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HELPING FARM FAMILIES HELP THEMSELVES

24TH ANNUAL REPORT
EXTENSION DIVISION
OKLAHOMA A. & M. COLLEGE
ERNEST E. SCHOLL-DIRECTOR

1937

Helping Farm Families Help Themselves

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE EXTENSION DIVISION

Year 1937

Ernest E. Scholl,

Director

Stillwater, Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE AND

THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATING

State of Oklahoma Cooperating With the United States Department of Agriculture
in Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics, County Agent Work. Dis-
tributed in Furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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 Agricultural and Mechanical College for 1937. You will find in this report a financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937.

On the 214,000 farms and in many farm homes of Oklahoma constantly arise a multitude of vital problems that seriously affect the well being and economic needs of our country people. This report shows how we have endeavored to help the farm population solve some of these problems which have a bearing on standards of living.

In this report you will find details of all the work carried on by the Extension Division throughout the state which includes the work of county 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.

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

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ernest C. Scholl". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned centrally below the typed name.

Director.

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Helping Farm Families Help Themselves

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE EXTENSION DIVISION

OKLAHOMA A. AND M. COLLEGE

ERNEST E. SCHOLL,
Director

ON THE 214,000 farms and in as many farm homes of Oklahoma constantly arises a multitude of vital problems that seriously affect the well being and economic needs of our country people. These problems, which have a bearing on standards of living and incomes as well as permanency of our resources, become of vital importance to the general public.

In order that the results of scientific research, proven farm and home practices, group thinking and group action may be brought to bear on these problems in an attempt at their solution, the Extension Service was created and functions as a public agency, to organize available information and to take the lead in bringing about its proper use. This service is supported by the federal government, the state, and by the local county government.

This is a brief report of the activities of the Extension Service in Oklahoma in 1937. It is a story of how an understanding was reached with farm people as to what the more important solvable farm and home problems are and how they might be worked out. It is also the story of how farm people, under the leadership of the Extension Service, set up goals to be reached during the year and the procedure used in developing a program of work leading to these goals.

THE FARM FAMILY'S PROBLEMS

Before a clear understanding of the work of the Extension Service in helping farm people is possible, the typical farm family's problems must be outlined. The farm is concerned pri-

marily with providing a stable and secure living for all members of the family.

This includes several material aspects, such as production of farm products in the most efficient manner in order to supply family and market needs. Exchange of goods produced on the farm to the best advantage in fair markets, and obtaining the maximum utility from each dollar spent, and from each dollar-value of products consumed are also classed as material goals. Efficient utilization of all available land, labor and capital to maintain productivity of the farm at its best in order that the largest possible net income may be derived from the farm "plant" is of the utmost importance in farm management.

In addition to these, the farm home must be organized so all available labor and income may be used to provide time and income for productive use of leisure time. In a well-balanced family life, there is provision for intellectual and spiritual development and civic participation.

A good rural citizen is usually considered a person who provides adequately for his family, considering facilities for doing so under normal conditions. He is a person who tries to find time to help his neighbors in neighborhood or community activities. This type of person usually is also active in clubs, church and school activities, and other enterprises which are

Family cooperation and planning is a definite aid to successful farm and home life as illustrated here by the W. L. East family of Tulsa county, at the 1937 Farmers' Week.



designed for the betterment of the individual community, county, state, and nation.

In recent years the general national welfare has been affected by many of the conditions that prevail in farming communities and new agencies have been created to deal with specific phases of the general problem. In this report, we attempt briefly to outline the relationship of the Extension Service to these agencies and the manner in which they have been coordinated by the Extension Service. These various programs have been blended into one general farm and home program which deals with feeding and clothing the family, providing the necessary cash income, improving soils, crops and livestock, arranging for adequate credit, better marketing of farm products, adjusting farm production to soil and market needs, and the many other conditions of general concern.

THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF EXTENSION WORK

To Extension workers who have watched the growth of the organization in Oklahoma since 1908, when the first county agent was hired, through the uncertain days of the World War, through the boom days, the economic crises, and now in the conception of many plans for agricultural adjustment, its growth has been phenomenal.

The first idea of the farmers' cooperative demonstration was conceived by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp as a part of a campaign against the Mexican boll weevil which swept across the Mexican border and through Texas and the South. Farmers in the plague-stricken areas seemed helpless in the emergency infestation of the cotton pests.

By a combination of early cotton varieties, good culture, diversification of crops, and self-sustaining farming, Doctor Knapp felt the infested South could continue to grow cotton in spite of the weevil. Consistent efforts on the part of cooperative farmers have proved that his ideas were right.

The belief of Doctor Knapp that examples of proper practices carried out by farmers would be seen and followed by their neighbors was right. Those farming practices carried out by farmers as "demonstrations" formed the basis for Extension work in every county in Oklahoma as well as every county in the nation.

More farmers each year took up the demonstration work, the tendency being to carry out recommended practices other than methods of eradicating the boll weevil. These practices

included crop rotation, soil conservation, livestock and crop improvement. A few county agents were employed to select and supervise "demonstrations" by farmers.

Farm boys, and later girls, were organized into clubs concerned with the improvement of cotton, corn, and livestock and with canning and other farm home work. Farm women were organized into home demonstration clubs in which demonstrators were selected to carry out improved farm home methods.

Work of county and home demonstration agents of today, made possible by the Smith-Lever Act by Congress in 1914, is for the most part based upon the same principle which Doctor Knapp made famous—the "demonstration."

Provisions of the Smith-Lever Act made it possible for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, through its Extension Service, to contract with the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College to carry on Extension work in agriculture and home economics in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma A. and M. College then set up the Extension Division through which this work would be carried on. Federal funds were provided for this purpose, the state providing funds to offset those furnished by the federal government. This made the Extension Division a joint representative of the Oklahoma A. and M. College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Information and research of the Oklahoma Experiment Station of the College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are made available to Extension workers, both cooperating in forming plans of work for the state.

The College contracts with boards of county commissioners who wish to have Extension work carried on in their counties. The county furnishes a portion of the salary of the agents, and may provide such facilities as office space, clerical help, travel expenses 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 entire field of science in agriculture and homemaking readily available to farm people.

In addition to the scientifically proved information obtained from research of the College and the Department of Agriculture, agents recommend many practices to farm people which other families have found successful from actual use.

ORGANIZATION OF ATTACK TO PROBLEMS

It is the goal of the Extension Service to extend helpful farm and farm home information to the largest number of people possible, so every available means of reaching increasing numbers of farm families each year is used. Better understanding of how the organization is set up is possible by knowing how the Extension program is administered to farm families through the various channels of approach.

EXTENSION SERVICE STAFF. The Director of Extension, who occupies a position corresponding to deans of various divisions of the College, is responsible to the President of the College and through the President to the Board of Agriculture as trustees of the College. He is also responsible to the Secretary of Agriculture through the federal director of Extension for carrying out plans agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture and the Extension Division of the Oklahoma A. and M. College.

County farm and home demonstration agents are responsible to the Director of Extension. County and home demonstration agents were established in all 77 counties during 1937. In addition, six counties also employed assistant county agents, six 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 agent 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 1936, and were again paid entirely from Agricultural Adjustment Administration funds in 1937.

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.

Shawnee Brown served as Acting Assistant Director after July 1, 1937, Fred R. Merrifield, Assistant Director, being on

leave to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington. Mr. W. A. Conner served as State Agent in charge of subject matter specialists' and county farm agents' programs.

The State Home Demonstration Agent is the leader of work done by the 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 1937.

The State 4-H Club Agent is the leader of work among farm boys and girls through the 4-H Clubs. B. A. Pratt served as State 4-H Club Agent through 1937, assisted by Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Ford Mercer, Burl Winchester, and during part of the year by Henry Osborn.

The Director was assisted by an Administrative Assistant who had charge of financial and business matters. Earl E. Etter served in this capacity until July 1, being granted a leave of absence at that time to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

Publications, publicity and radio programs with related work made up another general service function in the organization carried on through the state office to assist agents in the field. This was in charge of Duncan Wall, as Extension Editor until August 1, 1937. Sam Coleman, as Acting Extension Editor, served the remainder of the year.

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

H. P. Moffitt continued during 1937 as Administrative Officer of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs under the Director of Extension.

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, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Marshall, Okfuskee, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, and Seminole. The district home demonstration agent was Miss Lemna O. Maloney. Shawnee Brown was district agent until appointed Acting Assistant Director July 6. Lee Craig acted as district agent the remainder of the year.

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. Miss Anna Lee Diehl was district home demonstration agent. W. A. Conner was district agent until appointed State Agent July 1. E. K. Lowe served as district agent the remainder of the year.

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. Miss Alice Carlson was district home demonstration agent. Dan Arnold was district agent until July 1, when he was appointed acting livestock specialist. J. M. Ives served as acting district agent the remainder of the year. H. C. Hyer, Texas county agent, served as district agent for the three Panhandle counties after July 1, and as cooperative agent in wind erosion after December 1, for the Panhandle counties.

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, and do their work in the county through the local county agent and home demonstration agent.

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 1937, 11 men specialists and 12 assistants were employed. There were four women specialists and two assist-

ants. The work of each of these subject leaders will be discussed later.

FARM FAMILY LEADERSHIP. Whenever possible, cooperating farm people are asked to pledge themselves to carry out demonstrations of better farming and farm homemaking practices. Cooperative leadership of farm people, themselves, constitutes one of the most helpful ways of extending farm and home information.

Local communities aided in planning and carrying out the Extension program in 1937 in 2,710 communities. Local leadership is, of course, the power which makes it possible for 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 more than 214,000 farms.

In adult work, 4,835 men and 9,371 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, 1,676 men, 2,707 women, 893 older club boys and 1,321 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 and farm homemaking.

The County Home Demonstration Councils during 1936 perfected a State Home Demonstration Council for the purpose of advancing home demonstration work, activities of which were continued in 1937.

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 conservation, marketing, livestock, and crops.

The 4-H Clubs 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, these being 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 1937, there were 1,801 of these clubs, with a combined membership of 30,721 members.

The local 4-H Club unit is the 4-H Club, usually organized at some school center. In 1937, there were 1,737 of these clubs with a combined membership of 50,555 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 1937 show that service was rendered to 145,221 farm families and 25,802 other families.

Extension agents made 59,495 farm and home visits in 1937, aiding with farm and homemaking problems. They held 51,593 meetings attended by 904,469 persons, distributed 587,535 bulletins helpful to farmers and homemakers. Records show that 5,629 meetings which were conducted by agents or local leaders were conducted by the group discussion method, showing the increasing trend toward attacking problems through this system.

EXTENSION SERVICE — THE FARM PROGRAM COORDINATOR

Ever changing systems of farming and homemaking, and changing of other things which affect the farm and home, have continually brought about new problems. Consequently, new methods of approach toward solving these problems must of necessity be found.

Most assistance in developing new ways of approaching new and emergency problems of food and feed shortage resulting from drought, insect infestation, or wind and water erosion has originated with national and state governments.

However, for the most part, these new emergency programs affecting agriculture have all been coordinated into a well-balanced program for the farm. Offices of county farm and home demonstration agents have been the headquarters of members of farm families needing assistance. Carrying research of the college to the farm and home constitutes the largest program of the Extension Service.

One of the extensive programs carried out through the Extension organization is the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The state administrative officer supervises the program under the

Director of Extension through county farm agents and assistants in Agricultural Conservation, the latter being employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Many farmers are more financially able, from payments for carrying out approved practices under the program, to adopt farming operations which have been recommended by the Extension Service for many years.

In addition to the work under regular adjustment programs, special agricultural adjustment program planning work has been carried out in the counties in cooperation with farm people. Data gathered by this means has been combined with research specialists' information, in planning future county programs. The formation of discussion groups in many counties has made this information available to a larger number of farm families.

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service is the educational agency, with the responsibility of carrying to farmers knowledge of methods and results of soil erosion control and water conservation practices. Complete erosion control projects on demonstrational areas serve as "proving grounds" to which county farm agents can refer farmers in need of practical soil and water conservation methods. The Extension Service further cooperated with the organization in 1937 in conducting educational meetings to explain provisions of the Soil Conservation Districts Law passed by the 1937 Oklahoma Legislature.

Work of the Farm Security Administration has been particularly close to the Extension Service program, due primarily to the close relationship of the work of the two agencies. Farm Security, for the most part, works with families without sufficient resources and makes loans or grants to them. In some cases county Farm Security supervisors have offices with or closely adjacent to county farm and home demonstration agents.

Vocational agriculture teachers, employed in nearly every town in Oklahoma under an agreement of the Office of Education in the Department of Interior and the state and local school systems, cooperate closely with county farm agents in serving adults and children. Vocational teachers instruct high school boys in school room classes, visiting their farm projects and advising their elders in evening classes, and county agents work in organized 4-H Clubs with boys and girls from 10 to 21 years of age, and with their elders throughout the entire county.

The Rural Electrification Administration's program, of which nine projects were in operation in Oklahoma in 1937, made considerable progress. In many counties, the county agent

was the focal point around which farm people who desired to obtain electric service organized themselves. Several educational meetings were conducted by the Extension Service on proper wiring and installation of electricity in the home.

Helping farmers to know the principles of farm financing has been a phase of the educational program of the Extension Service in 1937 in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration. Principles of land, production, and cooperative marketing loans were also emphasized, and county agents helped Farm Credit field agents organize machinery for receiving loan applications.

Some of the other emergency programs which were coordinated by Extension agents were emergency relief programs by both federal and state agencies, emergency wind erosion programs, drought relief programs, National Youth Administration programs, and Works Progress Administration programs. Representatives of many of these agencies, working closely with county and home demonstration agents, were furnished printed educational material by the Extension Service.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EXTENSION

Although the Extension Service program is coordinated into one well-balanced program to assist farm families in the most efficient manner, for the purpose of this report the work will be divided into the various projects.

Each of the specialists through which the program as a whole is carried out is designated to attack one or a group of the problems which farmers, and agriculture as a whole, must solve in attaining the objectives of the Service. In order better to clarify the work done by the organization, the reports of actual accomplishments in this report are divided into the following five divisions: Agricultural Extension, Home Demonstration, 4-H Club, Negro Extension Work, Special and Emergency activities, Publications, Personnel, and Finances.

Following is a brief story of the accomplishments of the various agricultural Extension projects in 1937. Each of these projects show what part they have in forming a coordinated farm and home program to enable farm families to have a more abundant life.

*AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
IN FARM MANAGEMENT*

This Extension project during 1937 was supervised by Harold A. Miles,

with E. D. Hunter assisting.

Farm management may be compared with a team composed of a number of horses pulling a heavy load. The horses would represent various farm and home enterprises which contribute to family living, such as the raising of poultry, the growing of cotton or wheat, or the family garden. The load represents the entire farm and home business. The team, which is driven by the farmer and farm homemaker, must continually be watched. If one horse does not do its part in pulling the load, the others will have to bear more of it. Thus, if the home garden during one year does not provide its usual share of the family subsistence, other enterprises must do their part to make up for the loss in providing for the family.

The farm management project assists in equalizing the farm and home business load by measuring the amount that each farm enterprise contributes to pulling the load. In other words, it helps in organizing the farm business to utilize more efficiently available land, labor, and capital so that the largest possible net income for family living can be derived without depletion of natural resources.

The pull of each enterprise is measured through farm accounts. County agents report that 5,675 farmers in Oklahoma

Farm records have proved to Steve Synar, left, southern sectional champion in the 4-H farm accounting contest in 1936, and his brother, Harry, 1935 state champion, that certain practices pay. They are assisted by Ira Hollar, Muskogee county agent.



kept farm accounts in 1937; 743 of these signed enrollment cards for Extension account books; the remainder kept Agricultural Adjustment Administration record books distributed by county agents.

The first cooperative attempt to prevent Oklahoma's younger farm generation from repeating the mistakes of some of their fathers—buying a farm so high in price that products raised could not pay for it—was made by farm management specialists in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration at a farm appraisal school held in Grant county. Adults and 4-H Club members were given training in appraising farms. Following field work in appraising farms, their appraisals were constructively criticized and they were given information on some of the basic principles of farm appraisal.

Economic information was disseminated in 778 communities in the state on information dealing largely with total supplies and probable prices of various agricultural commodities. Some of the economic information meetings were held in connection with Agricultural Adjustment Administration meetings.

Realizing the necessity of considering the AAA farm program with reference to the agricultural outlook situation, the farm management specialists in 1937 held a series of district meetings to discuss "The Agricultural Situation and the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program" with county agents, home demonstration agents, vocational teachers, county agricultural conservation and program planning committeemen, and leading farm men and women. County agents reported that meetings similar to these were held in 620 communities following the district meetings, with a total attendance of 28,587 farm people.

This project carried on the Agricultural Adjustment Planning Project in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The major activity under this project in 1937

A farm appraisal school held in Grant county was one of the first of its kind held in the United States. Farmers and 4-H Club members are shown here examining soil samples.



was to obtain judgments of county planning committees, composed of farmers, on areas then in cultivation within their counties that should be retired from cultivation and put to some other use. Reports were obtained from all counties and the areas recommended to be put to some other use were outlined by county committees on county maps. This information was furnished other federal and state agencies for use in their land use activities.

During a part of the year the group discussion project was carried on by the farm management specialist. Discussion outlines with pro and con discussions of three currently important questions were prepared and used by home demonstration club members. They were: "What About the Farm Tenancy Problem?", "What Are the Essentials of Good Rural Citizenship?", and "What Is a Wise Use of Credit?". They were also used by other regularly organized groups of farm people in community discussions. In addition to these publications, discussion outlines prepared by the Program Study and Discussion Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were distributed to interested farm groups.

The economist in farm management took over the duties of discussion leader when Duncan Wall, Extension Editor, accepted a position with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in August, 1937.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IN MARKETING

In modern times of cash economy the farmer needs to anticipate as far as possible market demand for his products and resulting prices which he will receive for them.

The service rendered by A. W. Jacob, leader of the marketing project in 1937, consisted chiefly in assisting Oklahoma farmers and farm homemakers to establish such marketing practices which would result in higher prices for products sold and to obtain the most for each dollar spent.

One of the most important steps taken by this project leader in getting nearer the producer's complex, ever-changing marketing problems, was the organization of county marketing committees appointed by county agricultural councils in 64 of the 77 counties. The size of the marketing problem for Oklahoma farmers is seen in the total cash receipts from sale of farm products in 1937, which amounted to \$137,000,000.

In most counties where the committees were appointed one committeeman was appointed for each major commodity in the

county, and one committeeman also represented each farm organization represented in the county, and state, 479 marketing committeemen in all functioning throughout the year.

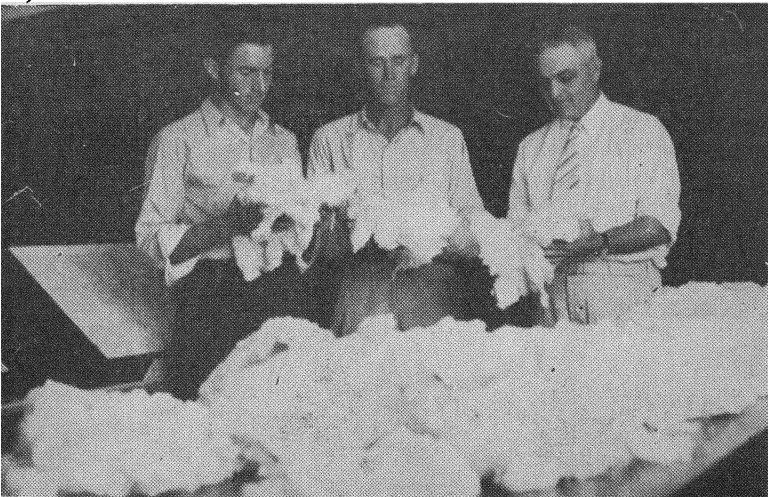
To determine the extent that Oklahoma producers were organized in cooperative agencies, the marketing specialist conducted a survey in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration and the agricultural economics department of the college in 1937. Data obtained for the year 1936 showed there were 232 cooperatives in operation, with a total membership of 78,595 producers, which were doing an annual business amounting to \$38,482,000.

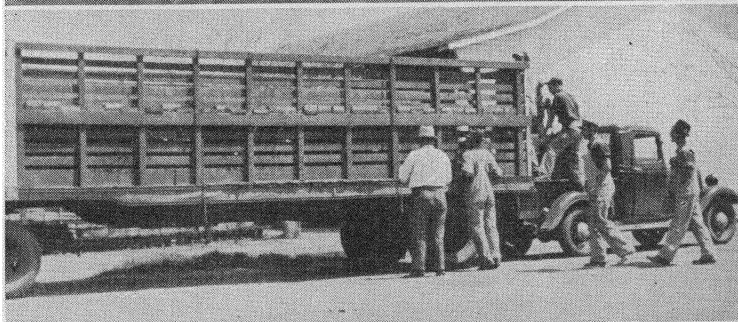
A survey of local production and marketing practices was made in Ottawa and Rogers counties relative to the establishment of a local farmers' elevator, and in 12 south and southwest counties of the state in the improvement of turkey markets.

The program of analyzing cooperative wheat elevator organizations was continued in cooperation with 57 organizations as business management demonstrations. These elevators marketed 8,022,915 bushels of wheat in the 1935-36 season for 5,799 producers. Cooperative marketing of wheat was advanced by strengthening of local associations in memberships, wheat volume, and in the handling of sideline business. Regional wheat marketing organizations operating in the state handled increased volumes of wheat.

A total of 496 adult farmers, 4-H Club members, vocational agriculture students, county agents, and vocational teachers attended a series of cotton grading and stapling schools in 18 counties. Instruction was given in the federal grades, with em-

Hundreds of farmers and 4-H Club members learned to determine staple length and grade of their own cotton in a series of 22 Extension cotton schools. On the right is A. W. Jacob, Extension economist in marketing, with J. C. Landers, a club boy, and D. E. Brooks, Duncan.





Here is the first shipment of graded lambs by Oklahoma producers, originating in Grant county. They are shown here, (1) in the pens, (2) being loaded and (3) in a trailer.

phasis on the grades and staple lengths which would net the producer the most net income under Oklahoma conditions.

A state-wide cotton marketing demonstration was carried on with the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association in which 11,480 producers marketed 108,300 bales. Producers under this plan also marketed 23 per cent of the 1937 crop, and marketing

reserves were built up. Numerous county and community meetings were held by county agents to inform growers of the plan.

Work with 4-H Clubs in cotton marketing and the writing of cooperative marketing essays was carried on in 31 counties, this work being strengthened by additional prices offered by cotton and wheat marketing associations. Oklahoma 4-H Club members won first prizes on cotton marketing exhibits in all classes at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago.

A county-wide lamb marketing demonstration was carried out in Grant County, with producers saving \$446.17 in shipments of 1,711 lambs to Kansas City and Oklahoma City under a carefully supervised plan. This project emphasized the added value of grading lambs on the farm and of the producer being able to hold under-grade lambs until properly finished to meet consumer demand.

The Oklahoma Livestock Marketing Association increased its membership to 5,200, and handled 192,217 head of livestock, which was 17½ per cent of the volume handled by the Oklahoma City market. A statewide meeting of livestock producers, held in cooperation with the Oklahoma City Livestock Exchange, was attended by representatives of most livestock counties. Wool producers in 75 counties marketed wool on grade, and records show that only nine and one-half per cent of wool shipped during the year was burry and below grade, while in 1933, about 38.3 per cent was of low grade. Staple wool made up 77.1 per cent of that shipped in 1937, while only 38.5 per cent of this quality was produced in 1933.

The state cooperative creameries' association adopted a program to improve the quality of cream sold by producers during the year, and economic information was supplied producers on the values of cream improvement, and on the demand by consumers for quality dairy products.

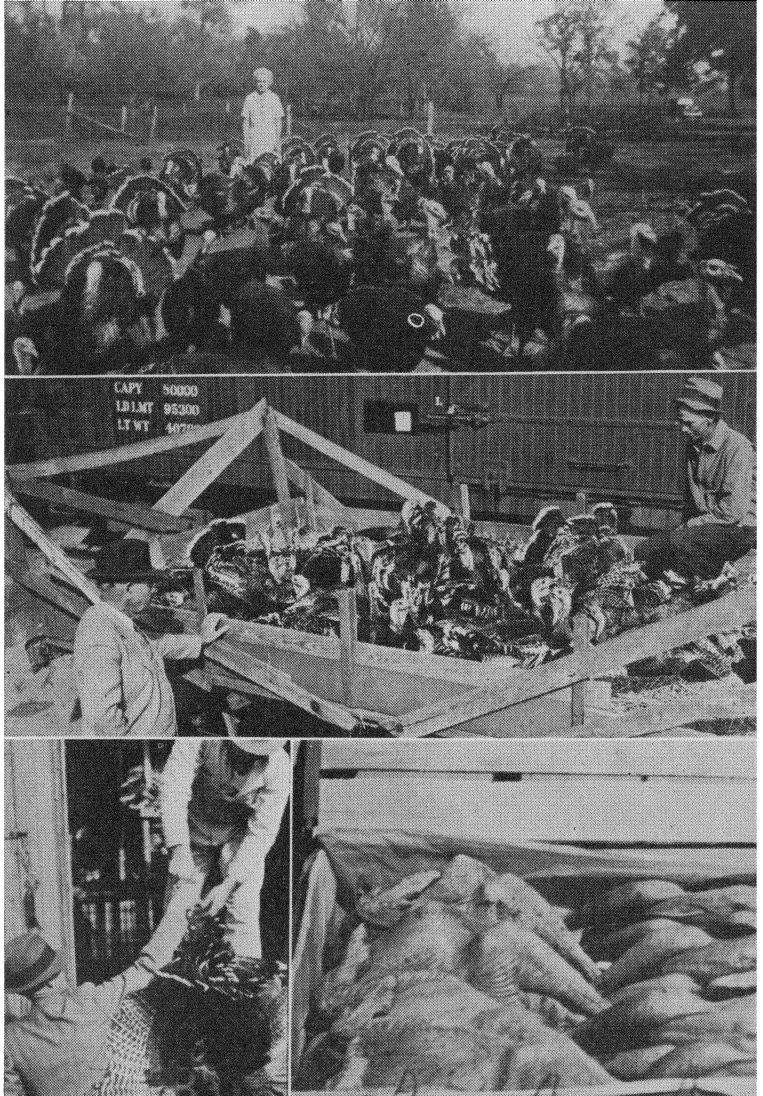
A daily exchange of prices of potatoes was carried on in 14 counties. A portion of the surplus of 400 carloads of potatoes was marketed through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which purchased 86 cars to help the price to rise from 55 to 75 cents per 100 pounds.

Fruit marketing committees were set up in five counties and apple growers were kept in contact with buyers in western Oklahoma, helping to sell the large crop produced in other sections to western Oklahoma farmers.

Total receipts for 1937 sales day associations reporting were \$1,782,231, with reports showing a tendency to hold sales more often.

Two hundred and nine turkey producers marketed dressed turkeys on a graded basis, instead of the usual live grade basis, in Guthrie, Mangum, and Madill. This was the first year for marketing on federal grades in the state. Producers from 16 counties shipped a total of 118,472 pounds of dressed turkeys in the pools.

Turkey marketing pools have been very successful in Oklahoma, and here are the steps in taking the bird from the producer to the consumer: The flock, loading at the freight yards, and the picked and dressed birds ready for the holiday season.



