A STUDY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN FOUR WEST OKLAHOMA HIGH SCHOOLS

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By

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G. E. G.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Vocational Education in Agriculture

The primary aim of vocational Education in agriculture is:[1] To train present and prospective farmers for proficiency in farming. There are certain major objectives of vocational education in agriculture that must be attained to secure proficiency in farming on the part of those who receive instruction. These major objectives of vocational education in agriculture are to develop effective ability:

1. To make a beginning and advance in farming.
2. To produce farm commodities efficiently.
3. To market farm products advantageously.
4. To conserve soil and other national resources.
5. To manage a farm business.
6. To maintain a favorable environment.

Purpose of This Study

One of the purposes of this study of the activities of former students of vocational agriculture in four Western Oklahoma High Schools is to determine how successful teachers of vocational agriculture have been in helping young men make a beginning and an advance in farming and other occupations. Also an attempt will be made to show the influence of the work these young men had in vocational agriculture on their farming activities since leaving

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[1] Educational objectives in Vocational Agriculture, Vocational Division Mimeograph No. 21.

school. Up to this time no such study has been made of former students of vocational agriculture in Oklahoma.

The writer was the first teacher of vocational agriculture in the Hitchcock High School, and has taught vocational agriculture in the schools of Western Oklahoma for 18 years. The long experience of the writer in teaching vocational agriculture has made it possible for him to know personally many former students of vocational agriculture. Thus, the writer is personally interested in the activities and achievements of these young men.

Procedure in Making the Study

SELECTING THE SCHOOLS. Each of the four schools selected for this study has maintained a department of vocational agriculture for 15 years or more. This was considered ample time for former students to become established in some line of work. Teachers of these schools expressed a willingness to cooperate in the study.

No school was nearer than 40 miles to any of the other schools studied. The fartherest school from the writer's home was 90 miles. The four schools selected were considered fairly representative of different conditions of the schools in this section of the State.

A questionnaire was made to secure the information on this study. The survey blanks or questionnaires were then mimeographed in sufficient numbers to be presented or mailed to each former student of vocational agriculture in the four schools.

A complete list of names of all the former students of vocational agriculture, the year they entered, and how long they took the work was secured for each of the four schools. These names were taken from the reports sent in by the teachers to the State Department of Vocational Agriculture. Through the cooperation of the local teachers and his records, many of the addresses of former students were secured. Relatives and friends aided in securing the addresses of still others.

The writer made five trips to Clinton, five to Hitchcock, four to Seiling, and two to Temple to secure information about former students in these schools, and a few surveys were made personally. Most of the questionnaires were mailed to the former students with an addressed and stamped envelope for return. Mailed with the blank questionnaire was a letter from the local teacher explaining the purpose of the study, and requesting that the blank be filled in and returned to him.

DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Dear Former Student of Vocational Agriculture:

As the present teacher of vocational agriculture, I am interested in all the boys who have studied vocational agriculture in this high school; and, I would like to know what you have been doing the past several years. I will appreciate it very much if you will fill out the enclosed form for answering questions about yourself and return it in the enclosed envelope at your earliest convenience. I know there may be several questions that you will not be able to answer, but if you will do the best you can in answering the questions, it will be of much help to me in bringing my record of former students up to date. Any information you may give about yourself will be used only by the department in completing my records, and in studying the activities of our former students.

May I assure you that I am sincerely interested in your progress and will appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Teacher of Vocational Agriculture

SURVEY FOR A STUDY OF FORMER STUDENTS
OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

1. Name_____Present address_____
2. School attended_____
3. Date you enrolled in vocational agriculture_____
4. Date you discontinued work in vocational agriculture_____
5. Why did you enter the vocational agriculture class when first enrolled?
   A._____
6. Did you enter as a Freshman____Sophomore____Junior____ Senior_____
7. How many years did you take vocational agriculture in regular high school class_____
8. Was vocational agriculture a required subject for you at any time?_____
9. Are you a graduate of high school?____If Not, how many years did you attend?_____
10. Reason for dropping out of high school before graduation, if you did so.
    R._____
11. Reason for dropping out of vocational agriculture before graduation, if you did so.
    R._____
12. How many vocational agriculture teachers did you have while in high school?_____
13. What livestock and equipment did you acquire while you were a student of vocational agriculture?

Kind of livestock	No.	Value	Kind of equipment	Value

Kinds and amounts of feed on hand at the time you discontinued high school work in vocational agriculture_____

_____

14. Did the above listed equipment, livestock and supplies help you become established in farming?_____
15. Present farming status: Living at home without definite arrangement for any share of income_____ Farming at home and have a share in one or more enterprises_____ Farming at home with a definite business arrangement on a partnership basis?_____Renter?_____ Share cropper?_____ Hired Man?_____Farm Manager?____
16. Are you living on the family farm?_____
17. How did you get established in farming: Started with parents?_____ Worked for wages for parents?_____ Worked for wages for other farmers?_____ Share cropper? _____ Renter?_____ Borrowed money to get started_____ Source of borrowed money_____. Security required_____

X 18. Present investment in farming: Size of farm_____Acres in cultivation_____ Acres owned_____

Kind of livestock	No.	Number Purebred	Value	Kind of Crops	Acres

Total value of farming equipment_____ Value of canned goods _____

Value of all other assets_____

Total liabilities_____

19. Use made of credit for farming operations:

Purchase livestock_____Source of credit___Int. rate___
Purchase equipment_____Source of credit___Int. rate___
Purchase of seed_____Source of credit___Int. rate___
Purchase of feed_____Source of credit___Int. rate___
Purchase land_____Source of credit___Int. rate___

X 20. Kinds of help you received from your parents or your wife's parents: Gave you a cow_____. Gave you a work horse_____. Lent you a cow to use_____. Lent you a work animal_____. Gave you chickens_____. Gave you garden produce to can_____. Gave you fruit to can____. Gave you farming equipment_____. Provided you with farming equipment to use free of cost_____. Helped work crops in time of emergency_____. Gave you feed_____. Other gifts_____

21. Kind of farm records kept_____

22. Are you married?_____Were you married before graduation_____ How long after discontinuing school you were married?_____

23. Have you attended part time_____, or evening classes_____ _____ held by Vocational Agriculture teacher since you have been out of school?_____

24. What types of individual services have vocational agricultural teachers rendered you since you discontinued vocational agriculture?_____

25. In what activities have you cooperated with the vocational agricultural teacher since discontinuing vocational agriculture in high school?_____

26. Have you attended College since discontinuing vocational agriculture?_____ If so, what kind of college work was taken?_____ How long?_____

27. Do you have a degree?_____ What kind?_____
28. What short courses have you attended since discontinuing vocational agriculture?
A._____
_____
29. Have you ever been enrolled in a C.C.C. camp?_____
How long did you serve?_____
30. What community or agricultural committees have you served on since discontinuing vocational agriculture?_____
_____
31. What farm organizations do you belong to?_____
_____
32. What other organizations do you attend? Grange_____, Church_____, Lodge_____, Young Peoples' Meeting_____. Others_____
_____
Offices held?_____
33. How long since you were in vocational agriculture class?
_____
34. Were you a member of F.F.A.?_____How long did you remain active after discontinuing vocational agriculture?_
_____
35. Jobs you have held since discontinuing high school.

Job	Wage	Length of time at this work

Supplementary notes:

The methods of securing the information concerning the former students of vocational agriculture are shown in Table I. Information on 20 of the former students was secured by personal interviews. The remainder of the 99 questionnaires returned were filled in without assistance of a teacher or the writer.

QUESTIONNAIRES. Sixty-four questionnaires were mailed to former students from Clinton and 30 were returned. Only 29 of the 62 questionnaires mailed to former students of Temple were returned. Twelve of the 89 questionnaires sent to former students at Seiling were returned and 28 of the 70 mailed to former students of Hitchcock were returned.

TABLE NO. I

METHODS OF SECURING INFORMATION ABOUT FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Methods Used	Clinton School A		Hitchcock School B		Seiling School C		Temple School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Personal Interviews	7	3.19	12	9.03	2	.80	4	.48	25	2.51
Correspondence	30	13.63	29	20.14	12	5.35	28	6.91	99	9.97
Partial records only	183	83.18	103	70.83	210	93.75	373	92.61	869	87.52
Total	220		144		224		405		993	

The better response secured from the former students from Hitchcock may be due to the fact that the writer once taught vocational agriculture in this community and was personally acquainted with many of the students. Personal ac-

Location of Four Western Oklahoma Schools who took part in the Study. Clinton A. Hitchcock B. Seiling C. Temple D.

quaintance with the students at Clinton may have influenced the cooperation of former students from this school.

Description of the Service Area

CLINTON, a town with a population of 7,512 is located on the banks of the Washita River in Custer County, Oklahoma. Clinton is served by three railroads and one large trucking company, with its warehouses located there. The manufacturing establishments are three cotton gins, one cottonseed oil mill, three grain elevators, three soft drink plants, one candy plant, one ice cream plant, one produce packing plant, one cheese and butter factory, one brick plant, one wholesale grocery, and one commercial feed mill.

The Clinton school district has an area of 35.5 square miles and has never been consolidated and did not begin the transportation of pupils until 1939-40. Before this time rural students were required to furnish their own transportation. The Clinton schools have 53 teachers in the entire system, 20 of whom are employed in the high school.[2] The school enumeration report 2,064 young people of school age in the district.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. The department was started in the Clinton High School in 1925, and has been in operation for 15 years. During this time the department has had two different teachers of vocational agriculture. The present teacher has

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[2] Oklahoma Educational Directory, State Department, 1940-41.

been in the school six years. Records from the State Office of Vocational Agriculture show that 76.2 percent of the boys who have studied vocational agriculture in the Clinton High School were farm boys.

