishment of a tattoo identification system backed by the State Poultry Association and encouraged by the Extension poultryman. The picture shows a bird being marked.**

ment methods of producing turkeys are replacing the open range method, although this is still most common in Oklahoma. Demand by buyers for well-fleshed birds is bringing about rapid improvement.

For the ninth year, flock management was stressed in a demonstration in which a monthly summary is made by the demonstrator, showing number of hens, eggs produced, feed consumed, value of eggs and birds sold, price of eggs and income over feed cost. Monthly news letters are sent to flock owners reporting the monthly summary and offering suggestions.

A summary of the records of this work shows that 151 flock owners kept the records. They owned an average 174 hens each that produced 139 eggs each. Egg prices varied from an average of 27 cents a dozen in October to 17 cents a dozen from March through July, with an average of 21 cents a dozen for the year. Each bird consumed \$1.22 worth of feed and returned an income above feed cost of \$1.50 per bird. These records came from flocks in all parts of the state, of all kinds of chickens, and of varied flock size. It is observed that the high quality flocks, fed regularly throughout the year, and well managed and handled, produced the most eggs and returned the greatest profit above feed cost.

Demands for plans for constructing new poultry houses have been greater than in recent years, with 454 new houses and 927 buildings remodeled. Leaflets on remodeling poultry houses were distributed, and diagrams and plans for equipment such as feeders, perches, droppings boards, range shelters and green feed racks were distributed, both among adults and 4-H Club members.

The statute known as the "Jackson Poultry Law" provides for a county poultry association in each county where a show is to be held and for funds to be allotted for schoolhouse, county and state poultry shows. In 47 of the 77 counties there were in 1936 county associations with 1,000 members. Thirty poultry shows were held with 8,949 birds exhibited; 308 community poultry and egg shows were held with 11,280 chickens shown and 1,128 dozens of eggs. At most of these, demonstrations of improved poultry methods were given.

A tattoo system of marking poultry as an identification in case of theft was set up and more than 25,000 birds were tattooed according to the Oklahoma system.

The 1935-36 official 4-H Club count showed 9,475 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Poultry Club projects, by years as follows: first, 4,232; second, 1,962; third, 1,311; fourth, 1,970. A total

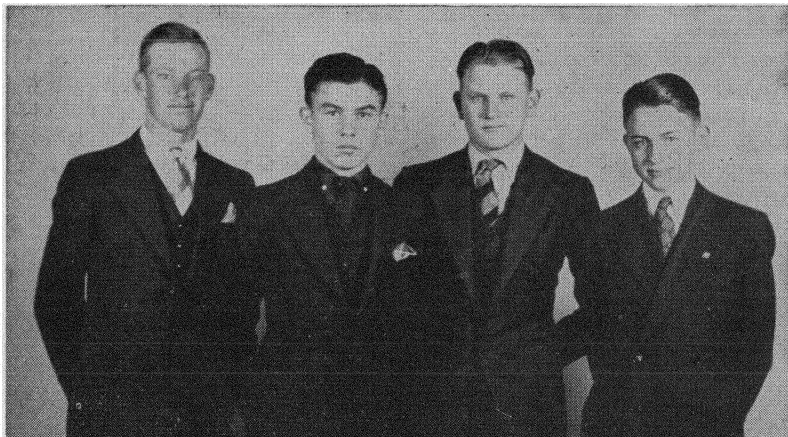
of 63 county and state meetings representing 28 counties were held with an attendance of 3,727 members of 4-H Poultry Clubs. At these meetings, training in judging, housing, feeding, management and parasite and disease control in poultry was given.

Thirty-two county, district and state judging schools were held, with 1,823 contestants from 28 counties. State fair officials cooperated in increasing interest among poultrymen, 336 boys and girls exhibiting 1,008 birds at the three state fairs. They won \$400 in premiums on birds, \$142 in judging contests, and \$34 in the coop-building contests.

A summary of the records of county farm and home demonstration agents show that the 4-H Poultry Club members had a total of 174,161 birds.



**A school house poultry show is the first step for youngsters, many of whom advance into successful poultrymen through 4-H Club and other Extension poultry work. The picture shows a typical school house poultry show in Noble county.**



**Oklahoma 4-H Club poultry judging team won the national contest at the National 4-H Club Congress in 1936. Above, left to right, Ralph M. Burris, Ottawa county; Lucian Daugherty, Kay county; Len Graham, Creek county; Kay Wilson, Muskogee county.**

The agents also reported that 3,481 families were following an organized improved poultry breeding plan; 5,044 were following recommendations in buying baby chicks; 6,644 in chick rearing; 5,744 in production-feeding; 7,094 in disease and parasite control; 2,159 in poultry house equipment; 1,410 in marketing. There were 2,699 keeping farm flock cost account records of some kind, and 3,677 used economic information as a means of adjusting their poultry enterprise.

## HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

The further establishing and promotion of a program that contributes to a comfortable, satisfying and economically sound farm home life where each member of the farm family may find opportunity for the fullest and finest development is the objective of home demonstration workers in Oklahoma.

Considering the tenantry situation in the state, farm family living conditions and the outlook at the beginning of the year, the emphasis of the home demonstration program was placed upon the production and conservation of a year-around food supply based upon the dietary needs of the farm family; a family nutrition program that provides for the health needs of each member of the family; better planning and utilization of cash and material resources; a farm home improvement program, both interior and exterior, based upon the requirements for farm family living as revealed by the farm housing survey; a farm family clothing program based upon the clothing needs of all family members, and the further development of an enriched farm family and community life.



**The 7,329 farm women who are members of county home demonstration councils accepted the opportunities of leadership in the building and development of county programs of home demonstration work.**



The farm family approach to home demonstration work was advanced whenever possible, recognizing that the family is the basic unit and that the problems of production, consumption, income, and family and community life are of concern to all members of the family, if the family is to have the most satisfying life in the home on the farm. Through such a program home demonstration workers have rendered a practical and constructive service to farm families in the problems of everyday living.

Forty-six garden and canning assistants placed in 50 counties aided the home demonstration agents in extending garden and canning work to a still greater number of farm families. Temporary assistant home demonstration agents placed in 12 counties and temporary home demonstration agents placed in five counties also helped to extend home demonstration work to a still greater number of farm families. Five of the assistant home demonstration agent positions and four of the temporary home demonstration agent positions became permanent, with the respective county and the Extension Service supporting the work jointly.

In addition to new counties, new communities have been organized and new home demonstration club members have been added to old organizations. Through the home demonstrator cooperator plan, club members and demonstrators have extended their efforts to help farm families that have not become a part of the organized program. Additional farm homemakers have been assisted through the press, radio, fair exhibits, tours and community demonstration schools. Thus the home demonstration program as a whole has expanded in volume and scope.

The home demonstration agents are aided by six home economics Extension specialists in the development of subject matter bulletins and circulars, demonstration outlines and reports, in the development of demonstration methods and in an analysis of field work and progress made. The specialists are Miss Martha McPheters, foods and nutrition specialist; Miss Clara Carolyn Cerveny, assistant foods and nutrition specialist; Miss Faith Strayer, child development and parent education specialist; Miss Martha Merrifield, clothing specialist; Mrs. Bonnie Goodman, Extension economist in home management, and Miss Thelma Greenwood, assistant Extension economist in home management. Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent, largely devotes her time to club work with girls through the home demonstration agents.

Cooperating specialists in dairying, poultry, entomology, agricultural engineering, gardening, landscaping and animal husbandry devote a part of their time to work with women and girls as do the Extension editor and assistants.

#### **FIELD ORGANIZATION**

The rural community is the unit of organization in home demonstration work. Participation in Home Demonstration Clubs encourages farm women in their efforts to establish a desirable home and community life and is a means of developing leadership. The 1,843 Home Demonstration Clubs with a membership of 31,927 farm women have a definitely planned program determined by the home and community needs of their members as recognized by the members themselves.

The objective of the Home Demonstration Club is to bring the benefits of home demonstration work to every homemaker in the community through "demonstrations that are a progressive example of better homemaking carried on by the farm homemaker for the benefit of her family and community." Each local Home Demonstration Club elects its own officers, plans its program, and extends its work throughout the community through definitely planned community activities.

A County Home Demonstration Council is organized in each of the 77 counties of the state. The object of the Home Demonstration Council is to develop leadership, to promote and extend the best interest of the farm family, home and community through a county-wide home demonstration organization that brings local Home Demonstration Clubs into a cooperative relationship. Since the county council is an organization definitely established to carry on home demonstration work, the council advises and cooperates with the home demonstration agent in all of its activities.

The county council membership consists of all local Home Demonstration Clubs in a county and two demonstrators from communities without Home Demonstration Club organizations. This organization outlines and develops the home demonstration program, advising with the home demonstration agent. The council meets quarterly to discuss progress made, to make plans for any emergency work that may have arisen, and to outline plans for the further development of the program. Seven thousand, three hundred and thirty members of home demonstration councils accepted responsibilities of program planning, of organization, of checking progress made, of leadership development and of extending the home demonstration program to unorganized communities.



The object of the Oklahoma State Home Demonstration Council is to develop, strengthen and build into a cooperative relationship the work of the county home demonstration council. State officers shown above are, left to right, Mrs. R. W. McMillen, vice-president; Mrs. Robert Boughton, president; Mrs. Mont Churchill, secretary; Mrs. Cy Wiggs, treasurer.

The State Home Demonstration Council became a permanent organization this year. Through the state council, the 77 county councils are brought into a cooperative relationship in their efforts to promote the welfare and betterment of the farm family, home and community. The state council advises with state home demonstration agencies in developing cooperative community, county and state programs of work.

That country life in Oklahoma might be raised to a "higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence and refinement," the following was adopted as the program of work by the Oklahoma State Home Demonstration Council:

1. The production and conservation of a year around food supply based upon the dietary needs of the farm family.
2. A family nutrition program that provides for the health needs of each member of the family.
3. Better planning and utilization of cash and material resources.
4. A farm home improvement program, both interior and exterior, that will make for a happier, more comfortable and satisfying life in the home on the farm.
5. A clothing selection, construction and budgeting program based upon the needs of all family members.

6. The further development of an enriched family and community life.

7. The establishing of a home demonstration expansion committee in each county which shall, with the advice of the home demonstration agent, develop a plan whereby home demonstration work may be extended to all farm families.

8. To actively foster 4-H Club work in communities, counties, and in the state.

9. To encourage the establishment of county libraries and to promote the state maternity and infancy work in rural areas.

10. To encourage every club member to make her demonstration an outstanding one and to encourage every club member, Home Demonstration Club and county Council to provide adequate publicity on home demonstration work.

As a permanent organization, the state home demonstration council is not a year old, but it has a promising future and should definitely aid in the betterment of agriculture and rural life.

#### **BUILDING HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS**

Programs of home demonstration work were developed in each county by the county home demonstration council with the assistance of the county and district home demonstration agent. These programs were based upon the interests and needs of the farm homes and communities of the county. Generally, county programs included three major home demonstrations and two minor home demonstrations of county-wide interest and need. County programs of home demonstration work were adjusted throughout the year to meet changing conditions, such as the early freeze, drouth and consequent food shortage, that these programs might be of maximum service to farm women and girls.

In each of the 76 counties with a home demonstration agent, a yearbook was formulated, based upon the demonstrations included in the county program. The yearbook outlines the demonstration program for each month and is a guide to the local home demonstration club.

The building and development of county and community programs of home demonstration work have contributed to a higher standard of homemaking and community life and to the development of rural leadership.

#### **Demonstration Methods**

The demonstration, or "learning to do by doing," is the key to 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 28,032 method demonstration meetings held, with an attendance of 625,429. The kinds of method demonstrations given were determined by the needs of farm homemakers as set forth in the county program.

In many instances, where there were more organizations or group meetings scheduled than the agent could meet, demonstrations were given to groups by farm women themselves under the guidance of the home demonstration agent. There were 15,839 demonstrations given by farm women, with an attendance of 60,532. The success of the demonstrations given by the agent or others under her guidance was determined by the extent to which the women put the information given into actual practice in their own housekeeping and home-making.

Farm women under the supervision of home demonstration agents conducted 65,649 home demonstrations. These demonstrations were simple and practical examples of good home-making designed not only to aid the farm homemaker conducting the demonstration but to arouse the interest and action of other homemakers in the community. The demonstrations involved methods used for a period of time and a record of results. The home demonstration agent helped the demonstrator to understand the demonstration, to develop a plan for the demonstration, supplied her with bulletins and circulars needed and visited her in her home as often as possible. In all, 39,784 visits were made to the homes of demonstrators.

Along with demonstration meetings and home visits, agents disseminated information through the press, fair exhibits, circular letters and radio talks. Tours, short courses, judging schools, exhibits, fairs and achievement days were other methods used to interest farm women in good homemaking practices and to call attention to results achieved.

Four hundred thirty-two achievement days were held in 64 counties, with an attendance of 40,733, to measure the accomplishments of the year in home demonstration work, to inform the public about home demonstration work, to establish a standard for certain homemaking practices and to give recognition to the work of individual demonstrators.

#### **Rural Leadership Is Developed**

The development of rural leadership is one of the outstanding developments of home demonstration work. During 1936, 10,101 farm women served as volunteer leaders in extend-

ing the home demonstration program to a greater number of farm homemakers. One thousand, nine hundred three leader training meetings were held by home demonstration agents and a total of 10,992 farm women and older club girls served as volunteer leaders. These leaders held 6,399 meetings, with an attendance of 110,326. The volunteer leadership service given includes coaching 4-H Clubs, serving as county and community demonstration chairmen, serving as local demonstration leaders, as members and officers of county councils, as club and county reporters and as key demonstrators in their own communities.

The number of farm women leaders has increased each year, and the importance of such leadership is recognized by home demonstration workers in program building, in program development, in the extension of home demonstration work and in all phases of rural life. Farm women leaders are thinking of farm, home, agriculture and rural life problems in terms of the county, state and nation. They are helping to establish desirable rural conditions and to work out plans for bringing them about. As a result of leadership development, farm women have extended their friendships, their field of service and have come to know the joy and satisfaction that come from good work well done.

The volunteer service rendered by one farm woman leader is told by the home demonstration agent in Blaine county:

“Mrs. Mona Kitsom assisted two neighbor women with baby chick work and demonstrated the making of kraut by a new method to other neighbors. She also assisted women in the community with meat canning methods, while others were helped with the dyeing and remodeling of clothing.”

#### **Home Demonstration Program Is Extended**

The volume and scope of the home demonstration program has increased consistently throughout the year. During 1936, there were 59,876 farm women and girls in 3,645 clubs participating in the home demonstration program. Seven hundred forty-one new adult home demonstration clubs were organized during 1936, with a membership of 12,573 farm women, and 4,862 new members were added to old organizations.

In home demonstration work, an effort is made to reach and help all rural families regardless of what their status may be, recognizing that the community and county progresses as all families in the community and county progress. One hundred four Home Demonstration Clubs were organized this year among rural families on relief rolls with 1,284 members. In

addition, 6,056 rural relief families were aided by Home Demonstration Club members in the various phases of homemaking.

Twenty-seven thousand, two hundred seventy farm home-maker cooperators, non-club members, were helped with some phase of the home demonstration program; 60,532 farm families were helped through demonstrations outside of those represented by club membership; 15,839 demonstrations were given by club members in extending the home demonstration program to groups outside of club organizations; 164,933 persons were helped through telephone and office calls, and 390,748 bulletins were distributed. Eleven thousand, three hundred twenty-seven news articles were published by home demonstration agents, and 12,537 news articles or stories were written by club members and published. While these are some of the figures telling of the growth in home demonstration work, it is impossible to measure its influence.

#### **COOPERATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMS**

Home demonstration workers cooperated in the educational phases of the Agricultural Conservation Program by acquainting farm women's groups with the phases of the program and how it was expected to operate. Assistance was rendered in securing farm schedules sent out in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Planning project and the information received will be tabulated and made available for use in county program building.

Home demonstration workers have cooperated with the State Health Department in a sanitation program, including the educational work to be done in testing home water supplies as well as other phases of rural public health. Cooperation has been given the Works Progress Administration in carrying on a historical records survey in as it pertains to permanent records in home demonstration agents offices.

Boards of county commissioners, county and state fair associations, poultry associations, and the State Library Commission have all given the finest of cooperation to home demonstration work. The Oklahoma Dairy Improvement Association provided county home demonstration agents with dairy demonstration kits which have been most helpful in the home dairy program.

Home demonstration workers have served as advisory members on county Resettlement advisory committees, and the Extension Service has been the source of subject matter information for Resettlement workers in the state.

The cooperation of home demonstration workers with other agencies has been very satisfactory for the most part.

#### **PRODUCING AND CONSERVING THE FAMILY FOOD SUPPLY**

The production and conservation 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. The home garden, poultry flock, dairy cows, meat supply, small fruits and home orchard are all essential parts of the family food supply, along with the production of feed for animals to supply dairy products, eggs, poultry and meat. The production and conservation of the food supply is a family demonstration calling for family planning and cooperation throughout the year.

Due to an early freeze and summer drouth, production from the garden and orchard, production of feed for animals to be used as food, and the amount of food canned, showed marked decreases. Demonstrators, however, have proved that the farm home is a dependable market for home produced food supplies, the value of which can not be measured in dollars alone. The security that comes from having an adequate food supply, the returns in good health and working efficiency, and the release of income for necessities other than food are factors of importance in the production and conservation of the family's food supply.

The number of demonstrations has increased each year and the contribution of the Extension Service has been an organized plan for this demonstration and assistance rendered in securing results.

#### **The Home Garden**

The production of a year around garden that meets the family's needs for a variety of quality vegetables to use in the fresh state, to can, and to store is a very important part of the farm family food supply.

Farm women conducted 10,640 home garden demonstrations. In spite of adverse conditions, good work was done and more attention was given to the growing of varieties of vegetables that would stand dry weather, to methods of cultivation, to the installation of subirrigation systems and to the protection of the garden from wind and sand than in previous years. Gardens were plowed and fertilized early in the fall, garden fences were repaired or new ones built, a planting plan was made that considered the proper arrangement of vegetables in the garden, and during the harvest season some seed was saved for the coming year.





Scoring the garden of Mrs. J. R. Higgins, Bryan county, a garden in which 43 varieties of vegetables were grown.

Home demonstration agents held 4,199 garden demonstration meetings, and 4,812 cooperators were helped with home garden work in addition to regularly enrolled demonstrators. Garden demonstrators conducted some special test demonstrations in the growing of tendergreen and edible soybeans. This is the plan followed in introducing new vegetables or new varieties and in testing their adaptability to Oklahoma conditions.

For the ninth year, the Extension Service and the Farmer-Stockman, cooperating, conducted a home garden contest with 5,957 farm women demonstrators. This contest has created greater interest and achievement in the home garden program.

Results of the home garden program:

- 10,640 demonstrations conducted
- 5,957 contestants enrolled
- 958 new garden fences built
- 4,263 garden fences repaired
- 112 subirrigation systems installed
- 356 other irrigation systems installed
- 5,259 homes following fertilizer recommendations
- 11,447 homes following insect control recommendations
- 10,187 women planted fall gardens
- 55 district and county garden contests were held
- 679,098 quarts of vegetables canned by contestants
- \$169,774.50 value of vegetables canned
- \$297,850.00 value of vegetables consumed in fresh state
- \$148,925.00 value of vegetables stored in fresh state
- \$616,549.50 total value of vegetables canned, used fresh and stored.

From Seminole county, where Miss Ruby Nowlin is home demonstration agent, comes the report of Mrs. G. C. Potts' home garden work. Mrs. Potts paced first in the southeast district in the state garden contest.

"Mrs. G. C. Potts, of Twin Oaks Home Demonstration Club, who received a perfect score on her garden, has reported that she grew 56 different varieties of vegetables in her garden. Her garden fence was repaired, seed flat and a hotbed made, and her garden manured and plowed in December, 1935. During the year, Mrs. Potts canned 250 quarts of vegetables. Her early garden was planted on February 22, and she has been harvesting continuously since May 1. On November 21, Mrs. Potts still had nine fresh vegetables in her garden: mustard, carrots, lettuce, radishes, onions, collards, cabbage, turnips and parsley. Mrs. Potts sold 14 bushels of cucumbers from 12 vines which were planted around barrels sunk one-half their depth in the ground, filled with manure and watered at least twice each week."



Seventy-two district and county vegetable shows with 4,678 exhibits such as the above in Washington county have acquainted farm families with new kinds and varieties of vegetables and have done much to further the home garden program.

Seventy-two district and county vegetable shows with 4,678 exhibits, 276 garden tours with 3,133 taking part, and 55 district and county garden contests did much to encourage the garden program, to call attention to the essentials of a good garden and to give recognition to the work of demonstrators.

### **Small Fruits**

The production of small fruits is a part of the farm family's food supply program. During the past year, 533 small fruit demonstrations were conducted by farm women, which is an increase over the number of demonstrators in 1935. This program grows slowly due to a high percentage of tenant operators and a lack of finances. It is recognized, however, that small fruits afford a fruit supply at a small cost and with a good growing season during the coming year there should be increased interest in the small fruit program.

The small fruits most commonly grown in either the garden or a separate plot are strawberries, blackberries, youngberries and grapes.

Miss Dora Pease, the home demonstration agent of Murray county, reports that small fruit demonstrators set out 3,000 grape cuttings, 700 fruit trees, and 1,000 berry plants during the early spring. From Seminole county comes the report that each of 92 demonstrators set out 20 youngberry plants. In one row the plants were set four feet apart, while in the second row the plants were set 12 feet apart to test spacing as well as methods of pruning and trellising. The results of these demonstrations cannot be given until next year. Mrs. C. E. Kelley, a demonstrator in this county, reports that she harvested 11 bushels of grapes from 20 vines in spite of the freeze and drouth. She preserved 24 pints of strawberries besides the fruit used fresh, and gave berry plants to eight neighbors who are starting small fruit demonstrations.

### **Home Dairying**

The home dairy demonstrations conducted by farm women have as their goal to provide, first of all, milk and dairy products of standard quality to meet the needs of the family for good health; to improve home dairy equipment; the proper care of milk and other dairy products, and the preparation of dairy dishes according to standard methods. Successful home dairy demonstrations also included providing a feed supply for cows during all seasons, clean barns and proper care of dairy cows at all times, which were phases of dairy work advanced by county farm agents also. The 588 home dairy demonstrations carried on by farm women provided for the keeping of at least two dairy cows so that a supply of milk might be available to the family throughout the year. Demonstrations given by home demonstration agents in promoting home dairy work included the care of milk in the home, sterilization of dairy utensils, the use of improved dairy equipment, the making of butter, cheese and ice cream, the use of milk in the diet and the grading and judging of dairy products.



