Extension Service News

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Volume X JULY-AUGUST, 1924 No. 1-2

Fieldner Leads Off

Williams County Agent Is First in State to Obtain Leave for Advanced Study.

CARL G. FIELDNER, agent in Williams County since March, 1918, has been granted six months' leave of absence by the University and the Williams County Farm Bureau to study for an advanced degree.

Mr. Fieldner's leave of absence is the first granted by the University to a county agent for advanced study in another university. It is planned to grant similar leaves as rapidly as possible to other agents who want a chance to get advanced degrees and who have served in the Extension Service for several years.

What Leaves Depend On

Funds available, condition of extension activities in the counties, and the attitude of the agents themselves toward such leaves of absence will probably be the determining factors. Before very long, in Director Ramsower's opinion, it may be possible to have four agents on leave at a time.

As to the desirability of such leaves Director Ramsower reiterates the statement he made in June in announcing his own leave of absence: "An extension man can never have too complete an education." Particularly since the work now touches problems of living as well as of making a living, says the Director, is it essential that extension men and women have time to think and study things outside the usual curriculum in agriculture and home economics.

Will Major in Sociology

Mr. Fieldner's leave begins October 1 and will extend to July 1, the last three months "on his own." He plans to major in sociology and rural economics, either at Cornell or Minnesota.

M. R. Myers, in Williams County as assistant agent since March, will be acting agent during Mr. Fieldner's absence. Mr. Myers was graduated from the University in 1922.

Few Speeches; Good Picnic

Because it was all contests and games and very little speaking, says County Agent J. C. Neff, Franklin County's first county club athletic picnic made a hit with both the children and the grown-ups. Some 300 were present. There were 270 entries in the athletic events.

EDITOR OF THE *NEWS*, 1921-24

THIS picture is a pretty solemn likeness of Russell Lord, but on page 4, column 1, you can find him shouting a bloomin' "Cheerio, old thing!" to us, and that's more like him.

Russ left here July 2 for his trip abroad after three years as extension news editor. 'And he was a darned good one," asseverates Mac, Our Boss. Beginning October 1 Russ will be an associate editor of Farm and Fireside. Though his office will be in New York, he will be in the field much of the time, and says he'll travel by way of Columbus every time he thinks he can get away with it.

26 Fill Lorain Quotas

Twenty-six counties have so far filled the quotas assigned them for the fund to help Lorain and other northern Ohio counties which suffered severe property loss by tornadoes late in June.

County agents in virtually all of Ohio's 88 counties are directing the filling of the quotas. Along with this work, the agents in the counties directly affected by the tornadoes, and agents near by, have joined forces with the Red Cross and the state departments in cleaning up the rural districts.

From several sources comes the report that agents in those northern counties performed yeoman service in helping farmers salvage buildings and crops not altogether ruined by the storms.

Warren Here Oct. 16

Cornell Economist on Program for Annual Extension Conference In October

A PROGRAM patterned after last year's but with more time for group and individual conferences, has been decided upon for the annual conference of the Extension Service at the University the week of October 13.

George F. Warren, head of the farm management and agricultural economics department at Cornell University and a nationally known rural economist, will give four talks on Thursday and Friday of Conference Week. He will deal with problems of economics and farm management of particular interest to extension workers.

No Successor to Charters Yet

As yet the name of the educator who will occupy the same position on the program that Dr. Charters did last year, cannot be announced. He will probably be here Tuesday and Wednesday of Conference Week for a series of four talks.

"No one theme, as the program appears now, can be considered the theme of the conference," Director Ramsower says. "On the program we attach about equal weight to economic and to educational problems, as we did last year.

"More than we were able to last year, however, will this year's program also consider problems of social and community organization. I believe that most Ohio extension workers will agree on the need for this."

Leave Room For Dramatics

To that end the program will include four periods on rural sociology, which will especially allow for discussions on rural recreation and rural dramatics.

Convinced that past conferences have not allowed enough time for group and individual conferences between agents and between agents and specialists, those in charge of the 1924 conferences announce that there will be only four hours of lectures and formal discussions each day, two hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon.

On the Lack of Trousers

"Ford Prince is not the only fellow who is worried about the lack of boys in clubs," says F. P. Taylor, agent in Pike County. "Less than 12 percent of the Pike County club members wear trousers. What is the trouble?"

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Add These Four to the Staff of Extension Specialists

AT the left is Adele Koch, assistant state leader of home demonstration agents and successor to Signe Freestrom; next is C. S. Holland, horticulture specialist, who succeeded R. B. Cruickshank; next C. M. Hammans, marketing specialist, to work with B. A. Wallace, and next Lawrence A. Kauffman, formerly county agent in Jackson County, but now animal husbandry specialist for southeastern Ohio.

Up With Hen Houses!

That's the Cry to Be Heard 38 Times This Summer

About 45 counties in Ohio by the end of this summer will have conducted poultry house raisings. Last summer, the first in this project in Ohio, there were 18 raisings; this summer the total will be 38 raisings in 30 counties.

Six specialists, three from the poultry department and three from the agricultural engineering department, are dividing up the 38 raisings so that at each one there will be a poultry and an engineering specialist. G. S. Vickers, R. E. Cray and R. E. Roberts represent the poultrymen: Virgil Overholt, H. P. Twitchell, and M. S. Klinck the engineers.

These seven counties are this year holding two poultry house raisings each: Richland, Coshocton, Guernsey, Gallia, Franklin, Defiance, and Wyandot. Those scheduled for one apiece are: Harrison, Summit, Belmont, Fairfield, Muskingum, Lawrence, Meigs, Brown, Adams, Ross, Warren, Greene, Huron, Mercer, Hardin, Medina, Portage, Sandusky, Trumbull, Darke, Shelby, Seneca, and Wood.

Senn In On Curriculum

To give seventh and eighth grade pupils in Miami County's district schools a curriculum that makes use of certain extension projects, the county agent, Carl M. Senn, and the home demonstration agent, Florence F. Yorke, have worked out a program for the year with the consent and guidance of the county school officials and the farm bureau.

Mimeographed sheets, detailing subject matter both for the classroom and for field work, will be sent to the teachers each month.

Sheep Prove the Point

Pasture tours throughout southeastern Ohio counties this spring have been putting before farmers specific proof that lime and fertilizer treatment pays. From E. H. Reed, agent in Guernsey County, comes this report, typical of other counties:

"Sheep in the field belonging to D. C. McCormick of Salesville spend most of their time on the half acre which was treated a year ago. Vegetation under the wire cages on this demonstration is a foot high and about as thick as it can stand, while that under a cage on the untreated portion is exceedingly light.

"Mr. McCormick's neighbor, Frank St. Clair, told us that this was the first time he had ever seen grass grow on that field. He estimated that the treated portion would carry 12 times as much livestock as the untreated."

A County Orchard Program

An orchard program for Ashtabula County has been worked out by the county agent, E. C. Sleeth, and the specialist in horticulture, C. S. Holland, with these demonstrations decided upon:

Young peach orchard; packing; scab control; controlling brown rot of peach; spraying grapes; grape training; size of cane; peach pruning.

They also plan a two-day orchard tour, September 2 on the east side of the county, September 3 on the west side.

Sheep Car Starts Around

The University's flock of 45 sheep going the rounds of county fairs in southeastern Ohio is off to a good start, according to the specialist in charge, L. A. Kauffman. Down at the Piketon fair people came in out of the hills before the early morning fog had lifted, and crowded into the sheep tent even before the animals had been fed.

950 in One Project in June

Home nursing meetings attracted 950 women during June in Washington County, the 53 leaders from 25 townships reported at the second training meeting with the specialist, Wanda Przyluska.

From Leader to Merchant

After learning how to make hats and to pass the knack on to other women in their townships, two Huron County leaders bought a millinery shop in Greenwich.

As an Ohio Editor Sees County Agents

When the county, club, and home agents in southeastern Ohio counties met for their annual district conference June 3 and 4 at Marietta, they unknowingly inspired the editor of the Marietta Register to write an editorial of more than half a column in length. It follows, in part:

"Marietta is entertaining this week a most important group of public servants—men from whose efforts Southeastern Ohio will be reaping untold benefits long after the men themselves, their methods and even their work will be forgotten.

"These men—the county agents, Farm Bureau and O. S. U. extension workers from 22 Ohio counties—are here in annual session for consideration and discussion of the major problems of their work and of their constituencies.

"And they're making mighty little noise about it. Few of us know they are here. No parades are scheduled. There will be no formal banquet and set speeches will be few and far between * * * *

"Briefly, it (their work) is the gigantic task of bringing Ohio State University, with all its manifold benefits, to every rural doorstep * * * *

"It is not the plan of this work to force any unwanted knowledge on anybody. Nothing is 'handed down' from above. These men are simply trying to bring the University closer to its supporters so that it can be of greater service.

"Their work is not partisan. It cannot be. Neither can it be selfish. A domineering county worker who attempts to capitalize his work for the promotion, aggrandizement, advancement or special interests for himself or any particular group or organization has no place in these ranks. Nor can he last long.

"The work is new, strange, and largely experimental. As such, it cannot be one hundred percent effective. It never will be. But it is improving and becoming vastly more efficient every year—almost every month and day * * * *

"Let us, for purely selfish reasons, if need be, extend to these splendid public servants our heartiest best wishes for the success of their meeting. And as they scatter again, let us send with them into their respective fields of endeavor our most sincere Godspeed."

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Two Days on Wool

Willingmyre Gives Specialists Training in U. S Standard Grades

County agent supervisors, animal husbandry specialists, rural economists, and a couple of Eastern manufacturers entangled themselves in wool that to them seemed a good many yards wide when George T. Willingmyre, wool marketing specialist from the Federal Department of Agriculture, spent two days here late in July.

Mr. Willingmyre came to explain the United States standard wool grades, and to teach the way to tell them apart. The two New England wool manufacturers heard of Mr. Willingmyre's trip here and at once decided to board a train and attend the two-day voluntary school.

If any at the school failed to know those wool grades at the close of the school, it wasn't Mr. Willingmyre's fault. He put before each one a chart with wool samples of the several grades (fine, ½-blood, ⅜-blood, ¼-blood, low ¼-blood, common, and braid), and then presented a pile of mixed samples to classify.

Their Scores, Did You Ask?

The students ran through that exercise several times, and were scored minutely each time. By mutual agreemnet, the *News* learns from a high source, the specialist-students have declined to announce their scores for publication. On the second day the class classified wool in the fleece.

Mr. Willingmyre is not making a round of the states to conduct wool grading schools, but came to Ohio by special arrangement. By the gradual dissemination of knowledge of the standard grades, he believes, the buyers and seller will soon be able to do business without seeing the goods. Standard grades insure a return to the grower based on the quality of the product, says the Federal specialist, and should eventually eliminate fraud and deception in the wool market.

Now It's Cream Grading

Add cream grading demonstrations to the list of effective extension gatherings. At any rate, County Agent H. S. Lewis of Wood County implies this when he writes:

"How can I get a higher cream test? What makes cream tests vary so much? Does sour cream test higher than sweet cream? These were a few of the questions put to Professor R. B. Stoltz by the 122 farmers who attended the cream grading demonstrations held at Stony Ridge, Pemberville, and Custar on June 18 and 19."

They Lay for Specialists

To get the most out of the scheduled visit of a poultry specialist to their farm flocks, Wood County demonstrators prepared in advance a list of problems they wanted discussed.

Putnam County Women Picnic

About a thousand women, representing every township in the county, came out for Putnam County's women's picnic at the fair grounds on June 11. There were races for ladies, both fat and thin, brief talks by Edna Callahan, clothing specialist, Mrs. Blanche Bowers, assistant state leader of home agents, and Ersal Walley of Paulding, and a pot-luck dinner served under the direction of the Ottawa Food Club.

1000 Get Silage Rack Plans

A thousand blueprint plans for the low silage rack have been sent out this spring and summer by the agricultural engineering department in response to requests from Ohio lumbermen. Virtually all the lumbermen and country carpenters in Ohio have now been circularized and informed of the plan service maintained by the University.

Of 1742, 1208 Reply

Of 1742 questionnaires sent out January 17 to survey the farm machinery situation in Ohio, 1208 replies have been received. This is a 70 percent response. Crop and economic surveyors told extension engineers at the time the questions were sent out that 30 percent response was about all that could be expected.

Any Competition for Jake?

One J. C. Neff of Franklin County claims a record. It's this:

On one day, June 20, in company with two Smith-Hughes men, he visited 19 pig club members, eight poultry club members, and three leaders, a total of 30.

"This record," he writes, "it is believed equals that of H. G. Kenestrick, former Smith-Hughes instructor at Grove City, and D. S. Myer, former county agent, when they visited 26 pig club boys in one day in 1922."

SCLEROTINIA on celery in Summit County has led County Agent H. H. Claypool and N. W. Glines, horticulture specialist, to establish a control project, to be completed this summer.

HENS owned by the leading farm flock demonstrator in Holmes County have averaged about 100 eggs each for the first seven months of the poultryman's year. And that, reports County Agent T. A. Wheeler, is nearly as many as this same man had at the end of his first year as a demonstrator.

Ohio's First Stock Judging School

FULLY 150 Ohioans, some of them widely known cattle and hog breeders and at least half of them stockmen who make a specialty of judging at county fairs, came in to this new kind of school on July 17 and 18. They gave one day to hogs and the other to cattle. The instructors were men appointed by the several breed associations at the request of the University livestock extension specialists, who engineered the school. In the practical judging or laboratory work during the two days the stockmen seemed most interested in discussing and deciding the producer's and the consumer's needs in cattle and hogs, and how the two could be made to hitch profitably. Back of the school is the desire to provide for Ohio fairs a group of stock judges, whose standards on livestock will be high and constant from year to year.

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Personal Mention

THE Desk in the Corner isn't what it used to be, what with Russ Lord away from it. He caused all manner of lively ideas to come from the direction of that desk. Some of them, perhaps, fell on stony ground and were swept away; but most of them landed on fertile soil, were tirelessly cultivated, and have started to grow as vigorously as mortal man could wish. That, it seems to us, ought to make any man proud. . . . We'd like to say a long list of nice things about Russ and his work here in Ohio, but we won't. It would peeve him and bring his wrath back on us. And that isn't what we want him to bring back from Europe! . . . You may notice the lack of editorial page in this issue. Here's the reason, contained in a cablegram from Russ from Taunton, England: "CAN'T CORONA ON BIKE SO WON'T SEND EDITORIALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER. CHEERIO, OLD THING." Some day we hope to have a picture of Messrs. Lord and Getzloe (instructor in journalism and Russ's roommate) cycling through England, probably on a tandem, murmuring to each other about every mile, "Cheerio, old thing!" . . . Just today (August 8) came this postal from Russ: "Plymouth, Taunton, Wells, Bath, Oxford, Henley, London—next, after few days here, Westminster, Dover, Calais, Ypres, Mons, Chateau Thierry, Paris. Hard as nails, heavy as 151# (that's 10 stone, 11, blimme!), and much attached to Priscilla, my bike. Regards to all. Well, 'er, cheerio, you know!" . . . Well, he's a lucky blighter to be away from Columbus on a hot, dry day like this. . . .

JENNESS WIRT and Dillon Myer are to be married on Thursday, September 4, in Miss Wirt's home town, Rockville, Indiana. It's to be a church wedding, but without bridal attendants. They will be at home at 47 East Frambes Avenue, Columbus, about October 1. . . . There, that shows you that we weren't talking through our editorial hat in this column last month! . . . S. B. Stowe was literally upset when he left the Service. On his last night in Marion County, June 30, while returning from a meeting, his car skidded on the wet road when he tried to make a quick stop, and upset in the ditch. Stowe was badly bruised. . . . "Red" Rowland has a bouncing baby boy, they tell us, but we haven't yet heard what his name is or what color hair he has. . . . Somehow the light-fingered gentry have got the foolish idea that extension people have money. Anyway, a burglar broke into Wanda Przyluska's apartment a week or so ago, grabbed her pocketbook with eight dollars in it, and seriously interrupted her slumbers. She says she first heard him when he poked his head in her bedroom. He cautioned her to be quiet, saying that he was sent from Police Headquarters to watch for a burglar! In reply she jumped out of bed, draped herself in a sheet and shooed him out, warning him as he scrambled out the side window, "Now, don't break that flower-box!" . . .

APPARENTLY the foot and mouth disease wasn't confined to California. Our boss, "Pat" Wuichet, and Carl Fieldner all had infections of one sort or another in their feet recently. Pat was laid up for several days. The doctor blamed it on a European hog parasite. . . . Indiana's 33 county agents who toured to Washington and back in a large motor bus at their own expense, stopped here overnight late in June. . . . Ralph Taber is back and sports a new Dodge to go with his Harvard accent. We're just getting now so we can understand his lingo. . . . One, W. W. Brownfield cavorted to Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and New York recently to see (so he said) his sister graduate from the University of Pennsylvania. Brownie reports that, after a manner of speaking, he enjoyed the Atlantic City boardwalk. . . . We see that the last Marietta district conference was, according to a Marietta paper, presided over by "W. F. Gahm, a prominent banker of Portsmouth and county agent of Scioto County." . . .

VICKERS had quite a wedding, judging by reports sent us recently by our private, underground wire service. Not only did the court house folks in Bryan shower Vic and his bride with rice and onion sets and tie an 8-foot string of tin cans to his car; they also agreeably lost his valise for him and led him into every office in the court house before finding it. . . . Signe Freestrom and Raymond Smith were married by Dr. Thompson on Saturday noon, June 28, in Columbus. Though there were no attendants, Russ Lord, best man par excellence, helped with the arrangements for the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Smith started in housekeeping at Greenville on August 1. . . . The list of recently married must also include these three: Les Mayer of Paulding County, George Kreitler of Meigs, and Dick Wallace of Ross County. . . . Sam Heffron reports running into a swarm of bees recently as big in area as the University Library. Well, if Sam says so, it must be true. . . . Paul Fankhauser, who rides about in one of the Ten Million, ran it 10 miles on a gallon of coal oil a while ago. He got stuck without gas back in the Jackson County hills, and borrowed the coal oil from a farmer. Thinks he'll try moonshine next, and see if the darn thing won't fly.

Club Kids Go Visiting

From counties in all parts of the state comes word of visits by club members to factories and department stores and model farms. Down in Hamilton County 220 girls, members of the clothing and food clubs, took part in "Cincinnati Day" on June 24. They visited a department store and learned a few principles on buying.

"No!" Says Mac, Our Boss

"Letterheads are not furnished by the state office," emphatically declared J. E. McClintock, editor of publications, as he read the 'steenth letter of request for them from a county agent. The privilege of providing letterheads belongs to the individual counties.

Smut Control Uncertain

Copper Carbonate Dust Tests on Wheat Vary Greatly

Copper carbonate dust, tried out in several counties as a control for stinking smut of wheat, has not yet given convincing proof that it is effective.

For Pike County F. P. Taylor reports that copper carbonate dust failed to control stinking smut. Treated wheat showed more than half as much smut as the untreated plots.

In Ross County, reports the agent, R. W. Wallace, results varied: Where the seed was mixed with the dust in a power cement mixer, there was no infection. The check plot showed an 8 percent infection. Two other fields showed no smut in either treated or untreated wheat, and another showed a slight infection in the treated and from 6 to 8 percent infection in the check plot. The fifth experiment, in which the carbonate had been mixed with the seed by hand shoveling, showed 20 to 30 percent infection in both treated and untreated wheat.

An Epidemic of Clothing

"The clothing project has become a regular epidemic with our folks," Mrs. Clara Harwood of Williams County said when reporting that the project had reached 58 persons in Northwest Township. The county over, County Agent C. G. Fieldner reports, leaders helped 203 families.

A THIRD of the 665 hens examined at three poultry culling demonstrations in Madison County were consigned to the axe.

KITCHENS scored in Paulding County by June 24, leaders in the home management project then reported, totaled 135.

VOLUNTEER wheat, present in the new seedlings in unusually large amounts, was one reason for the increase in the infestation of Hessian fly in Huron County this year, County Agent Max M. Phillips believes.

DIRECT shipping of livestock to the packer means a saving of about 20 cents a hundredweight over shipping to market, according to figures garnered in Logan County by D. Hayden Evans, agent there.

PLAYS, picnics, and festivals, as J. W. Henceroth reports for Putnam County, took an important part in club activities in a majority of Ohio counties during June and July.

TESTS of the value of fertilizer for corn are in progress on 21 Williams County farms this year.

AMMONIA is useful to remove the finish from furniture, Summit County women in the home furnishing project seem interested to learn.

HOT LUNCH served by 25 Montgomery schools reached 1,850 children regularly this past year. Four schools served milk to under-nourished children.

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Ford Dodges a Licking

And Decides That Somebody Must Read What He Writes

A Highland County farmer with a half acre of melons that had been planted pretty early came into W. H. Ford's office in Hillsboro one day in June and said:

"Ford, I feel like licking you. You lost half my crop of melons for me The bugs had eaten half of them before your item on dusting was printed. If I had seen that a week earlier I could have saved them all. As it was I never saw a bug after I tried the calcium arsenate and gypsum dust. After this get the news out so I can use it."

Says Mr. Ford: "That's the first time I've been bawled out for not writing a story. Must be somebody reads the stuff."

Madison Gets Varieties

Twelve Madison County farmers will conduct corn variety tests this year, comparing their accustomed varieties with Reid's Yellow Dent, Woodburn Yellow Dent, Improved Clarage, and Leaming. Eighteen men will carry on soybean variety demonstrations to show the value of soybeans for hogging and lambing down, for hay, and for seed.

PRIZES for the annual club picnic in Belmont County, writes County Agent I. S. Hoddinott, were made possible by contributions of a dime each from the club members.

NINE years of cow testing were completed in July by the Barnesville association, with the 1924 average almost as good as that of 1923. Each of the 245 cows on test made an average profit of $122.50.

ARMY WORMS practically destroyed a field of timothy in Clark County before County Agent E. W. Hawkins was able to apply the poisoned bran bait and so confine the damage.

SOURCES of good seed can often be found along the route of a county wheat field tour, E. W. Hawkins of Clark County says in reporting that county's annual tour, held June 25.

HALF of the office calls on the Clinton County agent during June were about soybeans, alfalfa, sweet clover, and soil testing as a preliminary to raising those crops, reports Forest G. Hall.

CAPSULES for round worms in hogs are saving Darke County farmers between $20,000 and $30,000 every year, County Agent R. C. Smith estimates. Demonstrations in the use of capsules have reached every community but one in the county. As a result about 20,000 hogs have been treated.

MENUS devised as part of the demonstration work in the Feeding the Family project have been served to more than 1000 persons in Seneca County. In all, 346 families completed the project, County Agent J. P. Schmidt reports.

About Summer Reading, And Other Things

PURPOSELY has the July issue of the *News* been delayed. It is combined in this with the August issue, as was done last summer. To the editor, it seems like a pretty good idea for the summer months when extension folks have so little time to read, anyway. And it does give the editor a chance to get a little vacation, come to think of it.—J. R. F.

From Houses to Homes

A Good Many Summit Countians Are Making the Change

"Twenty-one women in Peninsula and 36 in Greensburg listened with rapt attention and asked countless questions while M. Jenness Wirt explained color, backgrounds, use of accents, and harmonizing furnishings with backgrounds at the third meeting in the home furnishing project," writes Amy Parker, home agent in Summit County.

"The Springfield-Coventry group," Miss Parker continues, "visited six homes and noted that all had made improvements to make their homes more atrtactive. One woman had told 10 others about the work, and reported that a study club in Akron was taking up the ideas through a woman who had attended some of Miss Wirt's meetings.

"Another woman reached five others. She showed a woman in a new home how to fix curtains, draperies, arrange furniture and where to place a lamp. She helped another to repaper. Another got a friend to cut down picture frames and helped select paper for two other homes.

"Still another had interested the Service Star Legion in the work, taught her sister-in-law to rearrange her furniture, told a clerk in a picture store that pictures shouldn't be hung on figured paper, and told a painter to finish floors darker than walls."

Want Better Dairy Barns

Information on the right way to light and ventilate dairy barns is in unusual demand in northeastern Ohio now, say extension men in agricultural engineering. They attribute this demand partly to the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, and partly to the tightening up of dairy regulations by milk consuming centers.

A Tribute to Club Work

When a Pike County man moved back to the farm after eight years in the city, he discovered that his 14-year-old son would not take any interest in farm work. Then, the father told F. P. Taylor, Pike County agent, the boy joined a pig club and spread his interest from that time to all the farm work.

POULTRYMEN from Ashtabula County drove 232 miles on June 26 to attend Poultry Day at Wooster. There were three auto loads.

Changes in Personnel

M. V. BAILEY, county agent in Fairfield County since the first of last year, and before that agent in Hocking County since early in 1920, comes in to the state office as soils extension specialist for southeastern Ohio on October 1. Earl E. Barnes, soils specialist for the southeast heretofore, will head up the soils extension work in place of R. M. Salter, who goes over to the resident staff with the fall quarter.

* * *

Wendell Miller, specialist in agricultural engineering since the fall of 1920, left July 1. He is spending most of his time now draining golf courses.

* * *

Walter F. Gahm, agent in Scioto County for more than six years and so one of the veteran county agents in the state, resigned on July 21 to become assistant to the president of the Central National Bank of Portsmouth. His successor is Roger M. Thomas, graduated from the University this past June and a native of Columbiana County.

* * *

R. A. Cave, agent in Fulton County for six years, goes on September 15 to Medina County to replace R. H. Halderson. After four years of service as Medina County agent, Mr. Halderson will enter the life insurance business. He will be the eighteenth insurance agent in Medina County.

* * *

John J. Riggle left the Extension Service as agent in Lake County on August 1 after five years there. He plans to major in marketing at the Wharton School of Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania for the coming year. His successor, who began work August 1, is L. H. Barnes, county agent in Indiana for four years and in Lake County, Indiana, the past two years. Mr. Barnes was graduated from Purdue in 1921.

* * *

W. S. Ferguson resigned as agent in Hocking County July 1 and has been attending summer school at the University. R. W. Lang, graduate of the class of 1924 and a native of Monroe County, succeeded Mr. Ferguson on July 1.

* * *

John D. Bragg began work as agent in Pickaway County July 16 to succeed Robert Wylie, who resigned July 1. Mr. Bragg is a native of Erie County and a graduate of the University with the 1924 class.

* * *

Paul Fankhauser succeeded L. A. Kauffman as agent in Jackson County when Mr. Kauffman became livestock specialist on July 1. Mr. Fankhauser was graduated from the University in 1923. He traveled with the view herd for two summers and served as assistant county agent in Washington and Fairfield Counties for several months before his appointment as agent.

BANKERS in Williams County, through their county association, have appointed a committe to work with County Agent C. G. Fieldner to encourage club work.

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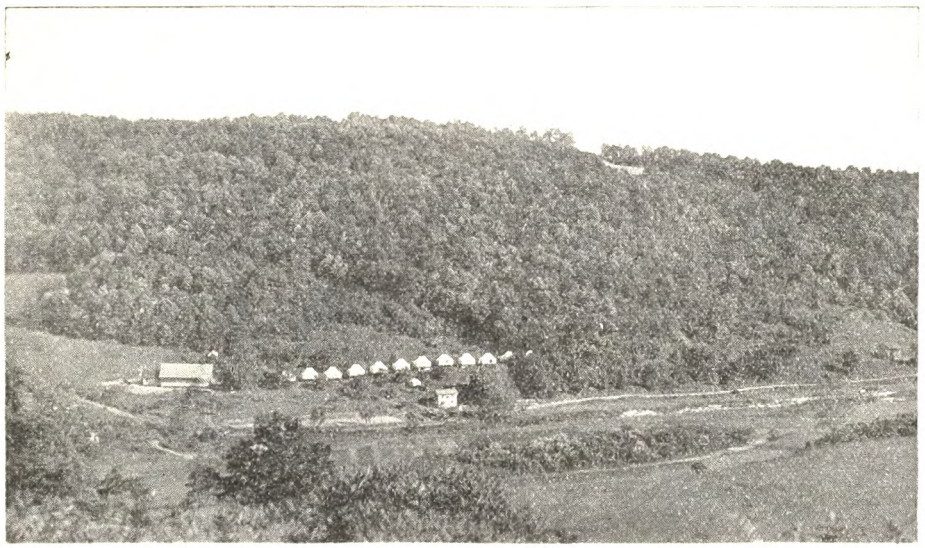
It Was Here They Studied Camping



FOR a week in July about 100 club agents and leaders studied the art of camping at Camp Nelson Dodd, Brinkhaven, an establishment maintained by the Y. M. C. A. They had plenty of room to study, as the top picture shows, and plenty of hills and wooded places to retire to for quiet reflection,—when they got the chance.

You see their outdoor classroom in the lower picture, and they seem to be soaking up knowledge at a terrific rate. Anyway, they had almost four hours of opportunity for it every morning. The state club leaders, plus an occassional professor, were the instructors.

BACK in 1922 William Miller of Fulton County had the only sweet clover field in his neighborhood. Now, reports County Agent R. A. Cave, there is 150 acres of it within a radius of two miles.

ONE-FIFTH of the 1200 hens in four Fulton County flocks, it was discovered at culling demonstrations, were what County Agent R. A. Cave calls "summer vacationists." They were marketed.

PORTAGE wheat is not as well suited to Pike County as Poole wheat because of its susceptibility to smut, reports F. P. Taylor, agent there. Certified Portage has 24 percent loose smut while Poole in the same field has less than 2 percent. J. D. Schilling, one of the co-operators, brought out this fact on his farm.

TO SUPPORT a feeder steer in Ross County, about 5 acres of pasture is usually needed. Frank Brown has 35 acres of sweet clover pasture that is supporting 35 head of cattle. "And they can't keep it down," adds County Agent R. W. Wallace.

Using Ohio Wheat

How About Eating Here What We Grow Here, Asks C. W. Vandervort

More use of Ohio-grown wheat in Ohio is a real need in Hardin County, and probably throughout Ohio, County Agent C. W. Vandervort believes. After a survey of millers, dealers, and bakers in Hardin County he discovered this:

"Ninety percent of the bread consumed in Hardin County is made from western wheat flour. Ohio wheat flour is used but very little by bakers, and then only for pastry.

"Millers are going out of business pretty fast because farmers do not market their wheat at the mill as they used to. They sell their wheat at the elevator and buy western wheat flour at the feed or grocery store. A bushel of Ohio wheat sells for about enough to buy 25 pounds of western flour. A bushel of wheat traded for Ohio wheat flour at the mill will net the farmer 37 pounds of flour. Why is this?

He Gives His Own Answer

"The answer in this county, at least, is Red Wave wheat. The date that Ohio farmers quit using their own products coincided very closely with the time that Red Wave wheat became so popular with the farmer. Millers, bakers, and home bread bakers all agree that flour from Red Wave wheat will not make good bread.

"Millers in this county have agreed to pay a premium for the semi-hard winter wheats, Trumbull, Gladden, Fulhio, and Ohio 9920. Why not make the movement general, so the elevators can get a premium and then can pay a premium to their patrons?"

Seek Efficient Packers

Because much of the machinery in the average apple-packing plant in Ohio is crude and inefficient, Virgil Overholt, engineering specialist, and C. S. Holland, specialist in horticulture, are working on plans for the improvement of barrel-conveyors and other machines used in such plants.

Mr. Holland is also conducting demonstrations in fruit packing in several counties. Thirty Fairfield County apple growers met at the farm of H. W. Lutz, near Carroll, recently for such a demonstration. Baskets packed the old way and some packed the approved way were shipped to the Columbus market to see which would get the better price.

They'll Stand Their Loss

Dairymen in Jefferson Township, Richland County, have accepted the offer of a local veterinarian to give their cattle the tuberculin test at a reduced price. More than 250 cattle were signed up soon after the offer was made. The farmers will pay the expense of the test and will also stand all the loss from reactors, reports County Agent John R. Gilkey.

TRUMBULL monopolizes about 50 percent of the wheat acreage in Greene County, Ford S. Prince, agent there, estimates.

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These Facts Speak

C. M. Hampson Mentions Attendance at Club Meetings, Among Other Things

On a page bristling with facts C. M. Hampson, club agent in Hancock County includes these in his June narrative:

Attendance at club meetings averages about 66 percent of those enrolled, or about 95 percent of those still active.

Fourteen of the 80 club leaders in the county are former club members. Nine of the trip winners of 1923 are active members this year. The tenth was eliminated when the potato club was dropped.

Signatures for the junior contests show 41 in the calf contest, 24 in the lamb contest, 6 in the colt contest, 98 in the doll dress and 42 in the birdhouse contests.

Ruth Mitchell, a colored girl, is leader of a clothing club of six colored girls. Their attendance has been 100 percent so far.

Lucille Sims gives two afternoons a month from her work in a factory in Findlay, and walks three miles to lead her club of first-year girls at the Liberty Centralized School.

What Records Can Do

To prove that it pays to keep records E. K. Augustus, agent in Delaware County, submits this:

"Flock owners who are keeping records for the second year show gains in egg production of from 2 to 42 eggs per hen for the seven months from November 1 to June 1, with an average gain for the 2035 birds of 14 eggs per hen. This means that these owners had 2374 dozen more eggs to sell this year than they would have had on a basis of last year's production for the same period.

"Although the keeping of records may not be responsible for all of this gain, it is the principal factor."

In Defense of the F. B.

Some people are unjustly calling the Farm Bureau a selfish organization, says D. T. Herrman, agent in Auglaize County. He presents this evidence:

"In analyzing club enrollments, the county was divided into two sections of seven townships each. The eastern half, which has enrolled 123 club members, has only 81 members in the Farm Bureau. The western half, which has supplied 81 club members, has a Farm Bureau membership of 409. Only 24 Farm Bureau families are represented in the club enrollment.

"A good many seem to forget that the county agent's work and club work would have to be dropped under the present system of financing were it not for assistance given by the Farm Bureau."

EGG production was increased 50 percent last winter by the poultry demonstrators in Hardin County over the mark of the winter before.

This Was in the Curriculum, Too

LED by John Hervey of Washington County, those at Ohio's first state training camp for club leaders (in the top picture) put an edge on their appetites this way. Games were the rule for most of the afternoon sessions. Unfortunately we were unable to get a picture of the riding contest in which Carl Bibbee of Hamilton County tried to clamber more or less gracefully onto John Hervey's back.

Below at the left the camera caught "Billy" Palmer and C. W. Vandervort of Hardin County apparently talking about something pretty weighty. And at the right is another group deep in plans for their stunt at the campfire that night. So fascinating was the discussion that Frank Taylor (or so it seems from this distance) let his mouth stay wide open.

NINE acres of two-year-old apple and peach trees, owned by C. K. Wolf of Greene County, will serve as a demonstration on bringing a young orchard into bearing.

THIRTY-THREE Muskingum County farmers ordered 221 bushels of soybeans through the county agent, W. S. Barnhart, in June.

VISITS by a poultry extension specialist and the county agent to the 10 poultry demonstration farms in Seneca County reached 118 persons, even though no special announcement of any meetings was made.

DRUGGISTS in Perry County report an increased sale of nicotine sulphate as a result of the demonstrations on treating sheep for stomach worms, County Agent E. F. Townsend reports.

CREAM shipments increased from 10 cans to 100 cans a day in one Allen County community during June after a community committee had worked out routes, according to County Agent H. J. Ridge.

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Sweepstakes Again

That Yard of Ribbons Comes to Ohio for the Third Year in Succession

Ohio won another yard of ribbons when the ag college editors met for their twelfth annual convention July 8 to 10 at Brookings, South Dakota. This makes the third year in succession that Ohio has taken sweepstakes on extension service publications.

Though 18 colleges ranging from Florida to Washington were represented at the convention, only eight competed with exhibits. Ohio's total score was 38 out of a possible 54. New Jersey was second with 22, and New York was third with 11.

Seven Firsts, Three Seconds

Entered in 12 of the 13 classes, Ohio's publications took seven firsts and three seconds. In the following classes Ohio won first place:

Exhibit as a whole, judged on layout, effectiveness, and new ideas; syndicated press service, sent regularly to both dailies and weeklies in the state (the Yellow Sheets); Extension Service News; photograph that tells a story; poster (the Farmers' Week poster for 1924 by C. E. Wilson won this); most effective piece of advertising printed matter (Farmers' Week supplement to the January issue of the *News*); serious rural verse. ("My Father Used to Say," by Russell Lord).

Second place was won by Ohio in the class for popular bulletins ("About Perennials" by Alfred C. Hottes), in that for light rural verse ("Extensionese" by Russell Lord), and in that for a county agents' handbook.

The editor of publications, J. E. McClintock, and the extension news editor, John R. Fleming, represented Ohio at the convention. Mr. McClintock read a paper on newspaper shows, and the extension news editor read one on county agents' narrative reports.

372, This Leader Reached

One Licking County woman, Mrs. Vina Grubb of Croton, a summary of the health project there shows, reached 372 persons at 34 meetings in order to pass on the four lessons given the leaders by Wanda Przyluska. She reached 14 women outside of the meetings and helped three persons during sickness. Fifty women in her township completed the project.

For all Licking County, reports the agent, E. R. Raymond, 24 leaders from 12 townships carried the four lessons to 1554 women at 140 meetings. More than 250 women completed the project, and practical assistance in home nursing was given to 40 families.

50 Percent Show Up Now

Of the eight fertilizer demonstrations begun by beet growers in northwestern Ohio this spring in cooperation with the University and the beet sugar companies, half of them showed up favorably when a group of soils specialists, beet sugar men, and economists inspected them on July 22 and 23.

Some of those that have not yet come through as expected, according to E. P. Reed, soils extension man for the northwestern counties, were planted late, and others had been hit by cutworms and disease. The beet growers are trying out different amounts and different kinds of fertilizer.

Besides these eight demonstration plots conducted by growers, several others are maintained by the sugar companies. Seventy-five beet growers also are keeping cost records in cooperation with the rural economics department.

The tour reached Sandusky, Wood, Henry, Fulton, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, and Hancock Counties.

The Ideal Way to Confer

WE have three reasons for using this photograph, taken at Camp Nelson Dodd: First, it shows the way to hold conferences; second, Carl G. Fieldner, the man on your right, is the first county agent in Ohio to get leave of absence for advanced study; and third, Charles E. Lively, the other man in the picture, is both professor of rural sociology and the husband of Mrs. Charles E. Lively, whose readings and talks on children's reading at Camp Nelson Dodd won "How! How!" a good many times from the more or less wild Indians there.

Does Lime Really Pay?

The Question Is Foolish, This Story Seems to Say

This is the way they're bringing pastures back to life in southeastern Ohio. J. D. Hervey, agent in Washington County, writes:

"Lime and acid phosphate applied to the surface of his worn-out pasture increased the quantity of feed produced at least four times, according to Lloyd S. Stacey, farmer and dairyman at Lowell.

"In March, 1923, Mr. Stacey attended an extension meeting conducted by the Washington County Farm Bureau and heard Earl E. Barnes, soils specialist, discuss treatment of depleted pastures. In April Mr. Stacey applied lime at the rate of ½ ton an acre and acid phosphate at the rate of 400 pounds an acre on a part of his pasture on a western exposed slope. No cultivation or seed was applied.

"This treatment has paid me big returns for the expense and effort invested," says Mr. Stacey. "There is now a solid mat of white clover where before there was only sinkfoil and moss."

Tour to See "Weed"

So They Follow Up Spring Sweet Clover Schools, Analyzed in This.

Following up the one-day schools held in 26 western Ohio counties this spring to convince farmers that sweet clover is no longer a weed, sweet clover field days and tours have been the program in western Ohio counties this month.

Increased interest in sweet clover is not mythical, the soils specialists believe, and they point to the recently completed analysis of cards filled out by the growers at the meetings last spring. E. P. Reed and J. A. Slipher, soils specialists for the Northwest and Southwest, respectively, garnered these facts from the cards:

A Fourth Didn't Grow It

Just 25 percent of the men who filled out cards at the meetings in 24 counties (in two counties cards were not available) were not sweet clover growers, 38 percent were experienced growers, and 37 percent grew the crop for the first time this year. In all, 2,506 men filled out cards, an average of 104 a county.

This year there has been an increase of 88 percent over 1923 in the number of sweet clover growers, with an increase in acreage of 63 percent. The growers at the meetings represented sweet clover acreage of 23,689, an average of 15.6 acres a man.

Forty-one percent of the growers utilize the crop for pasture, 28 percent for hay, 24 percent for green manure, and 7 percent for seed. It is seeded with a hand sower on 54 percent of the farms, with a grain drill on 41 percent, and with an alfalfa drill on 5 percent of the farms. Sixty-six percent of the men seeded the crop before April 1; the rest, after April 1. Oats is the favorite companion crop, with wheat a close second.

The Dean Visits His 88th

Back from a 1200-mile motor trip through 14 Ohio counties, mainly in the southeastern quarter of the state, Dean Alfred Vivian reports that the attitude of the farmers this year wherever he went seemed brighter and more hopeful than at any time within the past three or four years. On this trip the Dean visited four counties he had never before been in, and now can say that he has been in every county in Ohio.

Fostoria Puts in a Bid

Washington Court House has a rival for the 1925 Livestock Day. County Agents J. P. Schmidt and H. S. Lewis of Seneca and Wood Counties say they have obtained "the hearty support of the Exchange and Rotary Clubs of Fostoria, together with the invitation of the Union Stockyards officials to hold Livestock Day at Fostoria next year."

Candidly, Paul Haag Can Can

Paul Haag, Adams County agent, demonstrated the cold pack method of canning before the leader and members of a food club in his county during June. He canned cherries, and even the club leader said he had done a good job.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, RUSSELL LORD.

Volume X SEPTEMBER, 1924 No. 3

Buyer or Seller?

To That Question, Now Confronting Farmers, Ralph F. Taber Makes Answer

IS THE farmer a buyer or a seller? A good many county agents in Ohio have been confronted within the past year or so with that question in active, specific form. It has come as a result of the farmer's own efforts to cut costs of things bought and to boost profits of things sold. R. F. Taber, extension specialist in marketing, makes this answer:

"In these days when marketing questions are being discussed and ways planned to get for the farmer the most out of his dollar, the question of relative importance of purchases and sales is important.

Take Henry County, For Example

"A group of 24 Henry County farmers, with farms about 50 percent larger than the average, and with receipts about double the average, show average receipts for the year 1923 of $4,065. Of this sum, $122 is for outside labor and miscellaneous income. The remainder, $3,943, is derived from wheat, corn, poultry, dairy products, and sugar beets.

"The total cash purchases average $1,789, of which labor and taxes are the most important. Feed makes up $222, seed $57, fertilizer $57, twine $11, and new machinery $126. The total of these items, which are the only ones in which the farmer has much chance of effecting savings through group action, amounts to $473.

A Ratio of 8 to 1

"We have, then, a contrast between sales of $3,943 and farm purchases of $473 on which to make a saving through more efficient buying or selling. In the main the farmer is a seller rather than a buyer. Any sound consideration of his problems must keep this point in the foreground."

Seek Furnishing Expert

A specialist who will devote virtually all her time to home furnishing projects, work begun by M. Jenness Wirt last fall and carried on by her until she became Mrs. D. S. Myer this month, will probably be appointed during the coming winter. Mrs. Myer acted both as clothing specialist and home furnishing specialist.

Until another specialist is obtained, says Minnie Price, state leader of home demonstration agents, the home agents in the two counties where the home furnishing project was started will carry on the work themselves and will extend it as far as possible through local leaders. The new specialist will carry this project only into counties that have home demonstration agents.

Stunt Night Is Coming

IN VAIN did we try to break into this group during a few leisure moments at the corn borer field meeting at Bono, Lucas County, on September 15. The best we could do was to get this picture as proof that dire, dark things were under discussion by the agents from the Northwest. Guess we'll have to wait until Stunt Night at the Extension Conference.

Advises More Vacations

If county agents want to develop leaders in their counties, they ought to take more vacations, D. T. Herrman, agent in Auglaize County, has about decided. He explains it this way:

"Committees had been appointed to take charge of the farmers' picnic before we left on our two weeks' lay-off. Considerable publicity (Colloq. for "news"—Ed.) had been planned but no definite arrangements had been made for the day's program.

"When the committees found it was up to them, they went ahead. Even yet they are hearing of their good work."

19 of 23 Boys Will Farm

Farming is to be the life work of 19 of the 23 boys who attended the Defiance County club camp, the boys told County Agent J. E. Whonsetler in answering a questionnaire. A few of the girls said they hoped to make good farmwives, but more of them expressed interest in teaching, stenography, and nursing.

Corn Borer Gains

Entomologists Report Increase; Farmers in Session Ask for Law to Enforce Clean-Up

LAST year any Ohioans who wanted to get a good look at the work of the European corn borer had to go to Canada. This year it isn't necessary to go out of the state.

The borer is here, and here to stay a good many years, the entomologists agree. When 300 county agents and farmers from northern Ohio counties met at Bono, Lucas County, on September 15, they visited a corn field where the borer could be found in about every other stalk. This was the field that last year had a 17 percent infestation, the highest in Ohio, and this year has a 43 percent infestation.

Farmers Themselves Want This

So serious is the danger to the corn crop not only of Ohio but of the whole corn belt, that farmers themselves in northern Ohio are advocating use of the law to force uninformed or unconcerned growers to clean up their surplus corn stalks and so retard the increase and spread of the borer.

A resolution passed September 4 by representatives of Farm Bureau District No. 2, which comprises Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, and Wood Counties, recommends to the state and federal departments of agriculture "that failure on the part of farmers to clean up as advised be regarded as a misdemeanor, and legal measures be taken to enforce a clean-up. We further recommend that such action be taken as soon as possible, in order that information may be spread among the farmers previous to harvest time, thereby enabling them to harvest and handle their crop so that a maximum number of the larvae may be destroyed."

To Prevent Economic Loss

Satisfied that, barring a miracle, the borer will spread southward in Ohio and westward to the heart of the corn belt the Ohio entomologists now put their hope in checking the increase of the borer so that it will not cause serious economic loss in any one locality.

The cooperation of every farmer in the quarantined area is needed for that; the careful preventive work of even a majority of the farmers can swiftly be nullified by the carelessness of a few.

As those who have visited the corn borer experimental station at Oak Harbor have discovered, there is no assurance that the pest will confine its dam-

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age to corn. The entomologists at Oak Harbor released during June a score of moths in a cage where several vegetables were growing alongside of corn. The moths laid eggs and the borers worked in both the corn and the vegetables without fear or favor.

A wasp, imported from Europe as a parasite and natural enemy of the borer, has been released in Ohio, but it will be several years before it can be effective, T. H. Parks believes.

Now the main job, state and federal officials say, is to prove to farmers in the infested areas the seriousness of the situation. It is in their hands to decide whether or not the corn borer is to become the menace to the corn belt that the boll weevil has been to the cotton belt.

Corn Smuggler Detected

Violator of Borer Quarantine Laws Found by Beal

Forty-five cents for a dozen ears of sweet corn seemed a pretty steep price to T. M. Beal, agent in Crawford County, so he asked the grocer to account for it.

The corn had to be smuggled out of the corn borer quarantine area, the grocer explained.

Detective work indicated that a Clyde farmer had done the smuggling. Both the farmer and the Bucyrus grocer were examined by the county prosecutor and the case was turned over to the federal officials for disposition.

Girls Score Once More

Even though girls were thrice as numerous in Muskingum County clubs this year, in completing their projects girls beat the boys by 4 percent. Of 105 boys enrolled, 73.1 percent completed the work; of 355 girls, 77 percent finished, reports County Club Agent Richard E. Helt.

Twenty percent of the 493 demonstrations given by club members at the county fair this summer were by boys; 80 per cent were by the girls. The banner demonstrations of the year, says Mr. Helt, were by beef cattle, fourth-year clothing and third-year food clubs.

More Home Agents Likely

Trumbull County has appropriated enough money to provide for a home demonstration agent, and other counties are considering such appropriations now, according to Minnie Price, state leader of home agents.

The Trumbull County appropriation will be available January 1, and an agent will probably be appointed by then. In Madison, Seneca, Licking, and Fairfield Counties similar appropriations are up for discussion.

More Money Thrown Away

Because they failed to use the highest yielding wheat, members of one threshing ring in Liberty Township, Putnam County, forfeited $1400, according to County Agent J. W. Henceroth. Except for one field of Red Wave, Trumbull wheat outyielded all others in the county by 4 bushels an acre. With wheat at $1.20, growers who ignored Trumbull also ignored an additional income of about $4.80 an acre.

Measuring the Borer's Summer Work

THE small shock of corn directly above contains stalks from one of the experimental plots at Bono that were infested by the borer. It was 30 percent of the corn on this plot. The large shock was uninfested. Give the borer another year in this plot unmolested, and the percentages will probably be reversed.

Director Williams of the Experiment Station and H. A. Gossard in the photo at the left are looking for borers—and finding them—in a hill of corn that is half broken over. This picture was taken on September 12, when entomologists from neighboring states looked over the borer's activities under the guidance of extension, experiment station, and federal entomologists.

This May Be a Compliment

A resident of Iowa, one of the 3800 persons present at the fifth annual Defiance County Farm Bureau picnic on August 23, told County Agent J. E. Whonsetler that that was the first picnic in his experience where it was impossible to distinguish between ruralites and urbanites. Says Mr. Whonsetler: 'What a compliment for the city people!"

JAPAN clover sown in Coshocton County four years ago, writes G. C. Musgrove, agent there, has continued to reseed itself. Present stands, despite the early frost last fall, are better than ever before.

Handicapped, Kids Finish

Even though Hancock County had no county fair this year, some 700 club members had not yet received awards for the 1923 exhibits, and no money was spent on entertainment this year while fully a thousand dollars were spent last year, yet 55 percent of the 656 boys and girls enrolled in clubs finished their projects.

In the several contests, 22 percent of the 211 enrolled finished. "Club work," concludes C. M. Hampson, club agent for Hancock County, "holds a greater interest than contests. And local leadership counts."

FULGHUM oats harvested by four Allen County farmers on 17 acres threshed out 67 bushels an acre and weighed 39 pounds a bushel, County Agent H. J. Ridge reports.

A FLASHLIGHT made it possible for J. W. Henceroth, agent in Putnam County, to demonstrate at a night meeting how to cull White Leghorns.

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The News Takes on Another Editor

JOHN SEYMOUR CROSSMAN enters the Extension Service as assistant editor on October 1. He will work in partnership with the present extension news editor, and so fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Russell Lord, extension news editor for the past three years

By urgent request Mr. Crossman, who was on the editorial staff of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Press, mailed to the News this information, even though he couldn't scrape up a picture for us:

"Born October 31, 1895 on a farm near Newfane, Niagara County, New York, his early life was spent in attending the district school, driving the cows to pasture and his parents to distraction. He was never a promising youth, for he always had a mania for pulling things to pieces

"For four years he rode horseback to and from high school at Lockport, nine miles away. He worked on the farm until April 1, 1917, when he enlisted in the Medical Corps, U. S Army, and served under fire of hypos and medical officers for two years and a half at Fort McPherson, Georgia.

"He entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1920, transferring to the College of Agriculture at Cornell University the following year, and graduating in June, 1924. Since that time he has been assistant to the farm and market editor of the Grand Rapids Press, a paper of 90,000 circulation."

Like Russell Lord and the present extension news editor, Mr. Crossman studied and practiced journalism under Bristow Adams at Cornell, and worked on the editorial staff of The Cornell Countryman. As soon as he becomes acquainted with the machinery of extension here, he will share much of the field work with the present news editor, who will this year teach a course in agricultural journalism in the Department of Journalism.

Providing for Dues

By marketing their berries cooperatively this year for the first time, growers in Jefferson Township, Scioto County, estimate that they saved $2600, enough to pay the Farm Bureau dues of the 15 cooperators for 17 years.

This organization, begun largely by W. F. Gahm, until recently agent in Scioto County, and by C. W. Waid of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, is called the Lucasville Berry Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association. Organized in April, the association this year sold from eight farms 875 crates of raspberries at a net income at the field of $5.47 a crate. More than 600 crates of strawberries were also sold.

Marion Wants an Agent

Continuance of extension work in Marion County is assured, reports D. S Myer, county agent supervisor for northwestern Ohio. The commissioners of Marion County have voted the necessary increase in appropriation, and an agent will be appointed soon. The county has been without one since S. B. Stowe left on June 30.

Again, a Word for Camps

Of the 131 youngsters who completed their club projects in Gallia County this year, says County Agent Paul A. Young, 90 percent say they want to enroll for club work and the club camp again next year. The percentage of completions this year was 77, an increase over last year.

Radio Makes New Contacts

The telephone in the Brown County extension agent's office rang 87 more times in August than it did in July, B. P. Hess reports, mostly because of the market reports he gets daily by radio from Cincinnati. In all, 136 calls were recorded for August.

Livestock buyers as well as producers are using the service provided by the county agent and a Georgetown electrical supply shop. The service has not been interrupted more than three or four times during the past seven months.

Nancy Folsom a President

Nancy Folsom, home demonstration agent for Huron County, and vice president of the Ohio Home Economics Association, has succeeded to the presidency of the association on the resignation of Enid Lund because of ill health. Miss Lund is director of Smith-Hughes home economics instruction.

Personal Mention

BELIEVE it or not, Russell Robbins Lord is engaged to be married. We have both his and the lady's word for it. And it was announced through the public prints of Columbus a few days ago, shortly after Russ had returned from Europe. Helen Kate Kalkman is the gracious lady. . . . It happens that Miss Kalkman is a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, Russ's home county, but for the past two years has lived in Columbus with her mother. Before that she studied art in Maryland and in Paris and had studios in Paris, New York, and San Francisco. She first met Russ Lord last spring in Columbus. Their present plans are to have the wedding next June, and then to live in or near New York City. . . . Eugene F. Townsend is another good man about to jump, to coin a phrase, into the matrimonial sea. His engagement to Virginia Thomasson of Smithfield, Jefferson County, is announced . . . A new member of the Extension Service, L. H. Barnes, agent in Lake County, is to be married early in October at Crown Point, Indiana . . . And while we're on the subject of matrimony we are glad to report that Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Myer are back among us after a wedding trip by auto through upper New York state, Thousand Isles, and Niagara Falls. "Slim" had to go through a vast amount of handshaking when he reentered Townshend Hall a benedict. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Smith were entertained at a more formal reception when they returned to Greenville after motoring, as the Greenville Advocate put it, "wherever their fancy led." About 150 members of the Darke County Farm Bureau were the hosts. . . . Carl Fieldner, who goes on leave October 1 for advanced study, has decided to take work in sociology and economics at the University of Minnesota. . . . Man learns by experience, we have often been told, and it interested us considerably to see Frank Beach's page in the Stockman given over recently to a learned and detailed discussion entitled, "Cider and Vinegar." Among other things the article recurred frequently to this theme: "It is well for all those engaged in the manufacture of cider and vinegar to become thoroughly posted on the regulations of the prohibition act." . . . Jeanette Butler is learning the art of roller-skating. As soon as we get hold of a camera with a real fast lens, we'll try to snap a picture of her whizzing about the campus. . . . Now for a few vital statistics: Born, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kauffman on September 8, a son. Unless our informant is in error, the infant weighed 8½ pounds at birth; name, Edward (Eddie) Anthony Kauffman. . . An 8-pound girl, Dorothy Lucille by name, now rules the household of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barnes. The child was born September 14. . . . Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Holland also announce the birth of a daughter weighing 7½ pounds on August 16. She has been named Elise after her paternal grandmother, and Corvine after an aunt, but at this writing the sequence of the names has not been determined. . . Mrs. Tessa Webb, bookkeeper and stenographer in the main extension office, just the other day received thirty dollars in gold for supplying the last line of a limerick. The prizes in this limerick contest are awarded by a Columbus newspaper. . . . T. H. Parks didn't have much luck raising watermelons in his garden this year. The bugs ate 'em.