The average size of the farm in the Clinton service area has increased from 205.2 acres in 1930 to 259.8 acres in 1940. During the same period the average size farm in the State has increased from 165.8 acres to 193.7 acres.[3]

The soils of the area are principally red and brown sandy loam. The topography is largely rolling prairie, with small stretches of river and creek bottoms and some very rough shale hills.

The percentage of renters in the area decreased from 50.1 percent in 1930 to 43.9 percent in 1940. The State had a decrease from 61.5 percent to 54.4 percent for the same period.

The principal crops of the area are wheat, oats, barley, grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, corn, cotton, alfalfa hay, and alfalfa seed. The principal livestock of the area are dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, hogs, and sheep. The 1940 Census reported that 2,037 of the 2,290 farmers in Custer County kept cows for milking.

The average value of the farm lands and buildings per farm decreased in Custer County from $8,037 in 1930 to

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[3] Agriculture, Oklahoma Series, Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940.

$7,382 in 1940. The State decrease in the average value of farm lands and buildings for the same period was from $6,096 to $4,625.

The population of the area is principally white. There are a few Indians and negroes. Only 25 farms in the County were farmed by non-white farmers as reported by the 1940 Census.

HITCHCOCK has a population of 246 and is located in the north central part of Blaine County. The twon is served by one railroad. It has no manufacturing industries, however, it has two grain elevators, one produce house, and one cotton gin.

The Hitchcock school district has an area of 69½ square miles and was consolidated and began transportation of the pupils in 1919. Hitchcock was the first school in Oklahoma to consolidate and start the transportation of pupils.[4] The school has ten teachers in the entire system. Five of these are employed in the high school. The school enumeration records of 1940-41 report 224 young people of school age.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. This department was started in the Hitchcock schools by the writer in 1923. The department has been in operation for 17 years. After three years the writer moved to establish a new department in another school in the same County. Since then four other teachers have served the department. The present teacher has served there four years. Records from the State Office of

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[4] Oklahoma Educational Directory, State Department, 1940-41.

Vocational Agriculture show that 96.6 percent of the boys who took vocational agriculture in the Hitchcock school were farm boys.

The average size of the farms in the Hitchcock service area has increased from 209.7 acres in 1930 to 255.5 acres in 1940.

The main part of the soil in the area is a reddish brown, developed from clay, shale and sand. Most of the soil is heavy and very good wheat soil. On the west edge of the district is the rough gypsum hills. The remaining topography is rolling to level prairie and only a small portion is too rough to be farmed. The number of renters in Blaine County has decreased from 55.4 percent in 1930 to 45.7 percent in 1940.

The principal crop for the area is wheat with some oats, barley, grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and a small acreage of cotton, corn, and alfalfa. The predominating livestock of the area are dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry. The 1940 Census show 1,874 of the 2,160 farmers in Blaine County kept cows for milking.

The average value of lands and buildings per farm decreased in value in Blaine County from $8,336 in 1930 to $8,302 in 1940. The population of the area is principally white with a few Indians and negroes. Of the 2,160 farm operators reported in the 1940 Census, 2,022 were white.

SEILING, a town of 368 population, is located in the northeast part of Dewey County. This center is not served

by a railroad. The town has one flour mill, one cotton gin, and one produce house.

The Seiling school district has an area of 53.8 square miles, and was consolidated and began the transportation of pupils in 1921. The school has 15 teachers in the entire system, six of whom are employed in the high school. The school enumeration shows Seiling district to have 355 young people of school age in 1940.

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. This department was started in the Seiling school in 1922 and has been in operation for 18 years. This school has had four vocational agriculture teachers. The present teacher is now serving his third year. Records from the State Office of Vocational Agriculture show that 90 percent of the boys who have studied vocational agriculture in the Seiling school were farm boys.

The average size of the farms in the Seiling area have increased from 249.9 acres in 1930 to 309.9 acres in 1940. The soils of the area are predominately red and brown sandy loams and sands.[5] About two-thirds of the area is a reddish tight soil well adapted to wheat. The other one-third extends either into the shale hills and breaks near the river or into the sand hills to the south. Two-thirds are rolling prairie, the other one-third is very hilly and rough. The percent of renters decreased in the area from 50.4 percent in 1930 to 45 percent in 1940.

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[5] Soils of Oklahoma. Map. Horace J. Harper, Agronomy Department, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

The principal crop for the area is wheat, with some oats, barley, grain sorghums, corn, cotton, and alfalfa. The principal livestock are dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, hogs, and sheep. The 1940 Census shows 1,726 of 1,931 farmers kept cows for milking.

The average value of the farm lands and buildings decreased in Dewey County from $6,111 in 1930 to $5,434 in 1940.

The population of the area is principally white with a few Indians and negroes. Of the 1,931 operators reported in the 1940 Census, 1,912 were white.

TEMPLE, a town of 1,182 population, is located in the southeast corner of Cotton County. Temple is served by one railroad. The town has no manufacturing plants, but until 1939 an oil tank farm was located there. Temple also has two grain elevators, three cotton gins, and two very large department stores. The B & O Cash Store is owned and operated by Sears-Roebuck. The Mooney Bros. Cooperative Store is owned cooperatively by the farmers of the locality. These two stores make the situation favorable for the farmer to either sell his produce or buy his provisions.

The Temple school district has an area of 28 square miles. They began transporting pupils in 1930. There are 20 teachers in the Temple school system. Ten of these are employed in the high school. The school enumeration shows Temple to have 568 young people of school age in the district.

A DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE was established in the Temple High School in 1923 and has been in operation for 17 years. During this period the department has had only two teachers. The present teacher is a former student of the Temple Vocational Agriculture Department, and has been teaching there six years. Records from the State Office of Vocational Agriculture show that 85.3 percent of the boys who have studied vocational agriculture in the Temple High School were farm boys.

The average size of the farms in the Temple service area have increased from 186.4 acres in 1930 to 249.9 acres in 1940. The soil of the area is a grayish yellow and reddish sandy loam to a heavier loam. The topography is gentle rolling prairie with most of the area tillable. The renters of the area have decreased from 68.2 percent in 1930 to 56.2 percent in 1940. The principal crops of the area are cotton, wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorghums, sweet sorghum, and alfalfa. The principal livestock are dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, hogs, and sheep. The 1940 Census shows 1,345 of the 1,544 farmers in Cotton County kept cows for milking.

The average value of farm lands and buildings in Cotton County decreased from $6,556 per farm in 1930 to $6,059 in 1940.

The population of the area is principally white with a few Indians and negroes. Of the 1,544 farm operators reported in the 1940 Census, 1,505 were white.

FARM AND NON-FARM. Table II shows the farm and non-farm enrollment in vocational agriculture in the four schools considered in this study. A total of 1,576 farm boys and 260 non-farm boys were reported as students of vocational agriculture. Complete information was not available for the farm and non-farm enrollment for each year vocational agriculture was taught in these four schools. Temple reported 624 farm boys and 112 non-farm boys enrolled during 12 of the 15 years vocational agriculture has been taught in this school. Only 13 non-farm boys were reported from Hitchcock. Ten of these were reported during the last five years. One thing especially noticeable in this Table is the tendency for an increased enrollment of non-farm boys in vocational agriculture.

TABLE NO. II

FARM AND NON-FARM ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN FOUR WEST OKLAHOMA HIGH SCHOOLS

Year	Clinton		Hitchcock		Selling		Temple	
	Farm	Non-farm	Farm	Non-farm	Farm	Non-farm	Farm	Non-farm
1924-25	--	--	19	0	--	--	21	1
1925-26	15	2	25	0	20	3	23	10
1926-27	25	6	--	-	22	4	29	5
1927-28	30	7	17	2	23	1	--	--
1928-29	--	--	27	1	--	--	--	--
1929-30	27	5	24	0	28	3	28	17
1930-31	18	0	0	0	--	--	--	--
1931-32	--	--	31	0	20	2	48	15
1932-33	30	5	30	0	27	3	47	14
1933-34	36	12	33	0	26	3	52	9
1934-35	32	9	36	1	20	2	58	12
1935-36	31	14	34	2	24	2	60	10
1936-37	28	12	32	2	32	1	85	7
1937-38	20	15	22	3	--	--	96	5
1938-39	23	11	20	2	45	13	77	7
Total	315	98	350	13	287	37	624	112

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSES OF DATA

Educational Attainment of the Former Students of Vocational Agriculture

Fifty-three former students who had been out of school less than four years returned questionnaires. Only three students who had been out 15 years or longer returned questionnaires. Not many replies were expected from this group because the group was not large. The relatively high return of questionnaires from the group that had been out of the Hitchcock school five to nine years may be due to the personal acquaintance of the writer with this group of young men. The number of replies received from the former students by groups corresponding to the length of time they have been out of school is given in Table III.