**In 1,000 farm homes, better practices in dairying were adopted as a result of Extension work in 1936. Mrs. Hildah Blane, Pottawatomie county, shown here, produces high quality butter for special customers as well as for home use.**

The Oklahoma Dairy Improvement Association provided a dairy equipment demonstration kit for each home demonstration agent.

The report on home dairy work shows that:

- 1,000 homes adopted better practices in the production and care of milk and dairy products**
- 920 families were assigned with butter and cheese making**
- 53,426 pounds of butter were made**
- 16,909 pounds of soft cheese were made**
- 337 pounds of American cheese**
- 6,953 gallons of ice cream**
- 63 farms were equipped with cooling tanks**
- 112 farms were provided with milk houses**
- 2,829 herds were tested for Bang's disease**
- 783 home demonstration cooperators were helped with home dairy work.**

From Tillman county comes the report of Mrs. W. A. Townley, home dairy demonstrator:

"We have 11 cows and we use all the milk, cream, butter, and cheese at home that we want. For the year, we sold \$630 worth of cream. We intend to keep accounts from now on so we can know just how much our cows are worth. This year, we had no other income and we fully appreciate the help that came from the sale of cream."

#### **Home Poultry**

Poultry flocks have helped farm families to live at home by furnishing meat and eggs and by providing a steady source of cash income for farm and home expenses. There were 2,909 poultry flock demonstrations by farm women and 2,236 grow healthy chick demonstrations. The poultry work done by these demonstrators in cooperation with home demonstration and farm agents has been a means of helping 2,035 cooperators with their home poultry flocks.

Through the poultry program better feeding, sanitation, housing, and general management practices are being established. 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. The flock management demonstrations have reduced losses of hens, improved the feeding and management of flocks, improved egg quality and have led to better cost account record keeping.



Mrs. A. R. Borrer, a turkey management demonstrator in Stephens county, with "a part of the farm's best crop during 1936."

Two hundred twenty-eight schoolhouse 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.

#### **Home Meats**

The production, curing, canning and storage of the home meat supply, including beef, pork, lamb and chicken, is an important part of the farm family's food program. Extension agents have encouraged the home meats program through the introduction of good butchering, cutting and curing methods. New ways of cutting the carcass to give the farm family more good meat, improved curing methods and the home canning of meat have added to the farm family's interest in home



**Mrs. T. A. Cline, route 4, Claremore, is bringing a home-cured ham from her smokehouse built of native stone. a type of building rapidly increasing in popularity in Oklahoma because of ease of construction and small expense. Mr. and Mrs. Cline keep a supply of cured meat in the smokehouse as part of their live-at-home program.**

meat production in many sections of the state. In counties where cold storage facilities are available many farm families store the meat supply to be used at home as needed. During the past year, 5,417 farm families were assisted in home butchering, meat cutting and curing.

#### **Food Preservation**

Food preservation continues to be a major phase of the foods and nutrition project. The home demonstration staff of the Extension Service recognizes food preservation as an important basic factor in immediate and permanent economic recovery of rural Oklahoma. Furthermore, it is considered the foundation upon which to build a substantial nutrition program.

This year the plan provided for intensive work in organized communities and also for expansion of the program to meet the needs of many unorganized communities. Trained Home Demonstration Club leaders assumed the responsibility of giving method demonstrations in their respective clubs and communities, thus releasing the home demonstration agent's time for canning demonstrations with newly organized clubs and unorganized groups. In addition to this provision for expansion of the program, 46 garden-canning assistants were employed for a period of two and a half months to do only garden and canning work. These 46 assistants (42 white and four negro) worked in 55 of the counties having greatest need for additional help.

Had the year not presented so many adverse conditions, there is no doubt that this would have been the year of greatest results in food preservation work in the history of this service in Oklahoma. However, statistics from the year show exceptional accomplishments considering the serious handicaps. This year 37,869 families were reached with canning information, and 1,814,280 containers of fruits, vegetables, meats, pickles and preserves were canned by the farm women and 4-H Club girls of the state.

Miss Nina G. Craig, home demonstration agent, gives the following report of food preservation work in Bryan county:

"There were 527 canning budget demonstrators enrolled the past year, which was 177 more than the goal set at the beginning the year. One hundred seventy-two of these completed their vegetable canning budgets, with the exception of tomatoes, and 355 started their budgets but failed to can very much except vegetables and some meat. These demonstra-

tors reported canning 42,672 quarts of vegetables, 6,934 fruits, 7,469 meats, 9,249 pickles and 11,532 preserves, making a grand total of 77,856 quarts."

From Latimer county, Miss Lucille Clark, home demonstration agent, sends in the following report of the work of one Farm Family Food Supply demonstrator:

"Mrs. B. D. Colvard of the Bowers Club fulfilled the requirements for the Farm Family Food Supply demonstration. At the first of the year she made the plan for the food supply and at the last of the year she filled in the column on the quantity of food produced. The two columns compared favorably.

"Mrs. Colvard canned 822 quarts this past year. However, she failed to finish her budget requirements because of a lack of tomatoes.

"She and her daughter, Nadine, a 4-H Club worker, made menus for the family meals a week in advance. Concerning these, Mrs. Colvard said, 'We really cooked meals by the menus. It was not hard because we made menus that could be prepared from the foods we had on our shelves.'"



**Mrs. W. W. Gates, Bryan county, in her storage cellar checking food products that will be needed for the following week's menus. 1,814,281 containers of fruits, vegetables and meats were canned by farm women and girls reporting.**

#### **Feeding the Family to Protect and Promote Health**

The nutrition program for 1936 had for its immediate goal the safeguarding of the health of rural families through special attention to the proper selection of diets during the period of limited incomes. It is not enough that farms produce adequate food supplies, but it is essential that 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 general nutrition, child nutrition, and 4-H Club health demonstration. The greatest emphases this year was placed on general nutrition and the 4-H health demonstration. The work in general nutrition is known as a "Feeding the Family Demonstration," which includes several sub-demonstrations, such as choosing the daily food for health, meal planning, school lunch work, and planning the farm family food supply.

This year 1,717 families were enrolled in Feeding the Family demonstrations. These families included 6,975 individuals who were directly reached with the program. The subject matter instruction on the various phases of the demonstration was given at regular home demonstration meetings, which means that 3,983 homemakers not enrolled as demonstrators received help with these same problems, making a total of 5,700 families reached. Of the enrolled demonstrators, 1,383 reported progress made with practices adopted.

In addition to this particular piece of work, 27,163 women reported improvement made in home-packed school lunches, and 5,704 women reported improvement in meal planning. One thousand, one hundred twenty schools followed recommendations for a hot dish at school, reaching 24,892 children.

The 4-H health demonstration is classed as a nutrition demonstration since it deals quite definitely with food and health habits. During the year 6,647 4-H girls and 4,096 boys checked their food habits for the required period of time.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, home demonstration agent of Pittsburg county, gives some interesting results of nutrition work:

"There were 230 demonstrators enrolled in this project, a total of 75 method demonstrations were given by the agent and the specialist, and 40 home visits were made in a check-up on progress. Two hundred fifty demonstrators and cooperators reported the serving of better balanced meals, 330 families reported improved school lunches, and 107 families reported following food buying records. Six schools served a hot dish at noon, 180 children being served.

"Mrs. Davis, of Pryor club, said that her family, all adults, would not eat fruit or tomatoes. However, when she returned from Miss McPheters' demonstration, she showed her three menfolk the Food Habits Score Card and explained to them why one should eat fruit and tomatoes; then she hung the card by the table. She said that she did not have any further trou-

ble, that her menfolk ate whatever was put on the table and acknowledged that they felt better than ever before because of this improvement.

“Mrs. Janet Story, of the Paradise club, said that her neighbor’s little boy had had his mother’s card explained to him and that at the evening meal he would check over the three meals that had been served that day and gravely remind his mother if one of the necessary foods had been omitted.

“The Food Habits Score Card had the following report at the end of the year: 138 women felt that their families had a higher composite rating of food habits, while 112 felt that their families did fairly well. All women reporting felt that by systematic practices and tactfully continuing the use of the food habits score card as a daily guide, that good food habits would be established in their families.”

Since food is such an important factor in a high standard of living, and is a part of everyday living, farm homemakers were 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 every day living in all farm homes. Through the food preparation demonstration, women and 4-H Club girls acquire a better knowledge of the nutritional value of specific foods, the proper methods of preparation for palatability, health and attractiveness.

This year 6,227 adult food preparation demonstrators reported the following work done:

Product	Number Demonstrators	Number Completing	Number Adults Using Required Amount	Number Children Using Required Amount
Milk -----	971	616	1,009	3,007
Vegetables ----	1,536	1,274	690	1,478
Salads -----	1,304	1,068	1,373	1,790
Fruit -----	724	414	326	749
Meat -----	1,141	891	923	1,327
Eggs -----	551	456	429	786
<b>Totals - - - -</b>	<b>6,227</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>9,137</b>

There were 29,344 4-H girls enrolled in food preparation work, and 17,731 of these completed their year’s work. These girls prepared 843,549 dishes of food products and helped plan and serve 378,761 meals.

**Clothing the Family**

Wardrobe planning and children's clothing were the phases of the clothing program carried on by the farm women demonstrators during 1936. Demonstrations in wardrobe planning, clothing selection, construction, clothing accounts, renovation and remodeling, care and repair, and the physiological and psychological features of clothing were stressed throughout the wardrobe planning and children's clothing demonstrations. Insofar as possible the clothing program is coordinated with other phases of Extension work with Oklahoma farm women, girls and boys.



**The Farm Women's Cotton Dress Revue is a feature of the annual Farmers' Week. Pictured here are winners from the four districts in the street dress division. Left to right, Mrs. James Fletcher, Cleveland county; Mrs. Will Kuntz, Kingfisher county; Mrs. Earl V. Daniels, Tulsa county; and Mrs. Stanley B. Watson, Bryan county.**

The clothing program has grown consistently throughout the year. Sixty-seven of the 71 counties carrying the clothing



There was a division for work dresses, also, in the Farm Women's Cotton Dress Revue at Farmers' Week in 1936. District winners pictured above, left to right, were: Mrs. Oscar Driver, Bryan county; Mrs. Loren Cline, Kingfisher county; Mrs. Lizzie Oskison, Craig county; and Mrs. Verna Thompson, Garvin county.

program were enrolled in wardrobe demonstration for adults, while four counties were doing children's clothing. The clothing program has been advanced in the counties through demonstrations, clothing schools, dress revues and judging schools.

The demonstration was the most effective method used in presenting the 1936 clothing program. Demonstrations were given on line and design, in which models were dressed in order to bring out each point, both good and bad, for the stout figure and for the thin figure, tall or short. Construction principles were emphasized in demonstrations and garments were made showing the principles demonstrated. The buying of fabrics was another demonstration given in which swatches of good

and poor grades of materials were used, showing laundry tests and wearing tests. Home demonstration agents and the clothing specialist gave 4,358 demonstrations.

The clothing demonstration school was one of the most successful methods used. In addition to the demonstrations on clothing construction given by the specialist and agents at the schools, each woman present brought her sewing equipment and learned to do the problem presented that she in turn might give the demonstration to the local club. Thirty-six clothing schools were conducted and 1,565 leaders were present to take back the information to their home communities.

Other means of furthering the clothing program were judging schools and dress revues. Nine of the former were conducted with 570 women participating, while 76 counties held dress revues with 2,182 women taking part. At these revues good standards of selection and construction, as well as better grooming and good posture were discussed.

Mrs. L. H. Kippenberger of Okeene, Blaine county, gave the following report of one of her renovation problems:

"The suit which I exhibited at the county fair was made from a man's suit which had two pairs of trousers and which had been worn for four years. I ripped the suit to pieces and had the material cleaned and pressed. I used the reverse side of the material for the outside of my new suit. I tried to eliminate any mannish effect in the style and made wide lapels, no pockets, and a longer flaring skirt.

"The back of one pair of trousers was used in making the front of the coat. The skirt was cut along flared lines. The lining material, a strong silk brocade, was taken from a discarded winter coat. The buttons were also taken from an old coat. I designed and cut my own paper pattern for the suit as it was made over.

"The only cost in reclaiming the old garment was the price of cleaning and pressing and 15 cents for bias tape and thread. I have enjoyed my suit as it was after being made over, and I feel that my time and expense in reclaiming was well worth the thought and trouble."

The most concrete method of stating results in the clothing work is through the numbers completing and the work accomplished. It will be noted in the statistical summary given below that 2,621 women kept clothing accounts. This is the result of trying to get the clothing demonstrators more economic-minded. This was a new project and as such the results

were very satisfactory. It is hoped that this project will ultimately be developed into a family budget and account-keeping proposition in regard to their clothing.

Statistical summary of work done in adult clothing follows:

Number of demonstrators enrolled	10,938
Number of demonstrators reporting	8,036
Number of garments made by women for adults:	
Coats and dresses	59,140
Undergarments	39,988
Hats	1,876
Remodeled coats, suits and dresses	25,709
Number of garments made for children:	
Coats and dresses	18,898
Undergarments	26,201
Hats	1,102
Remodeled coats, suits and dresses	15,937
Number of garments made from sacks	24,993
Number of garments dry cleaned this year	20,719
Number of garments or materials for garments dyed	6,890
Number of women repairing sewing machines	1,723
Number of women purchasing machines this year	282
Number of demonstrators planning wardrobe	3,677
Number of demonstrators keeping clothing accounts	2,621

One of the satisfying results was in the improving of clothing storage. Most gratifying was the fact that 1,833 closets had been built. Other improvements included building of 2,652 shelves, putting up 3,920 rods in the closets on which to put hangers, the construction of 1,870 boxes, chests and drawers, the making of 1,286 shoe racks or bags, 1,042 garment bags and 764 hat stands.

By helping clothing cooperator demonstrators, women who do not belong to any organized demonstration club, the club member is not only making her own experience richer but also aiding some woman who might otherwise have no opportunity of obtaining clothing helps. There were 6,687 cooperators so helped in 1936.

#### BETTER FARM HOMES

The sanitary conditions of a farm home are of vital importance to the good health, happiness and contentment of all family members, as demonstrated in the home sanitation program. The home sanitation program was established to increase the satisfactions 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. While the home sanitation program was stressed in many counties, much remains to be done; however, sanitary conditions will improve as standards of living improve.

Home sanitation demonstrators' reports show that:

- 1,392 homes had bacteriological examinations made of the water supply
- 506 families constructed water-tight casings or curbings around wells
- 336 water-tight platforms were built
- 3,751 homes provided screens at windows and doors
- 2,284 homes provided covered garbage pails
- 345 shower baths were installed
- 140 homes installed bathroom fixtures
- 1,741 homes improved the drainage around yards and lots
- 8,483 homes cleaned the yard and premises.

Adair county reports that one rural community started a clean-up campaign and hauled out nine large truck loads of rubbish. One hundred twenty-six demonstrators reported clean-up work.

#### **Improving the Farm Home and Surroundings**

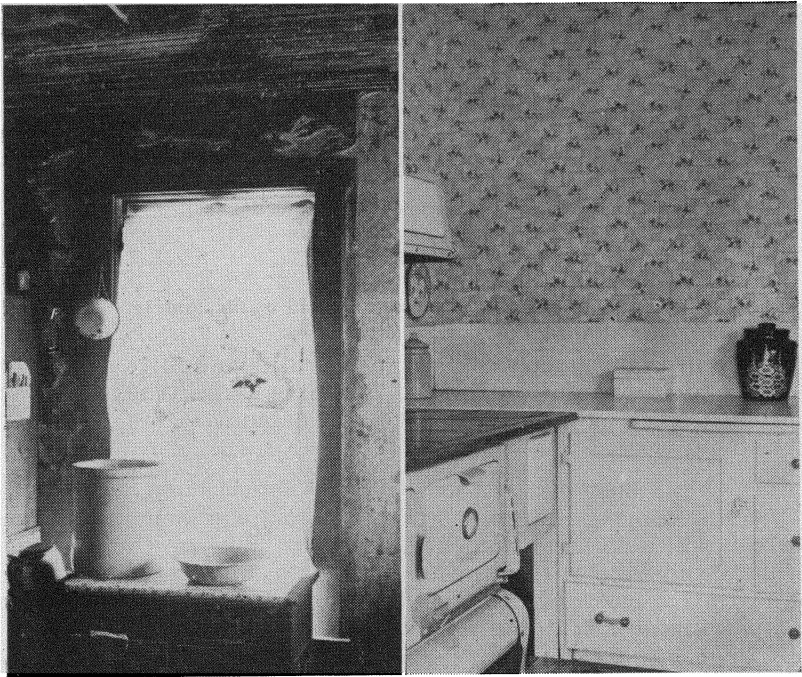
The home management program includes demonstrations which will help farm women and girls to improve their homes, furnishings and yards, and to plan for a better use of income and time. There are various phases of the work conducive to improving both the interior and exterior of the farm home.

The ultimate goals in the home management program are set up at the beginning of each year in order that they may be used as a guide to achieving results. Some of these are:

- To improve kitchens as needed in farm homes.
- To assist women in using better business practices in the home.
- To help women use their time to a better advantage.
- To improve living and bedrooms in farm homes as needed in the state.
- To improve farm home sanitation.
- To help eradicate household pests in farm homes.
- To beautify home grounds.

#### **Kitchen Improvement**

During the past year much progress was made in the 37 counties doing kitchen improvement work in spite of the drouth and a lack of finances. Demonstrations having as their goal step-saving arrangement, increasing the effort and convenience of the kitchen, and improving the sanitary conditions of the kitchen were stressed by home demonstration agents, specialists and demonstrators.



**There were 3,598 kitchens improved in the state of Oklahoma during the past year. At the left is Mrs. R. J. Swails' kitchen, Oklahoma county, before improvement, and at right the kitchen after improvement.**

Kitchen improvement demonstrators report 156 hand- and 293 power-washing machines purchased, 670 kitchen sinks installed, and 645 kitchen stools bought or made. One of the outstanding accomplishments in labor saving appliances was the fact that 1,301 steam pressure cookers were bought. To this list of labor savers might be added 129 carpet sweepers and cleaners and 655 gasoline or electric irons. There was a total of 3,598 kitchens improved in the state.

Miss Ruby Ann Burch, Oklahoma county home demonstration agent, reports the following concerning kitchen improvement:

"Each year a home improvement contest is held in Oklahoma county. There were many improvements made during the past year. Fifty percent of the 105 women completed their projects. Mrs. R. J. Swails, a demonstrator who entered this contest, gives the following story of her kitchen improvement:



“ This spring I decided to do some remodeling in my kitchen. We had bought the place the first of the year and the kitchen was in very bad condition. Being low on cash, I thought I would wait until some income came in from truck crops, cows or chickens, but the drouth took all this to feed the family. I was determined to modernize my kitchen, and with hammer, nails, and a good corn knife, my husband and I started to work. We plastered the walls and then papered. The cabinets are made from an old library table, an old cabinet and a commode. Only \$2.70 worth of lumber was used to complete the built-ins. The window was made shorter and a sink placed beneath it. The floor was covered with linoleum. New curtains were made, and a towel rod, a garbage pail and a wood box were added. The total cost was \$23.19 and 47 hours of home labor was used.’ ”

#### **Improvement of Other Rooms**

The desire to express good taste, individuality, simplicity and comfort in home furnishings at low cost was realized by many Oklahoma farm women because a total of 6,602 rooms were improved in 1936. The demonstrations presented by the specialists, home demonstration agents and local leaders at regular club meetings, training schools and camps aroused an interest that continued through the time of drouth, grasshoppers, and heat of 1936. Although there was little money available for improvements, the farm family had leisure time during the summer which under ordinary conditions contains long work days. This leisure was a boon for home improvement as both farmer and farm wife worked with what they had to improve their home for better farm life.

As a result of demonstrations that apply to living, dining and bedroom improvement, 3,312 living rooms became either larger, more attractive, or better furnished rooms in which 3,312 farm families could express the spirit of their homes and express a welcome to their friends. Regardless of the menus, 1,777 farm families find food for the soul due to the improvements of 1,777 dining rooms creating an atmosphere that now expresses dignity, simplicity and rest.

The occupants of 1,513 farm bedrooms will have better health due to the comfort, rest and better sanitary conditions that now prevail through improvements made by bedroom demonstrators in 1936.

The 36 counties that carried this phase of the program give additional results as follows:

Rooms in which floor was refinished.....	2,116
Rooms in which woodwork was refinished.....	1,733
Rooms in which walls were refinished.....	2,464
Pieces of furniture refinished or reupholstered.....	11,179
Rooms in which new curtains were made or purchased.....	5,672
Number of rugs that were made.....	3,074
Clothes, linen or china closets made.....	1,300
Pictures purchased, improved or rehung.....	3,785
Mattresses made.....	594
Mattresses renovated.....	243
Mattress pads or covers made.....	954
Pieces of bed linen made.....	2,467
Pieces of bedding made.....	1,471

Money is not always needed for improvements, according to Mrs. Lela Evans of Beaver county, in a report of Miss Ruth Phelps, home demonstration agent:

"I've wanted a small living room and small dining room thrown into one for a long time but felt that we could not afford it. However, Mr. Evans and I decided to try it ourselves and the result is a large room that we all enjoy, and the total cost was 80 cents."

#### **Yard Improvement**

Beautifying the farm home is an important part of farm family living, as demonstrated by 4,604 farm women conducting yard improvement demonstrations. The demonstration is on a three-year basis and starts with the cleaning of the premises, then the repair of gates and fences, under-pinning the house, constructing walks and drives, grading, sodding and planting according to a definite plan. Native shrubs and trees and cuttings and seeds obtained from club or county exchanges provided much of the material used. The yard improvement demonstration has called for the cooperation of the entire family, and the improved yard has been a source of pleasure to the farmer, his wife and family.

Yard improvement work has been carried on to school yards, church yards and rural cemeteries, which have been landscaped. As a result of this work, rural communities are becoming more interested in the appearance of the community as a whole.

From the reports of 4,604 yard improvement demonstrators come the following results:



**Mrs. Verna Thompson, Garvin county, and Mrs. Earl V. Daniels, Tulsa county, who placed first in the state in the cotton work dress and cotton street dress classes respectively, are shown at a roadside market booth which was a feature of the 1935 Farmers' Week displays.**

- 3,086 homes following recommendations as to establishment of lawns
- 4,418 homes following recommendations regarding planting of shrubbery and trees
- 2,811 homes following recommendations as to walks, drives or fences
- 2,538 homes improved exterior of house outbuildings
- 499 community landscape projects established
- 1,970 buildings repaired and 382 underpinned
- 665 houses painted
- 1,071 outbuildings painted
- 2,224 fences built or repaired
- 6,312 individuals cleaned premises
- 625 yards graded, 613 sodded and 236 seeded
- 17,917 trees, 20,254 shrubs, and 5,988 vines planted
- 1,655 home demonstration cooperators helped with yard improvement work.