Extension Family Album

DAVID MCKIRAHAN SLEETH

E. C. SLEETH, this picture of his son suggests, is both an indulgent parent and a good photographer. "August Morn," Mr. Sleeth called this when he submitted it to us as a more than fair sample of the second generation of county agents, and as deserving of "the prize money by return mail."

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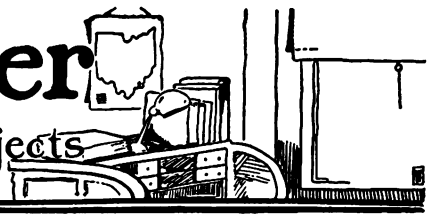
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

CONCLUDING REFLECTIONS OF A WANDERING WRITER ON EXTENSION, ETC.

PREAMBLE TO PART II: I am a long, long way from that desk in the corner where, two months ago, I started to impose 29-year-old philosophies on a patient world. It seems queer to turn one's eyes from sight of the Seine and the Tuileries by moonlight, and to shut one's ears to the hooting of Parisian taxi horns, and to try to write about agricultural extension. If what I write sounds remote, why then I hope the reader will take into account the present location of this baby-grand typewriter, and pardon the operator.

RESUME: Part I of this paper amounted to the autobiography of an agricultural education. It told of a young man who used to consider as a glorious crusade the movement to advance American agriculture, and how this young man came in time to see the thing instead as a great spectacle, propelled by the same greeds and ardors which lead all groups of men toward more cash and greater powers, and chequered by the same mistakes and compromises which have brought life in New York or Chicago, let us say, to its present engrossing but not wholly satisfactory state of being.

PART II will proceed from the understanding which the reader may be supposed to have of the limitations imposed by such a point of view, and will array in more or less connected discourse a series of guesses on extension, and where it is headed.

Certain of these guesses will be lifted from the paper mentioned in Part I. Others will be compacted down from things scribbled on trains and in the chill chambers of remote inns, but never published, during three years as an extension man in Ohio.

I find little connection between these various bits of guesswork, now that I try to piece them together. But I do find what seems to me two unifying convictions, and these I will try to formulate in advance as a sort of guide to what I am driving at:

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THE FIRST GENERALITY. I would argue, first, that extension has swung a cycle and has come again to place emphasis on the individual. Let me see if I can make plain just what I mean:

The first county agents went out into the country and worked with those few outstanding individuals who had enough get-up-and-go to put themselves in the way of such help, and to grow under it.

But this way reached only those who least needed it. It was plain that this would not do.

The war settled the question of popularizing important information to the point where it would attract and perhaps arouse the ultimate dullard and sluggard. It had to be done. And the way of doing it was the warlike way of direct, mass suasion, not to say mass coercion. Whatever the uses of this method, it can be called educational only by courtesy; in the same sense that the outpourings of the governmental propaganda mills were called "educational."

EXERCISES IN MASS SUASION.—Then American agriculture burst into whirlwind organization in its own behalf, a period marked by all the extravagances that always attend whirlwind organization. Extension went along with this movement as far as the law allowed, which was pretty far. The booster, the slogan-shouter, the insatiable campaigner, has his day of high usefulness in extension circles. "Personal service," (that is to say, concern with men above concern for membership), came to be considered impractical and almost indecent.

I do not know that this period of genial whoop-la is wholly ended, or that it ever will be wholly ended in a movement as popular as extension must be. But it is certain that things go more quietly now, and that extension is committed to a slower and more indirect yet far more certain way of changing things for the better over the countryside as a whole.

The campaign method has proved too diffuse, too superficial in its results, too true to the principle that every emotional mass action has a nearly equal and opposite reaction. More things have been promised in the past few years than can probably be achieved in a century, and extension finds that to survive and be useful it must hoe the row of education, the longest and hardest row of them all.

BACK TO TEACHING.—This, I think, is why we find today that the best agents are not those with the strongest hold on their general public, but those with the strongest hold on their leaders. The best extension agent is the one who runs the best intensive teachers' training school, with the agent on one end of a log, as it were, and a local leader, eager to learn, on the other.

That very burst of whirlwind organization which for a number of years partly withheld the extension agent from real teaching now makes it possible for him to go back to it, and to get in some work that will stick and grow. The cycle that extension has swung becomes, thus, a spiral, with the lift in the spiral upward, oddly enough, largely because there was for a while a virtual truce to teaching, and an outburst of organization.

As to method, then, extension has come back to its first ways, but with a difference. It no longer has to deal with the few who can take real teaching and to let the others take care of themselves. It is organized now, or it has at least its method. It has things fixed so that by taking care of its local leaders it takes care of pretty well all the others.

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MY SECOND GENERALITY has to do with the subject matter rather than the method of extension, and it will take up the different kinds of subject matter in the same order that extension took them up: First, production, then marketing, then home economics, recreation and other recent and relatively liberal developments.

The trend I want to establish is indicated by even this skeleton outline. It is a trend from the exclusively economic to the more human and social concerns of life.

Another way of stating it would be this: Extension has discovered that American country people are not, after all, more interested in money than in anything else. More than that, they never were. The idea that mankind is a homogeneous mass of money-making animals, an idea taken from the economists, is no good. The desire for gain is an incidental human desire, and hard to keep aflame. The Grange started ministering to this desire and failed, despite fierce efforts, to hold membership on that basis alone. Then it turned to foundation desires: Desire for companionship, for recreation, above all for self-improvement of the individual, and it has been going strong on very little pumping ever since.

Man is a social, not an economic animal. Any program that persists in dealing with country people on the assumption that they are producers before they are people is bound first to sag and later to go flooey. I believe that extension has learned this lesson in the past.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTION will, of course, always be the bedrock of the agricultural extension program. In country or town, man must make a living if he is to enjoy life. But it will be stressed from now on, I think, that farming families need not belabor themselves to an absolute perfection in economic production, to the exclusion of all else, before they can stop once in a while, and look at the stars, and read good books, and grow, and enjoy life. Money will never be any less important than it is now, yet the old extension dogma of "money first, and all the rest will follow" is, I trust and believe, a dead one.

There will be more stress, too, on the doing of a good job of farming more or less for its own sake, as a matter of individual pride and as a mode of individual growth, or education. In this day when the distributive system is such as still makes bumper crops appear all but ruinous to the class which grows them, such an

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outlook is in part the philosophy of necessity, but there is a soundness in it which has as definite a popular appeal, at least, as the lure of the dollar.

Production is still a ticklish subject. Farmers remember their wartime efforts in this line, and how it made heroes of them, and how at the end they got what all the other heroes got, a good swift kick in the seat of the pants. And neither extension leaders nor any other appear able, even yet, to tell them exactly what ought to be done about it.

All that can be proved is that individual efficiency in production pays good returns, even when it appears to hurt the general market, and to crowd out the marginal farmer. Quiet, thorough, intensive work with outstanding leaders appears, accordingly, to be the track that extension will take more and more as far as its program of economic production is concerned.

AS TO MARKETING. It is hard even now to distinguish between extension's work in production and its marketing program. I think it will be even harder in the future. The main effort today seems to be to identify the first process with the second and to meet the fact that without efficiency and intelligence in individual production there can be no continuous certainty of success in group selling.

Just as before the war the farmers of America had to look to sales of land rather than of crops to make them well-to-do, so now a large element in the farming population is being led to look to a reasonable prosperity by becoming working shareholders in the distributive process, rather than by becoming better farmers.

It is up to extension to demonstrate insistently that only by becoming a better farmer can one make such shareholding pay a great deal more than one gets now by going it alone. This is not a popular job, but it is the one for which extension workers are fitted by temperament, by training, and by the nature of their vows.

As far as action goes, marketing already has gone far beyond the reach of the colleges, and it goes farther every day. True, the college men are equipping themselves to counsel more incisively, but I can not see where their popular appeal of this score will ever be much greater in the future than it has been in the past.

Those who think that the colleges will win back to dominating rural leadership by the market route seem to me, therefore, to be gazing wistfully down a dead trail. I think that the aid that extension workers give the marketing movement will be more thorough and helpful, by far, than it has ever been before, but it will hardly be the sort of aid that puts them up in front of the procession along with the banners and drums.

HOME ECONOMICS. If you could group club work for the moment with what is called home economics, and call the two "home education," I think you would have in two words what has kept extension going and growing since the war. The present motto of extension might almost be, "women and children first."

THESE PARTINGS

'TIS better thus to part, without lament
As man from man; 'tis better far to go
As mariners on high adventure bent
And sing whatever port the breezes blow,
Than on beloved shores to vent a woe,
And linger, looking back in discontent.

R. L.

This trend is such as has brought women for the first time strongly to the front, and this has made the difference that I tried to point out as the second generality of this paper. Men are smart enough when it comes to the ways and means of business, but women have far more insight and common sense when it comes to a direct drive at the things of life most worth having.

They know as well as anybody else the value of money, but they know at the same time that it is silly to wait for ships that may never come in before seeking shorter cuts to the things they have always wanted for their families and themselves: More leisure, happier hours, books, music, parties, pictures and the other things that make for individual development; the things that ought to be a part of every child's bringing up, and a part of every grown person's equipment in meeting life and taking off the rough edges.

CLUBS. Club work shows the same trend, and reflects the same determination of country people to have a better time as human beings even while they are laboring toward a better income as producers.

Consider the remarkable multiplication of club camps, a thing almost unwelcomed at first in the difficulty of finding enough people to lead the "practical" work. And even this "practical" side, I think, goes ahead so rapidly not because it helps the boy or girl to increase in worldly means, but because it makes direct appeal to an end that the public imagination takes instinctively, and correctly, as far more vital—the development of character in the individual child.

RECREATION. Such programs as have been launched along this line revive in me an uncouth and prejudiced resentment against those "play leaders" who came overseas during the recent hostilities to show the doughboys how nice boys play. In such "organized recreation" there seems an awful lot of organization and blamed little recreation.

The Grange has a sound, unforced recreation program. Like-minded groups get together and do what interests them simply because it interests them. But country people have never played very much by "communities," and most of them can see no real reason why they should Neither can I. Even if one of these practicing sociologists could prove to me that such a thing as a community actually exists in the flesh, and then set the whole works to unified and standardized gamboling before my very eyes, I doubt if I would take the same joy in the spectacle that he would. Even his argument that it was great exercise in citizenship would, I am afraid, leave me cold. The sort of citizenship I believe in is precisely the opposite of the thoroughly drilled and docile.

Here I haul up regretfully and will try to be reasonable. I think, quite calmly, that these earnest people have the gang craze, and I think they ought to recognize that there is such a thing as individual recreation, including such things as books.

Recreation seems to me simply the doing of what you want to do, when you want to do it, as an escape from all the things you have to do most of the time whether you want to or not.

It doesn't require so anxiously expert and solemn a leadership to lead the country boy or girl, or man or woman, more often to ride horseback, play tennis, coast, swim, skate, read books, sing around the organ there at home, draw, go camping, play the fiddle, dance, give parties, follow the magazines, and have a good time in the ways that intelligent and free-minded country people always have had a good time, when they could

These, the natural and individual ways of rural recreation, are the ways that it seems natural and proper to me for a college to lead its people. I find few if any of these subjects on the lists of professional recreational specialists. Perhaps they have been too busy inventing new ring games. Anyhow, the field of individual and family recreation is wide open.

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CONCLUSION: All of these words seem to come back to that same conviction with which I closed the first installment of this severely technical discourse: the conviction that the only progress that amounts to anything takes place between the ears, individually.

Democracy really gets ahead only when its citizens think as individuals, yet act together. Yet not absolutely together, either, in absolutely everything. Good farming, for instance, will always be largely the product of individual effort. I think that extension has inclined too often to carry an insistence on mass action over into fields where people really can make progress only by meeting their own problems in their own way. I wonder sometimes that no college worker has arisen to suggest that farmers blow their noses cooperatively.

But this is enough, or more. I know that many of my best friends in Ohio, particularly those who go out and do the rough work of extension while I sit back and write about it, believe that an individual way of looking at things is incompatible with that cooperative solidarity which country people must realize before they come into their own.

And if I thought that Jack Fleming would be accommodating enough to yield me more space, I would doubtless argue even further what I have been arguing with these friends these past three years; that the sane, kindly individualism which distinguishes the American countryman is not something to be squelched as incompatible to progress. Rather, it is something to be respected, safeguarded and strengthened as the very thing necessary to a sound and genuine rural cooperative advancement, and as the main contribution of the countryside to the advancement of America as a whole.

Russell Lord.

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TRADITION that fine wool sheep are immune from stomach worm infestation has been hit hard at treating demonstrations in Perry County. Because of the demonstrations three druggists sold out their supply of nicotine sulfate and had to order more. Sheepmen have had excellent results, reports County Agent E F. Townsend.

TWENTY-FOUR out of twenty-eight samples of soil tested on one day needed "sugaring," reports Paul Fankhauser, agent for Jackson County.

PRICES for poultry products in Lawrence County indicate that there is room for expansion of the industry there, reports the agent, Stanley Porter. Building up the industry, in his opinion, can best be done by the demonstration farms, the calendar project, and better housing and feeding.

MASH, fed regularly, reduces the percentage of hens culled out from about 42 to about 15 percent, Byron Houser, agent in Harrison County, reports on the basis of comparative records on average farm flocks. Hens that showed a June molt and had stopped laying were brought back into production August 1 by feeding a mash.

EXHIBITS at the Pike County fair indicated that 88.1 percent of club members in that county finished their jobs, reports F. P. Taylor, agent there.

FREEDOM from scab and other fungous diseases is reported for the orchard of T. E. Smith of Salem Center, Meigs County, because he followed the definitely outlined spray program.

CRUSHING lime cooperatively is now a practice in Gallia County. It came as a result of two soils meetings, says County Agent Paul A. Young. A local farmer is doing the work at $1.85 a ton.

SUGAR BEETS planted on sweet clover sod averaged 6 inches taller than those planted on alsike sod on the farm of Ralph Troyer, Monroe Township, Putnam County, reports the agent, J. W. Henceroth.

HARVESTING sweet clover seed is a good job for the binder, several Wood County farmers have found. After the crop is harvested it is allowed to cure then put through the threshing machine and huller.

SPEAKERLESS picnics are getting to be the rule rather than the exception in Mercer County, reports George F. Henning, agent there. Of four community picnics held in August, only one countenanced a speaker.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS of the 173 boys and girls who started in Mercer County's clubs this spring, finished with exhibits at the fair in August.

FUMIGATING a greenhouse to destroy white flies is the job given to Carl M. Senn, county agent in Miami County, by Dan Chrowl of Piqua. Mr. Senn agreed to keep close tabs on the greenhouse during the summer and fall. Because hydrocyanide gas is used, the fumigation will require special care.

COOPERATION between the owners of down timber in the tornado district in three Portage County townships is bringing them a price of about $15 a thousand board feet, instead of $3, as at first.

Building Up a Reputation

Clark County is gaining a reputation for producing good Jersey cattle, says its county agent, E. W. Hawkins. Because Mr. Hawkins believes that reputation is worth maintaining, he spent five days in August guiding cattle buyers from other states to the leading Jersey breeders in the county. Since that trip one carload of 22 Jersey cows and heifers was sold to a Missouri dairyman.

Ohio Honored at Sioux City

The presidency of War Eagle Encampment for 1925, an organization of club members who attend the Inter-State Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, has fallen to an Ohio boy, William Dunipace of Bowling Green. Dunipace will also return to Sioux City next year as a director of the Inter-State Fair.

William and Donald Dunipace represented Ohio with a livestock demonstration on the feeding and housing of dairy cows. Guy Dowdy, assistant state club leader, took the trip with them the week of September 15.

In Praise of Camps

Paul Fankhauser's News Story Speaks Volumes for These Summer Outings

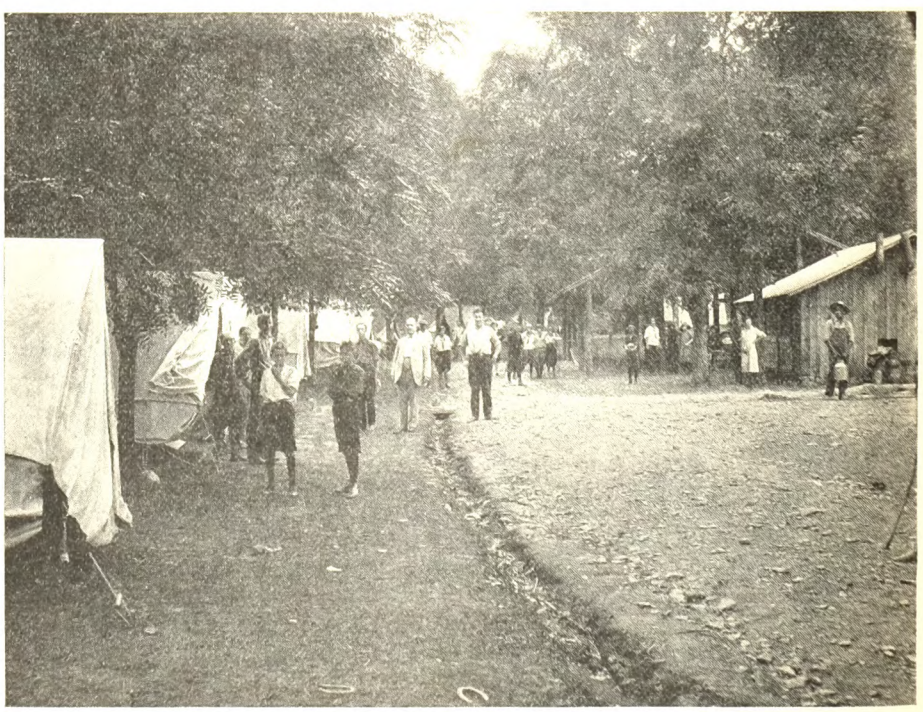
What Paul Fankhauser, agent in Jackson County, says of the Scioto-Jackson club camp holds true for a good many of the 30 county club camps held this summer. Here is his report, offered by the editor of the News, both as representative of camps in other counties and as a good piece of writing:

"A song 30 miles long was sung by the truckload of youngsters who came back from the first Scioto-Jackson club camp. Some wanted to stay another week, and as it was we were an hour late getting started for home. There was always just one more ball to throw, or another new friend to bid goodbye. Club members are asking now about next year's camp, where it will be held, when and who may go. Some of these youngsters are the parents.

Lectures Are Forgotten

"The boys and girls who went to camp are telling the folks back home what they learned there. The clubs are holding meetings at which they tell of their experiences in camp. One girl told about her trip at the local Christian Endeavor meeting. Observation tours, nature study tours, weaving, rope work, etc., are talked about most. Just plain lectures seem to be easily forgot. Several of the leaders think that some prizes at the Fair should be a trip to camp."

Camp Hervida, Now Four Years of Age



AN EVEN hundred Washington County boys and girls lived at Camp Hervida this summer for a week, and wished that the week had lasted seven times seven days. After four years of this camp, says The Marietta Register, it has grown to be an institution in the county, but without the dismalness of most "institutions." Most of which applies pretty accurately to the 35 other club camps maintained in Ohio counties this past summer.

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The Work Goes On

Despite Tragedy Seneca Countians Record 87 Percent Club Completions

Despite the depressing effect of the Oak Harbor railroad accident in July in which seven club members, a leader, and the driver of the bus were killed on returning from a club picnic, club members and leaders in Seneca County have carried their work on to completion.

More than 93 percent of the clothing club members, 85 percent of the food club members, and 83 percent of the pig club members exhibited at the county fair in August and so completed their projects reports County Agent J. P. Schmidt. For all 184 members the percentage of completions was 87.

Two Examples of Grit

Neil Huffman, a club member whose brother was one of the seven killed at Oak Harbor, fed both his own and his brother's pig in order to complete his job.

And Zora Huffman, president of the Victory Food Club, finished her record book while still in the hospital on the day after her arm was taken from a sling. She has thus completed her fourth year as a food club member.

Changes in Personnel

PROFESSOR Glen W. McCuen has been named head of the department of agricultural engineering at the University to succeed Professor F. W. Ives, who died early this summer from injuries suffered in a train wreck west of Chicago Professor McCuen is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He joined the Ohio State faculty in 1915.

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Charline McClure, home demonstration agent in Erie County, resigned July 1 and is now teaching home economics in a northern Ohio high school. Her successor has not yet been appointed.

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Eunice Teal, a native of Indiana, on September 1 began as home agent in Montgomery County to replace Mary Devitt, who resigned a few months ago to get married. Miss Teal was graduated from Purdue in 1921 and has since taught home economics in the schools.

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George F. Henning, for four years county extension agent in Mercer County, has resigned to take a fellowship in rural economics and marketing research at the University. His successor, who goes into office October 1, is Banks Collings of Rockville, Indiana. Mr. Collings spent two years in the extension office at Purdue after his graduation there in 1918. Since 1920 he has been managing a 212-acre farm near Rockville.

HOP-CLOVER, or yellow clover, was the crop three Ottawa County farmers got from what they thought was alfalfa seed. The seed company, reports County Agent F. K. Blair, has agreed to make a satisfactory settlement.

They Let Test Tubes Do the Talking

SLIGHTLY over a year ago demonstration trains, which were actually no more than exhibit trains, were not in good repute with either state or federal extension officials. Such trains amused townspeople and took much of the specialists' time, but seldom reached farmers effectively, everybody seemed to feel.

That was the sentiment expressed in these columns a year or so ago by Russell Lord, and it still holds good—for trains that are no more than exhibit trains.

The Erie Soils Special that struck out through northeastern Ohio in August, however, cannot properly come under this ban. It minimized exhibit and specialized in action that would affect every farmer who visited the train. It gave the farmer something definite to think about, a scientific diagnosis made by scientists and with all the impressive paraphernalia of their calling right before the farmer's eyes.

In the 10 days from August 5 to 15 the train made 21 stops in nine northeastern Ohio counties. Even though farmers in that region were fighting a backward season and working far into the night to overcome that handicap, the train drew 2,545 persons to its 21 meetings. More important, the specialists in the soils laboratory tested and diagnosed 808 samples of soil brought in by farmers in containers that varied from cereal cartons to old tobacco humidors.

The sight of six scientific-looking gentlemen wearing stiffly starched white coats did impress those who entered the laboratory car. The scientists made an even greater hit by chatting, as they worked, with the owners of the samples, and exchanging all manner of witticisms. Perhaps it was worthwhile, that train, just to prove to the people of northeastern Ohio that scientists are human!

Each sample of soil went through this procedure:

First it was located on a large soil survey map of that region, and the soil type was named as the farmer looked on with the specialist. Then the specialists behind the long table began their work, putting the sample through these four tests: for lime requirement, for available phosphoric acid, for organic matter, and for total nitrogen.

At the end, and after the owner of the sample had watched it carefully through each test, Earl Jones, soils extension specialist for the Northeast, talked over the soil with the owner and wrote on a specially printed form a complete diagnosis of that soil, along with its ftuure needs both in fertilizers and crop rotation. Usually the county agent stood near Mr. Jones to offer suggestions from time to time, and to establish a closer contact with the farmer.

Representing the Erie Railroad, L. D. Fuller, chief agricultural agent, was in charge of the train, while Professor Firman E. Bear, head of the soils department at the University, was in charge for the Extension Service. The other soils specialists on board were: R. M. Salter, Earl Jones, Charles G. Thrash, G. W. Conrey.

A Word About a Magazine Sent to County Agents

A MONTHLY publication known as The County Agent and Farm Bureau "has no official connection with the Department of Agriculture or the extension service of any state, nor does it have any connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation," says a statement by C. W. Warburton, director of extension for the United States. The executive committee of the A. F. B. F. recently adopted resolutions to the effect that this publication 'is in no way connected with the Farm Bureau, its views are not the expressed views of the Farm Bureau, and in reality it is attacking the very policies on which the Farm Bureau is founded.' This publication, its editor admitted in an inquiry in 1921, has been financed by the Chicago Board of Trade. Presumably its support still comes from that source. Although 6,000 copies are distributed, only 310 are to paid subscribers.

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Announce Program

President Thompson Is Scheduled for Four Talks at Annual Extension Conference

The program for the annual Extension Conference at the University, to be held this year on the four days from Tuesday to Friday, October 14 to 17, is now virtually complete. It calls for five hours each day, three in the morning and two in the afternoon, for lectures and discussions.

Meeting the demand for more general and broadly fundamental discussions at such conferences, the program this year includes a series of talks by Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the University; Dr. George F. Warren, head of the Rural Economics Department at Cornell; Dr. B. H. Bode of the College of Education; and Professor Charles E. Lively, rural sociologist at the University.

Dr. Thompson Speaks Each Day

President Thompson will give four addresses, one each day, on subjects yet to be announced. Dr. Warren will deliver four lectures on Thursday and Friday, Dr. Bode will speak four times on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Professor Lively will deliver two addresses on the same days.

Since interest in rural recreation is increasing, Ralph A. Felton of Cornell will be here to speak on getting people to take part in meetings, and on successful rural leadership. Dr. H. W. Brown will speak Tuesday afternoon on "A Rural Health Program."

The Home Won't Be Neglected

Mrs. Ida S. Harrington, until recently home management extension specialist in New Jersey, will lead two discussions on Wednesday and Thursday on "The Basis of a Successful Home." Mrs. Harrington is now household editor of the "Pennsylvania Farmer." Representing the Federal Department of Agriculture, Grace Frysinger, supervisor of home economics extension for this region, will speak Friday afternoon on "Objectives in Extension Work."

The annual extension party takes place at 7:30 Tuesday evening at Pomerene Hall. Stunt night will probably be Thursday night.

Grape Men Get Together

Grape growers are getting together in Erie County. After a meeting attended by 220, an advisory committee of 12 was named. The committee meets weekly to discuss the tone and drift of the market and carries its conclusions back to the other growers.

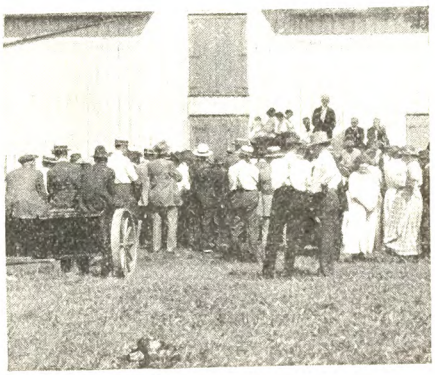
Growers from New York and Pennsylvania will visit Erie County on invitation of the new advisory committee. And on September 23, reports Erie County's agent, H. A. Stevens, the local grape growers will visit several islands in Lake Erie.

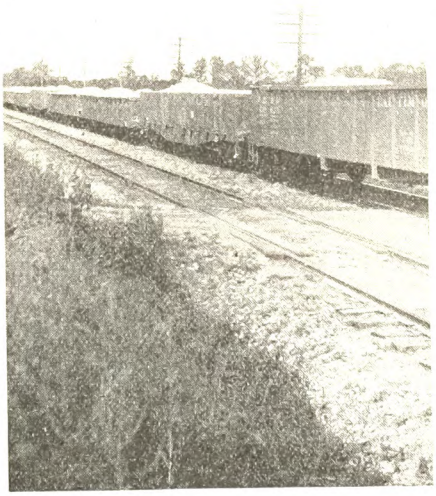
Some Household Changes

In changing their houses into homes the women of two Summit County townships, reports Amy Parker, home demonstration agent, accomplished in detail this much:

Nineteen of them rearranged furniture and rehung pictures, four papered walls, three painted woodwork and two painted floors, two bought new rugs, and one woman bought new curtains.

Hamilton County Repeats





AGAIN this year Hamilton County farmers ordered an entire trainload of limestone and received it with ceremony. The top picture shows part of the crowd of 300 and the platform for the speakers, R. W. Salter, soils extension specialist, and W. D. Zinn, lecturer from West Virginia. A few of the 37 cars with their 1750 tons of limestone are in the lower photo. This year's trainload contained two carloads, 400 tons, more than last year's, reports County Agent W. E. Stone.

From Editor to Agent

"Real news, and the kind I think our readers want," the editor of the Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph told the Meigs County extension agent, George W. Kreitler, after receiving a few of Kreitler's columns on Farm News and Views.

Along with the news of extension projects, Mr. Kreitler runs short local items about unusual success with crops or livestock.

Three Obtain Leave

T. H. Parks, Wanda Przyluska, and E. P. Reed to Study for Advanced Degrees

Hard on the heels of Director Ramsower's departure for a year of study at Harvard, three extension specialists announce that they have obtained leave of absence for study. The three are T. H. Parks, entomologist; Wanda Przyluska, health specialist; and E. P. Reed, soils specialist.

Mr. Parks left on September 15 to begin his nine months' leave of absence, the first since he came to the University seven years ago. He is now at the University of Illinois, and plans to specialize in animal ecology, plant pathology, and the chemistry of insecticides.

Resident Staff Will Pinch-Hit

During his absence the resident members of the entomology department will handle emergency and essential field work and whatever share of the extension entomologist's duties that can be handled from the office.

Miss Przyluska begins a six months' leave of absence for study on January 1. By that time, according to her plans, enough field work will have been completed in the health projects so that county agents and local leaders can carry on without the specialist.

The six months Mr. Reed plans to take off will be divided between the fall and spring quarters of the academic year. He will spend that time in study and research in soil technology at this University.

About a Young Showman

Up to three years ago Paul Daniels of Hardin County never could muster up interest either in pigs or in pig clubs, says C. W. Vandervort, agent in that county. This year, his third as a pig club member, Paul entered the county fair with purebred Poland Chinas, and this is what happened:

His entries took first in the breeding gilt class, first in the junior pig class, first as best sow of any age, and sweepstakes for best sow of any age or breed.

Entire Herd Gets the Axe

Of the 110 head of cattle in the Crane Bros. Dairy in Wood County, 97 reacted to the tuberculin test. The entire herd was condemned and slaughtered under federal inspection.

The testing of this herd followed joint action of the Toledo and State Health Departments, reports County Agent H. S. Lewis, in getting the services of state and federal veterinarians.

LOOKS won't always fill the milk pail. So Franklin County dairymen proved to their own satisfaction by putting eight tested cows in the show ring at the joint cow testing association picnic on the farm of Dan Schaaf. In both Holstein and Guernsey rings the cows placed first according to type were not as heavy milk producers as those placed third.

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Extension Service News

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Clearing a Path for Liberal Education

B. H. Bode, Professor of the Principles of Education, Ohio State University

NOT so very many years ago education was considered more or less of a luxury. That, of course, was in the days when society divided itself into two main classes: at the top were the leisure classes, and below were the workers.

Then education for the leisure classes was cultural and education for the workers more nearly practical, and rarely extended beyond the three R's. The two breeds of education were never mixed. Then, as now, education was a reflection of the social order.

Supply and Demand Again

Well, the three R's are no longer considered sufficient, even for the workers. Life is more complex nowadays. Our environments, in general, have changed, and with that change has come an increasing demand for education.

As life is now there is a premium on expert training. In the shops, in the fields, in places of business, if a man isn't trained, he is out of it. That is one reason why education is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

A second reason, in few words, is this: social distinction has been wiped out. The distinctly upper and lower classes are not with us any more. Obedience, the byword of the lower classes in bygone days, is no longer the chief virtue of the average citizen. He is called upon to form independent judgments on such things as a League of Nations, limitation of the powers of the Supreme Court, and so on.

Yet some insist that the core of education should be vocational training, which is education for a special status in life rather than education for intelligent citizenship.

More Money or More Mind?

The issue, it seems to me, is this: Should the emphasis in education center on vocational preparation, or should it aim to cultivate an expanding life?

If the new movement in education, the democratic as opposed to the aristocratic movement, is sound, then it is the function of the schools to train people who can take part in the social, the intellectual, and the spiritual life that is around them. And this, I think, is the work of the farm agents as well as the public school teacher.

The farm agent, of course, is handicapped. He has to win his victim by guile. Yet he has one advantage over the school teacher: he can appeal to an interest which is already functioning.

THIS issue of the *Extension Service News* is approximately 110,000 words short of being a word-for-word report of the 1924 Extension Conference. These eight pages therefore, present only the high spots, and perhaps not all of them.—The Editors.

The farmer is in the farming business to make money. Of course that isn't his only interest, but it is a main one. If you can show him how to make more money, he will listen to you.

So the farm agent can start with the interests already functioning, but he shouldn't stop with them. He ought to have the goal of education—an expanding life—clearly in mind.

The Spice of Variety

School teachers and farm agents alike sometimes make the mistake of playing up to a single interest. The subject should be presented so as to appeal to a great variety of the student's interests.

Now the fact that the earth is round is only mildly interesting to the average youngster, but suppose you follow that up a bit. If the earth is round, how far north can you go? Is there any farther north than the North Pole?

That method of teaching, you see, connects the geographical fact with the imagination so that the fact takes on a new meaning, and creates a new interest even in the points of the compass. You could go on with that. Why is it, for example, that if the earth is round, the people on the opposite side from us don't fall off? We are all right, we are on top; but how about the other fellow?

The Old Becomes New

When that is worked out the youngster's whole notion of weight is revised. He feels that he is moving in a new, a different world. All things have become new, and he has literally built for himself a new earth.

Can the farm agent do that for farm people? Can he, in a sense, get the farmer away from the farm?

A farmer's interest in farm improvement is a point of departure, something you can use for other ends. The things a farmer does connect up with the physical sciences, with biology, with finance, with all sorts of things. So the farmer's outlook, stirred by a glimpse into the sciences, widens, and the feeling that he is becoming a part of the social order grows stronger.

First comes that change of attitude. Farmers must become amateur physicists, sociologists, economists, if you will.

It Affects the Boys, Too

The big problem of keeping the boys on the farm is not primarily because the work is hard and the hours long. It is what we call the lure of the city. The boys, in reality, don't know what they want, but they want something that will make them feel that they are living and growing. The boy, like the man, is constantly reaching out.

When the desire to reach out is molded into a desire to take part in the life of the community, your undertakings are on a stable basis. If you can make the farmer reach spontaneously for the better things in life, then your task is done, and then the work you are doing will go on long after you are dead and forgotten.

ON THINGS SPECIFIC

TIME was when men thought in terms of large programs and comprehensive ends. But just now we seem to be at the other end of the cycle. We are not so much concerned with general as with specific aims and specific results.

Take Spelling, For Instance

Well, what are specific objectives? Perhaps I had better illustrate. In my boyhood we tried to teach spelling more or less generally. The selection of words was more or less at random. But now the attempt is made to find out the 5000 or 10,000 words the pupil is most likely to use in every day life.

The doctrine of specific objectives, you see, means training for specific ends. Of course there is a good deal to be said for that. A general end is likely to mean an end that is vague. We ought to know what we are trying to do.

Now look at higher education. College professors act as though they were training specialists in some particular subject. This makes education insufferably dull.

Consider, for example, how the professor of physiology will explain to his class the processes involved when one scratches one's head. Then walk across the hall into the class studying psychology, and hear the same simple act described there. The explanation is en-

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tirely different. One is purely in terms of matter and the other is in terms of mind.

Each of these is specific, and they don't mix. That sort of teaching provides a thoroughly pigeon-holed kind of education.

Explaining a Current Lack

Now, an outstanding complaint against education is that students have no intellectual curiosity. I think the chief reason is that there is too much special education, too many specifics. We forget that the student has a soul to save, a life to live.

Back of specific objectives there must be a general objective; if we lose sight of that, there is danger that we will leave Hamlet out of the play.

Let me illustrate. Under the doctrine of specific objectives, we teach mathematics so that the youngster will be able to solve certain mathematical problems we feel he should know. That is one way of teaching it.

A wholly different way is to make mathematics an introduction to our modern civilization. I remember as a youngster reading about the St. Gothard tunnel. This mountain tunnel, if my geography is correct, has one end in Switzerland and the other in Italy. They began digging at opposite ends and met exactly in the middle, "practically at the same time," as one writer said. The engineers' knowledge of mathematics, of course, made that possible.

You can teach mathematics so as to shed a great deal of light on what is going on in the world, so that the world will open up for the student. So it should be with any subject that deserves a place in the curriculum.

What Education Can Do

Education, you see, isn't a question of facts, but of values. If you go out with a narrow vision of your job, a feeling that your whole duty is to improve crops and livestock, nothing else, you may be contributing to class consciousness and so helping the disintegrating tendency which is the chief menace of the future.

The important thing about education is always to give a person a realizing sense of his place in the whole scheme of things. Arnold said education should enable a man to see life steadily, and see it whole.

The important thing about a teacher, whether he is in the schoolroom or out, is that he see his work as a large part of the social program. That is where inspiration comes from.

CAN PROJECTS EDUCATE?

THE project method, I understand, originated with agriculturalists. In order to teach outside of the classroom they developed projects. These projects set boys and girls to work on things they were already supposedly interested in, like taking care of poultry, or raising bigger and better crops.

That method had certain advantages. In the first place, it provided an escape from the bookishness of ordinary learning. Secondly, it was a method which made a direct appeal to the interest. Thirdly, it provided reasonable assurance that the learning would be useful. And lastly, it set the stage for training in thinking.

Outside of agriculture the method works this way: You teach number work by letting a youngster run a store. He has to add and subtract and keep accounts, so he learns to figure. He learns his numbers as a means of completing the project in hand.

So the project method, as I see it, is a process of teaching which makes learning incidental to some other purpose.

Now, there are certain advantages in that kind of teaching. One is that it builds on an interest which is already going. There are boys who don't care about mathematics but who are interested in automobiles. They will learn some of their mathematics through projects that have to do with automobiles.

The important theoretical issue is this: Should all learning be conducted on that basis? Should all learning be made incidental to something else? There is the real challenge.

Some are Seeing the Light

Our technical schools are having this surprising experience. The engineer who is specifically trained for the job doesn't pan out very well. Employers have come to say, "You give the broad training, and we'll look after the practical training ourselves."

The demand after all is for broad training. To get at the meaning of broad training go back, for a moment, to the project method. What are the limitations of the method?

One limitation is that the knowledge comes to the student haphazardly. He dips in here and there. The knowledge is not organized, not realized and systematized. And in order to have knowledge enough, you must have a margin. As John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, said in a blanket advertisement some years ago, "It's the part that hangs over that keeps you warm." It is equally true in education.

At some point or other learning, to be effective, must be learning for its own sake. At some stage effective learning must be an end in itself and not simply a means to an end.

Plumber vs. Chemist

To illustrate simply: I can give you two definitions of water. One is that it freezes at a certain point. But the chemist doesn't adopt that definition. He says that water is H_2O. For the plumber, however, the fact that water freezes at a certain point is all-important, and the reason is obvious. For the chemist the chemical constituency of water is all-important.

When knowledge is organized as a means to something else, it is practical; when knowledge is organized so as to become a tool for getting more knowledge, then it is science.

A professional training which does not result in an independent interest in knowledge somewhere is inadequate. My own opinion is that the engineers I spoke of will prove unsatisfactory later on unless they develop an independent love of knowledge.

You can train a boy, for example, to wash his hands and face as a passport to a place at the dinner table. Now if you don't get him off that level, you don't really civilize him. The real test is, does he wash behind the ears? Is being clean an end in itself? If you don't reach that level you don't accomplish your purpose.

In other words, you must develop certain attitudes. Begin with the project method, if you will, but be sure of the goal. Be sure that the proper attitudes, which alone are permanent, are developed too. They furnish the basis for further growth.

My final point is this: When you pass from practical interest into theoretical interest, you must not stay there, lest you become abstractly theoretical. The practical should hold theoretical interests and these interests in turn should illuminate the practical. This gives the expanding horizon and provides constant enrichment.

The ideal of a liberal education is a free interplay between practical and theoretical learning. This is the only sure basis to progress in a community.

TEACHING AS AN ART

THE mind, educators used to believe, was simply something attached to the body during the lifetime of the individual. At times it remembered, other times it perceived, and occasionally it was engaged in thought. Each of these operations was called a power, or faculty.

And how, then, should the mind be trained? Well, if a child is physically puny, we prescribe outdoor exercise to develop the muscles. Applying that to the mind, you develop it by exercising its powers. If a person is weak willed, you hold him to a job, so that by sticking he will strengthen his will. If his memory is weak, you give him verses from the Bible or from standard poets to memorize.

That is the general notion of education that many people hold now. It is the usual notion of the man in the street. It goes on the basis (1) that minds are all alike; (2) that we know exactly what education is for; and (3) that there are no particular problems of methods in teaching. This doctrine of faculty psychology is largely responsible for the belief that teaching is anybody's business.

The Psychologists Step In

Well, the whole notion of faculty psychology has gone by the board. Psychologists have agreed unanimously to rule it out. The conclusion is now well established, even settled, that you cannot train mental faculties.

All right, then; what is the mind? We have been testing it for the past decade, but what is it we have been testing? We can say this much now: the mind is not a personal possession that you carry around with you like a watch. It is more akin to a relation between the body and its environment.

In educational jargon learning is a process of development, a process of adding new material to what is already in the mind, not a process of developing faculties. Roughly, the character of the mind is determined by what is already there.

Where the Art Comes In

So education is a question of apperception, and the teaching job is to join new material to the old, to what is already in the mind. The teacher, then, must do two things: First, he must be sure of what is already in the mind; second, he must guide and supervise the union of the old with the new. If the teacher ignores what is already in the mind, he

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becomes technical and abstract and the end is verbal knowledge.

It calls for art to get in contact with the background of the pupil, and it calls for art to guide the process of assimilation.

The purpose of education, you see, is no longer the training of faculties. Now the teacher must start with the ordinary facts of life, develop an interesting theory, and then guide that interplay between facts and theory. It calls for art to evolve out of the practical an interest in the theoretical and then guide the process so as to reorganize the world of learning for the student. It also calls for insight and sympathy.

Our goal, it seems to me, should be a kind of education which will help people to know one another better. Our common task is to provide an education that will promote understanding and common interests among men.

A Rural Health Program

DR. ROBERT G. PATTERSON, Secretary, Ohio Public Health Association

LIFE in country districts is not especially healthful. Hookworm and malaria today are almost entirely of rural origin, there is more typhoid and dysentery in the country than in the city, and tuberculosis prevails to a surprising extent.

Rural hygiene is important to the state for at least three reasons: First, milk and vegetables may bring disease into the cities; second, the source of most water supplies is in the country; and third, because people travel between country and city so much, it is impossible to control communicable diseases in either city or country without full supervision of both.

A program for county health work should include:

(1) Quarantine and bedside instruction to prevent the spread of dangerous communicable infections; (2) instruction in pre-natal care and in the hygiene of children of pre-school age; (3) hygiene of schools and other public buildings and physical examination and training for school children.

(4) Control of soil pollution; (5) safeguarding water and food supplies and giving instructions on principles of dietetics; (6) discovery and proper treatment of incipient and early-stage tuberculosis: (7) educational work on specific disease problems; (8) organization of local clubs for instruction in general hygiene.

We do not ask that you adopt the health program as a part of our program, but as a part of yours. It will help you to be of more service to your county.

A SUCCESSFUL rural leader must be a good farmer.

Everybody likes humility in a leader. Don't try to make them think you know everything You must be sincere.

If you don't know your subject, you must be willing to learn it. Be progressive, but deal sympathetically with the conservatives.

You should have the spirit of service, and you must have nerve.

—RALPH A. FELTON.

Finding and Using Human Interests

C. E. LIVELY, Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology, Ohio State University

TO provoke thought is the main problem of the educator, and we, as extension workers, are essentially educators. And how can we make people think? In a word, by approaching them through the things in which they are most interested.

What do you suppose are the main interests of any given group of people? I have prepared a chart, based solely on my own observation, of the comparative interests of farmers, of a university faculty, and of society as a whole. The chart suggests this:

Human interests are most pronounced in matters of food and drink, sex, clothing, and personalities, and least pronounced in matters of education, science, and civic affairs.

Leaders in Sex and Politics

Farmers, in comparison with a university faculty and with society in general, have leading interests in sex and politics, and interests as large as those of the other groups in food and drink. Of the three groups farmers show the least interest in abstract science, education, esthetics and civic affairs.

Personalities, too, loom large in the interests of the farmer. He is highly interested in recreation, as most people are, because it is full of pleasurable action.

Politics interests because of the action and the personalities involved; religion, of more interest to the farmer than to the university group, has an idealized personality which is strongly emotional.

But education, as commonly conducted, is different; it is an abstract science consisting of ideas shorn of personality and action. Yet the average human is an eating and sleeping animal. Few let their thinking interfere with eating, and sleeping. Those who do are rare, and are always considered just a little queer.

It is quite natural, then, that for most people the amount of interest in any one thing is proportional to the amount of action, emotion and ideation involved. Novels appeal because they are made of action, emotion, sex, and personalities.

If we hope to succeed as extension educators, it seems to me, we must first see that farming is made to appeal, that farm life is made challenging, and that the farmer is encouraged to apply science to his problems.

Consider Babe Ruth

What the farmer needs most is a group ideal. Create a spirit of rivalry, and the feeling of pride and advancement will follow. The greatest motive in life is to stand well with our fellows, and to win this recognition we do many queer things. As a result we have Babe Ruths and human flies.

Our work for the present, then, is to convince the farmer that there is a goal worth fighting for. It was James who said that rivalry does nine-tenths of the world's work.

You say that farmers are in a poor position to establish that spirit. Yes, they are scattered and farming is a long, drawn-out process in which results are slow to appear.

By establishing small groups, though, we can appeal more effectively to interests. That done, we can set goals and encourage rivalry. Building on the small group goals, then, we can suggest an ultimate goal and an ideal that is worthy of the whole community.

The relation between county agent and farmer is pretty much that which exists between teacher and pupil. In teaching the conditions essential for success are three:

First, the pupil must be willing to be taught; second, the teacher must have something to teach; and third, the pupil must accept the teacher as an educational leader.

Tying Up With Interests

If a farmer can be made to realize how much there is to be known about farming, we are well on our way to a solution of the teaching problem.

Provided that the county agent has something to offer to farmers, how can he make them take it? By long experience we have learned that the demonstration method is best in rural communities. Perhaps we have not yet learned, however, that there are many ways of getting at the demonstration idea, of tying it up with a farmer's dominant interests in life.

I know of one Ohio pastor, formerly a farmer, who appealed to the sense of rivalry, or perhaps it was sportsmanship, of his rural parishioners with two ends in view: To reduce the church debt, and to develop an interest and belief in high-grade seed of a variety well adapted to that locality. He put it up to the farmers in his congregation this way:

"I know a way you can raise this money without it costing you a cent."

Of course they fell for it. He proposed that they plant Miami oats, obtained from the Experiment Station at Wooster, instead of the uncertain varieties they had been using. If the tested Miami oats seed threshed out better than the old varieties (old and new varieties were planted side by side for comparison and check), the difference in yield in favor of Miami would go to reduce the church debt.

After the oats had been threshed this summer and the yields compared, the church debt was reduced by $1200.

The Way We Pick Leaders

The third essential for success in teaching, I have said, is that the pupil must accept the teacher as an educational leader. Leaders are picked in two ways. Some of us pick specialists to guide us; others pick one person as an authority on everything.

Farmers, because they are more interested in personalities than in the knowledge actually possessed by the personality, are quite likely to pick one person as an authority. That is where the county agent comes in. He must, of course, be recognized as a specialist where he is required as such; but he must also rank as a leader, as a personality.

Once you have established friendships with farmers, and so given yourself to them, you can present your program with some assurance that it will be accepted as whole heartedly as you have been.

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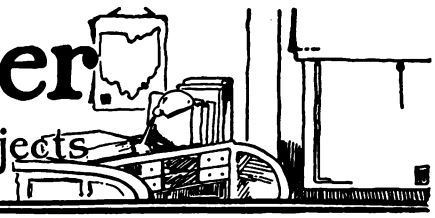
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

RANDOM REFLECTIONS

FOR a conference that dug down so consistently and effectively to rock-bottom principles, the 1924 Extension Conference yielded a profitable crop per speaker of things practical. Not petty practicalities, either. When someone accused Emerson of broadcasting "glittering generalities," he said that he aimed to make them "blazing ubiquities."

You doubt that any of the remarks made by either Dr. Warren or Dr. Bode, for example, have immediate possibilities of application? We think at once of one comment made by the economist from Cornell. It ran about like this: "Perhaps we can't change the direction of economic forces, but we can profitably travel along with them."

He applied that, as an illustration, to the profit in home canning of farm products now. Economic forces have created a wider gap than usual between retail and farm prices of foodstuffs. The more of the retailer's duties the farmer can take over now, within reasonable limitations, the better off he will be. Canning is one illustration.

If you agree with Dr. Warren, it might pay to study the economic forces all along the line, to see the way other farm products are going. And there was no hint in his argument, you remember, of urging anybody to do this or that. Just present the facts, his attitude suggested, and let each individual draw his own conclusions. Somehow there comes to us the recollection that we have said something like that about newswriting. Odd how it applies to other parts of an extension worker's job.

DR. BODE, in one of his four talks, suggested that the teacher misses out if he fails to arouse in the student intellectual curiosity, and an intellectual curiosity that will last. We have seen, once or twice, Ohio county agents and extension specialists who did arouse intellectual curiosity, or something akin to it.

A stockyard demonstration in grading hogs comes to mind. Now a hog, we suppose, in itself is not likely to arouse much intellectual curiosity. But when the men who conducted the demonstration connected that pen of hogs specifically with economic forces, with laws of supply and demand, the audience didn't fall asleep. If that can be done with hogs, it can be done with anything.

WHETHER or not Dr. Bode realized it, he struck fertile soil when he asked that extension agents, for example, encourage that free interplay of theory and practice which makes the development of a scientific attitude possible. Most extension projects in Ohio carry the possibilities. Even so mundane a thing as a grading demonstration can guide the co-operator from practice to theory and back again, provided it doesn't stop with just grading.

A paradox, and perhaps trite, this strikes us as eternally true: the most impractical force in the world is an attitude wholly practical.

SOMEWHERE during the conference, perhaps on the hard stone steps that served as a place of recreation between lectures, there arose the idea that we now have a new type of county agent in Ohio. A few years ago, so ran the argument, a group of extension workers would not sit through talks so abstract as those given this year.

Well, we doubt it. The contention that we have a new type of man in this job or that job now, is always interesting and frequently specious.

What may have changed, however, are the interests of county agents. Those interests have changed, the speakers on the program indicated, from concentration on economics during and after the war, to the farm home, to the whole farm family, to the art of living as opposed to the art of earning a livelihood.

But that change hasn't come because we have a different type of men in extension work, it seems to us. The change has come through forces over which we have had no control. The war, for instance, and the inevitable mental effect of its aftermath.

Usually we are considered a radical, one who is seldom satisfied with things as they are. When it comes to county agents, though, we'd just as soon keep the same brand we now have in Ohio.

A WORD FROM HARVARD

A STUDENT immersed in courses and confronted by "tremendous assignments" once more, Director Ramsower writes from Harvard, where he is spending his year's leave of absence, to thank those who attended the Extension Conference for the greeting sent him by wire. He writes:

"I appreciated immensely the wire bringing greetings from the County Extension Agents now in session. Will you kindly through the News express my appreciation of their thoughtfulness?

"Tell them, too, that I am working on a schedule about as exacting as that of most county agents. It is great fun to be a regular student looking the profs in the face and worrying about when you are to be called on. All the profs seem to delight in giving tremendous assignments. Guess they want to make sure that we get acquainted with the wonderful library.

"I hope the conference program appeals to the agents."

EXTENSION FOIBLES, 1924 EDITION

REPORTS of Stunt Night and the Extension party during Conference Week should, we suppose, go somewhere in the news columns of this issue. But because opinions of Stunt Night are about the only things it is wise to publish, the story goes on this page.

We have heard only good words for both parties. By borrowing a bit of Stunt Night thunder and putting on a skit, the Extension Party stirred up more than ordinary interest, we have it on the highest authority. In the past the whole year's roasting has been reserved for Stunt Night. Assigning at least a hint of the Stunt Night activities to the Extension Party, where all ages, sexes, and conditions of servitude might enjoy it, apparently meets with favor.

Of course we Nordic males must guard our rights, and so forth. We can't let the whole spirit and function of Stunt Night drift across Neil Avenue into Pomerene hall. But a little of it? Yes, we owe that much to the Good of the Service.

The very pointed display of the foibles of extension folks (our Farm Bureau cousins were hardly neglected, by the way) at this year's Stunt Night calls for a ton or two of praise and only an ounce or two of adverse criticism. What both surprised and pleased the spectators this year, and perhaps pleased more than it surprised, was the large amount of really good acting, of representation so apt as to stay fast in the memory long after the foibles have been forgotten.

Aside from the tonic effects of Stunt Night, salutary as they are and we hope always will be, it is certainly as important that the session provide civilized entertainment.

We have seen this year that the best way to produce both tonic and entertainment is to rely on good acting as well as good lines.

To "hold the mirror up to Nature" always amuses. And besides, he who is mirrored, if he is mirrored accurately, has no choice but to grin.

Excess of Joy or of Gloom Is Not for Dr. Warren

I HAVE been criticised frequently for what some choose to call my pessimism. Well, pessimistic predictions have some value, it seems to me. If we prepare for hard times, when they come, they may not hit us so hard. But I am not interested either in pessimism or optimism. I am only interested in what is most likely to be true. GEORGE F. WARREN.

IF conferences do nothing else, they offer a chance to hitch names and faces together. The only trouble is, the memory sometimes fails to observe the Scriptural command about putting things asunder.

ALWAYS make a bow, says Tradition, when you newly assume responsibilities for an editorial page. Consider it done. —J. R. F.

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On Being Agreeable

MRS. IDA S. HARRINGTON, Household Editor, The Pennsylvania Farmer

FOR the farm home to be a success, the farmer must have a share in its management. He must know home management as well as farm management. There should be no picket fence between the work of the farm wife and the work of the farmer, for she needs his influence to simplify her duties.

I do not mean that we, as housewives, need his physical aid, because we don't. We insist that he shall not help us with the dishes for the simple reason that, through manual labor, his great hands have become too clumsy to wring the dish cloth properly.

Men Are of Some Use

A woman trying to make a home by herself without a man's point of view, loses her sense of humor and easily departs from the good rules of common sense.

When the farmer takes his share in the general problems of the home and gives his wife a share in his, will we have intelligent production, intelligent consumption, and a reasonable amount of common sense.

But our problem is to get good homemaking into the extension program.