TABLE NO. III

NUMBER OF YEARS SINCE FORMER STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Years Since Enrolled	School A: No.	School A: %	School B: No.	School B: %	School C: No.	School C: %	School D: No.	School D: %	Totals: No.	Totals: %
Four or less	20	54.06	11	26.82	8	57.15	14	43.75	53	42.77
Five to nine	10	27.03	10	24.39	4	28.57	11	37.50	36	29.05
Ten to fourteen	7	18.91	18	43.92	2	14.28	6	18.75	33	26.63
Fifteen or more	0		2	4.87	0		1		2	1.61
Total	37		41		14		32		124	

Of the 124 boys returning questionnaires there seemed to be some vocational interest in farming as indicated by their replies to the question: Reason for enrolling in vocational agriculture. In Table IV, over 69 percent said they were interested in farming while less than 14 percent did not answer this question. One group of five or less than 5 percent said they were interested in science. Still five others said they were interested in the subject. Three boys said they were interested in profit while only one boy was interested in the credit he would receive.

TABLE NO. IV

REASONS FOR ENROLLING IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE REPORTED BY 124 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Reasons Reported	School A		School B		School C		School D		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Interested in farming	28	75.67	12	85.72	27	65.90	19	59.40	86	69.40
Teacher interested in me	1	2.70							1	.80
To get credit			1	7.14					1	.80
Because other boys did			1	7.14					1	.80
Interested in subject	1	2.70			1	2.44	3	9.38	5	4.03
General Information	2	5.41							2	1.60
Farmer's son							3	9.38	3	2.42
Interested as a science	2	5.41					3	9.38	5	4.03
Interested in profit	1	2.70			2	4.86			3	2.42
No answer	2	5.41			11	26.80	4	12.50	17	13.70
Total	37		14		41		32		124	

Over 77 percent of the 124 former students who co-operated in filling out questionnaires were enrolled in vocational agriculture their freshman year in high school. Approximately 16 percent started in vocational agriculture the sophomore year and 6 percent started as juniors. (Table V).

Summarizing Forms

TABLE NO. V

YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL IN WHICH WORK IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WAS STARTED

Started Vocational Agriculture as a	Clinton School A		Hitchcock School B		Seiling School C		Temple School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Freshman	25	67.56	33	80.48	12	85.71	26	81.25	96	77.42
Sophomore	7	18.94	7	17.69	2	14.29	4	12.50	20	16.13
Junior	5	13.51	1	2.43			2	6.25	8	6.45
Total	37		41		14		32		124	

Table VI indicates that the highest percentage of enrollment has always been in the freshman year. When Tables VI, VII, and VIII are compared with Table XXXIII it is evident that there are many former students now farming who did not fill out questionnaires. It is also evident the group cooperating in the study had much more work in vocational agriculture than the average. More than 56 percent of the group cooperating in the study had four years of vocational agriculture. More than 21 percent had three years, over 16 percent had two years, while less than 5 percent had one year. Of the entire group now engaged in farming less than one-third or 30+ percent had four years, over 21 percent had two years, and over 26 percent had only one year of vocational agriculture.

TABLE NO. VI

YEAR IN HIGH SCHOOL IN WHICH WORK IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WAS STARTED. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE LENGTH OF TIME THE STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Started Vocational Agriculture as a:	Number of years students have been out of school: 4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Freshman	43	81.13	30	86.00	22	66.66	1	33.00	96	77.43
Sophomore	7	13.21	3	8.00	8	24.24	2	67.00	20	16.12
Junior	3	5.66	2	6.00	3	9.10	0		8	6.45
Totals	53		35		33		3		124	

TABLE NO. VII

NUMBER OF YEARS FORMER STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Years in Vocational Agriculture	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	4	10.82	0		0		2	6.25	6	4.84
Two	8	21.62	6	14.63	4	28.57	3	9.38	21	16.93
Three	10	27.02	14	34.14	2	14.28	1	3.12	27	21.77
Four	15	40.54	21	51.23	8	57.15	26	81.25	70	56.46
Totals	37		41		14		32		124	

TABLE NO. VIII

NUMBER OF YEARS FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WERE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE LENGTH OF TIME THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Years in Vocational Agriculture	Number of years students have been out of school: 4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	2	3.76	2	5.70	1	3.04	1	33.00	6	4.83
Two	6	11.32	5	14.00	8	24.24	2	67.00	21	16.93
Three	7	13.20	5	14.00	15	45.45	0		27	21.77
Four	38	71.69	23	66.30	9	27.27	0		70	56.47
Totals	53		35		33		3		124	

CARRYOVER ENROLLMENT. The carryover of individuals enrolled in vocational agriculture from one year to the next has been rather small as shown in Tables IX, X, XI, XII, and XIII. Of the 993 former students who completed one year of vocational agriculture in the four schools, less than 57 percent enrolled the second year. Less than 41 percent enrolled the third year, and less than 27 percent enrolled for a fourth year.

Hitchcock had the highest carryover of individuals enrolled. Over 78 percent took two years. More than 66 percent took three years and more than 51 percent enrolled for four years. Seiling had the lowest carryover with 47 percent taking two years, 29 percent taking three years, and less than 15 percent took four years.

The information in the tables mentioned above indicates that the schools are primarily teaching two years of agriculture. There are many reasons why students did not enroll in vocational agriculture two or more years. Some of the reasons are as follows:

1. They first enrolled as a sophomore or upper classman.
2. There was a conflict in schedules.
3. They were taking required courses for college entrance.
4. Some had moved away.
5. Students may not have known about vocational agriculture until they were already enrolled in school.
6. Quit school for one reason or another.

CARRYOVER OF ENROLLMENT FROM ONE
YEAR TO THE NEXT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

CLINTON

Year	1	2	3	4	%	%	%
1925-26	14						
1926-27	21	9					
1927-28	20	12	5				
1928-29	11	8	7	0	64	35	0
1929-30	14	7	6	4	57	33	19
1930-31	21	9	5	4	40	30	20
1931-32	19	4	5	3	63	45	27
1932-33	15	12	3	3	64	35	21
1933-34	23	8	11	3	19	14	14
1934-35	13	13	6	8	63	58	42
1935-36	14	10	11	3	53	40	20
1936-37	10	9	7	5	56	48	22
1937-38	14	8	5	9	77	54	69
1938-39	11	10	5	5	64	35	35
					80	50	
					71		
Total	220	119	76	47	Aver. 57	39	25+

* 220 - 11 = 209 209 - 14 = 195 195 - 10 = 185

CARRYOVER OF ENROLLMENT FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

HITCHCOCK

Year	1	2	3	4	%	%	%
1923-24	17						
1924-25	3	16					
1925-26	11	2	13				
1926-27	7	5	0	0	94	76	0
1927-28	7	6	5	0	66	0	0
1928-29	10	6	6	4	45	45	36
1929-30	8	9	2	4	85	85	57
1930-31	2	7	8	2	85	28	28
1931-32	13	2	7	8	90	80	80
1932-33	11	12	1	6	87	87	75
1933-34	13	9	9	1	100	50	50
1934-35	11	8	8	9	96	69	69
1935-36	9	9	9	8	81	72	72
1936-37	11	9	7	8	61	69	61
1937-38	3	7	9	4	81	63	36
1938-39	8	0	4	9	100	100	100
					63	36	
					0		
Total	144	107	88	63	Aver.	78+	66+	51+

* 144 - 8 = 136 136 - 3 = 133 133 - 11 = 122

CARRYOVER OF ENROLLMENT FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

SELLING

Year	1	2	3	4	%	%	%
1922-23	16						
1923-24	6	4					
1924-25	17	0	0				
1925-26	11	6	0	0	25	0	0
1926-27	6	6	7	0	0	0	0
1927-28	12	1	8	4	35	41	23
1928-29	9	4	0	4	54	72	36
1929-30	15	1	3	0	16	0	0
1930-31	10	8	1	0	33	25	0
1931-32	6	4	4	1	11	11	11
1932-33	16	2	2	1	53	26	6
1933-34	13	12	2	0	40	20	0
1934-35	10	7	4	1	33	33	16
1935-36	8	5	4	3	75	25	18
1936-37	14	5	6	1	53	30	7
1937-38	19	11	3	5	50	60	50
1938-39	36	12	5	2	62	37	25
					78	35	
					63		
Total	224	88	49	22	Aver. 47	69	14*

* 224 - 36 = 188 188 - 19 = 169 169 - 14 = 155

CARRYOVER OF ENROLLMENT FROM ONE
YEAR TO THE NEXT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

TEMPLE

Year	1	2	3	4	%	%	%
1923-24	22						
1924-25	14	6					
1925-26	22	4	4				
1926-27	23	8	2	2	27	18	9
1927-28	34	16	4	1	28	14	7
1928-29	13	18	8	4	36	18	18
1929-30	21	6	12	5	70	35	21
1930-31	29	7	5	4	53	35	12
1931-32	24	18	6	5	46	38	38
1932-33	22	15	13	1	33	28	4
1933-34	20	11	11	12	62	45	41
1934-35	19	12	11	11	62	46	45
1935-36	34	16	9	7	50	50	32
1936-37	34	23	13	5	60	45	25
1937-38	33	15	18	5	84	68	26
1938-39	41	17	12	9	67	53	26
					44	35	
					51		
Total	405	192	128	71	Aver. 53	38*	24

* 405 - 41 = 364 364 - 33 = 331 331 - 34 = 297

CARRYOVER OF ENROLLMENT FROM ONE YEAR TO THE NEXT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

FOUR COMBINED SCHOOLS
CLINTON, TEMPLE, HITCHCOCK, SEILING

Year	1	2	3	4	%	%	%
1922-23	16						
1923-24	45	4					
1924-25	34	22	0				
1925-26	58	12	17	0	25	0	0
1926-27	57	28	9	2	49	37	4
1927-28	73	35	22	5	35	26	14
1928-29	43	36	21	12	48	38	20
1929-30	58	23	23	13	61	37	22
1930-31	62	31	19	10	49	31	13
1931-32	62	28	22	17	54	44	39
1932-33	64	41	19	11	53	38	19
1933-34	69	40	33	16	45	31	26
1934-35	53	40	29	29	64	53	47
1935-36	65	40	33	21	62	45	33
1936-37	69	46	33	19	58	48	27
1937-38	69	41	35	23	75	62	43
1938-39	96	39	26	25	71	54	38
					59	38	
					57		
Total	993	506	341	203	Aver. 56+	41+	26+

* 993 - 96 = 897 897 - 69 = 828 828 - 69 = 759

TEACHERS. That the turnover of teachers of vocational agriculture in four schools was low is evident in Table XIV. Of the 124 reporting more than 58 percent had only one teacher during their four years in high school. Less than 22 percent had three teachers and less than 1 percent had four teachers. Less cooperation in filling out questionnaires was given by former students in schools that had recently changed teachers. The new teachers evidently had not made contact with students who had not been in their classes.