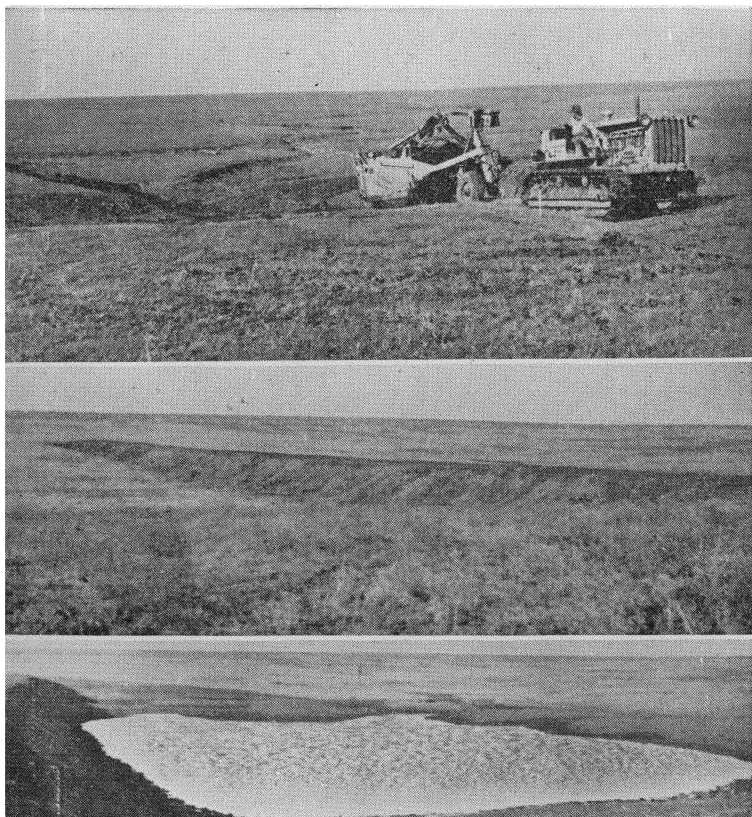
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

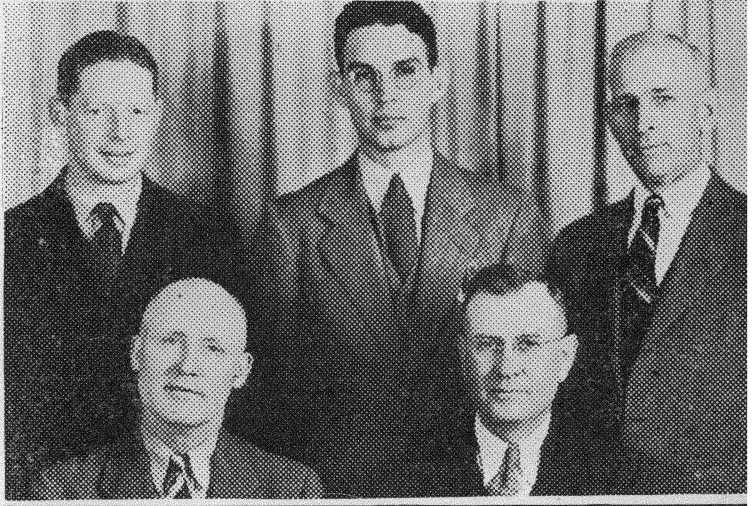
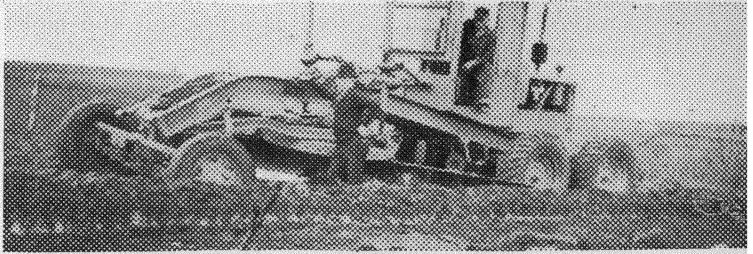
The ever-increasing necessity for attacking the state's and nation's most vital agricultural resources problem—soil erosion—constituted the major problem of the agricultural engineers in 1937. The leader of this project in 1937 was W. H. McPheters. Assistants were C. T. Sturdivant and E. R. Daniel, the latter being appointed in August.

It is with the building and maintenance of the entire farm “plant” that the engineer is primarily concerned. Thus, in addition to soil erosion control work by various methods, the engineer is also concerned with water conservation methods, building and maintaining an efficient farmstead layout, and the purchase and upkeep of farm and home equipment and machinery in the most efficient manner.

More than one-half of the time of the engineers was spent on the major project of soil erosion control and water conservation. County agents report that 888,331 acres were contoured to

The pictures below show three steps in building one of the 200 ponds constructed in Osage county under the Range Conservation Program in 1937. Top, the outfit used in construction; center, the earth part of the dam; and bottom, the completed dam and pond.



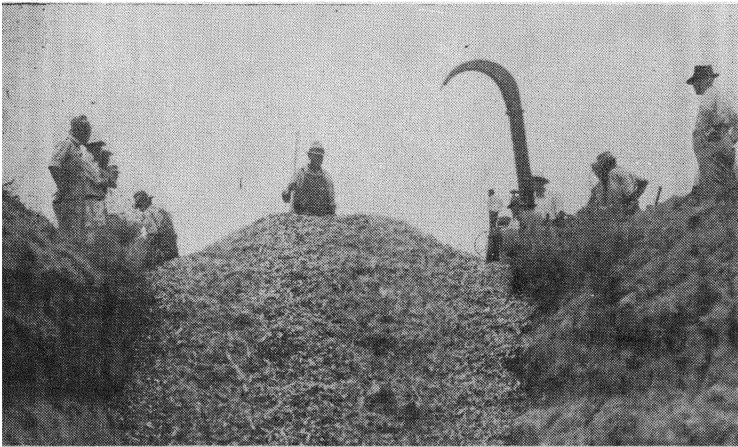


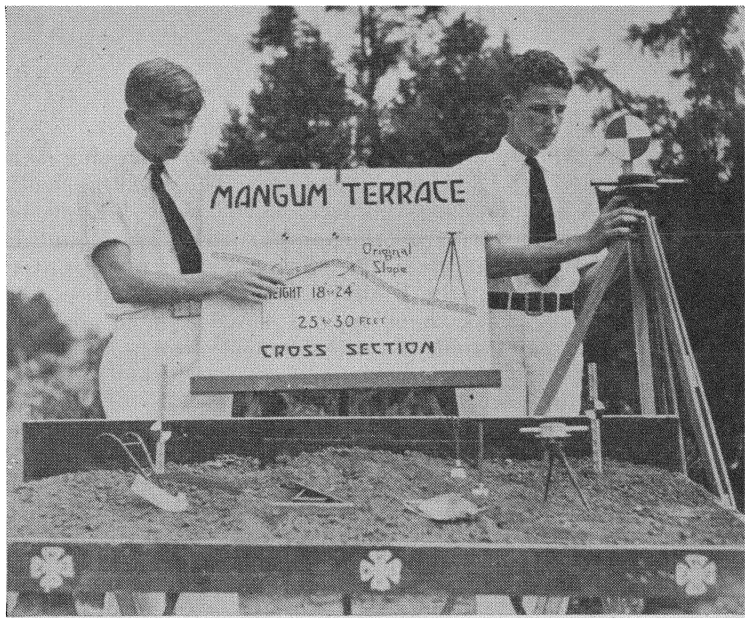
Cleveland County Agent Clarence Burch, with the cooperation of every farmer and businessman in the county, started in 1937 to terrace or contour-list every acre in the county. Top, is some of the pasture land terraced in the three-year program. Center, is County Commissioner Hugh Roberts building terraces on the H. G. Hunt farm east of Norman with road machinery at a cost of \$9 a day to the farmer. Below are shown those who planned the program with the farmers. Top, left to right, are Neil Keller, secretary of the Norman Chamber of Commerce; County Agent Clarence Burch; and Clarence Reeds, president of the Agricultural Conservation Association and County Agricultural Council. Bottom, left to right, Commissioner Roberts and R. W. Hutto, president of the Security National Bank of Norman.

help save soil, water, and fertility. In addition, 235,218 acres were terraced.

A total of 103 county-wide soil erosion control meetings, emphasizing "soil erosion control at low cost," were attended by 9,464 persons. Motion pictures taken by the engineer were shown at these meetings. They showed how the homemade "McPheters' Terracer," as well as other soil and moisture conservation machinery, is used.

One of three districts of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association cooperated with the engineer in helping to train men to help farmers run terrace lines during the year. In the northeast Oklahoma Bankers' district, comprising 17 counties, an engineer Muskogee county farmers interested in economical feed conservation were greatly interested in this demonstration of building and filling a trench silo, which was made by clearing out a ravine.





A total of 2,524 4-H agricultural engineering club members were enrolled in 1937 to learn more about principles of soil conservation and other engineering work.

was furnished to help train from three to six men in each county selected by county agents to run lines. Farmers obtained the assistance of these men for a small sum.

The State of Oklahoma during 1937 purchased six terracing machines for each of the 77 counties to be under the supervision of the county agent and county commissioners who lent them to farmers for soil and water conservation work.

Due to severe droughts in the state during the past few years, the importance of irrigation has come toward the front in engineering work on the farm. During 1937 a total of 26 irrigation projects were maintained by the engineers in 20 counties. For the same reason, the farm pond problem became more significant. Seventeen regular pond projects were carried out, usually along with terracing school work.

In Osage county, a total of 200 ponds, ranging from 10 to 25 feet deep and many of them covering several acres, were built under the Extension and Agricultural Conservation programs.

A total of nine Rural Electrification Administration projects in the state, some of which were furnishing current to farm homes in 1937, brought about the need for informing farm families as to proper wiring, and most efficient equipment for the farm and farm home. Engineers held 24 educational meetings with an attendance of 1,806 persons for this purpose in 10 counties.

Among 4-H Club members, 29 terracing schools were attended by 1,114 club members. The 1,429 agricultural engineering club members terraced 38,903 acres. Eight terracing teams entered contests at the annual 4-H Club Round-Up and 27 entered at the state fairs. Twenty-nine teams entered team demonstrations at the Round-Up, in which members choose their own projects, work them up and show them in competition. A total of 20 teams took part in demonstrational work in building with sheet iron, prizes for which were awarded by the American Zinc Institute.

About the farm home, the engineer is also concerned with buildings, the upkeep of equipment, and the maintenance of sanitation through protection of the water supply and disposal of waste, and the planning and construction of conveniences. This part of the program, which had not been emphasized since the resignation of the former engineer in charge of this work in 1936, was taken up when E. R. Daniel was appointed to assist in the work August, 1937. During the last five months of the year 14 meetings regarding home sanitation with farm women's clubs were held in 14 counties. Many questions concerning water systems, septic tanks, garden irrigation, storage cellars, farm structures, trench silos, fencing and drainage were also answered.

AGRONOMY Agronomy, which concerns both crops and soils, was in 1937 under the supervision of L. W. Osborn, assisted by Roy W. Ellithorp.

Primarily, this project is concerned with improving and conserving the soil through use of various crops, cropping practices, and use of soil building minerals and fertilizers. Adaptation of crops to different types of soil and climatic conditions is an important problem. Crop disease control, eradication of weeds, and pasture and range management are also among the duties of the agronomists.

Early in 1937 a survey indicated an alarming shortage of seed of many important well adapted varieties of cotton, corn, and sorghum, resulting from severe droughts of preceding years. For this reason, recovery from drought was given first attention.

Available supplies of cottonseed were badly mixed and of poor quality. Following conferences with cotton growers and cotton ginners, sources of improved adapted varieties of seed were located, large shipments of this seed following and resulting in improvement of the quality of the 1937 crop. Foundation seed stocks of improved varieties of corn, cotton, sorghum, flax,

soybeans, lespedeza, and sweet clover were purchased by the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association and distributed to members, more than 300 seed blocks of these adapted varieties being planted as a result of this program. Most of the blocks were successful, making it possible for cooperating farmers to increase seed supplies for 1938.

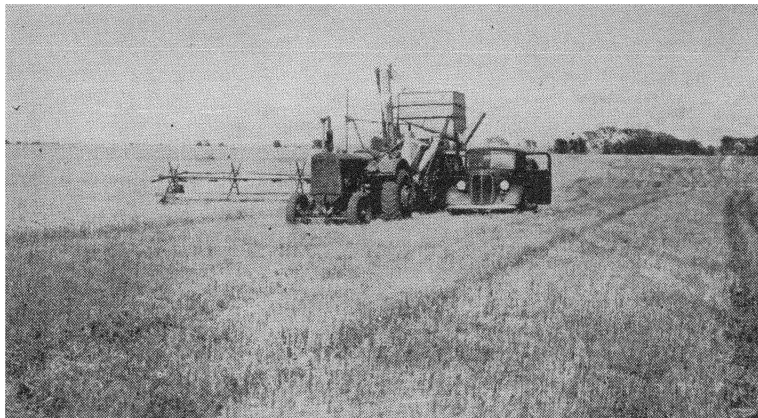
With the introduction of new varieties of cottonseed, efforts to reorganize the single variety cotton program were made, most of the old communities developing plans to proceed with their program. New communities were organized at Broken Arrow and Boley. Ten single variety communities completed their programs with more than 700 cotton growers cooperating in planting about 15,000 acres, the harvest being 5,000 bales. Members of the associations who sold cotton on grade and staple received premiums ranging from 50 to 400 points above prices paid for cotton by local buyers. All communities increased seed for 1938 through use of special seed blocks.

An important phase of the cotton improvement program was a series of cotton variety test demonstrations conducted by county agents and cooperating farmers in 20 counties, 10 or more well-known varieties being included in each demonstration.

An example of increased interest in crop improvement was the increase of members of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Association. Membership in 1936 was 150 and 254 in 1937, the membership showing excellent distribution. Seed certification increased during the year, a summary of this work showing acreages of crops inspected and numbers of bushels of seed offered for sale following:

To encourage production of better quality cotton, the first cotton exhibition in Oklahoma was held at Altus in November by the Jackson County Crop Improvement Association, with the cooperation of businessmen.





A typical wheat harvesting scene in Oklahoma, in Alfalfa county.

Crop	Acres	Bushels
Wheat (13 varieties)	3,845	37,043
Oats (6 varieties)	710	10,200
Barley (4 varieties)	568	8,740
Rye (1 variety)	120	700
Alfalfa (1 variety)	128	400
Cotton (5 varieties)	19,451	71,075
Corn (8 varieties)	1,615	9,345
Cowpeas (2 varieties)	15	53
Broom Corn (2 varieties)	200	700
Sorghums (11 varieties)	285	2,537

Soybean variety demonstrations were conducted in several eastern counties, excellent results being obtained from Tokie, Mamloxi, Mammoth Yellow, Biloxi, and Laredo varieties. Demonstrations of Linota flax were held in northeastern counties for the first time. Yields of high quality were obtained in several instances.

In the soil improvement phase, emphasis was placed upon actual field demonstrations on the farms of cooperating farmers to show the importance of certain methods of soil improvement. Special work was done in soil testing in the eastern two-thirds of the state where county agents were again supplied with soil testing equipment. Farmers were encouraged to bring representative samples of their soil to the county agent's office for testing. Many soils of central and eastern counties were found deficient in important minerals necessary for profitable production.

A series of lime-phosphate legume demonstrations were held by county agents and cooperating farmers in about 35 counties, each demonstration including a one-half acre block treated lengthwise with lime alone, phosphate alone, and phosphate and lime, with a fourth of the plot left untreated for comparison.

In 10 of 17 hairy vetch demonstrations increases in yield were noted from liming. Phosphate applications resulted in yield

increases in 15 of 20 trials. When both lime and phosphate were used increases were obtained in eight of 20 demonstrations.

In the case of Austrian winter peas, lime applied alone resulted in increases in yield in eight demonstrations and a decrease in two. Phosphate alone resulted in increases in 11 of 12 trials. When both were used, increases were found in all cases.

Lime applied to Hungarian vetch increased yields in eight of 13 trials, resulting in actual decreases in four. Phosphate applied alone increased yields in 11 of 14 trials and decreased two. When both were used increases resulted in nearly all.

Lime applied to Crimson clover showed increases in nine of 16 trials, with no increase in seven. Phosphate alone brought increases in nearly all cases. Both increased yields in nine trials.

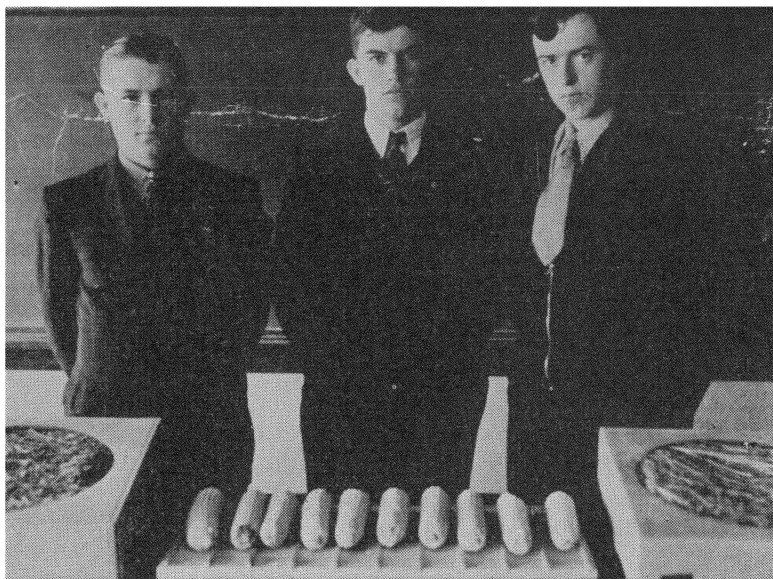
In the rye grass and legume mixture, lime applied alone resulted in increases in nine of 14 trials and a decrease in five. Phosphate increased 10 of 15, and decreased four. Greatest increases resulted when both lime and phosphate were applied. Legumes in all cases made best growths in lime and phosphate treated plots.

Demonstrations with black medic, sweet, bur, and red clover showed similar response from different treatments. On low phosphate acid soil legumes were near failures except on plots treated with both lime and phosphate.

Lime used by Oklahoma farmers increased from 10,000 tons in 1936 to 16,000 tons in 1937. Consumption of commercial fertilizer increased from 4,000 tons in 1936 to 4,330 tons in 1937. A total of 647 tons of rock phosphate and 536 tons of superphosphate were used, indicating increasing tendency on the part

This picture shows the difference in yield of inoculated and uninoculated vetch on the Gillispie farm in Oklahoma county. Inoculation gave 4,700 pounds of air dry forage, and the check plot yielded 1,300 pounds.





The Nation's best non-collegiate crop judges in 1937 were these Oklahoma 4-H Club boys who totaled the highest score in the National Crop Judging contest at the 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. Left to right is Ralph Bcttger, Edmond; Lloyd Earnest, Calera; and Frank Gibson, Coweta.

of Oklahoma farmers to take advantage of lower prices of phosphorus in the form of rock phosphate and to practice legume fertilization as a means of increasing yields of other crops.

In crop disease control work, reports of carlot arrivals at terminal markets indicated considerable increases in damage from stinking smut of wheat over the preceding year in many western counties, heaviest damage being in Kiowa, Custer, Woodward, Woods, Washita, Tillman, and Jackson counties. More farmers than ever before treated seed wheat for smut in 1937. County agents in affected counties received information concerning carlot shipments of smutty wheat from different shipping points. As a result of serious smut damage to oats in 1936, farmers were encouraged to treat oats for smut in 1937, with the results that many of them followed the recommended treatment with success.

Several northwestern counties now possess efficient power spraying equipment to aid them in bindweed eradication. In several counties sodium chlorate is purchased in large quantities by county commissioners and made available to farmers at cost. The Alfalfa County Bindweed Control Association, which has operated for five years, is one of the most effective programs against bindweed. Farmers are encouraged to use control measures before the weed pest becomes serious and reports indicate that compulsory control may be necessary to bring about complete eradication.

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, a series of demonstrations with native grasses were conducted in western

counties by county agents and cooperating farmers. Seed of little bluestem, big bluestem, Indian grass, blue grama, and switch grass was furnished for demonstrations in 36 counties. Drought caused many of them to fail, but light stands were obtained in some demonstrations. Since demonstrations are being improved through a series of years of growth, they are being watched in the future. A series of demonstrations were conducted in eastern counties to determine effects of lime and phosphate on growth and vigor of certain grasses and legumes suitable for permanent pasture. Results indicated the importance of proper soil treatment as a means of developing producing pastures to stand severe droughts.

ANIMAL

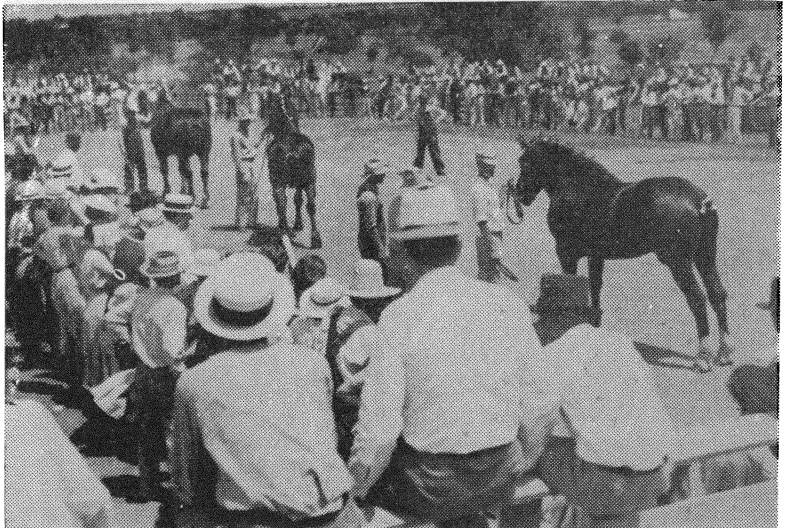
HUSBANDRY

Fundamentally, the purpose of the livestock program during 1937 was to recommend practices that could be followed, considering available feed supplies, and to prevent overstocking that might result in the necessity of selling livestock on unfavorable markets during periods of drought or feed scarcity.

The livestock program was under the supervision of Dan M. Arnold, appointed acting animal husbandman on July 1, 1937, for the last half of the year, and F. W. Beall, who was assistant livestock specialist throughout the year.

In addition, efficient production, involving choice of kinds and strains of animals best adapted to conditions of the various areas of the state were considered. Protection of livestock against loss by disease or other preventable causes also was an essential part of the project.

For five years the improvement of horses, mules, and beef cattle has been encouraged in Hughes county by holding an annual horse show at various places from year to year. This picture shows a scene from the Fifth Annual Horse Show on the Headley Livestock Farm east of Holdenville, June 29, as a class of Percherons is being shown.



Since nearly 90 per cent of Oklahoma farmers report cattle on their farms, one of the major phases of the program has been improving quality of beef cattle produced, and improvement of efficiency of methods of production.

Demonstrations on creep feeding beef cattle have been conducted in 10 counties for the purpose of helping producers find more economical methods of utilizing grain and grass. It was shown that both grass and grain can be saved by this improved method of feeding, and that the method is especially adapted to areas subject to drought.

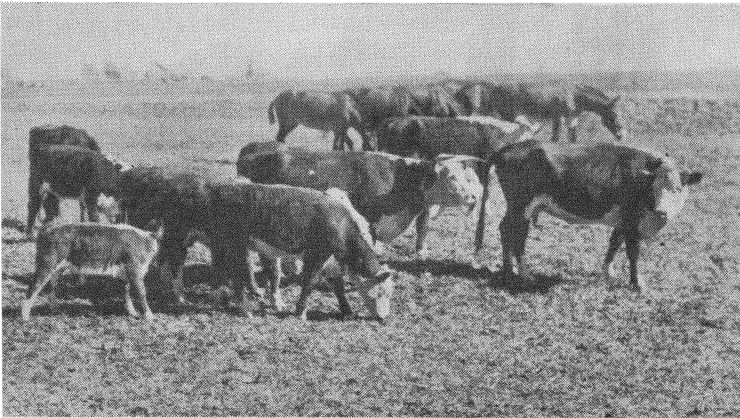
One of the outstanding demonstrations was that of W. U. Barnes, Dewey county farmer, who conducted a demonstration with 125 head of high grade Hereford calves. By creep feeding for the second year in 1937, Barnes brought about important changes in the management of his ranch. For example, he planned an earlier calf crop and better use of grass through the rotation of pastures and continued use of the creep feeder.

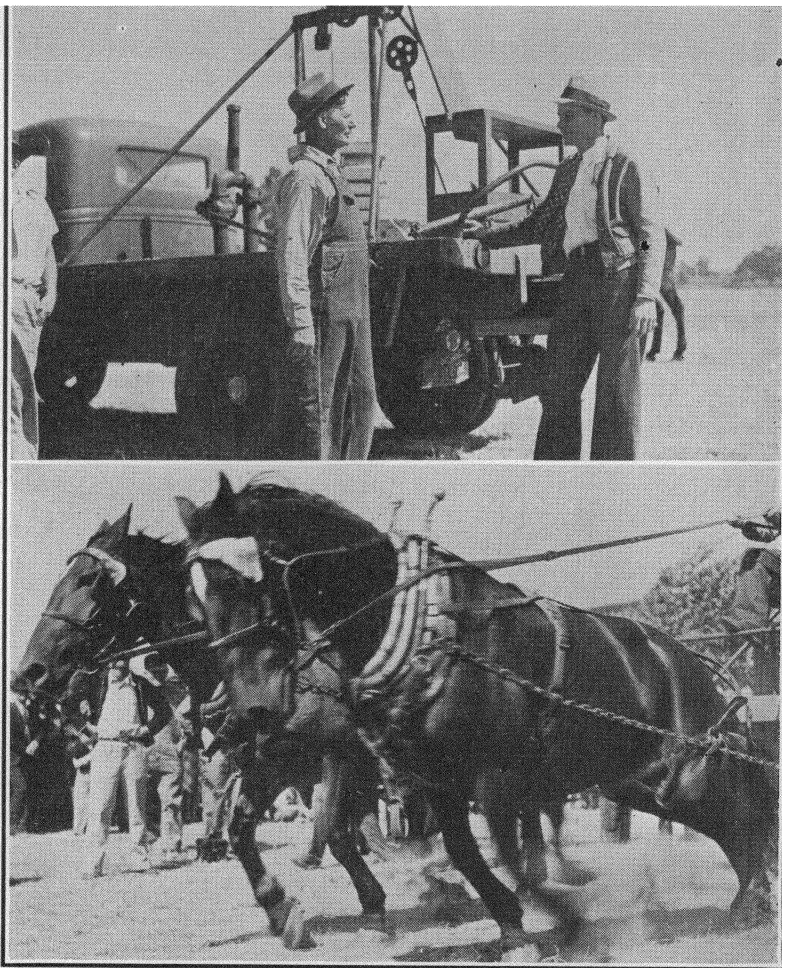
A second important phase of the program dealt with sheep, numbers of which have heretofore been few in the state. However, numbers of sheep have continually increased since 1930 as farmers have realized their possibilities for farm income.

A great deal of time has been spent assisting new producers to follow improved methods of sheep production, such as docking, drenching, and mineral feeding. Thirty-seven county sheep production and marketing meetings were attended by 1,150, at which demonstrations on castrating, shearing, blocking, and grading were given.