Will you forgive me if I say that it should begin with ourselves in our own homes? We cannot be good teachers unless we are willing to practice what we teach.

Have you noticed how general it is for people to be looking for short cuts to health? Just as they are always looking for short cuts to wealth? They think that if they can only swallow something, or brace themselves with something, health is sure to follow, even after they have learned to the contrary by sad experiences.

Isn't it queer that the human machine is the only one we attempt to run without a book of instructions? Yet it is true, and above all parts of this human machine we abuse our feet the most.

Feet Aren't Made of Iron

We might learn to walk properly. To toe out, as we were taught to do in the old days, is the worst possible thing for the feet. It throws the weight on the inside of the foot, where it does not belong, and eventually breaks the arches.

Then we often expect our feet to carry an impossible burden. There are certain periods in our lives when, for one reason or other, we turn good feeders, and feet which were never meant to carry more than 125 pounds are compelled to support nearly twice that weight. What is the result? Our feet go on a strike; they collapse.

The physical tension caused by the aches of poor feet is responsible for great unhappiness in the home.

Then, too, women must learn to do their house work with ease. We talk of the benefits of the Daily Dozen, and lay great stress on modern household appliances, but with all these a woman cannot much improve her health and her disposition if she continues to do the simplest things in the hardest way.

She must think about her walking, she must remember how to lift things and how to take things from high shelves until these motions have become a habit with her.

And, finally, we must know how to rest. We must know how to relax, for rest is a good investment if taken at the right time in the right way. If we cannot learn how to give the natural processes a chance to catch up, all the care we give our feet, and all the money we spend for modern machinery will go for nothing, because we cannot be agreeable.

If we cannot be agreeable there can never be wise management in the home.

Enter the New Officers, All Grins

THE Ohio Extension Agents' Association starts the new year, dating from the Conference, with officers who find it easy to smile, even at so pestiferous a being as a photographer. From left to right the line-up is: R. E. Helt of Muskingum County, representative for the club agents; J. C. Hedge of Mahoning County, president; Nell Spensley, representative for the home demonstration agents; B. H. Reed of Guernsey County, representing the Southeast; J. C. Neff of Franklin County, secretary-treasurer; H. S. Lewis of Wood County, representing the Northwest.

Included in the list of officers but not available when this picture was taken, are the following: Ford S. Prince of Greene County, vice president; C. E. Rowland of Columbiana County, representing the Northeast; E. W. Hawkins of Clark County, representing the Southwest.

A Word About Institutes

INSTITUTES in the past have done much to improve community life. They have built roads, centralized schools, federated churches, and have built community houses, gymnasiums and playgrounds.

Institutes in the future which do not leave something behind them as an inspiration or material advance will be a failure.

All signs now point toward a more successful year than usual. So far this year, for example, we have had 19 community conferences, and the attendance at these meetings has been a half larger than ever before. —F. L. ALLEN.

To Enliven Your Meetings, Try Out This Approach

ASK people to help: they like to be useful.

Assume that they will take part in the meeting. Don't give them a chance to refuse.

Let them know they are needed to make the meeting a success. Get them into the notion of helpfulness and into the spirit of the meeting before you ask them to help.

When you get them there, talk success, don't scold. —RALPH A. FELTON.

Hints From an Economist

THERE is this about the funding of debts: Farmers with mortgages had better be thinking about converting those mortgages over to the amortization plan, perhaps under the Federal Land Bank. Then the principal won't be due for a long time. This will avoid a business accident, not an impossibility during this period of declining prices.

THERE will be more interest in farming, and in agricultural colleges, when farming picks up a bit more. But now is the time to go to an agricultural college and get ready to buy a farm. Then the young man will be going up with the price level before everybody else tries to climb on.

WOMEN talk a great deal about budgeting their household expenses. I should like to see the farmer budget his time. He can do that nowadays easier than he can budget his money, for I know he has time to budget. —GEORGE F. WARREN.

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What a Declining Price Level Will Mean

Dr. George F. Warren, of Cornell University

THE most important question before farmers today, it seems to me, is this: Are we going to have a general price rise or fall in the next 10 or 15 years?

Let me put it another way, a way that will lead directly to this talk: What will be the value of gold during the next 10 or 15 years?

The Way Gold Behaves

Gold, of course, changes in value, though it is almost impossible for us to detach ourselves sufficiently to recognize that change. Looking at a chart showing the course of the price level in England during the past 100 years, we find tremendous hills and valleys. Englishmen might have said in 1920, when commodity prices were at the peak, that money was exceptionally cheap.

Then look at a chart showing the course of the value of gold during the past 100 years in England, and you find just as tremendous ups and downs as were on the general price chart. The value of gold, you see, is measured by the purchasing power of all commodities.

Back in 1896 was gold most valuable the world over. It was cheaper during the World War, but it has been rising in value ever since.

When gold rises in value, there is farm discontent; when gold falls in value, there is city discontent. Gold has been rising in value ever since the war.

The gold reserves in our banks are now four or five times what they were before the war. In the world as a whole the banks have 80 per cent more gold than they had before the war. This additional gold has come off fingers and ears and noses and out of pockets. First it went into European banks, and then came over here.

Two Sets of Forces At Work

Well, what of it? Look at two sets of forces, the tendencies to make gold high in price, and the tendencies to make it low in price. Today these are the forces that tend to make gold high in price:

First, there is a tendency for everything to return to the pre-war norm, unless something unforeseen happens. New methods of mining gold, for instance, would disrupt this tendency. In 1922 only 68 per cent as much gold was produced as in 1913, for gold was worth only 70 per cent as much as in 1913. The gold producer reduces production when gold is cheap, just as the farmer does.

Second, there is an increasing volume of business. With a larger number of business transactions, more gold is needed to finance them.

Third, the use of gold for odds and ends, for ornaments and the like, is increasing.

Fourth, gold shows an inclination to return into actual circulation.

Fifth, much of the gold now in the United States is gradually on its way back to Europe. All European countries are trying to get back onto a definite gold basis. Most of them will be there within 10 years or so. Then there have been investments made in Germany re-

IN a breathing spell between lectures Dr. Warren trustingly let the *News* cameraman operate on him. A government tariff survey over in Denmark almost interfered with Dr. Warren's schedule, for he landed in New York just two days before he was due to speak here. This investigation is one of several he has undertaken for the Federal Government during his service as head of the agricultural economics and farm management department at Cornell.

cently in order to float a billion-dollar loan. This shows the direction that gold will flow in the next few years.

All these things, you see, tend to make gold valuable again, and to make the prices of commodities fall.

There are, on the other hand, two main forces that work to create low prices of gold. The first is the possibility of increased efficiency in the use of gold.

By using notes and checks and drafts to act for gold, and by utilizing checks and paper money more and more, a limited amount of gold will do more work than in the past. Keeping gold restricted more to the central banks will work to the same end.

Second, the discovery of new gold fields or of new processes to extract gold from ore dumps will tend to lower the price of gold.

Gold was getting pretty valuable along in 1840 and up to 1850, and commodity prices were very low. After the discovery of gold fields in California, gold gradually got cheaper. But the curve swung back and in 1896 gold reached its peak. What caused it to tumble from that peak was the discovery of gold in Alaska along about that time.

If Gold Should Stay Here—

If the gold we now have should stay in the United States, we'd have a commodity price level in a few years much higher than we have now. Gold, however, would be cheap.

Economists disagree somewhat as to which set of forces, of the two sets I have given you, will dominate.

I believe the weight of the two sets of forces is much in favor of high prices for gold and therefore low prices for commodities during the next 10 or 12 years.

The general price level (of commodities) during the next decade will, I believe, follow the price level of the period after the Civil War. There may be more fluctuations, and fairly violent ones. Finally there will be a tendency to return slowly to the pre-war level.

It is true that last June there began a rise in prices that probably will last for about a year and a half, judging by the average of years past; but that is just a minor fluctuation, and has nothing at all to do with the long-time tendency of low prices for the next decade.

TWO KINDS OF WAVES

IT may help, in discussing the long-time tendencies of the price level, first to consider such things as freight rates and tax rates, both of which move in long cycles.

The freight rate and tax rate questions, it is my guess, will be the great controversial questions of the next few years. This much I regard as inevitable, but our way of dealing with these questions is not inevitable.

In 1917-19, with freight rates comparatively low, the far western states got more than usual for their corn, oats, wheat and hay. But in 1920-22, with freight rates high, the reverse was true. Eastern states profited while the western states suffered.

We can see this illustrated by studying the effects of inflation and deflation. This is what happens under inflation:

Prices rise; wages of unskilled workers lag; wages of skilled workers lag even more; labor is in great demand; credit is in great demand; business expansion approaches recklessness; failures are few; thrift is punished; the borrower gains; fixed incomes suffer; taxes, rents, and freight rates lag; people buy in advance of needs; co-operation is stimulated; fire losses are low; holder of goods is unpopular; products with a slow turn-over profit most.

Deflation Changes the Story

The story of deflation is almost exactly the opposite, to wit:

Prices fall; wages of unskilled workers lag; wages of skilled workers lag even more; extensive unemployment; little demand for credit; business activity is dangerous, with many failures; thrift is unduly rewarded; the borrower is severely punished; fixed incomes gain; taxes, rents, and freight rates lag; buying is delayed; co-operation is repressed; fire losses are high; holder of bonds is unpopular; products with slow turn-over suffer most.

In fine, under either inflation or deflation, all human relationships are disturbed, and the established principles of government and business are challenged.

You will notice, with either inflation or deflation, the change in wage rates—which includes farm wages—lags behind other changes. The lag in wages becomes the cause of other things. It has far-reaching effects, and the statement that wages lag behind prices, is true all over the world. Farm wages follow farm

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products prices, but respond to increases or decreases in those prices much more quickly than do general wages.

In the first place, the rate of the rise or fall of wages depends on the period needed to prepare for the occupation. The more highly skilled the occupation, the slower the rise or fall of wages.

Secondly, much of the population is now employed by the public. Their pay, coming from taxes, therefore rises and falls slowly. So both the people employed by taxpayers, and the taxpayers themselves, suffer because taxes lag behind prices.

When prices are rising, farm products prices rise most rapidly, wholesale prices next, retail prices last. When prices are falling, the fall is in the same sequence and at the same rate. This relation always holds true. Right now, however, the difference between farm and retail prices is greater than before the war.

When we come to the effect of short-time tendencies on prices, we find that, naturally enough, the more obvious movements are responsible for changes in prices.

Hog Prices Follow Industrials

The five-year cycle on hog prices, for example, is far from absolute, but you can forecast with reasonable accuracy that prices will be on the wane for 2½ years and on the upgrade for the following 2½ years. You may miss a few months once in a while, but that is the average, and it does serve as somewhat of a guide.

But why is it, do you suppose, that the price of hogs follows industrial stocks? Probably for this reason: when industrials rise in price, there is more employment; with more employment, more people can afford to eat, so that more people buy pork. But it takes about six months before the hog price is influenced by the change in industrials.

When business conditions improve, the first symptoms can be noted in the stock market. Then wages may rise, slowly, and more people are employed, and more people buy more things to eat. But it takes about 2½ years for any of the four starch crops to respond to this activity with a real rise in price.

WITH INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTS

IN considering the price tendencies of individual farm products, I shall refer mainly to purchasing power, which is arrived at by dividing the price per unit of the product by the general price level.

This, for example, is the history of the price curve of beef cattle in the United States from 1867 to 1924. Back in 1880 the purchasing power of beef cattle began to rise, reaching a peak in 1885. Then it dropped for seven years, rose for eight years, dropped for eight years, rose again for eight years, and this year rounded off eight more years of declining prices.

From peak to peak, you see, is on the average 15 years. That's as good a guess as any. There is certain to be another hill pretty soon, one that perhaps will mean a rising purchasing power for beef cattle for the next 7½ years, or thereabouts.

Now take the history of the purchasing power of horses for the same period. We find that while the beef cattle curve had three peaks in that period, the horse curve had only two. The hog curve, however, has eight peaks, and the curve is more regular, less sensational, because you can change hog production more readily.

With horses, you cannot undo or overdo as rapidly as you would like to. Now the curve is way down, as it has been since 1920. I hope that none of the county agents here advised people to raise horses when the curve was at the peak, a time when production never should be stimulated.

We need to be exceedingly careful about getting enthusiastic when things are up, when the purchasing power is high. The purpose of science should be most evident at such a time, for then is it important that we be accurate, without regard either for optimism or for pessimism.

Wheat Rivals Gold in Stability

A study of wheat prices, next, from Civil war days to the present, shows that wheat is more stable than gold, considered on the long-time basis. Wheat is, however, very erratic from year to year. Now, due to the weather in Canada, wheat is high. The world is short, but we have a good crop. But it is a mistake to think wheat will be permanently high—or permanently low.

Hog, butter, and other farm product prices are all repeating, to some extent, the experiences of the Civil War and afterwards. Prices were at a peak during the war, and then, in the post-war deflation, took a terrific slump. The contrast during the World War, however, was even greater than during the Civil War.

None of these products, you must agree, is either permanently high or low. No one of these commodities has taken a position distinctly different from that of other farm products. Butter and eggs, possibly, are exceptions, because the per capita consumption has increased somewhat.

These things should be kept in mind in an extension program. It has not been unheard of, for instance, for a "sow and hen special" to cross a state when sows and hens were at the peak in price, or when they were exactly at the lowest point.

THE APPLICATION

I SUPPOSE, after all these charts and statistics, you want me to make some practical applications.

You remember that the hog cycle is usually about five years from peak to peak. What change, then, should a farmer make in his practice now, when hog prices are about ready to swing upwards, after 2½ years of declining prices? Well, a moderate expansion might be justified next year, for example.

With horses, prices of which operate on a 27-year cycle, it is wisest for the farmer to shift gradually, so that when the peaks do come, he has in his barn the best type of animals available. If he will sell two poor ones for one good one when the cycle is at the low point, he'll be ahead when horse prices are at the peak.

In all of these applications, of course, we must keep in mind that the general price level, the level of all commodities, will probably keep declining for the next decade or so.

What I said about horses applies to beef cattle to some extent, though of course beef cattle prices are on a 15-year cycle. Dairy cattle, on the other hand, exhibit no definite price cycle.

And with seasonal crops, the weather is the dominant factor, so that cycles are not available.

Now if you agree with my assumption that the general price level will be lower during the next 10 years, you will probably be too conservative, but you will also be reasonably safe. If you take the opposite point of view, you'll be too optimistic.

With a declining price level, the emphasis shifts from production to economy. The assumption you choose, then, will turn your point of view either to thrift or to recklessness. Personally, I prefer thrift.

You can all, I think, pay heed to this rule, again based on my assumption of a declining price level: Be careful about buying things that are much above the pre-war price, unless they will pay for themselves quickly.

Wheat, for example, last spring was about at the pre-war price. Bran was a pretty good thing to have around the farm. It will keep, and yet it should pay for itself quickly. On that basis I bought a carload last spring. It has already paid for itself.

Now we need more machinery, but look out for that rule I just gave you.

Odds and Ends Will Pay

In the last four years the efficiency per man on the farm has increased probably more than at any time in the past. Farmers have had to think about getting work done. It has paid to think about it.

It will pay, in these next few years, to think more about the little things, about banking by mail, for instance, to save going to town. It will pay more than ever to repair machinery in the winter, when time is not so valuable, and to order all your new parts in one shipment, instead of waiting until harvest and running up telephone and shipping bills.

Then, since there is so much of a differential between retail food prices and farm product prices, now is the time to advocate canning of farm products for home use. Now, you see, the economic forces are with you, and economic forces are more powerful than you are. It will pay us to use these forces much more than we have.

This situation also favors the retailing of farm products, for the farmer then sells on the retailer's scale. A good many farmers have turned depression into prosperity this way recently.

Today it is less profitable to hire labor. The advantages of large farms are not so great. It is doubly important, however, to have the farm working at its full labor capacity.

An Ideal Time to Prepare

This is the best time to buy a farm we have had in some years, though it might be a little better. It is, too, an excellent time to get ready to farm.

A young man, for example, can draw wages during the summer and so put himself through school and college in the winter and prepare himself for farming. He ought to be able to learn as much in a day now as he could in a pre-war day.

Many young farm boys want to continue in farming, but say they don't want to live through a depression such as we've had these past few years. Show them, you extension agents, what will happen in the next 10 to 15 years.

Now is the time to encourage real farm boys, if they want to farm, to prepare for farming.

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Extension Background

PRESIDENT W. O. THOMPSON

IN considering the Smith-Lever Act I should like to have you think of it as one of the greatest pieces of legislation of its time. It ranks with the federal banking system in national importance, and like the federal banking system it was strongly opposed by the factions which it was ultimately to benefit.

And it is not astonishing that educators should have balked at an idea which was exactly the reverse of the old habits in education. They had been brought up to the idea that people must come to the educator, and when it was proposed that the tables be reversed and that the teachers should go to the pupils, is it any wonder that there was doubt in the minds of some as to the success of such a venture?

Agricultural colleges were not especially in favor with legislators in general and they felt that if college men were allowed to associate with the farmer some bad results would be sure to follow.

Getting the Right Man

Our greatest difficulty has been to get good extension men. A young man just graduated from college is not very impressive to an old experienced farmer. The farmer may respect him in some things but it is hard to convince him that a young upstart, no matter where he is from, can tell him anything about a job at which he has labored for years.

The law of supply and demand works with us as with others and we have had a rapid turn-over in the extension force. But in spite of all our trials we have a good organization and we are carrying on. We are succeeding so well that we have been able to keep the extension program entirely out of the hands of the politicians.

As it now stands, the Smith-Lever Act was the greatest compliment ever paid to the agricultural colleges.

We have already arrived at a period governed by the expert, and his influence will increase. Congress itself bases its actions, to a large extent, upon the advice of the man who is a specialist in his field, and since you are the experts in the field of agriculture you must feel your responsibility.

Keep us well informed of your work in the field so that we may see that we are giving you the proper advice. We will then be better able to work most efficiently, and do the most good with the power which has been invested in us.

The county agent, moreover, is a representative man and he must realize, first of all, that the greatest problems are in the home.

If the results of our work show a full corn crib and empty hearts we have not been working to the best advantage. We must be able to make better citizens or we have failed.

Extension Aims

GRACE FRYSINGER, Office of Cooperative Extension Work at Washington, D. C.

"I DOUBT if the bill would have been enacted if its aim had been solely to increase the incomes of farmers."

These are the words of A. F. Lever, co-author of the Smith-Lever Act which made agricultural extension possible. I believe his opinion is worth reading and studying more now than ever before.

Mr. Lever said the bill aimed to better the "social, economic, and financial" condition of the farm family, and of agriculture as a whole. You will notice the order in which he gave those words.

As extension educators it is up to us to consider these questions:

Do we have a social, economic, and spiritual long-time program? Is the immediate program part of the long-time plan? Is its subject matter satisfying? Is it satisfying the fundamental ideals and possibilities of the people of the open country? Finally, are our methods of teaching sound and effective?

"As Has Been Said"

DEAN ALFRED VIVIAN

SIX or seven years ago, I suppose, you would have said that the program we have just completed at this Extension Conference was too theoretical. You have sat through it and apparently have enjoyed it. I think we have grown.

Since we are agricultural educators, this conference should have been of real value and inspiration to us. President Thompson, you remember, called agricultural extension the greatest educational movement in our history.

And Dr. Bode pointed out that agricultural educators have given more to education in general than any other group. The project method is now in use all over the nation, in city as well as in country. Agricultural educators, furthermore, are among the few who realize the limitations of this method.

Here at the college, as I believe you are trying out in the field, we are attempting to bring the liberal elements into the agricultural subjects themselves.

Always We Need Leaders

One of our greatest problems always has been, and perhaps always will be, to get leaders. Now about 5 per cent of the people are born leaders, 20 per cent can easily be made into leaders, 50 per cent are more or less efficient followers, and 25 per cent of the people are absolutely impossible.

I believe two things very sincerely. I believe, first, that America has a mission to perform in taking democracy to the world. Secondly, I believe that the American farm family is the basis and future hope of that democracy.

The principal trouble with agriculture, it seems to me, is the attitude of farm people toward farm life. You agents have a chance there as applied psychologists.

In our economic program the worst thing we have to combat is the one-track mind.

There is still, you see, plenty of room for education and for teachers.

Conference Recess: Taking Up Where the Speakers Left Off

IF you look hard enough you will find in the group at the left, Eddie Raymond of Licking County (profile view, plus a handsome new fall bonnet), the Hon. Dr. Barnhart of Muskingum County wearing a look of deep concern along with his hat; and Turner of Preble with his brows furrowed in thought. Back a bit farther, our guess is, stands W. H. Ford, the Highlander, talking to Ted Beal of Crawford County. The lady in the immediate foreground, so Dillon Myer tells us, is his wife. Perched on the stone railing of Campbell Hall is E. J. Utz, his lips all set to whistle at some remark of his neighbor, Norm Shaw. Grover Musgrove of Coshocton County sits third in line.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X NOVEMBER, 1924 Number 5

Eichelberger Up!

His Success as Seed Corn Grower Outlined and Explained by Wallace Hanger

IF there is a county extension agent who needs a man to point to as a good seed corn grower, he can put F. E. Eichelberger of Fayette County on his list with the assurance that he is recommending one of the best in the state.

Wallace Hanger, crops extension specialist, said as much when he returned from Mr. Eichelberger's farm on October 28 after checking up a field that had been entered in the 10-acre corn contest.

"The main reason why Mr. Eichelberger has won out," says Mr. Hanger, "is that he has stuck to the game. He started out 15 years ago to find the best seed corn for Ohio and it was nine years before he finally made a decision.

He Sticks to Clarage

"That decision was made in favor of Clarage, a type which he has done much to develop, and for the past six years he has kept an ideal in his mind and has worked with all his energy to that end. Year after year he has grown and selected and he can show a collection of cups and ribbons which cannot be equalled by any seed corn man in the state.

"He was one of the first to see that much of the corn crop this year would not mature, and he used his ingenuity to provide a convenient and inexpensive drying rack which should prove valuable to many farmers."

In checking up the 10 acres for Mr. Eichelberger, Mr. Hanger took the opportunity to bring together farmers of the community who were especially interested in seed corn. Twenty farmers helped with the husking and weighing.

Corn Club Prospects Slim

When the work was finished Mr. Hanger told them how to enter the 10-acre corn club next year, Mr. Eichelberger gave the details of his drying racks, and John A. Slipher, soils extension specialist, talked about corn fertilizer practices.

Mr. Eichelberger will not be a member of the 10-acre corn club this year, but his yields will be among the first. It is doubtful whether any Ohioan will qualify this year.

LIME BIN questionnaires are going the rounds of Belmont County. I. S. Hoddinott, agent there, says that the Farm Bureau is questioning every farmer in the county to determine whether such a bin is needed. If it is, it probably will be erected at St. Clairsville.

HE'S READY FOR 1925

WITH his ingenious seed corn drying rack in back of him stands F. E. Eichelberger, seed corn champion, and also a member of the Ohio Ton-Litter Club. He is showing Wallace E. Hanger, at the right of the picture, what careful drying has already done for his seed corn.

A Home Brew That Pays

Vinton County Orchardist Cuts Costs on Spray Materials

Partly because he used home-made lime sulfur spray instead of the commercial product, F. A. Wells of Vinton County was able this year to keep the cost of producing apples down to 55.7 cents a tree.

This figure includes, continues A. M. Hedge, agent in Vinton County, the cost of fertilizing, spraying five times, pruning, and mowing between the trees twice during the summer. By making his own lime sulfur spray Mr. Wells cut the cost from $13 a barrel, the commercial charge, to $3.60 a barrel.

When a group of Vinton County growers visited this orchard at picking time they saw normally loaded trees nearly free from injury and apples without a blemish.

Six in 4000 Balk at Test

Of 4,000 Belmont County dairymen who have been asked to test their cattle for tuberculosis, only six have refused, according to County Agent I. S. Hoddinott. Twenty-two thousand cattle have been tested and 350 have turned out to be reactors.

For this work the charge has been 25 cents a head, but Mr. Hoddinott reports that steps are being taken to do the testing next year without charge.

Ohio Heeds Advice

And Moves Cautiously on Tile Drain Installation, Virgil Overholt Reports

EXTENSION specialists are not ignoring Dr. G. F. Warren's suggestion that it is unwise now for farmers to buy things above the pre-war price unless they will pay for themselves quickly.

The Cornell economist applied this particularly to tile drains. Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, in reply declares that the Extension Service is not advocating widespread installation of drainage systems.

"We are heeding the economic situation," says Mr. Overholt, "but at the same time we can't stop our ears to the greatly increased demand for help in installing drainage systems. There is more demand for this now than ever before. We don't want to discourage that demand, but we do want to caution the too ambitious ones to put in tile drainage piecemeal, a field at a time.

One Man Buys Two Carloads

"In Knox County, for instance, S. L. Anderson has reported that during September he laid out complete systems on three fields and partial systems on three others. One man, Clement Durbin, is putting in two carloads of tile this fall. As Anderson said, it takes a lot of nerve for a man to sink a thousand dollars in the ground just now.

"Even with the declining price level, as predicted by Dr. Warren, we can't ignore the fact that undrained or poorly drained fields this spring lost a good many thousands of dollars for Ohio farmers. Lack of drainage and a wet spring such as we had this year are a bad combination. I know of a good many farmers whose corn planting was delayed from two to three weeks this year just because they couldn't get in to work their fields.

Wet Spots Rarely Pay

"Even with as good a fall as we have had, corn that was planted so late had no chance to make much more than half a crop. If those fields had been properly drained, the story would have been different, we know from reports from farmers whose fields were drained. Perhaps the increased return on this year's corn crop from drained fields would pay a good share of the cost of installing tile drains.

"It will pay to get rid of the wet spots despite the economic depression. But we intend to go slow."

WHITE ANTS have done $500 damage to a farmhouse in Champaign County. The sills, studding, and siding have been badly eaten away near the ground.

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Changes in Personnel

AMY PARKER, home demonstration agent in Summit County for the past four years, resigned on October 23. She is now at home with her mother at Kingsville, Ashtabula County.

* * *

C. C. Lang, club agent in Wood County for two years, has been in the state office since October 16 as assistant state club leader, his territory southeastern Ohio.

* * *

H. L. Rogers has resigned as county agent in Lorain County, the resignation to become effective January 1. He plans to enter business.

* * *

C. J. Schollenberger, for several years with the Experiment Station at Wooster, came to the University on October 1 to substitute for George Valley, assistant in the soils department and chemist for the Extension Service. Mr. Valley is spending a year's leave of absence working for his doctorate at Yale.

* * *

Harold F. Thayer became county agent in Fairfield County on October 8, replacing M. V. Bailey, now soils extension specialist for the Southeast. A native of Michigan and a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, Mr. Thayer has been with the farm crops department here for the past year.

* * *

Thomas H. Johnson on October 1 became county agent in Athens County replacing Ralph Pavey, resigned several months ago. Mr. Johnson is a native of Clinton County and a graduate of this university. He served during the summer months as assistant agent in Washington County.

* * *

George Timmons became extension agent in Marion County on November 1, succeeding R. B. Stowe, resigned July 1. Since his graduation here Mr. Timmons has been teaching school and working with Federal forces in eradicating barberry.

* * *

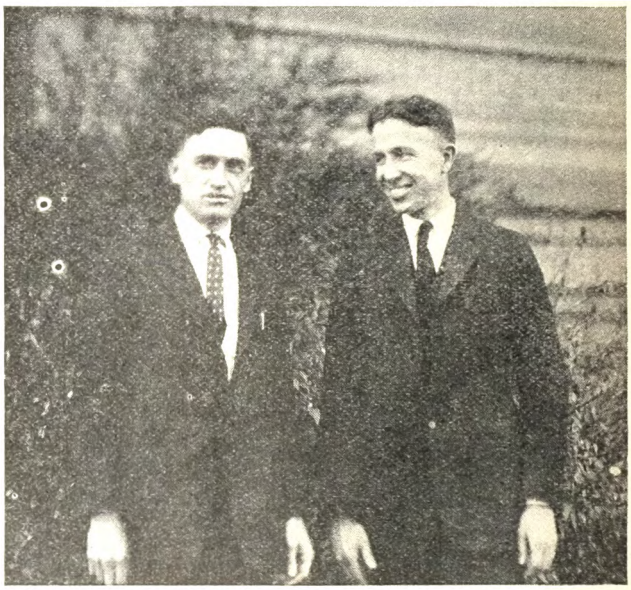
Graveyard Wakes 'Em Up

The graveyard exhibited by the home management specialist at the Ohio State Fair and afterwards exhibited at six county fairs, made the living sit up and take notice. E. Miriam Hawkins, home demonstration agent in Mahoning County, reports:

"The wives all seemed to take especial delight in leading their husbands to see the exhibit, 'Give Us Tools, Not Tombstones.' Each woman pointed out to her husband at least one epitaph which exactly fitted her, and a large number claimed them all suitable. The exhibit never lacked an audience."

MORE THAN a thousand pounds of the explosive Pyrotol has been subscribed for by the ditch-digging and tree-planting farmers of Highland County.

Two in This Group You Already Know



DIRECTLY above are M. V. Bailey, come from Fairfield County to be soils specialist for the Southeast, and C. C. Lang, come from Wood County to be assistant state club leader assigned to the Southeast. The man with the pipe and the hat is J. S. Crossman, better known as "Si," and now our editorial side-kick. Directly to the left of this legend is R. D. Barden, whose appointment is the subject of the story to the left.

A Request Is Answered

Extension Specialist in Farm Machinery Now on the Job

Those who asked at the Farmers' Week conferences in agricultural engineering for more help in farm machinery problems, now can have their request answered. An extension specialist who will devote all his time to farm machinery is now on the job.

R. D. Barden, a graduate of this university, is the appointee. He has had two years' experience as a Smith-Hughes man handling short courses in farm machinery, and commercial experience as a sales engineer with the International Harvester Corporation at Toledo.

Says a statement from the Department of Agricultural Engineering: "During the conference periods at the 1924 Farmers' Week 90 farmers, discussing the possibilities for extension work in farm machinery, voted for its introduction and listed the following phases of the subject as of most interest:

"Troubles and remedies, adjustments for standard and adverse conditions, care and repair, hitches and combinations, influence of sizes and types, purchasing points, the economic phases of good machinery management, and cooperative ownership.

Barden Is Arranging Dates

"The Department will also be prepared for detailed work on plows, harrows, planters, drills, mowers, binders, ensilage cutters, threshers, gas engines, tractors, combinations for more economic use, multiple hitches, and the like."

Since October 15 Mr. Barden has been on the Extension Staff. As rapidly as possible he is arranging dates for county-wide schools on machinery troubles, such schools to be conducted as short courses lasting anywhere from a day to a week. Organized projects will come later.

As interest in farm machinery extension teaching grows, the engineering extension men have in mind such things as plowing contests, and possibly a state-wide plowing championship.

Meetings That Fit Needs

Typical of several western counties this fall is this report from R. C. Smith, agent in Darke County:

"Three hundred and sixty-seven farmers learned that fairly immature corn, even though frosted, could be used for seed if properly selected and stored, when they attended 16 seed corn field selection demonstrations. Methods of selecting seed to avoid root rot, a bad disease in this county, were stressed.

"Seed corn culling demonstrations next spring will probably follow up these meetings."

Binder Troubles Hit Many

Demonstrations on knotter trouble in binders are scheduled for two communities of each township in Stark County next year, according to County Agent O. R. Keyser. This program was decided upon because of the interest in such meetings this year.

The Expected Is Reversed

With 322 members this year the Ashland County Farm Bureau has bought to date 444 tons of fertilizer. Last year, with 912 members, reports County Agent N. H. Shilliday, the Farm Bureau bought 325 tons.

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Summarizing the Annual Livestock Tour

By L. A. KAUFFMAN,
Livestock Extension Specialist

THE sheep and wool exhibit that the animal husbandry department sent out to 11 county fairs this summer and fall to replace the beef cattle exhibit which was shown the three previous years, seemed to hit the spot at which it was aimed.

We didn't want it so loud that it would attract everybody at the show, but we did want it attractive enough to draw every farmer who was interested in either sheep or wool, and I'm pretty sure the exhibit did all that and more. We figure that during the 12 weeks the exhibit was on the road, we talked about sheep and wool to something like 10,000 persons, and at least 40,000 more walked through the tent.

The part of the exhibit that created the most interest was the pickled parasites. And the most interesting of the pickles were the sheep ticks, because everyone knew what they were. A sheep man would come along with a crowd of his friends and as soon as he recognized the ticks he gained confidence in himself and began to explain things. Then when he went wrong or ran out of information, one of us would take up the story and answer questions.

Two Pens Tell the Story

Without doubt, the most valuable part of the exhibit was the stomach worm treatment demonstration. When we got to that we pointed to the pen of sheep that had been drenched with nicotine sulfate and the pen right alongside that had not been treated. Then we would corner a sheep and show just how treatment could best be given with a copper-spouted oil can or a regular dosing syringe.

After questions on stomach worms, those most frequently asked were: "What kind of a ram is best for my ewes?" and "Is it advisable for me to cross-breed my sheep?"

Thanks to another part of our exhibit we could show definite results obtained in cross-breeding, both for fine wool and for market lambs. We could also show the best types of market lambs and why they brought the best price on the market; how to select a certain type of ram for a certain type of ewe; and the rough principles as well as the fine points of grading wool, both on and off the sheep's back.

If there is no further change in the policy of the department before next summer the sheep and wool exhibit will be shown again at county fairs in southeastern Ohio. There will, however, be at least three minor changes in the exhibit as presented last fall. Middle wool lambs are a little more sensitive to stomach worms than fine wool lambs and for that reason we plan to use them to illustrate the effect of stomach worms.

This year we had only one type of merino to illustrate the fine wool. Next summer we plan to have all three types, grades A and B as well as the Delaine. We will also have better grades of cross-bred lambs to show more plainly the effects in cross-breeding for market and for wool.

School Project Begins

Carrying on a plan begun last spring, County Agent C. M. Senn has under way his share of the curriculum for seventh and eighth grade pupils of Miami County rural schools.

Field selection of seed corn is the project. It began on September 26 when 556 grade pupils, including a few of their parents, spent the day at the Miami County Experiment Farm. Given township maps, it is now up to the youngsters to report, for their home localities, the variety, yield per acre, method of seed selection and testing for 1923 and 1924.

"The aim," explains Mr. Senn, "is to assist in comparing variety yields and to encourage field selection and seed testing. With this information it will be easy to select a good type of seed next spring when the demand comes."

Wanted: A Trophy

Record of Brown County Girl Picked as Ohio's Entry for Leadership Cup

Ohio's entry in competition for the Moses Leadership Trophy, offered for the outstanding club leader of the United States and awarded by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, is Marguerite Trout of Georgetown, Brown County. This is by decision of the state club leaders. They sent Miss Trout's record to the contest officials on October 31.

Starting in 1919, Miss Trout this year completed four years of both food and clothing club work, the first Brown County club member to do so. And while making this record she also served two years as club leader and two years as assistant leader.

County Owes Much to Her

From the present and former county agent, and from the assistant club leader for southwestern Ohio, Guy Dowdy, comes word that Miss Trout, more than any other individual in the county, is fundamentally responsible for the start and growth of club work in Brown County, as indicated by these figures:

From a food club with three members completing in 1920, to 39 completions in 1921, to 65 completions in 1922, to 93 completions in 1923, and to 179 completions this year.

Miss Trout, by individual solicitation, enlisted during these four years 44 food club and 31 clothing club members. She won first place in the county awards six times, being enrolled in two clubs much of the time. She made the trip to Club Week once and allowed the second prize winners to make the trip the other years. Along with her own club projects she enlisted members, secured leaders, and in the last two years served as a leader herself.

All This in Four Years

Her four years' output of foodstuffs and garments comes to this total:

She canned 173 quarts of fruit, 99 quarts of vegetables, and 13 quarts of meat, made 106 glasses of jelly and jams, baked 105 loaves of quick bread and 147 loaves of yeast bread, prepared 54 dishes, served 19 meals, took entire charge of the home kitchen for two weeks and rearranged the kitchen according to club plans. She also made 17 dresses and 15 other garments, mended 32 garments, and rearranged and made furnishings for her room.

Indicative, it seems, of Miss Trout's entire club experience is this sentence from her 1922 club story: "I certainly want to thank the leaders of both the food and clothing clubs for what they have done for me, and hope I can do as much for some one else."

Next fall Miss Trout plans to enter the Ohio State University for the four-year course in home economics. She completes her high school course next spring, and will take one of the scholarship examinations. She intends to work her way through college as much as possible.

TUBERCULOSIS in cattle is to be fought in Warren County this year with the proceeds from Christmas Stamps. The Farm Bureau office will conduct the sale of seals.

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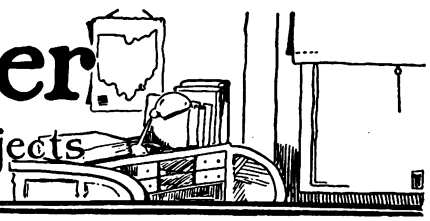
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

THE CRUSADE IS SPREADING, EVEN INTO WASHINGTON

THIS, we warn you, is likely to be a disquisition on Jargon. You read on at your own peril.

Do you recall, gentlemen, the hours we spent with thee last winter? Choice bits and huge chunks of your own writings we served up to you at those district conferences, and prayed that somehow we might persuade you to crusade against Jargon, arch enemy of good writing.

Well, we seem to have an ally somewhere in the District of Columbia. We know him only by his initials, W. J., but anyway we wish him a long life and merry. Read, if you seek cause for our rejoicing, what he wrote to the editor of The Official Record one fine day last summer:

> A memorandum written in the department the other day began as follows: "Please go over the attached memorandum carefully with a view to letting me have your opinion with regard to the matter outlined in same." Then followed several sentences as bad as the first. The entire memorandum could have been condensed into 11 words: "Please read this and tell me what you think of it." . . . .
>
> A section of a bulletin recently issued by one of our oldest and best-known state experiment stations begins: "The real food value of an egg, if it be of proper size, is on the inside of the shell. Too often this is never known until the egg is put upon the table." Another section in the bulletin contained the illuminating conclusion, as a result of an extensive farm-power survey, that "The greatest use of a tractor is to save man and horse labor."
>
> If a way could be found to eliminate redundancy from official correspondence and publications, the public would be better served and the burden on its pocketbook would be greatly lightened. Useless words, an excess of courtesies, and ambiguous expressions waste the time of those who write them and those who read them.
>
> When answering a communication addressed to the department don't say, "I wish to state," or "I beg to acknowledge receipt of," but do it and be done with it!—W. J.

CERTAINLY there must be a fiendish purgatory awaiting anyone who writes a sentence like that quoted first by The Record's correspondent. Now undoubtedly the writer of that sentence is a "douce respectable person," as Quiller-Couch puts it, but think how befuddled his brain must be if that sentence is a sample of his thinking! See how he ponderously pompously hops about but never clinches with the concrete noun and active verb; probably because he is lazy, or timid, or both. No wonder the dictionary (a volume unknown to the Jargoniers) defines Jargon as "confused, unintelligible language or utterance; a language, speech, or dialect that is barbarous or outlandish; (rare) chatter or twitter, as of a bird."

Well, as the poet said, the world is full of a number of things, and Jargon is one of them. And as long as vague, woolly nouns are left exposed to the vulgar gaze, Jargoniers will pursue the indolent tenor of their ways.

But we do have hopes. Moreover, a dozen or more county agents and extension specialists have, within the past year, built solid foundations for those hopes.

Finally, we submit that men of reason cannot long ignore this dictum of Sir Arthur's: If your language be jargon, your intellect, if not your whole character, will almost certainly correspond.

THE UNROMANTIC BULLETIN

FROM a recent narrative report by D. T. Herrman, agent in Auglaize County, we lift this paragraph:

"Mailed by request a copy of the bulletin, 'Poultry Houses and Equipment,' to Granville Clark. In passing his place recently we noticed he was building a house which looked very much as if it followed University plans. We stopped, and it took him at least half an hour to show us the many features of it he considered to be great improvements over anything he could have thought of. Mr. Clark says that I will never be able to do more for him than I did when I sent him that bulletin."

Bulletins are usually unromantic, and occasionally hard reading; but they do the job.

A SPIRIT STALKS

THE editor of a farm paper that circulates in Ohio worries, those who know him say, when the day's mail fails to bring a batch of protestations against something he has written. He dislikes the monotony of agreeing with the majority, partly because it is monotonous, but more because the existence of a majority in favor of some scheme is not, in itself, assurance that the scheme is sound.

In sharp contrast to such editors are those whose chief aim is to please most of the people all of the time. If the truth hurts, their philosophy decrees, ignore the truth and talk about something pleasant.

Perhaps that will explain this editorial comment that appeared in an Ohio newspaper shortly after Dr. Warren had predicted, at the Extension Conference, a decade of declining prices for the general price level:

> "The disciples of Schopenhauer, the philosopher of pessimism, are not all dead yet, and all of them seem to take especial pleasure in directing their discouraging predictions toward the farmer. He (Dr. Warren) predicts that the present rise in prices will not last beyond 15 to 20 months, then there will be a drop for another period. The prices of farm products, dependent as they are on the fickleness of the weather from year to year, afford no sensible basis for any prediction of future prices; and as efforts to systematize and regulate production increase, no good reason can be given for prophecies of discouragement for agriculture. There are some people who enjoy attending a funeral even if it be that of some of the family relations, and these predictors of farm calamity must belong to that class."

The spirit of Pollyanna, it seems, goes marching on.

Personal Mention

WELL, women and children first, as our sailor friends say. F'rinstance: Mr. and Mrs. John D. Hervey announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Hervey. When pressed for further details, J. D. said he knew it had happened during the county club camp, but he couldn't quite recall the date. His datebook did a little pinch-hitting for his memory, however, and said August 17. . . . Ross Wright and Florence Nickles of Ravenna were married in Ravenna on October 10, R. M. Thomas and Eva J. Hafford were married in Fremont on September 5, and Paul Fankhauser and Jessie C. Isaly were married September 30, according to the final sentence in one of Paul's reports under the headline, "Work for September." . . . Jake Neff tells us that he and Florence Walker judged everything from pigs and canned goods to entrants in a beauty show at the Grove City fair several weeks ago. . . . L. E. Call, agronomist at Kansas, dropped in for a brief visit with Dean Vivian and Mr. Mac, Our Boss, on his way to the Land Grant College Association meeting in Washington, D. C., the second week in November. . . . The first evening session of the Ag Circle, which includes both resident and extension folks, took place in the Grand Lounge of the Faculty Club November 10. Mrs. Dillon Myer and W. W. Brownfield were the stars of the program, and we don't mean perhaps. They presented a one-act play, with E. J. Utz assisting, on the marital storms that arise when a woman is an antique collector and her husband a pipe collector. George "Marmaduke" McClure, though not present in the flesh, was the villain of the play and the cause of the trouble by his conniving to get Brownie's meerschaum pipe. J. I. Falconer was called upon, by phone, to help solve the wife's difficulties, and Dean Vivian was named as the dealer in antiques and buyer of rare pipes. . . . In some charades on radio terminology Mr. and Mrs. "Pat" Wuichet simulated "a difficult hook-up," and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hanger the difficulties of tuning in. . . . Russ Lord just drifted in, casual-like, and asked us to insert in this column a tactful hint to those who have books of his. What he actually said was, "Say, stick in a note, will you, pleading with those who have books of mine to do right by a guy who's going to get married pretty soon, and whose books are his only furniture." . . . Bring the books to this office, Russ suggests, and Si Crossman, as acting librarian, will see that they

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get to the owner. Russ particularly hopes that Brownie will return his Rabelais, "a fine big book; we're counting on it for a dining room chair." . . . Our better half dreamed a fanciful dream the other night. Our superiors, so the dream ran, had agreed to pay us twenty-five dollars, cash money, for every night we worked until midnight. . . . Anyway, it was a nice dream.—J. R. F.

Extension Family Album

TOMMY WAUGH

TOMMY'S father, H. R. Waugh, club agent in Ashtabula County, rises to asseverate that Tommy is not, as this picture might suggest, knock-kneed; that effect is caused, he maintains, "solely by the undulating surface of the terra firma."

Frank Taylor Has a Hunch

Indiana county agents traveled by bus to Washington, D. C., as a summer vacation. How many Ohio agents like the idea? F. P. Taylor of Pike County made the trip during September in a Ford sedan in company with a minister, and says he is in favor of the joint bus trip for Ohio agents.

But Why Pick Vinton, Paul?

"County boundary lines are hard to follow in the hills," writes Paul Fankhauser, "and as a result we got over into Vinton County last month and built a chicken house. Twenty-six Jackson County people attended the demonstration, so I guess it won't matter whose county it was in."

They Stick to the Last

Of the 396 boys and girls of Ashtabula County who are members of junior clubs, 325 attended the annual meeting held at Ashtabula the last day of October.

Books Play a Part in Pike's Program

By F. P. TAYLOR, County Extension Agent

PIKE COUNTY has no public library within its borders. Realizing the need for a library the Pike County Farm Bureau, upon the suggestion of agricultural leaders in the county, agreed to sponsor a branch of the Ohio State Traveling Library.

One hundred and fifty miscellaneous books were received on September 27. In the 39 days between September 27 and October 6, 112 of these 150 books had been read. A total of 118 different people had borrowed books. Many of these books had been read more than once; in fact, there was a total of 355 readings, an average of almost ten readings a day.

The majority of the readers thus far have been school children from Waverly and places near by, although there have been some books borrowed by people living as far as 20 miles out in the "brush." Several farmers have said they would get books this winter when the rush of work is over.

In counties not having a public library, this traveling library service offers an opportunity for organizations such as Farm Bureaus and Granges to render a real community service. The only cost is the cost of transporting the books, which amounts to about 2 cents a book. The State Library sends out good miscellaneous collections of books in which are included farm books, books on history and travel, home and health, biographies and autobiographies, children's books, and novels.

As would possibly be expected, we are finding the novels and children's books most popular. On November 10 an additional 150 books was received from the State Library.

We have mimeographed a list of the books available at the Farm Bureau office, emphasizing that these books can be used by anyone for two weeks without cost. To illustrate the type of book sent out by the State Library, herewith are a few of the outstanding ones in each classification:

Novels: The Flirt, Tarkington; The Bright Shawl, Hergesheimer; Fair Harbor, Lincoln; Ungava Bob, Wallace; Saturday's Child, Norris; The Black Arrow, Stevenson; Ruggles of Red Gap, Wilson; The Adventures of Francois, Mitchell; A Daughter of the Middle Border; (and under miscellaneous) Adventures in Friendship, Grayson; Three Plays (The Hairy Ape, Anna Christie, The First Man), by Eugene O'Neil.

History and Travel: History and Geography of Ohio, Greggory; Down North on the Labrador, Grenfell; Story of Great Inventions, Burns; Stories of Ancient Greeks, Shaw; Colonial Stories, from St. Nicholas; Benjamin of Ohio, Otis.

Home and Health: Housekeeping for Two, James; The Business of the Household, Taber; Principles of Home Decoration, Wheeler; Child Problems, Mangold; Textbook of Nursing, Shaw.

Farm Books: Principles of Agriculture, Bailey; Manual of Farm Animals, Harper; Butterfly and Moth Book, Miller; Farm Poultry, Watson; Manual of Weeds, Georgia; Bacteria in Relation to Country Life, Lipman.

Biographies and Autobiographies: Boy's Life of Mark Twain, Albert; Heroes of Today, Parkman; Adrift on an Ice Pan, Grenfell; The Promised Land, Antrim; Americanization of Edward Bok, Bok; Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, Tarbell.

Children's Books: The Golden Goose, Tappan; Little Women, Alcott; The Book of Nature Myths, Holbrook; Poems of Eugene Field; Robin Hood, Perkins; Arabian Nights; The Burgess Animal Book for Children; Stories of Brave Dogs, retold from St. Nicholas; Stories of the Great West, Roosevelt; Adventures of Tom Sawyer, Mark Twain; Shaggy-coat, the Biography of a Beaver, Hawkes; Biography of a Grizzly, Seton; Swiss Family Robinson, Wipo; King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table; Legend of Sleepy Hollow, Irving; Tales from Shakespeare, Lamb; Home Book of Verse for Young Folks, Lamb; Two Years Before the Mast, Dana.

PAJAMAS were in style when those in charge of the club exhibits at the Lake County fair had to turn out at 4 o'clock in the morning to recapture the club youngsters' calves, pigs, and chickens. A sudden windstorm had blown down the livestock tent.

MORROW County's 1924 fair was the largest in its history, reports County Agent U. F. Bruning. All livestock barns were flooded and temporary quarters were necessary.

SOYBEAN attachments have been added to a number of threshers in Delaware County since Soybean Day at the University. Twenty-nine Delaware County farmers made the trip.

CARLOAD purchases for Madison County since July 1 total 14 for fertilizer and 24 for coal. Six hundred and fifty bushels of Trumbull wheat have also been received and delivered.

A DRAINAGE problem which has baffled Ottawa County farmers near Sandusky Bay is being investigated by the engineering department. A system of pumps and dykes has been suggested and one farmer has agreed to try it out.

A VEGETABLE storehouse planned by N. W. Glines and Virgil Overholt has been erected by a farmer in Stark County. O. R. Keyser, agent there, is using this house as demonstration for other truck growers.

GRAPE prices are being stabilized in Erie County by weekly meetings of producers' representatives from the various Lake Erie islands and sections on the mainland.

WORKING with the Fair Board, the Lake County Farm Bureau gave away 4500 half pints of milk on two afternoons of the fair to children under 14 years of age.

POSTAL card reports from some of the 766 persons who attended the 36 poultry culling demonstrations during August and September in Darke County, writes R. C. Smith, agent there, show that they are culling from 20 to 33 percent of their birds without decreasing egg production.

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Rats Called Upon

White Rodents Now Added to Equipment for the Feeding the Family Project

Rats are now extension demonstrators in the Feeding the Family project. Lel'a Ogle and Alma Garvin, nutrition specialists, have added white rats to the staff to arouse interest and to show the insufficiency of the basic American diet—flour, meat, potatoes, sugar, and butter—for normal development.

Professor J. F. Lyman of the department of agricultural chemistry, who has done many of his vitamin experiments with rats and who has made the new demonstration possible, explains that "the rat is an omnivorous animal with a digestive system very like that of man."

Outlining the Experiment

"The rat," he continues, "thrives best where it has access to garbage heaps or to fresh human food, and because of its good appetite and hardiness it makes one of the best animals to illustrate the faults in our own diet."

The experiment, as explained in the demonstration sheet sent to extension agents, takes about one month to show well-defined results. The rats are to be divided into two groups, one to be fed only the basal diet of whole wheat flour, dried meat, sugar, butter, dried potatoes, and salt, the other group to receive the same diet, plus milk, fresh carrots, and green spinach.

The first group, which is fed on the basal diet only, will develop slowly and show signs of rickets within the month. The other group, which has had the green stuff and the milk, will gain from 10 to 30 grams each week until full grown.

They Ought to Help

Miss Ogle explains that rats fed this way have been used at a number of county fairs this year and have not failed to arouse interest. She believes such demonstrations at other times in the county will create a wider interest in nutrition.

The nutrition specialists have already received requests for rats from Lucas, Logan, and Delaware Counties.

O Tempora! O Mores!

Well, times have changed. Take this, for instance, as reported by Paul Fankhauser, agent in Jackson County:

"At one community meeting a club member had to go through the setting up exercises he learned at camp, so the people could see what they were like. Some said they didn't resemble the 'setting up' they used to go through in their younger days."

Explaining a Follow-Up

"A follow-up meeting in home nursing has three well defined purposes: It gives further definite information on points which have not been brought up in previous township meetings; it checks up on information and training already given; and since one leader from each township is required to give a demonstration on some part of the work, it gives her more confidence in herself and more influence in her community."

That's the reason Wanda Przyluska gave us for the meeting on October 2 of home nursing leaders from four townships of Franklin County.

Plans have been made to extend home nursing into two more townships in this county, and to establish work in preventing contagious diseases among children.

Figure Costs of Illness

Families in Two Counties Spend, in All, Decades in Bed

Of the 376 persons who answered the questions on health sent out by County Agent Harold Rogers of Lorain County, 327 families had illness during the past year with an aggregate expense of $10,089.48, or $26.82 for each family.

The total number of days in bed figured to nearly 10 years, or 9.48 days for each family. Fifty-seven families slept with the windows closed. Only 47 of the 376 persons questioned did not have sickness during the year.

In Portage County 387 sets of questions were answered. Of that number, 366 families had illness during the year at an expense of $8,000 for all. When figured together, time spent in bed totaled 9 years and 6 months.

High School Heeds Health

Vincent High School has announced that it will make use of the outlines for home nursing recently explained at the school by Wanda Przyluska, health specialist. These outlines are to be used as part of a course in home nursing.

FIFTEEN calls for the poultry house bulletin and one demonstration already scheduled for next year are credited by County Agent Max M. Phillips to a poultry house raising attended by 30 Huron County farmers.

MAMMOTH yellow soybeans don't mature in Jackson County, several growers are finding out this year, says Paul Fankhauser, agent there.

THREE Carroll County Jersey breeders are to do their first Register of Merit testing this year. They are all members of cow testing associations.

"I THINK I'll have to have a poultry house just like that one," is about the way three Lawrence County farmers commented on the county's first poultry house raising.

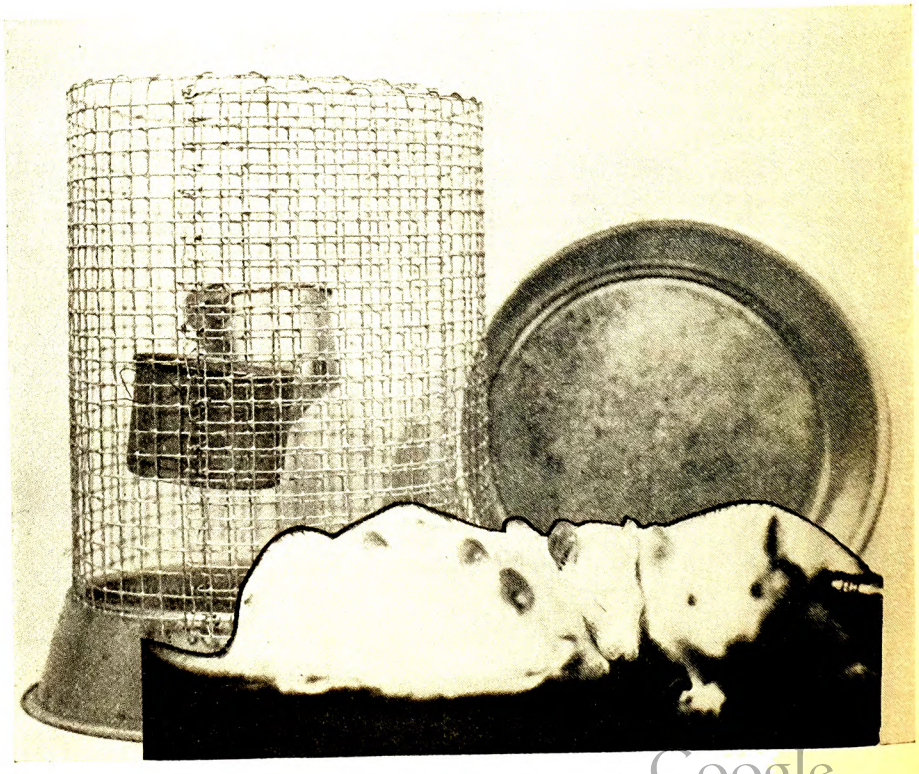
EGG GRADING demonstrations were conducted in Wood County as an introduction to the cooperative egg marketing association.