TABLE NO. XIV

NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE FORMER STUDENTS HAD WHILE ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOL

Number of Teachers: Students Had	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One Teacher	27	72.97	16	39.03	9	64.28	20	62.50	72	58.06
Two	9	24.33	13	31.71	0		5	15.63	27	21.77
Three	0		4	9.76	4	28.58	0		8	6.45
Four	0		0	7.14	1	7.14	0		1	.80
No Answer	1	2.70	8	19.51	0		7	21.87	16	12.92
Total	37		41		14		32		124	

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES. More than 90 percent of the former cooperating students were graduates of high school. Hitchcock and Seiling schools had the lowest percentage of former-student graduates. Hitchcock had more than 86 percent

graduated while Seiling had more than 85 percent graduated as shown in Tables XV and XVI.

TABLE NO. XV

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF 124 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Years in High School	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Two	1	2.70	2	4.96	1	7.14	0		4	3.22
Three	0		4	9.92	0		0		4	3.22
Four	2	5.40	0	-	1	7.14	1	3.12	4	3.22
Graduated	34	91.90	35	96.80	12	85.72	31	96.88	112	90.34
Total	37		41		14		92		124	

TABLE NO. XVI

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE, SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE LENGTH OF TIME THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL

Years in High School	Number of years students have been out of school: Less than 4		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One	0		0		0		0		0	
Two	1	1.8	1	2.7	1	3.12	1	33.0	4	3.2
Three	0	-	1	2.7	3	9.37	0		4	3.2
Four	3	5.7	0		1	3.12	0		4	3.2
Graduated	49	92.50	34	94.6	27	84.50	2	67.0	112	90.4
Total	53		36		32		3		124	

Ten of the 12 who did not graduate gave the following reasons for dropping out: seven had to go to work, one married, one disliked the teacher, and one went to college.

TABLE NO. XVII

REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL BEFORE GRADUATION REPORTED BY 10 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Reasons Reported	Totals	
	No.	%
Had to go to work	7	70
Got married	1	10
Disliked teacher	1	10
Go to college	1	10
Total	10	

REASONS FOR DROPPING AGRICULTURE. Nineteen of the former students dropped out of vocational agriculture before graduating as shown in Table XVIII. The following reasons for dropping out of vocational agriculture before graduation were given in addition to those presented in Table XVII: four changed schools, two took subjects required for college entrance, two took foreign languages, two completed all the vocational agriculture offered, and one was not interested in the work.

TABLE NO. XVIII

REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE BEFORE GRADUATION REPORTED BY 19 FORMER STUDENTS

Reasons Reported	Clinton		Hitchcock		Seiling		Temple		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Had to go to work	1	33.33	5	55.56	0		0		6	31.59
Got married	1	33.33	0		0		0		1	5.26
Changed schedule	1	33.34	1	11.11	1	25.00	1	33.33	4	21.05
College requirements	0		0		1	25.00	1	33.33	2	10.53
Took foreign language	0		2	22.22	0		0		2	10.53
Not interested	0		0		0		1	33.34	1	5.26
Disliked teacher	0		1	11.11	0		0		1	5.26
Completed Agriculture offered	0		0		2	50.00	0		2	10.52
Total	3		9		4		3		19	

Property Acquired While Enrolled In Vocational Agriculture

LIVESTOCK. More former students acquired hogs while taking vocational agriculture than any other class of livestock. Of the 88 who owned livestock, 58 owned hogs, 10 owned sheep, 29 owned beef cattle, 25 owned dairy cows, 12 owned work stock, 13 owned poultry, and 25 owned other cattle in Table XIX.

TABLE NO. XIX

EIGHTY-EIGHT INDIVIDUALS ACQUIRING LIVESTOCK WHILE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Kind of Livestock	Clinton No.	Clinton %	Hitchcock No.	Hitchcock %	Seiling No.	Seiling %	Temple No.	Temple %	Totals No.	Totals %
Hogs	24	39.38	12	17.66	7	36.87	15	27.48	58	28.29
Sheep	2	3.27	7	10.26	0		1	1.83	10	4.81
Beef cattle	15	24.60	7	10.26	1	5.26	6	10.90	29	14.14
Dairy	3	4.91	7	10.26	3	15.78	12	21.32	25	12.19
Poultry	6	9.83	2	2.94	1	5.26	4	7.27	13	6.34
Cattle	8	13.11	9	13.11	2	10.52	4	7.27	23	11.15
Nothing reported	2	3.27	18	26.47	4	21.05	9	16.66	33	16.09
Work stock	1	1.63	6	8.92	1	5.26	4	7.27	12	5.89
Total	61		68		19		55		203	

More recent students of vocational agriculture owned more hogs per capita when they quit vocational agriculture than the group which were in school more than five years ago. The group which was in school five to nine years ago had the lowest per capita ownership of hogs and poultry. This was during the period of low prices and feed shortage in Oklahoma which may have influenced the ownership of these animals. Tables XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII show kind and number of livestock acquired while enrolled as students of vocational agriculture.

TABLE NO. XX

KIND AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED WHILE ENROLLED AS A STUDENT OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Kind of Livestock Acquired	Total Number of Livestock Acquired	Average Number of Animals Per Individual Reporting Ownership	
		No. reporting	(Animals)
Hogs	529	58	9.12
Sheep	125	10	12.50
Beef cattle	96	29	3.31
Dairy cattle	79	25	3.16
Work stock	24	12	3.20
Poultry	2,507	13	192.84
Cattle	74	25	2.96
Total	3,434		

TABLE NO. XXI

KIND AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED WHILE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL FOUR YEARS OR LESS

Kind of Livestock Acquired	Total Number of Livestock Acquired	Average Number of Animals Per Individual Reporting Ownership	
		No. Reporting	(Animals)
Hogs	410	34	12.588
Sheep	24	5	4.85
Beef cattle	57	20	2.85
Dairy cattle	22	12	1.833
Work stock	9	5	1.80
Poultry	1,357	5	271.40
Cattle	44	12	3.65
Total	1,923		

TABLE NO. XXII

KIND AND NUMBER OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED WHILE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL FIVE TO NINE YEARS

Kind of Livestock Acquired	Total Number of Livestock Acquired	Average Number of Animals Per Individual Reporting Ownership	
		No. reporting	(Animals)
Hogs	88	18	4.888
Sheep	20	1	20.00
Beef cattle	23	6	3.833
Dairy cattle	22	8	2.75
Work stock	11	5	2.2
Poultry	150	3	50.00
Cattle	18	5	3.6
Total	332		

TABLE NO. XXIII

KIND AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ACQUIRED WHILE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL 10 TO 14 YEARS

Kind of Livestock Acquired	Total Number of Livestock Acquired	Average Number of Animals Per Individual Reporting Ownership	
		No. reporting	(Animals)
Hogs	31	6	5.166
Sheep	81	4	20.25
Beef cattle	14	3	4.666
Dairy cattle	34	4	8.500
Work stock	4	2	2.000
Poultry	1,000	5	200.000
Cattle	11	5	2.200
Total	1,175		

The 88 individuals reporting the ownership of livestock and poultry valued the livestock at $24,189. The largest per capita investment was in beef cattle but only 29 boys owned this class of livestock. Only 13 boys reported the ownership of poultry as shown in Table XXIV.

TABLE NO. XXIV

TOTAL VALUE OF ANIMALS ACQUIRED BY 88 FORMER STUDENTS WHILE THEY WERE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Kind of Livestock Acquired	Total Value of Livestock (Dollars)	Average Value Per Individual Reporting Ownership	
		No. reporting	(Dollars)
Hogs	5,128	58	88.41
Sheep	930	10	93.00
Beef cattle	8,085	29	278.79
Dairy cattle	3,355	25	134.20
Work stock	1,790	12	149.16
Poultry	1,186	13	91.23
Cattle	3,715	25	148.60
Total	24,189		

It is interesting to note that over 29 percent of the 124 former students considered did not report the ownership of any livestock at the time they discontinued work in vocational agriculture as shown in Table XXV.