In cooperation with the Oklahoma Sheep Breeders' Association, three purebred ram sales were held at Anadarko, Enid, and Okmulgee, for the purpose of supplying producers with purebred rams. A project for marketing of lambs on grades was devel-

These cattle and mules belong to Jess Dewees, a prosperous Custer county farmer. He says his idea of farm stability is a livestock program combined with general farming, the entire plan being based on an effort to be as sure of his feed supply as possible.





The dynamometer shown above was purchased by the Extension Division in 1937 to be used in connection with fairs and horse and mule pulling contests. The apparatus was used in nine county fairs and the Oklahoma State Fair during September and October.

oped in Grant county in cooperation with A. W. Jacob, Extension marketing specialist.

Since present day farming requires high efficiency of production, there was an increased interest in production of good quality horses. To encourage this and the proper utilization of draft horse power, a dynamometer was obtained by the Extension Service to assist in conducting pulling contests and demonstrations. Although the machine was obtained late in the year, it was used in 15 county shows and at the state fairs, 53 teams of horses and mules pulling it before 17,000 persons.

County livestock associations and sales were organized to help obtain good quality bulls and cows. Purebred bull sales were held in six counties.

In the 4-H Club program, emphasis was placed on the importance of breeding projects for 4-H Club members. As a result, special classes for breeding stock owned by 4-H Club members were made possible at the state fair contests for the first time.

Twenty-three county junior livestock shows were held in the spring of 1937 prior to the district shows and the state wide show at Oklahoma City. The assistant livestock specialist acted as judge or official at most of these.

Report of District Stock Shows for 1937

Place	Number Exhibited		
	Calves	Pigs	Lambs
Tulsa	64	417	13
Enid	136	214	154
Chickasha	72	145	85

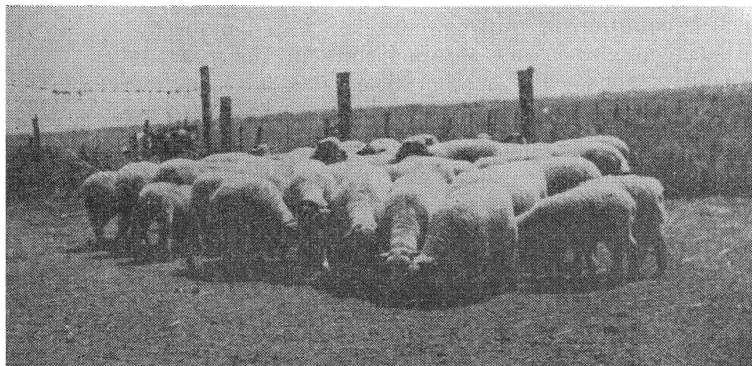
Report of State Fairs for 1937

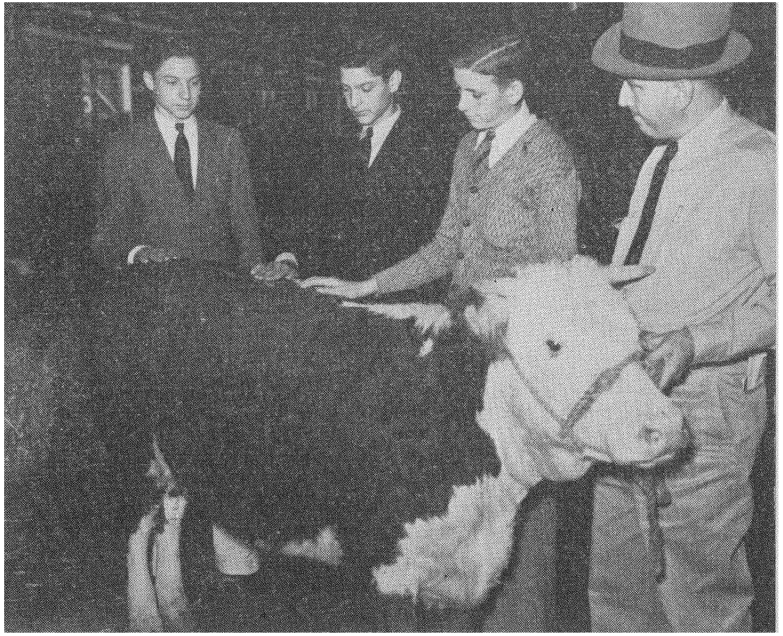
Fair	Breeding Class			Fat Class			No. of Boys in Judging
	Calves	Pigs	Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Lambs	
Oklahoma City.....	19	111	25	91	388	135	103
Muskogee				17	42	8	40
Tulsa				34	54	21	36
Total	19	111	25	142	484	164	179

Livestock judging schools were held in each of the four Extension districts, at Enid, Lawton, Tishomingo and Warner. Twelve county judging schools were attended by 440 club members.

Following the state fair judging contests, a team was chosen to compete in national contests. The team, composed of Harry and Steve Synar, and Charles Adair, all of Muskogee County,

More Oklahoma farmers each year are realizing the importance of sheep. Here is a portion of the 35-ewe flock of Lyle Bell, Muskogee county.





Here is Oklahoma's champion 4-H livestock judging team which won first at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City and at the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. They are, left to right: Harry Synar, Steve Synar and Charles Adair, all from Warner in Muskogee county. Their coach, right, is Ira J. Hollar, county agent.

won first prize at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City and also first at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Harry Synar was high individual at Chicago, winning a \$250 college scholarship; Charles Adair was second high individual, winning a \$150 scholarship, and Steve Synar ranked sixth.

Below is the record of Oklahoma 4-H Club livestock judging teams at three important shows during the last 16 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
1937	Not represented	1st	1st

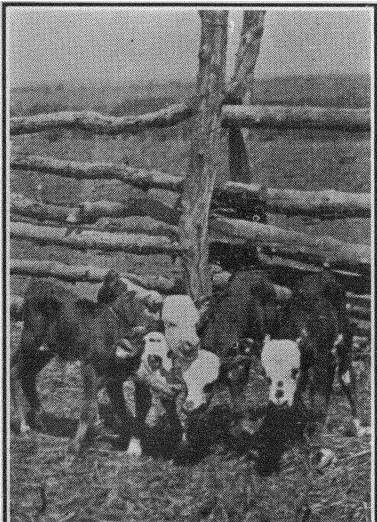
The most important phase of the farm meat program was demonstrations on storing cured meat in cottonseed oil. Most farmers are able to cure meat successfully during winter months, but have difficulty in preserving meats during summer months. A total of 10 meat storage demonstrations were set up in seven counties to help solve this problem.

DAIRY HUSBANDRY The dairy program, carried out by John W. Boehr as leader of the project and R. W. Stumbo, assistant, emphasized efficient dairy production, not only for market but also for use of the farm family.

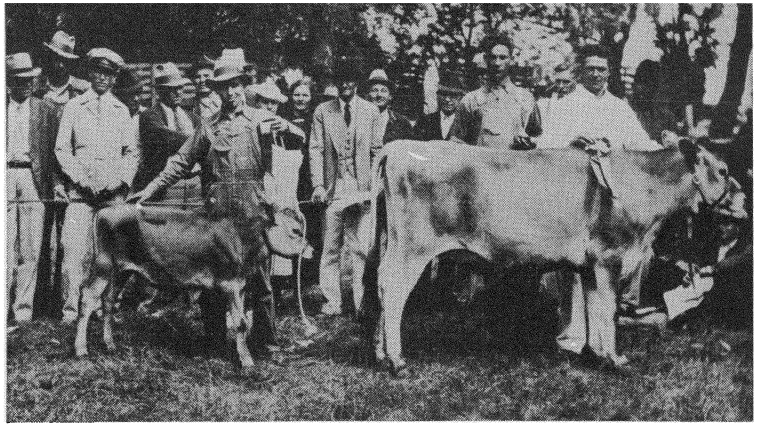
Emphasis in the dairy program is placed on dairy sanitation and protection of the herds and the products from loss by disease, parasites or insanitary conditions. Dairy manufacturing is stressed from the standpoint of the average farm family in Oklahoma, and dairy cattle improvement is taught in Extension schools where modern methods of care of animals are explained. Better sires, an important factor in a breeding program, are introduced through breed associations and district breed shows.

Dairy progress schools, at which better methods of dairy feeding were discussed, were held in 28 counties. General feeding and special instruction in mineral feeding, were emphasized in the schools. Not only salt but ground limestone and steamed bonemeal were recommended by the dairy specialists. A total of 1,587 farmers who heard these recommendations used several carloads of mineral mixtures during the year. A lesson in genetics, as well as information clearing misunderstandings concerning use of certain feeds in dairy rations, was given at each meeting.

The dairy herd improvement associations or cow testing associations, and official testing in cooperation with the associations are under supervision of the Extension dairymen. Dur-



Here are the four living calves of the quintuplets born to "Spot," Guernsey-Shorthorn owned by Hiram Long in Lincoln county.



Many dairy cattle breeders exhibited at the series of 12 district parish shows who had never exhibited at county or state fairs, the shows enabling the smaller breeders to exhibit among themselves for the first time. This shows Dean Rogers, Homestead, and Kenneth Westfahl, Isabella, 4-H Club members, as they exhibited their junior and senior champion Jersey heifers at the Fairview Parish show.

ing 1937 the associations included 12 large communities where 3,536 cows were on test to determine the productive merits of the animals. Thirty-three better bulls were purchased to replace poor quality males. Two hundred seventy-six members belonged to the Guild Gopatis, an honorary organization of the associations. The Extension dairymen also supervised official testing for 32 breeders, with 715 cows on test.

Bull replacement work was advanced by the 471 registered sires which replaced scrubs in the breeding program. On the Tom Cooper farm in Carter county there were four proven bulls, each of which had five daughters which proved to be of better quality than their mothers. In Major county there were several bull "circles" where farmers and 4-H Club members used registered sires without the large investment required in owning a sire of their own. Twelve breeders in Delaware county were organized as a bull association, owning three registered bulls and 101 females.

For the second consecutive year, parish shows to encourage small breeders to promote the use of dairy animals were held. Twelve were held in 1937, compared with only two the previous year. There were eight Jersey shows, two black and white, and two Ayrshire shows. A total of 150 breeders exhibited 512 cattle. Judging contests for adult farmers and 4-H Club members were held, and in some cases farm women competed in judging dairy products. These shows proved as an effective means of encouraging small breeders who do not or can not compete with professional exhibitors at larger fairs or shows to exhibit with their neighbors in friendly competition.

Droughts of recent years proved the value of the trench silo, and trench silo schools were held in 17 counties with 584 farmers in attendance. The entire state during 1937 had 4,770 trench

silos, the average holding about 90 tons. Leading crops with which to fill these were parched corn, frosted fodder and kafirs.

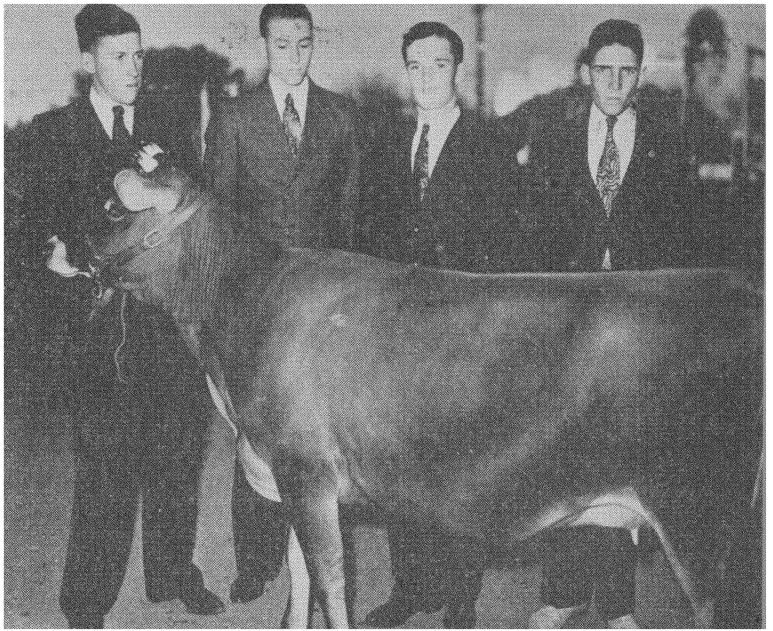
Home dairying work reached 1,029 farm women owning and managing 1,883 cows. In dairy demonstration work, butter was made worth \$36,435; ice cream, \$967.69; and cream valued at \$25,360.75 was sold. One hundred fifty-one cooling tanks, 175 milk houses and nine sterilizers were built. Through the efforts of home demonstration clubs, in cooperation with dairy specialists, 67,756 cows were tested for Bang's disease. This home dairy work represents an increase of 60 per cent over 1936.

Dairy quality improvement was carried on in 33 meetings where demonstrations were given on sediment testing, the use of the cotton pad strainer and hooded bucket, and other measures to produce quality milk. A total of 396 cream stations were visited and encouraged in a quality cream program. All county home demonstration agents carried out the project, with a total of 1,761 families carrying out specific quality demonstrations.

About 2,000 members of 4-H Clubs were influenced by the dairy husbandry program in 1937. Four district judging schools were held, with 407 club members attending the dairy section. Twenty-four boys entered a production contest, and J. C. Kruska, Greer county, won this contest and received a trip to the National Dairy Show. His registered Jersey produced 6,153 pounds of milk and 358 pounds of butter fat. His feed bill was \$35.60, and he sold dairy products from his cow amounting to \$107.56, an excellent example of economical quality dairy production.

These are the winners of the dairy products judging contest at the parish show in Noble county. Parish shows encourage interest in modern, sanitary dairying methods.





A free trip to the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October, was won by the four boys above, after they were selected as the champion dairy judges of Oklahoma. They won third place in the national contest in competition with 27 teams. Left to right, they are R. D. Neal, Oklahoma City; Ralph Jacob, Stillwater; Hazel Houck, Brinkman; and John Matthews, Okarche.

The state champion dairy judging team, composed of John Matthews, Canadian county; Hazel Houck, Greer county; R. D. Neal, Oklahoma county; and Ralph Jacob, Payne county, attended the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, in October, and won third among 27 competing teams. There was a 30 per cent increase in numbers of calves shown at state fairs by 4-H Club members.

ENTOMOLOGY The leader of this project in 1937, C. F. Stiles, carried out one of the most expansive emergency pest control programs in the history of the state. Myron Maxwell was assistant during part of the year.

The emergency nature of the work of the entomologist in attacking outbreaks of crop and livestock pests is nearly comparable with the swiftness of the attack made up on the crop eating locusts by sea gulls during early Mormon days in Utah. Like a doctor, the entomologist must have his force organized and be on hand whenever livestock or crops are in danger of being damaged by insect pests.

The entomologist is also concerned with sanitation in the home as far as it is concerned with controlling household pests.



Every time a horde of grasshoppers descends on the state the Extension entomologist gets busy and helps organize mixing stations in various counties affected. Below is a field of corn which fell a victim to the 'hoppers.

Bee management, rodent eradication and garden insect control are also important phases of the work.

Effectiveness of the organization in fighting emergency infestations was demonstrated in 1937 in the attack on one of the most serious army worm attacks in years. One hundred tons of poisoned bait were used by 4,355 cooperating farmers in protecting 126,000 acres at a saving of \$745,000.

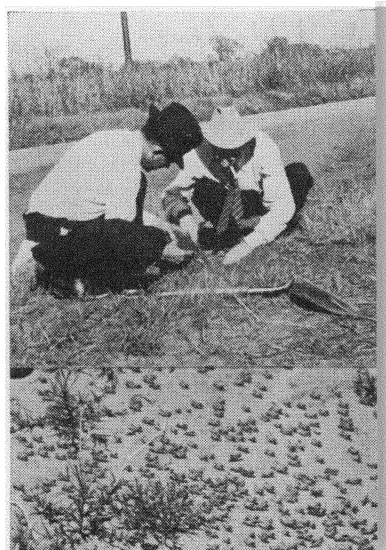
The most concentrated effort to control pests was in the grasshopper control campaign supervised by the grasshopper control committee. This committee, composed of the Director of Extension, Dr. F. A. Fenton, head of the college entomology department, and Mr. Stiles, supervised the distribution of 7,655 tons of wet mixed bait to 28,807 farmers. Reports from county agents show that 1,829,768 acres were protected from grasshopper damage, with a saving of \$8,349,827. County control organizations were formed in 66 counties affected, with the agent acting as chairman. The federal government furnished 910 tons of millrun and bran, 51,200 gallons of sodium arsenate and 25 carloads of sawdust. Counties matched the millrun with three parts of sawdust until local supplies were exhausted. The government then shipped in supplies of sawdust. The material was mixed at 109 points, every county being affected except southeastern counties. An extensive adult and grasshopper egg survey during the latter part of the year revealed possibilities of large infestations in 1938.

The four principal lines of work in the regular entomology program in 1937 were cotton insect control, rodent control, household pest control, and garden insect control.

Due to the extremely dry weather of 1936, a few boll weevils went into winter quarters, therefore injury was negligible during 1937 and no control demonstrations were conducted. One cotton fleahopper demonstration was carried on throughout the central part of the state, dusting sulphur proving an effective control. Belief that the pink bollworm had been found in southeastern Oklahoma caused the Extension entomologist, in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, to make an extensive survey in which 5,873 bushels of gin trash were examined in addition to hundreds of bolls. No pink bollworms were found.

Rodent control work was concerned with prairie dogs, gophers, and jackrabbits. Only a few dogs were found on the 27,000 acres of land in Payne, Pawnee and Noble counties which was once a badly infested prairie dog area. The few dogs that were found were killed. Garfield county was checked and reported free of dogs. More than 140 dog towns in Kay county were destroyed. Prairie dog eradication was carried on in a total of 29 counties. The most progress made in this program was in Grady, Stephens, Kingfisher and Blaine counties. Savings are estimated at \$25,000 annually. Gopher control work was conducted in 15 counties by use of traps and poisoned grain. Eight jackrabbit drives were held in western counties, several thousand being killed.

C. F. Stiles, left, Extension entomologist, shown here assisting in a survey to determine possible grasshopper infestation in 1937, estimated heavy infestation. Below, an example showing that his estimate was correct.





A study in contrasts is this tree in the foreground stripped of foliage by the walnut datana and that in the background which still has its leaves and shows the advantages of preventative measures.

Four-H Club boys and girls find much to interest them in entomology club work as is shown here by Katie Lou Adams of Garvin county, who is showing her insect exhibit which won her a trip to the American Royal at Kansas City.

Garden insect control of state-wide importance was carried out in every county under the supervision of county farm and home demonstration agents, in cooperation with the Extension horticulturist.

Household pest control demonstrations were carried on in 32 counties, insects causing the most trouble being house flies, fleas, roaches and termites. About 40 per cent of the time spent on household pest control was spent on termites, since damage by them was reported increasing.

A survey showed that white grubs were very numerous and that about 50,000 acres of wheat were destroyed by them. Control measures, such as crop rotation, were recommended for their control.

The walnut datana proved destructive enough to pecan and walnut trees throughout the state to have several demonstrations on control conducted with sprays and airplanes. Many pecan groves were twice defoliated by the pest.

Chinch bugs were of some damage during the year, and a survey conducted in December indicated that the pests had increased to some extent.

The 4-H insect club, in which the members learn to identify and control harmful insects, increased in enrollment from 1,242 in 1936 to 3,414 in 1937. The work was carried on in 67 of the 77 counties, an increase of eight counties over 1936.

*EDITORIAL
AND RADIO*

Editorial work until August, 1937, was under the supervision of Duncan Wall. During the remainder of the year, Sam Coleman, as acting Extension editor, was in charge of the project. Miss Margaret Heiser assisted as home economics editor.

The Extension editor has rightly been called an interpreter. He must not only keep in touch with new developments in various agricultural and home economics projects, but he must also know how to interpret these developments to the public through all media of public information, such as press, radio, exhibits, pictures and circulars.

Supplying the public with new developments in farming and homemaking also serves the function of assisting specialists and supervisors to achieve their objectives in the general Extension program. To interpret the need of the specialist's information and to supply it to the public, the editor must be thoroughly familiar with farming conditions, practices and outlooks, for he must know how to foresee the needs of farm families as does the specialist. After foreseeing the public's need for this information, the editor must sense the need for equal coordination of subject matter in various projects.

Work with newspapers and other publications in the state constituted one of the major phases of the editorial project in 1937. Each week during the year a total of 415 publications were sent from eight to 10 pages of timely stories on subject matter, announcements of agricultural programs or meetings, and stories of progress of regular Extension or emergency programs.

In addition to this regular service to publications, special "spot" stories have been sent to editors of farm pages, press associations and farm magazines. Special announcements of Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other programs are usually handled in this way, as well as announcements of important Extension meetings or project activities.

County farm and home demonstration agents have been assisted in publicity work within their counties. Each week they have been sent one or more stories for releasing locally to weekly and daily newspapers. These stories have been widely used by county agents and by their newspapers in helping to promote Extension work.

A survey of use of stories released by the Extension editor was made at the end of 1937. Clippings received showed that nearly 4,000 stories written in the editorial office were used by editors, and that more than two-thirds of daily and weekly newspapers use the material regularly. Reports from county and

home demonstration agents show that a total of 18,231 stories were written and published by county agents and 12,311 were written and published by home demonstration agents.

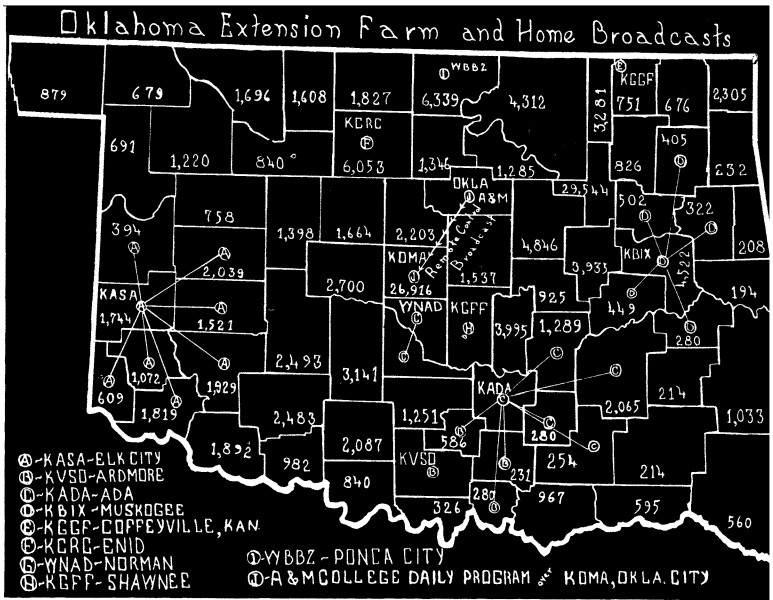
Training schools for home demonstration and 4-H Club reporters were held during the first six months of 1937 in 13 counties. At a number of these schools representatives of local newspapers attended. Most of the 1,801 home demonstration clubs and an equal number of 4-H Clubs have reporters who are expected to prepare items for local papers. Compared with 1,056 stories in 1935, and 12,537 in 1936, a total of 30,542 stories were written by home demonstration club reporters in 1937. A reporter's school was also held for farm women during the annual Farmers' Week on the college campus.

The monthly house organ, the Oklahoma Extension News, was published each month during the year. This four-page, five-column publication contains reports of progress of Extension demonstrators, 4-H Club members, announcements of meetings, reports of farm programs, and is sent to 70,000 to 80,000 persons working with the Extension program each month. A mimeographed monthly publication, "Our Farms and Homes," concerning negro Extension work, goes to negro farm families and workers.

The office of the Extension editor serves as a clearing center for all illustrative material used for circulars, house organs, newspapers, Extension reports, film strips and slides. Many pictures for these purposes are made by county and home demonstration agents, and some are taken by the editorial staff. In addition, nearly all the informational material, consisting of pamphlets, circulars and illustrative materials used in connection with regular Extension programs and federal agricultural programs were cleared through the editorial office. Some assistance was given in preparing instructional material to be used in connection with group discussion work.

Since all Extension workers make publicity contacts with newspapers and radio stations in the state, specialists, supervisors, and county and home demonstration agents are encouraged to maintain good working relationships with these media of publicity. Representatives of the Extension editorial staff have held conferences with a number of editors and radio program directors for this purpose during the year.

Radio work during 1937 continued to supplement the regular publications and press program to extend information. Radio work consists of two main lines of activity. One is the presentation of a 15-minute program Monday through Friday over



Extension radio programs reach into every corner of the state as is shown here on a map of Oklahoma with notations of county and home demonstration agents who presented regular programs in 1937.

KOMA, Oklahoma City. Agricultural and home economics faculty members shared time with Extension personnel.

The other phase of the work is the preparation and mailing of agricultural and home economics information to be used by county and home demonstration agents on local programs and by announcers on local stations. A total of 11 stations in three states are cooperating with the editorial office in presenting radio material.

A total of 18 county farm and 10 home demonstration agents presented regular programs during the year. For the most part, these programs are made up of local information, using if possible local farmers, farm women, or 4-H Club members who are cooperating in the Extension program.

Reports show that a total of 233 radio talks were made by county farm agents and 102 by home demonstration agents. Information was prepared in the editorial office to assist and advise agents in presenting local programs.

Modern remote control equipment for transmitting the campus program is maintained by the editorial office. Additional equipment which may be used in connection with public address equipment is used in large meetings of farmers and farm women on the campus.

HORTICULTURE

This project, which is principally concerned with efficient production of vegetables and fruits for the farm family and yard improvement, was supervised in 1937 by D. C. Mooring, assisted by W. D. Armstrong, associate, and F. K. McGinnis, assistant.



Two prize-winning gardens in the 1937 State Garden Contest. Top, is the garden of Mrs. D. M. Fellows of Boise City which won first in the Panhandle district. Below is the contoured garden of Mrs. M. M. McConnell of Garvin county who was fifth in the southwest district.

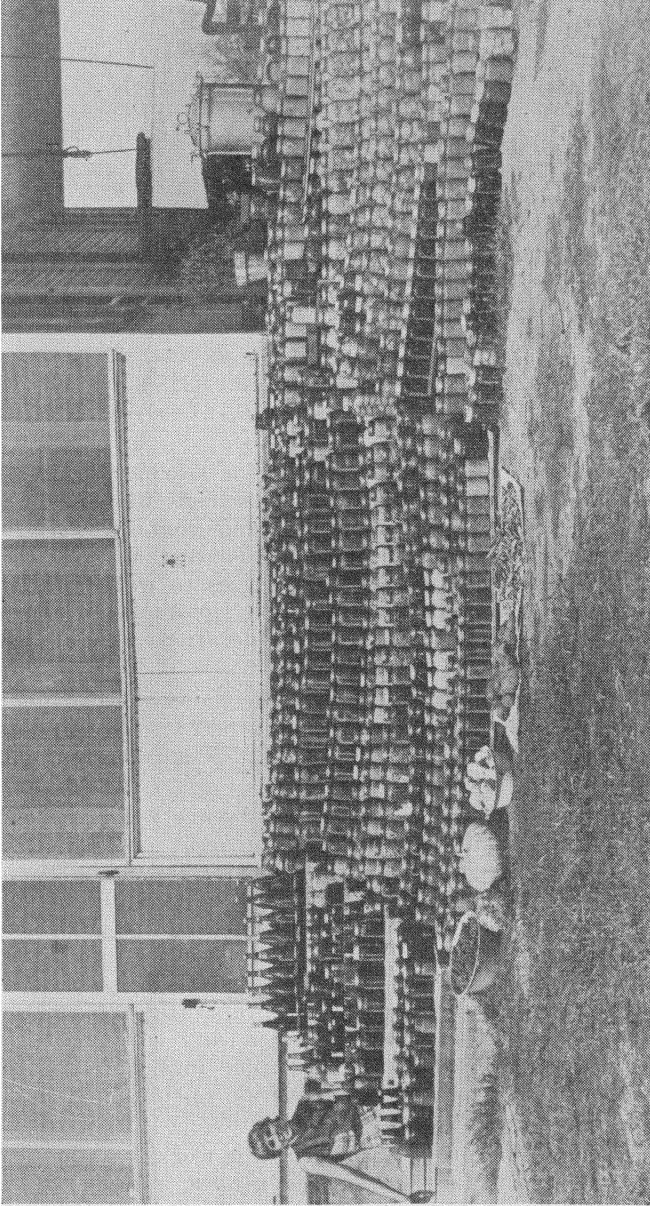
Production of surplus products to add to the regular cash income of the family and beautification of the farm homestead are also within the province of the horticulturist.