EXHIBITS at the Wood County fair put on by the extension agents aimed at two ideas: information on the European corn borer, and marginal profit in crop yields.

PORKERS are perking up in Ottawa County. For the first time since club work began in that county a pig club came through the season with 100 percent of completions. O. M. Beier was the leader.

ENOUGH seed corn for everybody is the purpose behind the appointment of township committees in Ottawa County to select and locate good seed this fall.

Outfits Like This Go With Nutrition Projects



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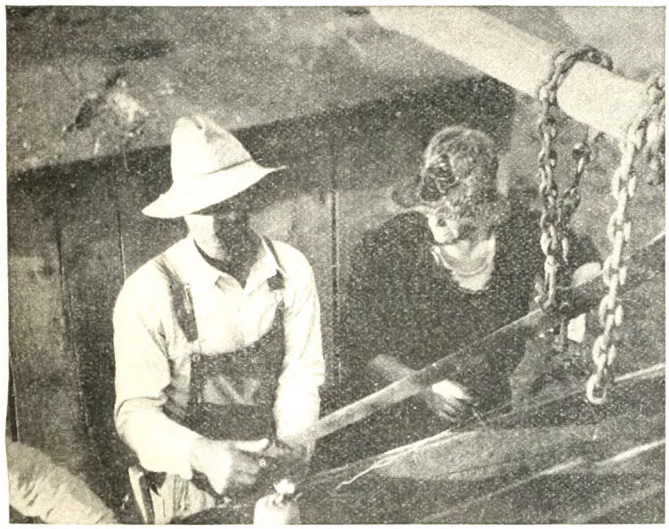
A Woman Tries Her Hand at Producing Pork by the Ton



The press of Ohio has by this time carried to the four corners of the state the news that the Ohio Ton-Litter Club of 1924 is to have a woman member. The new member, H. Anna Quinby, a Columbus lawyer with a farm in Clermont County, made a flying trip to her farm one Saturday afternoon with one of the News editors, and told him the whole story, about as follows:

WE had heard a lot about this Ton Litter Club, and when Mr. Dumford, the man on my farm, told me that one of my Duroc-Jersey sows had farrowed a litter of 13, I was rarin' to go.

Two in the litter turned out to be runts and one of them died in spite of all we could do. The other one nearly ate himself to death when he found out he could have all he wanted.

Mr. Dumford has two sons, Allen, 18, and Clifford, 12. I got them interested in the idea and the three of us fed those hogs for all they were worth. We didn't start corning them for quite a while, but we gave them all the Jersey skimmilk they could drink, and that's the main reason they did so well.

A Hog's Paradise

They had the run of a good-sized pasture where there was some shade and a good place to wallow, and besides that we kept a good grade of mineral before them all the time.

It's about 80 miles to the farm from Columbus where I live, but I went down there every week-end and sometimes I stayed longer just to help take care of those 12 pigs. While I was there I always slopped them myself and tried to figure out what they needed most. Then, when I came down the next week, I would bring it with me.

Well, those hogs fairly jumped, and I said to the boys, "If they keep on like that we'll have a ton and a half instead of a ton. Don't let up on them a minute." And they didn't.

Ready for the Weighing

When it got near the end of the 180 days I was so sure we had a ton litter that I notified all my farming relatives and friends in Clermont County to come and see them weighed in.

Yes, sir, those 12 hogs did weigh a ton, and then some. The official weight was 2,546 pounds of good solid pork. The heaviest one tipped the scales at just 228 pounds, and that runt had hogged himself to 176 pounds, and was going strong. In another two weeks or so I think he would have caught up with the rest.

As it turns out I am the first woman to qualify, and my ton litter was the first in Clermont County, too, but it's only a small part of what we are going to do next year. The boys are more than interested now and every sow that farrows more than nine pigs next year is going in the ton litter contest. Of course, we are comparatively new in the hog business, but with what we have been able to learn this year we ought to make a killing next time.

Posters Swat the Fly

A hundred posters on the Hessian fly danger and the fly-free dates were mailed out to schools, stores, elevators, banks, and garages all over Huron County early this fall. Max M. Phillips, agent there, reports these results:

"Only a few early wheat sowers were reported. Nearly everyone in the county must have read this poster or heard about it. We never before had such universal cooperation in observing the fly-free dates."

The same plan ought to work effectively for stirring up interest in the seed corn shortage, Mr. Phillips believes.

Blue Vitriol Drops Behind

Nicotine sulfate for the treatment of stomach worms in sheep has replaced 50 percent of the blue vitriol treatments in Muskingum County. Demonstrations given at the county fair by the University sheep exhibit were responsible, says County Agent W. S. Barnhart.

Tests Slag and Screenings

To compare agricultural slag with screenings, an experiment is under way in Portage County on the farm of Gemberling Brothers. One-half of the field to be used received three tons of limestone to the acre four years ago and the other half has never been limed. The experiment calls for applications made this way:

A strip of slag, a strip of screenings, and a strip of unlimed land to be used as a check. The slag and screenings are being applied in amounts determined by tests.

Hog Sanitation Spreads

Producers Take to the Idea, C. W. Vandervort Reports

"Twenty-five hog feeders kept Pat Wuichet, hog nutrition specialist, on his feet answering questions on hog sanitation, management, and feeding for an hour after he had finished his talk on the Ohio plan of hog sanitation at a meeting in the Court House auditorium in Kenton."

So writes C. W. Vandervort, agent in Hardin County, and adds: "Although there was a lot of interest in the question of sanitation, there was even more interest in what to feed hogs at the present time.

"On a tour to five farms the next day there seemed to be a universally careless attitude toward fall litters. Being short of feed, the farmers did not care whether a sow saved one or a dozen of her litter."

Marietta Ships 1130 Cars

Eleven hundred and thirty cars of produce were shipped this year from the Marietta district. These shipments consisted mainly of cabbage, tomatoes, sweet corn, and cucumbers. Tomatoes and sweet corn sold especially well, reports J. D. Hervey, agent in Washington County.

To Encourage Cooperation

Real cooperation between farm organizations in a county ought to come easier with regular publication of the doings of all those organizations, County Agent F. K. Blair of Ottawa County believes. It is his aim to report activities of all farm organizations in the county whenever possible.

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He Credits the Soil

Railroader, Injured 42 Years Ago, Takes to Gardening and a Correspondence Course

Incapacitated 42 years ago while coupling freight cars on the Panhandle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a resident of Steubenville is regaining strength and interest in life by means of a patch of garden and the University's correspondence course in vegetable gardening.

Some three years ago, says a letter from this former railroad man, John T. Elliott, to J. E. McClintock, the supervisor of correspondence courses, it became increasingly difficult for him to walk more than 75 feet without exhaustion. For 12 years Mr. Elliott's diet has been graham crackers covered with junket. The accident injured his jaw so that he has been unable to take any solid food.

But when spring opened up three years ago, he writes, "I got the idea that if I could only get out in the garden and dig and scratch around in the fresh soil, it would help me pass the time away. So I got a low rocking chair, made a little hoe from an old broom handle which I could use with one hand, and started in."

Mr. Moser Helps Out

For the past three years Mr. Elliott has spent most of every seasonable day out in the garden. About a year ago R. E. Moser, extension agent in Jefferson County, heard about Mr. Elliott and suggested that he take the University's correspondence course in vegetable gardening. Mr. Elliott has been a regularly enrolled student since last spring.

In thanking Mr. McClintock for the course and for his letters of encouragement, Mr. Elliott explains that "my garden is a very small backyard garden, about 810 square feet. I only try to raise a few of the vegetables that the rest of the family care for, such as tomatoes, onions, lettuce, rhubarb, parsley, carrots, chard, beets, bush peas, bush wax and green beans, bush lima beans, and a few grape vines."

We Write by the Ton

It took 23½ tons of paper, white and yellow, to satisfy the mental appetites of those depending upon the agricultural publications office during the year ended November 1, reports J. E. McClintock, editor of agricultural publications at the University. About 17½ tons went for bulletins and 6 tons for the Yellow Sheets, Fax, and other mimeographed publications. Stationery is not included in the total.

Building Up Seed Sources

More than two hundred bushels of registered Trumbull wheat were planted in Montgomery County this year, says a report from County Agent O. L. Cunningham.

"We now have one or two farmers in each township who have planted registered Trumbull," says Mr. Cunningham. "These men have been selected and are sufficiently interested to produce pure Trumbull year after year. In this way we will have in each township a good source of seed, as we expect to have the major part of it certified next year."

Certified Spuds Repeat

Certified seed potatoes netted George Heinle of Muskingum County 55 bushels increase over ordinary seed with less black leg and leaf roll, reports County Agent W. S. Barnhart. Carl Schultheis recorded an increase of 49 bushels an acre and says that he is through experimenting. In the future, he says, he will buy nothing but northern grown certified seed.

Records Cut Board Bills

"Putnam County poultrymen who have been keeping records this past year have gathered as many eggs per hen in 10 months as they did last year in 12. They have learned how to hold down the cost per egg and increase the profits," says a news item sent out by County Agent J. W. Henceroth.

"There is less poultry kept in the county than a year ago, but more of it is keeping the owners."

That Scientific Attitude

M. G. Stoller of Paulding County has been experimenting with soybean inoculation on his own initiative, reports L. B. Mayer, agent there. When a dozen of his neighbors examined the experiments "they could tell to the row where Mr. Stoller had planted beans inoculated several days before drilling and where he had planted those inoculated a few hours before drilling."

Some of the commercial inoculator, Mr. Stoller found, did not take effect unless applied immediately before drilling.

Rowe Tells a Story

Of How Tobacco Dust Redeemed a Hancock County Man's Poultry Hopes

"One of our largest poultrymen came in to see me a short while ago, and said that the worms in his chickens were ruining the flock," reports Enos M. Rowe, agent in Hancock County.

"I wrote at once to Professor G. S. Vickers and explained the situation. Vic wrote back, "Let's take him on." So I wrote the owner of the flock at once, telling him that as soon as I returned from my vacation we would clean out his chickens.

"Upon my return to the county I found that he had put some of the round worms in gasoline. They had lived nine hours and 15 minutes, and his heart was broken. He at once sold about 600 chickens, which was all but 30 of his entire flock, and went to town to work in the tire factory.

30 Chickens Eat Dust

"But his wife remained on the farm with the 30 chickens, so we went after the worms just the same. We began our treatment with tobacco dust for the round worms and concentrated lye for the tapeworms.

"The owner is confident that the treatment has been successful, and if so I am prepared to recommend it for any flock in the county, because this flock was far worse than any I have ever seen."

A HOUSE for the community is the aim of two McArthur organizations. A. M. Hedge, agent in Vinton County, is helping the movement. Extension specialists in engineering will be called on for advice when construction begins.

Swollen Wattles and T. B. Go Together

WHEN John Siebeneck of Ft. Jennings, Putnam County, suspected there might be tuberculosis in his hens, he tested every bird in his flock of 250, and threw out 37 reactors. J. W. Henceroth, agent in Putnam County, sent this picture in.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X DECEMBER, 1924 Number 6

Pigs Is the Subject

Of the "Hog Situation" Meetings Conducted in 20 Counties by Extension Economists

TO GIVE at first hand timely economic information on pork production, the farm management specialists have within the past few weeks conducted 45 meetings with hog men in 20 western counties. The average attendance was 38 a session.

Each man at the meeting estimated his present yearly marketings of hogs compared with last year's. When these Ohio figures were summarized, they checked with the nation-wide summary which showed that 64 percent more hogs were marketed in the United States during 1923 than in the average of the pre-war years, 1909-13. During the first six months of 1924 many western Ohio hog producers marketed more hogs than during the first six months of 1923, as was true of the whole country.

It's an Old, Old Question

When the price of hogs and feed was considered, these men agreed there had been little or no money in feeding hogs during the past two years. But at one meeting the question came up, "Why is it that when we have something to sell the price is down?" Discussion that followed showed the questioner that the main reason why prices go down is because too many producers have more to sell than usual.

Figures obtained from the producers at the meetings further showed when prices were high, farmers kept more brood sows; but by the time the increased product from these sows was ready for the market, prices had fallen because hog producers everywhere had kept more brood sows.

Predictions Are Avoided

The extension economists discussed the normal weekly variations in hog prices throughout the year, after obtaining from the audience the usual month of marketing hogs for that locality. Price predictions were not on the program, but the hog producers seemed glad to learn the reasons for the variations in prices and the present status of the corn-hog ratio.

Clark Takes to Fulghum

One hundred crops of Fulghum oats were raised in Clark County this year. The average yield was 55 bushels an acre, with an average test weight of 34 pounds per bushel. The highest yield reported was 86.6 an acre and the highest test weight was 39 pounds per bushel.

Do Any Meetings Pay?

No Less Than $100 Each, One Hardin Countian Avers

One of the "hog situation" meetings conducted in Hardin County saved one farmer a hundred dollars, he reported recently to the county agent, C. W. Vandervort.

"Hog prices had just begun to break," writes Mr. Vandervort, "and as a result of the meeting one farmer immediately sold his fattening hogs which he had planned to hold about two weeks longer. He came to the office later and said he had saved something over a hundred dollars through the information gained at the meeting."

Dooley's Report in First

H. A. Dooley of Cuyahoga County was the first Ohio county agent to have his 1924 annual report in the state office. His report reached Columbus November 25, 10 days ahead of the deadline.

The Southeast, W. W. Brownfield, supervisor, goes to the head of the class this year as a group. Every agent in that quarter of the state had his report in by December 5. Last year the Northwest held this distinction.

School Is Assured

Six Weeks' Summer Session for County Agents Scheduled and Courses Listed

A SIX weeks' summer school at the University offering courses fundamental to extension workers is now definitely assured for Ohio county agents.

Word of this comes from the county agent supervisors, who have been working on the details of such a school for several months in conjunction with officials of the Ohio County Agents' Association. It comes as a sequel to the announcement a few weeks ago that extended leaves of absence are now possible for Ohio extension agents and specialists.

Because of financial and replacement problems, the enrollment for the six weeks' course will probably not exceed 25 agents. Agents interested in enrolling are asked to get in touch at once with their supervisors, so that the necessary arrangements within the county may be made.

Agents Back of the Idea

Request for such a school has come pretty directly from the agents themselves, the supervisors point out. While county agents can rely on the specialists for keeping them up to date on how to fight hog parasites, spray for codling moth, or feed the family properly, they have so far had no way to strengthen themselves as teachers, other than through the annual conference each fall.

"Since county agents have an educational job," B. B. Spohn, supervisor for the Northeast, points out, "it is vital that they know something of the principles and methods of teaching. Few extension workers had such training in college. This summer session is designed to make up for that lack. To us it seems like a big step in advance, an effective move for the best interests of Ohio agriculture."

Seven Hours of Credit Possible

Dates for the six weeks' course will be June 22 to July 31, the first half of the regular Summer Quarter at the University. It will be possible to get seven hours' credit towards an advanced degree by taking the three major courses in the curriculum.

These major courses have been definitely scheduled and the lecturers obtained. Tentatively the outline also calls for minor courses on subjects fairly close to extension problems, but not given for University credit. Here is the curriculum as it stands at present, with the approval of Dean Vivian, the supervisors, and the officials of the county agents' association:

Modern Tendencies in Education, a special section of a course regularly of-

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fered in the College of Education and in the Graduate School, four lectures a week by Dr. B. H. Bode, professor of the principles of education. Two hours' credit. A discussion of current doctrines and controversies in the light of their historic background and their philosophical implications.

Rural Sociology, five hours a week, by Professor C. E. Lively. Two and a half hours' credit. A course in the problems of social organization for county agents. Readings and discussions on situations and problems confronting the agent, such as leadership, cooperation of agencies, community program, recreation, and so on, with suggestions for solution.

Economics, five lectures a week, by Dr. J. I. Falconer, head of the rural economics department. Two and a half credit hours. A consideration of problems in agricultural economics and of the principles involved. Such problems as production efficiency, consumption, prices, values, credits, pooling, and taxation will be taken up.

General Course, given without University credit (tentative):

(a.) Methods in Extension Work, by H. W. Hochbaum, United States Department of Agriculture. Five periods a week for two weeks.

(b.) Humanizing Knowledge, by Russell Lord, associate editor, Farm and Fireside. News writing, interpreting results of work. Five periods for one week.

(c.) Office Problems. Discussion by members of the group. Five periods for one week.

Soils Train Followed Up

Rotations that are too long and soils too low in available phosphorus are the two points Earl Jones, soils specialist for the Northeast, is stressing in his soils meetings in counties that patronized the traveling soils laboratory last August.

He takes to these meetings county summaries of the soils records of all who took soil samples to the train. More than four fifths of the soils in those counties, Mr. Jones finds, are low in available phosphorus. Leaving fields in hay four years or more to save labor seemed to be a common practice, even though it depleted the soil.

Forced to Take His Medicine

An Indian medicine man stood little show against Miss Wanda Przyluska's health leaders at the Vinton County pumpkin show, according to County Agent A. M. Hedge.

More than a hundred and fifty persons saw the local leaders demonstrate the health practices they had been learning while the Indian was without sufficient audience to make his demonstration a paying proposition.

Apple Co-op's Stock Soars

Nearly 18,000 barrels of apples were packed this year by the two cooperative apple packing plants in Lawrence County.

"The members of these two associations are better satisfied than they have ever been since the organizations were started," reports County Agent Stanley Porter. "Apples have commanded better prices and buyers have expressed satisfaction with the grading and have been willing to pay a premium for the association's products."

Reporters in Training

Club Secretaries in Five Counties Go On With News Course

About a third of the 140 club secretaries who enrolled last summer for the four-lesson correspondence course on news writing prepared especially for them by Russell Lord, former extension news editor, are still going on with the lessons. One club girl who has finished the course, Ruth Bradner of Wood County, has enrolled in the news writing correspondence course for adults.

Tried out more or less experimentally this past year in five counties—Wood, Hardin, Fairfield, Muskingum, and Ashtabula, the news editors and club leaders plan to use the course again in 1925 with a few minor changes, but probably in not more than five or six counties. With many more counties enrolled it would be impossible for the present force to correct all the answers sent in after each lesson.

County-wide meetings of club secretaries, or correspondents, with the extension news editor precede enrollment in the course. At that meeting the editor aims to arouse interest in newspapers and in seeing and writing news that will be acceptable to them. The four lessons of the correspondence course, none of them more than a dozen pages long, are the follow-up.

It will be possible next spring to begin this news work when the club season opens, so that the correspondence course will be reaching the correspondents when they can make practical use of it.

ADVICE on building a storage house for seed corn and on market conditions was sought by a committee sent to the University last month by a Huron County township.

A POST taken from a porch, plus a few smooth boards, can make a handy bedside table, Mrs. George Yearling demonstrated at a Franklin County home nursing meeting.

BROODER houses are working overtime in Putnam County this winter, reports J. W. Henceroth, agent there. Farmers are putting in temporary shelves as a place on which to dry seed corn.

PASTURES treated with lime and acid phosphate are showing good results in Cuyahoga County. Treated sections of almost worthless pastures are now growing fine stands of white clover. The cost of this treatment was less than $8 an acre.

NINE-TENTHS of the apple trees in an Ottawa County demonstration plot that received no spray were hit by the codling moth, reports F. K. Blair.

The 1924 Champions in a Field of 24,000

THESE 15 boys and girls led the state this year in competition with some 24,000 club members for the honor of being named State Club Champions for 1924. They are shown here with Dean Vivian, who awarded the medals, and also announced the reserve champions and those who received honorable mention in each project, during the annual Club Week at the University.

Reading from left to right their names and pedigrees are: (Front row) Ross Miller, Williams County, sow and litter club champion; Chaise Culver, Crawford County, poultry growing; Melvin Kiger, Pickaway County, pig marketing; Eugene Sollars, Fayette County, corn; Glen Teegardin, Pickaway County, big breeding; Vernon Hull, Lake County, dairy cow; (middle row) George Brunskill, Summit County, potato; Helen Finney, Green County, poultry production; Helen Good, Seneca County, own your own room; Ainette Prickett, Hamilton County, clothing; Wilma Bonar, Licking County, food; Dean Vivian; (back row) Frank Melvin, Brown County, beef; Ralph Swartz, Washington County, dairy calf; Loren Gilbert, Montgomery County, steer; Floyd Bowman, Morgan County, sheep.

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Wherein a Lady Reviews, Reflects, and Reassures

An Interview With One Who Knows All Sides of the Extension Job

"OH, yes, it did keep me pretty busy but nothing out of the ordinary happened."

And that sentence is the only summary that Amy Parker, who resigned October 15 as Summit County's home demonstration agent after four years in the Service, would give us of her experience as a triple personality—county, home, and club agent all at one time.

Yet for more than two months, chiefly during November and December of 1923, Miss Parker kept the work of three persons going in Summit County. From July to January the county had no agricultural agent. Aided by the office secretary, who became the recognized office specialist on "Bugs and Their Ways," sometimes called entomology, the home agent kept in touch with the men's projects, had considerable to do with a Farm Bureau organization campaign, held a county-wide meeting of leaders to prepare for the 1924 township programs, and went serenely ahead with her home demonstration job.

Unvarnished Facts, These

This much appears in Miss Parker's annual report: "By November 1, 1923, after six years with a farm agent, four years with a club agent, and three and a half years with a home agent, Summit County was left with only a home agent, and the club agent preparing to leave. The farm agent had left the July 1 preceding. It had been decided, because of shortage of funds, that the county was to have only two agents in the future, the farm agent and home agent to handle club work between them.

"During the time which elapsed before a new farm agent could be placed in the county, it was necessary to conduct a farm bureau membership campaign and make plans for reorganizing both farm bureau and extension work in the townships to be carried by two agents instead of three."

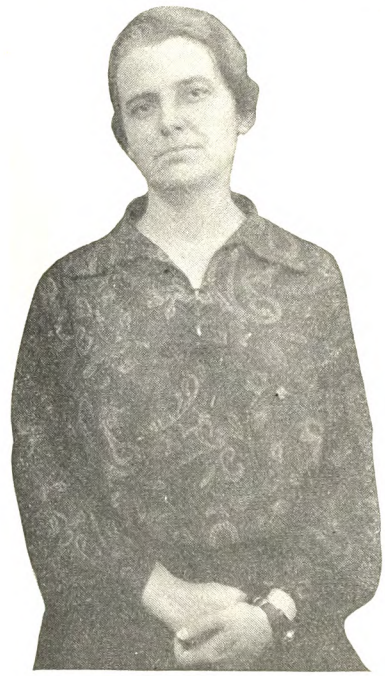
All that was done, the official report says, and the program planning under full sway when the new county agent arrived on January 1. But, said the lady when an editor of the News sought her out a couple of weeks ago in her home on a farm near Kingsville, Ashtabula County, "nothing out of the ordinary happened."

We Change the Subject

Now, when confronted by a person who balks at giving the information the interviewer most desires, the best thing to do, old-timers in journalism say, is to change the subject for a while. "Very well, then," said this interviewer to himself, "perhaps she'll talk on home demonstration agents in general, and what she thinks of extension work, anyway."

It developed that Miss Parker thinks a lot of extension work, and particularly of the part home economics plays in it.

"I never have realized so keenly as in the past few months," she said, "how much the home economics program means to the women out in the townships. If it means no more than getting them out of their kitchens to attend project meetings, where they can forget household worries and take time to be human, it is worth while.



AMY PARKER'S resignation was recorded briefly last month, and this month's issue carries word that her successor has been appointed. Miss Parker's views on both agricultural and home economics extension are peculiarly worth noting, the editors feel, because she has had direct contact with the work of both men and women extension agents. And, those who know her believe, she has more than ordinary insight into the problems of the farm family of today.—*The Editors.*

"But it does far more than that, I know from the things a good many local leaders have told me. It does make life richer for them. And the men's projects, from what I've seen of them, fall down on that count."

Being a man, the interviewer felt it his duty to stem the tide a bit, for this wasn't what he had expected. So he asked her to specify.

"In the first place," Miss Parker responded, "simply by attending all the meetings in one of the home economics projects a woman gains a richer life. She acquires friends among her neighbors, develops the germ of community spirit, and at the same time becomes interested in improving things at home. With that start, the rest is easy.

She Continues the Attack

"The chances are against most of the men's projects doing anything like that. The men don't have regular and frequent project meetings, for one thing, and that makes it difficult for the county agent to establish the contact a teacher ought to have. In the second place, not very much of the men's work appeals to the farmer's dominant interests. With most women, the home leads in importance and interest, and projects that directly affect the home must have a big appeal. But aside from the economic interest, with what can a county agent under the present system make an effective appeal?

"Of course, I don't believe we ought to try to force a project on people when they are not at all interested in it. That never works. Better start with one township that is genuinely interested, than with half a dozen that have been roped into it.

"When the home furnishing project was offered about a year ago, for example, there were two townships in our county waiting and with leaders picked for it. In a third township a news item about the first two townships was all that was needed; women from that township asked for the work of their own free will."

But it isn't all clear sailing for home demonstration agents, Miss Parker pointed out. Under the system of training local leaders, she has found, the temptation is to become too impressed with numbers, with quantity rather than quality. The teaching job, particularly if it is complicated, ought never to be left entirely with the local leader.

Call for E. L. Dakan!

"But you still believe in this system of local leadership?" the reporter asked.

"Yes, I do," Miss Parker answered immediately. "I suppose it's true that self-interest has a lot to do with the motives of the leaders, but I know that most of them also have an honest desire to help others. In our county we have always told local leaders this: as members of a selected group, they are obligated to teach others what they learn in the project; in the second place, by teaching others they will themselves get a better grasp on the subject.

"And local leaders face the same problem the home agent does: a sort of inferiority complex on the part of the women they want to reach. So many farm women fear lest a leader or a home agent will parade knowledge objectionably, and leave them feeling ashamed of their comparative lack of education. The agent's personality is what counts there, of course, coupled with an ability to understand and sympathize with the farm wife's problems."

SIXTEEN poultry men of Lawrence County are using the new poultry calendar. Most of these men are young in the poultry game, and by using the calendar, Stanley Porter, the county agent, hopes to improve their methods of flock management.

NICOTINE sulfate has replaced gasoline, blue vitriol, and the let-'em-die method with thirty owners in Harrison County.

FARMERS' Institutes in Harrison County are having the largest attendance on record in that county. Four new townships are considering independent institutes.

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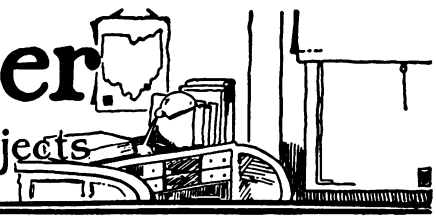
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

BEING A PLEA FOR BIGGER AND BETTER SCISSORS

WHAT on earth," some readers of this journal may say, "has the verse printed at the bottom of the editorial page this month got to do with agricultural extensions?" Whereat we reply, serenely, "Nothing."

That reply may sound flip, and beyond the staid bounds specified for extension editors: but we suggest it in all earnestness. We agree that the poem has no particular bearing on current extension projects, nor on statistical analysis of annual reports. Why, the thing isn't even seasonable, and who ever heard of adventuresome sailors knocking on the doors of Ohio extension cooperators?

Defense by logic difficult, we are forced to admit that the verse appears on this page mainly because it appealed to us, and because we thought it might appeal to you. Unfortunately, we ourselves have never been formally introduced to the Muse Erato; the least we can do is to bow to the epigram, "Aut Scissors aut Nullus.'

LOCAL REPORTS AS NEWS

ANNUAL reports of township farm bureaus have some value as news, at least one county agent assured us a while ago, so we pass the word along. In partial proof he (it happened to be C. E. Rowland of Columbiana County) showed us one of the January issues of Farm and Dairy, the weekly farm journal that circulates in northeastern Ohio.

Eighteen townships' reports, averaging 250 words in length, appeared in two issues of that paper. Each report, about as it was read at the annual meeting, detailed the results in each project, with as many local names as possible, and a general summary of the year in extension and farm bureau work. Something like that, it would seem, ought to be interesting to every farm family in the township reported, and perhaps in neighboring townships.

Editors of country weeklies could probably have use for such reports, provided they were for the townships within their area of circulation, and did carry a good list of local names in action. As usual, it would be necessary to guard against releasing such reports to dailies before the weeklies had a chance at them.

FOR BOOKS, UNORGANIZED

INDICATIONS are that the Extension Service of the future, perhaps of the immediate future, will encourage more than a brusque speaking acquaintance with good books. That will be, of course, in recognition of the ideal reiterated at the annual conference, that developed and sharpened intellects are quite as important as full corn cribs.

You may have noticed, in the November issue of the News, F. P. Taylor's account of Pike County's experience thus far with a small collection of books sent out by the Ohio State Library. At least two other county agents and county farm bureaus are sponsoring what might be called branch libraries.

"Traveling Libraries," those in charge call them, adding that they are "collections varying from ten to several hundred volumes including a variety of reading matter or selected to meet special needs. They go preferably to groups of readers who have no local public library service, to rural and consolidated schools, granges, farm bureaus, and small communities. Collections are sent for periods varying from three to nine months according to the need, and may be changed as frequently as desired.

"Carriage both ways," the library officials explain, "must be paid by the borrowers. Borrowers are understood to be responsible for loss of books or damage not caused by ordinary wear.

"To secure collections write the State Library what your need is and ask for an application blank. Address all communications to Herbert S. Hirshberg, State Librarian, State House, Columbus."

TO some few Ohio counties, this book service will be of no interest, because they have county library systems, or, more likely, well-developed city libraries. And to those counties in need of good books, the success of a traveling library, perhaps located in the farm bureau office, is not necessarily assured at the start.

The people, it is axiomatic to say, must honestly want the books. No good will come from forcible mental feeding, particularly with adults. And the idea is the more abhorrent when one considers that the aim is to encourage reading that savors more of the vacational than the vocational. No, we can do little more than point—interestingly, to be sure—the way to the books; the rest is up to the people.

Much depends on the extension agent. If he, like many of us, sees in books unending pleasure as well as a force that helps men "see life steadily, and see it whole," then he probably can accomplish something with the book collection he displays in the county extension office. But Heaven forbid that he see in this a solemn duty! No, this is something to mull over at leisure, and to act upon joyfully rather than dutifully, or else not at all.

A word in conclusion: Let us agree, by force, if necessary, not to call this "the book project." And let us countenance no more organization and machinery than is absolutely essential. In fine, give the books a chance to work their own magic.

THE STRANGER

Here's a stranger come from the Guineas,
His face is as black as a leaf,
His eyes are like forests of darkness,
His heart is a hotbed of grief,
His arms are like roots of the jungle,
He has ladies tatooed on his skin,
And his clothes smell of cinnamon—cardamon—tar.
Oh, mother, may I let him in?

Nay, daughter, go shut the door quickly,
And come you straight back to your tea,
To the orderly cups in their saucers,
Your blue-eyed young brothers and me,
Lest a far-hidden creek that none knew of,
On a night of wild honey and wine,
Should lean down from those dark eyes and waken
The ghost that lies sleeping in thine.

—H. H. BASHFORD,
in The Nation and the Athenaeum.

WHEN A FELLOW'S DOWN—

ONE of the boys in a potato club in Portage County broke his collarbone while playing on the school ground one day last month, and a few days later all in the club took time off to go to his home and harvest his plot of potatoes. And that, as M. R. Wright, club leader there, suggests, is making noble use of heart, head, hand, and health.

Personal Mention

MUST be it's getting too cold these nights for "setting up," as they say down in Jackson County, for this month we have not even a hint of a marriage to announce. But we refuse to worry, or to contend vehemently that Something Must be Done About It. Let Nature and the mistletoe take its course, say we. . . . But, speaking of vital statistics, we must report that E. J. Utz had his tonsils out a few weeks ago with about as little fuss as anyone could have. Out came the tonsils on a Wednesday, and back came E. J. to his diggings and three square meals a day by Friday. Darned efficient, those economists are. . . . And again speaking of vital statistics, we report that W. W. Brownfield is doing as well as could be expected minus an upper set of teeth. It does unnerve him a bit when he tells some of his more vigorous stories, but, praise be, Brownie doesn't let that seriously deter him. Just the other day E. P. Reed offered to swap some of his teeth for as handsome a head of hair as that which crowns Brownie. . . . H. R. Waugh and C. R. Hampson did nobly during Club Week with their mimeographed newspaper, "The Daily Suggester." Cartoons and cross-word puzzles even found a place in it. Any wit, you ask? Well, just for instance, they perpetrated things like this: "Club Agent Brunskill of Medina County has the snap job this week. He takes the pictures." And they told how Carl Bibbee called up Mills Restaurant in search of C. C. Caldwell, and was asked, "Is he colored or white?" . . . Material for Stunt Night next fall will have to make up somehow for the loss of Bill Stone and Byron Houser. It's tough, gentlemen, and no

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mistake. But then, Bill ought to be able to sell some limestone up this way about conference time next fall, and Byron certainly will need a little respite from the excitements of Nelsonville. . . . Virgil Overholt and Sam Heffron had more of a stroll than they expected in Madison County the other day. "Just want you to look over four fields close by," said their farmer-host. He neglected to say that the four fields included 500 acres. . . . "Poetry as is poetry ought to wake those agents up and get our reports," Edna Callahan and Jeannette Butler agreed a few days before annual reports were due, so they sent to all the delinquents this seven-word message: "Oh, be a sport; Send your report." They got the reports. . . . The law of supply and demand apparently has some bearing on the traffic and speed laws, and violations thereof, J. I. Falconer has found after some troublesome research. The motorist's demand for speed, it seems, leads to a greater supply of violators, but not vice versa. Anyway, they gave J. I. all the trimmings except the shaven head. . . . Paul Fankhauser reports no less than a tragedy. Invited to talk on club work at a pie social, he had to leave before the pie-eating began. . . . If the figures in all the statistical annual reports were placed end to end, they would reach, an uncertified accountant assures us, from George Crane's office three-fourths of the way around the world to the middle of the Pacific, where the whales would choke on them. . . . Si Crossman, our colleague here, became so absorbed in hearing Anna Quinby tell how she raised a ton-litter, as reported last month, that he left his tortoise-shelled glasses for the hogs to play with. "And those hogs play rough," says Si. They chewed up everything but the lenses, and did their best to make the lenses look like cut glass. . . . An age-old custom, and a pleasant one, provides our last line this month: To you all, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.—J. R. F.

Church to Move Our Way

Resolutions that the rural church throughout the land must tie up with the extension agent and his program, and that ministers of rural churches must know something about farming and about farmers, were among those approved by the American Country Life Conference at its recent annual meeting in Columbus.

The point of view of the rural church, the resolutions further stated, should be to serve its community rather than its denomination, and to bring out the spiritual values in all country life. Interdenominational competition, it was agreed, must stop.

Sermons to be Shortened

One full-time pastor for every 500 people is the ratio suggested. A non-resident pastor, however, should not have more than two charges. Sermons, the conference agreed, should receive less time than formerly in proportion to the length of the service, and should have a clear relation to current problems of modern community and individual.

Consolidation of the small Sunday schools is advised. A better plant, better teachers who can guide the children in the practical applications of religion, and a week-day program were also suggested for rural Sunday schools.

They Let Good Books Make Half the Diet

So Questionnaire of Club Youngsters Reveals

GOOD books are no rarity in the Ohio farm youngster's reading diet, judging by the results of a questionnaire answered during Club Week at the University by the county club champions, 324 of them girls and 221 boys.

Asked to name three books read within the past year, the club winners listed, altogether, 1040, and nearly half of these proved to be classics, or at least above mediocrity. Sixty-three of the 324 girls, and 90 of the 221 boys apparently read no books other than school texts during the year past, the questionnaire showed; 18 girls and 20 boys read one apiece, 21 girls and 25 boys read two each, and 222 girls and 86 boys read three or more each.

Novels Lead, Biography Next

Novels and short stories led in popularity and took 829 of the total 1040 books read. Biography ranked next with 60; then nature books and stories of animal life, 48; history, travel, and adventure, 38; poetry and drama, 37; science, including books on farming, 15; humorous, 4; miscellaneous, 9.

Each of the classifications given in the preceding paragraph was divided into three groups: classics, mediocre, and questionable. A half dozen extension folk who have offices in the northern end of Townshend Hall and whose reading has been fairly extensive, passed on the titles listed in the questionnaire and summarized the results given here. Mrs. C. E. Lively superintended the job.

Interpretation of the classification was necessarily broad. Classics, for example, were permitted to include most of Barrie's works, such modern plays as those of Eugene O'Neil, modern biographies like Grenfell's "Adrift on an Ice Pan" and Mary Antrim's "The Promised Land," and nature books like "Black Beauty" and "Heidi".

"Pollyanna" Is Out of Luck

Into mediocrity went the works of best-sellers like Harold Bell Wright, Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, and Zane Grey. Series like "The Rover Boys" and others of their ilk both for boys and girls were consigned to the lowest grouping, that called "questionable".

The results of the classification were: Novels and Short Stories: The 324 girls read 231 classics, 210 called mediocre, and 128 called questionable; the 221 boys read, in that order, 70, 111, and 79.

Biography: Classic, 42 read by girls, 10 by boys; mediocre, 6 read by girls, 2 by boys. Nature books: Classic, 24 read by girls, 6 by boys; mediocre, 10 by girls and 8 by boys. History, Travel, and Adventure: Classic, 15 read by girls, 4 by boys; mediocre, 15 by girls, 3 by boys; questionable, 1 read by girls.

Poetry and Drama: Classic, 33 read by girls, 4 by boys. Science: Classic, 1 read by girls, 7 by boys; mediocre, 2 by girls, 4 by boys; questionable, 1 by girls. Humorous: Classic, 3 read by girls; mediocre, 1 read by girls.

The Story Shifts to Travel

Other questions put to the Club Week visitors revealed that the week gave about half of them their first chance to stay overnight in a hotel, and for a fifth of them, their first train ride. Exactly 133 of the boys and 223 of the girls had never stayed in a hotel before, and 53 boys and 60 girls had never been on a train before making this trip to Columbus.

A special count, aside from this questionnaire, showed that 48 of the 221 boys present play musical instruments.

Questions on the number and kind of magazines found in the club members' homes revealed these facts: In 47 of the 545 homes (not allowing for duplication, since some families had more than one representative at Club Week), no magazines are taken; in 37 homes, one magazine; in 64 homes, two magazines; in 400 of the 545 homes, three or more magazines.

Farm Papers Head the List

General farm magazines led the list with a total of 663 subscriptions, and women's magazines were second with 338. The others, given either by name or by subject, totaled as follows:

Youth's Companion, 53; Literary Digest, 39; Pathfinder, 21; American, 83; National Geographic, 9; Farmers' Wife, 19; current events magazines, 21; fiction, 29; musical, 5; religious, 9; photographic, 1; educational, 2; humorous, 1; hunting, 3; radio, 1; Camp Fire, 1; American Boy, 30; Boy's Life, 10; Popular Mechanics, 2; Physical Culture, 1.

Extension Family Album

BIRDIE IRENE SCHMIDT

UNDOUBTEDLY this young lady, the daughter of J. P. Schmdit, agent in Seneca County, is destined some day to be a nutrition specialist, and a famous one. For when her mother, one day, said "You can't have pie, but here's some milk," Birdie thoughtfully accepted the milk and remarked, "Look out, Mrs. Stomach, you're not going to get any pie; here comes some more milk."

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Cheesemakers Meet

But "Covering" the Meeting Is Tough On a Devout Admirer of Morpheus

It was 4 o'clock on the morning of November 22 when Robert B. Stoltz of the University dairy department started for Sugar Creek to attend the seventh annual meeting of the Ohio Swiss Cheese Association in his four-door Buick sedan.

At 4:30 he stopped to pick up another passenger, whose name has not yet been revealed, and because of the early morning fog and the prominence of the Telephone and Telegraph Company's property, Professor Stoltz lost one of his four doors. The professor was sobered at the loss, but he stroked his chin thoughtfully and remarked that it didn't even break the glass.

At 4:35 Professor Stoltz continued on his way to Sugar Creek in his three-door Buick sedan, but owing to the fog of the early morning or the complaints of the new passenger whose name has not yet been uncovered, or both, he was forced to abandon his car and continue the journey in the Chevrolet sedan owned by C. T. Conklin of the animal husbandry department, at whose house the party stopped for breakfast at 4:55 in the morning.

Yes, They Did Arrive

In due time the party arrived at Sugar Creek, and the meeting began. John Lengacher of the Trail Cheese Company at Dundee was elected president of the association and Professor Stoltz was elected secretary-treasurer. More than four hundred members were present at the meeting which lasted throughout the day. The program consisted of a cheese show, music, wrestling, and speeches by extension specialists.

Mr. Lengacher is one of the foremost Swiss cheese makers in the United States, and for the past five years he has been instructing winter course students at the Ohio State University. For two consecutive years he won the gold medal at the National Dairy Show. He received his first award in 1917, when the show was held at Columbus, Ohio. His second award was received the following year on the same occasion.

The other officers of the association are as follows: Fred Burkey of Sugar Creek, vice-president; Ernest Raber of Sugar Creek, trustee for three years; and George Rausch of Sugar Creek and George Fertig of Dover are the trustees held over to complete their three years' term.

Show Has 19 Entries

The show was open to all Ohio Swiss cheese makers and the 19 entries were judged by John Eyer, who has made, sold, and judged Swiss cheese for fifty years.

Jake Sauser of the Deis-Fertig Dairies Company won the grand championship prize with a culture cheese scoring 98, This is one-half of one point higher than the first prize given for non-culture cheese won by Walter Spreng of the Laderach Dairy Company at Sugar Creek.

Professor Stoltz has been an officer of the organization since its founding in 1917, and has done much to put the Ohio Swiss cheese industry where it now stands, foremost in national quality production.

"Since 1917," says Mr. Stoltz, "the association has been doing its best to produce the best Swiss cheese in America.

"For the first two years the work was an up-hill proposition. The Agricultural extension service had gained possession of a commercial culture which was much superior in quality to the old, but this service had handed it out promiscuously with few instructions and little supervision.

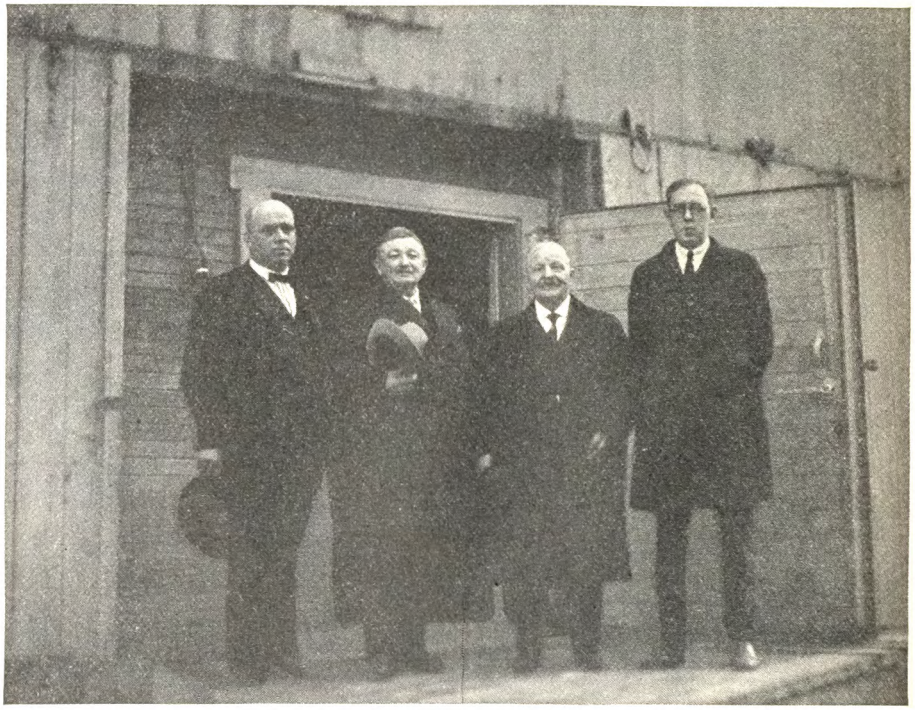
Success Comes Slowly

"This situation resulted in a decided reaction against the new culture. Those cheese makers who had been prevailed upon to try it lost much by the new method through lack of proper instruction and gained nothing but what they considered a sad experience. It is this feeling against the new culture that we have had to combat since the association was founded.

"Our first step was to figure out a scheme of cooperation with the federal government. It was decided that the use of the culture must be controlled for satisfactory results, and a specialist was put in every factory where the culture was used. There is also a periodical inspection of herds and barns to insure a pure supply of milk.

"Last year's records on prices show the advantage of the new culture in the five factories where it is now being used. Non-culture factories have paid the dairymen on an average of $2.23 a hundred for milk, while the factories using the culture have been able to pay an average of $2.50 a hundred."

They Lead Ohio's Swiss Cheese Industry



READING from left to right those in the picture are: H. S. Merry, field man for the Deis-Fertig Company, manufacturers of Swiss cheese, at Dover, Ohio; George Fertig, president of the Deis-Fertig Company; John Eyer of Alliance, judge of the recent Sugar Creek show described in the column to the left; and R. B. Stoltz, professor of dairying at the University.

New Account Book Out

The Farm Home Account Book has dropped its experimental attitude and become a definite, mature publication, according to its authors Geneva M. Bane, home management specialist, and Charles E. Lively, professor of rural sociology.

Some 46 farm women began keeping accounts in the experimental book on March 1 last, and more than 40 are continuing the work and plan to go on with it at least another year. But by March 1 next, or possibly before, they will use the new Farm Home Account Book, which has 10 instead of 17 columns to fill each month with household and family expenses and receipts.

"The new book will not be as valuable as the first one for research data, but it will make accounting much simpler and probably just as effective for the housewife," Professor Lively says. "It will still be possible to get summaries, and these will be valuable to us."

It is planned to distribute the new books, a thousand of which have been printed, chiefly through the county and home agents, much as the farm account books are handled. At the end of each year plans call for summarization meetings with the specialist. Probably such groups will be organized first in home agent counties.

They Become Co-editors

As joint contributors the Smith-Hughes teacher at Oak Harbor and the county agent, F. K. Blair, are now responsible for the weekly farm page of the Ottawa County Exponent.

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Changes in Personnel

W. E. STONE, agricultural agent in Hamilton County for the past five years, has resigned to enter the employ of the Ohio Marble Company. He leaves the Extension Service on December 31.

* * *

Byron Houser resigned as county agent in Harrison County on November 30. He is now manager of the New York Coal Company's lands in Ohio, some 20,000 acres in all, more than 1000 acres of which are farmed. The company has, included in these possessions, a 900-acre farm in Hardin County and a 150-acre orchard in Athens County. Mr. Houser will live in Nelsonville, Athens County.

* * *

Edith Childs succeeds Amy Parker as Summit County's home demonstration agent about January 1. Miss Parker resigned October 15. Although Miss Childs completed work for her Bachelor of Science degree just last year at Columbia, she has had several years of teaching and extension experience. She organized home economics courses in two Massachusetts schools, taught in that state, in New Hampshire, and at the Hampton Institute in Virginia; and had charge of reading circles for boys and girls in the area served by the Boston Public Library.

* * *

Margaret M. Walker of Bowling Green has been appointed home agent in Trumbull County, another county hitherto without a home agent. Miss Walker goes to Trumbull County from the State Normal School at Bowling Green, where she has been teaching home economics. She will assume her new duties soon after January 1.

* * *

Thelma Beall has been appointed home demonstration agent in Wood County, which puts the number of home agent counties at 11. A native of Indiana and a graduate of Purdue, Miss Beall comes to Ohio from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where she served as home agent for the past two years. She began work in Wood County December 1.

* * *

C. E. Rowland leaves Columbiana County January 1 to become agricultural agent in Lorain County, succeeding Harold Rogers, who now is with a farm building and feed supply firm in Elyria. Mr. Rowland has been agent in Columbiana since 1919.

* * *

D. H. Evans, who resigned as Logan County's extension agent on October 31, is now with the Oil-O-Matic Engineering Company at Columbus.

* * *

Succeeding R. W. Gardner, Henry R. Brinker becomes county agent in Wyandot County January 1. Mr. Brinker is a native of Columbiana County and a graduate of Ohio State.

3674 Calendars Distributed

Exactly 3,647 of the new poultry calendars have been distributed to Ohio poultrymen, 1,975 of them mailed direct from lists of names submitted by the Ohio Accredited Hatcheries Association, and 1,675 delivered through county agents, a tally by the poultry specialists shows.

Hardin County has 187 calendars and stands first in the number received. All went to accredited hatchery owners. Marion County is second with 178 calendars, 157 of which were sent to accredited hatcherymen, and 20 were placed by the county agent. Henry County stands third on the list with 136 calendars. Sixty-five were sent to accredited hatcherymen and 71 were delivered by County Agent M. L. Howell.

To Rival the Tailors

New "Wool Finishes Project" Scheduled for Seven Counties

Teaching how to make home-made woolen garments look like tailor-made is the object of a new one-year project begun by the home economics clothing specialists under the title, "Wool Finishes Project." Two half-day meetings or demonstrations are required.

Explaining the project to those who aren't so well versed in home economics terminology, M. Jeannette Butler, the specialist developing it, points out that the finish to wool garments is much different from that on cotton garments. Home-made woolen clothes usually look home-made, it seems, just for the lack of a few skillful touches known by most tailors.

By demonstration the specialist and home agent will show women who attend the project meetings how to make tailored buttonholes and pockets of various kinds, and applicable to women's and children's garments. Miss Butler has discovered a method that reduces the time for making buttonholes from a half hour to about three minutes.

Included in the project will be a discussion of how different materials shrink, discussion of pressing, seam and edge finishes, and tailored finishes. In training local leaders the county leaders will use models or samples of the several tailored finishes.

Tried out experimentally in two counties this past year, the wool finishes project in 1925 will go into Butler, Williams, Green, Belmont, Lucas, Perry, and possibly Lake County. No prerequisites for this project are required.

Start on Fruit Problems

Fruit improvement committees are being formed in the 16 principal fruit growing counties of the state by C. S. Holland, extension specialist in horticulture. These committees are to decide upon the most important fruit problems of the county and the best way to solve them.

19 Groups Hit 14,250 Ares

Soil testing in Darke County at the 19 soil demonstrations held last month represented an area of 14,250 acres, reports County Agent R. C. Smith. Forty percent of the tests showed some soil acidity, the lime requirement varying from one half to four tons an acre.

"A demand for further information regarding soil problems, especially the more profitable consideration of fertilizer, has prompted us to put fertilizer schools in our calendar of work for next year," he writes.

Extension Elsewhere

FOUR-FIFTHS of the farms in New York state have modified practises because of New York's agricultural extension service in the 10 years that service has existed, says a recent report from Cornell. A federal-state survey of 1225 farms in three typical farming sections of the state gives rise to this conclusion.

"Proof that the newspapers of the state are performing a valuable function in this work," the report continues, "was offered when figures showed that the news service had figured in the adoption of 15 percent of the new practises. More than 60 percent of the persons visited were found to be actively favorable to extension teaching, and less than 6 percent were actually opposed to it."

* * *

Truck farmers in Hawaii are cooperating with the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Hawaii in preparing for the visit of the United States fleet there next spring and summer. Some 18 tons of beets and 158 tons of cabbage, for example, with other foodstuffs in like amounts, will be needed to feed the 42,000 visitors.

* * *

North Dakota county agents are mailing ballots to every farmer in their counties with the request that the extension project deemed most necessary be marked and the ballot returned. The vote will decide the major and minor activities for the coming year.

* * *

Extension workers ought to be given as much opportunity for advanced study as is given members of resident and research staffs, says a committee report adopted by the Land-Grant College Association. The report made it plain that the recommendation includes extension agents, specialists, supervisors, and administrative officers.

Vandervort Writes of Books

One hundred and fifty books obtained from the Ohio State Library and placed in the office of the Hardin County Farm Bureau "have proved a source of inspiration, pleasure, and information for about 60 people already, with promise of greatly increased use as the winter advances," County Agent C. W. Vandervort reports.

A service such as this may pave the way, Mr. Vandervort feels, for the establishment of a county library.

MORE THAN 1750 bushels of Trumbull seed wheat have been distributed to 175 farmers of Clinton County, according to County Agent Forest G. Hall.

ON UNSPRAYED Rome Beauty apple trees in Hamilton County, 95 percent of the fruit was unmarketable. On trees of the same variety in the same orchard, where a spraying schedule was followed, 75 percent of the apples was marketable.

BELMONT County has seven certified poultry flocks, and 55 folks are using the poultry calendar, reports County Agent I. S. Hoddinott.

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The Stress Changes

Shift Away From the Practical in Club Week Program Appeals, Kids and Leaders Say

The new order in Club Week programs, put into practice this year the week of November 17, has gained the approval of both club members and club leaders. The trend this year was away from practical farm subjects toward subjects that may not help one earn a living, but do help one in the art of living.

Talks for the boys, for example, on "How Music Is Made," on "Plant Hunters," narration of stories and poems, demonstrations on building an inexpensive radio—all these and more like them on both boys' and girls' programs comprised that part of the program given over in past years to rather technical lectures and demonstrations on judging hogs and cattle, for instance. The boys' program also included a talk on personal hygiene.

Earl Barnes Makes a Hit

Earl Barnes' home-made radio set aroused no end of interest. Thirty-two of the boys asked for diagrams of his two-tube set in order to make one at home. Mr. Barnes proved that his small set would work by using it at one of the assemblies and getting stations as far away as Chicago.

Group games, entered by groups whose personnel stayed the same throughout the week, were tried out this year and, according to club leaders, with complete success.

A temporary library on display in the girls' headquarters in Campbell Hall had patrons constantly, reports Hulda Horst, assistant state club leader. So much interest was shown in books that next year will probably see a much larger list available during Club Week. Mrs. C. E. Lively prepared the exhibit this year and also addressed the club girls on "What Shall We Read?"

In November, 1925, when again the boy and girl county club champions head for Columbus, a program much like that of 1924 will await them, club leaders say. Nor is there much likelihood that the number awarded the trip to Columbus will exceed 600, since that is as large a crowd as the club leaders feel can be handled

"But there is one change we may have to effect," suggests O. C. Croy, assistant state club leader. "It will probably be wise to give the youngsters a half day to themselves for visiting, preferably by chaperoned groups, such places of interest as the five and ten-cent stores and the 'Pen'. Those two places have a powerful fascination for both boys and girls. Though a visit to the penitentiary was not on this year's program, I know that every boy in the crowd somehow found his way there."