Mrs. Grace Bastion, a yard improvement demonstrator in Payne county, reports that in her yard improvement work a small chicken house was moved to its proper location, fences were repaired, rubbish was disposed of, the soil was enriched and grass was set out where needed. Mrs. Bastion set out six spirea shrubs and eight ivy vines. She also started a rose garden and has a new flower box. The plants and shrubs were pruned and sprayed as needed. Frames were made for the vines and unsightly objects were hidden by screens. Mrs. Bastion reports that she spent three hours a day in her yard during the summer.

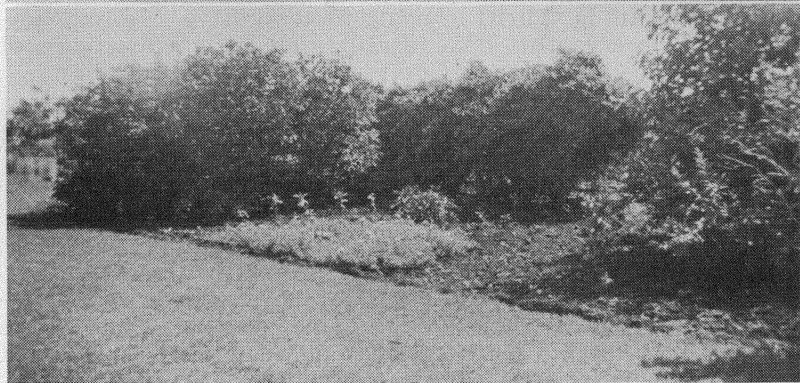
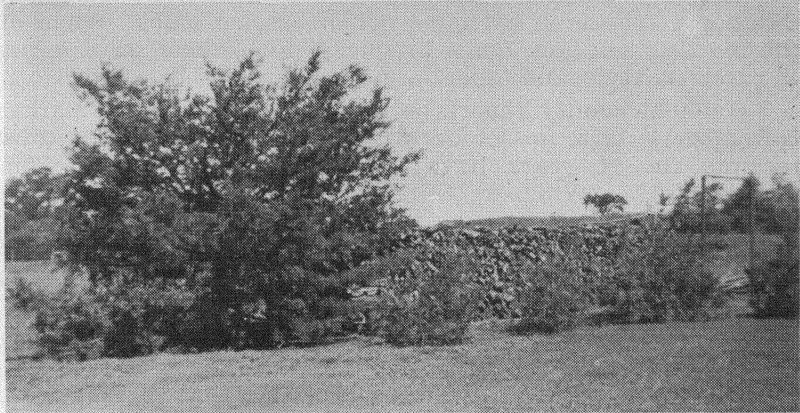
#### MANAGEMENT OF HOME AND RESOURCES

Farm families during the past year have been forced to stretch dollars more than usual. It has been necessary to keep records of expenses and incomes in order to provide for the necessities of life. It has meant resorting to other means for supplementing farm family incomes such as club and roadside markets. Many farm families have failed to realize that farm products used in the home are income until home records are kept. Many families have made articles for the home at small cost through home industries.

#### Home Accounts

Of the 28 counties taking home account work, there were 280 demonstrators enrolled. One home account demonstrator from Tillman county reports the following concerning her home account work:

"Knowing the past three years have taken our best planning and managing to make ends meet, I decided to take the home account project. As an old saying goes, 'Seeing is believing.' The children called it giving an account of them-



**In the yard improvement demonstration of Mrs. Grace Bastion, of Payne county, fences were repaired, rubbish removed, soil enriched, grass, shrubs and vines planted. A total of 4,604 such yard improvement demonstrations were conducted during 1936. Top, the Bastion home; center, screen for the wood pile; bottom, a border planting in Mrs. Bastion's yard.**

selves and they were very much interested in knowing how much of the family income they received. After supper each evening I brought out the home account book and we put in each item of expense and income for the day.

"The greatest pleasure I have received was from putting down the food brought from the cellar instead of the store. It is impossible to estimate what it has meant to my girls and boys to see an account of everything coming in or going out. For these reasons, I shall always be happy for the opportunity to enroll as a home account demonstrator in my club work."

#### **Home Markets**

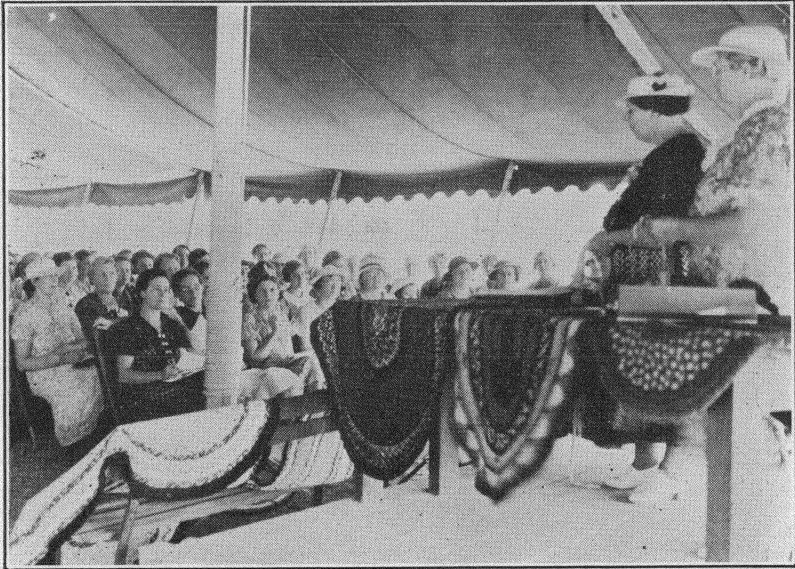
There were eight club markets located in five counties in Oklahoma sponsored by home demonstration clubs. Some of the markets sell only home produce, while others serve meals in cafeteria style, and others use a combination of the two.

Garfield county reports a total sales from their market November 1, 1935, to October 31, 1936, of \$7,151.89. The total receipts for 11 years have amounted to \$139,500.00. The manager says, "When we think of the money going through the hands of a group of farm women for food produced on their farms, we realize we have many comforts in our homes that could have been ours through no other source." The women take their turn in serving lunch on market days (Saturday only) which brings them from \$17 to \$23.

#### **Home Industries**

The ultimate goal of each demonstration in the home industry program is "Thrift in using what we have." Farm families that observe this have useful, well designed articles of home produced materials or materials from the scrap bag.

Rug making is the most profitable home industry. This art is taught in Extension work through training schools and method demonstrations. We are always certain of an attendance of a large group of interested women at such a demonstration. Eighty women of Washington county, where Mrs. Leta Moore is home demonstration agent, came through sleet and snow on one of the coldest days to attend a rug school, and 400 women sat under a tent on the hottest day of Farmers' Week to see the braided rug demonstration. There were 3,079 rugs made in Oklahoma in 1936. These included hooked, crocheted, braided and woven rugs made from discarded garments or tow sacks, so their only cost was the thread and dye. Some of the women make their own dyes of native roots, barks and berries.



A demonstration on the art of making rugs in the home was given before the Home Industry group at Farmers' Week. The demonstrators, Mrs. Ruth Gower, Cotton county home demonstration club member, and Mrs. Ida Metz, also of Cotton county, pointed out that the rugs are durable, easy to clean and attractive.

Miss Kitty Johnston, home demonstration agent of Cotton county, reports that Mrs. Ruth Gower is using five large rugs that she has braided of wool garments in their original colors. She has combined her colors and designs in very interesting ways. Several of the rugs have won blue ribbons at the state fair. Mrs. Gower values these rugs at \$40 and says:

"I can't understand why every farm woman doesn't use up her materials for lovely rugs. They add so much comfort and attractiveness to the home. They are also durable and easy to keep clean. I do not even count my work when I think of the cost of my rugs because rug making is more fun than anything I do."

Basket making is an art that has never been forgotten or changed by the Indians or white people in many parts of Oklahoma. A demonstration of this type was a feature of the home industry short course of the 1936 Farmers' Week. Similar demonstrations were given by the specialist or home demonstration agents at farm women's camps and county federation

meetings. The materials suitable for basket making are usually close at hand for any farm women. In the northeastern part of Oklahoma, buckbrush runners, splits, willow, honeysuckle, and corn shucks are used. In the western part of the State yucca is common. Native dyes are often used to give color to the design. Popular ones are puccoon root, chinquapin, walnut, maple, hickory, and sumac berries.

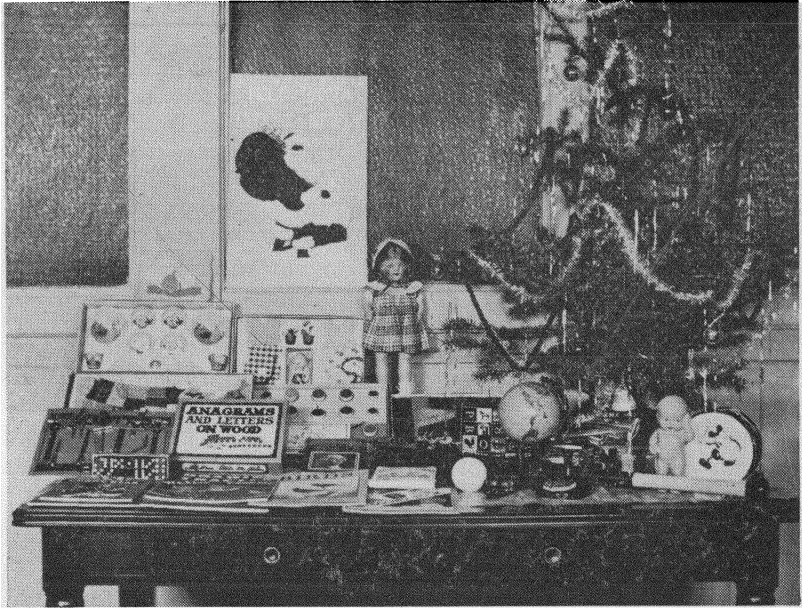


The art of basket weaving has never been forgotten by the people of Adair county. Two county home demonstration club members demonstrate basket making before the Home Industry group attending Farmers' Week. They are Mrs. F. C. Cabe and Mrs. L. M. Shackelford.

#### LIVING A FULLER LIFE ON THE FARM

Economic returns are not a goal of the child development and parent education program, although money saved by health examinations and positive health care, the development of a sound sense of values as to the needs of children and adults, the development of a genuine spirit of cooperation by family members in the business of the farm and home—which in turn must be based on an understanding of each member—may indeed have considerable money value. The chief concern of the program is a better understanding of children and adults and an enriched home and community life for all members of the farm family.





**An exhibit of suitable gifts for children used by the home demonstration agent in Kiowa county in furthering the child development program.**

Farm women enroll as child development demonstrators with the intention of adopting certain definite "better practices." Among these better practices they provide health examinations for their children, and in certain cases, for themselves; read reliable books, bulletins or articles chosen from a selected list; make directed observations of their children or themselves in order to find where help is needed most; provide simple homemade play equipment and a safe place for their children to play, and make simple "self-help" furniture for the small children so that they may develop habits of self-reliance in eating and dressing so that they may feel they are a part of the home.

They also visit the school their children attend after they have become acquainted with ways in which they may best help their children succeed in school; they make budget boxes and provide a few pennies and nickels so that their children may learn to plan the use of money thoughtfully. Where there are young people in their homes, they provide at least one

piece of equipment which is genuinely helpful to them and do various things to help make home interesting to them and their friends.

Along with these better practices, farm families develop new attitudes toward children and adults. These are the most valuable and most permanent results from a parent education program and they are the most difficult to measure, not because they are not real, but because they are intangible. One home demonstration agent whose county has only recently begun work in parent education wrote in her annual report:

"The results shown on paper do not measure the results accomplished in this phase of work. Fifty-five percent of the women answered roll call in October by saying that the discussion demonstration on "The Wholesome Child's Questions" (sex education) was the most helpful demonstration given this year."

The following figures indicate the quantity of some of the measurable results of the project as reported by home demonstration agents:

Number of child development demonstrators enrolled .....	2,979
Number of child development demonstrations given by home demonstration agents .....	1,532
By local leaders with assistance of home demonstration agents .....	439
<b>Total attendance .....</b>	<b>19,310</b>
Number of children given health examination .....	2,170
Number defects found .....	1,607
Total number of physical defects corrected .....	733
Number of observations (of children or of self) made by mothers ..	1,880
Number of homes in which furnishings have been adjusted to meet needs of children or of young people .....	942
Number of homes providing a safe place for children to play .....	841
Number of homes providing play materials for children .....	1,815
Number of selected books read .....	2,135
Number of selected bulletins read .....	2,802
Number of Parents' Magazine articles read .....	8,035
Number of homes reporting new practices in care and training of children .....	1,367
Number of homes reporting new attitudes toward children or other family members .....	1,061
Number of child development exhibits shown at county or state fairs .....	225
Number of families making special plans for family fun .....	1,804
Number of homes providing for interesting recreation for young people .....	1,784
Number of families using family council plan .....	473

Number of families giving young people definite help in vocational guidance (e. g. providing reliable books which describe occupations, advantages and disadvantages, abilities and training required) .....	280
Number of women taking part in community projects for the well being of children and young people (e. g. health clinics; community recreation; providing handwashing facilities at school; providing library for young people; wading pool for children, etc.).....	4,139
Number of libraries borrowed by clubs .....	523
Number of libraries borrowed by individuals .....	650
Number of demonstrators reporting on individual projects (Unit IV) .....	165
Number of "self development" projects reported by demonstrators (Unit V) .....	24
Number of women providing health examinations for themselves .....	63
Number of women learning new recreational habits .....	934
Number of "family development" projects reported (Unit V) .....	443
Number of budget boxes made and used (Unit IIA) .....	215
Number of times demonstrators visited school .....	1,077
Number of clubs making special plans and provision for caring for young children during home demonstration club meetings .....	77
Number of adults helped who had not previously participated in home demonstration work .....	601

Some of the comments from demonstrators indicate their achievements:

"I have come to consider adolescence in an entirely different light and this has helped to prevent many misunderstandings with my 'teen age daughters."

"I am careful not to harass my children now about their school grades. If they need help, I try to help them, using the methods their teacher uses. We give them an allowance, and after suggesting to them about their budgeting, we allow them to use the money and profit by their experience."

"I have learned to cooperate with my husband so that any disputes between us will not be upsetting to the children."

"As a result of the child development work, I have made two budget boxes. They have been used a great deal and as a result my youngest son bought himself a wagon in August and a pair of boots in November."

"I have developed a more wholesome attitude toward sex matters. There is less of the old self-consciousness."

One home demonstration agent reports that in one demonstrator's home the parents live with the grandparents. The grandparents have not allowed the children to be corrected, put to bed on time, or to establish other important habits. The

mother reports that through the project all have become interested, first in providing the home equipment that "fits," and now the entire family cooperates in doing the things that are best for the children.

#### **Recreation for the Family**

Farm people are recognizing the need for recreation and are welcoming its further development; that is, recreation which stimulates self-development. It has been the opportunity of home demonstration workers to help develop an appreciation for recreation in the home and community and to provide ways and means of organizing specific recreation programs. The reports for the past year indicate what has been done in the field of recreation:

- 967 communities developed recreation, with**
- 7,258 families following recommendations as to home recreation**
- 1,021 community or county-wide pageants or plays were presented**
- 65 community houses, club houses, permanent camps or community rest rooms were established**
- 367 school or community grounds were improved**
- 274 communities were assisted in providing library facilities.**



**Home recreation is an essential part of farm family living, as demonstrated by the J. H. Whitney family, Woods county.**



**"The Pioneer Woman" was one of the living pictures portrayed by farm women during Farmers' Week.**

In addition to the above, community achievement days, rallies, camps, book and magazine exchanges were other worthwhile activities sponsored by farm women that provided wholesome recreation for home and community.

From Washington county comes the story of a traveling library plan established for the communities in the county:

"Through the cooparetion of Miss Ruth Brown, city librarian, and various individuals of Bartlesville, the home demonstration agent has been able to assemble 455 books consisting of fiction for adults and children and non-fiction books of interest to both adults and children. These books were assembled in 10 package libraries together with material and records to be used in caring for the books. One of these libraries was given to each of the home demonstration clubs not within reach of a library. Some club member was appointed librarian in each of the clubs. Rules governing the use of these books are similar to those of any library. When the club has read the books given them, an exchange will be made of the books."

#### **The Community a Factor in Farm Family Living**

Any program that is to make a contribution to the improvement of rural life must recognize and consider the standards of the community as a whole. Community programs, activities and organizations are means by which certain rural



Home demonstration club members and prospective leaders of community singing in training during Farmers' Week, 1936.

needs can be met. Farm women in home demonstration work are thinking, planning and working in terms of community welfare as well as that of their own families. They are becoming more community minded each year and are helping to establish standards that affect the life of the entire community. It is their belief that Home Demonstration Clubs are organized not to serve the members, but through the members to 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 1,843 Home Demonstration Clubs have been encouraged and assisted by home demonstration agents to take a definite community activity that would bring all of the people together for a constructive program. These community activities have included the testing of school and home water supplies, the sanitation of outdoor toilets, the cleaning of home and community grounds, providing play equipment for school and community, establishing a community library, the building of community houses, canning school lunch pantries, community picnics, rallies and plays. All of these activities have helped to bring the people of a community together for the common good of all.

From Delaware county comes this story of community improvement:

"The Curtis Home Demonstration Club took as their community project school yard improvement. Mr. Francis K. McGinnis, yard improvement specialist, visited this club on January 16, and drew plans for landscaping the grounds. When we arrived at the schoolhouse, there were 12 club members and their husbands working on the interior improvement of the school. During the day library shelves were made, the blackboard was lowered to convenient height for the children, a reading table and six chairs were made and painted, all windows were washed, pictures were cleaned and rehung, basketball goal posts were erected, and many other school improvements were made before the day ended. The men were just as interested and enthusiastic as were the women.

"On March 8, 1936, the Curtis club members met at the schoolhouse and set out shrubs, trees, and vines according to plans made by Mr. McGinnis. During the day 28 shrubs, five trees, and four vines were planted. These were all native

plants: dogwood, redbud, sumac, elderberry, redhaw, elm, hackberry, buckbrush, bittersweet, Virginia creeper and trumpetvine.”

#### THE OUTLOOK

The outlook for home demonstration work is very promising and it is expected that 1937 will offer home demonstration workers unlimited opportunity in serving farm families through a sound and practical homemaking program. There is an ever increasing understanding of the functions and purposes of home demonstration work on the part of both rural and urban people and ever increasing demands are being made upon home demonstration agents.

With a home demonstration agent in each of the 77 counties of the state, it is now the opportunity of each worker to build upon the foundation that has been laid. During the coming year, emphasis will be placed upon the production of the family food supply through the farm family food supply demonstration, upon family nutrition, upon child and infant feeding, clothing wardrobe and clothing accounts, the use of consumer information and price trends in purchasing, home improvement, the management of money, time and resources, and provisions for the health need of the family, a program that offers each member of the family opportunity for the fullest and finest development in the home and community.

The importance of the family approach to the problems of the home and community is recognized as the approach in home demonstration work. Additional emphasis will be placed upon the farm and home plans and demonstrations, upon extending the home demonstration program to a still greater number of farm families, upon the further strengthening of already existing community and county organizations, and upon the further development and use of leadership.

Home demonstration work offers a practical service to every farm family in the state regardless of how little or how much the family may have at its command. The entire program is directed to the farm home and progress is measured by the extent to which improvements are made in housekeeping and homemaking and by the tangible and intangible evidences of the development of people themselves. Throughout 1937, home demonstration work will endeavor to aid farm families in a return to a self-sustaining home, to the improvement of homemaking methods, to the conservation of home and family resources—human and material—to the discovery of new sources of income, both real and money, and to an appreciation and understanding of the needs of family life and the relation of the needs and interests of the family to the community, state and nation.



## THE 4-H CLUBS OF OKLAHOMA

The leader of 4-H Club work in Oklahoma during 1936 was B. A. Pratt. Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, assistant, was responsible primarily for work among girls. Ford Mercer and Burl Winchester, themselves former club members with outstanding records, are other assistants.

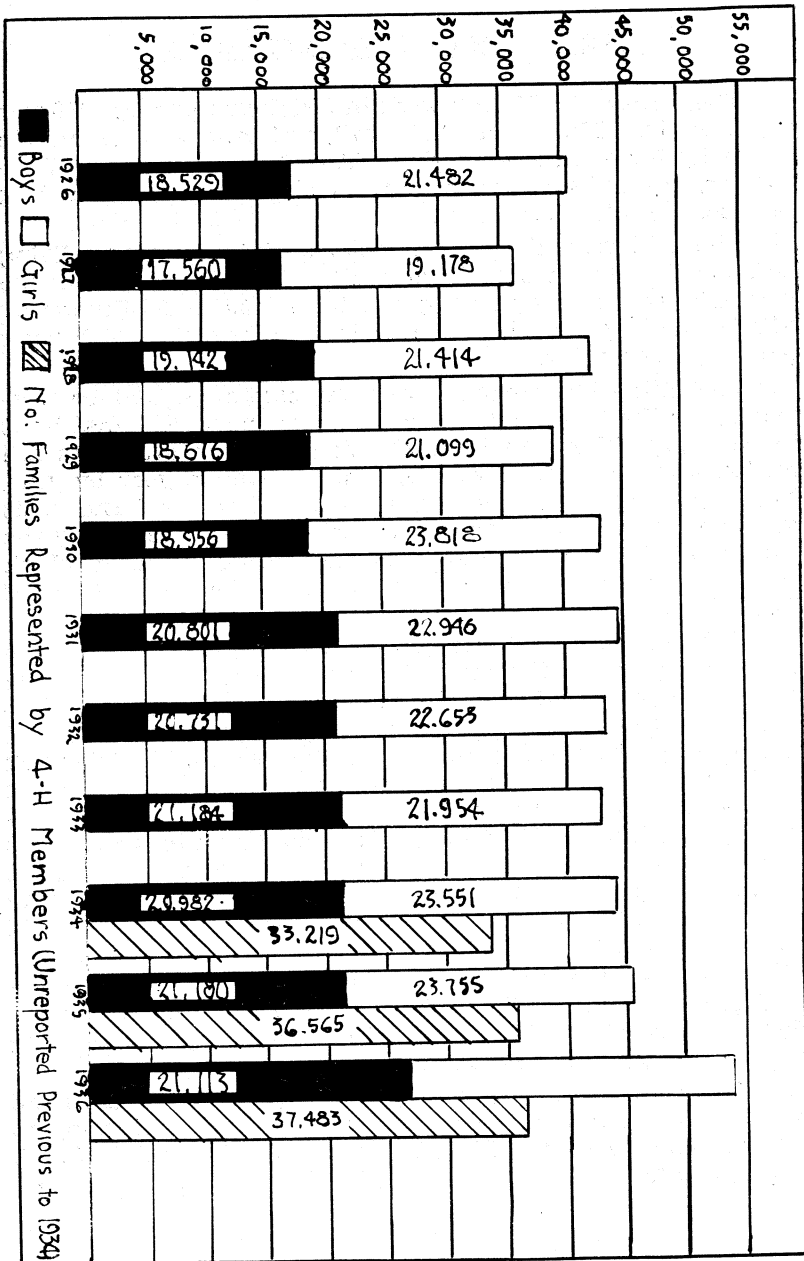
The achievement of the objectives of farming, as a living and as a life, begin with farm youth, in the home and in the varied activities of operating the farm. As in no other way of life, the boy and girl serve their apprenticeship with their parents, day by day.