Accomplishment of the horticultural specialists, working through county farm and home demonstration agents, can best be visualized if the home gardening phase of the program is taken as an example.

Home gardening accomplishments were gratifying in 1937, there being 10,840 demonstrators enrolled. In addition, 6,521 contestants enrolled in the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman and Extension Service state garden contest which operated for its tenth year. All contestants were enrolled as demonstrators, but all demonstrators were not necessarily contestants.

Prizes amounting to \$763 were awarded to growers of the best gardens in each of the four Extension districts and a new district comprising Texas, Beaver, Cimarron and Harper counties. This contest, in which are stressed approved cultural principles, number of different vegetables, budgeting to meet family food needs by using vegetables fresh, stored or canned, was again in 1937 a strong influence in building a stronger home garden program.

Estimated value of vegetables canned by contestants was \$430,386; of fresh vegetables consumed during the growing sea-



Here are more than 1,000 containers of fruits, meats, vegetables and jellies canned in 1937 from her garden by Mrs. C. W. Hancock of Tulsa county. She was first place winner in the northeast district in the State Garden Contest.



Orchard improvement is an important phase of the horticulture program. Here are apples in bloom on the Garrison farm in Adair county, showing alternate rows of yellow delicious and winesaps.

son, \$652,100; and of vegetables stored fresh, \$228,235. The total value of the contest was estimated at \$1,310,721 as compared with \$616,549.50 in 1936.

For the purpose of training judges for scoring the gardens entered in the contest, 11 garden judging schools were held.

Seventy-nine district or county garden contests were held during the year in addition to the state contest, with \$1,138.50 being awarded as cash or merchandise prizes to winners. Rules for these were similar to state contest rules, prizes being awarded by chambers of commerce, newspapers, federations of clubs, civic clubs and merchants.

Eighty-five district or county vegetable shows were conducted, with the total number of exhibits reaching 8,928. Cash and merchandise prizes totaled \$722. A total of 277 garden tours were attended by 3,699.

One of the best fruit crops in many years was experienced by Oklahoma farm families in 1937. In general, quality of fruit was high, and good prices were received for surplus. Because of droughts in 1934 and 1936, farm home fruit supplies had almost dwindled to nothing, but good production in 1937 helped to replenish supplies for home use. Eighty-five pruning demonstrations were given in 28 counties. Factors stressed on new orchard plantings were selection of site, preparation of soil, selection of adapted varieties, source of trees, and setting of trees. Factors emphasized concerning existing plantings were soil management, cropping, cover crops, cultivation, pruning, treatment for pests and diseases, thinning and grading.

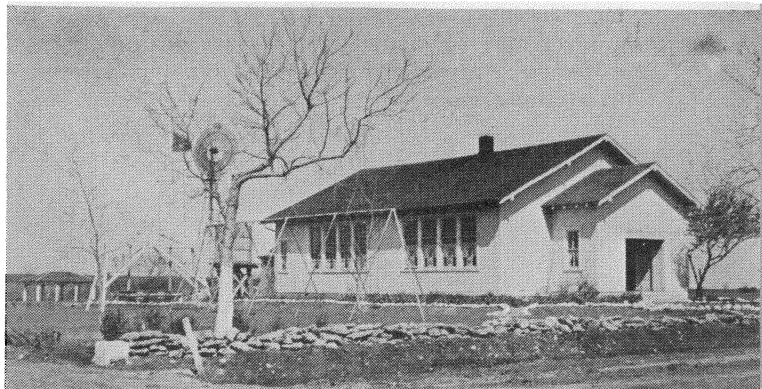
In the small fruit project, encouraging work was done with blackberries, Boysenberries, dewberries, grapes, strawberries and Youngberries. Variety tests of golden muscat grapes were continued in 1937. Demonstration plantings of this variety are located in Bryan, Carter, Garfield, Kingfisher, Mayes, Noble, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Rogers and Washington counties. To encourage growing of vigorous muscadine grapes, two demonstrations

were established in the spring, one in McCurtain county and the other in Bryan county.

Thirty-five farm women's club members set 40,000 strawberry plants, in addition to numerous blackberry, dewberry and Boysenberry plants in Pittsburg county. In Cherokee county farm women's club members set 12,200 strawberry plants, as well as many other small fruit plants. In Cherokee county 100 acres of Blakemore strawberry plants were set, and about the same acreage was set in Adair county. Sixty-two farm women's club members set 11,000 Blakemore strawberry plants.

Soil improvement and use of commercial fertilizers and better seed were stressed in the growing of truck crops such as Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and onions in Muskogee, Oklahoma, Okfuskee, Garvin and Tulsa counties. Varietal tests of the Maryland Golden sweet potato were made by a few growers to whom seed was furnished by the college horticulture department. From a 15-acre tract of Irish potatoes, B. R. Taylor, Oklahoma City, harvested 1,880 bushels from which his net income was \$1,887.60. Cantaloupes were profitable to Leslie and J. H. Turley in McIntosh county, who averaged one dollar a bushel. A spinach grower in Sequoyah county harvested an average of two tons of spinach an acre from his 90-acre tract, which was fertilized with nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre.

Sixty-one demonstrations in budding and grafting pecans and walnuts were given in 36 counties, pecan pruning being confined principally to Okfuskee, Okmulgee and McClain counties. Pecan rosette control demonstrations were held in Garvin, Murray, McIntosh and Okfuskee counties. Dry weather and walnut datana infestation lowered the pecan crop to some extent, but a total of 577 exhibits were shown at the state pecan show held in connection with the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Pecan Growers' Association. Every opportunity was taken to observe pecan variety behaviour in order that variety recommendations could be This typical example of schoolyard improvement done in many counties with the aid of the Extension landscape specialist, is in Marshall county. Note the rock fence in front and "summer house" in rear.



made. Scions of the A-93 pecan variety, developed in Georgia, were furnished to several demonstrators for testing in this state.

Increased appreciation of the values of natural beauty about the home was evidenced during the year in the number of farm women enrolled in yard improvement demonstrations. A total of 4,836 farm women in 40 counties chose yard improvement as a major project. Demonstrators who made their own landscape plans from instructions given by the specialist or county home demonstration agent numbered 729. Total number of farm home plans made by the specialist was 176. Reports of demonstrators showed that 26,241 trees were planted, valued at \$13,120.50, and that 26,582 shrubs were planted, valued at \$6,645.50. Plans were made for 19 schools, six churches, 11 community buildings, and 10 parks, for three fairgrounds, two libraries, and several Works Progress Administration projects.

Landscape schools for demonstrators and home demonstration agents were held. Demonstrations in planting and in pool and rock garden construction were given. County and city yard improvement contests, usually sponsored by chambers of commerce, were popular. Outstanding among these were those held in Payne, Oklahoma and Canadian counties. Yard improvement tours and flower shows were numerous during 1937, nearly 2,000 demonstrators taking part in the shows.

Work with 4-H Club members was conducted chiefly in the following phases, affecting the accompanying numbers of club members: Gardening, 4,895; Irish and sweet potato, 1,480; fruit, 478; and forestry, 123. Horticultural work with 4-H members was conducted at district judging schools, 4-H crop and horticulture judging schools, state fairs and the annual Round-Up.

The Oklahoma 4-H sweet potato exhibit won second at the National 4-H Club Congress. Blue ribbon awards were won by William M. Jolly, Rush Springs, and Gerald Wilkinson, Atwood. Red ribbon awards went to Streeter Knipe, Perkins; Dale McKinner, Dustin; and Mildred Pound, Atwood.

PASTURES The primary purpose of Extension pasture work, supervised by Sam B. Durham, has been the efficient production of feed for livestock. In recent years, however, the increasing need for conserving soil and moisture has proved close-growing pastures effective in erosion control and in maintaining soil fertility.

With increased interest in livestock production, as well as in erosion control, pasture work has become of still greater importance in Oklahoma. Since annual rainfall varies from 50 inches in southeast Oklahoma to 12 to 14 inches in the Panhandle, the

work of selecting kinds and varieties of grasses and legumes best adapted to these varying conditions for permanent and temporary pastures is one of the principal problems of the pasture specialist. Methods of culture which will build, protect and most efficiently utilize pastures must also be considered.

One example of the interest taken by Oklahoma farmers in pasture work was their participation in the Range Conservation Program. Two thousand, one hundred fifty-two farmers and ranchers from 47 counties improved their once barren ranches as cooperators in the program, involving 3,712,478 acres. Deferred grazing was practiced on 556,870 acres.

Another important step in saving pastures was a campaign against fires. It is estimated that fires were decreased 75 percent during the year.

County agents' reports show that 9,435 tenant farmers had better living conditions in 1937 due to the influence of a better pasture program, this being an increase of 3,435 farmers over 1936. A total of 826 demonstrations were planned during the

Pasture improvement tours are popular with Oklahoma farmers and ranchers. The top picture shows a group in the Pontotoc county tour inspecting the winter legume crop on Orel Busby's farm operated by Tom Jared. Below are Hereford cattle grazing on rye grass on the W. H. Ebbey farm.





Four-H Club members also learn about pasture improvement through tours. Here is a group of club members inspecting vetch and crimson clover on the W. A. Graham farm in Mayes county on a pasture tour.

year to assist in the tenant pasture improvement program. It was found that the number of cowless farms decreased due to better pastures on farms. In cooperation with the Farm Security Administration, the pasture specialist assisted in the establishment of pastures on 60 farms in one county.

Reports from county agents indicate that interest is growing in tame grass pastures. Each county agent in the eastern half of the state was instrumental in bringing into his county about 15,000 pounds of rye grass seed. Seed saving efforts resulted in the production of about 600,000 pounds of rye grass and 300,000 pounds of lespedeza. Formerly rye grass was obtained from Oregon and lespedeza from Tennessee. Yellow hop clover was saved at the average rate of 120 pounds to the acre in three counties.

A Bermuda grass demonstration in Muskogee county of 600 acres continues as one of the outstanding demonstrations in the state. Each acre produces 250 pounds of meat annually. Nine hundred pounds of "New Era Giant" bur clover were distributed to demonstrators by the pasture specialist.

Due to the cooperative nature of pasture work with other Extension and emergency programs, many additional farmers have been reached and influenced through this cooperation. Through the Farm Security Administration hundreds of tenant farmers have been influenced. Through dairy cattle breed associations the specialist has been able to establish additional pasture demonstrations. By cooperating with marketing and farm management specialists, more livestock growers have been reached in pasture work. Assistance has also been given horticulture specialists, State Bankers' Association, Soil Conservation Service officials, vocational agricultural teachers and students and the National Youth Administration.

In 4-H Club pasture work, outstanding demonstrations were carried out in several counties. Fifteen small pastures have been built up in Carter county by club members in connection with their livestock projects. Other counties where special work was done in 4-H pasture projects are Adair, Pushmataha and Mayes. Pasture tours were attended by 1,162 members, 632 members made hikes to study pastures, and 990 either planted or helped plant pastures.

George Robbins, 4-H member from Stilwell, Adair county, made significant progress during the year with his eight-acre pasture demonstration. Ten club members planted fall pastures in bitterweed infested areas with the idea of completing demonstrations which would convert such worthless land into valuable pasture. Thirty-five club boys enrolled in the pasture short course at the annual 4-H Round-Up.

To say that general farm interest throughout the state in pasture work is second to no other Extension project is conservative, believes the pasture specialist. The range conservation program for the Southern Region was more effective as a result of this keen interest among farmers.

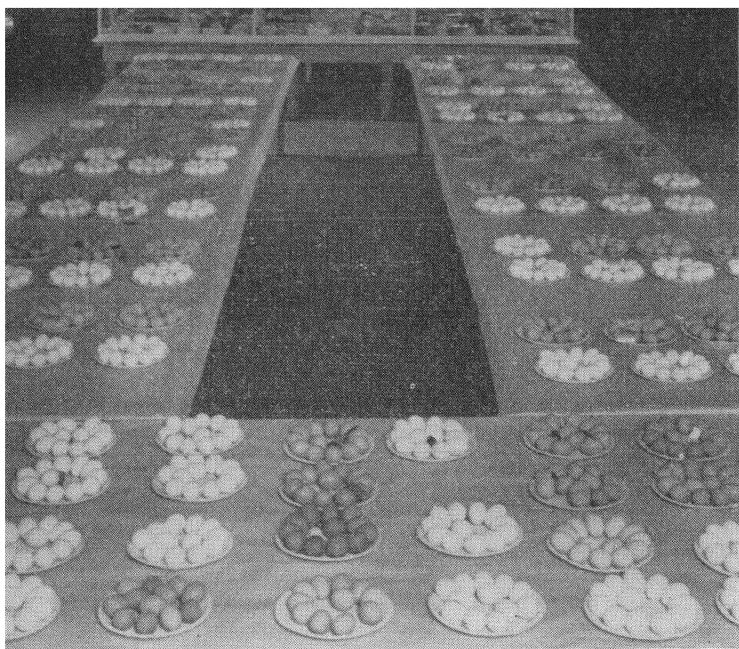
POULTRY This project is designed to assist farm families in efficient production of poultry and
HUSBANDRY eggs for home use and for market. The leader was H. G. Ware. He was assisted by W. P. Albright the first three months of the year and by Lawrence Morris the last four months.

Varied problems face the poultryman, and thus the poultry specialist, such as selection of breeds adapted to varying conditions, different methods of housing, feeding and management. Protection of birds from diseases, parasites, or insanitary methods are also within the work of the poultry specialist.

Greater progress was made in poultry work in 1937 than any year since 1929. From 1930 to 1936 flock owners were faced with feed shortages due to droughts and low prices for poultry and eggs resulted. Satisfactory profits were made during 1937 where good flocks and proper equipment were maintained and proper feeding practices followed.

Results of the home flock calendar demonstration showed an average of 111 birds per farm which produced an average of 10,643 eggs per farm per year. Average expense per flock per year was \$105, and average profit per farm per year was \$73.89. This program helped increase numbers of flock owners who have kept records of expenses of operation and production.

The tenth year was completed December 1 in the farm flock management and cost account record work. An average of 199



Cake and egg shows are popular with farm women who are members of home demonstration clubs. This exhibit was at the annual show at the fairgrounds in Payne county.

hens per farm produced 153 eggs each, according to the records for the year. The total income per bird was \$2.79; cost of feeding each bird was \$1.63; and income per bird over cost of feed was \$1.16.

The fourth year was completed in record of performance work, which includes flock breeding, egg production and egg size. Thirteen flock owners followed this program under the supervision of the Extension poultryman. They entered 3,494 birds on official trial for 12 months, the birds being trap-nested daily, eggs weighed three consecutive days each month, a complete ration fed to hens the entire year, and careful sanitary methods used in handling the flocks. Average production was 224 eggs per hen for the year. This phase of the program has made it possible for many flock owners to improve the quality of their flocks at minimum expense.

Since growers are each year demanding higher quality chicks, more enthusiasm was evident in 1937 in the "Grow Healthy Chick" Program than for several years. Several demonstrators raised 100 per cent of their chicks through the tenth week, in spite of unfavorable baby chick weather. More than 28,000 chicks were started in the program and 25,460 chicks were raised through the tenth week. The percentage of mortality was only 11.15, while in 1936 it was 13.71. The 10 demonstrators showing the best

records started 2,115 chicks and lost only 19, or nine-tenths per cent, while the 10 poorest demonstrators started with 1,623 chicks and lost 704 or 43.38 per cent.

Demands for poultry housing improvement were greater than in many years, there being 393 new houses constructed in 1937. A total of 885 houses and unused buildings were remodeled. Several thousand leaflets on remodeling houses were distributed in response to requests for such information. Diagrams and bills of material for feeders, perches and droppings boards, range shelters, green feed racks and green feed sprouters also were distributed.

In the turkey management demonstration program, better quality turkeys were produced than in 1936. Birds brought much higher prices, due partly to more abundant feed and three federal turkey grading projects at Madill, Mangum and Guthrie.

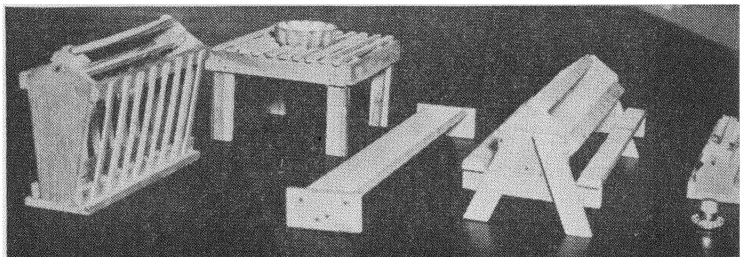
In 4-H Club work, 9,548 boys and girls enrolled in poultry projects by years as follows: First, 3,940; second, 2,350; third, 1,367; and fourth, 1,891. At the three state fairs and two state poultry shows, 41 counties were represented by club members who exhibited 404 trios of birds. Total fair winnings were 171 firsts, 143 seconds, 92 thirds, 68 fourths, 36 fifths, and 92 sixths, a total of \$565.25 being won in prize money by the exhibitors.

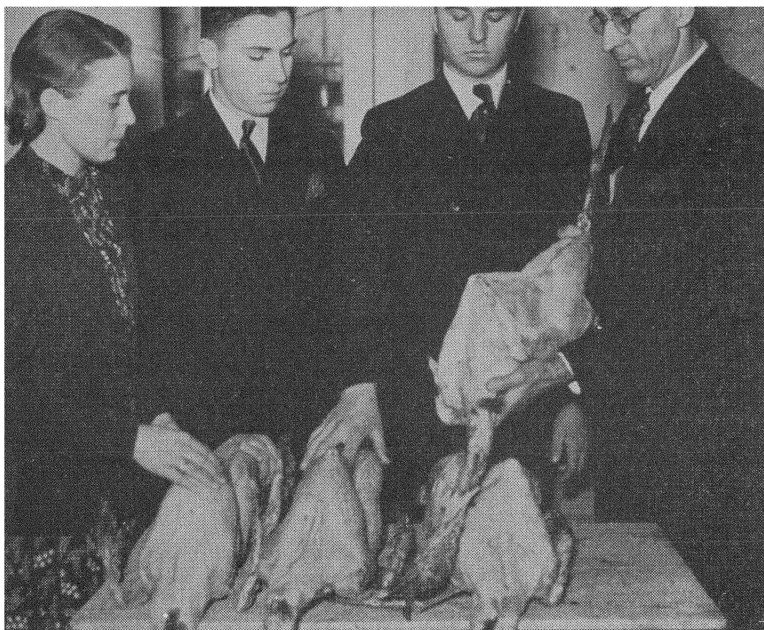
Four district poultry management schools were held for the purpose of training 4-H poultry club boys and girls in housing, feeding, sanitation, parasite and disease control, egg selection, judging of exhibition and production birds. A total of 196 members, representing 46 counties, participated in these schools.

During the annual 4-H Club Round-Up, 195 boys and girls from 55 counties attended the poultry short course which emphasized not only judging of poultry but also feeding and management.

For the fifth time in nine years the Oklahoma 4-H poultry judging team won the national championship at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago. Members of the team were Bill Hyer, Woods county; Virgil Ward, Oklahoma county; and Allyne Sims, Osage county. Other winnings by Oklahoma teams in the past nine years include one fourth, two thirds, and one sixth place.

As a part of the Grow Healthy Chick program, good equipment is recommended. Here is shown a green feed rack, water fountains, grain trough, mash feeder and chick feeder.



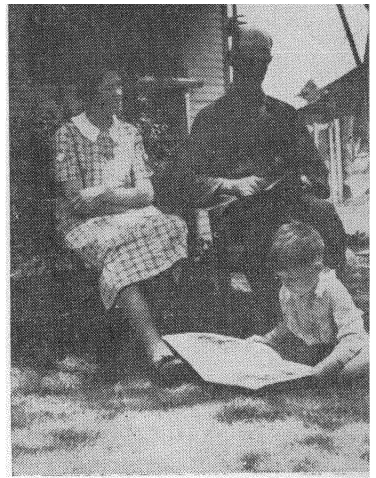


Oklahoma's national champion 4-H poultry judging team was composed of, left to right, Allyne Sims, Osage; Virgil Ward, Edmond; and Billy Hyer, Alva. H. G. Ware, right, Extension poultryman, is pointing out some important points in selecting dressed birds.

Twenty years ago, Clifford L. Jackson, an attorney and poultry enthusiast, promoted a bill for the purpose of improving the poultry flocks of Oklahoma. Passage of this bill, called the "Jackson Poultry Law," authorized 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 53 of the 77 counties there were county associations in 1937.

LANDLORD-TENANT RELATIONSHIPS To "promote, foster and encourage the closer relationship and better understanding among landlords and tenants and improve the tenant situation in the state of Oklahoma" the Farm Landlord and Tenant Relationship Act was passed by the Oklahoma Legislature in 1937. A department was set up to carry out the purposes of the act, consisting of H. A. Graham, supervisor, and G. K. Terpening and John White, assistants, employed by the Director of Extension.

The department began a study of the tenant situation in the state with the hope of improving the conditions by introducing equitable rental contracts, holding landlord-tenant mutual benefit meetings, and assisting landlords and tenants to take advantage of existing agencies and opportunities. A preliminary survey was started in 1937 by the department, and available data on the situation was compiled and analyzed during the latter part of 1937.



The 160-acre farm owned by J. J. Maroney, left, of Okmulgee, has been operated by the same tenant—Jim Kay family, right, for nine years. The farm is located near Okmulgee. "Fair business-like cooperation on the part of both landlord and tenant, such as found in this relationship will go a long way toward remedying the present system of tenant farming in Oklahoma," believes H. A. Graham, supervisor of the Extension Farm Tenancy Program in Oklahoma.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

This project was set up as a regular Extension project January 1, 1937, with Ford Mercer, senior assistant state 4-H

Club agent, in charge.

Although this project was set up to be concerned with the entire Extension program, most of the 1937 activities were confined to 4-H Club members, since the club department for a number of years has been sponsoring a series of county 4-H Club Camps.

A regular 4-H Club project was outlined at the beginning of the year which would enable the club members to do some work in wildlife management, particularly with reference to upland game birds and animals. The Extension Service provided wildlife signs for these demonstrations, and 100 boys and girls qualified for these signs.

At the suggestion of I. T. Bode, Extension Biologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a committee was appointed in Oklahoma to work out a plan for determining as nearly as possible the extent of damage done to farm crops by crows. The committee was made up of the Extension agronomist, farm management specialist, entomologist and Mr. Mercer, and it was decided to conduct a survey of a representative group of farmers in each county through the county agents' offices.

This was made a cooperative survey, with the Food Habits Research Laboratory of Denver, Colo., and E. R. Kalmbach, of the Biological Survey, coming to visit the state and assisting in outlining the plan. The Biological survey, through Mr. Kalmbach, sent Ralph Imler, junior Biologist, to Oklahoma to assist.

Since actual survey work on this phase of the project was not started until late in the year, results will not be available until 1938. However, preliminary data show that damage to farm crops, particularly to grain sorghums and corn, is quite high in some areas where crows are thickly concentrated.

For the second year, a wildlife conservation short course for club members was held as a part of the State 4-H Club Round-Up. There were 61 boys and girls enrolled in this short course from the same number of counties who were given instructions in wildlife plot management, identification of trees, weeds and grasses.

Hugh Davis of the Tulsa Zoo presented an illustrated lecture on snakes in Oklahoma, using motion pictures and live specimens. He also showed a motion picture of the swamp area of south-eastern Oklahoma, which illustrates the flora and fauna of that area.

The project also assisted in conducting a short course for farmers and sportsmen in 1937 as a part of the college short course activities.

The second annual 4-H wildlife conservation camps were held in August, under the supervision of the Extension Service club department, district agents and county and home demonstration agents. These camps are held for the purpose of giving 4-H Club members, Extension agents, and coaches definite instructions in wildlife project work and general practices in wildlife management which will enable them to do more effective work on their home farms and in their communities.

Paul Swanson, Kiowa county, was the first 4-H Club member in Oklahoma to complete all requirements in the wildlife conservation project, thus making him eligible to receive the metal sign pictured above.



HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN OKLAHOMA

GOALS OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK. The year 1937 was a continuation of a richer service to farm families through home demonstration work. Home demonstration work helped the family whose income made possible some of the comforts of living; it aided the family that could provide only the essentials of living, and it assisted the families making a start in farming through financial provisions made possible by governmental and other agencies.

Home demonstration work aided farm families in their efforts to produce and conserve a year around food supply; to conduct a family nutrition program that provides for the health needs of each member of the family; to supplement the cash income; to develop efficiency in homemaking activities; to improve the home and its surroundings; to keep home accounts and to evaluate expenditures in terms of their contribution to better farm family living; to advance a family clothing program based upon the clothing needs of family members; to promote family cooperation through family councils; to plan for home and community recreation; and to participate in those endeavors that consider the common welfare of all.

Each year greater recognition is being given to the fact that the problems of production, consumption, income, and family and community life are of concern to all members of the family if they are to have a satisfying life in the home and on the farm. In view of this fact, the farm family approach to home demonstration work was advanced throughout the year, along with demonstrations conducted by the farm women, with the welfare of the entire family in mind. Through the home demonstration program, a practical and constructive service has been rendered to farm families in the solution of some of the problems of every day life.

The close of the year 1937 saw home demonstration agents in each of the 77 counties of the state, with assistant home demonstration agents in seven counties. Four district home demonstration agents, Miss Anna Lee Diehl, Miss Esther Martin, Miss Alice Carlson, Miss Lemna Maloney, and the state home demonstration agent, Miss Norma Brumbaugh, aid the home demonstration agents with the development of plans and programs, analysis of work done and general problems of supervision. Six women specialists assist the field workers through the development of subject matter bulletins and circulars, demonstration outlines and reports, development of demonstration methods, and through an analysis of progress made. The specialists are Miss Martha McPheters, Foods and Nutrition; Miss Clara Cerveny, Assistant in Foods and

Nutrition; Miss Martha Merrifield, Clothing, who took a leave of absence beginning September 1, and Miss Mae Thompson, Acting Clothing Specialist, September 1 to December 31; Mrs. Bonnie Goodman, Extension Economist in Home Management; Miss Thelma Greenwood, Assistant Extension Economist in Home Management; and Miss Elizabeth S. Carmichael, Child Development and Parent Education. Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent, largely devotes her time to advancing the program of 4-H home demonstration work through county home demonstration agents.