T. B. Opponents Organize

Organized opposition to the area plan of eradicating bovine tuberculosis has come to light in northeastern Ohio, chiefly in Geauga and Portage Counties. J. W. Pendry, county agent in Portage County, writes:

"The Ohio Dairymen's Protective League, started and organized by Geauga County farmers, has spread into Portage County.

"As a result of some four meetings, at which about 30 farmers in each township joined the organization, a good many farmers in these communities are now turning against the area plan of tuberculosis eradication. Every farmer in these districts is being solicited.

"The county agents, veterinarians, including the state veterinarian, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Bureau, according to the Protective League, have misrepresented facts to the farmers and know nothing themselves about tuberculosis eradication.

"Those in favor of eradication believe it best to let the opponents continue as they see fit, unless the township in which they hold meetings asks for correct information."

Palmer Goes On Leave

Ohio's leader of boys' and girls' clubs, W. H. Palmer, begins a six months' leave of absence on January 1 to study for an advanced degree. O. C. Croy, assistant state club leader in charge of the northeast quarter of the state, will be acting leader in Mr. Palmer's absence.

Spending the first three months of his leave here, Mr. Palmer will take courses in education, psychology, and rural sociology. The spring quarter he will spend at the University of Minnesota and will major in sociology.

Corn Growers Fail

No One Makes 100-Bushel Club This Year, But Other State Contests Flourish

Ohio's Hundred-Bushel Corn Club ends its year with no new members; the Forty-Bushel Wheat Club, which began this year, has four members; and the Ton-Litter Club has added 26 members, six making the club for the second time.

Although the corn club has added no new members to its list owing to a generally poor corn crop, some comparatively good yields were reported. W. H. Gilmore of Licking County had an average yield on a ten acre plot of 98.24 bushels an acre. Jacob Puterbaugh of Montgomery County had a yield of 96.32 bushels an acre.

Those who qualified for the wheat club are as follows: Clarence Cash of Fulton County, with a yield of 45.16 bushels an acre; H. E. Bassett, manager of Glen Oak Farm, Allen County, 40.50 bushels; F. A. Fleming, Fulton County, 40.38 bushels; and L. C. Iler & Son, Hancock County, 40.07 bushels.

Herewith the Ton-Litter Men

The new members of the ton-litter club are: Harrison Bassett and J. W. Holloway of Allen County; Charles H. Bushelman of Brown County; W. N. Scarff & Son of Clark County; H. Anna Quinby of Clermont County; Paul Bangham and Grover King of Clinton County; E. D. Anneshansley, Russell H. Eversole, and S. J. Benson of Fairfield County; H. W. Zimmerman, C. A. Chrisman, Clarence Eggleston, and Glen Smith of Fayette County; Alfred Spring & Sons, and H. M. Wilkinson of Franklin County; Howard Mann of Fulton County; F. H. Mills & Son of Gallia County; Meryl Stormont of Greene County; A. J. Starkey of Jefferson County; Roy D. Bewley and H. S. Woodmancy of Miami County; Oscar Fate of Morrow County; Oscar Anspach of Perry County; J. T. Wiley of Shelby County; and M. C. Leslie of Williams County.

The six men who made the ton litter club for the second time are: William C. Taylor of Butler County; A. F. Ervin and J. A. Purtell of Fayette County; Elger & J. W. Syferd and L. G. Evans & Son of Highland County; and Charles W. Schleich of Pickaway County.

When the Club Champs of 1924 Dropped Their Dignity

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X JANUARY, 1925 No. 7

Lock the Barn Door

Before the Horse Is Stolen, This Report From Fulton County Advises

ONE demonstration on hog sanitation proved to farmers of Fulton County that 50 percent more pigs can be raised if proper precautions are taken at farrowing time.

This demonstration was held on a cold and stormy day in March. The farrowing house was washed and scrubbed, then washed again in hot lye. Each sow was cleaned before it was put into the farrowing pen. When the pigs were old enough, the mother and pigs were taken to a lot that had not been inhabited by pigs recently.

As a result of these simple precautions, twice as many pigs were saved as during the two previous years, and from the same number of sows. All conditions were the same as in years past except this extra sanitation and a stove in the farrowing house.

The Idea is Spreading

The owner gives sanitary measures as the principal reasons for better results. He is a breeder of purebred Duroc Jerseys and has lost 50 percent or more at breeding time for the past two years.

The results of this demonstration have spread throughout the county and have done much to foster hog sanitation.—R. A. Cave.

Corn Insurance, This Is

About 50,000 ears of seed corn were tested for germination and disease in Greene County last year. Thirty percent of the corn tested was discarded as unfit for planting.

In 1922 and 1923 tested seed outyielded untested seed by about 5 bushels an acre. The corn passed by this test planted 2,200 acres, making a gain in yield for the county as a result of the test of 11,000 bushels.

These tests are being carried on by the Greene County extension service and the three Smith-Hughes schools.—Ford S. Prince.

Grain Co-op Shows a Profit

The Pickaway Grain Company, which has a total membership of 161 and a capitalization of $24,400, was formed in Pickaway County in the spring of 1923.

At the annual meeting of 1924, dividends of 10 percent on stock and 2 cents a bushel on all grain sold by its members were declared. The audit of the first year's business showed a net profit of $10,070.

This company has the good will of the farmers of the entire community, and has increased its business to such an extent during the year that it has been necessary to purchase a second elevator.—John D. Bragg.

Dog Days Wane in Favor

Coshocton County Enforces Its Laws On Licensing Canines

Two hundred and ninety-eight stray dogs have been disposed of in Coshocton County by enforcement of the dog license law.

During the past year the farm bureau township directors listed all the dog owners in their respective townships and submitted these lists to the sheriff. It was found that more than two thousand dog owners were evading the law.

Owners of unlicensed dogs were notified that they must either dispose of their dogs or pay the tax. Then a dog catcher was hired and paid at the rate of 50 cents for each unlicensed dog caught, and 50 cents more for disposing of dogs not claimed.

By this method 1,690 dog licenses were bought, adding more than $2,000 to the county treasury.—C. G. Musgrove.

Call It Shirt Extension

A Belmont County woman made a shirt form for her husband because he liked home-made shirts. With the form she could make the shirts without calling him from the field.—Nelle V. Spensley.

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Stowe Reminisces

Former Marion County Agent Recounts Progress of Four Years On Poultry Farms

POULTRY record demonstration work began on 12 farms in Marion County in the year under report. Inspection of these farms by the specialist caused repeated comment on the uniformly good methods in use.

When poultry demonstration work started in this county in 1920, no one was feeding the Ohio laying mash. No Ohio poultry houses or colony houses had been built and no one had thought of using electric lights. Chick-raising was a horror and losses were tremendous.

An energetic program was developed and scores of culling demonstrations have since been given. As a result, many of our folks cull regularly. The introduction and the use of the Ohio laying mash has made hundreds of flocks profitable. Desirable types of self-feeders have been introduced. Dozens of narrow poultry houses have been remodeled to the standard width of 20 feet or more, and many new Ohio houses have been built.

Hencoops Go Out of Style

The Ohio brooder house of proper dimensions has replaced the little two-by-four coops which were generally used at the beginning of this work. Colony houses are being moved regularly each season to new ground.

Marion County was the first in the state to take up the baby chick project. It started three years ago as a result of an all-day meeting of the poultry demonstrators with the specialists The 10 principles of baby chick raising set forth at that meeting have been used successfully as a guide by hundreds of county poultrymen, and the percentage of chicks raised has increased materially.

Fifteen Ohio colony houses were built this past spring.—S. B. Stowe.

Plans, $.60; Barn, $5,000

One 36 x 70 dairy barn has been built in Belmont County after plans furnished by the University rural engineering department. The plans cost the farmer 60 cents, while plans offered by a private company were priced at $60. The approximate cost of this barn was $5,000.

Another farmer has requested plans for a 36 x 50 dairy barn of a similar type, and the plans are now on the way.—I. S. Hoddinott.

THREE-FOURTHS of the wheat grown in Wyandot County is Trumbull.—R. W. Gardner.

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First the Summary

Then the Application, These Poultrymen Say As They Analyze Their Business

Twenty farmers in Allen County have come to the following conclusions on poultry management as a result of the annual summarization meeting:

There is little profit in a flock that does not average 100 eggs a hen each year.

Chicks must be hatched early enough to have the pullets ready for production during November, December, and January.

Culling must commence early in the spring and continue throughout the summer.

The eggs produced must be of the best quality and sold on the best markets.

Flocks selling to hatcheries show highest yearly returns.

The flock must be fed an economical, balanced ration throughout the year.—H. J. Ridge.

This Is Only a Sample

Of What Counties All Over Ohio Report for 1924

A hundred and thirty-nine girls started clothing club work in Clinton County and 119 of them finished all the requirements.

Mary Kibby, 16 years, wanted the clothing work and since there was no older leader to take charge of the work, Mary organized a group of five girls of her community and carried the work to completion.

All the girls passed the requirements for a certificate. Mary came into the office recently and said that she would try again next year.

These young leaders are the hope of our club work in the future, and Mary deserves lots of credit for the work she has done.—F. G. Hall.

Clarage Wins In Clinton

Corn variety tests in Clinton County show Clarage superior to all other varieties.

In the spring of 1924 three well-bred strains of corn were distributed to 12 farmers of the county. They planted the new varieties in four-row strips beside their usual varieties.

The final results were as follows: Clarage, 68.9 bushels an acre; Leaming, 67.9 bushels; Woodburn's, 64.5 bushels; others, 58.6 bushels.—F. G. Hall.

Henry Leads in the "Weed"

Eighteen percent of all the land in Henry County was in hay last summer, and 12 percent was sweet clover. This makes the highest percentage of sweet clover hay in the state, according to C. J. West, state-federal crops statistician.—M. L. Howell.

Lorain Turns to Soybeans

The use of soybean hay is increasing each year in Lorain County. A majority of the dairymen of the county feel that the soybean has its place with corn for silage and more than 30 percent of the dairymen are following this practice.

Occasionally soybeans are grown for hay as well as for silage. In some places they are used as a substitute for corn and oats. This has been especially true this past season.—Howard Rogers.

An Echo of the Tornado

Harrod Tells How Farmers Helped Clear Devastated Area

About 25 Sandusky County farms were badly damaged by the tornado in northern Ohio last summer. It therefore fell to us to lend all the assistance possible to those most in need.

The first task was to organize a band of some 75 farmers. This group spent one day in the devastated area wrecking buildings and cleaning fields of debris.

Later we worked with the leader of the Red Cross labor camp, placing squads of men at work on the various farms. These men offered their services to help the farmer back on his feet. They worked 1,173 hours on 10 farms.

To raise funds we set up a temporary organization in all but two townships and canvassed the territory. As a result of this and other voluntary contributions we raised $1,300.—S. B. Harrod.

Fruit Men Look Ahead

Cooperation between the fruit growers and the specialists in horticulture at the University has made possible the establishment of a permanent demonstration orchard in Fairfield County.

R. B. Hugus, who has a three years old orchard of apples and peaches, has agreed to fertilize, spray, and prune his trees according to the suggestions of the specialists. He will also keep records which are to be filed with the county agent and specialist, giving the cost of the various orchard operations.

It is planned to hold annual fall meetings at this orchard, at which time the specialist will point out the advantages of certain methods of management.—M. V. Bailey.

Three-Fourths Certified

Between four and five thousand bushels of certified seed potatoes have been imported into Carroll County within the past three years.

Last year 160 farmers planted 1,700 bushels of certified seed potatoes and at least a thousand more from seed that was certified the year before. In all, about 75 percent of the potatoes planted in Carroll County were certified.

According to the reports received, 50 bushels an acre is a conservative estimate of the increase in yield resulting from certified seed.—F. Lower.

PEST HUNTS in Wyandot County resulted in the slaughter of more than 35,000 rats, mice, sparrows, and hawks.—R. W. Gardner.

VARIETY TESTS on oats in Portage County showed Miami oats yielded six bushels an acre better than each of five other common varieties.—James W. Pendry.

THE 130 members of the Hamilton County Truck Growers' Association own more than 50 acres under glass. During the past year these men sold $750,000 worth of produce.—W. E. Stone.

Talking Here Isn't As One-Sided As It Looks

AT THE moment this picture was taken during a meeting on one of the poultry demonstration farms in Warren County, R. A. Cray, poultry extension man, happened to be talking; but those in the meeting usually chip in aplenty to find out exactly what they want to know. And the demonstration flock is right there to decide any debatable points.

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Explaining Ohio's Stand on T. B. Eradication

A Report of Results in the Drive for Clean Dairy Herds And a Discussion of Policies for 1925

By Dr. F. A. Zimmer,
State Veterinarian

THE county agricultural agents in Ohio have greatly assisted in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. In the 18 counties of the state where the area plan is now in operation, county agents working with the various organizations have been responsible, as a rule, for obtaining signatures of cattle owners.

County agents have also accomplished considerable educational work in presenting the benefits secured to the public in eradicating tuberculous cattle.

Of the 18 counties engaged in area testing, these eight have virtually completed the first test: Allen, Huron, Erie, Medina, Cuyahoga, Tuscarawas, Columbiana, and Belmont. Thirty other counties are on the waiting list, but the lack of operating and indemnity funds prevents testing in these counties at present.

The Work Will Go On

The Department of Agriculture has not discontinued its program of tuberculosis eradication in any way. The main efforts have been on a strictly cooperative basis. No one is being forced to test his herd.

A low indemnity fund has slowed up the county plan of testing. For the work to proceed as it should, the veterinarians, cooperative dairy organizations, herd owners, and county organizations of the state must give their whole-hearted support, and there should be proper and practicable laws enacted to support the adopted plans. The present state legislature has been requested to appropriate a million dollars for the next two years to carry on the testing.

That the work may go on more effectively, a set of proposed laws has also been submitted to the legislature.

As to Marking the Cattle

The first three sections suggested for enactment into law stipulate that all cattle passing the tubercular test shall be properly marked, that each animal tested shall be reported to the State Department of Agriculture within seven days after the test, and that any cattleman who has petitioned for a test shall abide by all the rules of the department.

All reactors, another section states, shall be branded, and shall forever be considered as affected with tuberculosis. Reactors shall be sold for slaughter only, moved only on permission, and shall be slaughtered at places designated by the department, or shall be kept from the herd at the owner's expense. Appraising of reactors shall be done by the agent of the department of agriculture and the owner. A third disinterested party may assist, at the owner's expense, if the two fail to agree. Thorough disinfection must be completed before indemnity can be paid.

Dr. Zimmer's article summarizes Ohio's progress in the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis and explains the state department's attitude toward the testing, and it's plans for the future. . . . Professor Erf in his article presents the dairyman's point of view.—*The Editors.*

On the general management of the testing these sections have been proposed: Owners shall assist and follow the directions of the tester; no one shall interfere with the testing in any way under penalty of the law. The department shall have the power to make further advisable rules for controlling the disease, and for dispensing funds in proportion to appropriations. Veterinarians who fail to comply with all regulations shall be removed from the service.

Sections affecting the county area plan are these: County commissioners shall be authorized to make appropriations for area testing, provided a majority of the cattle owners petition for it. After 75 percent of the cattle have been tested in a county, the remainder shall be tested after due public notice.

It will be the duty of the county auditor, the proposed laws continue, to determine the number of cattle in the county. Owners refusing to test, after the provisions outlined in the preceding paragraph have been met, shall be quarantined, their herds shall be tested after the owner petitions for a test, and the reactors disposed of, as provided elsewhere in the act.

Mock Trials Pave the Way

Mock trials, held to date in three townships of Van Wert County, with more in prospect, are paving the way for eradicating bovine tuberculosis on the area plan in that county. Testing is now under way, but the trials are still going on, County Agent Glenn K. Rule reports, about like this one:

"Henry Wyandt was found guilty of violating the unwritten law of his township before the Court of Bovine Justice on Friday, October 3. Wyandt was charged with resisting the organized movement to eradicate tuberculosis from the cattle in his community.

"The jury returned a verdict of guilty after a very few minutes. Judge Jesse E. Stemen of Convoy, in giving sentence, said in part:

"'Now, therefore, since it is clearly shown that you do not appreciate a progressive community, you will be required to return to your home and sever all relations with the outside world.

By Oscar Erf,
Professor of Dairying

THE only safe and sane solution of the problem of bovine tuberculosis eradication is for the State to make a fairly liberal appropriation for testing and teach the farmers to do their part in cleaning up their herds.

For nearly twenty years, bills have been introduced into the General Assembly providing for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Most of these bills have provided for an immediate slaughter of all infected animals and for the pasteurization of milk. The framers of these bills have not always understood the problem fully. For without raising taxes, it would not be possible to provide an appropriation sufficient to take care of the indemnities for slaughtered cattle.

It is unjust to compel the farmer to stand the entire loss. Tubercular cattle eradication is of benefit to every consumer of milk.

"Practical . . Economical . . Effective"

With these ideas in mind various dairymen's organizations and breeders' associations have been conducting educational campaigns which have resulted in a better understanding of the methods which must be employed for the eradication of the disease. From several sections requests have come for testing all the herds in a certain area, showing that dairymen are in favor of a practical plan which can be made economical and effective.

A bill which provided for the eradication of tubercular cattle under the area plan was drafted during the last General Assembly. A county was ordinarily the limit of the area included under the plan and by a vote of the majority of the cattle owners, the Veterinary Department of the State Department of Agriculture was requested to test all cattle in the area.

Earning Power Jeopardized

In some counties, however, opposition has arisen and an organization has been formed in order to prevent future testing. Most of the members of the organization have joined, not because they object to having their cattle tested, but because so many animals have reacted and had to be slaughtered that the earning power of the farmer has been seriously jeopardized. In some cases the sole income is from the dairy herd, and to remove this suddenly without giving some immediate compensation is not exactly just.

Therefore a new bill is being drafted which provides for associations to be formed in townships, counties and the state, to work in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture in eradicating tuberculosis in the dairy herds of the state. This bill also provides for the immediate payment of an indemnity sufficient to prevent extreme hardship for the dairyman.

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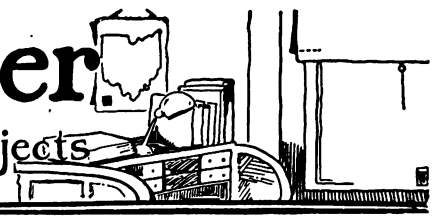
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

SOME DISSONANT VARIATIONS ON A RATHER FAMILIAR THEME

PROBABLY more people have waxed enthusiastic about the virtues of enthusiasm than a man with the St. Vitus's dance could shake a stick at.

If you doubt the accuracy of that statement, buy a handful of the five-cent books of proverbs sold by a Kansas publisher. Every nation of any antiquity at all, you will find, boasts a generous collection of aphorisms exhorting the natives to put soul and body into whatever tasks confront them.

Now that notion, as some of our leading citizens would say, is a great one, and no doubt has done a lot of good. Curiously enough, our leading citizens generally fail to advise us that enthusiasm is not a panacea; that it is sometimes—not always, you understand—misdirected; that it can become so engrossing as to shut off the enthusiast's normal supply of intelligence.

PERSONS of long experience in the Extension Service have assured us, in conversation and in formal address, that the hurrah stage of agricultural extension went out many moons ago, that to hunt for symptoms of it would be as fruitless as to search for bustles on Fifth avenue.

Yet we have found, by a little private research that is not, to our knowledge, an example of duplication,—we have found at least two thriving specimens of the hurrah stage in extension. The keeper of any up to date zoo would cage the live specimens and designate them thus: Habitat, anywhere in these United States, not excluding Ohio; age, less than one would think; general characteristic, supine asininity. The specimens are popularly known as (1) the slogan and (2) publicity, or space-grafting, or organization-boosting.

Though not much of a genealogist, we contend that the two may belong to the same family. Both are frequently inspired by enthusiasm—to come back to extension—for one's project. Both slogans and purposeful publicity simulate in action the high-pressure salesman who attempts to coerce people into taking something because he thinks they ought to. That method abandons demonstration in favor of persistent persuasion.

RECOGNIZING that extension leaders hope now to cement more surely extension's kinship with education, there is this to consider: sloganizing and press-agenting are not particularly educational; they won't help what Doctor Bode has called extension's greatest need,—the development of the scientific attitude, the encouragement of learning for learning's sake.

Secondly, and finally, we hurl at the slogan and at publicity this contention: they won't work. A man may nourish himself on hurrahs for a while, but the diet soon nauseates. If that man possesses any independence at all, there comes a time when he craves to do his own deciding based on his own desires.

Why not let demonstration have a chance?

AN EXERCISE FOR DIPLOMATS

SO much good stuff is contained in the annual narrative reports of extension workers that the editors of the News have been able to give no more than a sample within these eight pages. Calling this the annual report issue, therefore, doesn't mean as much as it might. Some projects and some agents may not even be mentioned in this issue, and for no other reason than lack of space. Lift a paragraph here, a sentence there, was the only way the job of extracting news could be done. And that job, simple as it sounds, involved problems in diplomacy that would irritate a bevy of bewhiskered ambassadors, says Si Crossman, our editorial sidekick and chief extractor for this issue.

A PLEA TO EXTRACT THE AIR FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

PERHAPS no one has as yet been burned at the stake for disseminating foolish questionnaires, but the time will come when this long-suffering human race will rise in revolt. A convenient way to get information that might be of value to society, the questionnaire is fast falling into disrepute because its author, many times, cannot distinguish between utility and futility.

Editorial offices have questionnaires thrust upon them regularly and monotonously. Just a few days ago one came to this office with the request that the editor, by answering 14 questions, construct a suitable score-card for agricultural bulletins. Two of the sub-questions on the bulletin's cover page were these:

"Should date and number of bulletins be in small type? Should appropriate pictures and cuts be used and cover made as attractive as possible?"

Now, we ask you! Weighty points, these, and Things to Worry About. Do you wonder editors wear a lean, hungry, hunted look? But apparently futility is a vigorous thing, and restricted to no one part of the world. Don Marquis, columnist for the New York Herald-Tribune, has also met the questionnaire, and with this result, as reported in his column under the heading, "No Trouble at All":

> Dear Sir: The following questionnaire is being submitted to columnists and other newspaper men all over the country for the purpose of determining, if possible, the relative value of the "colyum" to a paper. It will be greatly appreciated if you will answer the questions from your own experience or from the experience of your paper.
>
> Hoping you will be put to no trouble and thanking you in advance, I am . . . . . .
>
> The Questionnaire
>
> 1. Isn't the column of value as a circulation builder? As a circulation holder?
> 2. In which of the above two respects is it more valuable?
> 3. Does your paper or your columnist receive many letters regarding the column?
> 4. Do you estimate the popularity of your column by this means, or have you another method of judging the column's value to your paper?
> 5. How long has the column been a feature of your paper?
> 6. Remarks.
>
> The Answers
>
> 1. Oh, yes, please!
> 2. Equally in each, and incalculably always.
> 3. Oh, yes, yes!
> 4. Well, yes and no, you might say.
> 5. Years and years.
> 6. We thank you for your interest, and is the aim of this flattering inquiry something literary or something sociological or something?

EPITAPH FOR A POET

HERE lies a spendthrift who believed
That only those who spend may keep;
Who scattered seeds, yet never grieved
Because a stranger came to reap:

A failure who might well have risen,
Yet, ragged, sang exultantly
That all success is but a prison,
And only those who fail are free:

Who took what little life had given,
And watched it blaze, and watched it die;
Who could not see a distant heaven
Because of dazzling nearer sky:

Who never flinched till earth had taken
The most of him back home again,
And the last silences were shaken
By songs too lovely for his pen.

—DUBOSE HEYWARD,
in The Bookman.

Personal Mention

AND the chorus of benedicts recites, *a capello, fortissimo al fine*, "Report progress for Russell Lord." Yes, he's married. It happened about high noon of December 27 in the chapel of Calvary Episcopal Church, New York City. After a short wedding trip to Maryland, Mr. and Mrs. Lord (the bride was Helen Kate Kalkman of Columbus) began housekeeping at 55 West 11th Street, New York. Russ reports himself "strangely content." . . . . Bryan, up in Williams County, must lead the state in encouraging extension men to sign up for the marriage project. First it was Vickers, and now it's Maurice

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R. ("Red") Myers, acting county agent in Fieldner's place. Myers was married on December 31 to Margaret Elizabeth Hall, daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. D. G. Hall of Bryan. . . . Here at extension headquarters, meanwhile, Orleta Ansel, secretary to the director, was married on December 26 to William Loar, a Columbus business man. . . . Billy Palmer, now that he's a student once more, contends that there are more downs than ups in life. A fall on a slippery campus sidewalk left him with a cut over one eye and a bruised lip. . . . Of course five children isn't particularly unusual for an extension man's family, but it is worth noticing. Cully Lowe, until recently in the Service but now with a sugar company, reports the arrival of a fifth child, a daughter. . . . Pat Wuichet spoke on "Hog Production" on the 16th of this month at Indiana's Farmers' Week. And about everybody else on this campus attended out-of-town meetings, most of them annual talkfests, just before New Year's. . . . An inventory of what the inhabitants of Townshend Hall keep in the furthermost recesses of their desks ought to be sort of interesting. Earl Barnes, for instance, can disclose a radio set with ease. Ask George McClure to open the second drawer on the right of his desk, and you'll see quartet music by the bushel, and arranged chronologically from 1865 to 1906, or maybe it was 1907. Bill Brownfield could indubitably bring to light a basketful of choice apples from—lessee, Normandy is the name of your orchard, isn't it, Brownie? . . . To prove that this paper is independent of popular whims, we announce that the News shall never, so help us Hannah, publish a cross-word puzzle.—J. R. F.

Schmidt Speaks of Obstacles

Cream producers in Seneca County are sure to shop around for high prices even though their cooperative station is unquestionably responsible for better prices.

According to some leaders, contracts should be enforced. The principles and value of cooperative marketing have been sufficiently demonstrated, they claim.

The farmer himself is his own biggest obstacle to successful marketing.—J. P. Schmidt.

Trumbull Gains More Ground

Nine threshermen in Delaware County reported the results of the threshing of 2,200 acres of grain. Of this total acreage nearly half was Trumbull, with an average yield of 22.3 bushels an acre. Two hundred and seventy acres of Fulhio averaged 23.9 bushels an acre, and the average yield of all other varieties was 19.5 bushels an acre.—E. K. Augustus.

Loan Association Begins

The Marion County Federal Farm Loan Association, organized in 1924, has already negotiated 20 loans totaling $100,000. Four applications involving $20,000 are incomplete.—S. B. Stowe.

Nothing Half-Hearted Here

One hundred and thirty acres of a 500-acre tract one mile north of London and managed by Frank Brown of Ross County are being tile-drained. W. P. Miller of the rural engineering department began this work more than a year ago, and Virgil Overholt of the same department has been on the ground several times during the months of October and November.

The contract for the ditching was let to W. G. Warner of Fairfield Township. Mr. Warner has his own farm completely tiled.—S. R. Heffron.

Hardin Takes to Reading

And Dips Into Books Provided by the State Library

The Ohio State Library is now more readily available to the citizens of Hardin County than ever before.

A selection of 210 volumes from the traveling library division has been borrowed for nine months. The selection made was designed to meet a good many different needs.

The list of books available for use was sent to each school and to our mailing list of farmers. Books are loaned to any responsible person free of charge for two weeks. A fine of a cent a day is imposed for holding a book longer than that time without renewal.

The use of this service is increasing steadily and it probably will continue to do so as the knowledge of the service spreads.

Other Co-ops Say the Same

The three cooperative livestock shipping associations of Defiance County have marketed livestock during the past year to the value of $197,057.54. These three associations, while managed individually, are federated into a county-wide organization and contribute toward the support of the state-wide shipping association.—J. E. Whonsetler.

They Both Seem to Like It

WE don't know a blessed thing about this picture except that it was taken from the annual report of Grover C. Musgrove, agent in Coshocton County, who entitled it "Scrubbing." But then, even that little information will fill this space.

Renew the Contest

Huron County to Continue Analysis and Scoring of Townships; Fairfield Is First Winner

Fairfield, by a consistently good score, won the community contest in Huron County during the past year against 11 competing communities.

The aim of the contest is to determine more accurately the condition of the township's public institutions, and to improve them wherever possible. Public schools are scored as to modern facilities, teaching, attendance of pupils, and play equipment. Church attendance, special recreational buildings, and participation of children and adults in community organizations and clubs, are among the other items considered in making up the final score.

Fairfield community won first place, not because of a few high scores, but because all activities ranked consistently above average.

The only first place won by Fairfield was in church activities, but it also stood high in high school enrollment, boys' and girls' clubs, hot school lunches, and play equipment for children.

The contest chairmen of the various communities voted unanimously for a repetition of the contest.—Nancy Folsom.

Changes in Personnel

AFTER eight years of service, E. C. Sleeth has submitted his resignation as agricultural agent in Ashtabula County. Mr. Sleeth has agreed to stay in the county until a successor can be appointed. His record of eight years in one county probably heads the list for Ohio county agents.

* * *

Max M. Phillips has resigned as agent in Huron County, the resignation to take effect February 1. He is going with the New Traffic Signal Company at Norwalk.

* * *

Guy W. Miller leaves Trumbull County about February 1 for a six months' leave of absence under the special arrangement devised a few months ago to allow extension men time for advanced study. Mr. Miller will take work in agricultural economics, rural sociology, and animal husbandry at Cornell University. Grant S. Woods, resident of Greene County with training at Ohio State, went into Trumbull County January 15 to prepare for his job as acting county agent.

* * *

William Ellis, Jr., who has been in training for several months in Ottawa, Seneca, and Wood Counties, was appointed county agent for Fulton County on January 19. He succeeds R. A. Cave, now agent in Medina County.

* * *

Floyd Lower on January 1 became Columbiana County's agent, succeeding C. E. Rowland, now in Lorain County. Robert W. Gardner, formerly in Wyandot County, has succeeded Mr. Lower as agent in Carroll County.

* * *

Clyde F. Tom this month resigned as county agent in Clermont County. He is now living on his farm in that county.

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Saving Five Percent

Richland County Reports Progress In Buying With Help of Service Manager

The service department of Richland County has handled something like $100,000 worth of merchandise at a saving of $5,000 to the county farmers.

The county board of directors hired C. D. Boals as county service manager. Mr. Boals has had charge of the cooperative livestock shipping, federal farm loans, and the cooperative purchasing of limestone, fertilizer, feed, seed, coal, and twine.

Since the first of April he has purchased through the state farm bureau service department, one carload of binder twine, at a saving of about three cents a pound, one carload of coal at a saving of $2 a ton, 28 carloads of commercial fertilizer, six carloads of limestone, at a saving of at least 50 cents a ton, a carload of certified seed potatoes, and almost a car of certified soybean seed.

All of this material was of superior quality. Better than 11 percent refund was made on the commercial fertilizer. —John R. Gilkey.

Save Sheep, Is the Aim

Treatment for Stomach Worm Spreads, County Agent Bruning Finds

Perhaps no project in Morrow County has spread more rapidly and has been of more real service than the treatment of sheep for stomach worms.

Twenty-five method demonstrations have been held and more than two thousand sheep have been treated. Though some sheep in the flocks were about ready to die, not one of the sheepmen reported another loss.

As a result of these reports 39 other men got individual instruction. One of these men from a distant part of the county was in the office recently and reported that his neighbors had been asking how he straightened out his flock.

He had given personal instruction to eight farmers in his community.—U. F. Bruning.

Highland Bridges a Gap

Highland County has made another step in bridging the gap between producer and consumer by organizing a cooperative commission house on the Cincinnati market. This idea has been under way for the past year and has just been completed. The president of the local Farm Bureau has been elected as a member of the board of directors.

This new step will mean an additional saving in the marketing of Highland County livestock.—W. H. Ford.

Loose Rock Wall Saves Soil

A loose rock wall of sufficient height and width to protect 25 acres of bottom land has been constructed in Brown County. The high water last spring gave the wall a good test. Water will run through the wall but its force is so checked that no washing results.

To Prove Ohio Can Grow Sweet Clover

MONTGOMERY County's extension agent, O. L. Cunningham, included this picture in his annual report. "Harvesting Sweet Clover for Seed," he called it.

The statistics on Page 8 of this issue indicate how rapidly sweet clover is winning a place in Ohio. On 2,681 farms, mostly in western Ohio, improved sweet clover seed was sown in 1924 for the first time. The sweet clover schools and tours held during the year in the western counties can take most of the credit for that.

The rocks used in the construction of this wall were of limestone and were taken from the creek bed.—B. P. Hess.

Capsules Still Win Out

The Pigs Themselves say This, Paul Haag Intimates

Charles S. Kirker of Adams County was to have treated 27 hogs with capsules for internal parasites, but he lacked three capsules so he marked the three untreated hogs to see how effective the treatment was.

As it turned out it was unnecessary to mark the three that were untreated. One month after the treatment it was easy to tell them by their scrawny bodies and coarse hair.

At the end of six weeks I went over to Mr. Kirker's place with a group of farmers to look at the results. The treated pigs weighed 40 pounds more than the untreated and Mr. Kirker said that the treated hogs had done much better on less feed.—P. E. Haag.

Let the Women Do the Job, Anderson Seems to Say

IF you want a job well done, just get a bunch of women to act as leaders, give 'em a job, and turn 'em loose on it. They will come in with reports of accomplishments every time.

The two dozen women working on clothing construction in Knox County this year have reached more women with a definite bit of work than all the men leaders in the past two or three years. They got their project across to 540 women through 110 other leaders.—S. L. Anderson.

Borer Varies Its Diet

Lake County Finds Pest in Flower Gardens; Urges Control

Lake County farmers, in the past, have not been seriously concerned about the corn borer, because they produce very little corn as a grain crop. The majority of Lake County's corn goes into the silo or is shredded.

But this year farmers have found the pest in several other crops. Experiments conducted at Oak Harbor prove conclusively that the corn borer has little preference, and works in sweet corn, field corn, and garden crops of all kinds.

We have even found the corn borer in commercial flower gardens, and farmers have begun to realize there is a possibility that this pest will cause great loss unless we are successful in keeping it in control.—L. H. Barnes.

This Will Soon Be a Habit

Hot lunches are served in 26 schools in Montgomery County as a result of the joint efforts of the Farm Bureau, Parent-Teachers' Association, and the Health Department. The 25 schools include all centralized schools and all but one high school.—Eunice Teal.

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Beekeepers Move Ahead

26 Counties Now Have Associations; None 10 Years Ago

Beekeepers' associations are now functioning in 26 counties of the state.

The oldest active local association is 10 years old and has become nationally known. At the beginning there were two commercial beekeepers in the locality. These men were somewhat reluctant toward organization and tried to discourage organization among the few amateurs of the locality.

A little later, however, the difficulties were ironed out and the commercial men joined with the smaller beekeepers.

At that time the production of honey did not exceed 5 tons, but today it is shipped in carload lots. Instead of two commercial beekeepers, the territory now boasts of 22. The original two commercial men have trebled their number of colonies, and are realizing quicker returns on their crop in addition to a saving in the purchase of supplies.—Charles A. Rees.

They Make It Unanimous

Every woman who has been working as a leader in making hats in Huron County during the past year, answered "Yes" to the question, "Shall we continue this work?"

The 135 local leaders have conducted 290 demonstrations, training a total of 392 women, and making 755 hats. Leaders report that the actual cost of the hats was $1,074.94, and that if these women had purchased hats readymade, they would have paid more than twice as much for them.—Edna M. Callahan.

Locating the Lime Needs

In western Ohio the need for limestone is less than in the eastern part of the state. Roughly, one acre in three requires limestone to grow sweet clover or alfalfa, and one acre in five to grow red clover.

In a section extending south from the middle of Clinton and Warren Counties, the need for lime is as great as it is in eastern Ohio. The situation is complicated because the action of limestone is slower on these soils than on any others in the state.—E. E. Barnes.

Health Leaders Recognized

Ten of the twenty women selected by the Seneca County health department to examine school children, received part of their health training as leaders in the care of the sick project in that county in 1922.—Wanda Przyluska.

Perry Reports on the Jump

Though without the aid of a home demonstration agent, volunteer leaders in Perry County during 1924 helped, in all, 504 women in their clothing construction problems. For 184 of them, it was the first year in the clothing project; the other 320 were on their second year. Third year work has just started in Perry County.

County Agent E. F. Townsend's report on this work was one of the most complete submitted, according to the clothing extension specialists. In two weeks Mr. Townsend got 27 out of a possible 50 replies to a brief questionnaire sent the clothing leaders.

Imported Oats May Fail

Experiments have shown that in southern Ohio it is wise to use an early maturing variety of oats. Our variety work for that section has been planned with that in mind. Throughout northern Ohio a medium season oat may be used with profit.

The practice of sending north for seed oats every spring should be discouraged. Many important oats are not adapted to Ohio conditions and often yield less in the long run than our own varieties.—J. C. Cutler.

Star Boarders Not Wanted

The best 4,000 cows in the 21 cow-testing associations in Ohio averaged 9,000 pounds of milk and 360 pounds of butterfat, while the 3,000 poorest cows averaged 5,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of butterfat. The average for all Ohio cows is about 3,500 pounds of milk per cow in a year.

With butterfat at 50 cents a pound there is a difference of $80 a cow for the year between the best and the poorest in the association.—Ivan McKellip.

Parasites and Flat Tires

An animal infested with parasites cannot produce the best results any more than an automobile can run its best when handicapped by a flat tire.—Paul Gerlaugh.

Acquire 258 Cookers

Two hundred and fifty-eight fireless cookers were made or bought in eight counties of the state as a result of kitchen equipment work in those counties.—Geneva M. Bane.

Double Ohio Egg Average

Poultry Cooperators Do That on 980 Demonstration Farms

During the past year 980 poultry demonstration farms have been located in 77 counties, the average number to the county being 13.

Egg production on these farms averages 140 eggs for each hen, whereas the average for the state, according to available figures, is about 70.

The results of this work have been satisfactory to the department. The number of poultrymen signed up for poultry demonstration farms is as large as the present personnel can properly handle.

As a result of 35 poultry house raisings, 348 new houses were built.—G. S. Vickers.

Spud Yields Jump a Bit

Ohio potato growers in 1923 planted 126,000 acres of "spuds" at an average yield per acre of 98 bushels. This is an increase of 9 bushels an acre over the yields in 1922, and an increase of 26 bushels an acre over the 10-year period from 1912 to 1922.

The use of better seed potatoes is partly responsible for this gain in yield. Demonstrations in the use of certified seed have shown an increase of from 5 to 100 bushels an acre.—N. W. Glines.

80 Counties Support These

Independent Farmers Institutes, where all expenses were paid by local organizations, were held during the past year in 80 of the 88 counties of the state.

Since some of these 288 institutes were three and four days in duration, there were 1,123 sessions with a total attendance of 202,497, making an average attendance per session of 180.31.

The Score Seems to Be 3 to 1, Favor Spraying

THAT lone bag on the left, reports W. E. Stone, former agent in Hamilton County, contains unsprayed apples, five percent of them marketable, from a Rome Beauty tree. The other three bags, all from another Rome Beauty tree, contain fruit that had been sprayed, and 75 percent of the apples were marketable.

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What the Adding Machine Has to Say for 1924

The Extension Service Reports to the Taxpayers of Ohio

THE adding machine, its job of totaling the statistical results of agricultural extension in Ohio during 1924 now complete, reports that the extension program went into effect in 1169 of 1315 available townships. Working with the extension agents and specialists were 13,054 volunteer leaders.

That makes an increase of nine townships over 1923, which in turn showed a gain of about 200 townships over 1922. The 1924 total of volunteer leaders is short of the 1923 total by 1,421, but still ahead of 1922 by 2,749.

Extension authorities feel that the encouragement of leadership, as indicated in the two preceding paragraphs, is extension's outstanding achievement, and one that can't be measured in dollars and cents.

Somewhat the same can be said of the statistics that follow, but even at their face value the projects reported herewith pay for the taxes supporting agricultural extension a good many times over. In all, 164,726 different farms and homes adopted improved practises suggested by the 108 agents.

Selected, grouped, and skeletonized the summaries show:

AGENTS IN ACTION made 32,520 visits at 19,793 farms, and 7391 home visits at 4782 homes; took care of 140,405 office calls and 120,251 telephone calls; wrote 156,885 letters; initiated 21,959 project meetings with an attendance of 842,745; spent 17,850 days afield and 23,331 days "in."

CLUBS: 76 percent of the 24,385 enrolled completed their jobs, as compared with a 72-percent completion in 1923 with 24,351 enrolled; 2605 volunteer leaders gave an average of 10 days per club.

SOILS: Commercial fertilizer was used on 8926 farms for the first time as one result of the 1637 completed demonstrations; 1381 farms tried lime for the first time.

CROPS: 38,197 farms, all told, bettered their methods in crop production as a direct result of extension demonstrations and counsel in 1924. Of this total, 17,816 concerned general farm crops, 13,971 legumes, and 6410 concerned special crops like potatoes and tobacco. On the 44,854 acres involved in the 2772 completed wheat demonstrations, for examle, the average yield increased 15.5 bushels an acre.

Improved seed got a chance for the first time in 1924 on 14,609 farms, specifically for these crops; corn, 457 farms; wheat, 4601; oats, 124; rye, barley, and similar grains, 225; alfalfa, 506; soybeans, 2466; sweet clover, 2681; other clovers, 220; pastures, 29; Irish potatoes, 3266; tobacco, 34.

Pasture demonstrations completed last year totaled 540 in 30 counties; potato demonstrations finished, 1098 in 44 counties.

FRUIT: Pruning, spraying, or some other improved practises went into effect last year for the first time on 1165 farms.

TRUCKERS: 293 market gardeners adopted approved methods: 404 truckers tried spraying for the first time.

DRESSING UP: In 16 counties 487 farm families made a start toward beautifying their dooryards; 330 planted shrubbery and trees around their homes; 114 families in 20 counties started demonstrations.

LIVESTOCK: County agents were in part responsible for putting purebred sires on 1256 farms; 33,334 dairymen tested their cows to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Some 1,566 animal husbandry demonstrations yielded a total profit of $129,680.

POULTRY: A saving of $131,198 was reported by the 1,041 demonstrators who managed their poultry flocks under the guidance of the extension agents and specialists. Balanced rations, better houses, culling, or other improved practises went into effect on 8,387 farms.

BUILDINGS: 1,518 of them, were put up or remodeled according to plans and some supervision provided by the agricultural engineering specialists cooperating with the extension agents. That includes 49 homes, 813 barns, 181 hog houses, 1348 poultry houses, and 29 silos.

Drainage systems were installed on 185 farms and 4742 acres were drained; sewage-disposal systems, 90; water systems, 52; lighting systems, 19; heating systems, 4. A total of 2063 farms adoted improved practises.

ACCOUNTS were kept up through the year by 1292 farmers; 573 helped at summarization meetings; 585 revised management of their farms in some way; 1489 others adopted separate crop or stock accounting systems; 3383, in all, bettered the management of their farms: 32 farm loan associations organized and 394 farmers otherwise aided in getting credit.

MARKETING: 38 associations with 3931 members organized in 1924 with extension men's counsel; these report purchases of farm supplies aggregating $156,999 at a saving of 9 percent; sales of $207,379 with a profit of 5 percent. Extension workers counseled 80 co-ops previously organized with 54,521 members; purchases by these 80 totaled $3,076,337 at a saving of 9 percent; sales of $20,204,272 at a profit of 8.7 percent.

HOMES: 8161 volunteer leaders have passed all or part of the work in the several home economics projects to 29,612 women, and with these results:

1770 women in 25 counties reported improved household practises, such as 725 kitchens scored and 339 rearranged, 958 pieces of equipment bought, and 40 water systems installed; 44 housewives kept household accounts, the first year this was attempted. 359 women in two counties learned pointers on furnishing and arranging a home.

CLOTHING: 5397 garments, 1557 hats, 159 improved practises in constructing wool finishes, and 6511 improvements in pattern alteration reported. 9479 women completed one or more of the projects.

HEALTH: 260 sick persons helped; 16,921 women reached by 530 leaders in 22 counties and taught the fundamentals of caring for the sick.

NUTRITION: 2082 families in 76 counties switched from meat thrice a day to a balanced diet as a result of the work of 1407 volunteer leaders; hot lunch established in 109 schools; better methods of canning adopted by 568 families.

1924: Just a Few of the High Spots

AGRICULTURAL extension reached into 1169 of the 1315 possible communities in Ohio and helped 164,726 different farmers and farmwives adopt better ways of earning a living, and better ways of living

13,054 volunteer leaders were trained.

Of 24,385 farm boys and girls enrolled in clubs, 76 percent finished what they set out to do.

38,197 farmers bettered methods of crop production; of these, 14,609 used improved seed for the first time.

1566 livestock demonstrations yielded a profit of $129,680; 31,644 farms adopted improved methods of feeding and management; 33,334 dairymen had their cows tested to eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

Complete farm accounts kept and reported by 1292 farmers.

29,612 women received instruction in home economics.

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Extension Service News

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Ohio Stands Second

Latest Figures on Clubs Put Texas First, With States Near Us Down the List

OHIO ranks second in the United States in boys' and girls' clubs, according to the figures for 1923, the last available. Texas took the first place, judged by the number of club members and the percent finishing their assigned projects.

Ohio, in 1923, enrolled 22,937 boys and girls in 2,099 clubs. Of this total 72.3 percent carried to completion and exhibited at their county fairs their results in growing crops, raising livestock, preparing foods, or making garments under their local leaders. This past year the percentage of completions, with almost exactly the same enrollment, rose to 76.

As Compared With the Neighbors

When compared with neighboring states Ohio had, during 1923, nearly twice as many clubs as its nearest competitor, Michigan. The exact figures of the number of clubs of the nearest states are as follows: Ohio, 2,099; Michigan, 1,264; Kentucky, 1,250; Iowa, 979; West Virginia, 889; Indiana, 660; and Pennsylvania, 330; with an average of 680 clubs for all 48 states.

Of this group Pennsylvania and Iowa lead Ohio in the percent of clubs which carried their work to completion, but as the above figures show, these two states have fewer clubs than Ohio.

O. C. Croy, acting state leader, believes that the individual club leaders are largely responsible for the success of club work in the state.

"The local club leader," says Mr. Croy, "is primarily responsible for the success of his or her club. After the leader is given some instruction from the county extension agent he is expected to interest his pals or schoolmates in the work and see to it that they get the work started in good season.

Not All Boys Like to Hoe

"And that is the least of his troubles. The rub comes when the work has ceased to be a novelty. It is easy enough to get eight or nine youngsters to plant an acre of potatoes, but it is quite another thing to see that they maintain interest enough to hoe out the weeds on a hot summer day when they might be playing ball or paddling in the old swimming hole.

"But there is where the local leader can do more than a teacher or a county agent. The local leader knows the peculiarities of each member of his club He sees them nearly every day and it is through him that the county extension agent can give a personal touch to his instructions without making unnecessary personal calls, and in this way carry more clubs to completion."

Gertrude Warren, field agent in junior extension at Washington, spoke at the University during Farmers' Week. "The fine thing about club work in Ohio," she said, "is the vision and spirit of the local club leaders and the way they work to put across a club program."

Add Up 1924 T. B. Tests

State Officials Compare Area With Accredited Herd Results

The number of cattle tested for bovine tuberculosis in Ohio during 1924 totaled 279,045.

This figure, given out by Dr. F. A. Zimmer, state veterinarian, includes cattle tested under both the area and accredited herd plans, as well as tests made by local veterinarians operating independently and reported to his office.

Under the area plan alone 192,013 cattle were tested in 1924 with a discovery of 8,896 reactors. Reports received of activities under the accredited herd plan total 33,131 cattle tested, with 756 reactors, and the reports of independent veterinarians show a total of 63,901 cattle tested, with 2,315 reactors.

From the starting of the area plan in July, 1923, until November 30, 1924, Dr. Zimmer's figures show a total of 91,831 cattle tested in 18 counties. The average reaction in these counties was 5 percent, ranging from 18.4 percent in Geauga County to .69 percent in Huron County.

SINGING, of the community variety, isn't a lost art. Providence Township, Lucas County, has held three community sings so far this winter.

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Rule on Fowl Pest

Twenty-two States Follow Federal Order; Dr. Zimmer Explains How Ohio Stands

ALTHOUGH no cases of the European fowl pest have been found in Ohio, extreme cases of the disease recently came to light in nine of the central counties of Indiana, and Ohio's state veterinarian, Dr. F. A. Zimmer, is cautioning Ohio poultrymen to take special precautions against the disease.

That poultrymen may know the regulations of the different states that have taken measures against the European fowl pest, Dr. Zimmer has listed them by groups. Twenty-two states, including Ohio, are following the federal order 291, which he interprets as follows:

To Check Any Possible Spread

"Federal order 291, effective December 22, 1924, prohibits the interstate movement of live chickens, turkeys, or geese affected with or exposed to European fowl pest or other similar contagious poultry diseases and carcasses of fowls which have died of the disease, and the manure and litter from such diseased fowls.

"No cars or premises which have contained shipments of diseased birds, and no coops, containers, troughs, or other accessories used in the handling of such infected fowls shall be used in connection with the interstate movement of healthy fowls until they have been cleaned and disinfected under federal supervision."

The states besides Ohio operating solely under this order are: Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington.

Some States Demand More

In Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi the consignor of each shipment of poultry must make affidavit that there is no disease in his flock, and that he is shipping in new containers. A copy of the affidavit must be sent to the state veterinarian. New York says the same, except that no poultry for slaughter can be shipped into the state.

In Illinois a special permit to ship poultry must be obtained from the state veterinarian. This regulation also applies to Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

"Of the many probable cases of the fowl pest that have been reported to this office from different parts of Ohio, none have proved their case," says Dr. Zimmer "But on February 10 we received notice that nine of the central counties of Indiana had serious cases of the pest, and

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that 90 veterinarians were then working in that territory to prevent a further spread of the disease.

"On premises where poultry is found to be dying from the disease the entire flock is being destroyed."

Spruce Up Kitchens

Lucas County Farm Wives Enter 60-Day Contest; Percent of Improvement to Decide

If women must stay in the kitchen, better make the kitchens worth staying in.

That seems to be the idea back of Lucas County's better kitchens contest for farm women. It began February 15 and will continue until April 15. Up to 50 contestants can be enrolled.

The winner will be the one whose kitchen shows the greatest percentage of improvement in the period of the contest. Kitchens will be scored at the beginning and again at the end of the contest. Awards will be kitchen furniture and equipment donated by Lucas County merchants.

Improvement may be expected, suggests the home demonstration agent, Catharine M. Christen, in more convenient arrangement of equipment, better grouping of utensils, better heights of working surfaces, refinish of walls, floors, and ceilings, improved storage centers, and more adequate lighting and ventilation.

A tour of the best kitchens is planned for the close of the contest.

Institute Men Speak Up

Van Wert County Officers Mention Some Community Results

When F. L. Allen, state supervisor of farmers' institutes, asked a group of institute officers at a Van Wert County meeting what good the institutes have done, he got a long list of replies, including these two, according to Van Wert's county agent, Glenn K. Rule:

Elias Hileman of Willshire was the first to respond. "I believe the Farmers' Institute has done much good all these years. I remember many years ago when John Begg first came to our county. He told us then that the time would come when we would tile our fields not more than six rods apart. We didn't believe it then, but now many of our farmers are placing tile three rods apart."

"Too often," said J. M. Mollenkopf of the Convoy Institute, "we think there is nothing that can be done in the community unless we spend a lot of money. I believe the Institute convinces us that there are many things that require nothing more than whole-hearted cooperation and little, if any, outlay of cash."

L. P. Bailey Turns to Hogs

L. P. Bailey, a widely known Jersey breeder of Belmont County, has turned his attention to hogs, and has proposed a way to get more good hogs in the Barnesville community.

He has agreed to sell Hampshire gilts to the business men of Barnesville. These business men in turn are to farm the hogs out to the boys of the community. Each boy is to raise a litter of pigs from the sow and return a hog, weighing the same as the gilt when the boy got it, to the business man at the end of the season.

Twelve boys have already agreed to take up the work and have formed a club under the leadership of Alva Bailey.

Reach Everyone, She Urges

"Mrs. Mary Taylor of Reynoldsburg is 70 years old, but she is one of the most enthusiastic workers in the vegetable cookery project in Franklin County," reports County Agent J. C. Neff. "She says everyone should know about the project, and estimates that she herself has passed the word on to at least 25 persons."

Wage War On Pancakes

Leaders in Nutrition Projects Frown Fiercely on Fried Spuds, Too

Pancakes and fried potatoes are doomed, judging from the reports made by farm women who are studying better ways to feed the family as recommended by the nutrition specialists.

As a rule the men are mending their ways with good grace, even though, say the specialists, a farmer would much rather try a new diet on his cows than on himself.

Mrs. Harry L. Dickinson of Montpelier, for example, is feeding her family more leafy vegetables, custards, puddings, milk, and fruit, and has cut down on the fried meat and vegetables. Her husband says the new scheme is O. K., and that she should have been feeding him like that long ago.

Some women candidly admit they are following the directions in the family diet because it is less work or because they have no hired man to cook for during the winter.

Both specialists, Lelia Ogle and Alma Garvin, reported themselves pleased with the result of the organization meeting which is new to the work this winter. Last year there were only three meetings in the schedule of each of the 18 counties carrying the work, but this winter they have added an organization meeting to arouse interest in the work before they enter the field. The county agent or the home demonstration agent is responsible for this meeting and tries to interest the housewives of the county by pictures and playlets, and by showing the result of the ordinary diet on white rats.

As a result of these meetings, the specialists believe, interest in the work has almost doubled.

Produce Oats at 54 Cents

The average cost of producing a bushel of oats on 22 Medina County farms in 1924 was 54 cents. The lowest production cost was 33 cents, and the highest $1.65 a bushel.

These figures are typical of others which were drawn from farm account records kept by farmers of the county during the past year, when R. F. Taber came to the office to conduct the school, according to County Agent R. A. Cave.

Muskingum Wants Them All

More than 3,000 Muskingum County boys and girls outside the city of Zanesville are eligible for clubs, but only 25 percent of that number have been members of clubs, according to a survey of school records recently made by R. E. Helt, club leader there. Through present leaders, bulletins, letters, and by the aid of the teachers, Mr. Helt hopes to explain the opportunities of club work to every one of the 3,000 children of eligible age

GOOD SEED CORN, even at $6 a bushel, is still much cheaper than wheat at $1.50 or oats at 75 cents. So wrote J. P. Schmidt, agent in Seneca County, in comparing acre costs for seeding corn, oats, and wheat, in a news story sent to six dailies and six weeklies.

In Their Eighth Year as Club Members

FROM Washington County comes this picture of the Veto Jolly Sewing Club, the members of which have completed eight consecutive years of club work. Mrs. Frank McGill is the leader, and the club members are Mabel La Faber, Helen McGill, Louise McGill, and Irene White. The first four of this group's eight years together were spent as a food club; the past four as a clothing club. Three of the girls were on the state champion clothing demonstration team at the State Fair in 1922. All in the club have won trips to Club Week here.