TABLE NO. XXV

TOTAL VALUE OF ALL ANIMALS ACQUIRED WHILE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Value of Animals (Dollars)	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None Reported	5	13.51	18	43.90	4	28.57	9	28.14	36	29.01
75 or less	7	18.95	3	7.29	4	28.57	2	6.25	16	12.89
76 - 150	11	29.74	7	17.22	4	28.57	6	18.72	28	22.58
151 - 225	3	8.10	3	7.29	1	7.15	2	6.25	9	7.25
226 - 300	4	10.80	2	4.86	1	7.14	6	18.72	13	10.49
301 - 375	0		3	7.29	-		2	6.25	5	4.03
376 - 450	2	5.40	1	2.43	-		2	6.25	5	4.03
451 - 525	1	2.70	-		-		1	3.14	2	1.61
526 - 600	0		1	2.43	-		-		1	.80
601 - 700	0		1	2.43	-		-		1	.80
701 - 900	2	5.40	2	4.86	-		1	3.14	5	4.03
901 - 1500	2	5.40	-		-		1	3.14	3	2.48
Total	37		41		14		32		124	

Agricultural Equipment Acquired

Very few of the 124 former students cooperating in the study acquired equipment while enrolled as students of vocational agriculture. Only 21.76 percent of the 124 reported having acquired any equipment and this in most cases was very meager as shown in Tables XXVI and XXVII. Less than 5 percent of the entire group acquired hog equipment (Table XXVI)

while 58 former students reported the ownership of hogs.

Other equipment acquired was likewise small. The largest number reported the ownership of poultry and miscellaneous equipment. Less than 7 percent of the group reported owning poultry equipment and miscellaneous equipment. Students who had been out of school fewer years reported more equipment acquired than those out for longer periods. There was a slight tendency for students of vocational agriculture to acquire more equipment in recent years while they are in high school.

TABLE NO. XXVI

EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED WHILE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Kind of Equipment Acquired	Totals	
	No.	%
Hog	6	4.82
Dairy	2	1.67
Poultry	8	6.45
Miscellaneous livestock	7	5.64
Crop Equipment	5	4.02
Miscellaneous equipment	8	6.40
Total	36	

TABLE NO. XXVII

TOTAL VALUE OF EQUIPMENT ACQUIRED BY 36 FORMER STUDENTS WHILE THEY WERE ENROLLED AS STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Kind of Equipment Acquired:	Total Value of Equipment (Dollars)	Average Value Per Individual Reporting Ownership: No. reporting	Average Value Per Individual Reporting Ownership: (Dollars)
Hog	289	6	48.16
Dairy	20	2	10.00
Poultry	610	8	76.25
Miscellaneous livestock	226	7	32.28
Crops	240	4	60.00
Miscellaneous farm	300	7	42.85
Trailor	10	1	10.00
Tractor	1,350	1	1,350.00
Total	3,045	36	95.15

FEED on hand at the time work in vocational agriculture was discontinued was very small. Only 22 former students reported having any home-grown feed at all. Seventeen of these valued their feed at less than $100 each (Table 28). Only three reported having commercial feed on hand.

In Table XXIX, eight reported roughage on hand at the time they discontinued work in vocational agriculture. This evidence would indicate that the former students had very few feed crop projects. This suggests an unfavorable situation when it is recalled that 88 individuals reported owning

TABLE NO. XXVIII

HOME-GROWN FEEDS ON HAND AT THE TIME WORK IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WAS DISCONTINUED

Value of Feed On Hand (Dollars)	Total No.
Less than 26	5
26 - 50	6
51 - 75	2
76 - 100	4
101 - 150	1
201 - 300	1
301 - 400	1
Indefinite	2
Total	22

livestock. A number of individuals reported that they used dad's feed.

Fifty-six former students reported that equipment, livestock, and supplies on hand at the time work in vocational agriculture was discontinued had influenced their getting established in farming. While more than 10 percent said it did not help to become established, as shown in Table XXX.

TABLE NO. XXIX

ROUGHAGES ON HAND AT THE TIME WORK IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WAS DISCONTINUED

Value of Feed On Hand (Dollars)	Totals No.
Less than 26	3
26 - 50	1
51 - 75	2
76 - 100	1
151 - 200	1
Total	8

TABLE NO. XXX

INFLUENCE OF EQUIPMENT, LIVESTOCK, AND SUPPLIES ON HAND AT THE TIME WORK IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WAS DISCONTINUED ON BECOMING ESTABLISHED IN FARMING

Influence	Total No.
Helped become established	50
Did not help become established	6
Total	56

Occupational Distribution of Former Students

FORMER STUDENTS NOT FARMING. A study of the occupational distribution of former students of vocational agriculture shows that more than 28 percent of the 535 former students not farming were engaged in unskilled labor and more than 7 percent in skilled labor. Over 5 percent were engaged

TABLE NO. XXXI

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF 535 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE NOT FARMING

	A School		B School		C School		D School		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Skilled laborer	7	4.49	8	11.76	8	6.15	18	10.00	41	7.66
Unskilled laborer	45	28.66	10	14.70	47	36.10	50	27.79	152	28.41
Profession	5	3.18	3	4.41	9	6.92	10	5.55	27	5.04
Agricultural college Student	4	2.54	-	-	4	3.08	16	8.88	24	4.48
Other college student	5	3.18	-	-	1	.77	3	1.67	9	1.68
Military	16	10.19	8	11.76	19	14.61	8	4.44	51	9.53
Technical agricultural worker	10	6.36	2	2.94	3	2.37	12	6.67	27	5.04
law inforce-ment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.11	2	.37
Institutions	1	.63	0	-	1	.77	3	1.67	5	.93
Deceased	-	-	1	1.47	1	.77	6	3.33	8	1.49
No report	64	40.77	36	52.96	37	28.46	52	28.89	189	35.37
Total	157		68		130		180		535	

in professional work and approximately 4 percent were in agricultural colleges while less than 2 percent were in other colleges. Over 9 percent were in military service. More than 5 percent were technical agricultural workers. Less than 1 percent were law enforcement officers. Less than 1 percent were in institutions and over 1 percent were deceased, while more than 35 percent had no occupational record.

FARMING OCCUPATIONS. It is of interest to note that of the 992 former vocational agriculture students that 357 or 36 percent are now engaged in farming occupations. Of this number, Temple has 52.3 percent of the total in farming occupations. Hitchcock had 18.46 percent of the total while Clinton and Seiling have 14.62 percent respectively, of the total in farming occupations.

The Temple area also had the largest percent of farm tenancy of the four areas studied. This situation is similar to that found by Richard and Wakeman in Virginia.[6] They reported that a larger percentage of former students were farming in counties where tenancy was highest.

The vocational agriculture educational attainment of the 314 former students show that over 30 percent of the 314 had completed four years of vocational agriculture. In

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6 Richard and Wakeman. Occupational Status of Former Students of Vocational Agriculture, Vocational Education, Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Thesis.

comparing Table XXXIII with Table VIII it shows that over 36 percent of those cooperating in this study had completed four years of vocational agriculture. Consequently, the educational attainment of the group studied was high.

TABLE NO. XXXII

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN FORMER STUDENTS WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN FARMING OCCUPATIONS

Occupations	Clinton A	Hitchcock B	Seiling C	Temple D	Total
Farmers	52	64	52	146	314
Farm laborers	-	2	-	41	43
Total	52	66	52	187	357

TABLE NO. XXXIII

YEARS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE OF 314 FORMER STUDENTS WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN FARMING IN THE FOUR WEST SIDE SCHOOLS

Year	Clinton No.	Clinton %	Hitchcock No.	Hitchcock %	Seiling No.	Seiling %	Temple No.	Temple %	Totals No.	Totals %
One	17	32.70	2	3.12	18	34.63	45	30.82	82	26.11
Two	11	21.15	8	12.50	15	28.84	33	22.64	67	21.34
Three	10	19.23	15	23.43	9	17.30	35	23.90	69	21.97
Four	14	26.92	39	60.95	10	19.23	33	22.64	96	30.58
Total	52		64		52		146		314	

Farming Activities of Former Students Who Cooperated in Filling Out Questionnaires

Beginning with Table XXXIV the writer went through the questionnaires and took out all questionnaires that did not

TABLE NO. XXXIV

PRESENT FARMING STATUS OF 77 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE NOW FARMING

Farming Status	School A: No.	%	School B: No.	%	School C: No.	%	School D: No.	%	Totals: No.	%
Living at home without definite arrangements for any share of income	5	29.77	5	16.67	3	42.87	1	4.57	14	18.17
Farm at home and have a share in one or more enterprises	3	16.67	5	16.67	1	14.28	6	27.27	15	19.49
Farm at home with a definite business arrangement on a partnership basis	3	16.67	4	13.33	2	28.57	4	18.18	13	16.89
Farming as a renter	3	16.67	8	26.67	1	14.28	3	13.63	15	19.49
Farming as a share cropper	1	5.55	0		0		0		1	1.29
Hired man on a farm	2	11.12	0		0		1	4.54	3	3.89
Work as a farm manager	0		1	3.33	0		0		1	1.29
Owner	1	5.55	7	23.33	0		7	31.81	15	19.49
Total	18		30		7		22		77	

TABLE NO. XXXV

PRESENT FARMING STATUS OF 77 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE, SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

	Number of years students have been out of School									
	4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Living at home without definite arrangements for any share of income	12	33.34	2	10					14	18.27
Farm at home and have a share in one or more enterprises	12	33.34	2	10	1	5.55			15	19.47
Farm at home with a definite business arrangement on a partnership basis	3	8.34	4	20	4	22.23	2	66.67	13	16.90
Farming as a renter	4	11.10	4	20	7	38.89			15	19.47
Farming as a share cropper	1	2.77	0	0	0				1	1.28
Hired man on a farm	1	2.77	2	10					3	3.86
Work as a farm manager	0		0	0	1	5.55			1	1.28
Owner	3	8.34	6	30	5	27.78	1	33.33	15	19.47
Totals	36		20		18		3		77	

indicate the cooperator was farming. This left a total of 77 former students engaged in farming. This group included Clinton 16, Hitchcock 30, Seiling seven, and Temple 22.