The Extension program with the elders can not be neglected, for the farm and the home make the youth what he is to be; but neither can the Extension program attain its full usefulness unless it offers progressive training, year by year, to the growing and developing boy and girl on the farm. This must be along a course that approaches even more closely the pattern of life which the parents are seeking to follow, which is, in general, the program outlined in preceding sections of this report.

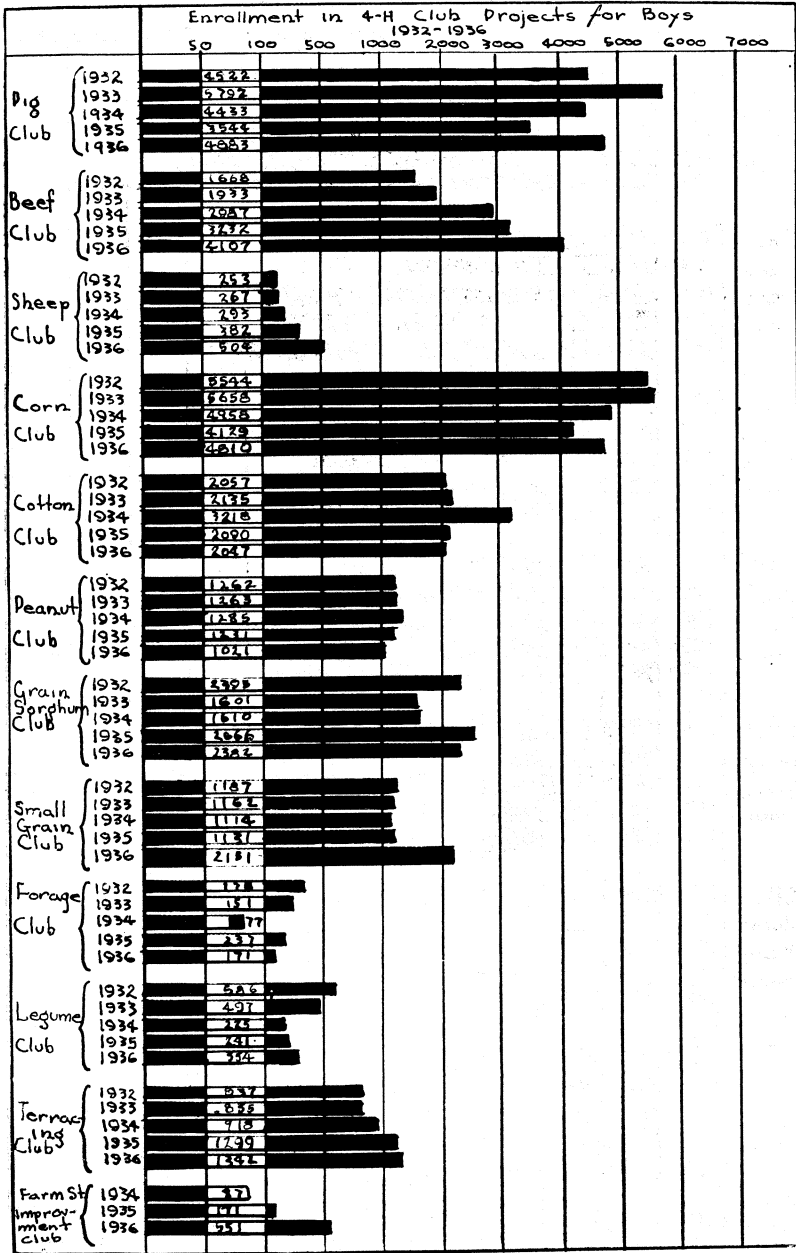
The farm and the family as an economic-social unit is the whole about which the Extension program is built. Thus the agencies used in 4-H Club work are the same as for the adult phases of the Extension program. The county farm and home demonstration agents are in charge of 4-H Club work in their counties as well as of adult work. The specialists work with 4-H Club members as well as with adults. The supervisors, including the Director of Extension, seek to bring about proper attention to 4-H Club work alone with adult work. And demonstrations of farm and home practices similar to those carried on by adults, but suited to the ages of the 4-H Club members, are carried on as projects by boys and girls.

The 4-H Club emblem is a four-leaf clover, each green leaf bearing a white H, the H's standing for the four-square development of Head, Hands, Heart and Health, all looking toward the "Fifth H," for Home.

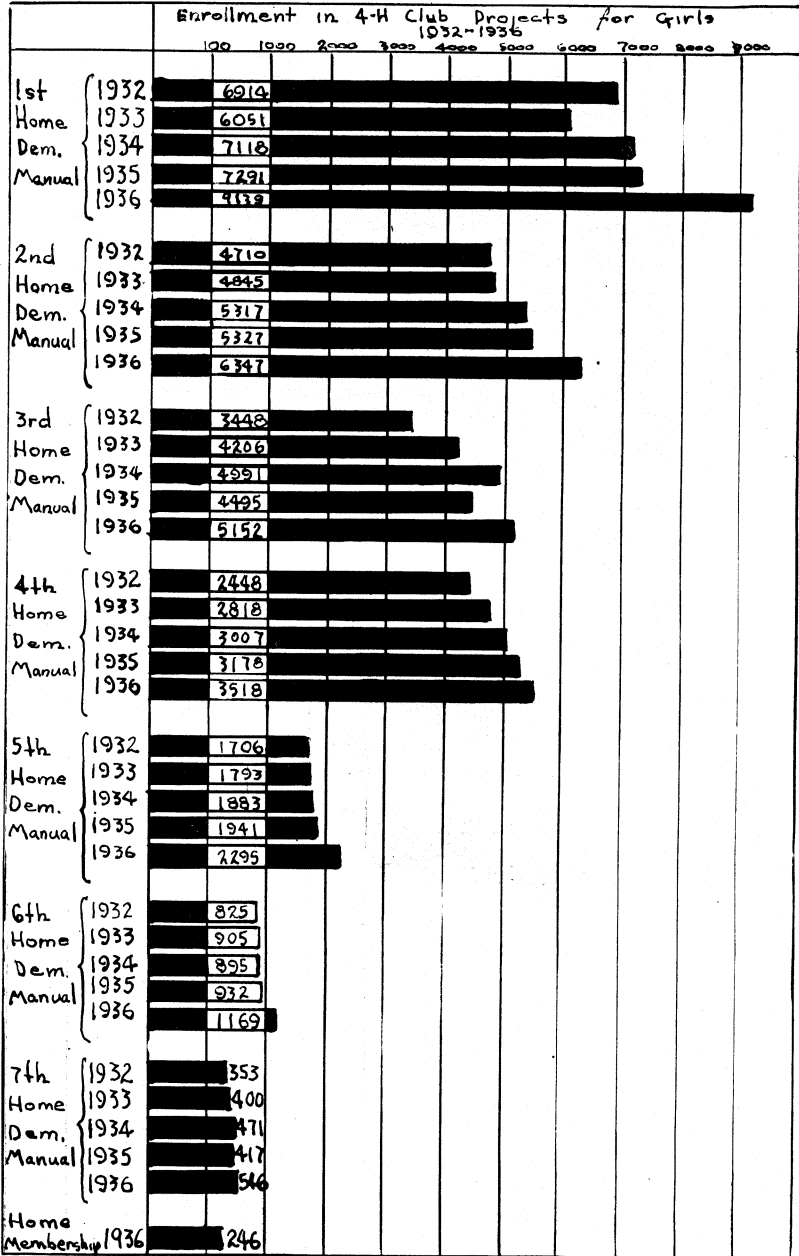
Farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 20 are eligible to join the 4-H Clubs, enrolling in and agreeing to carry out one or more 4-H Club projects and to meet 4-H Club requirements.



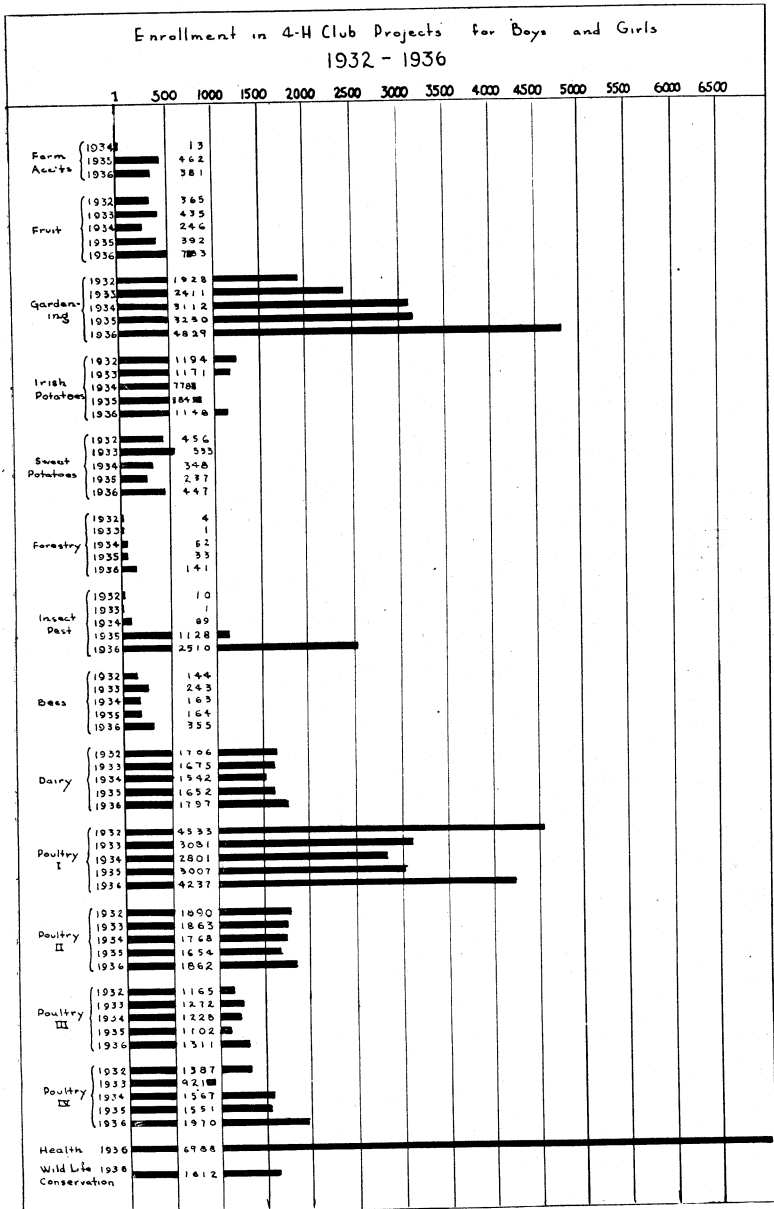
The chart shows rising enrollment and an increasing number of farm families represented by 4-H Club enrollment in Oklahoma.



Oklahoma enrollment in 4-H Club projects for boys, 1932 through 1936.



Oklahoma enrollment in 4-H Club projects for girls, 1932 through 1936.



Oklahoma enrollment in 4-H Club projects for both boys and girls, 1932 through 1936.

### **HOW CLUBS ARE ORGANIZED**

The community 4-H Club, usually organized in a school, is the local unit, meeting at least once a month, usually with the Extension agents present. Each club has its officers, including a "captain," or leader for each of the various projects. Each club tries to have at least one man and one woman coach, often a rural school teacher, a former 4-H Club member living in the community, or some other interested and qualified person. These volunteer leaders are of inestimable service to the farm youth. Agents reported 1,284 local clubs.

The local clubs form county federations. Each of the four districts has its district officers, and these and the officers of the Oklahoma State 4-H Club Federation are chosen at the annual State 4-H Club Round-Up on the campus of the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

The local club, county federation, district and state organizations give splendid opportunity for leadership training, so that an increasing number of 4-H Club members are emerging, in adulthood as leaders in agricultural and other public affairs. Much of the responsibility for conducting county, district, state and out-of-state 4-H Club affairs rests upon the officers of these 4-H Club organizations.

The 1936 enrollment in 4-H Clubs was 54,457, representing all of the 77 counties. Muskogee county ranked first with 1,490 members.

### **PROJECTS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS**

For boys, projects offered are calf, pig and sheep livestock clubs; corn, cotton, grain sorghums, small grains, legumes and forage crops clubs; agricultural engineering.

For girls, projects offered are clothing, home improvement, food preparation and food preservation, with home membership for girls in club work five years or more. Girls enroll for first, second, or further years of a graded home demonstration program up to the seventh year.

For both boys and girls are projects in dairying; poultry; Irish potato, sweet potato, garden and fruit horticulture clubs; forestry, bee management and insect control entomology clubs; wildlife conservation; farm accounts; the health activity.

In 1936, enrollment in various projects totaled 114,261 and 31,819 were completed.

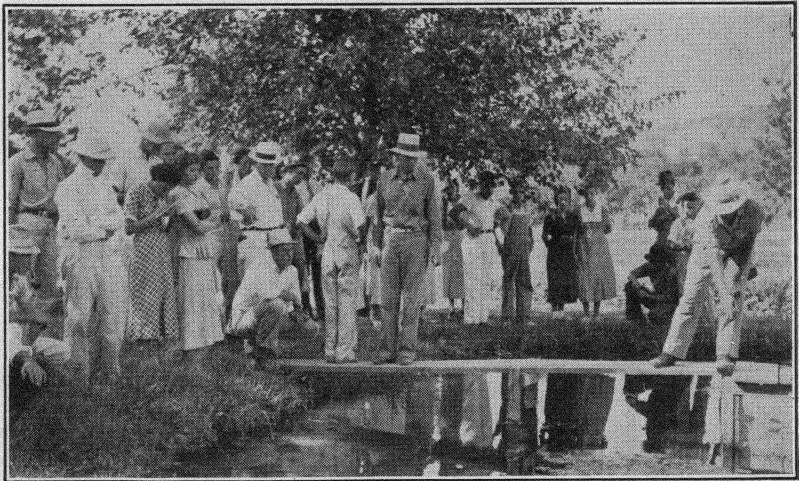
One of the requirements is a project record, on which certain awards are made, including achievement medals. Club members winning medals on records of achievements in 1936

included 62 in canning, 77 in clothing, 65 in all-around club records, 67 in food preparation and 39 in livestock. Records submitted in national contests included leadership achievement, meat animal production, girls' 4-H Club record, canning achievement, food preparation and social progress.

Training in judging, in order that members may know good livestock, crops and home products is an important phase of 4-H Club work which begins in the local clubs and culminates in the national judging contests. Reports of county farm and home demonstration agents show that 14,355 boys and girls enrolled in one or more judging schools in the community, 6,457 entered county judging events, 949 were trained in the four annual district judging schools held at Lawton, Tishomingo and Warner secondary agricultural colleges, and at Enid. In judging contests at the three state fairs, at the state dairy show and the State 4-H and F. F. A. Livestock Show, 1,005 members took part in judging contests.

#### OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS

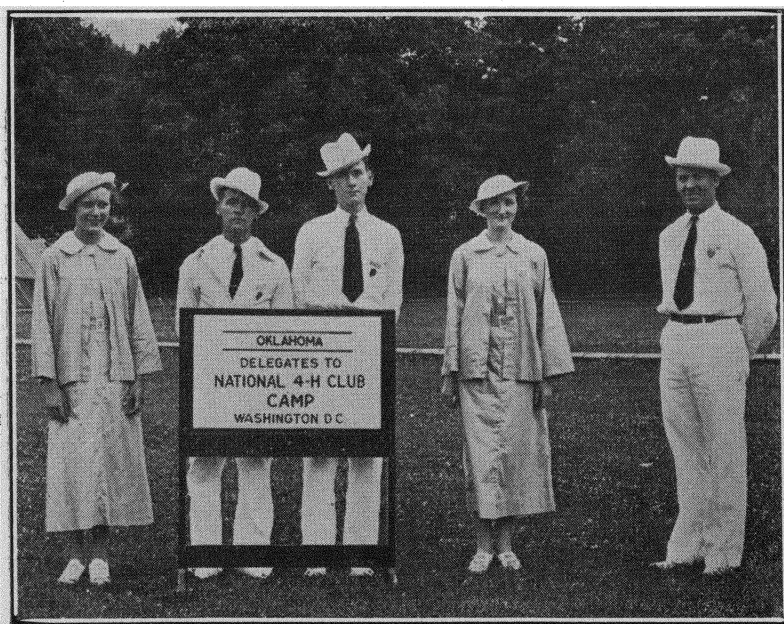
An Oklahoma 4-H Club dairy judging team won the national contest at the National Dairy Show in Dallas. Members were Andrew Sproul, Isabella; Charles Griggs, Oklahoma City, and Irving Smith, Fairview, with Arlon Johnson, Johnston county, as alternate.



**A new activity for 4-H Club members in 1936 was 4-H Wildlife conservation. The picture shows the 4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp in Medicine Park where members are studying propagation of fish at a state hatchery. Another camp was held at the state park near Wilburton.**

A team was entered in each of the eight judging contests held in connection with the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago, competing in livestock, poultry, meat identification, crops, baking, canning, home furnishings and clothing. The poultry judging team, composed of Kay Wilson, Oktaha; Ralph Burris, Miami; Lucian Daugherty, Chilocco, and Len Graham, Bristow, alternate, won the national championship, with Wilson as high individual. Bob Morford, Amorita, a member of the livestock judging team was high individual in the nation.

At each local club meeting, a boys' team and a girls' team is expected to give a demonstration of some practice learned in 4-H Club work. The team consists of two members, and their practical demonstrations of some improved farming or home-making practice often are given at other public meetings as

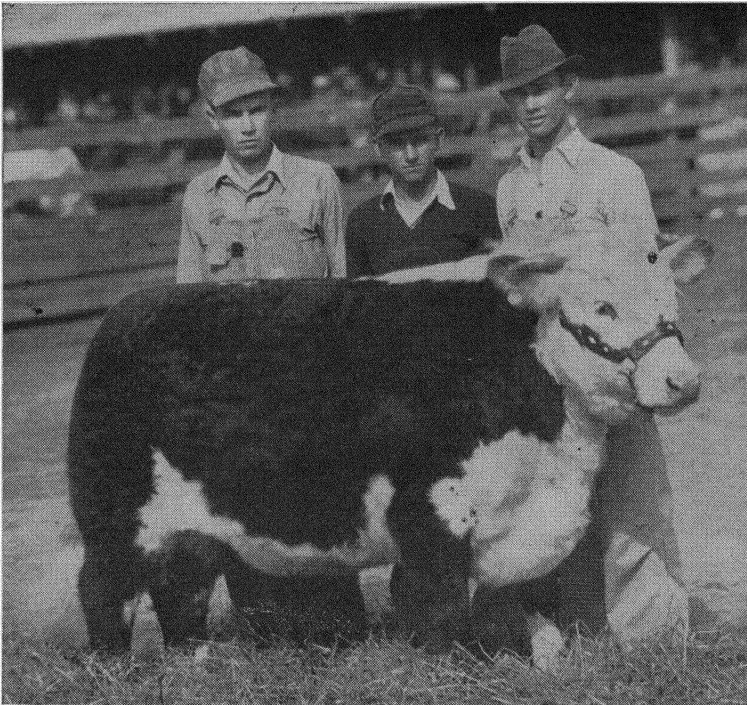


It was an "all 4-H Club delegation" that Oklahoma sent to the 1936 annual National 4-H Club camp at Washington. Pictured here, at the camp (left to right) are Emma Lucille Dohogne, Ottawa county; English Marshall, Grady county; Robert Morford, Alfalfa county; Carlene Weathers, Pottawatomie county, and Burl Winchester, assistant state 4-H Club agent. It's an "all 4-H delegation" because Winchester, newest member of the Extension Service 4-H staff, is a former Garfield county 4-H member with an outstanding record, who made his first trip to Washington this year with the camp delegation.



attractive and educational features. Agents reported 25,664 such team demonstrations given during the year. County, state and national contests in this work are held. Two hundred nineteen county champion teams entered the state contest at the Round-Up. State champion teams in dairy production, manufacture and consumption entered the National Dairy Show contests at Dallas. Many county teams also competed at the Sooner State Dairy Show, Enid.

A timely topic, or short talk on some phase of farm or home interest, is also expected to be presented by one boy and one girl at each club meeting, and 21,033 such talks were given in 1936. County, state and national speaking events are open to 4-H Club members. At the Round-Up, 73 counties were represented by boys and 77 by girls in the timely topics contest.



**Here is the State Champion 4-H Livestock judging team from Garfield county that scored a total of 1619 points out of a possible 1800. Reading from left to right is Floyd Divert, Douglas; and Charles Vanderwork, Waukomis; Ernest Semrad, Waukomis; and the calf in the picture is Vanderwork's senior Hereford steer, grand champion of the show.**

The Farmers' Union sponsored a four-minute speech contest, won by David Ballard, Tulsa, at the Round-Up, and he represented Oklahoma in the national contest at Des Moines.

More than 10,000 4-H Club members in 1936 carried on the health activity. They were scored according to their health habits records, and according to county examinations. Seventy-three counties had boys and 77 counties had girls in the health contest at the State 4-H Club Round-Up. Ray Graves, Porter, boys' state health champion, placed in the blue ribbon class in the National Club Congress contest.

In order to add interest to the clothing work of the 4-H Club girls, county, state and national appropriate dress, or style revue contests, are held. In Oklahoma—and since then in some other states—appropriate dress contests were added for boys, in order to encourage thrift, wise selection, taste and good grooming in clothing and appearance. Sixty-nine counties entered boys and all counties entered girls in the Round-Up contest. Ruby Robertson, Tulsa, state champion, placed in the blue ribbon class in the National Club Congress contest.



The heart of 4-H Club work is learning how to do things in better ways, so the team demonstration contest is important at the annual State 4-H Club Round-Up. Above are the state girls' team champions, Vestagene and Betty Jo Etchison, Osage county, with their dressing screen.