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Hotbed Schools Are Now on the List

INTEREST in truck growing seems to be on the increase in Morgan County, and particularly around Stockport, where the demonstration on building a hotbed, pictured above, took place under the direction of N. W. Glines, horticulture extension specialist.

Hens and Cows to Travel

Poultry Clinic and Dairy Chautauqua Planned by Two Railroads

A poultry clinic and a dairy chautauqua will travel over Ohio on wheels this spring.

For 10 days beginning March 23 the Erie Railroad, in cooperation with the University, will run a poultry special through western Ohio counties touched by the Erie lines. A free clinic, where farmers may bring in diseased birds for diagnosis, is planned for this train under the immediate direction of Dr. Leonard W. Goss of the College of Veterinary Medicine. The rest of the poultry special will be given mainly to exhibits that will explain Ohio's Big Ten Rules for raising chicks. Motion pictures and talks are on the program for each stop.

Four States In On This

Ohio is one of four states to share in the dairy chautauqua planned by the New York Central Railroad. Beginning on May 17 this special dairy train will make 11 one-day stands in northeastern, north central, western, and northwestern Ohio. At each stop the program, as now planned, calls for assembly of the dairy cattle exhibits under tents, and a "Dairy Day" program.

Thirty-eight towns in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are to share in this traveling chautauqua. Details of the plan have been submitted by the agricultural agents of the New York Central to the cooperating agencies for approval. Dairymen's organizations, farm bureau federations, and agricultural college extension services are among those asked to cooperate.

The exhibits will include purebred families of the leading dairy breeds, grade cows sired by purebred bulls, efficient rations for dairy cattle, information on bovine tuberculosis eradication, and equipment for preparing and shipping dairy products.

Truck Growers Expand

Washington County Group Inspires Branch in Morgan County

Washington County's truck growers' association is reaching up into Morgan County. A Stockport branch is now being formed at the request of Morgan County growers.

H. H. Choguill, a Stockport banker, conceived the idea that farmers near that town were in as good a position to grow truck crops as many of the farmers in Washington County. After coming to an understanding with the Washington Truck Growers' Association, he talked over the possibilities of a branch association with Stockport farmers.

Through J. L. Shriver, extension agent in Morgan County, Mr. Choguill was able to enlist the services of N. W. Glines, horticultural extension specialist. This winter Mr. Glines held six meetings with the farmers in Morgan County, and because he has been working with the associations in Washington County, he has been able to give the Morgan County growers cultural methods that will apply directly.

Morgan County farmers who are growing garden truck are not all located in the river district, but are spreading out into the lighter soils of the uplands.

According to Mr. Shriver's report, 60 Morgan County growers have signed up for membership in the branch organization. He estimates that one-third of the acreage will be cabbage, and the rest tomatoes.

DISPLAYING especially good 10-ear samples of desirable varieties in the county agent's office is one way to increase the use of good seed corn, F. K. Blair, Ottawa County agent, has found. Some 218 persons called at the office in a month recently, and four out of every five stopped to examine the corn. Sixty bushels of three recommended varieties were ordered that month.

75 Better Standard

And Six Farm Flocks Average More Than 200 Eggs a Hen, 1924 Record Shows

Poultry records of 1196 farmers in 80 Ohio counties for 1924, as summarized by the extension poultry specialists, show that six flocks made records of better than 200 eggs for each hen, and that 75 flocks made better records than required by the University standards of 160 eggs a hen a year.

The highest record was made by Clarence Householder of Fairfield County. His 128 White Leghorn pullets averaged 231.3 eggs apiece for the year.

Good Breeding Seems to Pay

Two years ago Mr. Householder had an ordinary flock and little profit. After talking with the county agent he decided to try pedigreed birds. He finally bought baby chicks backed by eight years of breeding and selection, and sired by pedigreed males of English blood backed by records of 300 eggs a year.

The specialists attribute Mr. Householder's success to good breeding, good feeding, and care in housing the birds.

On these 128 pullets the labor income for the year was $1,237.35. R. A. Cray, one of the poultry specialists, says this is a record few farmers can hope to equal, though it shows what can be done with care and study.

Announce 1925 Club Awards

Trips to the International Livestock Exposition next winter are offered by the Grain Marketing Corporation of Chicago and by Montgomery, Ward & Company to Ohio club youngsters adjudged deserving by Ohio's state club leaders. Under the same conditions the Blue Valley Creamery Corporation offers a trip to the National Dairy Show next fall at Indianapolis.

Again this year the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad offers two scholarships, valued at $100 each, to club boys and girls in counties traversed by that railroad. The scholarships will go to the two picked by the state club leaders on the score of achievement and need.

Even Hens Crave the Weed

"Tobacco dust has found a permanent place in the diet of Hardin County chickens," says County Agent C. W. Vandervort, "if the present demand is any indication of the future.

"Introduced as an experiment in October, it has gained popularity so rapidly that at no time since have all the orders for it been met. The total amount used for the eradication of intestinal worms is a few pounds short of a ton."

Another Rag Doll in Use

Crawford County now uses the rag doll seed tester, one installed at Bucyrus by County Agent T. M. Beal. He has hired a man to operate the tester, and the charge will be two cents an ear.

"Of course the primary object of the test," Mr. Beal explains, "is to determine how many of the kernels will sprout, but some check will also be kept on diseased ears."

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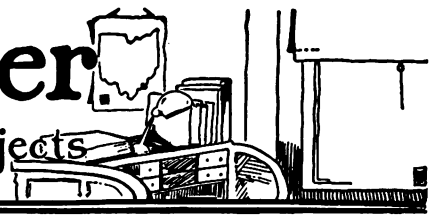
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

SUGGESTING THAT WE RELEASE A SNOWBOUND PERSPECTIVE

INTENSE specialization usually involves some loss of perspective. The scientist who devotes half of his life to classifying the white corpuscles of the human body, or the linguist who concentrates on Latin epigraphs, must inevitably sacrifice something that his special research may be thorough.

This, if you will stretch the analogy a bit, is sometimes true of agricultural leaders. No matter how loudly they hiss panaceas and political nostrums, they themselves are forever urging, as the one thing needful, some one idea, some one practice. So wrapped up in their urging do they become, that their perspective goes into hibernation. They mistake a passing phase for evolution, an undertow for the tide.

Liberty Hyde Bailey, at Cornell's recent Farmers' Week, spoke with that thought in mind, judging by the press dispatches. For "The farmer's main concern today is to solve his marketing problem. But this is only a passing phase. His main job is just what it has always been: to be a good farmer."

The dispatch continues: "Liberty Hyde Bailey, now in his sixty-ninth year, came all the way from Florida to plead this view before a Farmers' Week audience at Cornell. He came back to the college of which in its earlier days he was dean; to challenge the predominance now given cooperative marketing in rural discussion; to maintain that 'agriculture is still based on the soil, and not on any philosophy of political protest or social unrest.'

"He did not deny marketing a present importance. 'The war stimulated production at the same time that it interfered with distribution and markets. We must have relief from these conditions, however temporary they may be.

"'But the first duty of mankind is to keep the earth fit. And with population increasing faster than food supply, we begin to foresee the time when every available acre on the face of the earth shall be utilized to its full.

"'The future of agriculture lies in the energetic production of supplies for food, shelter, clothing, and the arts. That is what makes the farmer a farmer, what makes him a man.

"'The farmer must make more than a good living. He must develop as a man in his attitude toward his calling and toward society. Civilization can not maintain itself if care of the soil is given to cheap men. If farming settles into the small contentions of the other industries, we face disaster.'"

IN MEMORY OF A LEADER

BY the recent death of Mrs. Florence Strecker Drain, Washington County has lost one of its most able leaders.

Mrs. Drain has been leader of a girls' club for eight years, and for several years past she has had charge of the girls' club display at the Marietta Fair.

Largely due to her inspiration and guidance, club work in her community has been unusually strong. One of her daughters has been a state champion in club work, and many members of her club have made excellent records.

The influence of such a broadminded and public spirited leader on the life of the community can never be measured.

—*J. D. Hervey.*

NOT ABOUT "PUBLICITY"

ON the topic, "Publicity Methods," speakers at Minnesota's annual extension conference made some suggestions worth passing on. These suggestions, incidentally, are in the main diametrically opposed to what newspapermen know as publicity, or space-grafting. To that extent the topic, "Publicity Methods," is misleading.

A. W. Hopkins of the University of Wisconsin, speaking of tendency to put news from county agents under headings like "County Agent Column," "Tips From the County Agent," said he hoped the day would come when material furnished editors by county agents would be good enough to compete with anything in the paper and would not have to be put in a corner under a label.

"I know a good many agents take the opposite view," Mr. Hopkins continued. "They think the farmers know where to find it. The farmers do, but you might as well have over it a silver plate reading 'At Rest.' Your material can compete with anything in the paper. Putting it off in the corner has another bad angle, because you want to reach not only the farmers and homemakers but the bankers, lawyers, and business men in general."

Real news is often buried far down in a story, instead of being played up in the first sentence of paragraph. The prosaic introduction, he continued, has no place in news writing.

Finally, "We can't afford to trifle with our readers; if we haven't the facts we had better leave the press alone. We waste effort in putting out inferior material. There is no place for an inferior stencil or poorly typewritten letter."

THOSE PERENNIAL ANNUALS

Responsibility for this, the author says, must rest with the county agents' annual reports.—*The Editors.*

Organization

"THE Bureau finds another man . . ."
"We feel that nothing can be done . . ."
"The county agent hopes he can . . ."
"Some time was spent with Harry Bun . . ."

Nutrition

"Some rats were used to introduce . . ."
"The vegetables were canned in cans . . ."
"We fed some children cabbage juice . . ."
"Much time was spent in making plans . . ."

Poultry

"I found some chickens with the B . . ."
"And some men feel the houses good . . ."
"We spent some time with Mr. V . . ."
"Some of the hens from Xenia stood . . ."

Clothing

"Much work was done to try to send . . ."
"Some leaders volunteered to care . . ."
"The county agent was to mend . . ."
"Some hats were made without a spare . . ."

—J. S. C.

ON A TRIP TO SPIRKLAND

YOU are acquainted, of course, with the adventures of the gazurtle, that amazing hybrid of gazelle and turtle, whose habitat, if we recollect the findings of a certain Connecticut country editor rightly, was in the low-hanging branches of the juniper bush.

But the education of some of you, it may be, has been atrociously neglected, so that you do not even dream of the existence of certain of the gazurtle's playmates in Spirkland. It is for your edification, therefore, that we publish the Spirkland reflections of an editorial writer in the New York Herald-Tribune, as follows:

"News comes from Maine, as always at this time of year, that a Penobscot ice breaker has been seen. This is a privilege few have enjoyed. Just what the ice breaker was doing when seen the report does not tell, but he must have been having a good time, for there is still plenty of ice to break in Maine. This ice breaker was seen in company with a pack of young procks. It is very much to be desired that the next person who sees an ice breaker will furnish a more accurate description of these animals than any of the accounts now available.

"The Maine plunkus or ding-maul is well known. It has a small body, but a tail about six or eight feet long, with a lump of bony gristle at the end as large as a football. This is its sole but sufficient means of defense. The mountain gouger or bowger is also often seen in Maine. He is an animal that captures those inexpert woodsmen who lose their sense of direction and go astray in the woods. Less common are the kickle-snifters, who live in old men's beards and in circular lakes; the swamp gahoon, an animal that makes snowshoe tracks, and the tree squeak, which makes a noise like trees rubbing together in the wind. Other Maine woods animals are the kankagee, the mountain rabbit and the philamaloo bird, the screbowil, the swamp swiver, the wampus cat, and the whiffenpuff.

"The side-hill badger is known elsewhere, that creature provided with two short legs on one side and two long legs on the other to enable him to browse comfortably on the sides of steep mountains. The wunk is a strange animal that digs a hole and pulls the hole in after it. In some localities hunting the wunk's hole takes the place of cross-word puzzles, but in the nature of things it is a pastime rarely successful. Then there is the turloo, and the winno-welver, the twittering teeper, the tcheucker, and the drowsy cover. In short, the woods are full of a variety of interesting creatures that have been shamefully neglected by the natural scientists. We call upon the scientists to give us further information about these animals. The public has a right to know more about them than such poetical statistics as James Whitcomb Riley compiled in 'The Flying Islands of the Night':

"'But Dwainie hides in Spirkland
And answers not at all.'"

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Personal Mention

EVERYBODY, including a few more than even the conservative estimators predicted, came in for Farmers' Week. After writing anywhere from one to thirty million words in advance of Farmers' Week, it was a relief just to lean back in our chair during the week and chat with the likes of Gene Townsend, Sleeth and Waugh, Ray Smith & Co., J. L. Schriver, Paul Fankhauser, Bill Ellis, Ford Prince, and a long list of others equally worthy. . . . Bristow Adams came from Cornell again this year to judge the newspapers. When he wasn't going over the entries in the newspaper show, he was the guest of honor at informal luncheons and dinners, at homes and in the Faculty Club, where the main topic of conversation was his trip to France last summer. . . . R. W. ("Bob") Lang, brother of C. C. Lang and now agent in Hocking County, was married the latter part of January to Alice Hughes, a graduate of Ohio State, in St. John's Church, Cuyahoga Falls. . . . Myron Bachtell, onetime county agent in Wayne County, is now assistant supervisor of the 12 county experimental farms under the direction of the Experiment Station at Wooster. . . . Mr. Mac, Our Boss, shortly after Farmers' Week moved to his tony new house in Upper Arlington. . . . The Faculty Recreation Club had a costume dance a while ago, and Doctor Park wore knickers but lately rejected by his 14 years old son in favor of long trousers. Said the youth, on seeing his father dressed for the party, "Gee! I'm glad I don't have to look like a nut any more!" . . . Well, there were others, Doctor Park, there were others. . . . Guy Miller, who went to Cornell about February 1 for his six months' leave to take advanced work in economics, was operated on for appendicitis shortly after he got there. For a few days his condition was critical; but last reports say he has recuperated rapidly and is back in school. . . . "Red" Myers, up in Williams County, made buttonholes with the best of 'em at a wool finishes meeting a while ago. But that, our confidant explains, was before he was married. . . . E. L. Dakan has been a victim of mistaken identity. No doubt about it. A letter from a woman not on his list of acquaintances began by specifying her age, height, and a few other important statistics, and ended by asking, "How much should I weigh?" . . . The Yellow Sheets, those invaluable compendia of information sent to newspapers. are now made use of by an English newspaper. The paper, called "News in a Nutshell," is a country weekly published in the town of Pembroke Dock mainly for advertising purposes. The editor, Arthur J. Hughes happens to be a brother to Mrs. Cadley, of this office. But regardless of that, the publications office refuses to let a trifle like the Atlantic Ocean get in the way of its extension work. . . . Troubles, one right after another, are characteristic of this life, says Paul Fankhauser. On a three-day trip to Monroe County a while back Paul's overalls burned up. Then he ruined a perfectly good suit trying to fix a broken snubber, a tire that went flat, a clogged oil line, two bearings that burned out, and short-circuited lights. All that remedied, the fool car ran off the road into a wire fence! . . . Well, says Paul, things quieted down some after that and he "had a feeling of being sewed up in his winter underwear." But that settled feeling disappeared when he got the carbon paper in backwards on the last page of his narrative report.

J. R. F.

My Kingdom for a Pocket!

THAT'S what Lyle Baker, four years old native of Williams County, used to feel like saying. But then his mother learned a thing or two about sewing pockets on wool garments in the wool finishes project, and Lyle has a pocket that will hold as many marbles, knives, and young boulders as a fellow could want.

She Teaches Her Teacher

Huron County Club Girl Carries Her Sewing to Florida

Teaching a high school sewing teacher how to do an overhand patch is one result of a Huron County girl's training in a sewing club. Elizabeth Gamber is the girl, and she's spending the winter at Daytona Beach, Florida. Writing to her Huron County club leader she says, in part:

"I'm taking two years of domestic art (sewing) in school, and then of course I'm making all of my own clothes as I need them. . . . The girls in school were quite amazed when they examined my sewing and found it, well, probably not perfect, but nearly so. I'm doing the very things in my first class now that I taught my little youngsters in the club last summer.

"How glad I am that I've solved the problem of bound-faced plackets, buttonholes, mitered corners, and a thousand other sticky places through club work. . . . And would you believe it, I taught our teacher to put on an overhand patch the other night! She was amazed!

"When I think over all we have done in Huron County, the chances the girls and boys have had, I wonder if we are thankful enough for our opportunities. . . ."

KEEPING household accounts appealed so much to one Lucas County farm wife that after a year of it she voted to continue that and add an account book for the farm expenses.

Rats Draw the Crowds

Enos Rowe's Experience With Them Inspires Him to Verse

A cage of white rats in a county agent's window seems to interest all who pass by, regardless of age, sex, or previous condition of servitude.

So Enos M. Rowe of Hancock County reported recently by letter to those at the University responsible for the rat feeding demonstrations. The rats fed a diet lacking in vitamins followed the specialists' predictions and died, Mr. Rowe reported, while those getting a balanced ration with plenty of vitamins were, at the time of writing, gaining steadily.

"I have these rats in my big display window," Mr. Rowe continued, "and keep a light on it all night long. Hundreds of people from all over the county are watching the progress of this demonstration."

When one of the "No Vitamin" rats died Mr. Rowe was inspired to verse, an "In Memoriam," the first stanza of which is:

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of "Lily White Rat"—who died right here.
She was a cute little youngster, 30 days old,
But now her little body is stiff and cold.

"This is dolled up in black border," Mr. Rowe explained, "and posted on the window near the cage.

"Last night as I walked past the window a big colored man was standing there reading that poem out loud. Naturally I stopped, and I casually asked him what was up. He spent ten or fifteen minutes explaining the whole thing to me. He said he had been watching the rats since before Christmas.

Even Spinach Wins Approval

"Odorless cabbage and good carrots and spinach are worth while," in spite of all the maledictions hurled at them, writes J. P. Schmidt, Seneca County's agent, in summarizing the sentiment of those who attended the second leaders' meeting in the vegetable cookery project there. One leader who could never eat carrots before, so the report goes, admitted she "got a kick out of the plain cooked, salted, buttered dish of carrots."

By Way of Variety, This

Great fleas have little ones
Upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser ones—
So on *ad infinitum*.

WHOEVER wrote that version of Dean Swift's ditty probably didn't realize, when he wrote, that Wood County, just to mention one of many Ohio counties, would include in its 1925 extension program a war against those "lesser ones". But then, that versifier probably had only an academic interest in fleas and flea parasites, to say nothing of hogs and hog parasites.

Already Wood County farmers and high school students have turned out 900 strong at 19 meetings held to discuss the life history of round worms, and how to control them, reports County Agent H. S. Lewis. The motion picture, "Exit Ascaris," was shown at all the meetings.

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Spud Men Respond

Applications for New 300-Bushel Potato Club Start Coming In, Mr. Glines Reports

Although final plans for the 300-Bushel Potato Club were not arranged until early this month, a dozen farmers have already made application for entries. Arthur Johnson of Meigs County was first to apply. He signed his agreement during Farmers' Week.

The purpose of the club, says N. W. Glines, extension specialist in horticulture, is to raise the standard of potato production in the state by teaching better cultural methods.

Corn Club Came First

The 100-Bushel Corn Club was the first of these clubs to be put into operation in Ohio. This was started by Wallace E. Hanger, farm crops extension specialist, in 1917. Corn yields were so poor last year that no new members were added, but in the seven years previous 42 farmers were made members.

Extension men in animal husbandry began work on the Ton-Litter Club three years ago, and as a result of two years' work there are 54 members, six of which made the club the second time this past year. The 40-Bushel Wheat Club has been organized only one year and has four members. This club was also founded by the farm crops extension men.

Two Acres Is Land Enough

Anyone who has land enough in the state of Ohio to grow two acres of potatoes is eligible to membership in the new 300-Bushel Potato Club if he or she is more than 19 years old.

In signing for membership each person agrees to record his yield on blank forms furnished by the horticultural department at the University and to submit the records or a copy of them to the department after the yields are checked by the judges. At the end of each year, when the records of each contestant have been handed in, the department will go over them thoroughly and the cultural, seed, and spraying practices of the most successful growers will be sent out to all those who entered the contest.

Mr. Glines believes that in this way potato growers will profit by each other's experience and will eventually increase the standard of production in the state.

The agricultural census for 1923 shows the average yield per acre for potatoes in Ohio to be 98 bushels, while in Pennsylvania it is 105, and in Michigan 114.

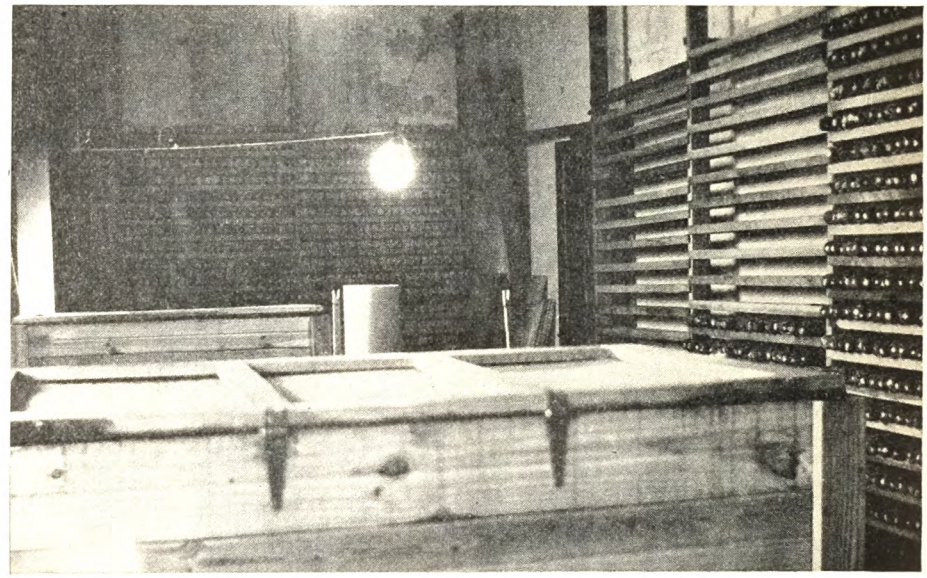
Both Pennsylvania and Michigan have had potato clubs for several years. In Pennsylvania it requires a 400-bushel yield to become a member of the club, and in Michigan the minimum is 300 bushels an acre.

300 Is Plenty, Says Glines

Mr. Glines explains that the minimum for Ohio was put at the lower figure for two definite reasons: there are no high altitudes in this state as in Pennsylvania where extremely high yields can be grown, and there are more early varieties grown in Ohio than in either Pennsylvania or Michigan.

Farmers who enter the contest in the spring and grow an average of 300 bushels of potatoes an acre will become members of the club and will receive a medal or other appropriate insignia of merit at Farmers' Week. A cup will go to the state winner.

Corn Insurance Is the Aim of All This



COMMUNITY seed corn testers, like the one in the foreground above, photographed in Fayette County by the agent there, W. W. Montgomery, are spreading rapidly throughout Ohio. The smaller picture at the left shows the rag dolls so indispensable to farmers interested in having at least 90 percent of their seed corn sprout. Plans and directions for constructing the community seed corn tester may be obtained from the farm crops department.

Unite For Better Sires

Belmont County Dairymen Organize Jersey Bull Association

The Belmont County Jersey Bull Association, formally organized January 10, is patterned after plans furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

"This association," says County Agent I. S. Hoddinott, "is the result of two years of work with the organization definitely in mind. During 1923 and '24, programs of dairy meetings and tours kept the idea of such an organization constantly before the dairymen. The tours, in particular, were successful in demonstrating just what better sires were doing for other counties.

"During this last fall the specialists and myself visited the dairymen, told them again of the plan, and asked if they would be willing to join the association. Without any particular urging these men got together and formed the association. They have four superior Jersey bulls now heading their herds."

EGGS replaced poultry at the Athens County poultry show this year because of the recent poultry embargo. The egg exhibit alone made the show worth while, reports the county agent, T. H. Johnson.

"Just Part of the Game"

That's the Way Some Seem to Feel About Losing Sheep

"A good many Hardin County farmers seem to feel that to lose a few sheep each year is just part of the game," writes County Agent C. W. Vandervort.

"Farmers in every township of the county have had an opportunity to witness the results of treating sheep for stomach worms, yet few of them are giving the treatment. It is only after they have lost a few or have some on their last legs that they begin to think seriously of have stomach worms.

"During December we gave four demonstrations and 50 percent of the farmers present had never treated their flocks because they were sure their sheep did not have stomach worms.

"Yes, they had lost a few sheep, but that was not unusual. No, they had not opened them up to see if they were infested with worms. There were no particular symptoms. They acted just like all sick sheep; at first they didn't seem to do well, then they got weak, ran at the nose, and pretty soon they died."

EIGHT Swiss Cheese factories in Tuscarawas County have agreed to change their methods of bookkeeping, reports County Agent George E. Boltz.

They will adopt a standard method proposed by the University dairy department.

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"Radio-Active Earth," a Stock Remedy, Refuses to Act Much Like Radium

RADIO-ACTIVE earth may have possibilities as a preventive and panacea for livestock diseases, but the first requirement, livestock specialists contend, is that it contain some radium. That, though, is ahead of the story, which must begin by introducing L. A. Kauffman, livestock extension specialist.

During the past summer when Mr. Kauffman was demonstrating at county fairs in southeastern Ohio, how to treat sheep for stomach worms, a news item on these demonstrations caught the attention of the Radium Products Company of Cincinnati. The company wrote Paul Gerlaugh, another livestock extension specialist, and asked that the University conduct practical tests with some material the company had for sale.

Of "Emanators," and So On

This material, designed for the treatment of sick livestock, is of two kinds: a small tube called an aluminum emanator filled with "Ray-Valadium," and a mixture said to be radio-active earth. The emanator, the directions stated, should be put in the watering trough used by livestock, and the radio-active earth was to be given with the feed at the rate of two tablespoonfuls three times a day.

The company made no definite claims other than to say that if the treatment were given as directed, there would be a marked improvement in the animals so treated. It was especially recommended for the treatment of stomach worms in sheep. And there were two references to privately conducted experiments with horses and other animals in which the results from the use of radio-active earth were termed "astounding."

The Electroscope Steps In

Samples of this radio-active earth, accompanied by a chemical analysis, were forwarded by the Cincinnati company to the animal husbandry department with the explanation that the amount of radium in the ore could not be determined by chemical analysis. On the request of the animal husbandry department Professor F. C. Blake of the physics department tested the samples of ore with an electroscope.

Without anything but the ordinary room atmosphere in its field to influence it, the gold leaf of the electroscope took 17 minutes to drop one division on the microscale. When the sample of radio-active earth from Cincinnati was put in the field of the electroscope, the gold leaf again took 17 minutes to drop one division on the microscale.

Professor Blake Concludes

Yet when a small amount of carnotite, one of the weakest of radium-bearing ores, was brought into the field, the leaf of the delicate electroscope dropped one division on the microscale in 40 seconds.

The electroscope, Professor Blake says, is a positive indicator of the presence of radium even in small amounts. The sample of radio-active earth submitted by the Radium Products Company, he further points out, probably contained no more radium than does ordinary sand.

This test Mr. Gerlaugh reported to the Cincinnati company by letter. He also explained that the animal husbandry department did not care to conduct further experiments with the company's radio-active earth. To all of which the company replied, in part:

"Centuries ago Shakespeare let one of his characters note the fact that there are many things in Heaven and on earth of which his philosophers knew nothing. And at the present time all the wisdom, understanding, and knowledge is not concentrated at the State University.

"One of the most lovable characters in history—Jesus of Nazareth—said, 'Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart.' Nor was he, when being asked a certain question, ashamed to acknowledge that he did not, at that time, know.

"It takes a big man to admit his limited knowledge."

EIGHT Hardin County communities will conduct corn variety tests for the next three to five years, leaders of the crops projects there have agreed.

TWO HUNDRED saw the performance of the health playlet, "They Knew How," put on at Farmers' Week by six Pike County health leaders and Wanda Przyluska, health specialist.

A 33 PERCENT decrease in the number of sows held on farms this year was reported by 85 farmers at four special meetings for swine growers in Defiance County.

LOSING 50 eggs a day, when 90 is the normal daily average for the flock, is hardly convincing proof that a well known poultry panacea is worth having around the place, a Lucas County poultryman told the county agent, E. O. Williams.

Changes in Personnel

AFTER more than four years as county agent in Noble County, T. C. Kennard will leave the Extension Service on March 1 and go into business at Caldwell.

* * *

Succeeding Max M. Phillips, C. M. Hampson went into office as county agent in Huron County on February 16. For the past four years Mr. Hampson has served as county club agent in Auglaize and Hancock Counties.

* * *

Addis K. Barthelmeh is now home demonstration agent in Stark County, the first in that county. Miss Barthelmeh is a resident of New Philadelphia, and a graduate of Ohio State with four years of teaching experience.

* * *

J. H. Boyd, with four years of experience as county agent in Wood County, West Virginia, goes into Hamilton County as county agent on March 1, succeeding W. S. Stone, who resigned January 1.

Plans Her School Lunch

"Why, sakes alive, that won't be enough lunch for you, child! Don't you want to put some more in?"

"No, I can't, for that's all I have written down," replied the small daughter of a Lucas County woman, a leader in the feeding the family project there.

This youngster, along with the daughter of another project leader in Lucas County, reports Catharine M. Christen, home agent there, writes down exactly what her school lunch menu shall be for every week. She got the idea, apparently, from her mother's meal planning. From Miss Christen she gets suggestions for sandwich fillings and the like.

Home Agents Come Into the Kitchen

TO learn of recent developments in nutrition Ohio's home demonstration agents convened at the University the week before Farmers' Week. Laboratory work took up a good share of the program, and in millinery as well as in nutrition. From left to right those in the picture are: Miriam Hawkins, Mahoning County; Florence Walker, Franklin County; Alta Kizer, Warren County; Margaret M. Walker, Trumbull County; Dee Maier, Lake County; Catharine M. Christen, Lucas County; Thelma Beall, Wood County; Nancy Folsom, Huron County; Edith Childs, Summit County; Florence York, Miami County; Nelle V. Spensley, Belmont County.

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To Bridge the Gap

Marketing Specialist Brings Packers and Farmers Together for Exchange of Ideas

Why do meat packers in any given locality of the state often find it necessary to go to other states for the type of hog they require? What type of hog do these packers want, anyway? Why is there such a large shipping loss in this state?

These are some of the questions that C. W. Hammans, extension marketing specialist, is attempting to answer to the satisfaction of meat packers and farmers in at least two Ohio counties.

Mr. Hammans is not trying to answer the questions directly, but he is bringing farmers and packers together in all-day meetings, presenting the market problems as they exist, and allowing those present to draw their own conclusions.

Plan All-Day Meetings

In counties where such a meeting seems warranted by a popular demand, and especially where the meeting will fit into the livestock shipping program, all-day sessions will be held. If there is a local packing house in the community, a representative from the packing house will be invited to the shipping point to explain to the shipper just why the packer cannot use this or that type of hog, and why another type is better.

Roundtable discussions are planned for each afternoon. Losses in transit from that particular locality will be reported and the probable reasons and remedies for such losses will be suggested.

Glenn K. Rule, agent in Van Wert County, reports another way of tackling this problem. A group of farmers is planning to visit one of the local butcher shops, since there is no packing house in the vicinity, and witness the commercial dissection of a hog. The good cuts will be priced, the dressing percentage will be calculated, and after the overhead is deducted the prices in relation to market demand for the various cuts will be pointed out by the butcher.

Mr. Rule believes that by a meeting of this kind both the farmer and the local butcher will have a more sympathetic attitude, and the farmer will have a better understanding of the types of hogs which may meet a particular market demand.

Nearly Everybody Came

OVERCOMING a slow start, attendance at Ohio's 13th Annual Farmers' Week this year, February 2 to 6, by the end of the week totaled 5428, exactly 527 better than in 1924. In fact, the 1925 attendance should be considered the largest ever, those in charge say, because students and faculty were permitted to register up to 1923. That puts the high records of 1920, 1921, and 1922 below this year's.

Here is the score by years:

1913	140	1919	4803
1914	770	1920	5691
1915	1457	1921	6107
1916	2892	1922	6124
1917	4046	1923	4660
1918	2607	1924	4901
		1925	5428

Butler & Callahan, Authors

Edna M. Callahan and M. Jeannette Butler, extension specialists in clothing, are the authors of a new extension bulletin called "Stitches, Seams, and Garment Finishes." Any one interested in binding, buttons, buttonholes, darning, decorative stitches, edge and corner finishes, facings, hand sewing, hand sewing needles, machine sewing, mending, plackets, seams, the use of hooks and eyes, or cutting and joining on the bias, may have the bulletin for the asking.

Before the bulletin came off the press there were 207 requests for it.

They Stress Training

State Club Program for 1925 Calls for More Attention to Local Leaders

The stress will be on better training for leaders in Ohio's junior clubs this year, state club leaders announce. That stands out in the detailed program for 1925 as approved by a joint conference of club leaders, district supervisors, and other extension officials.

Specifically that means "use of a leader's manual for training leaders at conferences; making the training meeting more of a demonstration, with the leaders starting to work out their programs at this conference; and training the officers in their duties and in news reporting.

We List the Suggestions

Generally the objective is "to use the best ways of doing things in the home and on the farm as a means of training boys and girls in the 4-H life." Among other suggestions approved are these, in paraphrase:

Encourage and assist health and heart training along with head and hand training; make more use of well-directed play; plan a health contest at State Fair, at Club Week, and at State Camp; institute honor club requirements; raise standards for charter and seal clubs.

To reach more boys it is suggested that club leaders initiate activities that appeal to boys, put stock judging on a training basis, encourage more demonstration team work, give more training to boys' club leaders, and make a mixed club standard.

Suggested changes in club literature affect the leader's manual, the secretary's book, and the bimonthly 4-H suggestions.

E. H. Reed Represents Agents

E. H. Reed, extension agent for Guernsey County, was delegated by the Ohio County Agents' Association to attend Pennsylvania's annual extension conference at State College, January 12 to 15.

A Glance at the Outside and the Inside of Farmers' Week

STATISTICS published at the top of this page help account for the length of the line of cars in the picture. The owners of the cars, the picture at the right indicates, spent part of their noon hour "learning the ropes" under the guidance of the agricultural engineering department.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X MARCH, 1925 Number 9

Reach More Homes

Home Economics Specialists Beat 1924 Record in Two Ways, Miss Price Finds

THE six home demonstration extension specialists made January of this year a record month. They carried home economics projects into 50 percent more counties and increased the number of local leaders by 44 percent over January of 1924. So Minnie Price, their leader, reports, and adds:

"January is the heavy month for field work in both nutrition and clothing. During the time of the county fairs each year the extension agents in the different counties begin to organize their groups and plan meetings for the specialists soon after the holiday season.

"In January, 1924, 649 leaders in 37 counties received training in nutrition or clothing. For the same month this year 933 leaders in 56 counties received the same training.

Nutrition Leaders Boost Total

"This striking increase in home economics extension work is done principally to the establishment of the nutrition projects on the local leader plan. Within the year, or since the work has been put in this new basis, the two specialists now working in the field have reached 200 percent more leaders.

"Ohio is among the first to make this change in nutrition extension, and the specialists already have received many requests from other states for the plans they are using. Clothing extension in Ohio as well as in many other states has been established on this basis for several years.

Numbers Don't Tell Everything

"The value of the local leader plan cannot be measured entirely by the numbers reached. When the farm woman as a local leader assumes responsibility and becomes of service to her community she gains in personal development, which in some cases is a finer thing for her than learning how to alter a pattern or balance a ration.

"There still is much to learn about the use of local leaders in extension, but enough has been done to prove their value and to establish them permanently. The subject still requires careful analysis of subject matter, sounder knowledge of teaching methods, wider use of teaching devices, and above all a continued faith in the leader."

4000 ACRES will be seeded to sweet clover in Clinton County this year, reports the county agent, F. G. Hall.

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Three Towns Get a Day

Wooster Stock to Visit Fostoria, Washington C. H., and Dayton

Fostoria, Washington Court House, and Dayton will each have a Livestock Day this June, according to plans now being developed by livestock and extension men in those cities, at the Experiment Station, and at the University. The cattle and hogs, as last year at Washington Court House, will be shipped from the Experiment Station at Wooster.

The Wooster Livestock Day comes this year on Saturday, May 29, and it is probable that the stock will be shipped to the three western Ohio cities for the special program the following week. Dates have not yet been definitely decided.

It will not be possible this year to have cattle as far along in their feeding experiments as they were last year. The steer feeding experiments got a late start this year, explain the livestock men at Wooster, because of the fire that destroyed one of the cattle barns last fall. If it can be arranged, several lots of steers on test at the Madison County Experiment Farm will be included. These steers will be off test late in May.

How About the Horse, Reed?

Twenty miles by Ford and thirty miles on horseback in one day, all to attend a farm account school, left E. H. Reed, agent in Guernsey County, "able to walk the next day without assistance," he proudly reports.

Let Stock Decide

So Soils Men Say in New Plan for Pasture Improvement Demonstrations

SOILS extension men are now working on a plan to measure the results of pasture improvement in terms of livestock.

"In the past," says Earl E. Barnes, "we have been measuring the results of pasture improvement in terms of composition and weight. Pastures in every county in the eastern half of the state have been treated with phosphate and lime. The results of these demonstrations have been striking enough in themselves, but farmers are viewing the work as an interesting experiment rather than a thing to be practiced.

They Fail to Follow Suit

"Most farmers are willing to try out the experiment on an acre or so of their pasture land just to show their neighbors that it is a good thing. These neighbors come to see the result. They are told that the treated acre produced from three to four times as much grass as the untreated land, but because they do not see the results in cattle, which means dollars and cents to them, many pass the thing up and only agree among themselves that it is a good thing to think about.

"Under the new plan we are aiming to show them the result of pasture demonstrations in terms of livestock. In Scioto County we already have a project under way which we hope will be more convincing than the usual form of demonstration.

Thirty Acres to Be Grazed

"The animal husbandry extension men have selected Earl Moulton as one of the most progressive livestock farmers of Scioto County and he has consented to turn over 30 acres of pasture land for the demonstration. Ten of the 30 acres have been fenced off and given the ordinary pasture treatment. The 20 remaining acres will be left as they were before the experiment began.

"During the spring and summer both the 10 and 20-acre pastures will be grazed to capacity under the direction of the animal husbandry specialists. A record of the weight of the animals will be kept under the direction of the rural economists, and when a summary is made we hope to show results which will convince the farmers of Ohio that soil treatment pays."

REARING pigs by a brooder stove is a new experience for Leroy L. Herring of Ottawa County, but he found it satisfactory during the February cold snap.

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Compete With West

Ohio Sheepmen Can Use Native Lambs for Feeders, Demonstration Suggests

Ohio feeder lambs, if treated for stomach worms, are as profitable in Ohio as lambs imported from the western range, in the opinion of livestock extension specialists. For that reason the specialists are now teaching Ohio sheepmen to choose their own feeder lambs by a new series of sheep grading demonstrations, the first of which was completed last month at Coshocton.

Sheepmen of this state know by experience that western lambs are more thrifty, and that they will put on more weight in less time and with less feed than any they can buy in Ohio. L. A. Kauffman, livestock specialist for Southeastern Ohio, explains that the thriftiness of western lambs is due to a system of pasturing that is not possible in Ohio.

Parasites Can't Stand the West

"On the western range," says Mr. Kauffman, "sheep are continually on the move. The land over which they graze today will not be repastured again for two or three months, and most of the parasites which they leave behind will be destroyed before the flock returns.

"The system of pasturing on most Ohio farms will not permit of such variety of pasture and the stomach worm and other parasites continue to complete their life cycles as long as sheep are pastured on the land.

"Since pasture conditions cannot be changed, the only effective way to combat the stomach worm at present is to treat the sheep with nicotine or copper sulfate. Such treatments have been so successful and are so inexpensive that this department is prepared to recommend it for conditioning lambs to compete with western stock."

Picked Lambs Last Fall

At the Coshocton County Fair last fall Mr. Kauffman started the first feeder sheep grading demonstration ever given to the farmers of Ohio. The object of the demonstration was to show that lambs treated with stomach worms would make satisfactory gains and sell for as much money as western lambs, and that it was possible to tell to a marked degree how well different lambs would do in the feed lot if selected by certain recognized standards.

At Coshocton the selection was made from some 25 ordinary Ohio lambs which were assembled by the Livestock Shipping Association. The flock was at first divided into three groups: medium wool lambs, fine wool lambs, and fine wool wethers. The first group was then divided again into fancy feeders, and those that were too heavy to make fancy feeders. Each of these groups was then graded by the farmers, Smith-Hughes and club boys as they believed they would sell on the market after a feeding period of 120 days. Mr. Kauffman was the last to grade the lambs and he gave detailed explanations of his choices.

Actual Gains Tell the Story

On February 15 the 120-day feeding period expired. During the first half of the period the lambs were on pasture, and in the corn field, and on full feed during the last half. The average gain in weight of the fancy feeders in the medium wool class was 16.6 pounds. For the fine wool lambs the gain was only 9 pounds for the same period. The prime lambs were priced at 18.5 cents a pound, and the heavy lambs at 16 cents a pound.

The final classification and valuation was made at Coshocton by C. M. Stevens, sheep and calf salesman for the Produce Commission Firm of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Stevens' placing of the sheep at the end of the feeding period corresponded with Mr. Kauffman's selections at the beginning of the test in all but two cases. These were lambs which went off feed, probably due to stomach worms.

Sheepmen of Coshocton County who witnessed the demonstration throughout believe that now they are better able to select their own feeder lambs, and are convinced that Ohio lambs when treated for stomach worms will do as well as lambs imported from the west.

A similar demonstration will probably be held next year at Coshocton and in other counties where it seems advisable.

Blasting Is In Season

Pyrotol Saves Plowpoints, Marion County Farmer Testifies

Pyrotol is blasting its way into favor in Ohio, and in a half dozen counties just this month, for instance.

Field demonstrations on the use of pyrotol, the explosive sold by the Government, were given early this month in Marion, Mercer, Highland, and Hardin Counties, reports Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in agricultural engineering. In some counties the pyrotol demonstration was held on a piece of virgin land newly tile-drained, and waiting to be cleared of stumps and stones. In that way it was a dual-purpose demonstration, in part to look over the drainage layout, in part to learn how to use pyrotol.

It took three charges of the explosive to break up a huge stone, probably weighing close to 4 tons, at the Marion County demonstration. But at that the cost of the pyrotol only totaled a dollar, and the owner of the field said he had ruined well over a dollar's worth of plowpoints on that very rock.

Good-sized trees, with the tops left on, were blown out with ease by pyrotol at the demonstrations in Highland County, County Agent W. H. Ford says. One Highland County farmer blasted out 47 large oak stumps, and still had 30 sticks of pyrotol left in his 50-pound box.

Mr. Schriver Makes a Boast

J. L. Shriver of Morgan County got his house cleaning done early. Since he dusted the bulletin rack and disposed of material both aged and decrepit, he proclaims, his office is as clean as anybody's.

Only Half Is Fit to Plant

Germination tests of crib corn in Ottawa County show that less than 50 percent is fit to plant, according to farm tests made there. Field selected corn is running from 90 to 98 percent.

"This low germination of field corn is causing some farmers to rely on old corn for seed," says County Agent F. K. Blair. "Remarks of these men indicate a close culling before planting this spring. Many are ordering pure strains of an earlier variety than they have been using in the past.

"Tested seed corn is priced at $5 a bushel in most parts of Ottawa County.

Ohio Boys Win With Wool

Four of the Seven Exhibiting Corner High Awards

Seven Ohio club boys exhibited more than half the wool in their class at the wool show held in conjunction with the forty-second annual meeting of the Tri-State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association held February 27 at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Of the seven who exhibited, four won places. Floyd Bowman of Morgan County won sweepstakes in the club exhibits, taking first place in the fine wool ewe class; Elwood Roberts, also of Morgan County, won second place in the fine wool ewe lamb class; and Louis Strong and Willis Greer, both from Morgan County, won third places in fine wool ewe and fine wool ram lamb classes respectively.

Samuel Richey, 14 years old, a club boy of Harrison County, talked to the association about his club experiences and told what sheep clubs were doing for his community.

The Extension Service was represented at the meeting by L. A. Kauffman, sheep specialist; W. W. Brownfield, supervisor for the Southeast; and C. C. Lang, assistant state club leader. Mr. Kauffman talked on the work of the 4-H sheep clubs in Ohio.

Barden Invites Trouble

Farm machinery troubles, and how to correct them, have had a share of the program at independent institutes in 14 counties this year. By demonstration and laboratory practice R. D. Barden, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, has shown groups of farmers in northwestern Ohio how to straighten out binder and mower troubles and how to set up mulitple hitches. Attendance has averaged better than a hundred.

Sanitation Prevents Runts

For the first time in his life E. T. Clark of Sandusky County is raising pigs without runts, he has told County Agent B. S. Harrod.

"I have followed the Ohio system of sanitation on three sows," he told Mr. Harrod. "These three sows farrowed 24 pigs without a single runt. This is the first time in my life that I have raised that many pigs without runts."

Short Stuff Does Better

Because it is put in short paragraphs, full of local names, and all under the heading, "Farm News and Views," Fulton County's extension news is winning the approval of the county newspapers better than under the system of long advice articles, reports County Agent William Ellis, Jr.

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FOR THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT, CONSIDER THIS PICTURE

EIGHT club members living in and near Strasburg, Tuscarawas County, built the shack photographed above last summer with the help of their leader, Dewey Hoover. They call themselves the Buckeye Boosters. The boys became so attached to the shack that they kept on meeting there this past winter, even though the official club season was over. And as the winter brought cold winds and snow with it, the boys installed a stove in the shack. Now, they report, it's an all-year building, and a swell place to meet.

Program Pays Expenses

Merchants' Ads Help to Finance Fayette County Institutes

As an aid in financing farmers' institutes W. W. Montgomery, extension agent in Fayette County, offers the following experience:

"During December we had a joint meeting of all the officials of the four institutes in the county and hit upon a plan of selling advertising space in the program.

"One man from each institute was appointed to help sell the advertising. Within two days after the plans were made these four men had sold $188 worth of advertising space.

"The programs for all four institutes were printed at the same place, with the same advertising. This simplified the printing and was more satisfactory to the advertisers because it gave them a wider circulation.

"After deducting the total expense of the printing each institute received $31.37."

These Boys Look Ahead

A year's social program to accompany the regular club projects has been worked out and set in motion by the boys in the York 4-H Club of Medina County. Under the leadership of C. G. Bohley they outlined, on black and white, this festive series for the year:

January 21, sleigh party; February 16, hunt and supper; March 11, stunt night; April 15, hike; May 13, guest night, with ice cream; June 10, bums' conference (old clothes and a recounting of life histories); July 15, fish meat; August 12, woodchuck roast; September 9, hot dogs; October 14, games; November 11, treasure hunt; December 31, watch party.

Aim for More Champs

Thirty-five registered Jersey heifers are entered by 27 members of the 1925 Washington County Jersey Calf Club.

Past experience, says County Agent J. D. Hervey, encourages the members to secure the highest possible quality and type in their calves, and that they have done so is the testimony of competent judges. Washington County has produced two state dairy club champions in the four years of club work there.

The training of a dairy judging team for the club to participate in the State Fair contest is a part of the year's program.

Eat More Honey, Says Reese

Only one person in 25 has ever eaten honey, according to Charles F. Reese, the State bee man. He made this statement before the Toledo Beekeepers' Association to substantiate his assertion that there is an under-consumption, rather than an over-consumption, of honey. O. E. Williams, county agent of Lucas County, reports that Mr. Reese also said 25 percent of the 250,000 swarms of bees in Ohio are infested with American foul brood.

Changes in Personnel

E. D. TURNER, extension agent in Preble County for about four years, leaves the Service on April 1 to become assistant to the director of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

* * *

Logan County's new extension agent, replacing D. Hayden Evans, now in business in Columbus, is Walter L. Bluck, a graduate of Ohio State and a native of Coshocton County.

* * *

Dwight P. Miller goes into Harrison County as extension agent on April 1, filling the place left vacant by the resignation last fall of Byron Houser. Mr. Miller is a native of Fairfield County and a graduate of Ohio State with experience in teaching and farming.

Plan for Drainage Tests

Lucas County Farmer to Install Observation Wells

To determine exactly how far apart lines of tile should be to get the best drainage and to avoid all possibility of wet spots, a Lucas County farmer has agreed to install and take care of drainage observation wells on his farm this spring and summer under the direction of the Extension Service.

Choosing a field already tile-drained and a soil fairly typical of that county, the plan is to sink small observation wells, constructed of tile, about 10 feet apart between the lines of tile. The owner of the field has agreed, reports Virgil Overholt, agricultural engineering specialist, to take daily readings of the water level in these wells throughout the spring and summer.

The readings will record the rainfall and also the soil water table. With that information it will be possible to determine fairly accurately the maximum distance apart the tiles can be and still insure good drainage. If the tiles are too far apart, of course, the soil water table rises to the surface of the ground midway between the lines of tile.

A similar test was conducted in Putnam County about three years ago.

Finds Exact Living Costs

Her husband would have to earn $12.50 every day to keep up the family's standard of living if they moved to the city, according to Mrs. George Enz, of Paulding County, who has been keeping household accounts in cooperation with the Extension Service.

L. B. Mayer, the county agent, reports that 13 women will keep accounts during the coming year.

Not Even Mud Can Stop 'Em

Three women in Jackson County living back in the mud walked five miles to attend the second vegetable cookery meeting. Neighbors who had been to the first meeting told them about it, reports County Agent Paul Fankhauser.

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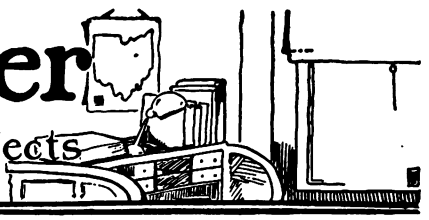
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

FURTHER DISSONANT VARIATIONS ON A MOST UNPOPULAR THEME

THE slogan has friends, it seems, and even boosters for its widespread use in agricultural extension. This much we beg to report as having been proved to us since that initial editorial on slogans a month or two ago.

From a good friend of Ohio extension workers, an extension official in Washington, has come multigraphed suggestion urging a more general use of slogans. The letter is in part as follows:

> "Best Seed—Maine's Creed" was selected as the best slogan submitted in a slogan contest recently held in Maine. The contest was conducted in connection with a campaign for the use of improved potato seed which is being caried on in nine counties by the Extension Service. The fact that 224 slogans were sent in indicates great interest not only in the contest but also in the campaign. . . .
>
> The value of slogans is recognized in other states, too. Three of the eastern states are using slogans and slogan contests in connection with alfalfa campaigns, and they have been used with good effect in line and purebred bull campaigns. The "Milk for Health" campaigns that have been carried on in several large cities also give testimony to the value of slogans in winning interest.
>
> A good slogan will do much to attract greater attention and interest. It puts life into a campaign. A good slogan presents in epitomized form the main idea back of what is being recomended. It holds a definite idea before people. Psychologists tell us that ideas are the livest things in the universe. They are dynamic and naturally lead to action.

BUT what means this talk of campaigns? We thought campaigns, parades, drives, weeks, and the like went out with the War. At the Ohio extension conference last fall, for instance, there was general and joyous relief when several of the leading speakers, at least one of them from Washington, spoke of the passing of the hurrah stage in agricultural extension, of the turn toward quieter and saner methods. Indeed, some speakers even went so far as to imply that extension workers, as teachers, as educators, had put away all childish things. One can't be a teacher, of course, and be forever campaigning and leading verbal parades on a paper horse festooned with slogans.

Some, nevertheless, seem to feel that the extension worker must first be an organizer, a propagandist and advertising man, and next a teacher. First he must arouse interest in using seed potatoes, for example, by organizing a slogan contest and broadcasting the winning slogan until it is embedded in the very consciousness of the people.

(Those who use slogans must realize, by the way, that a slogan is only of greatest advertising value when it epitomizes a need felt by the people but seldom expressed. No matter now excellent the idea being recommended, it will fall flat as a slogan unless it says something the people want to say, but can't find words to. James Harvey Robinson in his latest book, "The Humanizing of Knowledge," puts it this way: "Ideas, like kisses, go by favor.")

Well, after the campaign has finished, and it is found that twice as many growers are using seed potatoes as before, what then? Have the growers taken any step forward other than that provided by their increased yields of potatoes? They have added to their purses, but how about their intellects? They have been helped to earn a living, and that is all.

Under that scheme of things the extension worker gets little or no chance to be a teacher. He has no time to reason things out with people, to encourage, after he has got attention by appealing to their economic interests, a broad, intellectual curiosity in the way science can be of use to the farmer.

And even if he had time, after a round of campaigning and revivalism, chances are he would have no sympathy with the slower, quieter methods of the teacher. He must have action, pep, go-getterism. These things have a place at a football game and apparently at some chautauquas, but they must always be woefully out of place wherever and whenever any teaching is to be done.

POLITICAL and advertising campaigns have unquestionably been more effective when they could shout catchy slogans. The political history of the United States is littered with no end of stimulating slogans, such as "Normalcy," and "Watchful Waiting," and so on back to "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."

Every manufacturer, of course, now has his slogan. (How the Ford car has managed to stay on the market without one is a mystery to us.) Even the producers have gone in for slogans, and the wheat growers have been droning "Eat More Wheat," and the dairymen "Milk for Health." All these slogans are interesting, but a good many of them are futile, particularly when they concern such necessities of life as wheat.

Must we in extension follow suit? We earnestly hope not, since it isn't our job to sell goods or elect men to office. Frankly, we refuse to believe country folk are so lethargic that only a verbal whirling dervish can arouse them.

IN PROVENCE

In Provence you may see long fields of stubble
Level and gold, without a farm or village
To break their loneliness; and far, far off
The blue of distant mountains. You would not know
The wind was blowing till you saw the cloak
Of some young girl standing with her long staff
Surrounded by a flock of gleaning turkeys—
She and the wind and those half-goblin birds
The only moving things.
They would seem little
To be remembered long; yet they would be.