TABLE NO. XXXVI

PROCEDURE IN BECOMING ESTABLISHED IN FARMING

Procedure	School A: No.	%	School B: No.	%	School C: No.	%	School D: No.	%	Totals No.	%
1 Started with parents	6	33.33	6	20.00	3	42.88	8	36.36	23	30.35
2 Worked for wages for parents	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.55	1	1.28
3 Worked for wages for other farmers	2	11.11	2	6.68	-	-	2	9.09	6	7.77
4 Share cropper	1	5.57	1	3.33	-	-	1	4.55	3	3.96
5 Renter	3	16.68	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	4	4.25
6 Borrowed money	-	-	1	3.33	1	14.28	3	13.63	5	6.14
Combination 1-6	2	11.11	2	6.67	-	-	4	18.18	8	10.35
Combination 1-3-5-6	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 1-3-6	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 3-6	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 1-2-5	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 1-3-5	-	-	-	-	1	14.28	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 3-5	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1.	1.28
Combination 1-5-6	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 5-6	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	1.28
Combination 1-5	-	-	3	10.00	-	-	-	-	3	3.96
Combination 1-3	-	-	2	6.68	-	-	1	4.55	3	3.96
Combination 1-2-3-5-6	-	-	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	1.28
No report	4	22.20	5	16.67	1	14.28	2	9.09	12	15.46
Total	18		30		7		22		77	

Pupils out of school four years or less and who remained on the farm generally did not have a definite arrangement for any share of the farm income or they had a share in one or more enterprises. If they were farming at home they usually were out of school five years or longer before they had a definite business arrangement on a partnership basis. Slightly over 54 percent of the 77 farmers were farming at home. Only 3.86 percent were farming as hired men as shown in Table XXXV.

HOW THE FORMER STUDENTS BECOME ESTABLISHED in farming is shown in Table XXXVI. More than 30 percent of the 77 reported they started farming with their parents. More than 7 percent worked for wages on other farms. More than 6 percent borrowed money. Over 5 percent began as renters. Nearly 4 percent began as share croppers while over 15 percent did not reply to this question. That they were established in farming by various ways is shown by the 23 remaining students who said they began by a combination of the above procedures.

That the former students began farming with a near normal size farm is indicated in Tables XXXVI and XXXVIII. Twenty-four or 46 percent of the 52 farm operators had farms of 121 to 160 acres which is near the average size farm for the four areas. Over 67 percent of the group operated farms with 101 to 201 acres in cultivation. This is significant in that they did not begin with a small farm and increase in size as is generally believed by many persons. This finding

is similar to that reported by Bailey in Pennsylvania[7] where he found that agriculturally trained boys from high schools entered farming as operators, or reached that stage more quickly than boys without such training.

TABLE NO. XXXVI

SIZE OF FARMS OPERATED BY 52 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL.

Size of Farms (Acres)	Number of years students have been out of School									
	4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 20	1	5.55							1	1.9
41 - 80	1	5.55	1	6.66	3	18.70			5	9.6
81 - 120	1	5.55	1	6.66	3	18.70			5	9.6
121 - 160	11	61.20	8	53.33	4	25.00	1	33.33	24	46.0
161 - 200					1	6.25	1	33.33	2	3.8
201 - 240	1	5.55							1	1.9
241 - 320	1	5.55	2	13.33	3	18.70			6	11.5
321 - 480	1	5.55	3	20.00					4	7.6
481 - 640	1	5.55					1	33.34	2	3.8
Over 640					2	12.50			2	3.8
Totals	18		15		16		3		52	

[7] Joseph Bailey, Migration of Farm Boys Who Have Studied Vocational Agriculture in Four Pennsylvania High Schools, Thesis

TABLE NO. XXXVIII

ACRES IN CULTIVATION ON FARMS OPERATED BY 43 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Acres in Cultivation	Number of years students have been out of school: 4 or less: No.	%	5 to 9: No.	%	10 to 14: No.	%	15 or more: No.	%	Totals: No.	%
Less than 20			1	7.14					1	2.32
36 - 70	1	9.09	2	14.28	3	18.75			6	13.95
71 - 100	2	18.18	2	14.28	3	18.75			7	16.27
101 - 150	6	54.50	4	28.58	4	25.00	1	50	15	34.91
151 - 200			1	7.14	1	6.25			2	4.65
201 - up	2	18.18	4	28.58	5	31.25	1	50	12	27.90
Totals	11		14		16		2		43	

TABLE NO. XXXIX

ACRES OF LAND OWNED BY 19 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Acres Owned	Number of years students have been out of school: 4 or less: No.	5 to 9: No.	10 to 14: No.	15 or more: No.	Totals: No.
41 - 80	3		3	2	7
81 - 120			2		2
121-160	1	5	1		7
201 - 240		1	1		2
Over 320			1		1
Total	4	6	7	2	19

FARM OWNERS. Less than 25 percent of the entire group were farm owners. Fifteen of the 19 farm owners had been out of school five or more years. This would indicate that it usually took a five to 10 year period after leaving school to become established or to own a farm.

Livestock Ownership of the 77 Farmers

Hogs were the predominating livestock owned by the farmers. Thirty-four of the 77 owned hogs. Twenty-seven of the 34 farmers owned less than an average of 10 hogs each.

Eighteen of the group owned beef cattle while 25 owned dairy cows. More than 50 percent of the owners of dairy cows owned less than five dairy cows each. Twenty farmers reported they owned work stock.

TABLE NO. XL

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOGS OWNED BY 34 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Average Number Owned	Total
Less than 5	15
5 - 10	12
11 - 20	3
21 - 30	4
Totals	34

Only nine reported owning poultry. This might indicate that many of the questionnaires were hurriedly and carelessly filled in, since most of the farms in the areas usually have some poultry. More complete information will be found in Tables XL, XLI, XLII, XLIII, and XLIV.

TABLE NO. XLI

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEEF CATTLE OWNED BY
18 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Average Number Owned	Totals No.
Less than 5	5
5 - 10	2
11 - 20	5
21 - 30	3
Over 31	3
Total	18

TABLE NO. XLII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE OWNED BY
21 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Average Number Owned	Totals No.
Less than 5	13
5 - 10	9
11 - 15	1
21 - 25	2
Total	25

TABLE NO. XLIII

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSE STOCK OWNED BY 20 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Average Number Owned	Totals No.
1 - 2	6
3 - 4	6
5 - 6	7
7 - 8	1
Total	20

TABLE NO. XLIV

AVERAGE NUMBER OF POULTRY OWNED BY 9 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Average Number Owned	Totals No.
Less than 50	2
50 - 100	4
201 - 250	2
251 - 300	1
Total	9

PUREBRED LIVESTOCK. Twenty-seven of the 77 farmers owned purebred livestock. More than one-third of the livestock owners reported owning one or more classes of purebred livestock. Approximately 64 percent of the owners of purebred livestock were in the group which has been out of school four years or less. Perhaps there is a tendency to discontinue the ownership of purebred livestock after they

TABLE NO. XLV

FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE
NOW FARMING WHO OWN PUREBRED LIVESTOCK

Kind of Livestock	School A: No.	School B: No.	School C: No.	School D: No.	Totals: No.	Totals: %
Own no purebred	10	23	5	12	50	64.93
Hogs	3	2		6	11	14.28
Sheep	1	2			3	3.89
Beef cattle	4	2	1	4	11	14.28
Dairy cattle	4	1	1	4	10	12.90
Poultry	1				1	1.30
Total						

start farming for themselves. Twenty-eight percent of the individual owners of purebred livestock were from Clinton and 37 percent were from Temple as shown in Tables XLV and XLVI.

There is a correlation in Tables XLVII and XLVIII in that more than 68 percent of the former students valued their farm equipment at $1,000 or less per individual while more than 69 percent valued their total assets at $2,000 or less per individual. Forty-four of the 77 farmers owned equipment and 66 of the 77 reported assets of some kind. Those out of school five years or longer acquired more equipment than those out four years or less.