FARM AND HOME PROGRAMS. The home demonstration program in each county was developed by the county home demonstration council with the assistance of county and district home demonstration agents. The program was based upon factual data as revealed by census reports, upon data obtained through the Agricultural Adjustment Planning Project, through a housing survey, and results of the Extension program for the year. The needs and problems of farm homes and communities as recognized by homemakers, themselves, along with the results of their experiences in homemaking activities, were other factors that entered into program building. County programs included four to five county-wide demonstrations that would help to solve major problems and meet major needs of the greatest number of farm families. In each of the 77 counties, home demonstration year-books were outlined, based upon the county program. These year-books served as a guide to local home demonstration clubs.

Twelve thousand, one hundred seventy-four served as leaders in program development, both from a community and county standpoint. The program of home demonstration work for the state is determined by the needs of communities and counties and by the needs of the state as a whole as revealed by factual data, outlook, opinion and experience.

Program planning and development in the community, county and state has been a means of establishing standards in homemaking and community life, and has developed a responsible rural leadership.

HOME DEMONSTRATION ORGANIZATION. The rural community is the unit of organization in home demonstration work. In 1937 a total of 1,801 home demonstration clubs, with a membership of 30,721, brought the benefits of home demonstration work to homemakers in the community through demonstrations that were progressive and practical examples of better homemaking.

Home demonstration clubs have a definitely planned program based upon home and community needs as recognized by the mem-

bers, themselves. Each local club elects its own officers, plans its program, and extends home demonstration work through community activities, through the work of home demonstration cooperators, and through the influence of demonstrations conducted by the members themselves.

County home demonstration councils in each of the 77 counties helped to develop leadership and to promote and extend the best interest of the farm family, home and community. The county council advised with the home demonstration agent in all its activities and it is the county-wide organization through which the home demonstration agent promotes activities on a county-wide basis. Committees functioning within county councils are major and minor demonstration committees, an expansion committee, a yearbook committee, and such other committees as may be needed. The official functions of the council have to do only with home demonstration work.

The state home demonstration council unites the efforts of the 77 county councils in a state program of farm homemaking and rural life. This organization, while only two years old, has done much to dignify homemaking, to unify the thinking of farm women, and to unite their efforts in a program designed to "raise country life to a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence and refinement."

DEMONSTRATION METHODS. Farm women, under the supervision of home demonstration agents, conducted 68,305 home demonstrations designed not only to aid those conducting the demonstrations but to interest others in good homemaking practices as well. The home demonstration agent helped the farm homemaker understand the demonstration and develop a plan that would best meet the needs of her home and family. Demonstrators were supplied with bulletins and circulars, and 39,219 home visits were made by home demonstration agents. The demonstrator's report became her record of accomplishment although many of the greatest values of the demonstration were immeasurable.

There were 24,694 method demonstration meetings held, with an attendance of 448,221. At these meetings, in organized and unorganized communities, demonstrations based upon the phases of work included in the county program were given by home demonstration agents or persons trained by them. Where there were more organizations or group meetings scheduled than the agent could meet, demonstrations were given by farm women themselves under the direction of the home demonstration agent. There were 16,214 such demonstrations given by farm women, with an attendance of 55,170. The success of the demonstration was mea-

sured by the extent to which the information given became a part of the actual housekeeping and homemaking of the women.

Nine hundred fifty-four achievement tours and meetings, with an attendance of 24,188 were held to measure the progress made during the year, to establish standards for homemaking, to give recognition to the work of individual demonstrators, and to inform the public about home demonstration work.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL LEADERSHIP. The development of leadership is one of the chief contributions of home demonstration work to rural life. During 1937, a total of 1,921 leaders' training meetings were held by home demonstration agents and a total of 13,399 farm women and older club girls served as volunteer leaders. These leaders held 10,943 meetings. The leadership service given included coaching 4-H Clubs, serving as members of county councils, serving as community and county demonstration chairmen, as club and county reporters, and as key demonstrators in their own communities.

Each year sees an increase in the number of farm women leaders, and 12,078 farm women served in 1937 as volunteer leaders in extending the home demonstration program to other farm homes and communities. The importance of such leadership is recognized by home demonstration workers in program building, in program development, and in program extension. More farm women are coming to think of the problems of agriculture and rural life, not only in terms of their own communities but the county, state and nation as well. They are helping to establish desirable standards for rural life and plans for bringing them about. As a result of leadership, farm women have extended their friendships, their fields of service, their knowledge of the factors affecting agricultural and rural life, and they have come to know the satisfaction that comes from service.

EXTENDING THE HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM. The home demonstration program has increased in volume and scope throughout the year. County council expansion committees have assisted home demonstration agents in developing plans for meeting organized and unorganized communities, in developing plans for achievement days and tours, and in making other plans needed in extending the home demonstration program to a greater number of farm families. Local expansion committees functioned in much the same way.

During 1937, there were 57,538 farm women and girls in 3,538 clubs participating in the program. There were 182 new adult home demonstration clubs organized this year, with a membership of 2,792, and 4,156 new members were added to old organizations.

In their effort to serve all rural families regardless of what their situation might be, home demonstration agents organized 100 clubs among rural families on relief, with 1,363 members. Six thousand and thirteen rural relief families were aided by home demonstration club members in some homemaking activity.

In extending the home demonstration program, 29,557 home demonstration cooperators, non-club members, were helped with some homemaking problem; 16,214 demonstrations were given by club members to individuals or groups outside of club organizations, with an attendance of 55,170; 172,534 persons were helped through telephone and office calls, and 329,595 bulletins were distributed. Twelve thousand, three hundred eleven news articles were published by home demonstration agents, and 13,769 news articles or stories were written by club members and published. Home demonstration reporters' training schools conducted by the Extension editorial staff did much to encourage and aid farm women in news writing work.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES. Throughout the year, home demonstration workers cooperated in the educational phases of the Agricultural Conservation Program. Plans for the program were presented to county and local home demonstration groups, recognizing that farm women are concerned with any program that affects farm family living and the general welfare of rural people. In the fall, a series of district meetings on the agricultural situation, the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, and the outlook for farm family living were held with home demonstration agents, county farm agents, county home demonstration council members and committeemen taking part.

Cooperation was given the Emergency Crop Loan office through a garden program with families receiving an allotment for garden seed. Home demonstration workers have cooperated in the educational phases of the Rural Electrification Administration program in counties where projects are established. Cooperative activities with the State Health Department have included health clinics and examinations for demonstrators, along with certain phases of the home sanitation program.

**HOME
GARDENS**

Home garden demonstrations carried on by 11,138 farm women demonstrated the value of continuous production of fresh vegetables of good quality and the utilization of vegetables in the fresh and canned form in the daily diet of the family. The state enjoyed a good growing year with the exception of certain areas in the west and northwestern part. The necessity of plowing and fertilizing the garden early in the fall, repairing garden fences and gates,

planning the garden early in the year, the selection of good seed, are all points stressed in home garden demonstrations. Much has been done to encourage demonstrators to grow varieties of vegetables that will withstand dry weather and to protect the garden from wind and sand.

In promoting the garden program, home demonstration agents gave 2,254 garden demonstrations, and 1,295 meetings were held at the homes of garden demonstrators. Eighty-five district and county vegetable shows at which 8,928 exhibits were made did much to acquaint people with new kinds and varieties of vegetables and to encourage the production of quality vegetables. Two hundred seventy-seven garden tours, with 3,699 taking part, called attention to the essentials of a good garden and gave recognition to the accomplishments of demonstrators. Garden demonstrators raised on an average of 20 kinds of vegetables, and they reported 12,311 fall gardens.

Other results of the work done by garden demonstrators include:

- 197 subirrigation systems installed.
- 1,111 surface and other systems of irrigation used.
- 1,270 new garden fences built.
- 3,326 garden fences repaired.
- 5,283 homes following fertilizer recommendations.
- 11,787 homes following insect control recommendations.

A decade in the state home garden contest for farm women was completed with the close of 1937. During the years of this contest, in which the Extension Service and the Farmer-Stockman have cooperated, 47,561 farm women have conducted home garden demonstrations, with 6,515 in 1937. Other results of 10 years of home garden contest work are:

- 9,414,317 quarts of vegetables canned by contestants.
- \$2,619,177.76 value of vegetables canned.
- \$4,089,670.00 value of vegetables consumed in fresh state.

A year-around home garden is essential to the family food supply program. On May 20, Mrs. Joe Choate, Oklahoma county, was using 14 vegetables from her garden, in which she is shown here.



\$1,838,510.00 value of vegetables stored in fresh state.
\$8,547,357.76 total value of vegetables canned, used fresh and stored.

The garden contest has created greater interest and achievement in the home garden program.

SMALL FRUITS The small fruit program is concerned first of all with the efficient production of an adequate supply of small fruit for the farm family. In 1937, a total of 386 small fruit demonstrations were conducted by farm women with blackberries, dewberries, strawberries, Boysenberries, Youngberries or grapes. Demonstrations were given on setting and caring for plants and on pruning.

While this program grows slowly due to a high percentage of tenant operators, progress was made. The report of a small fruit demonstrator, Mrs. W. D. Bancroft, Seminole county, is given by the home demonstration agent, Miss Ruby Nowlin:

“In February, 1936, a prominent business man of Wewoka sponsored a small fruit project when 92 demonstrators were given 20 Youngberry plants each. The plants were received and planted early in March of that year. About 60 per cent of the plants were winter killed by a severe cold spell on April 2. Mrs. W. D. Bancroft saved 14 of her 20 plants. She did tip layering of her plants in the fall of 1936 and at present she has 42 plants. These young plants were left attached to the mother plant until danger of freezing weather was past in the spring of 1937.

“Mrs. Bancroft harvested 24 gallons of berries from these plants in 1937. She is very well pleased with the quality of the berries and feels that they are better than blackberries for home use.”

HOME POULTRY The home poultry flock is an essential part of a live-at-home program as demonstrated by 2,809 farm women. It furnishes meat and eggs for the farm family and is a steady source of cash income. In promoting the poultry program, 2,075 method demonstrations were given, and 969 meetings were held at the homes of poultry demonstrators.

Six hundred and thirty-three Grow Healthy Chick demonstrations have resulted in a reduction of average chick losses and have improved the quality of pullets for replacement and market. Two hundred eighty-eight flock management demonstrations have improved the feeding and management of flocks, improved egg quality, reduced losses of hens, and have promoted the keeping of cost

account records showing receipts and expenditures. According to the summary of the farm flock management demonstrations for the year, each hen laid an average of 152.78 eggs, and the income per hen was \$2.54. Feed costs amounted to \$1.63 per hen, and \$1.16 was left after expenses had been deducted for feed costs. The flocks averaged 199 birds per farm.

This year, 1,781 farm women were enrolled home poultry flock demonstrators. This demonstration has as its objectives to improve the flocks on general farms in Oklahoma, to improve the feeding of home flocks, and to help flock owners secure a definite income from the sale of poultry and eggs all seasons of the year. Farm women conducted 207 turkey management demonstrations to improve the incubation, brooding, feeding and marketing of turkeys. In addition to their own demonstrations, farm women have assisted 1,272 cooperators with some phase of the poultry program.

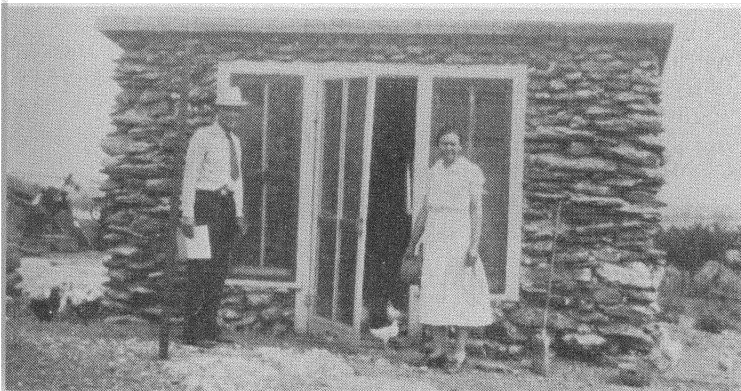
Better feeding, sanitation, housing and general management practices have been established through the poultry program. Reports show that:

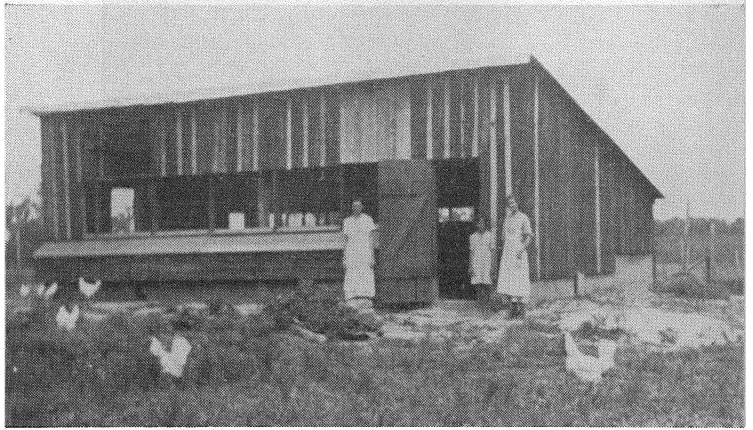
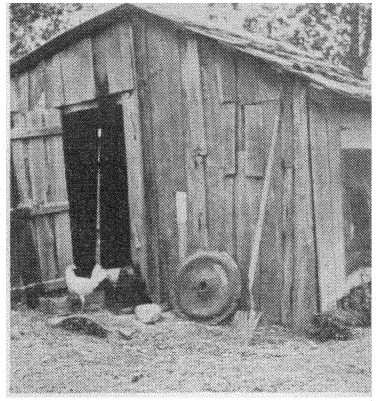
- 250 new poultry houses were built.
- 273 old houses, barns and garages were remodeled or converted into poultry houses.
- 245 schoolhouse poultry and egg shows were held, with an attendance of 12,365.
- 7,305 birds and
- 3,302 dozen eggs were exhibited.

From Tulsa county where Mrs. Lenna Sawyer is home demonstration agent comes this report of a Grow Healthy Chick demonstrator:

“Mrs. Ruby Kenton, of Collinsville Club, claims the record of Tulsa county. She started with 153 baby chicks and at the end of the 10th week, when she made her report on June 25th,

A rock brooder house built by Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Skelton of Murray county at a total cost of \$12.45, showing economical construction from native stone.



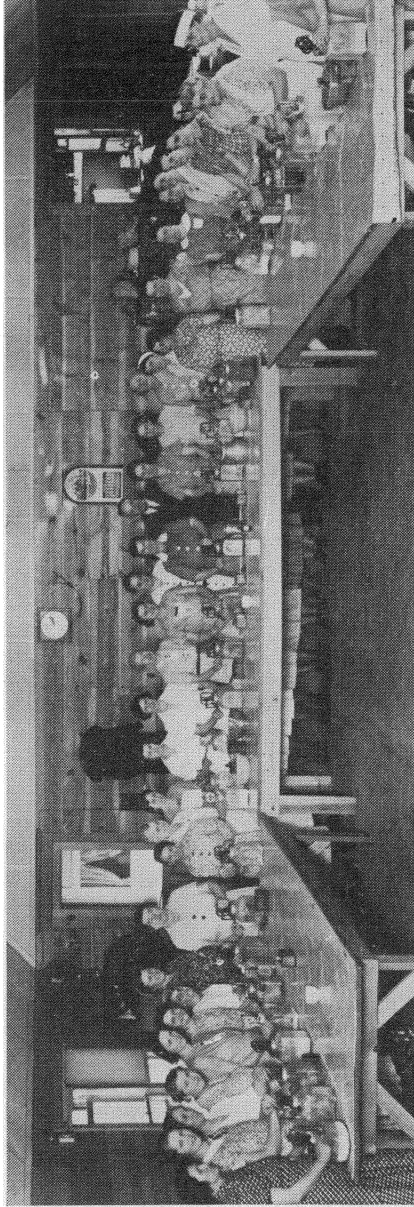


This is a poultry house in Haskell county before and after it was remodeled. Housing is an important part of the poultry program.

she had all of the 153. Written across the face of the card, she said, 'Please note no deaths. I believe this to be a record.' Out of the 153 birds, 55 of them were cockerels, and were either used for the table or sold for fryers. Mrs. Kenton dresses her birds before placing them on the market."

HOME DAIRYING

The home dairy demonstrations carried on by 931 farm women emphasized the production of milk and dairy products of standard quality to meet the needs of the family for good health; sanitary production and handling of dairy products; the improvement of home dairy equipment; the making of dairy products and dishes, and establishing dairy products standards through judging work. Successful home dairy demonstrations were dependent upon a feed supply for cows during all seasons, clean barns, and the proper care of the dairy cow at all times. Home dairy demonstrators were encouraged to keep at least two cows to provide the family a supply of dairy products throughout the year.



County-wide demonstrations in the making and judging of dairy products, such as this one in Payne county, encourage the production of quality dairy products.

Demonstrations on 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 were given by home demonstration agents and farm women leaders in promoting the home dairy program. County dairy demonstration days when dairy demonstrators make butter and ice cream and score these products, along with milk, cream and cheese, have done much to acquaint others with good standards for dairy products.

Home dairy demonstrators report:

121,453 pounds of butter made.

14,194 pounds of soft cheese.

191 pounds of American cheese.

14,464 gallons of ice cream.

\$36,435.90 value of butter made.

\$2,838.80 value of soft cheese.

\$47.75 value of American cheese made.

\$8,967.68 value of ice cream made.

\$25,360.76 value of market cream produced.

\$8,935.10 value of market milk sold.

151 farms equipped with cooling tanks.

175 farms equipped with milk houses.

625 cooperators assisted with home dairy work.

HOME MEATS

The production and conservation of the home meat supply is an essential part of the farm family's food program. This includes the production, curing, canning and storage of beef, pork and lamb. Extension agents

J. A. Beall of the Oklahoma A. and M. College animal husbandry faculty discussing home-killed meats with a group of women who attended the 1937 Feeders' Day on the campus.



have assisted 4,597 farm families in home butchering, cutting and curing. 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 meat production. In counties where cold storage facilities are available many farm families store the meat supply to be used at home as needed.

FOODS AND NUTRITION

The foods and nutrition phase of the Extension program is concerned chiefly with the preservation, preparation and proper utilization of the farm family food supply. This year very commendable work has been accomplished in food preservation, food preparation and nutrition by both home demonstration club women and 4-H Club girls.

FOOD PRESERVATION

During 1937 Oklahoma farm families fared better than for a number of years. A large yield of food crops, together with increased income, has been responsible for this improved condition.

The preservation of an adequate food supply by rural families is the foundation for the building of a substantial nutrition program. The canning budget served as a guide in the planning and providing of the canned portion of the food supply. This year, 14,943 home demonstration club members enrolled as canning budget demonstrators. Of this number, 8,417 completed the requirements of their budgets, while 6,526 canned the greater part of the requirements. This is a substantial increase over recent years.

A more complete plan is embodied in the farm family food supply demonstration, which deals with planning and providing the entire food supply. Such a food supply includes such items as cured meats, root and other vegetables, and fruits in addition

The R. L. Shay family of Okfuskee county plans the farm family food supply for the winter.





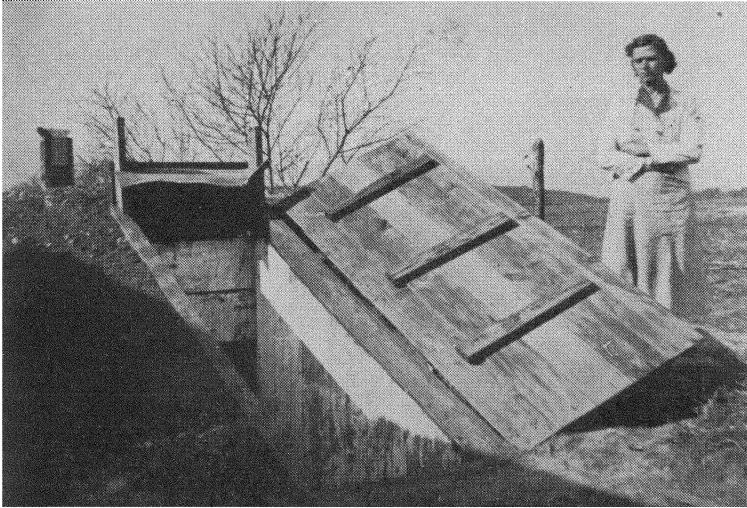
A storage space for a week's food supply saves the farm homemaker many steps and encourages better meal planning.

to the canned foods included in the canning budget. Another feature of this demonstration is providing adequate and satisfactory storage for all foods. In most instances, the remodeling or building of storehouses, basements and cellars was necessary since storage space was as a rule most limited.

This year, 112 families in 20 counties enrolled in the farm family food supply demonstration. Of this number, 85 produced the entire food supply, 67 improved their storage facilities, and two families provided new storage facilities.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Shay and family, Okfuskee county, enrolled in the farm family food supply demonstration early in the year. In January they planned their food and feed needs. Later on a hotbed was made to supply early plants for the garden, and as the demonstration progressed, a new cellar was built for food storage. The production report of the Shay family shows that they produced the full amount of all items in their plan except beef and poultry; however, the increased pounds of pork and dried beans and peas covered the deficiency in the meat supply. The family produced the required amounts of milk and eggs; also fruits and vegetables. In all 685 quarts of food were canned. This farm family's food supply demonstration stands as a demonstration in family planning, cooperation and management, and it has insured this family a food supply adequate for good nutrition.

The plan of the Shay family called for the new cellar shown below. The lower picture is a section of the interior.



The following tables show the amount of products canned, cured and dried.

Number quarts canned :

	<i>By budget demonstrators</i>	<i>By cooperators</i>
Fruit	1,480,036	539,294
Vegetables	1,928,300	734,044
Meat	319,055	142,038
Preserves	329,983	109,035
Pickles	325,354	124,744
Total	4,382,728	1,649,155

Number pounds :

	<i>By budget demonstrators</i>	<i>By cooperators</i>
Meat cured	1,540,239	461,911
Vegetables dried	480,863	251,368
Fruit dried	97,432	39,349
Total	2,118,534	752,628

Number quarts canned by 4-H Club members.....	400,000
Number quarts canned by farm women reporting and 4-H Club members	6,520,267

GENERAL NUTRITION

The nutrition program for 1937 was concerned with general nutrition as it relates to the daily selection and preparation of food for the family group.

This year, 1,955 families were enrolled in the feeding and family demonstration, which included work on protective diet, meal planning, table service and home-packed school lunches. There were 1,628 women who completed the demonstration, and 1,445 others, known as cooperators, did some of the required work. A total of 3,400 women received definite help with the daily problem of feeding the family. There were 1,506 families who reported having followed recommended methods of child feeding. Twenty-five thousand, eight hundred thirty-six families reported having improved home-packed lunches; 5,953 families canned foods planned for use in the home-packed lunch; 407 home demonstration clubs canned foods for the school lunch pantry; 131 demonstrators canned a complete baby canning budget, and 94 canned a part of the budget.

A new phase of foods and nutrition was a demonstration in prenatal and infant feeding, which was developed in eight coun-

ties. One hundred forty-six expectant and nursing mothers enrolled in this demonstration and 121 completed all requirements of the demonstration.

Farm homemakers were urged to give more study to the proper preparation and serving of the food for the family. Through the food preparation demonstrations, women and 4-H Club girls acquired a better knowledge of the nutritional value of specific foods and the proper methods of preparation for palatability, attractiveness and health. Three thousand, two hundred forty-nine home demonstration club members who enrolled as food preparation demonstrators reported having helped 2,303 cooperators with food preparation.

The report of food preparation demonstrators shows:

	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>Completions</i>	<i>Recommendations followed by</i>	
			<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Milk	106	89	59	147
Vegetables	1,316	787	913	939
Salads	554	343	551	495
Eggs	177	155	167	174
Meat	64	52	147	98
Thrift	1,017	745	443	942
or				
Low Cost Dishes	15	11	155	164
Totals	3,249	2,182	2,435	2,959

There were 23,016 club girls enrolled in food preparation work. Sixteen thousand, four hundred eighty of these completed their manual requirements. These girls prepared 1,115,773 dishes of food, and helped plan and serve 360,434 meals.

Very definite progress toward the ultimate goal, well selected, well prepared, neatly and attractively served meals as a part of everyday living in all farm homes, has been made through home demonstration work in 1937.

CLOTHING THE FAMILY

The clothing program has grown consistently throughout the year, due in part to improved economic conditions. The clothing demonstration enrollment has increased until this year there were 10,045 farm women conducting demonstrations in wardrobe planning, clothing accounts or children's clothing. In these demonstrations, farm women have followed good practices in the selection and construction of attractive, simple, healthful and comfortable clothing which would help to raise the standard of living

of the family through well groomed and attractively and appropriately clothed family members.

In the development of the clothing program, the demonstration continues to be the most effective method used. Demonstrations were given on line and design in which models were used illustrating the various types of figures, and on construction principles for various materials and types of garments. Demonstrations on fabric buying, including laundry and wearing tests, have created a greater interest in a wise spending of the clothing dollar. Home demonstration agents and the clothing specialist gave 4,314 demonstrations in the development of the clothing program.

The 2,891 community and county clothing schools held were one of the most successful methods used in promoting the clothing program. At these schools, which were attended by 118,298 farm women, clothing construction demonstrations were given by the home demonstration agents or clothing specialist, and the women in turn learned to do the problem presented that they might help themselves and their neighbors.

Two hundred eighteen clothing judging schools helped 3,250 women to become better acquainted with good clothing standards. Still other means of furthering the clothing program were exhibits and cotton dress revues. Six thousand, seven hundred sixteen farm women took part in cotton dress revues where good standards of selection and construction, as well as better grooming and good posture, were demonstrated and discussed.

The farm women's cotton dress demonstration, in which 6,716 participated, has done much to encourage the proper selection of material and design for cotton work and street dresses. The picture below shows those placing first at Farmers' Week.



A new demonstration for adults is the clothing the family demonstration, which includes family wardrobe planning, the setting up of a clothing budget, and the keeping of accounts. Twenty-four demonstrators from nine counties were enrolled for their first year under direct supervision of the county home demonstration agent and the clothing specialist. These counties are Pittsburg, Washita, Nowata, Seminole, Hughes, Lincoln, Grady, Oklahoma and Kay.

Some additional results of work done by clothing demonstrators follow:

Number of demonstrators enrolled	10,045
Number of cooperators helped with clothing work	8,484
Number of demonstrators planning wardrobe	3,948
Number of demonstrators keeping clothing accounts	2,344

Number of garments made by demonstrators for adults:

Coats and dresses	64,473
Undergarments	38,422
Hats	2,433
Remodeled coats, suits and dresses	27,322

Number of garments made for children:

Coats and dresses	35,357
Undergarments	38,012
Hats	1,701
Remodeled coats, suits and dresses	19,809
Number of garments made from sacks	26,522
Number of garments dry cleaned this year	17,757
Number of garments or materials for garments dyed	8,917
Number of women repairing sewing machines	2,812
Number of women purchasing sewing machines this year	520

Number of demonstrators improving clothing storage space:

Closets	2,265
Shelves	3,307
Rods for hangers	5,178
Storage boxes, chests or drawers	2,063
Shoe racks or bags	1,541
Garment bags	1,600
Hat stands	1,005

Number of clothing exhibits made by women's home demonstration clubs	3,520
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CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

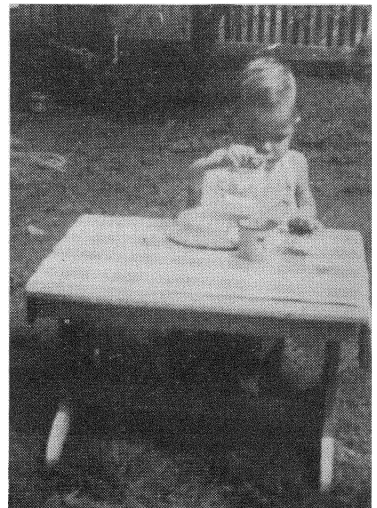
In 1930, the child development and parent education project was started in Oklahoma at the request of rural parents. During these seven years, some phase of the project has been carried in 67 of the 77 counties.