—ELIZABETH J. COATSWORTH
In The Century Magazine.
(Republished by permission)

Personal Mention

EDNA CALLAHAN, who moved recently to a house on Franklin Avenue directly opposite that of Bob Ryder, paragrapher for the Ohio State Journal, spent part of one morning a couple of weeks ago washing windows in her new home in the approved home economics way. Said a paragraph in that great palladium of liberty, the State Journal, the next day or so: "We were watching one of the rare girls of this neighborhood washing windows the other day and we wonder if our girls in general realize that they could look as cute doing that as anything else, if not cuter." . . . Most everybody hereabouts has been sniffling around more or less off and on during the past month. Some had the flu, some had the grippe, and some just sniffled out of sympathy. . . . Just to be different, D. T. Herrman reports that he spent part of February combating the mumps. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Les Mayer announce the arrival of a baby girl on February 20. She has been named Joan Ruth Mayer. . . . Signs in hotel lobbies are always intriguing, if for nothing else, for their highly moral tone. One in the Hotel Sherman at Shelby, for instance, presents an urgent invitation to attend services at the First Baptist Church, and sums up the whole business this way: "God provides food for every little bird, but he doesn't throw it into the nest." . . . Wendell Miller has come back from California for a few weeks to supervise some work on golf courses contracted for before he left Ohio last fall. The Millers have been living in Los Angeles, and Wendell, in a burst of confidence, said it was a marvelous, marvelous, yes marvelous city. . . . Dillon Myer will teach the senior course in extension this quarter. With his help, and that of other extension men who may be teaching this quarter, we ought to be able to compose "Those Pedagogical Blues" in preparation for Stunt Night next fall. It might go to the tune of "In Room 202," like this: Those ped-a-GOG-i-cal bloooz! . . . One of Charles Lively's students in rural sociology has contributed generously to the gaiety of nations. The other day he turned in an impressive series of charts dealing with school attendance and illiteracy, and darned if he didn't misspell illiteracy!

—J. R. F.

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Save the Dates!

AS proof positive that there will be an Extension Conference next fall and a Farmers' Week next winter, those in charge announce these as the dates:

For Ohio's annual Extension Conference, October 20 to 24.

For Ohio's 14th annual Farmers' Week, February 1 to 5.

Taylor's Column Cited

"Farm News and Views" Quoted by Wisconsin Editor

The Farm News and Views column written bly County Agent F. P. Taylor for Pike County newspapers and reproduced in the columns of the Extension Service News about a year ago, has been reprinted in "Build Wisconsin," a mimeographed sheet issued weekly in the interests of the community newspaper by the Department of Agricultural Journalism of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in cooperation with the Wisconsin Press Association.

With this is a discussion on how editors can develop the county agent as a source of live country news. The article says, in part:

"Because of the wide field that these workers cover they are in a position, in the course of their daily work, to gather threads of news and give them to their editors. . . . Moreover, their news is characterized by freedom from press agenting or propaganda.

"With all of these men, who work more or less for the community, the editor can cultivate an acquaintance that will be very remunerative as far as news values run. Most of the workers in these fields have a sense of community progressiveness and recognize the weekly paper as a symbol of this spirit."

Favor Home-Grown Speakers

"It doesn't take state speakers to make an institute," says W. H. Ford, extension agent in Highland County. "At one of our independent institutes this winter we obtained all the speakers within the county. There was more local discussion at that institute than at any of the others."

Greene Starts Its Testing

Seed corn testing in Greene County was started in February with three stations in operation. Ford S. Price, county agent there, reports that the field-selected corn is in excellent condition, the shock-selected corn in good shape, and some crib corn fair.

Pinch Hitting for Pastor

None of the five churches of Goshen Township in Hardin County has a resident pastor, and as a result these churches have no Sunday evening services of any kind. So C. W. Vandervort, county agent there, organized a Young People's Christian Union. So far there are 37 members

More Room for Clubs, Statistics Say

ALTHOUGH Ohio ranked second in the United States in the number of farm boys and girls completing club projects in 1923, the last year for which nation-wide figures are at hand, club work has reached but a small percentage of those available. Last year's club enrollment, for instance, totaling 20,850, was only 6.49 percent of the total number of boys and girls eligible for club membership in Ohio.

So W. H. Palmer, state club leader now on leave of absence, reports as one result of a study he has made during the past three months at Ohio State under the direction of C. E. Lively, professor of rural sociology. His statistical study shows the number of boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 17, inclusive, on farms and in the villages of Ohio as given by the 1924 school enumeration. Mr. Palmer has tabulated these statistics by counties, along with the 1924 club enrollment by counties, and the percentage of the total enrolled in clubs.

For the state as a whole he reports a total of 218,691 boys and girls on farms and 102,541 in villages, making a grand total of 321,232 between the ages of 10 and 17. Of this total 6.49 percent were enrolled in clubs in 1924. By districts the totals are:

In 22 northwestern counties, 44,746 on farms and 24,341 in villages, making a total of 69,087; enrolled in clubs, 6,027, or 8.7 percent of the total. In 22 northeastern counties, 59,265 boys and girls on farms and 27,182 in villages, a total of 86,447; enrolled in clubs, 4,722, or 5.46 percent of the total.

In 21 southwestern counties, 49,230 on farms and 26,640 in villages (plus 1,990 in Fayette County, separate figures being unavailable), a total of 77,860; enrolled in clubs, 6,346, or 8.157 percent of the total. In 22 southeastern Ohio counties, 63,480 on farms and 24,378 in villages, a total of 87,858; enrolled in clubs, 3,755, or 4.274 percent of the total. By counties the figures are as given in the table below:

County	*Rural*	*Village*	*Total*	*% in Clubs*
The Northwest:				
Allen	2792	841	3633	2.25
Auglaize	1495	1257	2752	7.59
Crawford	1986	607	2593	6.44
Defiance	1535	531	2066	16.94
Delaware	1877	592	2469	5.38
Fulton	2003	1044	3047	8.36
Hancock	1600	1384	2984	21.25
Hardin	1670	1847	3517	9.01
Henry	2070	671	2741	9.30
Lucas	3081	1185	4266	3.94
Marion	952	1050	2002	9.04
Mercer	2897	794	3691	4.38
Morrow	1397	835	2232	7.30
Ottawa	2061	803	2864	3.49
Paulding	1057	1781	2838	11.27
Putnam	4332	2146	6478	3.79
Sandusky	2286	1154	3440	9.18
Seneca	2231	640	2871	7.14
Van Wert	1715	909	2624	5.68
Williams	1289	1176	2465	20.08
Wood	2982	2957	5939	14.02
Wyandot	1440	940	2380	11.38

County	*Rural*	*Village*	*Total*	*% in Clubs*
The Southwest:				
Brown	2034	884	2918	8.19
Butler	2678	596	3274	15.11
Champaign	1452	886	2338	5.94
Clark	2490	496	2986	6.63
Clermont	2579	1479	4058	1.74
Clinton	1662	726	2388	12.69
Darke	3038	1947	4985	4.49
Greene	2288	437	2725	15.30
Hamilton	1459	6295	7754	5.74
Highland	1785	588	2373	6.80
Logan	1781	1151	2932	8.15
Madison	1551	1163	2714	6.15
Miami	2805	961	3766	12.55
Montgomery	4867	2253	7120	7.88
Pickaway	2197	438	2635	6.60
Preble	1582	1222	2804	7.88
Ross	3047	566	3613	3.76
Shelby	1961	461	2422	11.06
Union	1944	819	2763	9.91
Warren	1159	1088	2247	12.03
Fayette	.....	.....	1990	21.41

County	*Rural*	*Village*	*Total*	*% in Clubs*
The Northeast:				
Ashland	1564	648	2212	6.28
Ashtabula	4352	451	4803	8.22
Carroll	1608	730	2338	5.86
Columbiana	3137	2124	5261	1.86
Coshocton	1893	715	2608	6.71
Cuyahoga	2637	6060	8697	3.84
Erie	1754	571	2325	2.32
Geauga	2104	289	2393	4.22
Holmes	1609	1002	2611	5.55
Huron	1800	567	2367	11.00
Knox	2106	787	2893	5.22
Lake	1948	1231	3179	6.41
Lorain	2209	2485	4694	3.70
Mahoning	3822	937	4759	6.93
Medina	1880	833	2713	14.15
Portage	3143	415	3558	13.43
Richland	2587	500	3087	4.69
Stark	5500	2250	7750	3.04
Summit	4430	608	5038	3.81
Trumbull	4267	1899	6166	3.08
Tuscarawas	3730	1303	5033	4.76
Wayne	3844	777	4621	8.03

County	*Rural*	*Village*	*Total*	*% in Clubs*
The Southeast:				
Adams	2390	851	3241	1.23
Athens	3756	2342	6098	2.18
Belmont	7349	1523	8872	3.79
Fairfield	2098	1398	3496	6.12
Gallia	3757	972	4729	3.61
Guernsey	3291	1224	4515	4.89
Harrison	1735	1193	2928	5.67
Hocking	2655	400	3055	3.44
Jackson	2034	897	2431	3.00
Jefferson	8655	3223	6878	1.13
Lawrence	3094	1817	4911	2.03
Licking	3296	732	4028	8.56
Meigs	2466	236	2702	3.29
Monroe	2736	490	3226	3.68
Morgan	1637	419	2056	8.12
Muskingum	2538	1902	4440	10.02
Noble	2411	314	2725	4.88
Perry	2234	2413	4648	4.84
Pike	1968	448	2416	7.57
Scioto	3630	778	4408	2.97
Vinton	1403	568	1971	5.17
Washington	3327	738	4065	11.09

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Kitchens Compete

Scores at Start of Lucas County Contest Between 43 and 88, Miss Bane Reports

Geneva Bane came back from Lucas County the first of the month ready to tell everybody about the new kitchen scoring contest which she and Catherine Christen, the county home demonstration agent, started before house cleaning time.

"We have scored kitchens before," said Miss Bane, "but we have never had a real contest like this. The idea is to score the kitchen before and after house cleaning time, and the kitchens showing the most improvement get recognition in their county and prizes contributed by stores of the community.

"By the first of March Miss Christen had 22 kitchens on the list to be scored. They were located at typical farm homes in most of the outlying townships of the county, away from the direct influence of Toledo.

Convenience Comes First

"We were fortunate enough to get Harriet Mason to help us with the scoring. Miss Mason is household editor of the Ohio Farmer and has many good ideas on the practical side of kitchen appliances and the way they should be arranged.

"The kitchen is the most important room in the house for a farmer's wife, and first of all it should be convenient. Shifting a cupboard or raising a table surface may mean much to her, and it was with these simple improvements in mind that we made our suggestions as we scored the kitchens for the first time.

"Some kitchens were good and some were bad. On the basis of 100 the scores ran all the way from 43 to 88. In Monclova Township only one kitchen was scheduled to be scored but it was worth more than some others because this farmer's wife had asked in her neighbors. She may have wanted moral support but she said that she thought we would not want to come all the way from Columbus just to talk to her. By the time we had finished scoring the kitchen these women had asked Miss Christen about many of her other projects and she was able to get the name and address of every one of them.

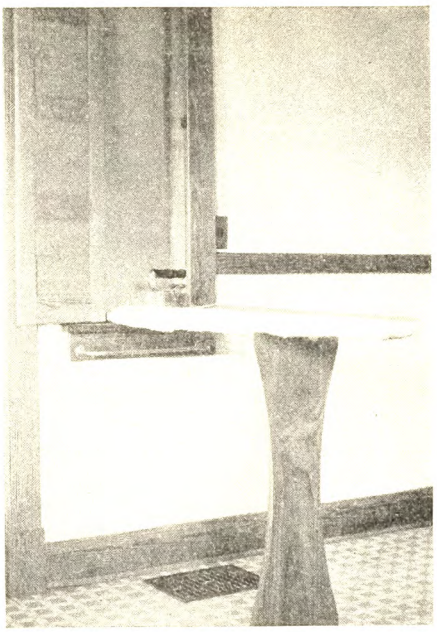
Final Scoring in June

"The last scoring is scheduled for the first week in June, or at the end of three months. We had intended to make the last scoring in May but some women said they would not have their changes completed by that time.

"We have not made definite plans to carry this work to other counties, but some arrangement will be made where it seems advisable. It cannot be easily handled in counties where there is no home demonstration agent."

What a Visit Can Do

A visit to a health project meeting in Franklin County so interested a Fairfield County woman that she has interested some 35 of her neighbors in it. That many signed up for it at a special meeting in Lithopolis, says County Agent Harold F. Thayer.



IN A LUCAS COUNTY KITCHEN

THIS built-in ironing board is just one of the conveniences that gave Mrs. J. B. Meier of Oregon Township the highest scoring kitchen at the start of the Lucas County contest for better kitchens. The floor covering is linoleum, and the walls, which look gray in the picture, are covered with a white washable oilcloth with a delicate blue pattern.

Farmers' Week, 1926, February 1 to 5

Hot Lunch Scores Again

"Weighing in 24 rural school children after a school year of hot lunches shows that 17 either maintained weight or came nearer normal," reports Catherine M. Christen, home agent in Lucas County.

"Of the 24 children weighed during February, 12 that had been under weight last fall gained in weight since the school lunch was started, and eight of these 12 came up to or above normal. Five children that were above normal last fall increased their weight, but four other over-weight children came down nearer normal. One child maintained his normal weight, and two increased their underweight."

Good Corn Can Be Found

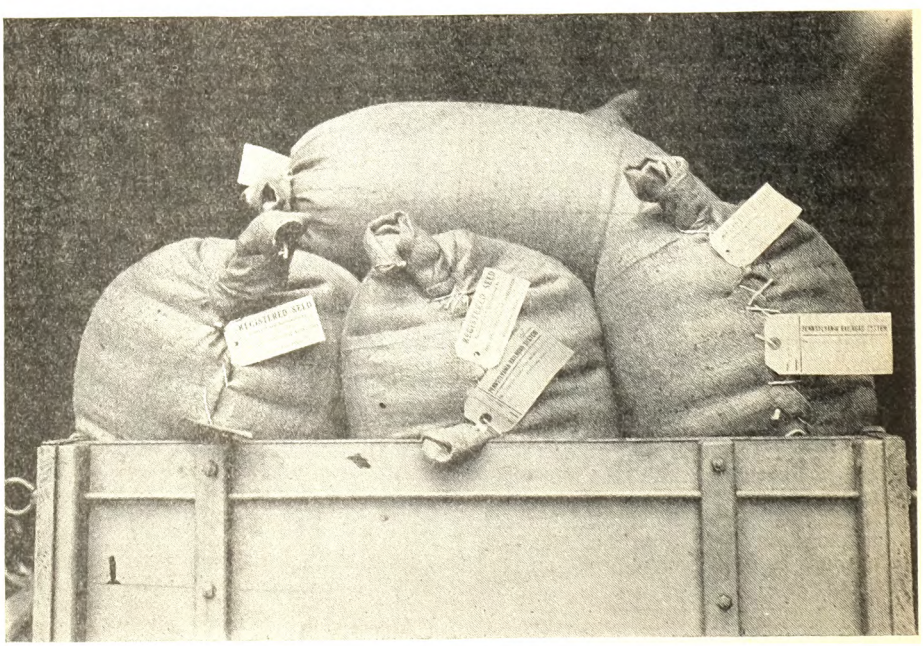
Given about as poor a corn year as the law allows, the Lucasville Corn Show last month put on the best corn exhibit in its history, according to word from R. M Thomas, Scioto County agent.

It boasted more entries and better quality exhibits than usual. The corn exhibits, according to W. E. Hanger, crops extension specialist and judge of the Lucasville show for the past three years, have stepped up in quality each year. And at this year's show, despite the severe winter, none of the entries showed injury from frost.

Growers who take part in the show, Mr. Thomas believes, are getting a better idea of what good seed corn is. Two farmers this year are getting certified seed corn, the first to enter Scioto County.

Potato exhibits at the Lucasville show were judged by N. W. Glines, horticulture extension specialist, and egg exhibits by R. E. Cray, poultry specialist.

Here's Seed About as Clean as Man Can Get It



HOWARD CALL, graduate of Ohio State, and now a farmer near Kent, has a right to be proud of this load of oats. Mr. Call generally makes it his business to grow good oats, but this year he achieved the distinction of being the only farmer in Ohio to produce Miami oats that could be graded as registered seed. Some of this crop went to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

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An Ohio Model Poultry House Displays Versatility

YOU'D think antique furniture would look out of place in a chicken house, but it doesn't. It looks quite at home. And if you don't believe it take a trip to Cambridge some day and ask E. H. Reed, the county agent, to take you out to Paul D. Ewing's new farm home. Mr. Reed tells the story about like this:

"The Ewings are not living in the chicken house because they have to. It's just an ingenious way Mr. Ewing figured out to be on the job while the carpenters were building his new house.

It Was Mr. Ewing's Hunch

"When he bought the new property there wasn't a building on it, and the old farm was so far away that bad winter roads made it hard for him to get over every day. Just how he happened to arrive at the chicken house idea I don't know. He was a special student at the State University for two years, and may be he had heard about them up there, or he may have got the idea from one of the bulletins at the office.

"At any rate we got our heads together and he decided to let me make the new chicken house a county demonstration. When the building was up he put a heavy wall board all over the inside to make it warmer, and divided the house into four rooms.

Then the Lady Took Charge

"Then Mrs. Ewing took charge. She put curtains at the windows, pictures on the walls, and moved in some hand painted antiques that are the envy of the country side. Mr. Ewing brought over the old electric light plant and wired the house to make it easier for Mrs. Ewing to do the washing and ironing, and put in a cistern pump which raises rain water from a steel tank in the basement.

"Yes, and there's another thing. Instead of building the house on a concrete wall or piers, Mr. Ewing has built it over a basement, which is contrary to general practice because hens are not the cleanest animals in the world. To prevent the dirt from getting down into the basement Mr. Ewing has layed a double floor with two layers of heavy building paper between. He says it didn't cost him much extra and he has a fine large storeroom, cool in summer and warm in winter.

JUST a poultry house, it seems to be from all outward appearances, but a glance at the interior proves it be a home. It's our guess that the Ewings will have at least some regrets when it comes time to move into their house being built nearby.

"These are only a few of the good ideas of Mr. Ewing's, and I'm not the first person to say so. He bought his first farm about eight years ago with $5 down and today he can have what he wants from any banker or business man who knows him. These men point to him as an example of what a young farmer can do even in an agricultural depression."

Onion Men Plan Tests

Five-year fertilizer experiments will be conducted by two onion growers in Hardin County, County Agent C. W. Vandervort announces.

"For many years," his report continues, "onion growers have been blindly trying different kinds of fertilizers, and nearly every grower has a different formula or practice which he claims is best. It is to arrive at some logical fertilizer practice that these experiments will be carried out.

"The test plots are to be approximately a quarter acre, and will be planted to onions each year. The experiments will be conducted for at least five years and as much longer as necessary."

Dress Up School Grounds

All in the community around the Salem Township School, Washington County, have been invited to take part in the grading, planting, and landscaping of the new school ground located on the Marietta-Cambridge Pike, says County Agent J. D. Hervey. The work will be under the direction of H. L. Hedrick, extension specialist in landscape gardening.

Cheating the Scrap Heap

After attending a farm machinery school one Stark County farmer went home and reclaimed a mower he had previously consigned to the scrap heap. "It cuts like a new one," was the report that reached the county agent, Ormann R. Keyser.

Twelve binder knotter schools given in Stark County last month were attended by 242 persons.

Selling Versus Peddling

"Bacon can be sold but side meat must be peddled," said Carl Wild of the Wild Brothers meat market to a group of 21 Van Wert County farmers at a livestock shipping school in Van Wert, County Agent Glenn K. Rule reports.

"You see," Mr. Wild continued while conducting a meat-cutting demonstration to show the relative merits of different retail cuts, "most of the hogs available locally are too fat to make good bacon, and naturally, when it is necessary to ship it in, the price goes up."

He's Rough on Roundworms

One Putnam County veterinarian told the county agent, J. W. Henceroth, that since the hog sanitation meetings held throughout the country in January he had treated more than a thousand head of hogs for roundworms. About 40 hog producers have to date agreed to follow the Ohio sanitation plans this year.

In the Wake of Good Books

The traveling library stationed in the office of the Pike County extension agent, F. P. Taylor, continues to travel, during February 197 books were loaned, many of them to be read by a whole family. For many in the county, says Mr. Taylor, this library is the sole source of good books.

Pike County Does Grow Corn

After capturing every place from first to sixth in the class for southeastern Ohio counties at the state corn and gran show held during Farmers' Week, Pike County farmers attended the Lucasville (Scioto County) Corn Show and virtually repeated the performance, County Agent F. P. Taylor says. Two of the growers brought home $61 in prizes.

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Gardens Are Next

Nutrition and Horticulture Specialists Combine Forces for Work in Eighteen Counties

Home economics and horticulture extension specialists are now working on a project to improve family gardens in Ohio.

During the past two or three years the nutrition specialists have been investigating as well as teaching the use of vegetables in the farm home.

Records kept by farm women showed that the different kinds of vegetables grown on the average farm did not exceed five, and that even these were often smothered out by the weeds for lack of care. The records also showed that comparatively little canning was done, especially of vegetables, and that if these garden vegetables were not used on the table they went to seed with the grass in the garden.

Suggest 35 Vegetables

Believing that if farm women knew a greater variety of vegetables and how to make good use of them they would take more pride in the home garden, the nutrition specialists asked N. W. Glines to prepare such a list. A plan was made and carried into 11 counties last spring. Thirty-five different vegetables were suggested, with the kind and amount of seed and length of row necessary to supply a family of five with enough left for canning.

These suggestions for better home gardens were received with enthusiasm. Many housewives admitted that their knowledge of vegetable varieties was limited and that they had no idea a row of lettuce 50 feet long was enough for the whole family.

Even Insects Must Eat

Women in each of the 11 counties took the suggestions home with them, planted the gardens and took good care of them until they found that insects liked fresh vegetables too, and in most cases got first chance at them.

Mr. Glines says he knew potatoes had bugs but he forgot to mention it in his home garden suggestions.

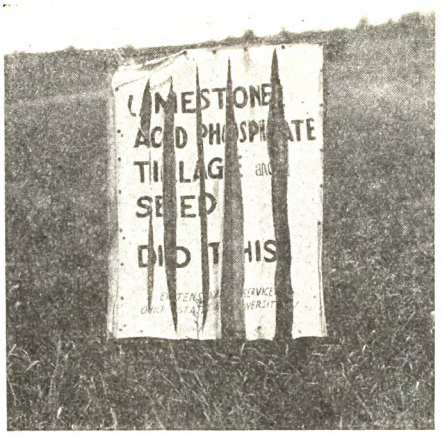
The project now requires that records be kept of the time of planting, time of harvest, length of rows of the different vegetables, as well as the amount canned and stored.

The nutrition specialists with the help of Mr. Glines are carrying the home garden plan into 18 counties this spring. Mr. Glines reports that at a meeting in Hardin County on March 4, more than 100 women were present, and that most of them were anxious to continue the work and keep the required records.

Lawrence Takes to Soys

More soybean hay will probably be cut in Lawrence County this year than ever before, County Agent Stanley Porter estimates by the number of inquiries from farmers. One Lawrence County sheepman, Curt Taylor, found that feeding soybean hay to ewes produced so much milk for the lambs that the grain ration could be cut in half.

A Picture With a Moral



THIS sign, photographed several months ago while the editor was on a pasture tour in Jackson County, offers a demonstration on the ripping qualities of cloth. A winter's winds were too much for it. Painting the words directly on the board might be one way to make it fairly permanent.

Send 'Em to the Block!

So Gallia County Dairymen Decide After Examining Records

Gallia County dairymen are tackling the problem of over-production by sending some of their scrub cows to the block. That is one definite result of summarization meetings held recently by two of the four cow testing circles in the county, reports Paul A. Young, extension agent there.

If you require more proof, says Mr. Young, witness the fact that Gallipolis has been required to consume some pretty tough beefsteak lately.

In the two groups 78 cows were tested throughout the year, the summary directed by Ivan McKellip, dairy extension specialist, shows. Of these, 19 produced 200 pounds of butterfat, 26 produced 250 pounds, 11 produced 300 pounds, 5 produced 350 pounds, and 2 produced 400 pounds of over.

Profit above feed cost was as follows: for those producing 150 pounds of butterfat, $19.62; for the 200-pound class, $38.20; 250-pound class, $49,90; 300-pound class, $65.22; 350-pound class, $70.38; 400-pound class, $91.73.

More herds would have been up in the 300 and 400-pounds class, Mr. Young explains, if there had been fewer heifers, better feeding, and fewer scrubs.

Shy Away From Italian Seed

Farmers in Putnam County believe they have been buying Italian and other unadapted clover seed. Many are now purchasing through the county Farm Bureau service company hoping to get better seed, County Agent J. W. Henceroth says.

MICE damaged an 11 year old apple orchard in Ottawa County so seriously that the owner, A. H. Suhrbier, is resorting to bridge-grafting.

Want More by Radio

Reports from 72 Counties Urge Wider Use of Broadcasting for Ohio Farmers

The radio is likely to play an important part in future extension work, in the belief of George B. Crane, secretary of the Service.

To determine the demand for increasing the present radio program, Mr. Crane sent a questionnaire to every county agent. Seventy-two counties were heard from. Nearly every agent urged that the radio be used to assist in the further development of agricultural extension.

In all, 13,593 radio receiving sets are on farms in the counties reporting, the agents reported, and the number is increasing rapidly.

Prefer 20-Minute Talks

The suggested length of lectures was from 10 to 45 minutes, the greater number preferring 20 minutes, and time most favored for the lectures was between six and eight in the evening. Mr. Crane explains that other times were suggested but these are the most likely at present because they do not conflict with the programs of other broadcasting stations in the city.

"The plans for the future," says Mr. Crane, "call for the continued development of the University Station WEAO. There is little question but that a part of our agricultural extension work in the future will be broadcasting, in addition to market news and weather reports, regular information on subjects relating to our projects.

"At the present time this matter is in the hands of Dean Vivian. When the plans are completed we will send out information regarding any regular scheduled course of lectures."

They're Toeing the Mark

Three members of boys' and girls' poultry clubs, three followers of the new poultry calendar, and a third of the poultry demonstration farm owners in Perry County are turning in records which thus far put them at or above the state standard for egg production, reports County Agent E. F. Townsend.

Unite to Save Chickens

Chicken thieves are in for a lean year in Clark County. Since the organization of a farmers' protective association there, writes County Agent E. W. Hawkins, only two cases of chicken stealing have ben reported, as compared with three or four every week before.

Clean Milk Is Their Aim

E. H. Reed, extension agent in Guernsey County, is serving on a committee of dairymen to draw up sanitary regulations for the milk supply of Combridge. A regulatory code has been worked out and presented to the city council, and is now in the hands of a council committee.

ENOUGH certified oats have been bought by Fairfield County farmers this spring to plant at least 200 acres, County Agent Harold F. Thayer reports.

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Extension Service News

Published monthly by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ohio State University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. Entered as second class matter June 24, 1920, at Columbus, O., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.
ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X APRIL, 1925 Number 10

Washington Leads

Has More Institutes Than Any County In State; Maumaw and Senour Most In Demand

WASHINGTON COUNTY held more Farmers' Institutes this year than any other county in the state.

Fourteen independent institutes have been formally reported with an average attendance of 190 for each session. And, according to Supervisor F. L. Allen, there are three or four yet to be heard from besides the four regular state-aid institutes, making a final total of 21 or 22 institutes for the county.

The 14 reports already received show Mrs. May H. Maumaw and W. H. Senour the speakers most in demand in the county, each speaking at six different institutes.

Both Live on the Farm

Mrs. Maumaw is a college trained farm woman of Portage County. Besides speaking at farmers' institutes she frequently writes for farm publications on problems of home management and the care and training of children.

Mr. Senour is the owner of a dividend-paying farm just over the line in Brookville, Indiana. He is also a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation and president of his home town bank at Brookville.

In the 88 counties of the state about 700 institutes have been held during the past winter. This figure includes the usual four state aid institutes for each county with 273 independent institutes already reported and about 75 yet to report.

Ohio Leads in Independents

According to Mr. Allen, Ohio stood far ahead of other states in the number of independent institutes held last year. This year shows an increase of some 60 institutes over last year.

Mr. Allen says that the average attendance this year will be from 5 to 10 percent above a year ago.

Bruning Hears From Coast

From California comes a request for Ohio's recipe to rid sheep of stomach worms. E. V. Wing, sheepman of Gerber, California, has written County Agent U. F. Bruning of Morrow County, for details of the treatment used there this past year.

"We run in the neighborhood of 7,000 ewes," Mr. Wing writes. "We have used Moorman Cleansweep and Grofast and have had good results, but considering the cost we feel there should be some other method, less expensive."

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Farm Income Surprising

Mahoning County Woman Finds Earnings Exceed $200 a Month

Mrs. Pearl King of Mahoning County has been keeping a household account book for the past year and she says it is a surprise to her to know that their average monthly income there on the farm is about $200.

She said that previously the family had felt that a man in town earning from $150 to $200 a month was well fixed, and that it was a real satisfaction to them to know just what the farm is doing for them.

"This account," says Miriam Hawkins, the home agent there, "did not include the things furnished to their table from the farm, so this year Mrs. King is keeping the home account book to figure out the total income from the farm."

Establish Banquet Record

What Troy newspapers called the largest county-wide banquet Miami County ever held, took place the night of April 23 when 150 cattlemen and their wives dined together in the basement of the First Christian Church of Troy, reports County Agent C. M. Senn. Shelby County was also represented by an auto load, including County Agent R. W. Munger.

The speakers included Dr. Porter Crawford, Miami County's new health commissioner; Dr. C. W. Gay and Prof. Oscar Erf from the University; Dr. F. A. Zimmer, state veterinarian, and L. L. Rummell of The Ohio Farmer.

Will Records Pay?

In Answer Eight Henry Countians Refer to $1200 Increase in Their Net Income

EIGHT Henry County farmers, four of them renters, "as a result of closer study of their business and application of good farm management practices," have increased their net income about $1,200 each within the past four years.

This increase in income, by the way, allows for changing prices during the four years. The actual cash balance in 1924 for the eight farmers averaged $3,149, but the 1924 cash balance on the basis of 1921 prices was $2,757, just $1,206 more than that of 1921, the year the Henry County men began keeping records.

They're More Than Bookkeepers

That statement appears in the mimeographed edition of the farm management studies for 1924 in Henry County. Prepared jointly by the county agent, M. L. Howell, and the extension specialists in rural economics, it was sent to all Henry County farmers who have kept farm accounts in cooperation with the Extension Service.

The statement doesn't, as it might have, go on to say that the eight farmers have increased their incomes largely because they have learned to record and then analyze all the details of their farm business. They haven't stopped at bookkeeping.

Study of their farm accounts sent them to studying every crop and class of livestock on their farms, and to determining, with the aid of the county agent and the extension specialists in the several subjects, how to manage each of the farm enterprises to the advantage of the whole farm business.

It Began Back in 1921

Back in the first year of farm accounting as a "demonstration" in Henry County, in 1921, the mimeographed summary of the records of the 16 men who completed farm records (including the eight mentioned above) said this:

"Naturally because of the fact that farm products are very low in price while farm expenses are still high, the year 1921 has not given much profit to any of the 16 farms. In fact, there were only four men who were able to show any return for their labor, after allowing 5 percent interest on the capital. . . . The average farm income was $620, which meant a return for labor and capital of 2.7 percent in addition to that portion of the family living secured from the farm.

"The problem of the farm manager is to select the system of farming which will, taking the maintenance of soil fertility

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into consideration, give him the best possible return for his year's work. Because of the natural productivity of Henry County land many farmers have not given much attention to methods of maintaining or increasing soil fertility. Very little fertilizer is bought, grain farming is followed with little growing of legumes, and very little livestock is kept."

Four Changes Suggested

Summarizing the changes most needed on Henry County farms, as shown by these farm records, Mr. Howell suggested four practices, as follows:

"1. That not less than 25 percent of the cropped area be in legumes. If this can be increased with short-time legume crops to give the equivalent of a nitrogen-gathering crops every three years without decreasing the area of corn and other high acre value crops, profitable results could doubtless be obtained.

"2. That winter wheat be substituted for oats up to 30 to 40 percent of the total small grain acreage wherever conditions make it practicable, in order to cut down on the peak of labor during the spring months.

"3. That not less than 50 percent and preferably from 60 to 75 percent of the crops or their equivalent be fed on the farm in order to give more productive labor in the winter time and other slack periods, increase the net income, and aid in maintaining soil fertility.

"4. That, judging from the results on farms where best returns were obtained, about six dairy cows, 150 to 200 hens, and five brood sows with the accompanying young stock on the 120 to 160 acre farm gives better results than other livestock combinations."

Four Changes Are Made

Both the letter and the spirit of those recommendations have been observed by the eight Henry County farmers who have kept records throughout the past four years, and whose incomes increased $1,200 each. The summary of their records for 1924 lists the changes they have made:

"1. The acreage of land in legumes has been increased from 14 percent of the crop land to 24 percent. This has been done mainly through the increased use of sweet clover and soy beans and has been accomplished without reducing the acreage of corn and other high acre value crops.

"2. The income from miscellaneous cash crops such as sugar beets and seed crops has been increased from an average of $110 a farm in 1921 to $626 in 1924.

"3. The income from livestock and livestock products has been increased 66 percent through an increase from 121 to 227 hens a farm and from 3.5 to 6 brood sows a farm. More important than an increase in numbers has been a higher production of all livestock, particularly the cows and poultry.

4. "An adjustment of the acreage in grains to include more wheat and less spring grain in the rotation, in order to give more even distribution of work during the year. The acreage devoted to wheat has increased from 8 to 40 percent."

CLOTHING construction work is responsible for the new home agent appropriation in Madison County, according to County Agent S. R. Haffron.

More Carload Lots

Stumps and Stones In Half Ohio Counties Fly as Result of Heavy Blasting

Extension men in rural engineering are now distributing their sixth carload of pyrotol, the surplus war explosive.

Back in 1922 when picric acid was released by the federal government to the farmers, the Ohio extension service delivered three carloads. The following year sodatol, or the famous TNT became available and Ohio used one carload. Since last fall when pyrotol was released, two carloads have been disposed of and the specialists have put in an order for the remainder of Ohio's quota, 23,000 pounds, which is now available to the farmers of the state.

Of the pyrotol that is now being distributed by the federal government, Ohio's allotment is 75,000 pounds of the explosive and 50,000 caps which are used to fire the charges. At the present time all of the caps and 52,000 pounds of the explosive have been distributed to farmers of the state and 20,000 more caps have been ordered.

Half the Counties Using It

According to the specialists nearly half of the counties are using pyrotol either for stump or stone blasting. It has also been tried for blowing surface ditches, they say, but it is slow work because this pyrotol is a composition of smokeless powder and sodium nitrate which is not sensitive enough for one stick to explode another as with dynamite. Each stick must have a cap and fuse of its own.

Darke and Preble Counties probably have used more pyrotol than any other counties in the state. The farmers of this locality seem to have a good supply of stumps and large granite boulders. The boulders in particular are receiving special attention this spring because they are of a good quality granite and the stucco companies are willing to pay the cost of the explosive and haul the stone away if the farmers will crack it to handling size.

As far as the specialists have been able to determine, pyrotol has proved satisfactory to the farmers who have used it. This explosive is not as powerful as 30 percent dynamite and costs about a third as much. The average cost anywhere in Ohio is 10 cents a pound, and the caps are free.

Pyrotol is also less dangerous to handle, and if put in a damp cool place it will keep indefinitely. Men who do much blasting say that they would rather work with pyrotol because there are no fumes. Dynamite, they say, produces a gas which if inhaled gives a violent headache that lasts sometimes for a day or two.

Hold Blasting Demonstrations

Blasting demonstrations, where pyrotol is used, have been held in four counties this spring, and the specialists say they are prepared to give demonstrations in any county upon a request from the county agent. These demonstrations show the farmer the safest and most economical methods of handling pyrotol. There are full and concise directions with each box of the explosive but where farmers have had no experience in blasting the specialists advise them to find an expert to help them start the work.

FROM CHICK TO BROILER

DAVID DUNLAP, student in the vocational agriculture department at Madison, is the boy behind the chickens in this picture. He marketed his Leghorn broilers when they were 12 weeks old. His 250 pullets, reared as part of his school project, began laying in September and during November and December averaged 14.5 eggs each, nearly twice the average called for by the state standard.

Abusing "Certification"

Farmers of Lucas County and in other parts of Ohio are being fooled by dealers claiming to handle "certified" seed potatoes.

E. O. Williams, county agent in Lucas County, reports that some commission men in Toledo are putting tags of their own on any potatoes they happen to have and selling them to farmers as certified seed at $2.50 a bushel.

N. W. Glines, horticultural specialist, has received many such complaints from other parts of the state. News stories on this evil have been sent out from Columbus.

Farm Accounts Plug Leaks

The "one crop" farmer, or the man who puts all his eggs in one basket cannot compete with the farmer who has a well balanced business.

That's what Ralph Taber, rural economics specialist, told more than 60 Portage County farmers when he summarized their farm account records, says County Agent J. W. Pendry.

Mr. Taber also told them that keeping farm accounts was the only system whereby a farmer can intelligently plan his business and plug up the leaks.

Club Kids Aid Institutes

Songs, playlets, and other entertainment provided by club youngsters marked the opening programs of Farmers' Institutes in Lucas County during March. Talks on club work as a training for community leadership induced four men to sign up as local club leaders, reports the county agent, E. O. Williams.

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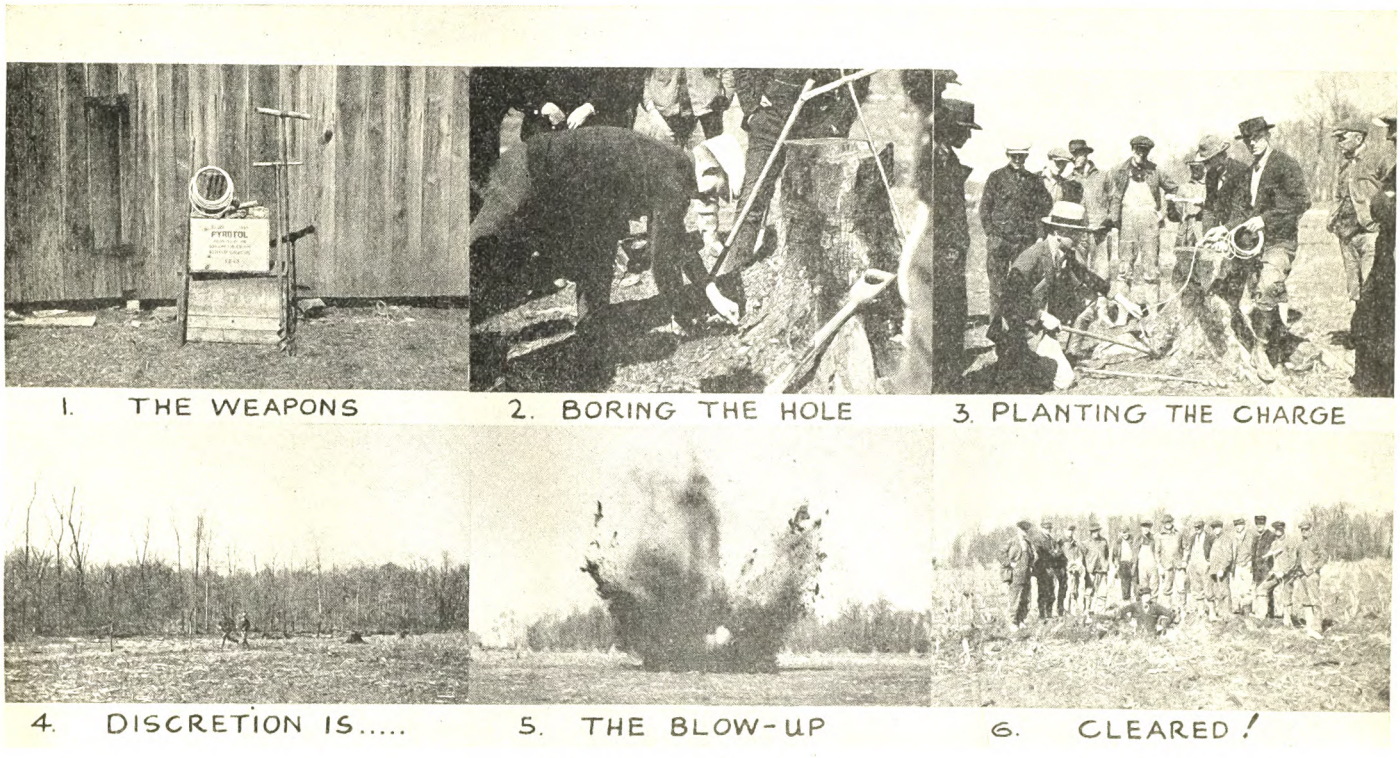
Don't Blow Up When Plow Hits a Stump: Blow Up the Stump



SOME 25 farmers visited the demonstration on the use of pyrotol reported in these pictures taken by an extension editor, J. S. Crossman. They met on the farm of Phillip Uncapher of Goshen Township, Hardin County, with the county agent, C. W. Vandervort, and a farm engineering extension man, R. D. Barden. Mr. Barden kept the men busy boring holes under green oak stumps, guessing at the size of the charge needed, and making 100-yard sprints to points of safety. More than a ton and a half of pyrotol has recently been delivered to Hardin County.

Garden Seeds Are Short

More Home Gardens Reveal Lack of Some Varieties

Garden seed dealers are running short of the commoner garden seeds in at least two Ohio counties, according to reports of local leaders.

Alma Garvin, one of the nutrition specialists, reports that she has been told by local leaders who have been working in Jefferson and Union Counties to increase the number of vegetable varieties grown in the home gardens, that it is sometimes necessary to go to three or four stores before finding enough of the common varieties of garden seeds.

This work is being carried on in connection with other nutrition work in 17 different counties of the state and Miss Garvin believes that the trouble may be extending now into other counties, although she has been unable to receive other reports up to the present time.

The nutrition specialists hope to have more definite information later, and by next year they believe they will be in a position to advise local seed dealers how extensive the home garden work is in their territory.

Know Thy Neighbor Also

Learning to know your neighbor is one of the nicest things about nutrition work, according to one woman of Jackson County.

This woman told County Agent Paul Fankhauser that she had lived in the same neighborhood for 10 years but became acquainted with more people at three nutrition meetings than she had in the 10 years before.

Sanitation Comes First

To get the horse before the cart in hog sanitation, County Agent Banks Collings reports that in Mercer County they are teaching farmers that to raise disease-free hogs is more profitable than to let them get worms through unsanitary conditions and treat them afterwards.

"In carrying out this campaign," says Mr. Collings, "hundreds of hog raisers are now able to see that it may be within their power to raise worm-free hogs, and to raise more pigs to the litter on clean premises."

To Spur on Fayette Wheat

Three different wheat fields in Fayette County were top-dressed last month with nitrate of soda as a new demonstration in fertilization. The nitrate of soda, 750 pounds in all, was furnished by a commercial fertilizer company of the district, and the work was supervised by Wallace E. Hanger of the farm crops department.

John D. Hervey, extension agent in Washington County, is presenting to the Marietta College senior class in sociology, on request of the college officials, a series of four lectures on sociological features of agricultural extension.

Old "Granny" Improves

Adams County Ewe Gambols With Lambs After Treatment

In Adams County during the past two months about 800 sheep have been treated for stomach worms in 31 demonstrations and more than 400 farmers saw the work done, reports County Agent Paul E. Haag.

"Nicotine sulfate has been used in all cases," he writes, "and all folks report their sheep thriving better than before treatment.

"Hamer Satterfield of Tiffin Township, held his demonstration during February. One old ewe he calls 'Granny' was in such bad shape that she had to be carried over to the shed to be treated.

"About a week or ten days later 'Granny' gave birth to twin lambs, and Mr. Satterfield assures me that she is now doing fine. He says that the lambs are both still alive and 'Granny' is now romping around as she used to.

"Just previous to treating 'Granny' for stomach worms Mr. Satterfield had been thinking of putting her out of her misery."

Truck Growers Reorganize

The South Point Truck Growers' Association of Lawrence County, which has not functioned during the past two years, was reorganized last month with twenty-five new members.

The growers aim to provide a way to ship their surplus tomatoes, sweet corn, and cabbage. As a result of the reorganization many of the gardeners are confining their planting to those crops best fitted to the soil of their farms.

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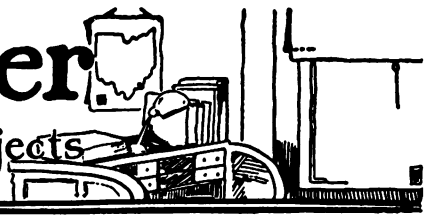
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

IF THIS BE FLIPPANCY, MAKE THE MOST OF IT!

AFTER filling this space on two separate occasions with earnest disquisitions against the wholesale use of slogans in agricultural extension, we must confess that the real peril in the slogan has thus far remained unrevealed: the writing of slogans becomes, even after the most detached and indifferent dabbling, a vicious obsession. There is aroused within one an insatiable craving, yes, a mania for sloganizing everything from the profane to the sacred, the shallow to the profound.

Of course this is a mental tendency as old as the race. It may have been that Eve, when offering the apple to Adam, coyly remarked, "You know, my dear, an apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Or if you seek a later example, consider the character Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet". There was a sloganizer for you! How he rolled them out, one in every other line, until Hamlet's sword rudely interrupted him! You recall Polonius' parting words to his son, Laertes, about to sail for France:

. . . . . Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar;
. . . . . Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in,
Bear 't that th' opposed may be beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,

* * * * *

Neither a borrower, nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

It is true that none of these pious sentiments (put into the mouth of Polonius, of course, to exhibit his inanity) has the snap and spizzerinktum an effective slogan nowadays must have; but Shakespeare probably did the best he could. We commend the speeches of Polonius to all who would write either slogans or mottoes.

Have you noticed, by the way, our most recent effort? It goes this way: "Flog the fly and maul the moth!"

WHAT PRICE ORGANIZATION?

SOME there are who hold that the American passion for organization in every age and walk of life is indulging itself at the cost of the individual's development in imagination, initiative, and self-reliance. Whether you dislike that opinion or not, it is at least worth examining. The following essay by Weare Holbrook in The Nation of April 29, may be of particular interest to extension workers. It was published under the heading, "Let's Help the Kiddies!" We reprint it in full:

Over the Pie a la Mode

AT noon today in a thousand business men's luncheon clubs throughout the country earnest adult males are speaking over the pie a la mode. A composite record of their remarks would run as follows:

"And I tell you, men, I think it's time we were doing something for the youngsters in this town. Over in Mayville the Community Club got up a coaster wagon classic with three thousand dollars in prizes. There were over six hundred boys entered in the race. Gruber City is putting on a junior chautauqua, and they've got imported directors from New York drilling the kids. Alhambra has six playground instructors—think of it, a little town with only ten thousand people—and every boy and girl inside the city limits is signed up for organized recreation. Now, we've got a lot of money just lying idle in the treasury, and I'd like to make a motion, Mr. Chairman, that a committee be appointed to look into the matter of providing more organized recreation for the youngsters of this community. I don't say that the public schools, the 'Y', the Boy Scouts, the Child Welfare League, and the various church organizations aren't doing good work among the young people. They are. But surely there is something that we can do too. Remember, the boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow, and I think you will agree with me that nothing is too good for them. Let's help the kiddies!"

Whereupon the adult males, glowing benevolently, divide themselves into playground committees, soda-water committees, chute-the-chute committees, committees on awards, entries, classification, eligibility, judging, starting, stopping, cheering, back-patting, hand-clapping. The children, dazzled by badges, prizes and patronizing ovations, are dragged from their home-made games and thrust into a custom-tailored carnival where every smile is supervised.

Resentful, We Turn Generous

The Bright Sayings of Children are general, but the Bright Sayings of Grown-ups are uttered by an egregious few. Many white-haired mothers recall the lisping epigrams of Willies who are now mute, inglorious Williams. We all were geniuses when we were four years old. At fourteen the spark still glowed fitfully. But forty finds us cold and filled with a vague resentment toward those whose imaginations are more nimble than our own. When we see a lad sitting on a piano crate in the back yard, apparently doing nothing, we suspect that he is sailing uncharted seas to a land from which we were exiled long ago. So we call him back, give him a real boat, lay out his course for him, and help him steer, taking care that the craft does not drift into unfamiliar waters.

We are generous. If the youngsters want to play hide-and-seek, we will provide them with hiding-places designed by a landscape architect; we will post elderly gentlemen with stop-watches along the course to time the hiders as they run "home"; we will present large and useless loving-cups to the best little seekers, and we will change the senseless cry of "Orly-orly-orts in free!" to "Everybody in!" The best marble-shooter in the neighborhood deserves nothing less than a trip to Rome, and any little girl who skips the rope one hundred times without missing is entitled to a kiss from the mayor.

A Busy Life for Wilbur

"Pastimes with a purpose" is the slogan of modern parents and educators. Little Wilbur doesn't even take a stroll down to the old Sloo without putting on his pedometer so that he can get credit for 1.7 miles on his hiking record. When he accumulates a grand total of 200 miles he will become a C grade Pioneer in the Trail-Makers' Club of the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Little Wilbur leads a busy life. After school each day there is a game by the Children's Handball League. This league is sponsored by the local lodge of Elks, and the winning team is to be sent to Washington, D. C., to shake hands with the President.

On Monday evening little Wilbur attends a meeting of the Community Boys' Club, and on Tuesday evening the regular weekly "feed and song-fest" of the Junior Chamber of Commerce demands his presence. His father takes him to a fathers-and-sons conference of the Lions Club on Wednesday evening, and Thursday night there is a rehearsal for the perennial civic pageant in which all the prominent children of the town take part. Friday evening the young people of his Sunday school hold an informal meeting. He has Saturday evening pretty much to himself, with nothing between him and bed except a conference with Mr. "Pep" Gaynor, the boys' work director of the Fourteenth Precinct. It is Mr. Gaynor's boast that he has a personal talk with "every boy every week," and he is a conscientious soul. On Sunday after church little Wilbur usually goes on a hike with Dr. Losey's nature-study class, and spends the evening tying knots and studying wigwag signals.

Not a Single Organization!

Last summer he went to visit his Uncle John, who has a big cherry farm in Wisconsin, on Ephriam Bay. This farm includes both prairie and timber land, woods for hunting, water for fishing and swimming, hills for hiking—a little of everything. Little Wilbur stayed two days, and then asked to be sent home. "There is no recreation park here," he wrote his parents, "and the boys in the neighborhood have no organization whatever; nobody pays any attention to them, and they just have to amuse themselves. What

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they need, of course, is someone like Mr. Gaynor to pep them up. I suggested this to Uncle John and he just laughed. Manassah is the nearest town, and Uncle John says it doesn't even have a Commercial Club. When can I come home?"

Eventually the boys in the backwoods of Ephraim Bay will be organized, and little Wilbur can be happy wherever he goes. Even now, two lads can seldom get together for a little fun of their own without having some grown-up interrupt them with well-meaning attempts to improve the game.

"Come now, fellows," says the professional playmate, clapping his hands, "you're just wasting your time. Let me show you how to really play. Here's an awfully jolly game that I learned from a book. I'll explain the rules and show you how it goes, and if there's anything about it that you don't understand, just ask me, because that's what I'm here for, fellows, and I want you to consider me 'one of the gang,' as the boys say. Now, about this game . . . if Tommy gets through first he wins a dandy blue ribbon to wear on his sleeve, and if Bobbie gets through first he wins the ribbon. Isn't that worth trying for, fellows?"

The fellows politely agree that it is, and after this jolly game is over there are other jolly games—a whole book of them. Bobbie and Tommy have imaginations, but the professional playmate leaves them nothing to work on. Swiftly their inherent originality is suppressed and beaten down until their minds fit the man-made mold and they are ready to misunderstand the generation which follows them.

Huck Finn, have you done your good deed today?

"WHY NOT?" SAYS WANDA

IF those in high official circles can cavort about on mechanical steeds, who is there to begrudge an extension spcialist an occasional joy-ride? One must have one's constitutional, says Wanda Przyluska, health specialist now on leave of absence at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. This toboggan idea, it is reported, appeals strongly to the other home economics specialists, and before long the University will probably see them hard at it every noon hour, each awaiting her turn.

Personal Mention

CUPID, the rascal, is at it again. Comes word from Zanesville that Margaret Louise Wilkinson and Richard Earl Helt were married in that city on Monday, April 20. Just the Saturday before, April 18, Mary Ingmire and Francis P. Taylor were married at the bride's home in Columbus. The Taylors were to begin housekeeping in Waverly about May 1. . . . E. J. Utz, who was best man for Frank Taylor, reports that Frank got through the ceremony without a falter, and with his bride successfully eluded the impedimenta carefully prepared by such experts as Jack Cutler and "Red" Hammans. . . . . F. L. Allen, who holds forth in the office directly north of the publications office, is back on the job, we're glad to report, after a five weeks' siege of illness. . . . Southeastern Ohio, as we go to press, holds the population honors. Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Young, of Gallia County, announce the arrival on March 24 of their second child, another boy, weighing 9½ pounds. He has been named Jack Ernest, after his maternal and paternal grandfathers, respectively. And from I. S. Hoddinott of Belmont County comes word of the arrival of Herbert Max Hoddinott on April 10. The youngster weighed 8 pounds, 3 ounces. "Now," says the proud parent, "I know I will be a better county agent." . . . "Red" Hammans delights in practical jokes. Those who met him on April Fool's Day discovered this when he generously provided them with highly explosive matches. A few days later "Red" absent-mindedly used one himself. And, say his victims, joyously, it worked. . . Wanda Przyluska took respite from her work in Detroit long enough to spend Saturday and Sunday here a while back. Russ Lord, away from New York for a short field trip, was another visitor about the middle of April. . . . The extension worker's life is daily becoming more perilous. Those who took part in the Erie's poultry special late in March attended a community meeting the night the train was stationed at Green Camp, just outside of Marion. A spelling bee was on the program the latter half of the evening, and visitors were pressed into service. The slaughter was terrific. Dr. Leonard W. Goss, for instance, didn't even get to first base on "err," and George M. Timmons, agent in Marion County, struck out with the bases full on "termagant." Aided by the frantic whispers of Roy Roberts and the Erie representatives in the audience, we managed to tie for first place with a Green Camp teacher. "Truffles" proved too much for us both. . . . But the prize should have gone, we insist, to the man who, when asked to spell "laxity," misunderstood and carefully spelled out "laxative."—J. R. F.

Changes in Personnel

M. L. HOWELL, one of Ohio's veteran county extension agents by virtue of six years of service in Henry County, leaves the Extension Service on May 1 to become general manager of the Ohio Poultry Producers' Cooperative Association. Announcement of a central grading point for the four counties, Williams, Fulton, Henry, and Defiance, is expected soon. Shortly thereafter, Farm Bureau officials say, the new association will begin business.

* * *

Walter D. Hunnicutt on May 1 leaves Butler County after four years as its extension agent. Mr. Hunnicutt will be with the Cincinnati Cooperative Pure Milk Association as manager of its country plants and field service.

* * *

After four years as extension agent in Geauga County, R. J. Bugbee will leave about July 1 to go back to his farm in New Hampshire.

* * *

B. P. Hess, agent in Brown County for the past two years, resigns that position on May 1 to join the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University. Mr. Hess will probably spend most of his time in research and survey for the Ohio rural electrification committee.