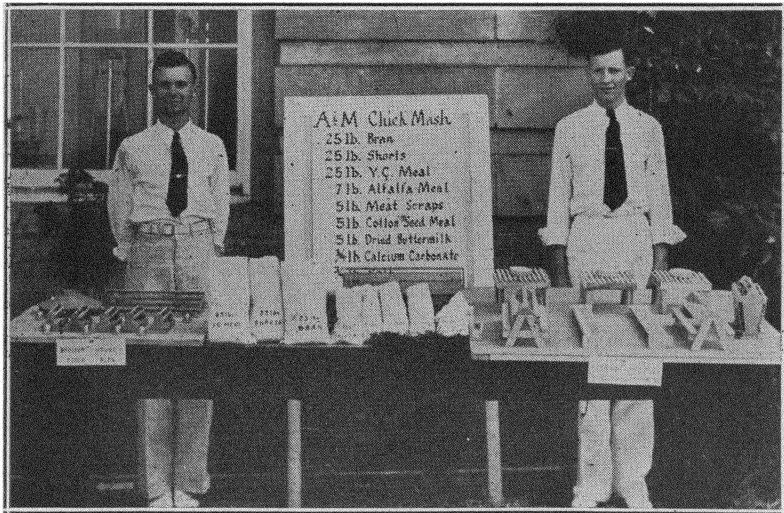
Recreation has its part in all 4-H Club work. At each club meeting, the program provides for two songs, two games, and a stunt or one-act play. County and state contests are also held in these events, culminating at the 4-H Club Round-Up. Four-H Club camps have become increasingly popular, 31 having been held in 1936 with an attendance of 4,188.

County-wide 4-H Club rallies, achievement days, tours and similar events stimulate interest in 4-H Club work. In 1936, agents reported rallies in 60 counties with 20,312 attending.

The first annual 4-H Conservation camps were held during 1936, one near Wilburton and the other at Craterville Park, giving opportunity for 4-H Club members to study the value of, and gain appreciation for, wild animal, bird and plant life.

Exhibits of their crop, livestock and home economics products at county, state and national fairs give 4-H Club members the incentive of competition for premiums and the educational benefit of comparing their work with that of others.

Seventy-six of the 77 counties were represented with a county 4-H collective exhibit at one or more of the three state fairs, at Oklahoma City, Muskogee and Tulsa. At each place,

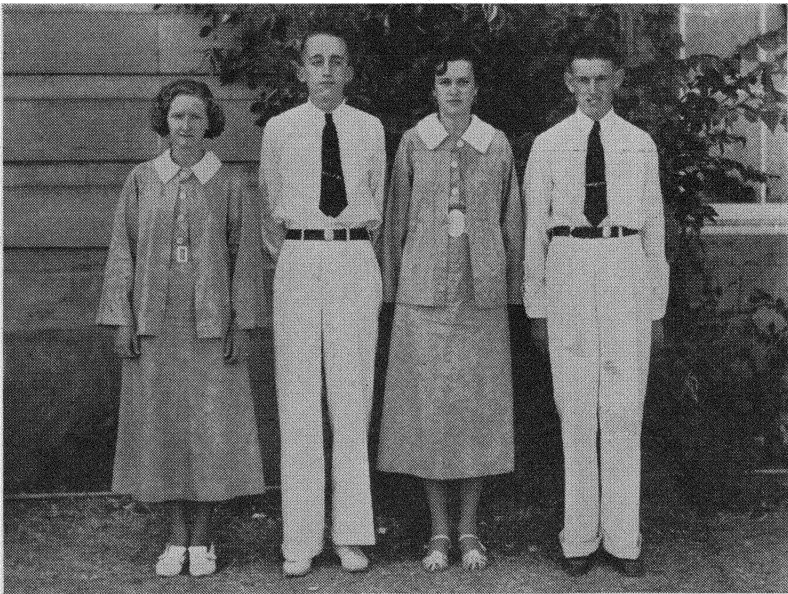


Practicality is a test of excellence in the 4-H Club team demonstration, and a poultry feeding demonstration by Joe Woodward and Wilford Bohnannon, from Muskogee, won the boys' team demonstration contest at the 1936 State 4-H Club Round-Up.

a 4-H Club headquarters building is provided and a state fair school in judging is held, to which each county may send 16 delegates. More than 1,000 attended these events in 1936. Club members also exhibit as individuals in special junior classes, and some enter the open classes with success.

The Sooner State Dairy Show at Enid provided another opportunity for club members interested in dairy work to exhibit their animals.

In the annual State 4-H Club and F. F. A. Livestock Show at Oklahoma City, a total of 1,202 animals were shown. On the 259 calves which went through the auction ring at the close of the show, the average net price was \$10.24 per hundredweight, with pigs and lambs selling at comparable premium prices. More than 900 4-H Club members attended the annual Thomas E. Wilson banquet held in connection with this show and 151 took part in contests.



**District winners in a cooperative marketing essay contest for 4-H Club members, held for the first time in connection with the 1936 State 4-H Club Round-Up, received prize trips to the American Royal Livestock Show. Left to right are Lorene Weathers, Shawnee; Milton Hague, Cherokee; Esther Shoup, Ramona; and Donald Rust, Mangum.**

Annually a National 4-H Club camp is held at Washington, four delegates from a state being selected on the basis of leadership ability. The Oklahoma 1936 delegates were Emma Lucille Dohogne, Ottawa county; Carlene Weathers, Pottawatomie county; Bob Morford, Alfalfa county, and English Marshall, Grady county.

Twenty-four Oklahoma 4-H Club members attended the National Farmers' Union Convention as special guests.

Two hundred 4-H Club members, 50 coaches and others made up the Oklahoma 4-H Club delegation to the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, where Oklahoma club members showed 100 head of livestock and the livestock judging team placed third.

Fifty official Oklahoma 4-H Club delegates, and a non-official party of 59 persons interested in club work, attended the International Livestock Show in Chicago and the National Club Congress in connection with it. Outstanding placings of the Oklahoma contestants, other than those already mentioned, included:

Gertrude Lindon, Sawyer, national 4-H canning achievement champion.

Faye Miller, Apache, reserve national champion, 4-H girls' record contest.



**The Oklahoma county 4-H Club delegation at the 1936 State Round-Up took honors over all other counties for all-around achievement.**

Thelma Cardey, Avard, regional champion, national 4-H food preparation contest.

Bearden 4-H Club, Okfuskee county, regional champion national social progress contest.

James Dickey, Kiowa, regional champion, national farm accounting contest.

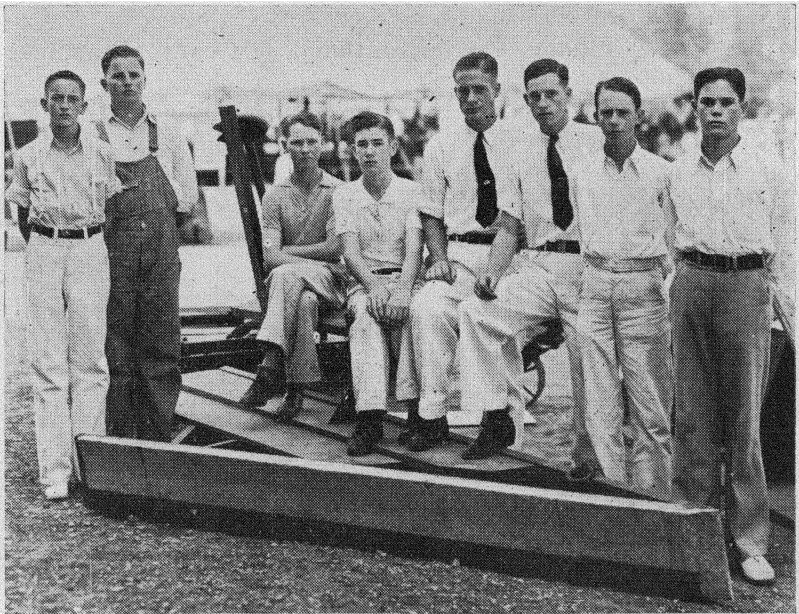
Virginia Hendricks, Spencer, and Verlee Carpenter, Newkirk, champion national baking judging team.

Ray Kennedy, Milburn, sweepstakes on sweet potatoes.

A number of lesser awards were won, also.

#### **THE STATE ROUND-UP**

The State 4-H Club Round-Up, held annually at the College, is the climax of the club year. Each county is permitted to send 24 official delegates. These, with their coaches, county farm and home demonstration agents, and a number of parents and other visitors, bring the total attendance well over 2,000. The delegates are chosen on the basis of records as club members. All 77 counties were represented in the Round-Up August 4 to 7, 1936.

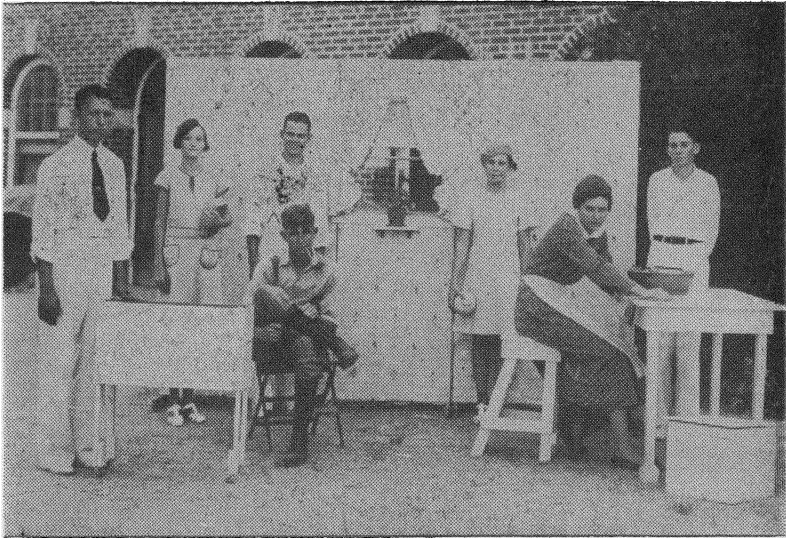


To the best agricultural engineering demonstration team from each district at the 1936 State 4-H Club Round-Up is given a McPheters terracer. The winners shown with one of the terracers were, left to right, Vernon Whitney, Billy Hyer, Woods county; Melvin Jones and Lowell Skinner, McClain county; I. J. Sisson and James Davis, Tulsa county; Lawrence Scott and Harold Fry, Marshall county.

Short course work is given in 17 lines of farming and home-making, with an additional leadership short course for advanced club members, ex-club members and coaches.

Results of the state contests conducted at the Round-Up follow.

Muskogee county, with Joe Woodard and Wilford Bohannon, won the boys' team demonstration contest; Osage county, with Vestagene and Betty Jo Etchison, the girls' team demonstration contest.

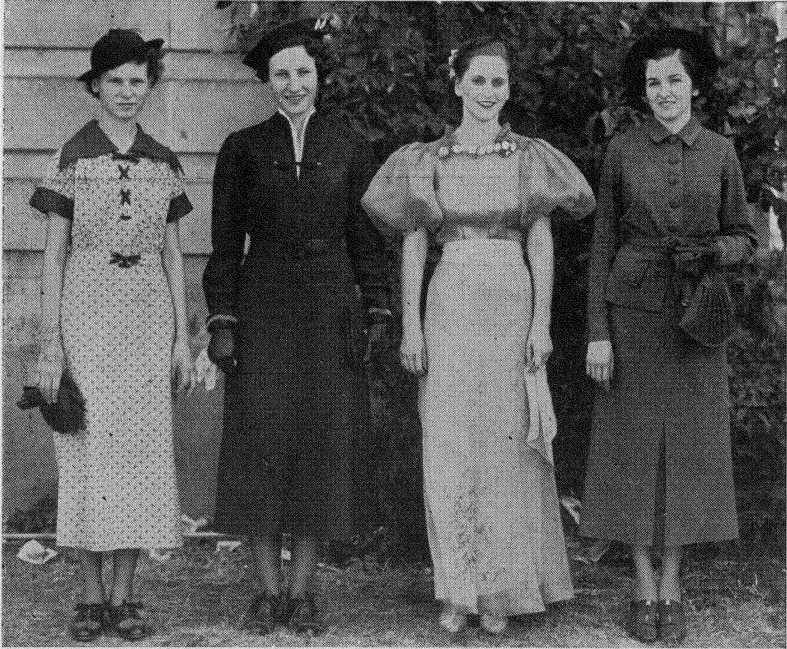


**Four-H Club members write and stage one-act plays to tell the story of some phase of their work. Here we see the Okfuskee county group in the play that won first place in the state at the 1936 Round-Up.**

In terracing contest, Clark Kink and Walter Unrau, Rogers county, won a terracing level. Bobby Pollock and J. C. Landers, Stephens county, won another level for having the best leveling demonstration. Teams from Woods, McClain, Tulsa and Marshall counties received McPheters Terracers for having the best engineering demonstrations in their districts.

Harmon county's record of achievements from December 1, 1935, to July 1, 1936, won this contest.

Carroll Wilson, Stephens county, was first in the boys' division, and Ruby Robertson, Tulsa county, in the girls' division of the appropriate dress contest.



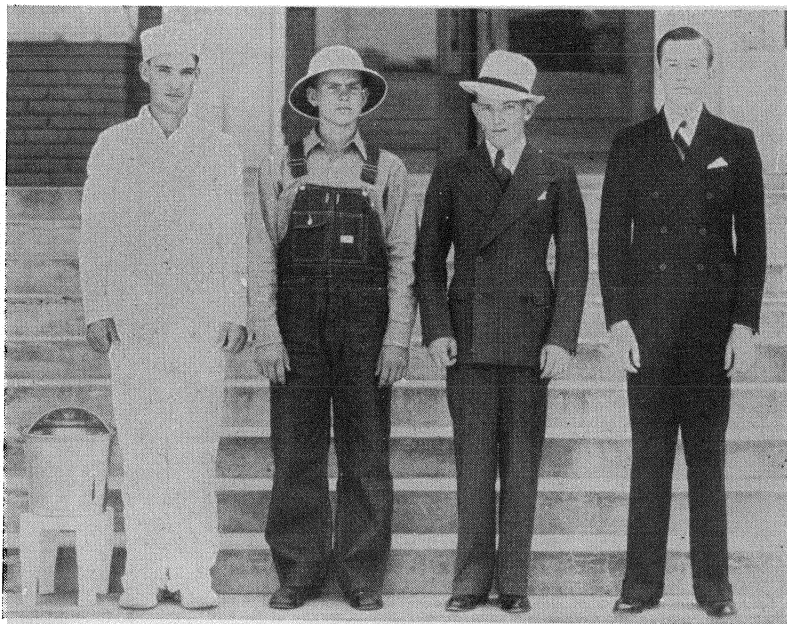
Winners of the four divisions of the 4-H Club appropriate dress contest which climaxes clothing project work, at the 1936 State 4-H Club Round-Up, are shown above, left to right, Donnie Kite, Harmon county, wash dress; Margaret Arnott, Bryan county, informal afternoon dress; Helen Jelks, Grady county, informal party dress; Ruby Robertson, Tulsa county, tailored dress and state champion.

Ray Graves, Wagoner county, was first in the boys' division and Clara Earle Flanagin, McCurtain county, in the girls' division of the health contest.

Kay Wilson, Muskogee county, won the boys' division and Ruby Lee Morris, Okfuskee county, the girls' division of the timely topics contest.

Bryan county won the songs contest, Pottawatomie county the games contest, and Okfuskee county the one-act play, or stunt, contest.





**An appropriate dress contest is held, also, for 4-H Club boys. The 1936 winners, shown above, left to right, were Carl Herring, Murray county, dairy outfit; Elvin Rhoten, Osage county, work outfit; Neal Hill, Stephens county, church or street outfit; and Carroll Wilson, Stephens county, informal outfit, and state champion.**

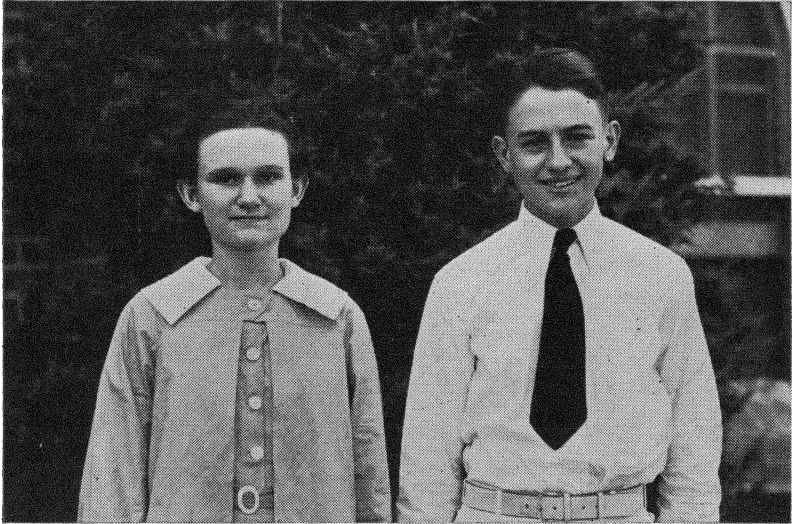
Highest honor of the Round-Up is that of all-around high scoring county. This went to Oklahoma county with 93.53 of a possible 100 points in 1936, with Grady county second, Tulsa third, Okmulgee fourth and Muskogee fifth.

Representing the cooperation of the Extension Division with the Indian Department's agricultural extension work, a number of Indian boys and girls took part in the Round-Up events.

In all counties, 4-H Clubs have risen to the occasion of community service. Studying community needs, the clubs choose one or more projects for the year, to which they give not only time and labor, but financial support in some cases.

Reports for 1936 show that 4,683 boys and 6,352 girls assisted with church work, clubs sponsored 451 clean-up days, with 4,606 boys, 5,674 girls and 2,663 adults taking part. In schoolhouse and yard improvement, 5,310 boys, 6,115 girls and 1,856 adults took part. In 112 Arbor day programs, 4,153 trees and 4,047 shrubs were planted. In community entertainments,

3,149 boys and girls assisted. In 588 clubs, 3,282 members assisted with care of sick or needy persons. There were 99 bands and 30 orchestras with 2,531 members.



**Giving timely topic talks helps develop 4-H Club leadership. Winners in the 1936 State 4-H Round-Up contest were Ruby Lee Morris, Okfuskee county and Kay Wilson, Muskogee county.**

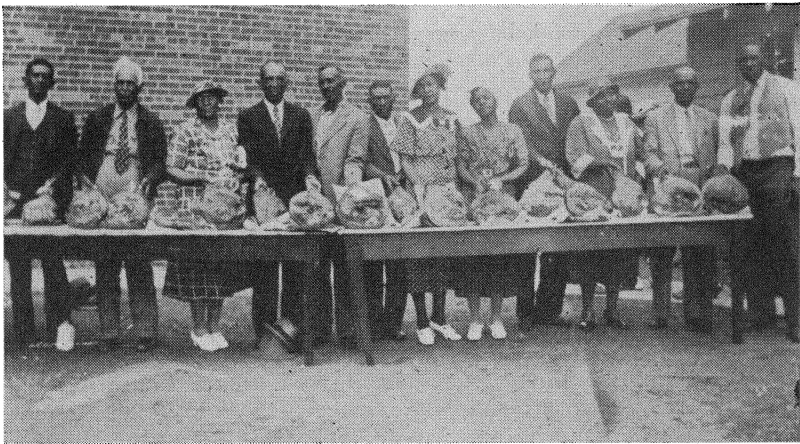
An increasing amount of work is being done by agents with young farm people, not 4-H Club members, but just within or slightly above the 4-H Club age. In 1936, agents reported 83 groups of rural young people, 16 years or older, organized for Extension work. These groups had a membership of 798 young men and 906 young women.

## **WORK WITH NEGRO FARM FAMILIES**

The program of Extension work with negro farm families of the state is essentially the same as with white farmers. As is true throughout the Extension Service, however, an attempt is made to give the greatest assistance at the points at which the greatest need appears.

The last agricultural census showed 17,824 negro farm operators, of whom 6,762 were owners or part owners; 8,265 share tenants; 2,681 share croppers. Practically all are more or less heavily involved in debt.

Most of the negro farm families are in the cotton producing sections, chiefly engaged in producing soil-depleting cash "row" crops. There is not sufficient diversity of crops to balance their farm operations or provide reasonable security against the hazards inherent in one-crop farming. There is not sufficient livestock to guarantee adequate home supplies or a market surplus. Most of their farms are situated on upland, rolling and suffering severe erosion. The relatively few who realize the seriousness of their soils problems lack equipment and power to control erosion. This large section of Oklahoma's farm population unless given sufficient aid through Extension influence to understand and meet their problems, will remain a retarding factor against the general agricultural progress of the state.



**Production of a home meat supply is one of the important parts of the live-at-home program among negro farm families. The picture shows a home-cured meat show in Muskogee county.**

Meeting the needs of the home and the family must constitute a strong part of the Extension program with negro farm families. Stress has been laid upon home gardens, fruit production, home poultry, dairy and meat production with adequate feed supplies to sustain such production, and upon canning and otherwise preserving a balanced, budgeted, adequate food supply. Stress has also been laid upon improving home conditions with materials and labor available. These measures tend to make available a larger share of the cash income for addition of equipment, for conservation of soil and maintenance of improvements than would otherwise be possible.



**Four-H Club work among negro farm families parallels that among the white boys and girls. The picture shows a Seminole county negro group with a terracer used by the boys to assist negro landowners in soil conservation.**

Extension work with negro farm families is under supervision of the Director of Extension. This supervision is carried out through one negro district agricultural agent, J. E. Taylor, and one negro district home demonstration agent, Mrs. Helen M. Hewlett, who maintain headquarters at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Normal University at Langston.

About 85 percent of the negro farm operators live in about 20 counties, mostly on the east side of the state.

Both negro county farm agents and negro home demonstration agents were rendering service in 1936 in Creek, Okfuskee, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Lincoln and Logan counties. Seminole county had a negro county farm agent. In addition, the district agents have maintained contact with organized groups of adults and 4-H Club members in Blaine, Kingfisher, Payne,

Tulsa, Wagoner, Sequoyah, McIntosh, McCurtain, Atoka, Coal, Hughes, Carter, Pottawatomie, Cleveland, McClain and Garvin counties.

Specialists from the Extension staff at the Oklahoma A. and M. College assist in the work with negro farm families.

Informational and educational work among negro farm people in connection with the federal farm programs has been assisted by the negro county farm agents contact with the programs being maintained by the negro district agent. Administrative work in connection with the programs has been centralized with the white county agents, however.

#### **WORK WITH MEN AND BOYS**

In five counties, Creek, Muskogee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee and Seminole, suggested all-around farm demonstration programs were outlined covering soils, crops, livestock, family food supply, home improvement, health, farm and home management, educational effort and community participation. In some of the counties, demonstrators simply pledged to carry out as much as possible of this program, scoring themselves on accomplishments. In other counties the demonstration was put upon a contest basis.