The long-time goal of the child development and parent education program is a better understanding of children, young people and adults, and a richer and fuller home and community life for all members of rural Oklahoma. In order to reach this goal, the program has been planned in terms of the individual needs so they may develop a genuine spirit of cooperation for family members, which in turn builds for an understanding and cooperation with those outside the home.

When a county includes a phase of this project in its year's program, any woman in that county may enroll as a child development demonstrator, planning to use better practices which will aid her to carry the responsibilities of parenthood in the best way possible. The most important of these better practices is the development of new attitudes toward children and adults. While these are the most valuable and most permanent results from this program, they are the most difficult to measure, not because they are not real, but because they are intangible.

Some of the tangible practices which result from the program are health examinations for children and in some cases for the demonstrator herself; making observations of their children and themselves in order that they may better understand their needs; reading reliable literature (books, bulletins, and articles from magazines) selected from the recommended list; providing a safe place for children to play with simple homemade equipment; providing furniture that meets the needs of the child so that he may develop habits of self-reliance in eating, dressing, and sleeping;

This 18-months-old Woodward county boy is sitting at his adjustable eating table which can be raised in height to meet his needs through his preschool years.





Child development demonstrators find that a study unit that fits the boy or girl encourages better school work.

visiting the school where their children attend after they have learned in what ways they may best help their children succeed in school; aid by providing an allowance and budget box which will help children learn the use and value of money.

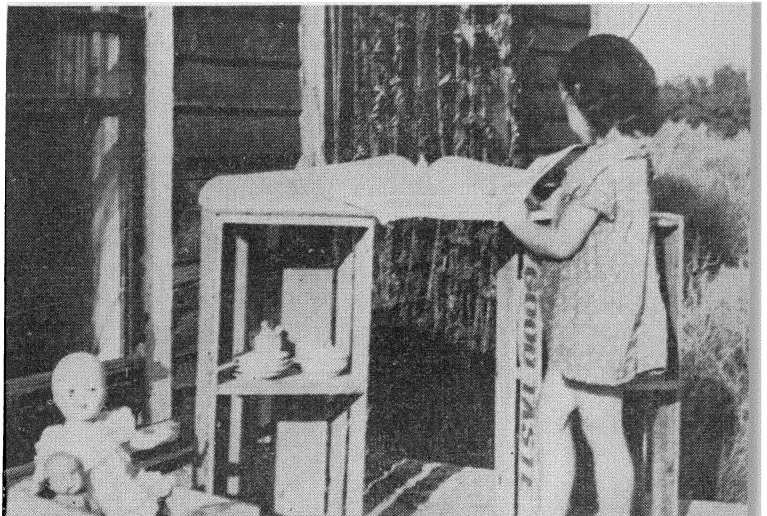
The part of the program that deals with adolescents and family relationships has less tangible results to which one can turn; however, such things as planning for family fun regularly; making and using a chore chart; using the family council plan as a means to better family living; arranging recreational opportunities for girls and boys; providing equipment which is helpful to them (study unit); making the home an interesting place for young people, and helping to guide the adolescents in their choice of a vocation are all results with lasting meaning that build for harmonious living.

The following figures give a picture of the measurable results of this program as reported by home demonstration agents:

Number of child development demonstrators enrolled	3,330
Number of child development demonstrations given	
By home demonstration agents	1,431

By local leaders with assistance of home demonstration agents	405
By local leaders alone	397
Total attendance	18,035
Number of children given health examinations	4,264
Number of defects found	1,951
Total number of physical defects corrected	1,001
Number of observations (of children or of self) made by mothers	1,263
Number of homes in which furnishings have been adjusted to meet needs of children or of young people	1,248
Number of homes providing a safe place for children to play	819
Number of homes providing play materials for children	1,692
Number of selected books read	3,073
Number of selected bulletins read	3,194
Number of homes reporting new practices in care and training of children	1,081
Number of homes reporting new attitudes toward children or other family members	1,211
Number of child development exhibits shown at county or state fairs	198
Number of families making special plans for family fun	1,439
Number of homes providing more interesting recreation for young people	1,027
Number of families using family council plan	360

The fact that small children often feel as though they are living in houses built for giants prompts many mothers to supply furniture and other equipment of a size to fit their small bodies. Much of this is inexpensively constructed out of scrap lumber found about the place. This is Mary Emma Jurgensen, Roger Mills county, with her homemade toy shelf and picture book. The shelf may be used as a desk as she grows older.



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)	432
Number of women taking part in community projects for the well-being of children and young people (e.g., health clinics, community recreation, providing hand-washing facilities at school, providing library for young people, wading pool for children, etc.)	4,225
Number of libraries borrowed by clubs and individuals	247
Number of county libraries started	67
Number of demonstrators reporting on individual projects	207
Number of self-development projects reported by demonstrators	103
Number of women providing health examinations for themselves	166
Number of women learning new recreation habits	1,071
Number of family development projects reported	110
Number of budget boxes made and used	77
Number of times demonstrators visited school	377
Number of clubs making special plans and provision for caring for young children during home demonstration club meetings	61
Number of adults helped who had not previously participated in home demonstration work	429

HOME MANAGEMENT

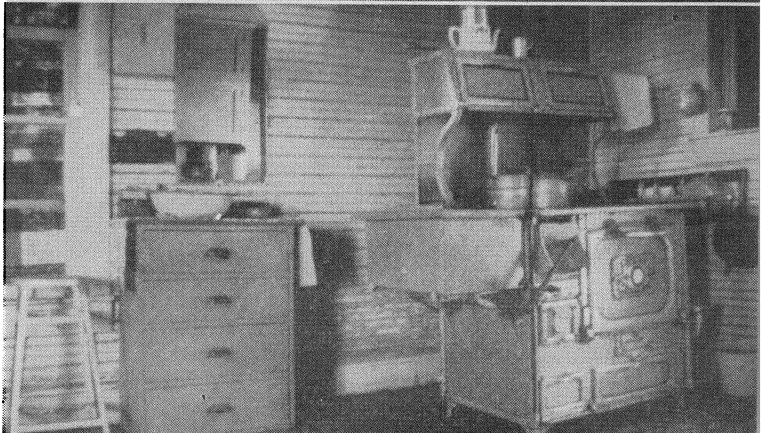
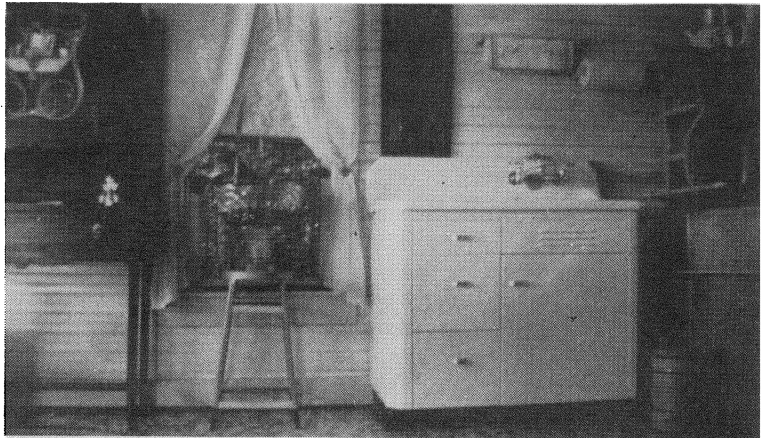
The home management phases of the Extension program are organized to bring about better conditions for farm family living. The demonstrations are conducive to improving both the interior and exterior of the farm home. The ultimate goals in the home management program are set up in order that they may be used as a guide in achieving results. Some of these are: To have farm women use better business methods in home operation in order that the family may become economically secure in the future; to assist women in becoming better managers of their work time so they will have some time and energy released for family living; to have women become conscious of the need for home improvement; to present methods of establishing well-arranged, efficiently equipped, sanitary and attractive kitchens; to build and promote a home furnishing program that is expressive of good taste and comfort for the entire family.

**KITCHEN
IMPROVEMENT**

Kitchen improvement work in the 37 counties taking this demonstration surpassed many of the goals set for 1937. The 3,257 kitchen improvement demonstrators report the following improvements:

- 250 kitchens were wired for electricity.
- 924 kitchens improved lighting and ventilation.
- 120 hand washing machines were purchased.
- 236 power washing machines were purchased.
- 549 kitchen sinks were installed.
- 672 kitchen cupboards were made.
- 590 kitchen stools were made or purchased.
- 1,236 pressure cookers were purchased.
- 775 cleaning kits were obtained.
- 56 carpet sweepers and cleaners were purchased.
- 249 electric and gasoline irons were purchased.
- 242 business centers were constructed.

The kitchen of Mrs. Della Bowers, Creek county, before and after improvement. More than 4,000 farm kitchens were improved by demonstrators during 1937.



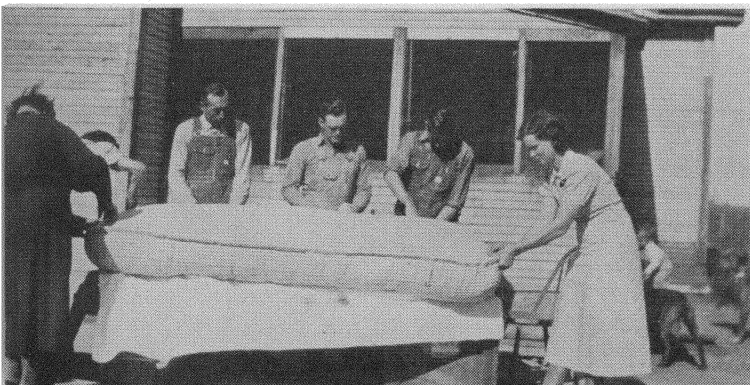
- 400 household information files were constructed.
- 31 improved kitchen storage facilities.
- 561 fuel containers constructed.
- 8 new kitchen stoves were purchased.
- 349 kitchen stoves refinished.
- 86 other labor saving devices.
- 8,232 pieces small equipment.
- 806 working surfaces adjusted to correct height.
- 3,071 pairs kitchen curtains bought or made.
- \$31,996.89 cost of kitchen improvement.
- 2,137 cooperators helped with kitchen improvement.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

In spite of unfavorable economic and climatic conditions, 4,453 demonstrators reported improvements in the living room, dining room and bedroom that are most gratifying. Thirty-six counties carried some phase of this program in 1937 and have achieved the following results:

- 2,082 living rooms improved.
- 763 dining rooms improved.
- 2,313 bedrooms improved.
- 1,597 rooms with improved lighting.
- 5,271 rooms in which walls, floors and woodwork were re-finished.
- 5,824 pieces of furniture refinished or reupholstered.
- 1,299 pieces of new furniture made in the home.
- 2,723 rugs were made.
- 797 clothes closets were made.
- 223 linen or china closets were made.
- 588 mattresses were made.
- 444 mattresses were renovated.
- 503 mattress pads or covers made.
- 221 bed springs improved.
- 322 bed springs purchased.
- 3,078 cooperators assisted with home furnishings.

Surplus cotton may be used to provide restful sleep, as illustrated here by this mattress-making demonstration given at the home of Mrs. Joe Thompson in Bryan county.



Mattress making has been a popular demonstration in both the counties carrying bedroom improvement and in the counties that had a bumper cotton crop but a very low market. A demonstrator who has her own cotton can usually make a mattress for the small sum of \$3.00. Miss Nina G. Craig, home demonstration agent of Bryan county, reported that 124 new mattresses were made and 35 old ones renovated as the result of the five demonstrations given this year. Both men and women attended these demonstrations.

HOME ACCOUNTS The home account phase of the program was carried in 33 counties, with a total enrollment of 400 demonstrators. Home visits by the specialist and county home demonstration agent helped these women to complete their home account books and thereby establish better business methods for expanding the family income due to their experience in keeping a classified record of household inventory, farm products used at home and cash expenditures. About 200 home account books are expected to be sent to the central office to be analyzed.

HOME MARKETS There were five club markets located in five counties in Oklahoma, sponsored by home demonstration clubs, with 98 club women selling farm products. Some of the markets sell only home produce, while others serve meals in cafeteria style.

Few markets in the state have meant more in cash to those selling farm products than has the Grady County Farm Women's Market to its five home demonstration club women who have sold their products in this way. Mrs. Nettie R. Coryell, home demonstration agent in Grady county, reports that after they allowed for the year's expenditures, they cleared \$2,340.59.

Mrs. Frank Hoffschulte, a home account demonstrator in Muskogee county, says, "What we have learned from our home account book will help us to use our money more wisely in future years."



*HOME
INDUSTRIES*

Fireside industries were almost lost arts until the live-at-home program was launched and an increased interest in rag rugs appeared. Although rug making is our most profitable home industry, basketry, candlewicking and other arts are carried on by farm women and girls. The objects that women and girls create are important, but not so important as the change in the people themselves.

This year, Oklahoma farm women were privileged to send a group of rugs to Washington, D. C., for the rural arts exhibit held in connection with the 75th anniversary celebration of the passage of the act establishing the United States Department of Agricultural and the Land-Grant College.

*HOME
SANITATION*

The home sanitation program, as carried on by 1,083 demonstrators, was established to increase the satisfaction of farm life by providing a safe water supply for drinking and household purposes, by lightening the homemaker's work, adding to the comforts of the farm home, and by promoting the sanitary aspects of farm life. Each demonstrator was provided with an individual home check-up to be made at the beginning of the year and as a basis for reporting achievement at the close of the year. The reports of demonstrators show that:

370 homes had bacteriological examinations made of water supply.

Through the sale of rugs which she makes on her hand loom, Mrs. Lynn H. Fuller, Garfield county, is making it possible for her son and daughter to attend Oklahoma A. and M. College.



- 129 water tight casings or curbing on wells were constructed.
- 113 water tight platforms were built.
- 324 homes made improvements around cisterns.
- 4,869 homes provided screens at windows and doors.
- 1,468 homes provided garbage pails.
- 873 homes used fly traps.
- 76 shower baths were installed.
- 136 homes installed bathroom fixtures.
- 1,820 cooperators were helped with home sanitation work.

*INSECT AND
PEST CONTROL*

Household pest control demonstrations were conducted by 193 farm women to prevent the loss of stored articles and products and to eliminate pests from the household and other buildings that the conditions might be made more sanitary. One hundred thirty-two demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents, with an attendance of 2,070. This program, while directed by the Extension entomologist, is carried on in cooperation with the home management specialists and home demonstration agents.

Two thousand, five hundred twenty-one garden insect control demonstrations were conducted by farm women who were largely garden demonstrators, and they in turn helped 1,464 cooperators with insect control methods. Home demonstration agents gave 358 demonstrations on insect control methods when 5,600 people were in attendance. They visited 2,542 gardens in determining the nature of pests and in demonstrating methods of control. Garden insect control was a cooperative piece of work between the Extension entomologist, the horticulturist, and the home demonstration agents.

The home demonstration agent in Noble county, Miss Myra Moore, tells of garden insect control work:

“As many as six different species of the blister beetles were found in many of the gardens this year. Enormous damage was done to cucumbers, tomatoes and other garden vegetables. Methods used to exterminate these were sodium fluosilicate and burning. Materials used in the first method were the repellent and lime mixed in equal proportions. However, Mrs. Mable Winkler reports the most effective use of sodium fluosilicate was to use without lime as in no case was injury done to her plants by the repellent. Mrs. Winkler says that this method is thoroughly successful but one application will not insure the garden from all the beetles. It must be systematically and conscientiously done because of the continuous invasion of the beetles. The material

for this work was obtainable through local stores for the first time this year.”

**YARD
IMPROVEMENT**

Yard improvement demonstrations saw 4,836 farm women working to make the yard a setting for the house and an expression of their desire for beauty in the surroundings of their homes. While this demonstration is organized on a three year basis, it is sometimes completed within one year. A general clean-up of the yard is the first step, then the repair of gates and fences, underpinning the house, constructing walks and drives, grading, sodding and planting according to a plan. The use of native vines, shrubs and trees is emphasized and an exchange of plantings between demonstrators and neighbors. The yard improvement demonstration calls for family cooperation, and the benefits and satisfaction coming from a well planned and landscaped yard are shared by all family members and neighbors.

Here are two views of the yard of Mrs. B. F. Johnson in Oklahoma county. Above, is the house before improvement and below, after improvements were completed.



Yard improvement work has not only included that done on the individual farm but has extended to the school, church and community buildings. A summary of the work done by yard improvement demonstrators gives the following:

- 4,783 home premises cleaned.
- 2,323 buildings repaired and underpinnd.
- 713 houses painted.
- 657 new fences built and 1,580 repaired.
- 934 gates built and 766 repaired.
- 830 walks and 440 drives made.
- 853 yards graded, 741 sodded, and 306 seeded.
- 26,241 trees, 26,582 shrubs, and 4,924 vines planted.
- 1,522 demonstrators pruning plants, and
- 1,629 improving cultivation.
- 1,794 demonstrators particiuated in a flower show.
- 430 community landscape demonstrations undertaken, including parks, churchyards and school yards.
- 2,347 cooperators helped with yard improvement work.

RURAL LIFE AND RECREATION

That constructive recreation is an essential part of farm family living is being more generally recognized. Plays, pageants, folk games, music and picnics are all providing wholesome and enjoyable activities in which family members of all ages may take part. 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 recreation programs. A suggestive recreation program for adult home demonstration clubs was worked out for the past year with the assistance of Miss Ella Gardner, Federal Extension Specialist in Rural Recreation. A loan library of plays was established in the State Extension Office, and these plays are made available to home demonstration and other groups as a guide to the ultimate selection of a play to be given. During this past year, home demonstration choral groups were started in two counties, and these two groups assisted with Farmers' Week programs. For the past three years, short courses for song leaders have been given as a part of the Farmers' Week program which have done much to encourage singing at home and in the community.

Through the facilities of the State Library Commission, good books for all family members are finding their way into farm homes and communities. Book and magazine exchanges are still other activities that encourage wholesome recreation and a good use of leisure time. Camps and rallies have provided recreation for the farm homemaker and her family.

The 1937 report gives the following reports of results accomplished in the various counties:

- 1,190 communities developed recreation according to recommendations, with
- 5,314 families following recommendations as to recreation.
- 642 community or county wide pageants or plays presented.
- 126 community houses, club houses, permanent or community rest rooms established.
- 363 communities provided library facilities.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Farm women in home demonstration work are thinking, planning and working in terms of community welfare, recognizing that any program that makes a contribution to the improvement of rural life must recognize and consider the standards of the community as a whole. They are becoming more community minded each year and are helping to establish community standards that affect the life of each family in the community. Through community programs, demonstrations and organizations, certain rural needs can be met.

Home demonstration clubs are community organizations, perfected and maintained to bring the benefits of home demonstration work to every family in the community as well as the family of the club member. The measure of influence that the 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 the club officers and the attitude and spirit of service of each club member. Through definitely planned community activities, home demonstration clubs are serving their communities; activities such as health clinics, the testing of water supplies, improving the school grounds, conducting local fairs, tours, achievement days, establishing a community library, and canning for the school lunch pantry. Such activities help to bring the people of a community together for the common good of the community.

OUTLOOK. The outlook for home demonstration work is encouraging. The public endorses the work as a practical service and farm women recognize its many values. Their requests for the assistance of county home demonstration agents are increasing. The home demonstration agent is rendering a practical service based upon the recognized needs of farm people on all levels of economic security; she is a source of information on farm home-making problems and a source of information regarding rural conditions and needs; she aids and encourages rural people to

study current conditions and problems, and strengthens rural leadership as well as aiding in its development.

During the coming year, the home demonstration program will see greater emphasis placed upon the use and application of factual data as a basis for program planning in the various types of farming areas; upon a coordinated county program built by farm people with the assistance of Extension agents; upon the use of outlook material in planning and adjustment; upon the use of the discussion group as an extension method, and upon the extension of the home demonstration program.

The importance of the farm family approach is recognized in home demonstration work, and a complete farm and home demonstration has been established as a guide to farm families.

The realization of a desirable standard of living means a convenient and comfortable home, an adequate supply of wholesome food, suitable clothing for the family, wholesome family and community relationships, education, recreation, and a recognition of individual and group responsibility as citizens in the community, state and nation. The home demonstration program with farm families is based upon the belief that the desire for a higher standard of living and the earning of an income to realize this desired standard of living are dependent upon each other and must go hand in hand. Through its immediate and long time objectives, based upon the needs of farm people, the function of home demonstration work continues to be a practical and progressive service that will definitely assist farm people, in the words of Dr. S. A. Knapp, "to raise country life to a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, influence and power."

THE 4-H CLUBS OF OKLAHOMA

The leader of 4-H Club work in Oklahoma during 1937 was B. A. Pratt, assisted by Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Ford Mercer and Burl Winchester. Mrs. Duvall was responsible mainly for work with girls. Henry Osborn was appointed July 1 as junior assistant club agent.

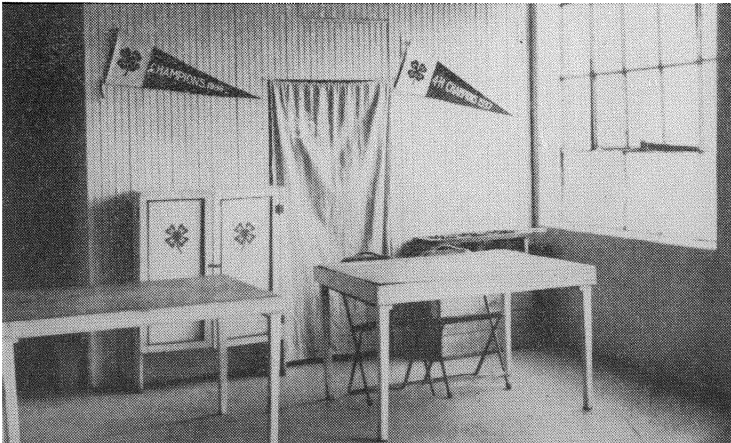
The achievement of the objectives of farming as a living and as a life begins with farm youth, in the home and in the varied activities of operating the farm. As in no other way of life, the boy and girl serve their apprenticeship with their parents, day by day.

In spite of the well-rounded Extension program with the elders, the Extension ideal can not be fully attained without offering year by year progressive training to the boys and girls who are growing and developing 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.

Since the farm and family is an economic-social unit about which the Extension program is built, 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 the Club work in their counties as well as of adult work and the subject matter specialists work with the boys and girls just as they do with the parents. Demonstrations of farm and home practices similar to those carried on by adults, but suited to the age levels of the 4-H boys and girls, are carried on by them as projects.

The 4-H emblem is a four-leaf clover, each green leaf bearing a white H, the H's standing for the four-square development

A club room all their own in the Cheyenne high school is one of the goals achieved by Cheyenne Valley 4-H Club members in Major county.



of Head, Hands, Heart, and Health, all looking toward the fifth H, for Home.

ORGANIZATION OF CLUBS. 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 1,737 local clubs for 1937.

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 1937 enrollment in 4-H Clubs was 50,727, representing all of the 77 counties. Bryan county had the largest 4-H Club enrollment with a total of 1,385.

**PROJECTS FOR
BOYS AND GIRLS**

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

The following projects are offered for both boys and girls: Dairy; poultry, Irish and sweet potato, garden, and fruit horticulture clubs; forestry, bee and insect control entomology clubs; wildlife conservation; and farm accounts.

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

The 50,727 club members of 1937 enrolled in 124,127 projects, and 34,486 of these members completed their projects.

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 1937 included 75 in



The first requisite of a good project captain is that he carry on a good piece of work in which he is engaged. Pictured above is Alvin J. Grindle, horticulture captain of the Ramona 4-H Club, at work in his apple orchard.



In addition to having completed her sewing requirements for 1937, Mary Dean Williams, Garvin county 4-H member, canned 530 quarts of fruits, meats and vegetables.

canning, 74 in clothing, 74 for all around record, 72 in food preparation, and 63 in livestock, a total of 358 for the state. Records submitted in national contests were as follows: Leadership, achievement, meat animal, farm accounting, girls' 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 18,632 boys and girls enrolled in one or more judging schools in the community, 7,846 entered county judging events, 935 were trained in the four annual district judging schools held at Lawton, Tishomingo and Warner secondary agricultural colleges, and Enid. In judging contests at the three state fairs, at the state dairy show, and the state junior livestock show, 1,895 took part in judging contests.

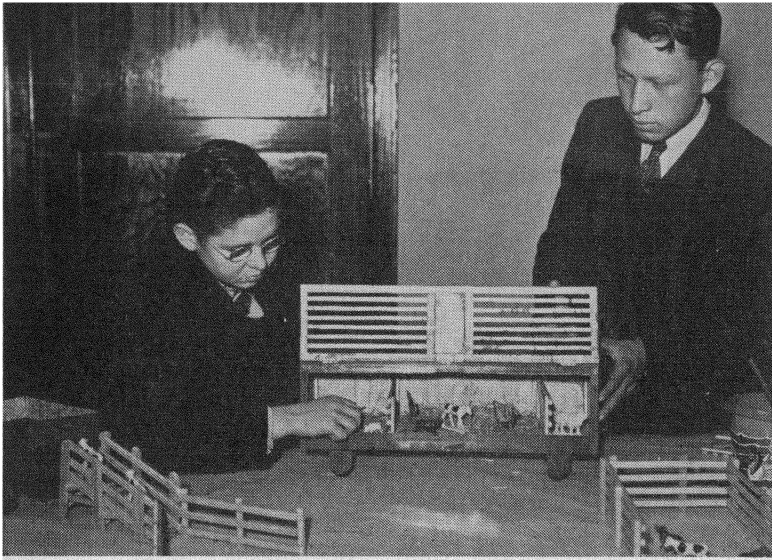
*OUTSTANDING
ACCOMPLISHMENTS*

The state dairy judging team entered the contest conducted at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, and placed third. Club members from Garfield county entered exhibits at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show held at Fort Worth, Texas, and Reatha Winchester, Waukomis, placed first and second and won the grand championship with her fat lamb. She also had the first place winning pen of three Southdown wether lambs. Dwight Winchester, Waukomis, placed third with his Southdown fat lamb.

Two hundred and twenty-five 4-H Club members, 30 coaches, former club members, county Extension workers and the four members of the State 4-H Club staff made up the Oklahoma delegation to the American Royal Livestock Show and 4-H Club con-

Ella Taylor, Kay county 4-H Club girl, regional winner in the national 4-H Club girls' record contest, plans and serves meals three times a day for a family of five and makes yeast bread twice a week.