TABLE NO. XLVI

SEVENTY-SEVEN FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE NOW FARMING WHO OWN PUREBRED LIVESTOCK. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Kind of Livestock:	Number of years students have been out of school: 4 or less: No.	5 to 9: No.	10 to 14: No.	15 or more: No.	Totals: No.	Totals: %
Own no Purebreds	18	17	13	2	50	64.93
Hogs	6	2	2	1	11	14.28
Sheep	1	1	1		3	3.89
Beef cattle	8	1	2		11	14.28
Dairy cattle	7	2	1		10	12.90
Poultry	1				1	1.30

TABLE NO. XLVII

VALUE OF FARM EQUIPMENT OWNED BY 44 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Value of Equipment (Dollars)	Number of years students have been out of school: Less than 4: No.	%	5 to 9: No.	%	10 to 14: No.	%	15 or more: No.	%	Totals: No.	%
Less than 200	3	27.27	4	30.86	1	5.88			8	18.18
200 - 500	3	27.27	3	23.07	6	36.49	1	33.33	13	29.59
501 - 1000	1	9.00	3	23.07	5	30.41			9	20.45
1001 - 1500	2	18.18	2	15.38	3	17.64	1	33.33	8	18.18
1501 - 2000			1	7.69					1	2.27
2001 - 2500	2	18.28							2	4.54
2501 - 3000					1	5.88	1	33.33	2	4.54
Over - 3000					1	5.88			1	2.27
Total	11		13		17		3		44	

TABLE NO. XLVIII

VALUE OF TOTAL ASSETS OWNED BY 66 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Value of Assets (Dollars)	Number of years students have been out of School									
	4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 500	12	47.40	1	6.25	1	5.55	1	33.33	15	22.72
500 - 1000	7	24.14	3	18.75	5	27.80			15	22.72
1001 - 2000	3	10.34	6	37.50	6	33.33	1	33.33	16	24.27
2001 - 3000	4	13.79	5	31.25	1	5.55			10	15.15
3001 - 5000	2	6.89	1	6.25	2	11.11			5	7.57
Over 5000	1	3.44			3	16.66	1	33.34	5	7.57
Totals	29		16		18		3		66	

BECOMING ESTABLISHED IN FARMING

SOURCE OF CREDIT. More than 44 percent of the 47 individuals who used credit secured it through the local banks. Over 10 percent used the Federal Land Bank for credit while 17 percent used other federal credit agencies.

A higher percentage of young farmers made use of credit than any of the other groups. There may have been a tendency for this group to report borrowed money while they were in high school. The interest of local banks in helping young boys may have been a factor in this group making more extensive use of this source of credit. There is also

a tendency on the part of individuals in all groups established in farming to make use of all sources of credit as shown in Table XLIX.

TABLE NO. XLIX

SOURCES OF CREDIT USED BY 47 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Source of Credit	Totals No.
Parents	3
Other individuals	1
Local bank	20
F. S. A.	2
Federal Land Bank	5
P. C. A.	6
Insurance company	4
Other	6
Total	47

PARENTS HELP. Over 27 percent of the former students said their parents gave them livestock to help them get established in farming. More than 10 percent were lent animals. Over 15 percent were given farming equipment. More than 10 percent were given feed and over 17 percent received help with their crops during emergencies. Since parents are of such vital importance to the young farmer it seems advisable that they should be given more

recognition in planning for the young farmers to become established in farming. (Table L).

TABLE NO. L

KINDS OF HELP RECEIVED FROM PARENTS BY 77 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Help Received From Parents	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Gave animals	8	38.12	13	28.89	2	20	6	20.69	29	27.61
2. Lent animals	2	9.52	3	6.67	-		6	20.69	11	10.47
3. Gave garden produce to can			4	8.88	-		-		4	3.89
4. Gave farming equipment	3	14.28	7	15.56			6	20.69	16	15.24
5. Lent farming equipment	2	9.52	7	15.56	3	30	1	3.46	13	12.38
6. Helped work crop in emergencies	3	14.28	6	13.33	3	30	6	20.69	18	17.14
7. Gave feed	2	9.52	5	11.11	1	10	3	10.34	11	10.47
8. Other gifts	1	4.76	-		1	10	1	3.44	3	2.80
Total	21		45		10		29		105	

KEEPING OF RECORDS by former students appeared vague. More than 55 percent of the 77 did not report any kind of records kept. Over 11 percent kept cash income and cash expense. Other kinds of records reported kept were: sales records, receipts and disbursements, year book, livestock, Agricultural Adjustment Administration records. The answers in Table 51 might suggest that the teaching of record keeping in vocational agriculture is not very effective.

TABLE NO. LI

FARM RECORDS KEPT BY 77 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Records Kept	School A: No.	School B: No.	School C: No.	School D: No.	Totals No.	Totals %
Cash income and cash expense	1	3	1	4	9	11.66
Sales records	1	1		3	5	6.49
Receipts and distribution	1	1	1	2	5	6.49
Year book	2	3			5	6.49
Breeding records		2		2	4	5.19
Livestock	2	2		1	5	6.49
A. A. A.		1			1	1.69
No records					43	55.90
Totals	7	13	2	12	77	

TABLE NO. LII

TIME OF MARRIAGE, WITH REFERENCE TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Time of Marriage	Totals No.
Before graduation	2
Within one year after graduation	1
Within two years after graduation	3
Within three years after graduation	5
Within four years after graduation	3
More than four years after graduation	11
Total	25

MARRIAGE. Only 25 reported they were married. Of those who reported the greater percentage were married two or more years after graduation since it took some time to get established. Forty-four percent of those married waited more than four years after graduation to get married. (Table XLII).

VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE FARMING GROUP

PART-TIME AND EVENING CLASSES. Thirty-eight and ninety-five hundredths percent of the former students have attended part-time or evening classes since leaving high school. Eighteen individuals attended part-time and 21 attended evening classes. This likely is a higher percentage of part-time and evening class attendance than the average for all former students in the four schools, or the entire State.

TABLE NO. LIII

ATTENDANCE AT PART-TIME OR EVENING CLASSES HELD BY THE TEACHER OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Classes Attended	School A: No.	School B: No.	School C: No.	School D: No.	Totals No.	Totals %
Part-time	1	13		4	13	23.40
Evening class	5	6	1	9	21	27.20
No attendance					38	49.40
Total					77	

COLLEGE. Twenty-one of the 77 individuals reported they had attended from one to four terms of college. Six reported they took work in agriculture, one took commerce,

and 14 did not report courses taken. It is interesting that such a large number of farmers have had one or more terms of college work. The information given on courses taken was not clear.

SHORT COURSES. Six of the entire group reported having attended college short courses. Only two of the 77 farmers reported serving in Civilian Conservation Camps. This suggests that the young farmers who have full-time farm employment are not likely to be interested in in other type of work.

Community Service

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES. It seems rather unusual that service on agricultural committees was so small since part of the vocational agriculture program is to train for agricultural leadership. Eleven of the 77 reported as serving on committees and five of these were reported as service on Agricultural Adjustment Administration committees. (Table LIV).

TABLE NO. LIV

COMMUNITY OR AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEES SERVED ON BY 11 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Kind of Committees	Totals No.
Community Fair	2
County Fair	2
Agricultural committees	2
Agricultural Adjustment Administration committees	5
Total	11

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS. Membership in farm organizations was likewise small, only 13 holding membership in any farm organization. Membership in farm organizations was as follows: Farmer's Union, seven; Cotton Grower's, two; breeder's association, three; and marketing association, one. This low percentage of membership would indicate that farmers do not join such organizations until they have become older. (Table LV).

TABLE NO. LV

MEMBERSHIP OF 13 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Organizations	Totals No.
Farmers Union	7
Cotton Growers	2
Breeders Association	3
Marketing Association	1
Total	13

Religious organizations seem to attract their interest as they were better attended than agricultural organizations. Sixty-six of the 77 reported attending these organizations (Table LVI). Forty of the 77 attended church, two attended lodge, 17 attended young peoples meetings, and seven attended other meetings.

OFFICES HELD. Eleven of the 77 reported holding offices in some organization. Five of these were presidents;

one, vice-president; one, secretary; one, treasurer; and, three other offices. It seems very evident that those who did take part in community organizations took a leading part as indicated by the offices held by them.

TABLE NO. LVI

ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDED OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS BY FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Organizations	Totals No.
Church	40
Lodge	2
Young People's Religious Organizations	17
Others	7
Total	66

F. F. A. MEMBERSHIP. Twenty-eight of the 77 kept their active membership in the F. F. A. organization after graduation for a period of one to three years. Sixteen were active for one year, five for two years and seven for three years.

TABLE NO. LVII

LENGTH OF PERIOD OF ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP IN THE F. F. A. AFTER DISCONTINUING VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Years of Active	Totals No.
One	16
Two	5
Three	7
Total	28

Wage Scale

Forty-three of the 77 former students who at one time or another worked for wages received $20.00 or less to $125 per month. The most usual wage seemed to be slightly over $50 per month. Over 30 percent received from $31 to $50 per month and over 41 percent received from $51 to $100 per month. Sixty-seven percent received less than $75 per month.

TABLE NO. LVIII

WAGE RECEIVED BY 43 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Wages Received Per Month (Dollars)	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 or less					2	33.33			2	4.65
21 - 30	1	12.50	1	6.66			2	14.28	4	9.30
31 - 50	4	50.00	3	20.08	2	33.33	4	28.57	13	30.23
51 - 75			4	26.64	2	33.33	4	28.57	10	23.25
76 - 100	2	25.00	4	26.64			2	14.28	8	18.60
101 - 125			2	13.32					2	4.65
126 - 150			1	6.64					1	2.32
151 - 200	1	12.50					2	14.30	3	7.00
Total	8		15		6		14		43	

More of the group who had been out of school four years or less worked for wages than the groups who had been out over five years. Over 51 percent of the 43 who worked

for wages were in this group. The higher bracket wage earners were from the group of five years or more.