Reports show that 346 farmers made reports on their individual farm plans in 1936, an increase in four of the five counties over 1935.

In Okmulgee county, where this demonstration began in 1928, the few farmers then taking part were growing an average of less than four different crops, including truck; this year the average is nine, ranging as high as 12 to 14.

The tables following give in brief form the scope and the results of Extension work with negro farm families, as it pertains chiefly to the work with men and boys.

## NUMBER FOLLOWING AGENTS RECOMMENDATION

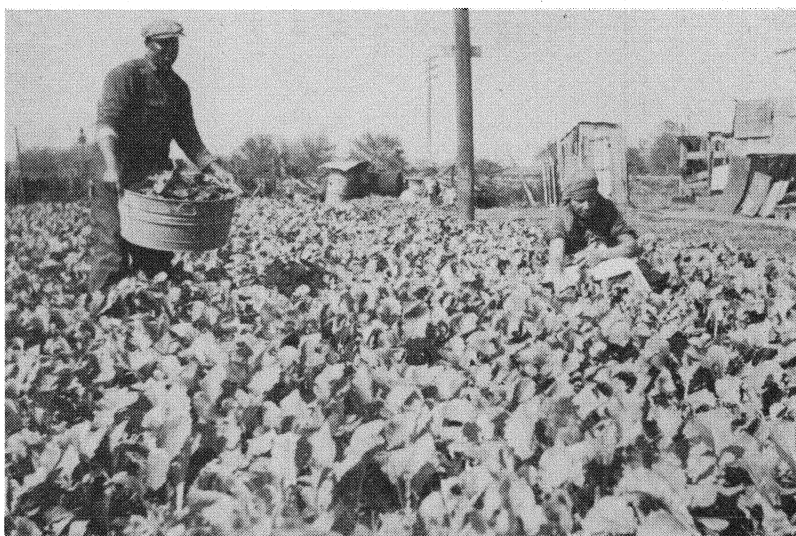
Kind of Demonstration	Result Demon- stration	Farm Visits	Office Calls	Insect and Disease Control	Marketing	Seed Selection	Adjusting Enterprise	First time Planting
Corn	330	547	870	749	36	391	702	---
Oats	38	75	257	60	15	101	127	---
Small Grain	33	63	325	---	1	1	12	---
Other Cereals	168	143	390	52	6	146	436	---
Alfalfa	24	73	174	18	6	---	15	7
Sweet Clover	8	15	53	---	---	---	5	---
Vetch	84	113	173	---	12	---	55	305
Lespedeza	140	154	587	6	10	---	85	123
Pastures	226	355	677	33	18	---	207	30
Soybeans	15	21	67	---	---	---	1	5
Cowpeas	423	201	570	99	15	---	211	100
Field Beans	63	29	89	---	2	---	6	4
Peanuts	268	147	323	47	2	---	68	103
Other Legumes	288	125	438	10	---	---	51	92
Potatoes, Irish	233	188	188	442	25	---	124	---
Potatoes, Sweet	266	151	229	102	15	---	114	---
Cotton	303	581	2209	355	706	---	1375	---
Tree Fruits	38	52	148	60	---	---	29	---
Bush Fruits	80	68	118	54	1	---	18	---
Grapes	26	43	81	43	4	---	27	---

Kind of Demonstration	Result Demonstration	Farm Visits	Office Calls	Better Breeding	Better Feeding	Better Housing and Sanitation	Home Butchering
Poultry	698	484	904	582	245	1011	---
Dairy Cattle	165	220	269	51	---	133	---
Beef Cattle	10	19	64	10	---	5	14
Swine	85	323	399	84	---	318	111
Sheep	2	14	36	2	---	6	---
Horses and Mules	5	44	101	---	---	10	---
Total	1065	1104	1773	729	245	1483	125
Agricultural Engineering	165	517	1973	---	---	---	---

	Number of Farms	Number of Units	Total Value of Service or Savings
<b>Terracing and erosion control</b> .....	284	10,534 A.	\$36,696
<b>Drainage practices</b> .....	26	1,075 A.	7,908
<b>Land-clearing practices</b> .....	28	374 A.	1,553
<b>Better types of machines</b> .....	28	33	1,720
<b>Maintenance and repair of machines</b> .....	302	594	2,599
<b>Efficient use of machinery</b> .....	58	---	196
<b>All buildings constructed</b> (including silos) .....	53	71	8,020
<b>Buildings remodeled, repaired, and painted</b> .....	72	98	3,318
<b>Home equipment (including sewing machines)</b> .....	83	78	4,046
<b>Total</b> - - - - -			\$66,056

**WORK WITH GIRLS AND WOMEN**

Besides the seven counties in which negro home demonstration agents are employed, garden and canning assistants were employed for three months in five of the other 11 counties in which the negro district home demonstration agent carries on the work.



**A good patch of fall greens filled out the canning budget for this negro farm family who carried on a live-at-home program.**



Reports for 1936 show that 5,790 farm families and 1,388 other families have improved their daily living and homemaking methods through this work. Definite changes in practices resulted in 3,254 farm homes and 1,023 other homes as a result of Extension work.

There were 141 Home Demonstration Clubs among negro farm women, with a membership of 2,102. Representatives of these clubs and friends of the work make up county councils which assist the negro home demonstration agents.

The first major project chosen by negro farm women was home gardens, because the need for a food supply is so well met through gardens. Three-fourths of the time of the demonstrators was probably devoted to this activity. Often seed was furnished by club women to needy families.



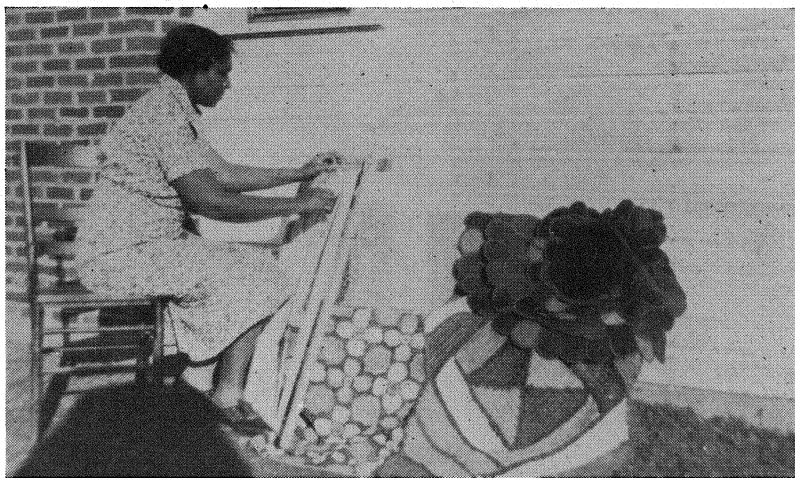
**An energetic Negro Home Demonstration Club president brought about the purchase of eight pressure cookers for canning. The members of the Hanson Club, Okmulgee county, are shown here with four of the cookers.**

One club president made this comment: "It used to be when we did not have all this garden planning, we planted a few vegetables here and there and they lasted a few weeks, but now we plant and plant and replant, and they last a whole year and give us a surplus for canning to be used when the freeze comes."

Negro home demonstration agents supervised 725 garden demonstration meetings with 1,568 garden demonstrators and 1,095 state garden contestants, and a total attendance at such garden meetings of 8,489.

Home canning probably holds second place in interest and importance. The earnestness with which the people went about it is illustrated by the work of Hanson club, Okmulgee county. In December, 1935, Mrs. Ira Doakes was elected president. She started a campaign, beginning at home, to equip the members with steam pressure canners. Selling 16 hens, she bought a cooker for her own home. By January, the club had bought a community canner and had \$19 in the treasury for other equipment. Then the president urged all the women to save their pennies, and offered a prize for the one paying out on her cooker first. By June, seven had bought these canners.

As a result of such efforts, 92,288 quarts of vegetables, 5,449 quarts of fruits, 4,617 quarts of meats and 539 quarts of jelly, jams and other products were canned in counties employing negro home demonstration agents.



**Home-made rugs and other furnishings contribute greatly to the home improvement program among negro farm families.**

The special canning assistants held 217 community canning schools with 1,700 attendance; 80 community garden schools with 700 attendance and 72 other demonstrations with 368 attendance, reaching in all 331 communities, 154 of them

not previously organized. The women reached in this work canned 1,324 quarts of fruits, 15,856 quarts of vegetables, 341 quarts of chicken, 743 quarts of sweets, made 1,680 quarts of pickles, dried 1,640 pounds of vegetables and 36 of fruits, made 608 pounds of cabbage into kraut.

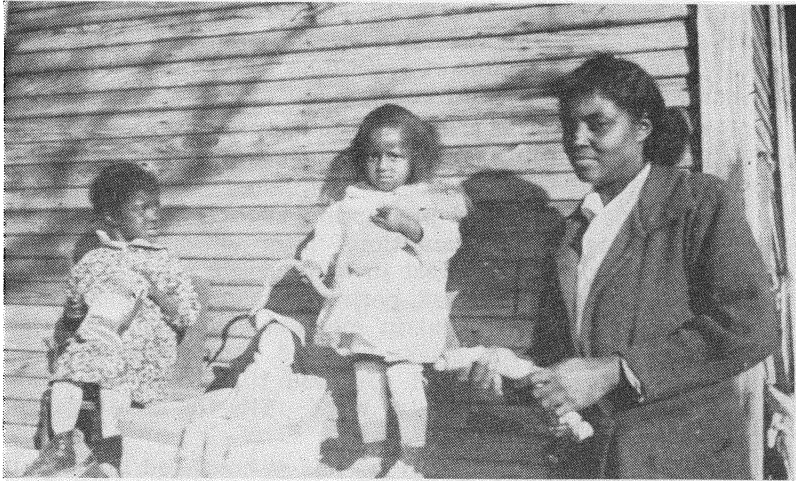
Food preparation is a logical line of instruction along with gardening and canning, and 1,162 women and 2,469 girls were enrolled in this.

Conditions for poultry production were favorable early in the year, though feed conditions later were discouraging. More farmers took an interest in helping the women with the care and housing of the flock, perhaps because the income was more of a factor than usual in meeting cash expenses. The advantages of purebred flocks of good production strains is being more and more realized. In 1936, there were 654 women and 328 girls enrolled in poultry work. The 103 meetings were attended by 1,811 persons.

Feed shortage for three years has discouraged home dairy work, many families being without cows. At the close of 1936, however, a check showed that about half of the farmers who had not had cows had purchased one or more milk cows. One large commercial dairy in the state buys all the cream produced from a negro community. A test showed that quality was as good as any bought by this dairy, and a sediment test showed the cream a little cleaner than any other bought by the company. The 153 women and 76 girls enrolled in home dairy work made 31,136 pounds of butter, 649 pounds of soft cheese, 409 pounds of yellow cream cheese with a total value of these products of \$3,354.

Gardens, canning, poultry, home dairying and feed production all have their part in the "farm family food supply" demonstration, in which both husband and wife share the tasks of producing and preserving feed and food. A few families in the various counties were able to carry on this complete demonstration during 1936, in spite of discouragements of the freeze and drouth.

Income for family clothing was limited. Interest grew in making old clothing look new, in making clothing at home of new material, or of sacks, and in thrifty buying. For adults 3,665 new garments were made and 4,280 remodeled; for children, 2,457 new garments were made and 3,807 remodeled. A total of 1,959 sack garments were made. In 76 clothing demonstrations, the attendance was 1,340.



**Health and character training are contributed by the child development and parent education Extension program among negro farm families.**

Lack of income in 1936 limited the amount available for improvement of homes. The high percentage of tenancy also is a discouragement to this type of work. However, good results were often obtained even under such circumstances. A total of 363 bedrooms were improved, 44 living rooms and 86 dining rooms. One hundred fifty pieces of furniture were re-finished, 370 rugs made, 42 closets built, 49 mattresses made and 54 renovated at home. A total of 704 homemakers were assisted with home furnishings.

In four counties, child development and parent education, in which the aim is to bring up healthier, better trained children in wholesome, sympathetic home atmosphere, was a major project, 338 demonstrators reporting. Two hundred nine children were given health examinations, disclosing 79 remedial defects. In 151 homes, safe places to play were provided and 312 homes provided educational play equipment.

Sanitation is one of the lines of work leading to improved health and saving of money and loss of time, as well as greater efficiency. Health and food habits score cards have been used effectively with adults and 4-H Club members. Sanitation methods such as screening, fly traps, sewage disposal, provision for bathing, good ventilation, protection of water supplies, have been stressed, a total of 684 demonstrators having been helped, and 868 persons cleaning up yards and premises.

**WORK WITH NEGRO 4-H CLUBS**

Four-H Club work with negro farm boys and girls is carried on under plans paralleling those for the white boys and girls.

County 4-H Club Federations are organized in the eight counties with agents, with a total membership of 896 members. In the counties of Carter, Cleveland, Garvin, Hughes, McCurtain, McIntosh, Tulsa, Wagoner, Payne, Kingfisher, Blaine and Pottawatomie counties, without agents, 804 were enrolled in 18 clubs. A total of 179 clubs with 2,658 boys and 2,708 girls were organized among the negro youth.

Some of the scope and accomplishments of negro 4-H Club work are revealed in the following table.

A judging school was held for the negro 4-H Club members at Langston, with 63 boys and 21 girls from eight counties attending for three days' instruction under supervision of specialists of the Extension Service.

Similar to the State Round-Up for white 4-H Club members at Stillwater was a State Round-Up for the negro 4-H Club members at Langston, offering contests in all lines of activity.

A 4-H State Fair School for negro boys and girls was conducted in connection with the state fairs at Muskogee.

## NEGRO 4-H CLUB PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS 54.37 PERCENT COMPLETIONS

Kind of Project	Number Enrolled	Number Completing	Units Employed	Units Produced	Value
Swine	378	217	490 animals	36,763 pounds	\$5,670.87
Dairy	93	59	177 animals	192,642 lbs. milk 10,913 lbs. butter	3,852.84 milk 2,728.25 butter 5,563.11 animals
Poultry	388	350	17,046 poultry	3,576 doz. eggs	715.20 eggs 7,546.00 poultry
Corn	882	416	1,167 acres	7,652 bushels	7,829.60
Grain sorghums	321	112	175 acres	1,352 pounds	903.40
Small grain	81	35	70 acres	1,071 pounds	595.50
Cotton	383	196	443 acres	77,636 pounds	5,184.76
Fruits	21	13	35½ acres	1,556 pounds	
				260 quarts	230.68
Peanuts	216	109	140 acres	15,064 pounds	987.90
Soybeans	11	6	20 acres	¾ tons	71.00
Forage	24	10	35 acres	1,073 pounds	232.00
Cowpeas	66	33	67½ acres	205 pounds	372.00
Total	2,864	1,556			\$42,283.11

Engineering: Number enrolled 298; number partly trained in terracing 297; number of farms on which terrace lines were run 66; number of acres terraced 2,958; number trained to run terrace lines 138; number miles of terrace lines run 43; number drainage lines run 11; number of ponds laid out 12; number trained to concrete work 74.

## **SPECIAL AND EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES**

### **AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT**

Relationship of the Extension Service to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a field force, has already been referred to. The Director of Extension is the state executive officer for the program, representing the Secretary of Agriculture and the administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In order to discharge this duty, a state AAA office was set up with an administrative officer, H. P. Moffitt, in charge. Fred Percy was appointed an assistant administrative officer. E. R. Lancaster continued as executive secretary to the state committee. E. K. Lowe was named as state compliance officer.



**Members of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act adjustment board for Oklahoma confer with E. E. Scholl, Director of Extension and H. P. Moffitt, administrative officer for the new federal farm program, in preparation for putting the program into effect in Oklahoma. Left to right, in the picture, are Scholl, Moffitt, George T. Arnett, Idabell; Harold A. Miles, Extension agricultural economist and board member; J. R. Roberts, Medford; C. D. Walker, Altus. The board consists of four farmer members with Miles as economic adviser. Charles Camerson, Haskell, farmer member, was not present when the picture was taken.**

The county farm agents were the county administrative officers for the program. In almost all cases, an Assistant in Conservation was furnished by the AAA to assist the county farm agent; in some cases one man served two counties. These appointments were made in a manner comparable to appointment of county farm agents, men of like qualifications were chosen, and in fact a number of agents now employed received their first experience in this work.

The Extension Service, in its Adjustment work, has attempted to adhere to the plan of putting the utmost responsibility for program-making and for policies upon the committees of farmers in the communities, counties, and in the state phases of the program, leaving only the purely administrative work to the Extension workers.

A State Agricultural Conservation Committee composed of four farmers and one Extension representative reviewed the figures and other material submitted by counties, made adjustments as between counties, recommended to the national office changes in the program to fit local conditions, and otherwise was responsible for the conduct of the program.

Members of this committee, under appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture, are C. D. Walker, Altus, chairman; J. R. Roberts, Medford, vice-chairman; Charles Cameron, Haskell; George T. Arnett, Idabel, with Harold A. Miles, Extension economist.

In each community, farmers were named as committeemen to assist their neighbors with information, filing applications, and adjustment of figures.

In each county, a committee of farmers reviewed applications of individual farmers, made adjustments, recommended certain permitted flexibilities in the program to the state committee.

Only the conscientious, faithful work of these farmers could have made the programs the success they have been.

Several phases of Adjustment work were handled during 1936, as follows:

*Liquidation of Production Control and Related Programs:* While the AAA production control and related programs were terminated almost as 1936 opened, a considerable task of liquidating the old cotton, wheat, corn-hog, Bankhead certificate, Cotton Price Adjustment, and Ginners' Reimbursement programs remained.



This was carried on through the year, along with the development of the Agricultural Conservation Program, with the state AAA office, county agents and assistants and farmer committees participating.

Audit reports from the AAA Washington office showed that in 1936 there was paid in settlement of cotton rental and benefit contracts \$1,802,268.09; on wheat contracts, \$7,843,968.50; on corn-hog contracts, \$1,647,296.60; on peanuts, \$26,435.77; on sale of Bankhead cotton tax exemption certificates, \$1,516,298.89; on cotton price adjustment, \$1,234,925.62; and to compensate ginner for extra costs of handling Bankhead certificates, 119,705.81. The total rental and benefit payments in 1936 were \$11,319,968.96. These amounts are in addition to payments made prior to January 1, 1936. The payment of cotton option profits deriving from the 1933 cotton plow-up program, by the end of 1936, had brought a total of \$5,378,773.69 to Oklahoma farmers.

*Agricultural Conservation Program:* The production control programs were superseded by the Agricultural Conservation Program. In brief, this rewarded the farmer who replaced part of his usual acreage of soil-depleting crops with acreage of soil-improving crops, and further rewarded him, if, in addition, he carried out specified soil-building work such as terracing or plowing under legumes. The rewards were in the form of payments from the Federal government, determined in ratio to the productivity of the land and the amount of soil-building work done.

Much of this program had long been urged by agricultural authorities, including the Extension Service. The payments were sufficient, in most cases, to finance the soil-conserving and soil-improving work which farmers had not felt financially able to do. They compensated farmers for the sacrifice in immediate cash income involved in using non-cash crops in rotations.

As the year closed, it seemed probable that some 98,000 Oklahoma farmers would qualify as having earned some \$14,000,000 in payments under this program, and payments totaling \$169,282.44 had actually been made.

More important, a significant increase had been shown in the practices followed by participating farmers. At the close of the year, no complete report of this had been made, but a preliminary estimate of the changes in practice due to the program was made up on the basis of partial reports and estimates by county committees. This is as follows:

**Estimated Increase in Various Soil-Improving Crops and Practices in Oklahoma, 1935 to 1936, under Agricultural Conservation Program**

(The practices are numbered as listed on ACP Form SR-8, but definitions of practices are abbreviated or summarized.)

	ACRES	
	1935	1936
1. Alfalfa, sericea, kudzu seed .....	89,038	130,955
2. Red, mammoth, sweet clover, annual lespedeza seeded .....	56,171	140,522
3. Alsike, white, bur, crimson clover, A. W. peas, vetch seeded .....	11,391	100,541
4. Summer legumes left on land .....	42,040	257,746
5. Summer legumes plowed under .....	9,313	68,814
6. Winter legumes turned under (Program not adopted in time in 1936.)		
7. Grain or grass as green manure .....	15,958	371,127
8. Sorghum or sudan, left or plowed under .....	25,938	311,577
9. Pasture established on crop land .....	19,173	47,127
10. Forest trees planted .....	1,260	4,878
11. Land terraced .....	56,180	114,844
12. Ground limestone applied on soil- conserving crops or pasture .....	1,583	3,503
13. Phosphate applied on soil-conserving crops or pasture, except summer legumes .....	1,729	5,359
14, 15, 16. Not especially applicable in Oklahoma		
17. Contour listing maintained in combination with soil-conserving crops, etc. ....	12,490	80,200
18. Contour listing maintained, or relisted after special grant in wind erosion area, in combination with soil conserving crop or practice .....	11,025	166,275
19. Contour listing without other conserving practice or maintenance, not listed under special wind-erosion grant, and not qualified under 17 .....	184,500	264,554
20. Contour listing pasture land .....	1,565	59,318

*Adjustment Program Planning:* Early in 1936, in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Division of Planning, the Extension Service conducted in all counties an Adjustment Planning Project. The method and results of this are given in the section of this report on the work of the Extension economist in farm management, who was leader of the project.

*Group Discussion:* In cooperation with the Group Planning and Discussion Section, Division of Planning, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, some beginning was made in 1936 toward training leaders, and setting up discussion groups of farm people to study farm problems toward the end of finding solutions based on the experience and opinions of farm people. This was in part contributory to the Adjustment Planning Project.

#### **COOPERATION WITH SOIL CONSERVING SERVICE**

During 1936 a memorandum of agreement was established with the Soil Conservation Service, "to coordinate the efforts of the State Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service in soil erosion control; and to avoid duplication, confusion of methods, and overlapping of work, to the end that a unified program combining all known methods of attack on erosion may be effectively carried out."