Dayton Rose and Wilburn Wiley, Okfuskee county 4-H Club boys who represented Oklahoma at the National 4-H Club Livestock Loss-Prevention team demonstration contest with their demonstration on, "Preventative Losses of Market Bound Livestock," with which they won regional championship at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City in October. They placed third at Chicago.

ference in Kansas City in October. Oklahoma club members exhibited approximately 100 head of livestock at the show, the judging team placed first in national competition, and the livestock loss prevention demonstration team also placed first.

A number of northeastern Oklahoma 4-H Club members exhibited livestock at the Interstate Baby Beef Show held at Joplin, Missouri, in October, and won top placings.

NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

Oklahoma's 50 delegates to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago literally "stole the show" with their top ranking judging teams and exhibit entries. Following is a list of the high place winnings:

- National 4-H Club Food Preparation Contest—Dorris Sullivan, Mangum, National Champion
- National 4-H Club Project Achievement Contest—Bob Morford, Amorita, National Champion; Wilma Jane Albrecht, Edmond, Reserve National Champion
- National 4-H Club Meat Animal Livestock Project Contest—Franklin Spore, Kildare, National Champion.
- National 4-H Club Girls' Record Contest—Ella Taylor, Tonkawa, Regional Champion.
- National 4-H Club Leadership Contest—Lloyd Hawkins, Foss, Reserve National Champion.

National 4-H Club Social Progress Contest—Bearden 4-H Club, Okfuskee County, National Champion Radio Script.

National 4-H Club Farm Accounting Contest—Steve Synar, Warner, Regional Champion.

Non-Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest—First Place Team, Harry Synar, National Champion, and Charles Adair, Reserve National Champion.

National 4-H Poultry Judging Contest—First Place Team, and Allyne Sims, Osage, Reserve National Champion.

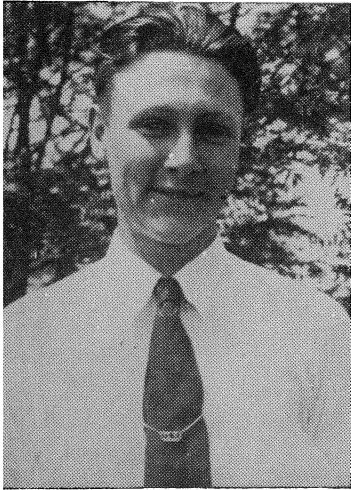
National 4-H Crops Judging Contest—First Place Team.

This is Dorris Sullivan of Greer county who has rolled up a long list of honors for her 4-H Club work. She is this year's national champion in the food preparation contest, winning an Electrolux and a \$400 college scholarship, and was state secretary of the Oklahoma 4-H Club federation.



Johnny Mae White of Seminole county spent the summer canning and earned the title of the state champion 4-H Club canner.





Rewards to these 4-H Club members for their outstanding work in each of the four Extension districts and for ability they have shown as leaders consisted of trips to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C., June 17 to 23. Top, left to right, Dorris Sullivan, Greer county; Wilma Jane Albrecht, Oklahoma county. Bottom, left to right, Clark King, Rogers county; and Basil Jones, Okfuskee county.

National 4-H Girls' Style Dress Revue Contest—Helen Jelks, Ninnekah, National Champion.

National 4-H Health Contest—Junior Joyner, Marlow, Blue Ribbon Class.

Livestock Exhibits—Arnold Moore, Union City, Grand Champion Fat Barrow.

Blue Ribbon Exhibits in Clothing, Home Improvement, Cotton, Sweet Potatoes, and Junior Corn Exhibit.

Annually a National 4-H Club Camp is held at Washington, four delegates from each state being selected on the basis of leadership ability. The Oklahoma 1937 delegates were Clark King,

Rogers county, Basil Jones, Okfuskee county, Wilma Jane Albrecht, Oklahoma county, and Dorris Sullivan, Greer county.

**STATE 4-H CLUB
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 20 official delegates. These, with their coaches, county farm and home demonstration agents and a number of parents and other visitors, bring the total attendance to 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 10 to 13.

Short course work was given in 17 lines of farming and home-making, with an additional leadership short course for advanced club members, former club members and coaches. Eight state contests were conducted and the winners were, in addition to the health and appropriate dress already named: Boys' team demonstration, Basil Jones and Dayton Rose, Okfuskee county; girls' team demonstration, a tie between Floriene Murphy and Eva Belle Clark, Muskogee county, and Bonnie Graves and Marcella Pickett, Garvin county; terracing contest, Glen Efurd and Quantin Walkup, Sequoyah county; achievement contest, a summary of all 4-H activities carried on in respective counties from December 1, 1936, to July 1, 1937, Harmon county; timely topics contest, Harry

Tom and Bob Morford, Alfalfa county, are partners in the livestock business on their father's farm near Amorita. Bob, right, is attending Oklahoma A. and M. College on scholarships totaling \$550 won at the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago in 1936 for being high man in the National 4-H Club Project Judging contest and in 1937 for winning the National Non-Collegiate Livestock Judging contest and in 1937 for winning the National 4-H Club Project Achievement Contest. He was elected state president of the 4-H Clubs in Oklahoma in August, 1937. His brother exhibited the grand champion lamb at the Oklahoma City Junior Fat Livestock Show in the spring of 1937.



Synar of Muskogee county and Helen Chesnut, Stephens county; recreation contest, Alfalfa county in songs, Jackson county in games, and Oklahoma county for play. Oklahoma county was grand champion of the Round-Up with the largest number of points scored.

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.

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.

*OTHER
ACTIVITIES*

More than 10,000 club members carried on the health activity in 1937. They were scored according to their health habits records, and according to county examinations. Seventy-six counties entered boys and 77 entered girls in the state contest held during Round-Up. The winners were Junior Joyner, Marlow, and Lois Harvey, Carmen. Junior was a blue ribbon winner at Chicago.

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 now in some other states—appropriate dress contests have been added for boys in order to encourage thrift, wise selection, taste and good grooming in clothes and appearance. Seventy-five counties entered boys and 77 entered girls in the state contest. Helen Jelks, Ninnekah, and Dana Moss, Tulsa, were first, and Helen represented the state at Chicago where she was national champion in the tailored wool dress class.

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, 41 having been held in 1937 with an attendance of 3,973.

County wide 4-H Club rallies, achievement days, tours and similar events stimulate interest in 4-H Club work. In 1937, agents reported rallies in 53 counties attended by 18,961.

The second annual 4-H Wildlife Conservation Camp was held in 1937 following its success of the previous year. The camp for 4-H members and their leaders on the east side of the state was held at Camp Tom Hale, which is near Wilburton in the San Bois

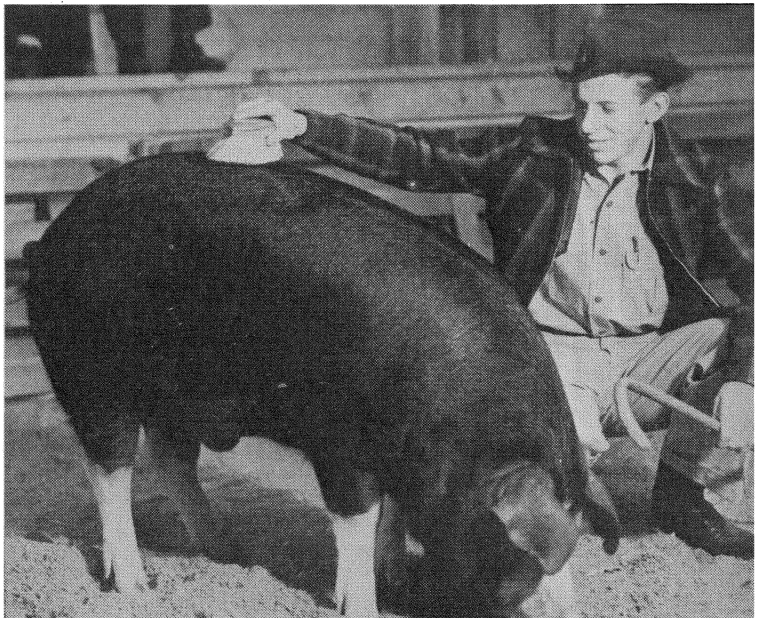
mountains, while a similar camp was held for the members and leaders on the west side of the state at Craterville Park, which is just outside the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge near Lawton. These camps, held for the purpose of giving definite instructions and information on the 4-H wildlife project, enables them to do better work in the project on their home farms and their communities.

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. At these fairs, which were entered by members from each of the 77 counties in 1937, the entering, arranging and care of the exhibits is left entirely to club members.

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

At the annual state 4-H Club and F. F. A. livestock show at Oklahoma City, a total of 1,084 4-H entries were made. After the sifting committee had taken its toll, 884 head of calves, pigs and lambs actually appeared in the classes. In the auction ring, prices reached higher peaks than ever before, with more than a 40 per cent increase over last year on the champion animals, which averaged \$38.54 per hundred.

This is Arnold Moore, Canadian county, with his grand champion fat barrow at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. It sold for \$1.26 per pound.



Franklin Spore, Kay county, who won national honors by being high-scoring individual in the 4-H Meat Animal Livestock project contest in the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago.



Here is Oklahoma's champion leadership girl for 1937. She is Bonnie Phillips of Major county who has served her club and county in many offices, and is here shown with her project box, the best in the county.



More than 900 Club members attended the annual Thomas E. Wilson banquet held in connection with this show.

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 homemaking practice often are given at other public meetings as educational features. Agents reported 25,887 team demonstrations given during the year.

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 20,301 of these were given this year. Agents report a marked improvement in the quality of both team demonstrations and timely topics during 1937 regarding quality and originality of material.

WORK WITH NEGRO FARM FAMILIES

In the counties having the heaviest negro population, Extension work is carried on along the same lines as that with the white people, with special emphasis being placed at the points where the greatest need is evidenced.

According to the last agricultural census, there were 17,824 negro farm operators in the state, of whom 6,762 were owners or part owners; 8,265 share tenants; and 2,681 share croppers. Many of these are more or less heavily in debt.

Most of the negro farm families are in the cotton producing sections, chiefly engaged in producing soil depleting cash row crops, with insufficient diversity of crops to provide reasonable security against the hazards of single 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 country and suffer 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 will remain a retarding factor against the general agricultural progress of the state unless given sufficient aid through Extension influence to understand and meet their problems.

Improved conditions in 1937 had a marked influence on the negro farm population, for the abundant crops brought relief to a number of farmers by supplying them with food and feed, and enabled them to pay off many old debts.

Some worked on relief jobs, supplementing their income with small crops, but others moved from the farm and are now living under very unsatisfactory conditions.

It is encouraging to note that the number of milk cows and poultry owned by negroes is on the increase although farm work stock and equipment are still inadequate. Efforts to produce a living on the farm are increasing from year to year.

Meeting the needs of the farm family and endeavoring to establish self-dependence and a measure of stability has been the

A good garden is part of the live-at-home program practiced by negro extension demonstrators.



chief aim of the negro Extension program throughout the year. To this end there have been negro county farm agents in Creek, Muskogee, Okmulgee, Seminole, Logan, Oklahoma, Okfuskee and Lincoln counties, and home demonstration agents in all of these counties except Seminole. In addition, the district agents maintained contact with organized groups of adult and 4-H Club members in Carter, Cherokee, Cleveland, Garvin, Atoka, Hughes, McIntosh, Wagoner, McCurtain, Choctaw, Love, LeFlore and McClain counties.

Assisting the agents are the Extension subject matter specialists from A. and M. College who schedule meetings and take part in the programs of Farmers' Week, Round-Up and other events.

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

Informational and educational work among negro farm people in connection with the federal farm programs has been assisted by the negro county farm agents. The administrative work of these programs was supervised by the white county agents.

Full cooperation was given the Extension negro program by rural teachers, county and state organizations of teachers, school superintendents, chambers of commerce, religious and civic organizations.

WORK WITH MEN AND BOYS

The Extension program with negro men and boys covered all the major farm enterprises of the state. Special emphasis was placed on erosion control and soil management. The negro agents directed 2,288 such projects, using terracing, contour tillage, strip cropping, the planting of cover crops, the plowing under of green manure and the utilization of barn lot waste, in addition to teaching drainage methods, systematic rotation and ways to prevent blowing. The estimated value of these practices was \$88,509.50.

There were 657 demonstrations with cereal crops, the most outstanding results showing the value of improved seeds. Two hundred and four livestock improvement demonstrations were conducted, 91 better sires and 56 dams being obtained for breeding stock.

Ninety new houses were built by 67 farmers; 146 others remodeled 219 houses; 27 storage rooms and 29 lighting systems were

installed; and 700 pieces of farm machinery were repaired. Men did more garden work than usual, as well as provided for more storage space. Poultry received increased attention. Farm management was stressed chiefly through suggestive individual farm plans, 367 farmers using them. Two hundred and sixteen permanent pastures were established and 350 summer pastures grown.

More and more farmers have some surplus in dairy products above their home needs. Four hundred and one families were aided with dairy problems, and 123 reported selling cream.

In Okfuskee county a dairy association was organized in 1935, and reported selling during 1937 a total of 344,799 pounds of whole milk at 40 cents per butterfat pound, for a total sum of \$7,895.98. In the same county four trench silos have been constructed and filled with 131 tons of feed. All counties reported an increased number of milk cows.

The marketing of farm products has been aided through instructions in grading, packing and storing products.

Educational tours during the year were more definitely planned and showed better results. Three tours designed to study crop varieties, pastures and fertilizer tests were attended by 310 farmers from 11 counties.

The following figures summarize the work of 1,652 farmers who participated in the Agricultural Conservation Program: Four hundred thirty-nine were assisted with crop rotation practices on 27,468 acres of land; 326 plowed under green manure crops on 1,266 acres; 208 terraced 8,730 acres of land; 47 took measures to prevent blowing on 1,285 acres; 71 strip cropped 1,043 acres; 427 planted cover crops on 7,633 acres; 387 contour farmed 12,335 acres. Total value of these practices is estimated at \$89,509.

WORK WITH WOMEN AND GIRLS

The home demonstration program was carried on during 1937 in seven counties employing negro home demonstration agents, who were assisted by the state home demonstration agent, subject matter specialists, the district agent and local club members who were community leaders. Results were reported by 2,204 farm women and by 2,155 4-H Club girls.

Systematic planning of their work enabled the women to do better quality work. This was especially noted in the greater number of reports returned to the home demonstration agents. The total number of homes influenced in 1937 by the Extension program was 3,850, an increase of 546 over 1936.

There were 140 organized home demonstration clubs in counties employing negro agents, each of these clubs being represented in the county home demonstration councils. These councils also represented the demonstrators who were not club members.

Reports for 1937 show that 5,986 farm families and 1,679 other families improved their daily living and homemaking methods through this work. Definite changes in practices resulted in 3,850 farm homes and 1,061 other homes as a result of Extension work.

Since 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, 11,712 new garments were made and 6,108 remodeled; for children, 4,215 new garments were made and 3,851 remodeled. A total of 2,525 sack garments were made. In 211 clothing demonstrations, the attendance was 2,763.

As a result of the home management demonstration, two vital needs are being supplied in farm homes which are more chairs and better mattresses. Sixty-four new mattresses were made in the fall of 1937 when the price of cotton was low, and many more were renovated. In many instances the bedroom serves also as a living room, and the homemakers have tried to make this dual purpose room more comfortable and attractive.

Home management demonstrators bought eight Aladdin lamps, refinished 76 pieces of furniture, made 12 new pieces of furniture, made 78 rugs from old coats, underwear, hose, burlap and dresses, built 12 clothes closets, renovated nine mattresses, made eight mattress covers and improved 16 bedsprings.

The county councils have especially emphasized kitchen improvement during the year and as a result of this five new washing machines were bought. Other kitchen improvements were eight kitchen sinks, 75 kitchen stools, 114 pressure cookers, 107 cleaning kits, one carpet sweeper, 25 household information files and 53 pieces of other small equipment. In addition to this, 78 working surfaces were adjusted to the correct height, 46 kitchens have improved ventilating and lighting systems. There were 1,812 enrolled demonstrators in kitchen improvement. These demonstrators also made curtains, built new kitchen cupboards, learned to make soap and otherwise adopted new and easier ways of doing kitchen work.

In six counties child development and parent education, in which the aim is to bring up healthier, better trained children in a wholesome, sympathetic home atmosphere, was a major project, 300 demonstrators reporting. Health examinations were given to

1,699 children, disclosing 389 remedial defects. In 133 homes, safe places to play were provided and 269 homes provided educational play equipment.

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.

Great enthusiasm was shown by the women and girls in vegetable gardens and small fruit growing, and this interest extended to canning and adequate food budgets for winter months. There were a total of 1,835 home demonstration club members and 1,675 4-H Club girls enrolled in the garden production project last year.

Home canning work was reported by 1,844 women, and of these 1,047 completed their budget requirements. Seven hundred and ninety-seven canned most of the requirements. The 4-H Club girls canned 21,850 quarts of food in addition to 11,265 containers of jelly, jam and other products, and stored or dried 9,347 pounds of vegetables and fruits. Home demonstration club members canned 280,762 quarts of food in addition to 35,130 containers of jelly, jam and other products. Estimated value of these products is \$164,830.84.

Extension workers have continued to urge both women and 4-H Club demonstrators to buy purebred poultry for their flocks, and as a result, they have a good increase in the number of purebred flocks. The women are realizing how important is the part played by a good poultry flock in the family diet, and are improving this phase of their work. Out of 387 demonstrators enrolled in poultry 217 reported. Forty-nine were enrolled as Grow Healthy Chick demonstrators and of these 36 reported. Sixty-nine meetings regarding poultry were held, attended by 791 persons. Thirty schoolhouse poultry shows were attended by 1,356. Ninety-seven

Women and girls working with negro home demonstrations take pride in canning all the fruits and vegetables available.



families other than those living on farms were assisted with home poultry flocks.

Farmers are now buying better breeds of dairy cows, since they have realized the value in increased milk production and more butter fat after the same amount of feed and care. There were 622 demonstrators enrolled in home dairying, 346 of them completing. They made 65,175 pounds of butter, 1,670 pounds of soft cheese, 1,372 pounds of yellow cream cheese. Cooling tanks were added to the equipment on 42 farms.

Forty farm women's clubs did canning for the school lunch pantry, and 726 women canned for the home packed lunch. Many individual food and nutrition demonstrators completed their work in egg cookery, milk cookery or one of the many other phases of the foods and nutrition program.

Sanitation is a keynote to all home demonstration projects, for upon it is based all success and improved living conditions. Such sanitary measures as screening against flies, good ventilation, pure drinking water, sewage disposal and adequate provisions for bathing were considered in all home demonstration programs, and as much was accomplished along this line as finance would permit. There were 452 enrolled home sanitation demonstrators, of whom 158 reported. More than 1,000 home demonstrators were helped with home sanitation work.

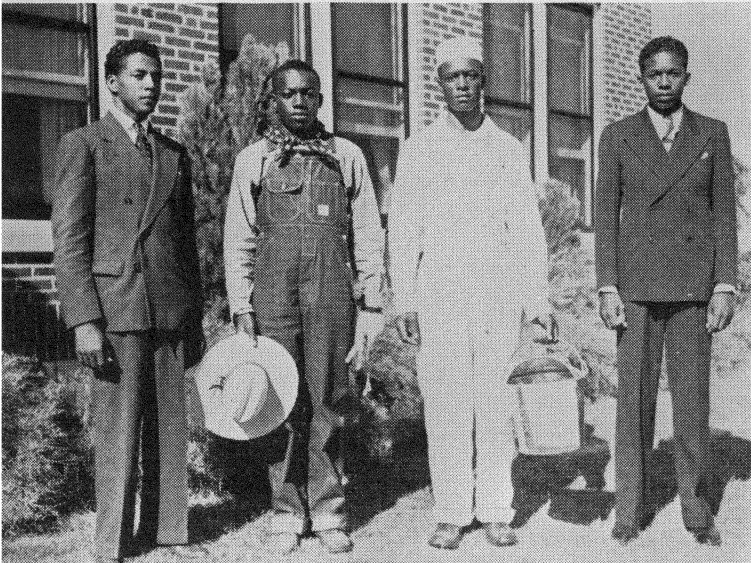
NEGRO 4-H CLUBS Four-H Club work with negro farm boys and girls is carried on under plans paralleling those for the white boys and girls. County federations were organized in each of the counties having agents, and in several counties without agents there were organized clubs with a large membership. A total of 200 clubs with 2,531 boys and 2,517 girls were organized among the negro youth.

Some of the scope and accomplishments of negro 4-H boys are revealed in the following table, while a resume of the girls' work is included in the home demonstration report.

Kind of Project	Number		Units Employed	Units Produced	Value
	Enrolled	Completing			
Swine	291	238	238	421 animals	\$ 2,105.00
Beef	34	14	14	23 animals	920.00
Dairy	82	66	66	95 animals	4,750.00
Poultry	449	402	Hen hatchings & baby chicks	17,423 birds	8,712.00



These are the negro girls who won first in the individual classes of the appropriate dress contest at the 4-H Round-Up in September at Langston.



These boys were first in their respective classes in the annual appropriate dress contest at the Round-Up.

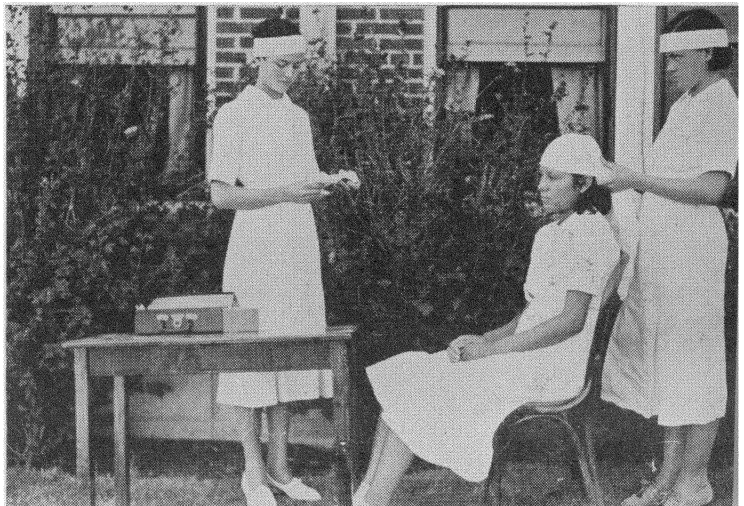
Corn	809	617	924 acres	23,139 bushels	11,569.50
Grain Sorghum	93	112	154 acres	4,458 bushels	2,223.20
Small Grain	24	21	43 acres	1,608 bushels	643.20
Cotton	359	285	461 acres	253,650 pounds	8,377.75
Fruits	16	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres	150 bushels	150.00
Peanuts	98	76	87 acres	1,160 bushels	1,160.00
All Legume Seed	259	196	339 acres	2,050 bushels	4,100.00
Forage	191	152	275 acres	222 tons	2,220.00
Potatoes	155	125	78 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres	4,774 bushels	4,774.00
Totals	2,860	2,315			\$52,204.65

Agricultural Engineering: Number enrolled, 75; number completing, 59; number of boys participating, 73; number trained, 59; number of acres terraced, 2,054; number machines repaired, 227; number articles made, 144; number pieces of equipment installed, 47.

Wild Life Conservation: Six boys enrolled and carried out projects. These boys provided four coverts, nine nesting places and three feeding places for wild life creatures. Two hundred fifty other boys were not regularly enrolled, but participated in wild life activities.

A judging school was held for the negro 4-H Club members at Langston with boys and girls from eight counties attending for three days' instruction under the supervision of subject matter specialists from the Extension Division. Similar to the state Round-Up for white 4-H Club members at Stillwater was a state Round-Up for the negro 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 fair at Muskogee.

As part of their Club work negro 4-H members give team demonstrations. These girls are giving a health demonstration at the 4-H Round-Up.



SPECIAL AND EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

In 1937, as in previous years since the beginning of agricultural adjustment programs in 1933, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs were administered through county Extension agents as a field force. The Director of Extension, as state executive officer, and H. P. Moffitt, administrative officer in charge, directed the program during 1937. Fred Percy was assistant administrative officer, and E. R. Lancaster was executive secretary.

County agents, assisted by assistants in conservation, were county administrative officers for the program. Qualifications for assistants in conservation were similar to those for county agents, and a number of county agents at the end of the year were those who received their first experience as assistants in conservation. In most cases, county agents were responsible for general execution of the program and the assistant responsible for general details.

Since the beginning of the adjustment programs in Oklahoma, the leaders have maintained the plan of putting the utmost responsibility for policy making upon state, county and community committees of farmers, leaving only purely administrative work to Extension workers. A State Agricultural Conservation Committee, composed of five farmers, reviewed recommendations submitted by counties, made adjustments between counties, and made recommendations to the national and state offices of changes in the program which would better fit local conditions, and otherwise was responsible for the program.

As in any program to help farmers, this program's success during 1937 was largely due to conscientious planning and execution of the program on the part of local farmers. In each community, farmers were selected as committeemen to assist their neighbors in interpreting rules and filing applications.

Many Oklahoma farmers planted soil-building alfalfa under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program. Frank Morford, farmer near Amorita, Alfalfa county, is shown here harvesting a bumper crop.





Fields that look like this are usually insured against erosion. This field in Texas county was contour-listed under the Wind Erosion Program in 1937.

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.

Members of the state committee in 1937 were C. D. Walker, Olustee, chairman; J. R. Roberts, Medford; George T. Arnett, Idabel; Charles T. Cameron, Haskell; and Amos E. Pittman, Beaver, all being appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The year 1937 was the second year of operation for the Agricultural Conservation Program, which compensates the farmer for replacing part of his usual acreage of soil depleting crops with soil improving crops. He was further rewarded if he carried out specific soil building practices such as terracing or plowing under legumes.

Many of the practices for which payments were made have been recommended for many years by agricultural workers, including Extension Service workers. These payments were sufficient, in many cases, to finance soil improving work of these farmers under the program.

A total of 98,259 applications were approved for payment under the 1937 program, involving a payment of \$13,706,361.23. A total of \$12,270,831.39 of this amount was paid farmers for diverting land from soil depleting to soil conserving crops, and \$1,435,529.84 for carrying out practices designed to improve the soil.

Soil improving practices were carried out on 95,554 farms involving 1,676,324 acres. The four most popular practices, and the number of farms and acres on which these were carried out follow.

A total of 405,722 acres of green manure crops were turned under on 17,687 farms; 263,100 acres were contour listed on 4,058 farms; 246,772 acres of sorghum or Sudan grass was left on land or plowed under on 16,934 farms, and 186,929 acres of summer legumes were grown—stalks left on land—on 19,435 farms.

*AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT
PROGRAM PLANNING*

The Extension economist in farm management, in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Division of Planning, obtained judgments of county planning committees composed of farmers on areas then in cultivation within their counties that should be retired from cultivation and put to some other use. Results of this survey were furnished other federal and state agencies carrying on land use activities.

In cooperation with the Program Planning and Discussion Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, work was carried on to help train leaders in setting up discussion groups of farm people to study farm problems toward the end of finding solutions based on experiences and opinions of farm people themselves.

*GRASSHOPPER
CONTROL*

The report of the use of federally furnished poison supplies to control one of the worst grasshopper infestations ever experienced by Oklahoma farmers is covered in the section on the work of the Extension entomologist.