TABLE NO. LIX

WAGES RECEIVED BY FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE FORMER STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Wages Received Per Month (Dollars)	Number of years students have been out of School: 4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 or less	1	4.50			1	9.09			2	4.65
21 - 30	2	9.20	1	11.12	1	9.09			4	9.30
31 - 50	10	45.40	2	22.22	1	9.09			13	30.30
51 - 75	4	18.18	2	22.22	4	36.37			10	23.20
76 - 100	5	22.72	1	11.11	1	9.09	1	100	8	18.60
101 - 125			1	11.11	1	9.09			2	4.65
126 - 150			1	11.11					1	2.32
151 - 200			1	11.11	2	18.18			3	6.98
Total	22		9		11		1		43	

Only a small percentage of the former students worked very long as farm hands. Only 21 of the 77 ever worked as farm hands. Over 38 percent of those worked less than six months. More than 42 percent worked for wages six to 12 months and two or slightly over 9 percent worked for wages more than five years. It is evident that these farmers either soon established themselves in farming or perhaps in many instances the jobs reported were slack season jobs.

TABLE NO. LX

LENGTH OF PERIOD 21 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WERE EMPLOYED AS FARM HANDS

Months Employed	School A: No.	%	School B: No.	%	School C: No.	%	School D: No.	%	Totals No.	%
Less than 6	3	60.00	4	57.15			1	25.00	8	38.09
6 - 12	1	20.00	2	28.57	5	100	1	25.00	9	42.87
13 - 24							2	50.00	2	9.52
More than 60	1	20.00	1	14.28					2	9.52
Totals	5		7		5		4		21	

NON-FARM OCCUPATIONS. Twenty of the 77 former students were employed in occupations not related to agriculture. Seventy-five percent of this number were employed less than one year. Only one or 5 percent of the number worked at those occupations as long as four years.

Seventy percent of the former students who worked in occupations not related to farming had been out of school nine years or less. One or 5 percent of the group had been out 15 years or more. The reason for this increase in non-farm occupations in recent years might be attributed to increased opportunity for employment and also farm machinery makes time available for doing many slack season jobs.

TABLE NO. LXI

LENGTH OF PERIOD 20 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WERE EMPLOYED IN OCCUPATIONS NOT RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

Months Employed	School A		School B		School C		School D		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 6	2	66.67	3	42.80			2	28.60	7	35
6 - 12			2	28.60	2	66.67	4	57.10	8	40
13 - 24					1	33.33			1	5
25 - 36	1	33.33	2	28.60					3	15
37 - 48							1	14.30	1	5
Totals	3		7		3		7		20	

TABLE LXII

LENGTH OF PERIOD 20 FORMER STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE WERE EMPLOYED IN OCCUPATIONS NOT RELATED TO AGRICULTURE. SUMMARIZED BY PERIODS CORRESPONDING TO THE NUMBER OF YEARS THE STUDENTS HAVE BEEN OUT OF SCHOOL

Months Employed in Occupations Not Related to Agriculture	Number of years students have been out of School: 4 or less		5 to 9		10 to 14		15 or more		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 6	3	37.50	2	33.34	2	40			7	35
6 - 12	4	50.00	3	50.00	1	20			8	40
13 - 24					1	20			1	5
25 - 36	1	12.50	1	16.66	1	20			3	15
37 - 48							1	100	1	5
Totals	8		6		5		1		20	

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

One of the purposes of this study was to determine how successful teachers of vocational agriculture have been in helping young men make a beginning and advance in farming and other occupations. No such study had ever been made of former students of vocational agriculture in Oklahoma. The writer wished to make this study because he was the first teacher of vocational agriculture in the Hitchcock school and has taught vocational agriculture in the schools of Western Oklahoma for 18 years.

Clinton, Hitchcock, Seiling, and Temple schools were selected for this study because each school maintained a department of vocational agriculture 15 years or more. No school was near the other schools selected. The four schools selected were considered fairly representative of different conditions of the schools in this section of the State.

The reports of farm and non-farm enrollment by teachers were incomplete. They reported 1,576 farm boys and 260 or 14.16 percent non-farm boys. There is a definite tendency on the part of the teachers in these four schools to enroll more non-farm boys.

Of the 124 questionnaires returned, 99 came through the mail, 25 questionnaires were filled out by personal interview. The writer made several trips to the four schools to secure information about former students in their schools. More questionnaires were returned by former students who had been out of school four years or less than any other group.

Only three students who had been out of school 15 years or longer returned questionnaires.

Sixty-nine percent of the boys returning questionnaires said they were interested in farming as their reason for enrolling in vocational agriculture. This would indicate a definite interest in the work.

Over 77 percent of the 124 former students who cooperated in filling out questionnaires enrolled in vocational agriculture in their freshman year in high school. More than 56 percent of the group had four years in vocational agriculture. It is evident the group cooperating in the study had much more work in vocational agriculture than the average. Of the entire group now engaged in farming less than one-third or 30 percent had four years of vocational agriculture.

The carryover of individuals enrolled in vocational agriculture from one year to the next, in the four schools, had been rather small. Of the 993 former students who completed one year of vocational agriculture, in the four schools, 56 percent enrolled the second year. Hitchcock had the highest carryover of individuals enrolled. Over 78 percent of the students enrolling in vocational agriculture in that school took two years of the work.

Teachers of vocational agriculture did not change schools often in these four schools. Less cooperation was given by former students in schools that had recently changed teachers. The new teacher evidently had not made contact with students who had not been in his classes.

More than 90 percent of the former students of vocational agriculture cooperating in this study were graduates of high school. Hitchcock and Seiling schools had the lowest percentage of fromer-student graduates. Hitchcock had more than 86 percent graduated and Seiling had more than 85 percent graduated. The vocational agriculture educational attainment of 314 former students who are now farmers shows that only 30 percent of the 314 had completed four years of vocational agriculture.

There were 70.96 percent of the 124 individuals who cooperated, reported owning livestock.

The largest per capita investment was in beef cattle but only 29 boys of the 88 individuals owned this class of livestock. All livestock and poultry was valued at $24,189.

Only 21.76 percent of the 124 individuals reported having acquired any equipment. There is a slight tendency for students in vocational agriculture to acquire more equipment in recent years while in high school.

Feed on hand at the time the work in vocational agriculture was discontinued was very small. Only 22 former students reported having any home-grown feed at all. Only three reported having any commercial feed on hand. A number of individuals reported they used dad's feed.

It is of interest to note that of the 993 former students in vocational agriculture, 357 or 36 percent are now farmers or farm laborers.

There were 77 former students of vocational agriculture who cooperated in this study engaged in farming. This group included Clinton, 18; Hitchcock, 30; Seiling, seven; and Temple, 22.

Many of the boys farmed with no definite business arrangement for any share in the farm income. They usually were out of school at least five years or more before any definite arrangement or partnership basis was made. Only 3.86 percent were farming as hired men.

When the former students started as farm operators they usually started with a farm near the normal size for the area.

Sixty-three of the 77 cooperating farmers reported owning livestock. Thirty-four of the 77 individual farmers owned hogs, six owned sheep, 16 owned beef cattle, while 25 owned dairy cows. Only nine reported owning poultry. This might indicate that many of the questionnaires were hurriedly and carelessly filled in, since most of the farms in the areas usually have some poultry.

More than one-third of the livestock owners reported owning one or more classes of purebred livestock. Seventy-eight percent of the individual owners of purebred livestock were from Clinton and 37 percent were from Temple. Sixty-four percent of the individual owners of purebred livestock had been out of school less than four years.

Sixty-eight percent of the former students valued the farm equipment at $1,000 or less per individual while 69 percent valued their total assets at $2,000. Forty-four

owned equipment and 66 of the 77 reported assets of some kind. These former students did not acquire much equipment until they had been out of school five years or longer. They tend to acquire livestock more readily than equipment.

More than 44 percent of the 47 individuals who used credit secured it through the local banks. A higher percentage of young former students used credit than the older groups.

Over 27 percent of the former students said their parents gave them livestock to help them get established in farming. More than 10 percent were lent animals. Over 15 percent were given farming equipment. More than 12 percent were loaned equipment. More than 10 percent were given feed and over 17 percent received help with their crops during emergencies. Since parents are of such vital importance to the young farmer it seems advisable that they should be given more recognition in planning for the young farmers to become established in farming.

More than 55 percent of the former students reported no farm records kept. This might suggest that the teaching of record keeping in vocational agriculture is not very effective.

Forty-four percent of the former students reported waiting four years or more after graduation before getting married. It probably took this length of time to get established in farming.

More than 38 percent of the former students have attended part-time or evening classes since graduation. This is likely a higher percentage of attendance than the average for all former vocational agriculture students of the State.

Twenty-one of the 77 students went to college. Six took agricultural courses, one took commerce, and 14 did not report courses taken. Six attended short courses and two served in Civilian Conservation Camps.

Eleven served on agricultural committees. This number was amazingly low for former students who had been in a group where training for leadership is part of the program.

Only 13 held membership in farm organizations. They may enter farm organizations after they become more mature.

Church, young peoples meeting, and lodges had more attraction for the group. Sixty-six of the 77 took part in these activities. Likely the church was the center of community life for some of the groups.

Twenty-eight of the 77 farmers retained active membership in F. F. A. for a period of one to three years.

The average wage for those in farm occupations seemed slightly over $50 a month for the 43 reporting jobs held since discontinuing work in vocational agriculture. These wages must be for rush season jobs, because this is above the prevailing farm wage for the areas.

Former students who worked as farm hands did not work for a long period. It is evident that these farmers soon established themselves in farming or into some other line of work.

Former students did not work at jobs not related to agriculture very long. Of those jobs held, they may have been in many instances the jobs reported as slack season

jobs. More of the former students who had been out less than nine years were reported as working on non-farm occupations. The reasons for this increase in non-farm occupations may be attributed to an increase in employment oppotrunities, also farm machinery made time available for doing work away from the farm.

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