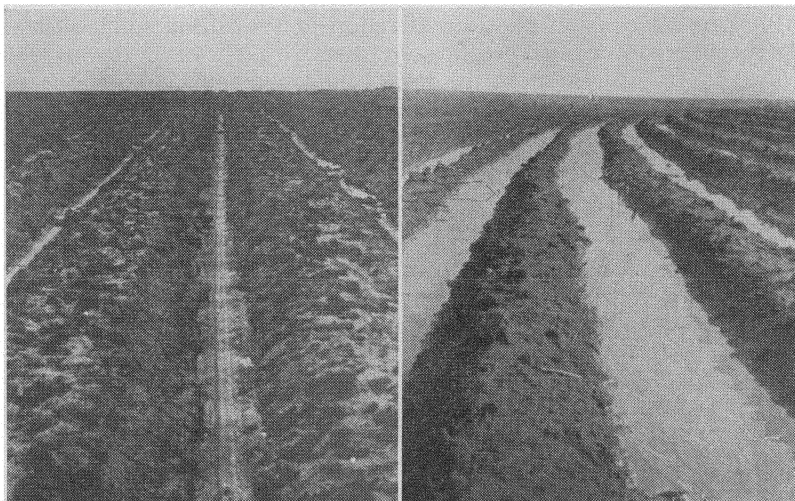
Under this agreement, the Extension Service carries on educational work in furtherance of soil conservation and assists in forming soil conservation associations. The Soil Conservation Service, in its project areas, establishes complete-farm erosion control operations which serve as examples, or demonstrations. In areas served by Civilian Conservation Corps camps, similar work is directed by Soil Conservation Service technicians.

A State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee coordinating this work is composed of the Director of the Experiment Station, the Director of Extension, and the State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service.

Cooperative working agreements have been established pursuant to this memorandum in connection with publicity and other informational work. County agents have assisted in formation of many local Soil Conservation Associations. Numerous tours and inspection trips have served a useful purpose in soil conservation work.

#### **WIND EROSION CONTROL PROGRAM**

When the spring of 1936 brought continued emergency conditions in the western counties of Oklahoma's wind erosion area, a federal allotment of \$200,000 for emergency control measures was made to Oklahoma to be expended under direction of the Extension Service. Of this, \$176,205.29 was used, the balance being held in reserve. A complete financial statement of this fund is attached.



Wind erosion control in the western Oklahoma counties depends a great deal upon moisture control. The picture at the left shows lister furrows parallel with the section line dry after a rain, while the picture at the right shows contoured lister furrows holding water to soak in for crop growth in Beaver county. Contouring, urged by the Extension division, has greatly increased in western Oklahoma through emergency wind erosion control programs and the Agricultural Conservation Program, both administered by the Extension division.

This fund was used in the counties of Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Woodward, Ellis and Harper. Local county committees of farmers were set up to receive and approve applications from farmers for allotments of funds for purchases of fuel and oil or feed necessary to carry on emergency listing operations.

There were 4,293 requests from farmers for grants, of which 4,275 were approved by the committees. The land treated totaled 869,019 acres.

A somewhat similar program, with relief funds, had been carried on in 1935, at which time listing on the contour was emphasized, in order to conserve moisture when it occurred later, and thus not only stabilize the land against blowing by making conditions more favorable for producing a crop, but to produce a feed crop also.

While contour listing was not obligatory under the 1936 program, it was encouraging that many farmers asked for aid in surveying lines in order that they might run their lister furrows on the contour.



Companion picture to the preceding are these two. Top, a limited growth of a feed crop on land farmed in straight rows in Beaver county; bottom, feed crop produced on land farmed on the contour to conserve moisture.

The Extension Service is represented on the Regional Wind Erosion Control Committee and upon the County Wind Erosion Control Committees which have studied the situation and prepared recommendations for both short-time and long-time control programs.

#### **DROUTH RELIEF MEASURES**

On July 8, two major drouth areas were certified for relief measures in Oklahoma on recommendation of the State Drouth Relief Committee headed by the Director of Extension. Before the end of August it had become necessary to place all 77 counties in the emergency classification.

Through county farm agents, certification for special drouth rates on feed and livestock movements by freight were handled. Surveys of available feed and pasture and of livestock needing to be moved were made in cooperation with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, at Kansas City, through the county agents, and assistance given to Oklahoma farmers in finding feed, pasture and water for stock.

When relief funds were made available through the Works Progress Administration and the Resettlement Administration, county agents were called upon to assist by receiving applications for relief work from drouth-distressed farmers, and by passing these applications along to Resettlement supervisors and county welfare boards. The county farm agents had no responsibility in connection with issuing relief, nor in determining eligibility of drouth relief clients, however. About 75,000 such applications were handled.

The regular Extension educational program was shifted during the drouth emergency so as to emphasize measures which would assist farm people in meeting the emergency with their own efforts insofar as possible by sound farming methods. Planting of late gardens and feed crops, conservation of all emergency feed supplies such as dry pastures, patches of grass for hay, straw stacks and the use of trench silos were urged. Instructions on changing usual feeding practices so as to utilize emergency feeds to best advantage were issued.

**GRASSHOPPER CONTROL**

Use of federally-furnished poison supplies to control serious grasshopper scourge in a campaign managed by the Extension Service is covered in the section on the work of the Extension entomology project.

**NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION**

The 4-H Club department of the Extension Service has cooperated with the National Youth Administration in setting up various youth services in Oklahoma. Ten former 4-H Club members, now students at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, were employed in a fact-finding project involving the summarizing of old 4-H Club records. County farm agents participated in the selection of some 135 worthy farm boys who occupied former Civilian Conservation Corps buildings on the campus in a cooperative housing and boarding project.

## FINANCES, PERSONNEL, AND STATISTICS

### PUBLICATIONS AND MAILING

The mailing of supplies and publications is carried on through a mailing room under direction of the Extension office manager. In 1936, this mailing room handled 1,929,085 packages or other pieces of mail and express.

Preparation of all circular letters and similar work is done in a central reproducing office, which also handles the mailing of such circular letters. This office in 1936 mailed 152,377 circular letters, cut 4,864 stencils, reprinted 1,289, handled 2,979 jobs and 3,209,265 pages. This material includes necessary directions to county workers, instructional material and a few circulars for demonstrators when a limited number of copies is desired.

Circulars printed during 1936 were the following:

Number	New Circulars
323	Landscaping Oklahoma Homes—R. O. Monosmith
325	Care and Repair of Clothing—Martha Merrifield
327	Pattern Alteration—Martha Merrifield
329	Well-Dressed 4-H Club Girl—Martha Merrifield
330	Well-Dressed 4-H Club Boy—Martha Merrifield
331	Underwear Selection and Construction—Martha Merrifield
332	Marketing the Oklahoma Wool Clip—A. W. Jacob
333	4-H Insect Manual—C. F. Stiles
334	Home Membership for 4-H Club Members—E. Faith Strayer
335	A Soil Resources Program for Oklahoma—Duncan Wall
336	Soft Pork Problem in Oklahoma—F. W. Beall
337	Annual Report—Ernest E. Scholl
339	How to Build a Septic Tank—W. H. McPheters
340	How to Make and Use the McPheters Terracer—W. H. McPheters
341	Drouth Rations for Oklahoma Livestock—F. W. Beall
342	Cream Grading Increases Profits—A. W. Jacob

### Revised Circulars

133	Methods of Growing Strawberries, Dewberries, and Blackberries—D. C. Mooring
168	Orchard spray calendar—D. C. Mooring
223	Methods of Controlling Household Pests—C. F. Stiles
238	Principles of Beekeeping for Beginners—C. F. Stiles
240	Home Canning of Meat—Martha McPheters
229	Home for Hens—R. B. Thompson
268	Chick Management—R. B. Thompson



- 272 Sheep Management in Oklahoma—Paul G. Adams
- 312 Storage for the Farm Home—Madonna Fitzgerald
- 299 Grow a Garden—D. C. Mooring

Number

Reprinted Circulars

- 180 Vegetable Spray Calendar—D. C. Mooring
- 196 Home Vegetable Garden—D. C. Mooring
- 211 Hot Beds and Cold Frames—D. C. Mooring
- 265 Refinishing Old Furniture—Madonna Fitzgerald
- 288 Thrift in Using What We Have—Martha McPheters
- 281 First Steps in Home Canning—Martha McPheters
- 283 Every Day Salads—Martha McPheters
- 293 Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables—Martha McPheters
- 302 4-H Health Demonstration—Martha McPheters
- 320 Trench Silos and How to Make Them—W. H. McPheters
- 328 Baffles for Terrace Outlet Control—W. H. McPheters

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1935-1936

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

Project	Totals	Smith-Lever	FEDERAL FUNDS				State and County Offset Funds		FUNDS NOT USED AS OFFSET	
			Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative	U. S. D. A.	\$	State and County Offset Funds	College and State	County	
Administration	\$ 37,564.87	\$ 21,050.66	\$	\$	\$	\$ 11,285.77	\$ 5,228.44	\$	\$	
Publications	23,957.11	21,881.17	100.00			1,929.46	46.48			
County Farm Agents	318,758.02	195,464.27	6,320.83	7,268.32		76,348.75	436.30		32,919.55	
Home Dem. Agents	242,690.71	105,790.41	20,349.89	15,815.10	4,400.00	59,746.27	49.71		36,539.33	
4-H Club Work	14,949.93	5,947.41			1,200.00	7,085.25	717.27			
Radio	3,419.08	2,920.91				313.85	184.32			
Negro County Agents	19,110.21	13,747.98	2,750.00			17.10	17.70		2,577.43	
Negro Home Dem. Agents	11,133.26	7,344.99	2,433.24						1,355.03	
Poultry	7,440.78	5,198.07								
Marketing	5,962.65	2,391.50		2,549.97						
Pastures	2,314.96	2,189.96								
Dairying	6,813.81	4,739.81				2,228.52	14.19			
Animal Husbandry	6,245.99	4,682.39				581.18	440.00			
Agromony	10,239.13	6,812.52				125.00				
Entomology	5,762.18	1,222.59				2,032.16	41.34			
Agricultural Engineer	11,915.08	7,277.19				1,405.00	158.60			
Farm Management	7,649.48	5,646.16				2,778.66	647.95			
Horticulture	9,670.57	7,222.57				3,506.30	1,033.29			
Landscaping	531.24	131.24	400.00			3,824.71	813.18			
Child Development and Parent Education	3,509.92	1,099.61		2,366.61		1,692.89	310.43			
Home Management	4,052.57	1,737.83				2,430.25	17.75			
Clothing	4,165.16	2,720.56				32.95	10.75			
Foods and Nutrition	4,712.73	3,071.13				90.30	9.50			
Totals	\$762,569.44	\$430,290.93	\$ 34,568.90	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 5,600.00	\$180,540.57	\$ 10,177.70	\$ 73,391.34		

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1935-1936

**TABLE B.—Summary Statement of Expenditures by Projects, Showing Classification of All Funds Used in Extension Work for the Fiscal Year 1935-1936 Except Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work Direct.**

Items of Expense	Totals	Adminis- tration	Publication	County Agents	Home Dem. Agents	4-H Club Work	Radio
Salaries	\$627,244.39	\$ 23,804.87	\$ 6,020.63	\$267,829.39	\$228,575.75	\$ 9,623.18	\$ 945.39
Labor	8,739.49	2,498.59	449.38	1,865.28	487.15	800.70	837.45
Supplies and Small Printing	28,072.06	3,522.61	8,116.96	11,360.35	2,844.17	956.68	115.01
Telephone and Telegraph	4,701.87	867.64		2,451.70	31.54		1,251.74
Postage	651.66	100.00	500.00	21.68			
Travel	69,498.93	1,720.42	958.22	30,789.28	9,511.53	2,724.19	70.45
Transportation	130.53	109.93					
Publications	7,583.69		7,583.69				
Equipment	15,109.25	4,610.20	328.23	4,346.36	1,240.57	554.03	199.04
Miscellaneous	837.57	330.61		94.00		291.15	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$762,569.44</b>	<b>\$ 37,564.87</b>	<b>\$ 23,957.11</b>	<b>\$318,758.02</b>	<b>\$242,690.71</b>	<b>\$ 14,949.93</b>	<b>\$ 3,419.08</b>

TABLE B.—(Continued.)

Items of Expense	Negro County Agents	Negro Home Dem. Agents	Poultry	Marketing	Dairy	Animal Husbandry	Agronomy
Salaries	\$17,577.43	\$ 10,700.02	\$ 4,969.30	\$ 4,213.30	\$ 4,419.97	\$ 3,980.00	\$ 6,410.02
Labor			270.15	38.95	207.27	4.40	323.02
Supplies and Small Printing	101.95		60.60	13.40	54.41	11.00	292.84
Telephone and Telegraph	99.25						
Postage							
Travel	1,222.25	404.89	1,959.43	577.50	1,945.08	2,098.59	2,664.80
Transportation							20.60
Publications							
Equipment	109.33	28.35	181.30	1,080.30	145.08	152.00	523.50
Miscellaneous				39.20	42.00		4.35
Totals	\$19,110.21	\$ 11,133.26	\$ 7,440.78	\$ 5,962.65	\$ 6,813.81	\$ 6,245.99	\$ 10,239.13

TABLE B.—(Continued.)

Items of Expense	Pastures	Entomology	Agricultural Engineering	Farm Management	Horticulture	Landscaping	Child Dev. and Parent Education
Salaries	\$1,399.98	\$3,878.97	\$ 8,541.95	\$ 5,612.88	\$ 6,686.63	\$ 400.00	\$ 2,583.27
Labor		42.50	14.75	280.42	451.93		32.95
Supplies and Small Printing		24.74	28.26	6.00	147.50	12.00	34.00
Telephone and Telegraph							
Postage							
Travel	793.48	1,413.92	2,817.15	1,632.03	30.00	119.24	859.70
Transportation							
Publications							
Equipment	121.50	392.85	485.91	118.15	299.40		
Miscellaneous		9.20	27.06				
Totals	\$2,314.96	\$ 5,762.18	\$ 11,915.08	\$ 7,649.48	\$ 9,670.57	\$ 531.24	\$ 3,509.92

TABLE B.—(Continued.)

Items of Expense	Home Management	Foods and Nutrition	Clothing
Salaries			
Labor	\$ 2,814.94	\$ 2,883.26	\$ 3,423.26
Supplies and Small Printing	96.30	25.40	12.90
Telephone and Telegraph	49.75	69.00	250.83
Postage			
Travel			
Transportation	991.88	1,173.75	946.04
Publications			
Equipment	99.70	13.75	79.70
Miscellaneous			
Totals	\$ 4,052.57	\$ 4,165.16	\$ 4,712.73

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1935-1936

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	Copper-Ketchum	Additional Cooperative	County and State Offset Funds	College and State	County
Personal Services							
Director and Assistant Director	\$ 6,266.52	\$ 2,100.00	\$	\$	\$ 4,166.62	\$	\$
State and District Agents	37,152.68	15,480.20	1,185.78		20,486.70	870.86	
Specialists	56,234.51	29,264.61	2,714.94	4,916.58	18,467.52		63,742.85
County Extension Agents	402,330.82	169,988.51	30,668.18	23,083.42	114,847.86		651.50
Clerical and other non-scientific	119,659.76	101,926.84			14,251.42	2,830.00	
Labor	8,739.49	2,643.59			4,992.35	1,103.55	
Supplies and materials	28,072.06	24,485.73			2,375.92	1,210.41	
Communication Service:							
Telephone and Telegraph	4,701.87	4,668.03			33.84		
Postage	651.66	651.66					
Travel Expenses:							
Director and Assistant Director	1,292.73	1,219.64			73.09		
State and District Agents	15,241.66	15,129.52			61.69	50.45	
Specialists	23,096.46	22,048.59			126.36	921.51	
County Extension Agents	29,285.32	20,288.33					8,996.99
Clerical	582.76	408.89				173.87	
Freight and expenses	130.53	130.53					
Publications	7,583.69	7,408.69			175.00		
Equipment	15,109.25	11,826.13			482.20	2,800.92	
Miscellaneous:							
Rent of buildings	219.72	27.80				191.92	
Repairs to equipment	616.47	593.64				22.83	
Laundry service	1.38					1.38	
Total	\$756,969.44	\$430,290.93	\$ 34,568.90	\$ 28,000.00	\$180,540.57	\$ 10,177.70	\$ 73,391.34

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM**  
 January 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936.

	Total	General A. A. A.	Agricultural Conservation	Cotton Price Adjustment	Wheat	Program Planning	Bankhead	Potatoes	Peanuts
<b>State Office:</b>									
January	\$ 3,686.70	\$ 544.66	\$	\$ 1,102.57	\$	\$	\$ 2,018.37	\$	21.10
February	3,245.55	1,581.61		1,663.94					
March	8,106.57	5,469.67	137.28	2,499.62					
April	9,877.10	3,453.48	1,036.70	5,386.92					
May	11,938.07	639.38	2,049.09	7,016.17	1,351.94	881.49			
June	14,189.45	230.92	1,422.61	11,026.19	887.12	622.61			
July	15,949.99	461.22	5,992.88	8,840.07	543.32	112.50			
August	17,178.15	590.24	8,268.51	6,758.55	1,321.85	239.00			
September	15,634.25	612.67	7,070.25	5,125.89	2,645.19	180.25			
October	13,126.71	574.90	5,551.19	5,554.70	1,301.92	144.00			
November	10,952.75	427.15	7,881.68	2,104.30	378.62	161.00			
December	11,620.64	534.08	9,120.46	1,530.60	263.00	172.50			
Total	\$135,505.93	\$ 15,119.98	\$ 48,530.65	\$ 58,609.52	\$ 8,692.96	\$ 2,513.35	\$ 2,018.37	\$ 21.10	
<b>County Associations:</b>									
January	\$ 3,202.78	\$	\$	\$ 320.99	\$	\$	\$ 2,863.79	\$	18.00
February	1,422.75	595.50		827.25					
March	10,544.74	4,174.75	6,369.99	7,357.80					
April	37,446.45	3,357.15	26,731.50	6,119.04					
May	32,656.48	390.85	26,146.59	5,514.79					
June	35,796.02	162.50	30,118.73	6,322.80					
July	32,894.17		26,571.37	6,322.80					
August	126,730.90		120,746.90	5,984.00					
September	129,367.77		124,716.97	4,650.80					
October	60,733.74		55,281.23	5,452.51					
November	62,215.75		59,420.55	2,795.20					
December	41,082.69		38,157.82	2,924.87					
Total	\$574,094.24	\$ 8,680.75	\$507,891.66	\$ 54,640.04			\$ 2,863.79	\$	18.00
<b>Totals for</b>									
Entire State	\$709,600.17	\$ 23,800.73	\$556,422.31	\$113,249.56	\$ 8,692.96	\$ 2,513.35	\$ 4,882.16	\$ 21.10	\$ 18.00



**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS**  
**January 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936.**

	Total	Clerical	Commit- teemen	Performance Supervisor	Communi- cations	Supplies	RENTALS			Express Charges	Misc.
							Buildings	Equipment			
<b>State Office:</b>											
Agricultural Conservation	\$ 48,530.65	\$ 42,063.16	\$ 84.48	\$ 2,202.51	\$ 1,017.53	\$ 676.49	\$ 1,277.25	\$ 3,055.62	\$ 53.50	\$ 302.62	
A. A. A.	15,119.98	11,274.70			934.18	245.55	37.50	322.65	99.84	3.05	
Cotton Prices Adjustment	58,609.52	52,523.35			373.16	1,574.31	1,618.44	1,159.83	1,193.38	167.05	
Wheat Compliance	8,692.96	5,705.67		2,798.59	33.20	155.50	125.00	111.70		80.75	
Bankhead Program	2,018.37	1,654.60		46.32							
Planning	2,513.35	2,513.35									
Potatoes	21.10	21.10									
Totals	\$135,505.93	\$115,755.93	84.48	\$ 5,001.10	\$ 2,404.39	\$ 2,651.85	\$ 3,058.19	\$ 4,649.80	\$ 1,346.72	\$ 553.47	
<b>County Associations:</b>											
Agricultural Conservation	\$507,891.66	\$107,063.23	\$ 80,812.37	318,350.16	\$	\$	\$	\$ 1,665.90	\$	\$	
A. A. A.	8,680.75	8,585.25				11.20		84.30			
Cotton Price Adjustment	54,640.04	48,656.72	2,743.00			1.05		3,237.74	1.53		
Bankhead	2,863.79	2,247.75	492.00					124.04			
Peanuts	18.00		18.00								
Totals	\$574,094.24	\$166,552.95	\$ 84,065.37	318,350.16	\$	\$ 12.25	\$ 3,058.19	\$ 5,111.98	\$ 1.53		
Totals for Entire State	\$709,600.17	\$282,308.88	\$ 84,149.85	\$323,351.26	\$ 2,404.39	\$ 2,664.10	\$ 3,058.19	\$ 9,761.78	\$ 1,348.25	\$ 553.47	

**EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL WIND EROSION CONTROL FUNDS ALLOTTED TO OKLAHOMA**

January 1, 1936 through December 31, 1936.