*WIND EROSION
CONTROL PROGRAM*

Continued emergency conditions in several western Oklahoma counties in 1937 made necessary the allotment of \$300,000 by the federal government for emergency wind erosion control work. Of this fund, \$271,711.18 was paid 3,804 Oklahoma farmers for planting cover crops, contour and basin listing, and other wind erosion control practices. The program applied to Cimarron, Texas, Beaver, Woodward, Ellis, Harper, and Roger Mills counties. Local county committees of farmers were set up to receive and approve applications from farmers for allotments of funds.

COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE Cooperative relationships of Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service were outlined at the beginning of the report and also mention of this relationship in the various project reports has been made.

The two agencies maintain an agreement whereby they cooperate in coordinating all soil and water conservation work in the state. For the most part, the Extension Service acts as the educational agency, while the Soil Conservation Service workers carry out technical assistance to cooperating farmers in Civilian Conservation Corps and demonstration areas. The work carried out by them serves as examples or "proving grounds" for future Extension programs in soil and water conservation. They assisted the county agents during the year in educational meetings concerning formation of soil conservation districts.

Cooperative relationships are also maintained with reference to publicity, radio, and in conducting soil conservation tours. The Extension soil conservationist served during most of the year as coordinator of activities affecting both organizations, the work of this specialist being described in the following section of this report.

SOIL CONSERVATION This project, which was established March 1, 1937, cooperatively between the Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service, was under the leadership of Edd Roberts.

Increasing necessity for soil and water conservation work made advisable the setting up of this project to coordinate all conservation work within the state and to demonstrate practical measures of erosion control through proper land use, tillage and mechanical practices.

An agreement of the two agencies provided that soil conservation work could be done on farms outside demonstration areas by technicians of the Soil Conservation Service, the purpose of which was principally educational. A total of 176 farms, including 37,019 acres, benefited from this program. In addition, permanent pasture was planted on 116 farms including 9,869 acres; crop rotation was practiced on 98 farms, including 7,315 acres; soil treatments were made on five farms, covering 141 acres; strip cropping was practiced on 12 farms, including 300 acres; 1,402,377 feet of terraces were built on 78 farms; 2,890 acres were farmed on the contour on 63 farms; woodland plantings were made on two farms

covering 18 acres ; and 10 temporary gully structures were built on seven farms.

Nine soil conservation associations were active in the state, these providing a means through which the Extension soil conservationist was able to contact large numbers of farmers.

From September 8 to December 20 the Extension soil conservationist helped explain the provisions of the Soil Conservation Districts Law for Oklahoma in 34 educational meetings attended by 2,211. Twenty-two hearings were held during 1937, with an attendance of 2,701.

A total of 29 tours were conducted during the year, with an attendance of 7,612. The soil conservationist assisted in conducting three pasture and range schools in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Stillwater, Sulphur and Hobart.

In cooperation with the Extension pasture specialist, four educational meetings regarding pastures were held.

In July, a series of conferences with technicians of the Soil Conservation Service and county agents were held to bring about better understanding of the two services and to coordinate the program.

Under an agreement between the two services, exhibits showing soil and water conservation practices were put up at 21 county and three state fairs, approximately 10,000 persons viewing these exhibits.

The soil conservationist visited 691 demonstrations in Civilian Conservation Corps areas, project areas, and in counties where soil and water conservation practices had been carried out by farmers in cooperation with the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service and vocational agriculture teachers.

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Cooperation with this organization consists chiefly in making available to field workers of this administration subject matter information from the Extension Service. In many cases, bulletins and circulars printed by the Extension Service are supplied workers to use in their work with farm families. Farm Security for the most part works with families without sufficient resources and makes loans or grants to them, while Extension is concerned with all farm families. County, district and state officials of both organizations work closely in attempting to coordinate all assistance to farm families.

*NATIONAL YOUTH
ADMINISTRATION*

The 4-H Club department of the Extension Service has cooperated with the National Youth Administration in setting up several youth services in the state. Ten former 4-H Club members, students at the Oklahoma A. and M. College in 1937, were employed in a fact-finding project involving the summarizing of 4-H Club records. County, district and state officials of both agencies work closely in advancing opportunities for the youth of the state.

*RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
ADMINISTRATION*

In many counties where Rural Electrification projects were in operation in 1937 the county agents were the focal point around whom farm people desiring electric service organized themselves. The two organizations have agreed that the Extension Service will assist as an educational agency in the electrification program in the nine projects in the state. Several educational meetings were held by the Extension Service in 1937 concerning proper wiring and installation of electricity.

PUBLICATIONS AND MAILING

The mailing of supplies and publications is carried on through a mailing room under the direction of the Extension office manager. In 1937, this mailing room handled 1,699,772 packages of mail and express, in addition to 984 larger express packages sent since June 1 when postal regulations regarding the government mailing privilege were changed.

These figures do not include the vast amount of material distributed in person to the county and home demonstration agents.

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 1937 mailed 139,303 circular letters, cut 4,476 stencils, reprinted 1,844, handled 2,507 jobs and 3,226,938 pages. This material included necessary directions to county workers, instructional material and a few circulars for demonstrators when a limited number of copies was desired.

Circulars printed during 1937 were the following:

New Circulars

Number	Name of Circular	Author
343	The School Day Lunch	Clara Cerveny
344	Cattle Prices and Marketing Facts	A. W. Jacob
345	Creep Feeding Beef Calves	Paul G. Adams
346	Farmstead Improvement Manual for Agricultural Engineering Club Members	W. H. McPheters
347	Agricultural Outlook for Oklahoma	Staff
348	Books to Grow On	E. Faith Strayer
349	4-H Crop Club Manual-Cotton in Oklahoma.....	Roy W. Ellithorp
350	4-H Poultry Manual	H. G. Ware
351	Director's Annual Report for 1936	Ernest E. Scholl

Revised Circulars

188	4-H Home Demonstration Manual No. 3	Staff
190	4-H Home Demonstration Manual No. 5	Staff
225	Care and Management of Swine	Carl P. Thompson
289	Farm Home Sanitation	C. V. Phagan
316	4-H Horticulture Manual	D. C. Mooring
344	Home Membership for 4-H Club Members.....	E. Faith Strayer

Reprinted Circulars

137	4-H Pig Club Manual	Paul G. Adams
167	4-H Calf Club Manual	Paul G. Adams
173	Dairy Management Manual for 4 H Members....	John W. Boehr
180	Vegetable Spray Calendar	D. C. Mooring
186	4-H Home Demonstration Manual Number 1....	Staff
187	4-H Home Demonstration Manual Number 2....	Staff
189	4-H Home Demonstration Manual Number 4....	Staff
191	4-H Home Demonstration Manual Number 6....	Staff
198	4-H Sheep Manual	Paul G. Adams
202	4-H Home Demonstration Manual Number 7....	Staff
260	Home Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables....	Martha McPheters
269	Appropriate Finishes	Martha Merrifield

276	The Efficient Kitchen	Madonna Fitzgerald
281	First Steps in Home Canning	Martha McPheters
293	Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables	Martha McPheters
302	4-H Health Demonstration Manual	Martha McPheters
311	Feeding Cows for Milk Production	John W. Boehr
321	Wardrobe Planning and Clothing Accounts.....	Martha Merrifield
333	4-H Insect Manual	C. F. Stiles

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE PERSONNEL

JUNE 30, 1937

CENTRAL OFFICE

Dr. Henry G. Bennett, President
Ernest E. Scholl, Director
Fred R. Merrifield, Assistant Director (On Leave)
Shawnee Brown, Acting Assistant Director
W. A. Conner, State Agent
Norma M. Brumbaugh, State Home Demonstration Agent
B. A. Pratt, State Club Agent
Paul G. Adams, Extension Animal Husbandman (On Leave)
W. D. Armstrong, Assistant Extension Horticulturist
F. W. Beall, Assistant Extension Animal Husbandman
John W. Boehr, Extension Dairyman
Elizabeth S. Carmichael, Extension Specialist, Child Development and Parent Education
Clara C. Cerveny, Assistant Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
S. D. Coleman, Radio Program Director
Sam B. Durham, Extension Pasture Specialist
Mrs. Elva R. Duvall, Assistant State Club Agent
R. W. Ellithorp, Assistant Extension Agronomist
Earl E. Etter, Administrative Assistant, Director's Office
Mrs. Bonnie Goodman, Extension Economist, Home Management
Thelma Greenwood, Assistant Extension Economist, Home Management
Errol D. Hunter, Assistant Extension Economist, Farm Management
A. W. Jacob, Extension Economist, Marketing
E. R. Lancaster, Executive Secretary, Agricultural Conservation Program
Francis K. McGinnis, Jr., Assistant Extension Horticulturist
Martha McPheters, Extension Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
W. H. McPheters, Extension Agricultural Engineer
Tom M. Marks, County Agent-at-Large
H. Ford Mercer, Assistant State Club Agent
Martha Merrifield, Extension Clothing Specialist
Harold A. Miles, Extension Economist, Farm Management
H. P. Moffitt, Administrative Officer, Agricultural Conservation Program
D. C. Mooring, Extension Horticulturist
L. W. Osborn, Extension Agronomist
Fred E. Percy, Assistant Field Officer
E. B. Shotwell, Office Manager
C. F. Stiles, Extension Entomologist
R. W. Stumbo, Assistant Extension Dairyman
C. T. Sturdivant, Assistant Extension Agricultural Engineer
Duncan Wall, Extension Editor
H. G. Ware, Extension Poultryman
Burl Winchester, Assistant State Club Agent
Ernest K. Lowe, District Agent, Northeast District
Anna Lee Diehl, District Agent, Northeast District
Dan M. Arnold, District Agent, Northwest District
J. M. Ives, Assistant District Agent, Northwest District
Alice Carlson, District Agent, Northwest District
Lee C. Craig, Acting District Agent, Southeast District
Lenna O. Maloney, District Agent, Southeast District
Dan Diehl, District Agent, Southwest District
Esther Martin, District Agent, Southwest District
Alfa Kent, Secretary to Director

Mary Keegan, Stenographer, Director's Office
Nellie Knight, Statistical Clerk
Winifred Provine, Bookkeeper
Esther Hunt, Appointment and Payroll Clerk
Aileen Ehler, Requisition and Claim Clerk
Rosetta Hanson, Assistant Claim Clerk
Dee Roads, Stenographer
Laura MacGuire, PBX Operator
Vernon Nesbitt, Head, Mimeograph Department
Pauline Branstetter, Assistant Mimeograph Operator
Stella Grimsley, Mimeograph Artist
Lauretta Graves, Head, Mailing Department
Katheryn Cox, Mailing Clerk
Grace Poole, Head Stenographer
Vassie White, Stenographer
Inez Conley, Statistician
Georgia Cox, Stenographer
Frances Manlove, Stenographer
Netus Gard, Stenographer
Clara McKenzie, Stenographer
Margaret E. Heiser, Stenographer
Zena Layne, Stenographer
Grace Lewis, Stenographer
Olive McCraw, Stenographer
Juanita Startzman, Stenographer
Winona Thacker, Stenographer
Winifred Webb, Stenographer
Willis McBride, Mail Clerk

COUNTY FARM AGENTS

M. R. McSpadden, 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
Harry F. James, Sapulpa, Creek County
Riley Tarver, 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
Russell 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
 Henry F. Polson, 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
 C. J. Hatcher, Acting, Guthrie, Logan County
 E. C. Joachim, Marietta, Love County
 Edward E. Davis, Purcell, McClain County
 C. W. Van Hyning, Idabel, McCurtain County
 D. C. Brant, Eufaula, McIntosh County
 W. B. Hanly, Fairview, Major County
 Dale Ozment, Madill, Marshall County
 C. G. 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
 Clarence Humphrey, Okemah, Okfuskee County
 A. T. Burge, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
 J. R. Spencer, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
 Eugene Thompson, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
 Wesley Chaffin, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
 Fred Ahrberg, Pawhuska, Osage County
 Carl F. Neumann, Assistant, Pawhuska, Osage County
 A. M. Jarvis, Miami, Ottawa County
 A. R. Garlington, Pawnee, Pawnee County
 Word Cromwell, Stillwater, Payne County
 Marlin Hoge, McAlester, Pittsburg County
 J. B. Hill, Ada, Pontotoc County
 James Lawrence, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
 R. I. Bilyeu, Antlers, Pushmataha County
 J. L. Cunningham, Cheyenne, Roger Mills County
 James P. Rosson, Claremore, Rogers County
 C. S. Sullivan, Wewoka, Seminole County
 Oran Stipe, Sallisaw, Sequoyah County
 M. E. Cox, Duncan, Stephens County
 H. C. Hyer, Guymon, Texas County
 Tom Morris, Frederick, Tillman County
 O. J. Moyer, Tulsa, Tulsa County
 Sewell G. Skelton, Assistant, 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

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 Mae Farris, 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
Miss Ivy Matter, 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 Vivian Sears, 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 Leola Kirk, Assistant, Chickasha, Grady County
Miss Katherine Watkins, Medford, Grant County
Miss Elizabeth McCurdy, Mangum, Greer County
Miss Gladys Darby, Hollis, Harmon County
Miss Hazel Mattocks, Buffalo, Harper County
Miss Florence Keile, 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 Nadine Holder, 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 Gladys Gardner, Eufaula, McIntosh County
Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, Fairview, Major County

Miss Faye McKemy, Madill, Marshall County
 Miss Thelma Gilger, 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
 Miss Doreen Mae Fickel, Assistant, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County
 Mrs. Norine Hughes, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County
 Mrs. Susan B. Gray, Pawhuska, Osage County
 Miss Neva Harbison, Assistant, Pawhuska, Osage County
 Mrs. Vera Carding, Miami, Ottawa County
 Miss Grace Collins, Pawnee, Pawnee County
 Mrs. Almira Abernathy, Stillwater, Payne County
 Miss Genevieve Nelson, Assistant, Stillwater, Payne County
 Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, McAlester, Pittsburg County
 Mrs. Jessie F. Morgan, Ada, Pontotoc County
 Miss Elizabeth Harris, Shawnee, Pottawatomie County
 Mrs. Alba Tidwell, 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 Hazel Ferguson, 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 Mildred Schaub, Woodward, Woodward County

COLORED HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Mrs. Helen M. Hewlett, District Agent, Langston
 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
 Miss Evelyn Johnson, Luther, Oklahoma County
 Mrs. Anna L. Anderson, Okmulgee, Okmulgee County

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL FROM JULY 1, 1936 TO JUNE 30, 1937.

Appointments

Wm. Ball, Temporary Assistant County Agent, Logan County, July 20,
 1936, to October 20, 1936.
 D. C. Brant, County Agent, McIntosh County, May 1, 1937.
 Elizabeth S. Carmichael, Extension Specialist in Child Development and
 Parent Education, March 11, 1937.
 Lucille Clark, Home Demonstration Agent, Latimer County, June 1, 1936.
 M. E. Cox, County Agent, Stephens County, December 1, 1936.
 Miss Hazel Ferguson, Home Demonstration Agent, Tillman County, Jan-
 uary 1, 1937.

Miss Mae Farris, Home Demonstration Agent, Caddo County, January 1, 1937.

Miss Doreen Mae Fickel, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Oklahoma County, September 1, 1936.

Mrs. Bonnie Goodman, Extension Economist in Home Management, October 11, 1936.

Durward B. Grace, County Agent, Latimer County, February 10, 1937.

Miss Neva Faye Harbison, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Osage County, August 11, 1936.

Miss Nadine Holder, Home Demonstration Agent, Lincoln County, May 1, 1937.

Harry F. James, County Agent, Creek County, March 1, 1937.

Miss Mary Colienne Johnson, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan County, March 11, 1937.

Evelyn Johnson, Negro Home Demonstration Agent, Oklahoma County, October 1, 1936.

Miss Florence Keile, Home Demonstration Agent, Haskell County, March 8, 1937.

Miss Faye McKemy, Home Demonstration Agent, Marshall County, June 21, 1936.

M. R. McSpadden, County Agent, Adair County, November 1, 1936.

Miss Anne Meinders, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Johnston County, June 16, 1937.

Miss Ivy Matter, Home Demonstration Agent, Cimarron County, June 16, 1937.

Henry F. Polson, County Agent, Hughes County, August 15, 1936.

Miss Mildred V. Schaub, Home Demonstration Agent, Woodward County, September 1, 1936.

Oran Stipe, County Agent, Sequoyah County, October 1, 1936.

E. R. Thompson, Assistant County Agent, Oklahoma County, October 1, 1936.

Miss Katherine Watkins, Home Demonstration Agent, Grant County, September 1, 1936.

Transfers

Wm. Ball, Assistant County Agent, Logan County, July 20, 1936, to October 20, 1936.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crane, Home Demonstration Agent, Major County, June 16, 1937.

Miss Thelma Gilger, Home Demonstration Agent, Mayes County, July 1, 1936.

J. M. Ives, Assistant Drought Director, July 20 to October 20, 1936.

Carl F. Neumann, Assistant County Agent, Osage County, August 15, 1936.

Edd Roberts, Cooperative Agent, Extension Soil Conservationist, March 1, 1937.

Vivian Alice Sears, Home Demonstration Agent, Ellis County, August 1, 1936.

Mrs. Alba Tidwell, Home Demonstration Agent, Pushmataha County, March 6, 1937.

Resignations

W. P. Albright, Assistant Extension Poultryman, March 6, 1937.

Oscar Amey, County Agent, Latimer County, February 9, 1937.

Miss Malinda Bensing, Home Demonstration Agent, Grant County, August 31, 1936.

Mrs. Vera Brogden, Assistant Home Demonstration Agent, Bryan County, March 10, 1937.

Miss Mattie J. Cawood, Home Demonstration Agent, Woodward County, August 31, 1936.
Miss Estelle Graves, Home Demonstration Agent, Caddo County, December 31, 1936.
J. S. Knox, County Agent, Adair County, October 31, 1936.
L. J. McMakin, County Agent, Hughes County, August 14, 1936.
Miss Gladys Myers, Home Demonstration Agent, Ellis County, July 31, 1936.
C. V. Phagan, Assistant Agricultural Engineer, July 19, 1936.
Phil Rodgers, County Agent, McIntosh County, April 30, 1937.
Miss Clementine Sittel, Home Demonstration Agent, Lincoln County, April 30, 1937.
Miss E. Faith Strayer, Extension Specialist in Child Development and Parent Education, February 28, 1937.
Miss Lorene Sumrall, Home Demonstration Agent, Tillman County, December 31, 1936.
P. H. Wilson, Assistant County Agent, Oklahoma County, September 30, 1936.
H. A. Wright, County Agent, Wagoner County, September 30, 1936.
Nolan Young, County Agent, Stephens County, November 30, 1936.

Deaths

T. S. Fisher, County Agent, Washita County, June 13, 1937.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1936-1937

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

Project	FEDERAL FUNDS					FUNDS NOT USED		
	Totals	Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketcham	Additional Cooperative	U. S. D. A.	State and County Office Funds	College and State	AS OFFSET
Administration	\$ 36,588.15	\$ 16,744.46	\$	\$	\$	\$ 13,654.36	\$ 6,189.33	\$
Publications	21,084.42	18,860.24	.....	.....	.....	2,196.03	28.15	.....
County Agent Work.....	298,791.81	165,381.47	9,448.02	6,751.68	2,800.00	61,949.06	1,640.58	50,221.00
Home Demonstration								
Work	257,138.20	154,399.12	12,228.08	6,753.83	1,200.00	54,555.98	318.01	27,683.18
4-H Club Work	20,467.11	11,022.27	.....	.....	.....	8,962.72	482.12	.....
Radio	4,209.43	3,807.62	.....	.....	.....	386.02	15.79	.....
Negro County Agent Work								
Work	19,447.65	15,940.11	.....	.....	.....	261.19	33.74	3,212.61
Negro Home Demonstration Work								
Work	14,770.80	3,165.20	9,215.05	.....	.....	199.47	7.23	2,183.85
Poultry	9,108.48	5,605.14	.....	.....	.....	2,879.13	634.21	.....
Marketing	6,402.68	2,761.31	.....	2,900.04	.....	787.67	3.66	.....
Pastures	4,710.26	2,559.24	.....	.....	.....	2,148.52	2.50	.....
Dairying	9,540.98	6,588.18	.....	.....	.....	2,281.82	670.98	.....
Animal Husbandry	4,867.53	3,950.71	.....	.....	.....	504.50	412.32	.....
Agronomy	8,259.41	5,654.69	.....	.....	.....	2,332.37	272.35	.....
Entomology	6,611.77	2,116.32	.....	.....	.....	3,521.50	973.95	.....
Agricultural								
Engineering	10,556.87	6,632.67	.....	.....	.....	2,580.12	1,344.08	.....
Farm Management	9,380.70	6,098.76	.....	.....	.....	2,995.69	286.25	.....
Horticulture	12,479.63	7,487.72	1,800.00	.....	.....	2,883.10	358.81	.....
Parent Education	3,871.47	1,189.49	.....	2,594.45	.....	62.25	25.28	.....
Home Management.....	6,536.07	4,333.32	1,877.75	.....	.....	274.80	50.20	.....
Clothing	4,350.97	2,684.65	.....	.....	.....	1,627.16	39.16	.....
Foods and Nutrition.....	7,340.88	5,221.59	.....	.....	.....	2,087.68	31.61	.....
Total Expenditures	\$776,515.27	\$452,804.28	\$34,568.90	\$19,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$169,031.14	\$13,810.31	\$83,300.64

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—(Continued)

1936-1937

TABLE B. Summary Statement of Expenditures by Projects, Showing Classification of All Funds Used in Extension Work for the Fiscal Year 1936-1937 Except Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work Direct.

Items of Expense	Totals	Administra- tion	Publication	County Agents	Home			Radio
					Demonstration Agents	4-H Club Work	Radio	
Salaries	\$635,384.17	\$27,776.56	\$ 6,781.63	\$252,347.99	\$228,322.30	\$11,730.14	\$2,340.80	
Labor	7,690.40	873.64	379.68	1,511.14	944.64	741.39	288.65	
Supplies and Small Printing	27,241.29	2,300.11	5,196.84	8,660.17	5,356.80	3,197.50	108.12	
Telephone and Telegraph	8,265.62	2,218.42	3.50	4,145.25	546.65	67.20	1,238.70	
Postage	1,119.16	284.76	700.00	67.20	.....	.....	.....
Travel	76,069.89	1,052.64	733.68	25,669.52	19,134.47	3,921.07	114.25	
Transportation	478.78	467.99	.....	10.79	.....	.....	.....
Publications	7,309.40	5.47	7,256.04	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment	7,773.69	1,066.82	70.55	3,498.01	1,536.35	664.35	123.91	
Miscellaneous	1,182.87	541.74	12.50	81.74	96.99	145.46	.....
Totals	\$772,515.27	\$36,588.15	\$21,084.42	\$295,991.81	\$255,938.20	\$20,467.11	\$4,209.43	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—(Continued)
1936-1937

TABLE B. Continued

Items of Expense	Negro County Agents	Negro Home Demonstration Agents	Poultry	Marketing	Dairy	Animal Husbandry	Agronomy
Salaries	\$ 17,643.76	\$ 13,320.53	\$ 6,240.04	\$ 4,629.21	\$ 6,700.04	\$ 3,045.00	\$ 5,780.92
Labor	9.70	14.50	539.13	263.49	348.83	72.90	212.90
Supplies and Small Printing	361.97	184.97	433.25	151.44	154.86	28.90	189.81
Telephone and Telegraph	69.55	48.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travel	1,356.92	1,195.02	1,881.02	1,247.46	2,102.37	1,702.03	1,967.18
Transportation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Publication .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment	5.75	7.23	10.40	75.83	160.41	2.75	85.50
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	4.64	85.25	74.47	15.95	23.10
Totals	\$ 19,447.65	\$ 14,770.80	\$ 9,108.48	\$ 6,402.68	\$ 9,540.98	\$ 4,867.53	\$ 8,259.41

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—(Continued)
1936-1937

TABLE B. Continued

Items of Expense	Pasture	Entomology	Agricultural Engineering	Farm Management	Horticulture	Child Development
Salaries	\$3,300.04	\$4,358.65	\$ 8,044.40	\$7,549.92	\$ 9,270.04	\$2,974.45
Labor	63.30	423.10	45.30	386.14	304.35	55.90
Supplies and Small Printing	85.22	55.45	72.60	38.62	185.67	73.38
Telephone and Telegraph .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travel	1,259.20	1,743.04	1,958.91	1,381.27	2,601.59	755.49
Transportation .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Publications .....	.....	.....	47.89	.....	.....	.....
Equipment	2.50	6.88	276.40	24.75	110.97	12.25
Miscellaneous .....	.....	24.65	111.37	.....	7.01	.....
Total	\$4,710.26	\$6,611.77	\$10,556.87	\$9,380.70	\$12,479.63	\$3,871.47

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—(Continued)
1936-1937

TABLE B. Continued

Items of Expense	Home Management	Foods and Nutrition	Clothing
Salaries	\$4,677.75	\$5,500.00	\$3,100.00
Labor	80.50	89.02	42.20
Supplies and Small Printing	240.74	95.61	69.26
Telephone and Telegraph .....	.....	.....	.....
Postage .....	.....	.....	.....
Travel	1,525.20	1,647.55	1,120.01
Transportation .....	.....	.....	.....
Publications .....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment	7.88	4.70	19.50
Miscellaneous	4.00	4.00	.....
Totals	\$6,536.07	\$7,340.88	\$4,350.97

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—(Continued)

1936-1937

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

	FEDERAL FUNDS				FUNDS NOT USED AS OFFSET	
	Smith-Lever	Capper-Ketchum	Additional Cooperative	County and State Offset Funds	College and State	County
Personal Services						
Director and Assistant Director	\$ 1,400.00	\$	\$	\$ 4,054.97	\$	\$
State and District	17,583.68	1,650.00	.....	22,975.08	.....	.....
Specialists	35,953.25	3,677.75	5,494.49	20,649.83	7,706.68	.....
County Extension						
Agents	186,882.53	29,241.15	13,505.51	95,302.70	200.00	51,157.53
Clerical	107,687.39	.....	.....	16,326.63	2,290.00	11,645.00
Labor	1,705.56	.....	.....	5,018.83	774.51	191.50
Supplies and Materials	21,302.06	.....	.....	3,435.59	530.48	1,973.16
Communication Service						
Telephone and Telegraph	4,040.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,225.39
Postage	784.76	.....	.....	200.00	134.40	.....
Travel Expenses						
Director and Assistant Director	596.47	.....	.....	97.95	61.96	.....
State and District	16,307.96	.....	.....	137.26	57.43	.....
Specialists	22,441.95	.....	.....	272.90	1,016.00	.....
County Extension						
Agents	23,568.58	.....	.....	.....	140.80	11,145.92
Clerical	217.41	.....	.....	.....	7.30	.....
Freight and Express	401.61	.....	.....	56.92	20.25	.....
Publications	7,309.40	.....	.....	367.84	537.30	2,962.14
Equipment	3,906.41	.....	.....	77.90	51.00	.....
Rent of Buildings	48.00	.....	.....	77.90	.....	.....
Repairs to Equipment	667.03	.....	.....	56.74	138.39	.....
Miscellaneous (not otherwise classified) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143.81	.....
Totals	\$452,804.28	\$34,568.90	\$19,000.00	\$169,031.14	\$13,810.31	\$83,300.64



PUBLICATION OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE
OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE
Stillwater, Oklahoma
ERNEST E. SCHOLL, Director

Circular No. 359

1938

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