	Total	Grants to Farmers	Clerical Workers	Travel Expenses	Miscellaneous Expenses
Cimarron County	\$ 57,415.50	\$ 56,500.00	\$ 384.00	\$ 436.13	\$ 95.37
Texas County	66,370.26	65,000.00	472.50	737.65	160.11
Beaver County	44,354.43	43,118.79	492.00	682.45	61.19
Woodward, Ellis, Harper Counties	7,557.20	7,250.00	159.50	110.20	37.50
State Office	507.90			461.88	46.02
Total Expenditures	\$176,205.29	\$171,868.79	\$ 1,508.00	\$ 2,428.31	\$ 400.19
Total Allocation to State of Oklahoma			\$200,000.00		
Total Expenditures as of December 31, 1936			\$176,205.29		
BALANCE					\$ 23,794.71

**STAFF OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE**

June 30, 1936

**CENTRAL OFFICE**

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President  
Ernest E. Scholl, Director  
Fred R. Merrifield, Assistant Director (On leave)  
Miss Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent  
E. E. Etter, Administrative Assistant, Director's Office  
W. A. Conner, District Agent, Northeast District  
Miss Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent, Northeast District  
Dan M. Arnold, District Agent, Northwest District  
Miss Alice Carlson, District Agent, Northwest District  
Shawnee Brown, District Agent, Southeast District  
Miss Lemna O. Maloney, District Agent, Southeast District  
Dan Diehl, District Agent, Southwest District  
Miss Esther Martin, District Agent, Southwest District  
Ernest K. Lowe, State Compliance Agent  
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager  
B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent  
Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent  
H. Ford Mercer, Assistant State Club Agent  
Tom Marks, County Agent-at-Large  
Paul G. Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman (On Leave)  
F. W. Beall, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman  
John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman  
Richard Wm. Stumbo, Assistant Extension Dairyman  
H. P. Moffitt, Administrator Triple A Programs  
E. R. Lancaster, Executive Secretary, State Allotment Board  
Sam B. Durham, Extension Pasture Specialist  
A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist, Marketing  
Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist, Farm Management  
Errol D. Hunter, Assistant Extension Economist, Farm Management  
W. H. McPheters, Extension Agricultural Engineer  
C. V. Phagan, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer  
C. T. Sturdivant, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer  
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist  
W. D. Armstrong, Assistant Extension Horticulturist  
Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist  
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist  
Roy Wm. Ellithorp, Assistant Extension Agronomist  
C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist  
Duncan Wall, Extension Editor  
S. D. Coleman, Radio Program Director  
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman  
W. P. Albright, Assistant Extension Poultryman  
Miss Martha M. McPheters, Extension Specialist, Foods and Nutrition  
Miss Madonna Fitzgerald, Extension Economist, Home Management  
Miss Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist  
Miss E. Faith Strayer, Extension Specialist, Child Development and  
Parent Education  
Miss Clara C. Cerveney, Assistant Extension Specialist, Foods and Nutrition  
Miss Thelma Greenwood, Assistant Extension Economist, Home Management  
Alfa Kent, Secretary to Director  
Mary Keegan, Assistant Secretary to Director  
Nellie Knight, Statistical Clerk

Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper  
Esther Hunt, Payroll and Appointment Clerk  
Aileen Ehler, Requisition and Claim Clerk  
Rosetta Hanson, Assistant Claim Clerk  
Dee Roads, Stenographer  
Marguerite Snyder, Stenographer  
Laura MacGuire, PBX Operator and Filing Clerk  
Vernon Nesbitt, Head, Mimeograph Department  
Pauline Branstetter, Assistant Mimeograph Operator  
Stella Grimsley, Mimeoscope Artist  
Lauretta Graves, Head, Mailing Department  
Katheryn Cox, Assistant Mailing Clerk  
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer  
Vassie White, Secretary  
Inez Conley, Statistician  
Georgia Cox, Stenographer  
Mary Crawford, Stenographer  
Netus Gard, Stenographer  
Ruth Gassaway, Stenographer  
Margaret E. Heiser, Stenographer  
Zena Layne, Stenographer  
Grace Lewis, Stenographer  
Olive McCraw, Stenographer  
Frances Manlove, Stenographer  
Juanita Startzman, Stenographer  
Winona Thacker, Stenographer  
Winifred Webb, Stenographer  
Willis McBride, Custodian of Mail

COUNTY FARM AGENTS

J. S. Knox, Stilwell, Adair County  
A. R. Jacob, Cherokee, Alfalfa County  
Hal Kennedy, Atoka, Atoka County  
Walter Schnelle, Beaver, Beaver County  
P. G. Scruggs, Sayre, Beckham County  
Floyd D. Dowell, Watonga, Blaine County  
W. F. Lott, Durant, Bryan County  
L. I. Bennett, Anadarko, Caddo County  
James Childers, El Reno, Canadian County  
Harley Duncan, Ardmore, Carter County  
Titus Manasco, Tahlequah, Cherokee County  
Curtis L. Weatherford, Hugo, Choctaw County  
W. E. Baker, Boise City, Cimarron County  
L. H. Stinnett, Norman, Cleveland County  
Curtis Floyd, Coalgate, Coal County  
Theodore Krisher, Lawton, Comanche County  
Ira Goodfellow, Walters, Cotton County  
E. B. Hildebrand, Vinita, Craig County  
Edd Roberts, Sapulpa, Creek County  
Riley Traver, Arapaho, Custer County  
Clarence Ramming, Jay, Delaware County  
Chas. Gardner, Taloga, Dewey County  
R. Leland Ross, Arnett, Ellis County  
J. B. Hurst, Enid, Garfield County  
Russel Pierson, Pauls Valley, Garvin County  
Lant Hulse, Chickasha, Grady County  
E. E. Jacobs, Medford, Grant County  
Wm. J. Beck, Mangum, Greer County

Clarence Burch, Hollis, Harmon County  
W. E. Bland, Buffalo, Harper County  
Marlin Hoge, Stigler, Haskell County  
L. J. McMakin, Holdenville, Hughes County  
M. G. Tucker, Altus, Jackson County  
Roy V. Richerson, Waurika, Jefferson County  
W. W. Bonham, Tishomingo, Johnston County  
W. R. Hutchison, Newkirk, Kay County  
R. C. Outhier, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County  
S. E. Lewis, Hobart, Kiowa County  
Oscar Amey, Wilburton, Latimer County  
C. M. West, Poteau, LeFlore County  
Gaston Franks, Chandler, Lincoln County  
J. M. Ives, Guthrie, Logan County  
E. C. Joachim, Marietta, Love County  
Edward E. Davis, Purcell, McClain County  
C. W. Van Hyning, Idabel, McCurtain County  
Phil Rodgers, Eufaula, McIntosh County  
W. B. Hanly, Fairview, Major County  
Dale Ozment, Madill, Marshall County  
G. C. Bauman, Pryor, Mayes County  
R. E. Chiles, Sulphur, Murray County  
Ira J. Hollar, Muskogee, Muskogee County  
J. L. Culbertson, Perry, Noble County  
Ed Warner, Nowata, Nowata County  
Lee Craig, Okemah, Okfuskee County  
A. T. Burge, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County  
J. R. Spencer, (Asst.), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County  
P. H. Wilson, (Asst.), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County  
Wesley Chaffin, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County  
Fred Ahrberg, Pawhuska, Osage County  
J. D. Edmonson, (Asst.), Hominy, Osage County  
Wm. Ball, (Asst.), Fairfax, Osage County  
A. M. Jarvis, Miami, Ottawa County  
A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Pawnee County  
Word Cromwell, Stillwater, Payne County  
Clarence Humphrey, McAlester, Pittsburg County  
J. B. Hill, Ada, Pontotoc County  
James Lawrence, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County  
R. I. Bilyeu, Antlers, Pushmataha County  
Joe Cunningham, Cheyenne, Roger Mills County  
James P. Rosson, Claremore, Rogers County  
C. S. Sullivan, Wewoka, Seminole County  
H. A. Wright, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County  
Nolan Young, Duncan, Stephens County  
H. C. Hyer, Guymon, Texas County  
Tom Morris, Frederick, Tillman County  
O. J. Moyer, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Sewell G. Skelton, (Asst.), Tulsa, Tulsa County  
R. C. Lloyd, 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

**TEMPORARY ASSISTANT COUNTY FARM AGENTS**

Frank H. Miller, Anadarko, Caddo County  
Carl Neumann, Holdenville, Hughes County

M. R. McSpadden, Muskogee, Muskogee County  
George McDaniels, Beaver, Beaver County

COLORED COUNTY FARM AGENTS

J. E. Taylor, District Agent, Langston  
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

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, Stilwell, Adair County  
Miss Vivian Curnutt, Cherokee, Alfalfa County  
Miss Juanita Stevens, Atoka, Atoka County  
Miss Ruth Phelps, Beaver, Beaver County  
Mrs. Susie Baker, Sayre, Beckham County  
Miss Ola Armstrong, Watonga, Blaine County  
Miss Nina G. Craig, Durant, Bryan County  
Miss Estelle Graves, Anadarko, Caddo County  
Miss Harvey Thompson, El Reno, Canadian County  
Mrs. Minnie B. Church, Ardmore, Carter County  
Miss Nan Rockwell, Tahlequah, Cherokee County  
Miss Julia Seay, Hugo, Choctaw County  
Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, Boise City, Cimarron County  
Miss Opal McNeas, Norman, Cleveland County  
Miss Alva Ann Owen, Coalgate, Coal County  
Miss Dorothy Jack, Lawton, Comanche County  
Miss Kittie Johnston, Walters, Cotton County  
Miss Irene Wyant, Vinita, Craig County  
Miss Jeffie Thompson, Sapulpa, Creek County  
Miss Floye E. Flood, Arapaho, Custer County  
Miss Mabel R. Nowlin, Jay, Delaware County  
Miss Zella King, Taloga, Dewey County  
Miss Gladys Myers, Arnett, Ellis County  
Mrs. Mary B. Ruff, Enid, Garfield County  
Miss Gladys Smith, Pauls Valley, Garvin County  
Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell, Chickasha, Grady County  
Miss Malinda Brensing, Medford, Grant County  
Miss Elizabeth McCurdy, Mangum, Greer County  
Miss Gladys Darby, Hollis, Harmon County  
Miss Hazel Mattocks, Buffalo, Harper County  
Mrs. Alba Tidwell, Stigler, Haskell County  
Miss Edna Archer, Holdenville, Hughes County  
Miss Edith V. Huffer, Altus, Jackson County  
Miss Dora E. Bollinger, Waurika, Jefferson County  
Miss Clara Backhaus, Tishomingo, Johnston County  
Miss Minnie F. Hamilton, Newkirk, Kay County  
Miss Mae Thompson, Kingfisher, Kingfisher County  
Miss Eva A. Stokes, Hobart, Kiowa County  
Miss Lucille Clark, Wilburton, Latimer County  
Miss Venie Ann McDuffie, Poteau, LeFlore County  
Miss Clementine Sittel, Chandler, Lincoln County  
Miss Jewel Graham, Guthrie, Logan County  
Miss Mary E. Longino, Marietta, Love County

Miss Ivy L. Parker, Purcell, McClain County  
Mrs. Litha Travis, Idabel, McCurtain County  
Miss Lota Gill, Eufaula, McIntosh County  
Miss Ruth Litzell, Fairview, Major County  
Miss Ruth E. McWhorter, Madill, Marshall County  
Miss Mary Grissom, Pryor, Mayes County  
Miss Dora A. Pease, Sulphur, Murray County  
Miss Irene Roberts, Muskogee, Muskogee County  
Miss Myra Moore, Perry, Noble County  
Miss Gertrude Hove, Nowata, Nowata County  
Miss Charlcie Amos, Okemah, Okfuskee County  
Miss Ruby Burch, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County  
Mrs. Norine Hughes, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County  
Mrs. Susan B. Gray, Pawhuska, Osage County  
Miss Thelma Gilger, (Asst.), Pawhuska, Osage County  
Mrs. Vera Carding, Miami, Ottawa County  
Miss Grace Collins, Pawnee, Pawnee County  
Mrs. Almira Abernathy, Stillwater, Payne County  
Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, McAlester, Pittsburg County  
Mrs. Jessie F. Morgan, Ada, Pontotoc County  
Miss Elizabeth Harris, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County  
Miss Jennie Alice Clymer, Antlers, Pushmataha County  
Miss Iris McGee, Cheyenne, Roger Mills County  
Miss Nettie Sitz, Claremore, Rogers County  
Miss Ruby Nowlin, Wewoka, Seminole County  
Miss Ruth Wheeler, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County  
Miss Maxine Turner, Duncan, Stephens County  
Mrs. Vida N. West, Guymon, Texas County  
Miss Lorene Sumrall, Frederick, Tillman County  
Mrs. Lenna Sawyer, Tulsa, Tulsa County  
Mrs. Ruth Dungan, Wagoner, Wagoner County  
Mrs. Leta Moore, Bartlesville, Washington County  
Miss Martha T. Shultz, Cordell, Washita County  
Miss Julia Taylor, Alva, Woods County  
Miss Mattie J. Cawood, Woodward, Woodward County

**TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS**

Miss Vera P. Brogdon, Durant, Bryan County  
Mrs. Hesper O. Williams, Anadarko, Caddo County  
Miss Thelma V. Willingham, Ardmore, Carter County  
Miss Vivian Sears, Enid, Garfield County  
Miss Leola Kirk, Chickasha, Grady County  
Miss Doreen Mae Fickel, Newkirk, Kay County  
Mrs. Dorothy Hatfield, Muskogee, Muskogee County  
Miss Lettie Chase, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County  
Miss Nadine Holder, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County  
Miss Genevieve Nelson, Stillwater, Payne County  
Miss Alpha Edwards, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County  
Miss Jane O'Donley, McAlester, Pittsburg County

**COLORED HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS**

Miss Hazel O. King, Bristow, Creek County  
Mrs. Beulah M. Hicks, Chandler, Lincoln County  
Miss Rosa J. Parker, Guthrie, Logan County  
Mrs. Sadie M. Winston, Muskogee, Muskogee County  
Mrs. Lulu B. McCain, Boley, Okfuskee County  
Mrs. Anna L. Anderson, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL FROM JULY 1, 1935 TO JUNE 30, 1936

**Appointments**

- Theodore Krisher, County Agent, Comanche County, July 1, 1935  
 Dora Pease, Home Demonstration Agent, Murray County, July 11, 1935  
 E. F. Foreman, County Agent, Wagoner County, July 21, 1935  
 W. W. Bonham, County Agent, Johnston County, August 1, 1935  
 Wm. Ball, Asst. County Agent, Osage County, July 29, 1935  
 Nolan Young, County Agent, Stephens County, August 5, 1935  
 Harley Duncan, County Agent, Carter County, August 5, 1935  
 Clarence Burch, County Agent, Harmon County, August 5, 1935  
 Mae Thompson, Home Demonstration Agent, Kingfisher County, August 1, 1935  
 Mabel Ruth Nowlin, Home Demonstration Agent, Delaware County, August 11, 1935  
 Susan B. Gray, Home Demonstration Agent, Osage County, August 16, 1935  
 A. R. Jacob, County Agent, Alfalfa County, August 1, 1935  
 Floye E. Flood, Home Demonstration Agent, Custer County, August 11, 1935  
 Curtis L. Weatherford, County Agent, Choctaw County, August 12, 1935  
 James Childers, County Agent, Canadian County, August 16, 1935  
 Ivy L. Parker, Home Demonstration Agent, McClain County, August 21, 1935  
 Rosa J. Parker, (Colored) Home Dem. Agent, Logan County, September 1, 1935  
 Clarence Rammung, County Agent, Delaware County, August 26, 1935  
 W. F. Lott, County Agent, Bryan County, September 1, 1935  
 J. D. Edmonson, Asst. County Agent, Osage County, September 9, 1935  
 Sewell G. Skelton, Asst. County Agent, Tulsa County, September 16, 1935  
 Gaston Franks, County Agent, Lincoln County, October 21, 1935  
 Mrs. Beulah M. Hicks, (Colored) Home Dem. Agent, Lincoln County, October 21, 1935  
 S. D. Coleman, Assistant to Extension Editor, October 21, 1935  
 Jewel Graham, Home Demonstration Agent, Logan County, October 28, 1935  
 Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist, October 28, 1935  
 Mrs. Helen M. Hewlett, (Colored) District Home Dem. Agent, November 1, 1935  
 Walter M. Schnelle, County Agent, Beaver County, October 25, 1935  
 Edward E. Davis, County Agent, McClain County, November 1, 1935  
 James P. Rosson, County Agent, Rogers County, November 8, 1935  
 Fred Barham, County Agent, Cherokee County, November 7, 1935  
 Hal Kennedy, County Agent, Atoka County, November 16, 1935  
 Dorothy U. Jack, Home Dem. Agent, Comanche County, December 1, 1935  
 Ruth Phelps, Home Demonstration Agent, Beaver County, December 1, 1935  
 W. D. Armstrong, Assistant Extension Horticulturist, February 1, 1936  
 Roy W. Ellithorp, Assistant Extension Agronomist, January 20, 1936  
 E. D. Hunter, Assistant Extension Economist, Farm Management, January 1, 1936  
 Richard W. Stumbo, Assistant Extension Dairyman, January 15, 1936  
 W. P. Albright, Assistant Extension Poultryman, February 1, 1936  
 Grace B. Collins, Home Dem. Agent, Pawnee County, January 1, 1936  
 Hazel Mattocks, Home Demonstration Agent, Harper County, January 16, 1936  
 Mrs. Vida N. West, Home Dem. Agent, Texas County, February 1, 1936  
 Leota Gill, Home Demonstration Agent, McIntosh County, February 1, 1936  
 Juanita Stevens, Home Dem. Agent, Atoka County, February 1, 1936  
 Russell Pierson, County Agent, Garvin County, December 20, 1935  
 Malinda D. Bremsing, Home Dem. Agent, Grant County, January 1, 1936  
 Titus A. Manasco, County Agent, Cherokee County, December 30, 1935  
 Mary E. Longino, Home Dem. Agent, Love County, January 21, 1936  
 Vera Brogdon, Assistant Home Dem. Agent, Bryan County, February 1, 1936



- Lettie Chase, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Oklahoma County, February 1, 1936  
Alpha Edwards, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Pottawatomie County, January 21, 1936  
Doreen Mae Fickel, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Kay County, January 21, 1936  
Dorothy Hatfield, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Muskogee County, February 1, 1936  
Nadine Holder, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Okmulgee County, February 1, 1936  
Lota Kirk, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Grady County, February 1, 1936  
M. R. McSpadden, Asst. County Agent, Muskogee County, January 15, 1936  
Frank H. Miller, Asst. County Agent, Caddo County, January 15, 1936  
Genevieve Nelson, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Payne County, February 1, 1936  
Martha Jane O'Donley, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Pittsburg County, February 15, 1936  
Vivian Sears, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Garfield County, February 1, 1936  
Thelma V. Willingham, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Carter County, January 11, 1936  
Mrs. Hesper O. Williams, Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Caddo County, January 11, 1936  
E. A. Warner, County Agent, Nowata County, March 10, 1936  
Mrs. Lois Whisler French, Temporary Asst. Home Dem. Agent, Washington County, March 4, 1936  
Clara C. Cerveny, Asst. Food and Nutrition Specialist, April 1, 1936  
George T. McDaniel, Asst. County Agent, Beaver County, March 19, 1936  
Thelma Greenwood, Asst. Extension Economist, Home Management, April 1, 1936  
Gladys Darby, Home Dem. Agent, Harmon County, May 1, 1936  
Venie Ann McDuffie, Home Dem. Agent, April 11, 1936  
Joe Cunningham, County Agent, Roger Mills County, May 1, 1936  
Ruth E. McWhorter, Home Dem. Agent, Marshall County, May 1, 1936  
Morris Lee Phillips, Temporary Asst. in Rodent Control, April 21 to June 30, 1936  
Dr. C. E. Sanborn, Cooperative Representative-Wild Life Conservation Program, May 15 to June 30, 1936  
Burl Winchester, Junior Asst. State Club Agent, June 1, 1936  
Lucille Clark, Home Demonstration Agent, Latimer County, June 1, 1936  
Faye McKemy, Home Dem. Agent, Marshall County, June 21, 1936

#### **Resignations**

- C. F. Parrott, County Agent, Mayes County, July 15, 1935  
Ira Fore, County Agent, Wagoner County, July 20, 1935  
C. W. Geary, County Agent, Pittsburg County, July 20, 1935  
Ellender McCool, Home Dem. Agent, Cleveland County, July 10, 1935  
Sylvia Gray, Home Dem. Agent, Beckham County, July 6, 1935  
O. L. Putman, County Agent, Carter County, July 21, 1935  
J. A. Killough, County Agent, Stephens County, July 31, 1935  
Sara D. Atwood, Home Demonstration Agent, Osage County, July 31, 1935  
A. E. Wade, County Agent, Alfalfa County, July 21, 1935  
George Innes, County Agent, Pushmataha County, August 10, 1935  
Fred E. Percy, County Agent, El Reno, Canadian County, August 15, 1935  
E. F. Foreman, County Agent, Wagoner County, August 25, 1935  
E. A. Kissick, County Agent, Delaware County, August 6, 1935  
Edrie Scott, Home Dem. Agent, Rogers County, September 15, 1935  
Arthur Peterman, County Agent, Rogers County, October 10, 1935  
Mrs. Beulah Elsberry, Colored Home Dem. Agent, Lincoln County, September 21, 1935  
A. F. Houston, District Agent, Northeast District, October 1, 1935  
Mrs. Jessie Pollock, Home Dem. Agent, Logan County, October 27, 1935  
Herb M. Cavett, County Agent, Beaver County, October 24, 1935

Mrs. Emma Stewart, Home Dem. Agent, November 14, 1935  
 Miss Bernice Sloan, Home Dem. Agent, Beaver County, November 30, 1935  
 Miss Rose Milligan, Home Dem. Agent, Grant County, December 31, 1935  
 Fred A. Barham, County Agent, Cherokee County, December 10, 1935  
 Marian Goss, Home Dem. Agent, Texas County, January 31, 1936  
 Jessie Payne, Home Dem. Agent, Pawnee County, December 31, 1935  
 J. R. Waldby, County Agent, Garvin County, December 19, 1935  
 James Salisbury, Jr., Nowata County, February 29, 1936.  
 Mary Henderson, Home Dem. Agent, Harmon County, April 30, 1936  
 Virginia Burch, Home Dem. Agent, LeFlore County, March 31, 1936  
 Lois Whisler French, Temporary Assistant Home Dem. Agent, Washington  
 County, April 30, 1936  
 Robert Morris, County Agent, Roger Mills County, April 30, 1936  
 Madonna Fitzgerald, Home Management Specialist, May 9, 1936  
 Gladys Sullivant, Home Dem. Agent, Hughes County, May 31, 1936  
 Maude Andrews, Home Dem. Agent, Marshall County, April 30, 1936  
 Paul Adams, Extension Livestock Specialist, June 15, 1936, on leave  
 Mary Grissom, Home Dem. Agent, Mayes County, June 25, 1936

#### Transfers

Clarence Joachim, County Agent, Love County, July 12, 1935  
 Susie Baker, Home Demonstration Agent, Beckham County, July 11, 1935  
 Elizabeth McCurdy, Home Demonstration Agent, Greer County, July 11, 1935  
 Opal McNees, Home Demonstration Agent, Cleveland County, July 11, 1935  
 G. C. Bauman, County Agent, Mayes County, July 21, 1935  
 H. A. Wright, County Agent, Sequoyah County, July 21, 1935  
 Clarence Humphrey, County Agent, Pittsburg County, August 1, 1935  
 Oscar Amey, County Agent, Latimer County, August 1, 1935  
 Tom Marks, County Agent-at-Large, August 5, 1935  
 R. I. Bilyeu, County Agent, Pushmataha County, August 11, 1935  
 Raymond Lloyd, County Agent, Wagoner County, August 26, 1935  
 Nettie Sitz, Home Demonstration Agent, Rogers County, September 16, 1935  
 Elizabeth Atkinson, Home Dem. Agent, Adair County, September 16, 1935  
 Clementine Sittel, Home Dem. Agent, Lincoln County, September 16, 1935  
 W. A. Conner, District Agent, Northeast District, October 21, 1935  
 Dan M. Arnold, District Agent, Northwest District, October 12, 1935  
 Fred R. Merrifield, Assistant Director of Extension, October 1, 1935  
 Ernest K. Lowe, State Compliance Officer, October 1, 1935  
 J. B. Hurst, County Agent, Garfield County, October 22, 1935  
 O. J. Moyer, County Agent, Tulsa County, October 21, 1935  
 Lant Hulse, County Agent, Grady County, November 1, 1935  
 A. M. Jarvis, County Agent, Ottawa County, November 11, 1935  
 Elizabeth Harris, Home Demonstration Agent, Pottawatomie County,  
 December 1, 1935  
 Sam D. Coleman, Radio Program Director, January 15, 1936  
 Sam B. Durham, Extension Pasture Specialist, January 1, 1936  
 Edna Archer, Home Demonstration Agent, Hughes County, June 1, 1936.





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