* * *

H. G. Stevens resigned as county agent in Erie County on April 1 to teach civics and history in the Sandusky high schools. M. R. Myers, acting county agent in Williams County for the past year while C. G. Fieldner has been on leave of absence, will succeed Mr. Stevens in Erie County on July 1.

* * *

Succeeding E. C. Sleeth, who submitted his resignation as county agent in Ashtabula County several months ago, H. H. Varney will take office in that county on June 1. Mr. Varney is a graduate of Ohio State University with experience in vocational agriculture teaching at Twinsburg, Summit County.

* * *

Noble County's new extension agent, succeeding T. C. Kennard, is Walter Wyckoff, a native of Butler County and a graduate of this university. Besides his farming experience Mr. Wyckoff served as machinery repair man for the International Harvester Corporation. He took office in Noble County April 1.

* * *

Carl M. Gibboney on April 15 succeeded E. D. Turner as extension agent in Preble County. Mr. Gibboney was graduated from Ohio State University and taught vocational agriculture classes for two years at West Chester, Butler County.

WHEAT in Highland County is two-thirds a failure, and Fulghum oats, which are being planted in its stead, are in great demand. Some clover seed was also damaged by the early March frost, reports County Agent W. H. Ford.

CARROTS seem not to be well known in Belmont County, according to I. S. Hoddinott, county agent there. He says that during a nutrition meeting attended by about 30 women, one-fourth of them admitted they had never eaten carrots.

SIXTEEN girls at the Friends Boarding School in Belmont County are being taught to make their own dresses by the clothing specialists. County Agent Hoddinott reports that a number of them will complete the work this year.

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Save the Flowers!

Alfred C. Hottes Writes Bulletin as a Guide to Flora of Ohio and Vicinity

The new bulletin, "About Wild Flowers," written by Alfred C. Hottes of the department of horticulture, is a plea for and a guide to the native flora of the state of Ohio.

The cover design of flowering dogwood is done by C. E. Wilson of the publications department, and nine of the nineteen pages of the bulletin have photographic halftones of wild flowers, both of common and rare varieties.

A revised list of nine suggestions for picking wild flowers by Professor O. T. Wilson gives the common sense view of picking and pulling no more of the flowers and plants than you can comfortably carry home in the car with you when the car is already crowded and uncomfortable.

Names Flowers to Pick

Professor Hottes reproduces a list of some forty or fifty wild flowers which should not be picked, giving the reason in each case, and another list of some seventy of the commoner varieties which may be picked in any amount within reason.

Believing that wild flowers are of unusual charm in the home grounds, Professor Hottes lists those plants which grow best in shady but moderately damp places under one head, plants for sunny places under another head, and so on down the list to aid the lover of wild flowers in finding suitable plants for available plots on his lawn or in his garden. He hints, however, that best results are obtained when the plants and shrubs are bought from some commercial firm.

Floro Is Rough on Rats

Boys of Ottawa County Make Record in Killing Farm Pests

"The Pied Piper of Hamlin has nothing on Henry Floro of Erie Township in Ottawa County when it comes to killing rats, mice, and sparrows," reports F. K. Blair, the county agent.

"Floro had a total score of more than 20,000 points to his credit when the final count was given out for the pest killing contest last month. Herbert Kleinhans was second and Albert Tetau, third.

The total final result of the hunt was: Sparrows, 3028; rats, 1130; mice, 6986; crows, 61; hawks, 12. Total points, 86,460.

Tuscarawas Orders Trees

Reforestation to the extent of 15,000 forest tree seedlings is going on in Tuscarawas County this spring. The trees have been ordered from the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster.

In addition, the women of Bucks Township made a house-to-house canvas in the interest of planting and beautifying the farmsteads in that vicinity.

"Almost every farmer's wife in that township," writes G. E. Boltz, the county agent, "is planting some shrubs this spring as a result of this work. Sugar Creek Township conducted a similar canvas and secured orders for 1,000 rose bushes."

STANDING INSPECTION FOR COSHOCTON COUNTY CATTLEMEN

THIRTY head of native beef cattle are in the group above, photographed when Coshocton County's cattle feeders' tour reached the Wilson and Crouso farm one day late in March. Although not in the Corn Belt, and so handicapped when compared with some western Ohio counties, Coshocton County is feeding a thrifty bunch of both native and range cattle, this tour revealed. Of the eight herds seen on the tour, five were entirely of native stock. Some of these native steers, according to Paul Gerlaugh, animal husbandry extension specialist on the tour, are as fine as could be found in any breed on any market.

Judge Institute Posters

Extension Officers Give First Prize to Summit County Girl

From 300 posters submitted by as many Farmers' Institutes throughout Ohio for competition in the state-wide poster contest, the one drawn by Bernice Zimmerman of Northfield, Summit County, won the first prize of $25. Second prize of $15 went to Donald Peck of Kent, and third prize of $10 to Kenneth Pease of Seville, Medina County.

Grade school pupils were eligible to draw these posters; each poster, it was stipulated, to advertise the local institute. While the poster had to be the hand work of the pupil who entered it in the contest, adults were allowed to suggest ideas. In judging the posters, advertising value counted 50 percent, originality in design 30 percent, and neatness in workmanship 20 percent.

The 300 posters sent to Columbus for judgment in the state-wide contest were those picked as best in the local contests. In some communities the local committee had to choose from 25 entries.

The winning poster for the state as a whole, that by Bernice Zimmerman, showed a pioneer family westward bound in a covered wagon. Above the drawing were the words, "The Community Convention, Northfield Town Hall, Jan. 7-8," and the legend directly under the drawing read, "To the People as the Pioneer to the West."

In all, 52 prizes with a cash value of $150 were offered in the state contest. The complete list of prize-winners, besides the three already given, follows:

Fourth prize ($5): Sarah Manfull, Kensington; Ila Fowler, Mt. Vernon; Letha Marshall, Washington C. H.; Margaret Schilke, Gustavus; Robert Kiess.

Fifth prize ($3): Everett Nickerson, New Burlington; Raymond Springer, Homeworth; Mary E. Burk, Harrison; Leora Cline, Cuyahoga Falls; Frank Meyer, Defiance; Maurice C. Ginther, Ney; Susanna Miller, Middlebranch; Ethel Yockey, Sardinia.

Sixth prize ($2): Dorothy Stemple, Campbellstown; Robert Cowgill, Delaware; Francis Clark, Windham; Orley W. Campbell, Pioneer; Ira Bare, Eastwood; Edith Derge, Defiance; Charles Kilmer, East Liverpool; Audra Brumbaugh, Jeffersonville; Helen Thompson, Urbana; Hilda Gail Shy, Shyville; Carl Kiser, Jeromesville; Mary Louise Sticksel, Newton; Arlyn Cook, Attica; Robert Berkebile, Defiance; Rose Irene Hine, Berlin Heights.

Seventh prize ($1): Robert Gordon, Springfield; Clarence W. Rolfe, Sidney; Florence Corbett, Ravenna; Mildred Link, Tallmadge; Theresa Baumgartner, Homerville; Mary Eversole, Helena; Ruth Wert, Mt. Healthy; Samuel Schall, Pataskala; Bernedette Weaver, Defiance; Ella Hoge, New Knoxville; Marjorie Bebout, Carrollton; Edmund Glover, Amesville; Harry Hakes, Blanchester; William T. Eyeston, Eden Center; Noel W. Hohenshil, Smithville; Gladys Clements, Upper Sandusky; Evelyn Lehr, Morrow; Inez Bucy, Waverly; Marion Hales, Columbia Station; Margaret Shook, Port Clinton; Alice Crum, Bucyrus.

"WE have men in this county who would not sign their own passports across the river Jordan into the Promised Land; they won't sign anything," writes Enos M. Rowe of Hancock County, after his experience with farmers in the tuberculosis eradication campaign.

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For Elevator Men

Farm Crops Specialists and Economists Conduct Extension Schools Throughout State

A new course in elevator management given by farm crops and rural economics men takes the work to the elevator managers and directors in true extension fashion.

B. A. Wallace, extension specialist in marketing, reports that the meetings will be only one day in duration this year and that the first is to be held at Troy, May 5, then to Lima on the sixth, Napoleon on the seventh, Fostoria the twelfth, Medina the thirteenth, Norwalk the fourteenth, and Delaware the fifteenth.

Farm Crops on the Program

At each of these cities where the day sessions will be held the morning is to be taken up with laboratory and lecture work on clover seed testing, in charge of J. S. Cutler of the farm crops department. From one to three in the afternoon there will be a discussion of financial, accounting, and management problems with Mr. Wallace in charge, and later in the afternoon there is to be a round table discussion in which the elevator men will thresh out such problems as they see fit with one of their own number as chairman.

Mr. Wallace points out that instead of taking the elevator men away from their work for four or five days as in the past the extension men are now bringing their information and assistance to them.

He also emphasizes the fact that the meetings are not for elevator managers alone, but for elevator directors and farmers as well.

For History's Sake

We Set Down These Facts About the Extension Masquerade

Whoever invented masquerades must have grinned in ghoulish glee on Saturday night, April 4. It was then the Extension Staff in Columbus held its annual spring party, and in rags both sad and glad.

Minnie Price sported the gayest of headdresses, a sort of portable mural, and so walked away with one prize. O. C. Croy, hid in a clown suit and an Irish false-face so homely it was fascinating, took the other prize for the individual most effectively costumed.

"Cap" and Mrs. Arnold received the award for the couple most effectively dressed. All we recall at this late date is that "Cap" wore a blazing red wig and an impish grin, among other things, while Mrs. Arnold was dressed as a sort of Raggeddy Ann. (This description, by the way, is subject to change without notice. Our powers of observation were brutally blighted by the chocolate-covered limburger cheese that Mrs. Bowers' husband gave us.)

Gentlemen of color were represented by Messrs. Hanger, Crane, and Salisbury. Then there was Mrs. George Crane going about as a witch riding a broom, and Ralph Taber gracefully cavorting as a kid in pink bloomers and black curls, John Slipher as the Old Nick himself, and Earl Jones as a sea-going—but not a flying—Dutchman.

"Si" Crossman appeared as a gladiator, with a coat of mail made of the gummed paper used in making dress forms. "Si" would have been an even greater hit, some of the ladies confidentially assure us, if the glue on the gummed paper had been less odoriferous.

One of the several sensations of the evening was the appearance of Donald E. Calhoun (related to the Extension Service by marriage), as a bride. Mr. Calhoun is about 6 feet 3 inches tall and correspondingly broad and brawny.

Dancing, some foolish (we speak authoritatively) games, and refreshments completed the program. About 125 persons were present.—J. R. F.

Likes Ohio Methods

Federal Extension Chief Approves of Local Leadership

"The extension work seen in Ohio is as well organized and reaches as high a standard as any work I have seen anywhere at any time in the United States," writes Dr. C. B. Smith, chief of cooperative extension of the United States Department of Agriculture, after a four-day trip in Darke, Lucas, and Huron Counties last month.

Dr. Smith's trip here was for a special investigation of the local leader system in home demonstration work. During the three days spent in the field he saw two meetings conducted by local leaders in nutrition and one meeting for the training of leaders in millinery conducted by a specialist.

Of local leaders Dr. Smith says:

"I left your state fully convinced of the value and efficacy of local leaders in the subjects of nutrition and millinery and a strong belief in their possible value in other lines of extension work."

Makes Bread Pan Useful

Device to Keep Milk Warm For Hens Makes Flock Profitable

C. F. Thompkins of Lucas County is a successful poultry raiser largely because he has found a way to keep warm milk before his hens all the time, reports County Agent E. O. Williams.

A heavy cylinder of sheet iron 18 inches in diameter and 25 inches high supports a regulation bread pan under which there is an incubator lamp for warming the milk. A platform is built around the pan four inches below the top, making it accessible to the hens.

"Mr. Thompkins' summer production is not much above the average demonstration farm," says Mr. Williams, "but during the winter the hens fall for the warm milk. When 100 of them consume 6 to 8 gallons a day it is no mystery that 66 percent of his birds lay during the winter when egg prices are high."

Kreitler Extends by Radio

George W. Kreitler, county agent in Meigs County, has been trying radio extension all by himself.

In his March report he says: "Extension work at long range with the aid of WSAZ, a local broadcasting station, was tried on March 18. A short talk on some of the features of extension work brought a flood of letters from radio fans who were tuned in that night. Apparently there are more radio outfits in the county than I had thought."

"Woman's Work Is Never Done"

IF a man can dose a sheep, why can't a woman? Mrs. Dora Barth, who owns a farm in Athens County, and runs it with the help of a hired man, in this photograph is proving that a woman can. This took place at one of the demonstrations given in Athens County this spring by L. A. Kauffman, animal husbandry extension specialist. At each of these demonstrations on the treatment of sheep for stomach worms, reports the man who took this picture, County Agent T. H. Johnson, the neighbors came all the more gladly because the program called for a potluck dinner. At this particular meeting there was also a talk on pasture improvement by M. V. Bailey, soils extension specialist for Southeastern Ohio.

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Extend Beet Work

E. P. Reed Announces Plans for Completing Records of Demonstrations

Fifteen sugar beet demonstrations in 10 northwestern Ohio counties have just been completed this spring under the supervision of E. P. Reed of the soils department.

The object of these demonstrations, according to Mr. Reed, is to determine the kind and amount of fertilizer best suited for the growing of sugar beets and to ascertain the best place for making the applications in the rotation.

Different demonstration farms are using widely different types and amounts of fertilizers. Acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, and sulfate of ammonia are being used in amounts from 200 to 800 pounds to the acre. One commercial concern advocates a complete fertilizer with a formula of 2.43-10-12, and the extension service is using a 2-12-6.

These fertilizers are being applied at three different times during the growth of the beets. The first application is being made at seeding time, the second when they are blocking-out, and the third at thinning time.

Companies Will Help

To make the demonstrations complete the sugar beet companies have agreed to weigh in the beets as they are drawn from the field and in addition have promised to analyze each lot for sugar content.

Mr. Reed explains that the 15 demonstrations in the 10 counties are conducted on farms with typical beet soil. From 65 to 75 percent of the farms on which demonstrations are being conducted are on Brookston soils, he believes.

To make the results of the demonstrations more thorough Mr. Reed is accompanying the demonstrations this year with a series of experiments on two typical sugar beet fields.

He will make the different applications of fertilizers on these fields as on the regular demonstration farms, but in addition he will take samples of the soil throughout the entire growing season. These soil samples will be analyzed for the nitrates which they contain.

With a record of the rainfall and temperature, together with the soil analysis, Mr. Reed hopes to be able to determine how and when the nitrates become available to the sugar beet plant.

Mr. Reed says that similar demonstrations were conducted in the same region last year, but no definite conclusions could be reached because of the abnormal season.

Belmont Reports Incomes

When eight Belmont County farmers met with County Agent I. S. Hoddinott and a rural economics extension specialist, E. J. Utz, to summarize their 1924 records, they found an average labor income of $1,646 and an average farm income of $2,205. Their farms ranged in size from 17 to 230 acres.

Average wheat yield for these eight farmers, Mr. Hoddinott reports, was six bushels an acre, and average return on feed was $1.54.

GIRLS in Muskingum County clubs seem to be more interested in the newer cooking and meal preparation work than in the old canning demonstration, R. E. Helt, club agent there, has found.

A THOUSAND or more black walnut and tulip poplar trees were planted in Hocking County last month. Professor J. J. Crumley, assistant state forester, and the boys' agricultural class at the Marion Township high school, did the work.

ENOUGH certified seed oats were bought by Fairfield County farmers this spring to plant at least 200 acres, County Agent Harold F. Thayer reports.

They Make a Good Record

Women of Perry County Carry On In Wool Finishes

The wool finishes project which was reorganized under a new plan last December has already reached a high point in organization in Perry County, according to a report recently received by Jeannette Butler, one of the clothing specialists, from E. F. Townsend, the county agent there.

The report shows that a group of 12 leaders in one township have had four meetings since the first of January with a total attendance of 60 women. Two more meetings already have been scheduled and Mr. Townsend believes there will be a third before the work closes.

"When I told Mrs. Oscar Witmer that I thought the work was going fine in her group," says Mr. Townsend, "she replied that I was right and that it wasn't over yet. She has held one meeting and is planning to hold another this spring.

"I expect to see a keen interest develop in the follow-up meeting in June. I don't know yet what kind of a stunt we will pull off but we will try to find something that will interest everybody."

Averages 732 Daily

Erie Baby Chick Train Does That in Recent Tour Through Western Ohio Counties

Final reports on the baby chick special that ran over the lines of the Erie Railroad the last week in March show that it reached, in its 19 stops in seven western Ohio counties, 5,858 persons, an average of 732 for each of the eight days and 308 for each stop. For all previous farm demonstration trains conducted by the Erie the average daily attendance has been 367; average at a stop, 181.

Dayton, where the train spent both afternoon and evening, brought in 875 persons interested in raising baby chicks, or in poultry diseases. More than 500 came in at each of three other stops — Spencerville, Ohio City, and Osborn.

By exhibiting a flock of baby chicks in an Ohio model brooder house, fed the Ohio ration and given good care, those in charge of the poultry special sought to drive home Ohio's "Big Ten Rules for Raising Baby Chicks." Motion pictures and lectures supplemented the exhibits.

Clinic Draws a Crowd

A clinic, mostly for post-mortem examinations, aroused interest all along the route of the train. Dr. Leonard W. Goss of the College of Veterinary Medicine conducted this. Most of the hens brought in for examination, he discovered, had tuberculosis, and most of the baby chicks had pneumonia. Dr. Goss's lectures during the trip emphasized his clinical findings and suggested ways to prevent common poultry diseases.

E. L. Dakan, head of the poultry department, and Roy Roberts represented that department on the train. D. C. Kennard represented the Experiment Station. The train was in charge of Luther D. Fuller, chief agricultural agent for the Erie.

REPLACING THE OLD-FASHIONED SEWING BEE

WHETHER the materials are wool, as they happen to be here, or rags for rugs, or pieces of cloth for quilts,—that doesn't make so much difference; they furnish the makin's for a sewing bee, and for a number of reasons sewing bees will always be popular. (When men gather for a friendly chat, you notice, instead of sewing things together they whittle big sticks into little ones.) The photograph above is of a Perry County group going full steam ahead in the wool finishes project.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X MAY, 1925 Number 11

County Agents Go Back to the Land

Of 92 Who Have Resigned, 42 Now Are Farming.

OF the 179 county agents in the Extension Service in Ohio since 1917, 42 have resigned to practice their preaching. In other words, nearly 25 per cent of Ohio's county agents have gone to farming.

Records up to April 1 in the office of George Crane, secretary of the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service, also show that 26 county agents have left the Service to go with commercial organizations; 10 have left to enter fields which correspond to extension work; five to teach; five, to extension work in other states; three, to study. Including one who died in the Service, this makes a total of 92 who have left county agent work in this state with an average service of 4.02 years.

Ninety-eight Are Still on the Job

County agents still in the Service number 98. Eleven are either specialists or district supervisors, and the remaining 87 are the present county agents. The average length of service of the present force is 4.16, or a slight increase over those who have left.

Seventeen of the total number of agents have changed from one county to another, and one agent has had two changes. Of those who have resigned, three had eight years of service; 10 had seven years; 11 had six; 11, five years; 13, four years; 20, three years; 19, two years; and 5, one year.

Of those still on the job, two have served eight years; 10, seven years; 14, six years; 3, five years; 9, four years; 12, three years; 17, two years, and 17, one year.

Because a fourth of the men who resign from county agent work, do so in order to farm, a comparison of Ohio county agents' salaries with the earnings of a typical group of Ohio farmers has been made by Ralph F. Taber, extension economist. The farm records are from Huron County.

Taber Reviews the Salaries

It is impossible, however, to compare farm earnings and county agents' salaries directly, Mr. Taber points out, for two reasons: First, the county agent has, roughly, less than half the investment the farmer has, considering the agent's education and training as part of his investment; second, farm earnings do not include the value of farm products consumed by the farm family. This one item, as found in several surveys, adds about $1,200 to the farmer's earnings.

With these two factors considered, Mr. Taber has traced the two curves of agents' salaries and farmers' earnings as follows:

Back in 1917, the first year for which comparable figures are available, farm earnings plus living averaged $3250; county agents' salaries averaged $2,500.

A DOZEN ATTRIBUTES OF THE IDEAL EXTENSION WORKER

Abounding Faith in the importance of the work;
Infinite Tact in meeting trying situations;
Unlimited Patience in overcoming community inertia;
Endless Good Nature in the face of all trials;
A Saving Sense of Humor when nothing else will meet the situation;
A Large Vision of the work to be done;
Ability to Lose Gracefully and to rebound after each defeat;
Indomitable Courage in standing for the right;
A Grim Determination to see the work put through to its completion;
A Contagious Enthusiasm that inspires local leadership;
Unquenchable Optimism in spite of all discouragements;

UNRESERVED BELIEF IN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FARM FAMILY to the COMMONWEALTH...

— Vivian

From then on county agents' salaries began to climb and farm earnings began to drop, until the two met in 1920 at about $2,700.

Agents' salaries reached their peak, $2,850, in 1921, just as farm incomes reached their low point, about $1,725. From then until the end of 1924 salaries dropped off a bit while farm incomes gained. For 1924 the county agents' salaries averaged $2,760 and farm incomes, living included, averaged $2,400.

Compared in any other period, the two curves would not have been so far apart, Mr. Taber believes, for farm incomes have had to go through as severe and sudden a drop these last few years as at any time in the nation's history. Now the two curves are converging, and may conceivably meet again in a few years.

Two district supervisors of county agents, Dillon S. Myer and W. W. Brownfield, who grew up from the ranks in agricultural extension, have studied these statistics carefully. In their remarks which follow they not only give their views on a county agent's preference for farming but they tell why there are 98 county agents still in the Service and what is now being done in this state to make the work more permanent. In effect, these two supervisors say:

Family the Main Consideration

"The first, and perhaps the most important reason why one-fourth of Ohio's county agents have gone to farming, is consideration for their families.

"The county agent, like the doctor, is subject to public call at almost any hour; but unlike the doctor he never has the privilege of making his own charges or sending a monthly bill for his services. Such a life keeps him from his family with a comparatively small financial compensation.

"On the farm he can be constantly with his family. He can eat all his meals at home, rear his children in the open under natural conditions, and feel that he and his family are a definite part of his community.

"Most county agents are country bred. They plowed the fields their fathers are now too feeble to master, and the old call brings them back to that farm. Rather than have the homestead fall into the hands of another, they leave the public occupation for the more independent and more heart-felt task.

Wants To Prove Himself

"A good county agent is necessarily interesting in farming, and he feels that he can be a good farmer. When he sees his best advice bungled in the hands of another, or when he sees good farming well done, it is natural for him to want a farm to carry out his own ideas and to prove to his own satisfaction that he is as good as his own advice.

"Then there is the matter of investment in a business. He may feel that the salary which the Extension Service can pay is limited, and where money is the measuring rule for success the county agent may see this limitation soon after he has himself established.

"He knows farming better than any other occupation, perhaps, and to buy a

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farm is the unlimited field he has been looking for since he has seen what seem to him to be his limitations in county agent work.

"If he sees limitations in farming his interests may lead him to commercial fields.

"To detail the reasons why county agents leave the Service is to make a study of each individual; such a task, of course, is quite endless. It is equally endless to detail the reasons why we still have county agents, but some general reasons which come to mind may point out the attractiveness of the work.

Faith and Vision Count

"A good county agent has faith in agriculture in general, faith in his ability to teach, and a vision of the work to be accomplished. He wants to have a part in the development of the farm, the home, and the community at large, and his position as agricultural leader in his county puts him in the best possible position to fulfill his desires.

"Some men like to work with people, and take pride in their ability to judge a leader or conduct a meeting. Such men have an ample opportunity in county agent work where social problems handled successfully build a sound foundation for progress in the extension field.

"To find such men is not often an easy task. Extension work in this state and in the United States is a comparatively new field, and because there is little experience in a general way, few men have been trained for the work.

"But our experience is increasing and the farmers of the state are beginning to understand what a county agent can do and what he is supposed to do. In counties where the work is best understood local leaders are volunteering their service to carry assistance for better homes and better living conditions into more communities than the county agent can possibly reach, and they seem to be enjoying the services they are able to render.

Work To Be More Stable

"All this, of course, is tending to stabilize extension work, but the State College plans to do even more. At the present time any undergraduate who in his junior or senior year decides that he wants to enter the Extension Service can be advised of enough courses in related fields to furnish the best possible background without the actual experience.

"In addition to the regular college courses a six-weeks course is being given for the first time this quarter which deals with practical extension problems, and county agents are now getting six-months leaves to make special studies at universities."

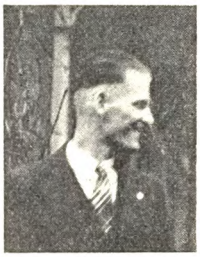
4 Million Chicks Placed

About four million baby chicks have been distributed to Ohio farmers this spring by members of the Ohio Accredited Hatcherymen's Association, it was reported at a meeting of the hatcherymen at the University on May 1.

T. S. Townsley, field man and official inspector for the association, says farmers generally have been well pleased with the quality of the chicks distributed. To signify their approval of the association, all the charter members of the hatcherymen's organization, now beginning its second year, signed contracts for the coming year.

He Takes 'Em All

Delaware Youth Now Completing the Last of the 24 Correspondence Courses



Ryder Thompson, a farm youth now living in Delaware, has taken all 24 extension correspondence courses with the exception of that on news writing, and he is now registered in that.

Mr. Thompson started his first course of poultry in 1921, intending to put his knowledge into practice on a small truck farm near Gambier where he was then living with his mother, two sisters, and a brother younger than himself.

He is, however, suffering from the effects of two sunstrokes which originated from a season spent in the sand hills of Nebraska and the wheat fields of Kansas, and as a result he has never been able to try out in a practical way the things he has been learning. He says the courses have made him more enthusiastic than ever about farming and as soon as he is able he intends to practice some of the things he has studied.

He believes that the practical knowledge contained in the courses will give a man a clear understanding of the farming methods within the state, and when put into practice these methods will make that man a successful Ohio farmer.

District Conferences

To Be Held at Dayton June 9-10; Marietta June 24-25

Programs of the annual district conferences for extension agents in southeastern and southwestern Ohio are now off the mimeograph. The Southwest will convene at Dayton on June 9 and 10; the Southeast at Marietta on June 24, 25 and 26. A one-day gathering, devoted entirely to recreation, is scheduled by the agents in Northeastern Ohio for June 5 at Glen Crest.

Production and marketing, with the discussion guided by Dr. J. I. Falconer, head of the rural economics department at the University, and by Prof. C. G. McBride, make up the program for June 9 at Dayton. A get-together supper follows.

C. E. Lively To Talk

Sociology will take the floor on June 10 with C. E. Lively, professor of rural sociology, in charge. He is to talk on "Factors Involved in Social Progress," and the discussion will center on how the Extension Service can best promote social progress. A discussion on program planning is scheduled for that afternoon, with County Agent F. G. Hall of Clinton County, the leader.

Discussions at the southeastern Ohio extension conference start off Wednesday evening, June 24, on "Institutional Institutes," by F. L. Allen, state supervisor of Farmers' Institutes, and "Rural Economics in Review," by E. J. Utz, rural economics extension specialist.

Two sessions are scheduled for June 25, one on news and letter writing, led by the extension news editor, and one on ideals, objectives, and the future of club work, led by Ray Turner of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work at Washington, D. C.

That evening the wives and secretaries will bring along some highly polished mirrors for the agents to look into. Ample explanation will accompany the mirror act, the program says. Recreation is to be the order of the day on June 26.

4 Cities Show Livestock

Senator Fess and Director Christie to Speak at Meetings

Instead of one or two days, livestock on test at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster will have four days set aside for them this year.

Wooster's annual Livestock Day comes on May 29. From there the lots of steers and hogs that have been on feeding experiments throughout the winter will be moved to Fostoria for a program on Monday, June 1. Visitors who come to examine the livestock in the yards at Fostoria will see them grouped by lots, as they have been while under experiment. The specialists who have conducted the experiments will be there to explain them in detail.

Senator Simeon D. Fess is to speak to the stockmen assembled at Fostoria.

The next livestock day will be Wednesday, June 3, when the stock will be in Washington C. H. Last year Washington C. H. sponsored such a day, the first anywhere in the state outside of Wooster, and entertained close to 5,000. A crowd fully as large is expected this year. E. S. Bayard, editor of the National Stockman and Farmer, will be the speaker.

On Friday, June 5, comes Dayton's turn, and the last of the four livestock days. G. I. Christie, director of Indiana's experiment station and extension service at Purdue, will speak.

Meat Demonstrations Pay

E. Hargesheimer, a director of the Van Wert County Farm Bureau, says that his county should have more meat culling demonstrations like those held by C. W. Hammans, marketing specialist, during the past winter, because it is an excellent method of showing the farmer the market demand for his products.

"Mr. Hammans' meetings are fine," says Mr. Hargesheimer, "and we want to get the information out to more of our people. I believe we can do it."

Service Manager Reports

Guy C. Hartshorn, service manager in Licking County, handled 17 cars of fertilizer, 5 cars of feed, 500 bushels of certified seed potatoes, 5 cars of limestone, and 5 barrels of oil, between March 1 and April 20, says E. R. Raymond, county agent there, in his report for April.

School Grounds Landscaped

One hundred and forty persons interested in beautifying new township high school grounds gathered at the site for an all-day meeting last month, reports J. D. Hervey, agent in Washington County. H. L. Hedrick of the landscaping department prepared the plans and directed the work.

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ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

THIS group of 35 farm people toured Logan County last month to inspect model water and sewage disposal systems under the guidance of Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in rural engineering; Geneva Bane, home management extension specialist, and County Agent Walter Bluck. The above picture shows the group inspecting a newly constructed concrete septic tank on the farm of George Baker near Bellefontaine. The cost of the material for the tank was $20, and the labor cost was about the same, according to Mr. Baker.

200 See T. B. Results

Sight of Diseased Animals Revives Interest in Eradication

A bovine tuberculosis demonstration in Defiance County last month drew an audience of 200. The animals used in the demonstration were from a herd of 25, where 19 were found to react.

The postmortem showed tubercular lesions in the glands of the neck, in the lungs, and in the lymph glands, one of which was twenty times its natural size.

J. E. Whonsetler, the county agent, reports that the demonstration renewed interest in tuberculosis eradication and changed the minds of many skeptics.

Truck Growers Reform

The truck growers school, organized in Morgan County last fall, is beginning to show results, according to the report of J. L. Shriver, the county agent.

Growers who have attended the four sessions of the school say that they are now using complete fertilizers and liming their cabbage ground according to the recommendations of the specialists, and that they are making these applications broadcast rather than in the row as they have been in the habit of doing.

POSTERS giving the name of the club leader in each community were sent to the school superintendents of Cuyahoga County wherever expedient. As a result of this poster display children have made application directly to club leaders for membership in the clubs.

LABOR INCOMES on 27 farms in Guernsey County in 1924 ranged from a profit of $1,720 to a loss of $681, or an average of $519, summarizing schools there reveal.

Six Club Boys Start It

Then Dads Become Interested and Buy 20 Purebred Guernseys

Twenty purebred Guernsey dairy cattle were introduced into Gallia County this spring by six club youngsters and their parents, says County Agent Paul A. Young.

Although Jerseys are the principal breed in Gallia County, Mr. Young explains the six club members wanted Guernseys, and wanted them with such determination that their parents became interested in the idea, too.

The final result was the purchase of 20 purebred Guernseys, including a fine three-year-old bull, which Ivan McKellip, dairy extension specialist, helped to select in Trumbull County.

The plan is to start a real foundation herd and sell the grade stock as soon as the Guernseys are on a productive basis.

A Leader Eight Years

So Mrs. O. P. Beck Starts Annual Story-telling Party

Mrs. O. P. Beck has been the leader of the Symmes Creek Food and Clothing Club in Muskingum County since it started eight years ago, reports Richard E. Helt, club agent there.

Last month this club gave a party and invited all former members and their parents. Seventy-one persons came and the older members entertained by telling stories of club activities of several years ago. The party is to be an annual affair.

FIFTY-SEVEN families in one township of Huron County are taking part in the Feeding the Family project, reports the home demonstration agent, Nancy Folsom.

Compare Varieties

100 Farmers in 12 Counties Follow Up Work Begun in Madison Two Years Ago

Variety demonstrations in field corn are going on in 12 counties of the state and more than 100 farmers are assisting the farm crops specialists in the work.

These tests were started two years ago on several farms in Madison County to determine the varieties of corn best suited to that locality, explains Wallace E. Hanger, one of the specialists.

"The work in Madison County caused so much general interest among farmers and extension agents in the principal corn counties that last year the demonstrations were carried on in five counties," says Mr. Hanger.

"This year more than 100 farmers in 12 counties are assisting in the work and many of these men are demonstrating for the second time. We expect the work to spread into many more counties next year."

Agents and Specialists Select

According to the rules of the corn variety demonstrations the county agent selects, with the aid of the crops and soils specialists, not less than two and not more than twelve farmers in any one county to conduct the demonstration. Each demonstrator must agree to carry on the work for at least three years, and not less than four varieties must be planted in addition to the home varieties.

All seed corn used for these demonstrations is purchased by the college and distributed to the farmers at cost; all varieties in each demonstration are planted the same day; and at the time of the harvest the county agent arranges for a field day meeting when the yields are determined and the varieties compared.

So far the early varieties of corn have given the best yields.

Stand Makes Clubhouse

Lumber from an old grandstand on the Mahoning County Fair Grounds is now serving for a club building. Construction of the building, decided on by the county fair board, began last month.

In size 28 by 120 feet, the new building for club exhibits and activities at the county fair includes two features not common to most buildings used by club members at county fairs. One is a stage and an auditorium for demonstrations, plays, and meetings, the other a complete outfit of movable partitions for the club exhibits. Movable partitions double the space available for exhibit.

The new building, to be ready for the fair this September, is built to take care of five years' normal growth in club enrollment in that county.

Says Hog Sanitation Pays

Sanitation in raising hogs has increased the average litter of one Champaign County farmer from five to eight. G. S. Hunt is the name of this man, and he says his practice is to use three fields for rotating his pasture, and to throw temporary fences through the field when necessary. Mr. Hunt has found that he can clean a farrowing house with hot lye water and wash seven sows with warm soapy water in three hours.

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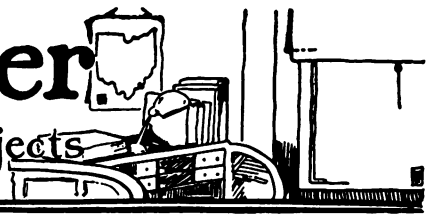
From a Desk in a Corner

A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects



EFFICIENCY IN PLEASURE

SOMEONE, we hope, will some day write a scintillating editorial on the current mania for efficiency in pleasure. Right now, however, we can only note the trend in a few rather spiritless paragraphs, appropriately inefficient:

Time was when of a summer's evening on the farm it was considered a pleasure simply to stretch out full length under the tall hemlock trees in the dooryard. That way neighbors talked, quietly and leisurely, and drank deep of pungent night air.

Nor was that a simple pleasure. It left a man dependent on his own mind and imagination. It eliminated, of course, all incurious, unimaginative souls.

Well, such pleasures must be rare these days, even on farmsteads off the beaten track. The automobile is at odds with leisure, and the radio converts quiet into static. Night air is pungent, but with carbon monoxide.

And that is as it should be, says the lover of efficiency in pleasure, for think how much time one wasted by aimless talking under the trees at night: it got one no place. Now, at our will, we may twist the dial and hear some really competent soul do the talking; if we want even more amazing results, we may twist the dial more vigorously and get Australia, and so have a lucky wellspring for our own conversation next day.

In an age of great mechanical progress the longing for results is inevitable. But inevitable or not, a few hardy natives hereabouts hereby announce that their pleasures must have naught to do with efficiency, that their hikes and picnics have no concern with distance records, that their conversation is sometimes shockingly aimless.

ODE TO SPECIALISTS

SEVERAL have written of the hardships of the county agent, ignoring the specialist brutally. Now comes Bristow Adams to save the day, for in the February issue of New York's Extension Service News he writes, under the heading "Heroism":

> Some sing of Alexander, according to the old rhyme; and other great heroes are mentioned of a day when heroism was marked largely by the number of persons killed in that organized and wholesale form of murder known as war.
>
> But there are heroes unsung in the extension services of all of these United States. Some of them go under the deadly dull appellation of specialist.
>
> But the fact is that, under whatever name, they go!
>
> Men and women await them at cross-road villages; and the specialists get there, and give of their knowledge to the betterment of farms and of homes. They have hair-breadth 'scapes by flood and field; they sleep where they can, and go without it when they can't, They are not thwarted by rain, hail, snow, or sleet. Their digestive tracts are upset by bad food and worse water. But they meet their engagements just the same.
>
> The extensionist's wife is entitled to a divorce, as Mr. Dooley once said, "wid the day's wor-rk as th' co-rispondint."
>
> The 'stension man doesn't receive a lot of praise; more often he is the recipient of unthinking criticism. Hence just a word, here and now, to the effect that, by-and-large, he's an unsung hero.

IN DEFENSE OF HARMONICAS

A BOY in torn overalls and a red sweater is vigorously and joyously blowing away at a harmonica; at his side a dog lifts his head to high Heaven and yowls mournfully; at his feet an overgrown kitten paces back and forth in apparent sorrow and dejection.

Thus the cover on the current issue of Farm & Fireside, and thus freckled boys in overalls and red sweaters over all this broad land and free.

That is music that moves the souls of dumb animals, at least, and gives untold pleasure to the performer. It is unorganized, inefficient, and usually crude; but it is born of the desire to adventure in the realms of sound and harmony.

If, at our community meetings and club gatherings, we sing cheap parodies and jingling tunes, we encourage no ventures in sound and harmony,—ventures that can give one untold pleasure.

Music offers every mood, from the gay to the serene, the comic to the sombre. It is possible to get civilized interpretations of all these moods for use by groups both young and old. (For use, by the way, when the occasion demands music, not otherwise.)

If there is no alternative but cheap tunes and nauseating lyrics, let the boy resort to melodies of his own devising on the harmonica, the comb, or whatever he has. That may be a little hard on the family dog and cat, but it is lots easier on the boy.

GIFTS

GIVE a man a horse he can ride,
Give a man a boat he can sail;
And his rank and wealth, his strength and health,
On sea nor shore shall fail.

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
Give a man a book he can read;
And his home is bright with a calm delight,
Though the room be poor indeed.

Give a man a girl he can love,
As I, O my love, love thee;
And his heart is great with the pulse of Fate,
At home, on land, on sea.

—JAMES THOMSON.

Personal Mention

ON his schedule of advance dates, Charlie Hampson set aside the week of May 18 for "vacation." That's practical joking with a vengeance, for Charlie has been spending that week in the University Hospital here, recuperating from an operation for appendicitis. Latest reports have it that he's getting along nicely. . . . . Clayton Long, Lake County's first agent, now horticulture extension man out in Oregon, stopped over in Columbus recently on his way east. Oregon fruit growers now use the Ohio method of pruning pretty generally, he told Frank Beach. . . . . Wanda Przyluska has been laid up for three weeks now, the result of being knocked down by a bus in Detroit. The ligaments about one knee were badly wrenched, but she hopes to be up and around without crutches soon. She was standing in a so-called safety zone waiting for a street car when the accident happened. . . . . Often have we heard of the modesty of scholars. Now we know about it at first hand. Some 12 years ago the Carnegie Institute of Washington, D. C. asked J. I. Falconer, then a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, to gather material and prepare the manuscript for a volume on the agricultural history of the northern United States. Just this month the volume (512 pages) has been published, and on the cover is J. I.'s name along with that of Percy Wells Bidwell, economist for the United States Tariff Commission, as collaborator. The book is fifth in a series of contributions to American economic history projected by the Carnegie Institution. It takes in the period from 1620 to 1860, with some 200 pages devoted to the manuscript of Doctor Falconer. Although J. I. has been working on this for the past 12 years, no one in this end of Townshend Hall knew anything about it until an adventurous soul discovered the finished volume on top of J. I.'s desk. . . . . Well, you at least have this comfort, J. I.: no one will ever call you a publicity man. . . . . Take this man Frank Taylor, though; he's lost a lot of shyness lately. His April narrative report, for instance, says that "A five days' vacation was required to successfully change a certain project from the organization stage to the demonstration stage. We feel that a big forward step was taken by the county agent of Pike County when he prevailed upon Mary Ingmire of Columbus to change her name to Taylor and come to Waverly to help in ironing out the rough spots in extension work." . . . . Stockmen over in Licking County, according to news from the pen of Eddie Raymond as published in the Newark Advocate, are doing some interesting research in genetics. Says the item: "The calf, Daweswood Sir Creator Pontiac, is a royally bred son of the 964-pound sow

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Como Lily Pontiac De Kol, who has a 21,419-pound milk record." . . . . .Probably a California sow. . . . . Now is the time of year to visit towns along the Ohio River. In Pomeroy a while ago we picked up a handbill advertising the approach of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," given by a river-boat company on the floating theatre, "Water Queen." In blaring black type the handbill shouts that this is "A Great and Moral Play," and that "The Presentation of this American classic will be embellished with Grandest and Most Lavish Scenic and Electrical Effects." Finally, "The most exacting Christian people never hesitate to witness its rendition, which they always do with great pleasure and delight, as lessons of morality and virtue may be learned from its teachings. A PLAY THAT IS DELIGHTFUL, WONDERFUL, INSTRUCTIVE AND MORAL." . . . . . No doubt about it, Minnie Price is obliging. When the papers announced that during the week of May 18 all redhaired girls would be admitted free of charge to the show at Indianola Park and might even win a floor lamp as a special dispensation from none other than Etta Louise Blake, one of the stars of the show and a lady blessed with flowing titian locks, Miss Price thoughtfully sent this memorandum to Edna Callahan: "Will your schedule need rearranging because of this? I hope you get the lamp!" . . . . . Ho, hum! Not a vital statistic in the lot this month. But then, June will come; it always does. —J. R. F.

PAUL DARWIN YOUNG

THIS is the kind they raise down in southeastern Ohio, says Paul Young, agent in Gallia County; and his district supervisor, W. W. Brownfield, solemnly agrees. Paul Darwin Young, photographed as above at 16 months of age, is, according to his father, "the oldest of the Young family." He weighs 37 pounds. Young Paul is now conducting extensive researches in the English language, but to date he has announced himself in favor of just two syllables, "Ish" and "Ootch."

Ohio Editors Want Names

One Paper Gives Entire Page to Farm Comment and News

Farm news, based on local names in action rather than on far-away names used as pegs on which to hang advice, is what an alert community newspaper wants from its county agent, Ohio editors agreed when discussing the subject last February during the newspaper show.

Review of Ohio newspapers shows that a good many Ohio agents are filling that need. In a recent issue of The Hillsboro Gazette the editor noted that his paper is giving one entire page to news and comment on farming in Highland County, and added:

"Through the co-operation of T. E. Berry, agricultural editor, and W. H. Ford, the county agent, we are able to supply our readers with a type of material which we deem almost ideal for a country newspaper. It is not a lot of theory phrased in scientific terms, but the weekly record of what is taking place on farms in your neighborhood and other neighborhoods, and also what your farm coooperative agencies are accomplishing.

"We want this department to be, first: interesting. If it is not interesting it will not be read, and any valuable instruction contained in it will be lost to the public. So we are asking that if any of our readers have material they think has sufficient public news value to be repeated, they get in touch with Mr. Berry.

"We are not attempting to tell Highland County farmers how to run their business, but we are anxious to make this department a sort of clearing house for the good ideas and experiences that are constantly accumulating on all well-conducted farms."

Another Hillsboro weekly, The News-Herald, has been handling its farm news in much the same way for the past two years.

Man of India Likes 'News'

A resident of India finds news of extension activities in Ohio both interesting and useful, according to a letter received by the editors of the Extension Service News.

I. W. Moomaw is the man, and after asking that his address be changed to Anklesvar, Broach District, India, he adds:

"The Extension Service News has been reaching us regularly and I assure you we appreciate it. We are founding a normal and agricultural school here similar to (but much smaller than) the Hampton Institute in Virginia. In this work the News is not only interesting but very useful."

Slipher Writes on Liming

A paper on "The Economics of Soil Liming: An Appraisal of Monetary Returns," by John A. Slipher, soils extension specialist, has been published in the April issue of the Journal of American Society of Agronomy, and also republished as a 24-page pamphlet. The paper was originally read at the meeting of the society in Washington, D. C., last November.

Mr. Slipher's conclusion is that "Returns from liming follow the law of decreasing returns. Light rates of application proved the best investment in 13 comparative tests. There was no dissent from the belief that a single increment is more profitable than multiple increments. Labor and finance factors are adverse to heavy rates of application of lime."

Twelve graphs and as many statistical tables are included in the dissertation.

Extension Elsewhere

A GROUP of 240 farmers in four Illinois counties, Woodford, Tazewell, McLean, and Livingston, has entered into a three-year farm management service under cooperative contract. Some of these men have been keeping farm accounts since 1916, and the establishment of this cooperative contract with a specialist in farm accounting and farm management in their employ, is a direct result of earlier work with their county agents and the college. They will continue to work in cooperation with the college.

Sixty-six percent of the 1225 farms visited on a three-county survey in New York reported some contact with extension workers.

New York's fortieth county home bureau came into existence this past winter when the supervisors of St. Lawrence County appropriated $3000. The county has 20 organized units with a membership of 1040.

Invention of a device known as "the prismatic ring" that will enable radio fans to see as well as to hear what is being broadcast, will be of special use to university extension workers, says the inventor, C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C. No matter where the student is, the inventor predicts, the teacher will be able to present his message both by lecture and by illustration.

The Republic of Mexico is planning a purebred sire campaign much like that carried on in the United States for the past six or seven years.

County agents will be in demand in Hawaii, if a bill before the legislature there is passed. The bill authorizes the University of Hawaii to establish the county agent system throughout the islands.

Kitchen improvement contests are going on in Arkansas counties having home demonstration agents.

California predicts a 50 percent increase in enrollment in its boys' and girls' clubs this year. Local leaders in the county farm bureaus are helping.

Maryland, through the University of Maryland Extension Service and the Maryland Swine Growers' Association, is promoting a 150-day, 1500-pound litter contest. It will otherwise be similar to the ton-litter contests carried on in the Middle West.

The average Minnesota county appropriates $2309 annually for agricultural extension, according to the Minnesota Extension Service News.

For new rural plays written by amateur rural dramatists, the New York State College of Agriculture announces prizes of $200, offered by the state home bureau, farm bureau, and grange.

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Cause for Cackling

Hens on Demonstration Farms Average 138.4 Eggs Each, 1924 Summary Shows

Hens on 440 poultry demonstration farms located in practically every county of the state, laid, on an average, 138.4 eggs apiece during 1924, according to a summary of the records just completed by the poultry extension specialists, G. S. Vickers and R. E. Cray.

The owners of these flocks, the summary shows, made an average labor income of $1.99 on each hen when based on the number of hens started with at the beginning of the record year, and an average labor income of $2.50 a hen, when based on the average number of hens for the year.

The Object Is Profit

The object of the summary, according to the specialists, is to present the material from these 440 farms in such form that the profitable and unprofitable practices may be brought to the attention of poultry farmers. Eventually it is hoped to publish this material as a bulletin.

"Do increased profits mean greater expense, and if so, do these increased expenses decrease the profits?" is one of the questions raised in the summary.

"The figures show that where the profits are greater the expenses are greater, and where the profits decrease the expense decreases also. It seems to be true in the poultry business as in other businesses that to make money one must spend money, and people who make money are the people who spend, but spend wisely."

In discussing feed costs in relation to labor income the summary reads: "The flocks that made the most money were the flocks that had the highest feed bills. Since no one yet has discovered a method of making chickens grow or produce eggs without feed, it would seem logical to suppose that, since egg production determines profits to a large extent, and, since more feed is necessary to produce more eggs, the greater the amount of feed the greater the profit.

Hens Must Eat To Lay

"Those who say that feed is so high they cannot afford to feed it, or that it does not pay to feed a good ration, do not base their conclusions on facts. Very little money is to be made in the poultry business unless the birds are properly fed."

The old question of heavy and light breeds is summed up by the specialists as follows:

"There are always arguments as to which is the most profitable, the light or the heavy breeds. The heavy breed adherents say their breeds are more profitable because when the hens are sold they bring more, being heavier, and demand a higher price for each pound.

"The light breed adherents say they get so many more eggs that they make more money even though they take less for the meat, and the heavy breed people take it for granted that they will get fewer eggs.

"There is no reason why one breed should not lay as many eggs as the other with equal breeding back of them. Figures show that the meat income is a small item and poultrymen should keep this in mind regardless of the breed kept. Anyone who keeps poultry primarily for meat is on the wrong track unless engaged in special broiler production."

Other points discussed in the summary are: Mortality in relation to production; relation between size of flock and individual production; distribution of mortality throughout the year.

Elevator Men Turn Out

Average of 25 Attend Each Session of One-Day Schools

Schools which specialists in marketing and farm crops took this year to the elevator directors and farmers in seven Ohio counties have had an average attendance of 25, according to B. A. Wallace, marketing specialist in charge of the work.

For several years these schools have been conducted at the University, taking the elevator men from their work from three to five days. For the first time this year these specialists are following the regular extension program, taking the work to these men in one-day schools.

Mr. Wallace says there is no definite way to arrive at the relative merits of the two plans, but judging by attendance and general interest in the work the new plan promises well. A larger number of schools will probably be held next year.

A SPRING planting of 5,000 poplar trees took place on the farm of C. E. Fife in Gallia County last month. One hundred and three persons saw the reforestation demonstration, and learned how and why such planting is done in that section of the state.

TILLING goes on apace in Stark County. The county agent there, Ormann R. Keyser, last month, helped six farmers lay out tile drainage systems.

Changes in Personnel

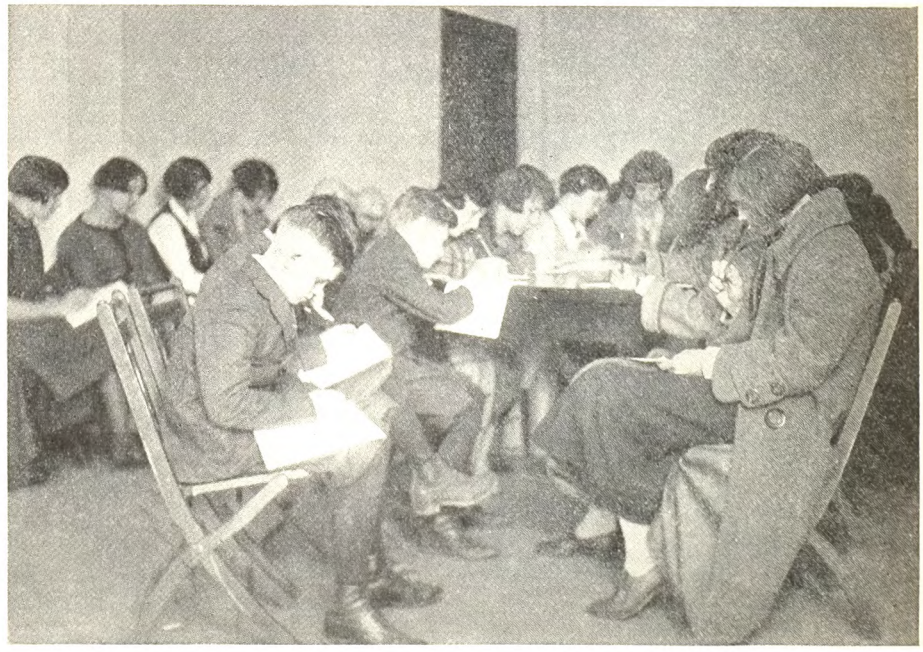
FRANK SANDHAMMER, for the past four years extension agent in Champaign County, has submitted his resignation to take effect July 1.

Darke County can now be added to the list of counties having home demonstration agents. Emma E. Sparks, a graduate of the University of Chicago with experience in teaching home economics and in extension work, assumes office as home agent in Darke County early in June. Miss Sparks taught home economics at Lackburn College, Illinois, and at Iowa State College, served as home demonstration agent in two Iowa counties, and comes to Ohio from the position of assistant state leader of home demonstration agents in Illinois.

E. H. Bond succeeds M. L. Howell as extension agent in Henry County, June 1. Mr. Bond is a graduate of the University of Illinois with three years of experience as Smith-Hughes teacher at Liberty Center.

Succeeding Walter D. Hunnicutt, who resigned as Butler County's extension agent last month, R. Q. Smith takes office in that county on June 1. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Ohio State and has had eight years' experience in extension work in New York State. He comes to Ohio from a position as county agent in Delaware County, New York.

C. T. Hunmon will become county agent for Allen County on June 1, H. J. Ridge having resigned because of ill health. Mr. Hunmon, who has served as acting agent in Allen County this month, is a native of Putnam County and a graduate of Ohio State.



TO KEEP THE PRESSES GOING

REPORTERS appointed by boys' and girls' clubs, like this group in Huron County, have been meeting for instruction in news writing in some 20 Ohio counties this spring. The Extension News editor has been acting as instructor. In some counties Russell Lord's four-lesson correspondence course for club reporters is offered to those particularly interested. Follow-up meetings with these reporters, to take place after they have accumulated some clippings from their local papers, have been planned in some counties. The instructor reports that the club youngsters take hold of this instruction surprisingly well, and send in to their local papers news stories that can compete on even terms with anything else printed as local news.

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The Room Beautiful

Bellevue Is Center For Girls' Club Started By Local Banker Three Years Ago

THIS is a story that, ostensibly, should start and end with girls and girls' rooms, for it has to do with the Girl's Room Club, now in its third year in Ohio.

But the story takes the bit in its teeth and goes on through the whole house, from the daughter's room in the attic to the family living-room downstairs, and from the girl herself to her mother and occasionally her father.

It's this way: The town of Bellevue, up in Seneca County right close to Huron, Erie, and Sandusky Counties, has a bank, the Wright Banking Company and the bank has an officer named J. E. Wise. It was through Mr. Wise, and through his cooperation with Nancy Folsom, home demonstration agent in Huron County, that the idea of the Girl's Room Club got its start some three years ago in Ohio. Now it seems to have much to do with the life of that country around Bellevue.

Thirty Girls Take Up Work

Some 30 girls, encouraged by Mr. Wise to enroll, completed work in 1923 as members of the club in the four counties including and surrounding Bellevue. That year their work was mostly rearranging furniture in their rooms at the suggestion of their leaders. Last year they concentrated on refinishing an article or two of furniture.

Now, this year, those girls who are doing third-year work decide on and solve, with the aid of their leaders, their own problem. For some it is to complete the furnishing of their own room.

But most of them have chosen more to do. With the consent of their families some of the girls have agreed on wholesale changes downstairs, and all through the house. In some homes mother and daughter have agreed on new wallpaper, or a way to refinish valuable old chairs; in others it will mean complete rearrangement of the rooms.

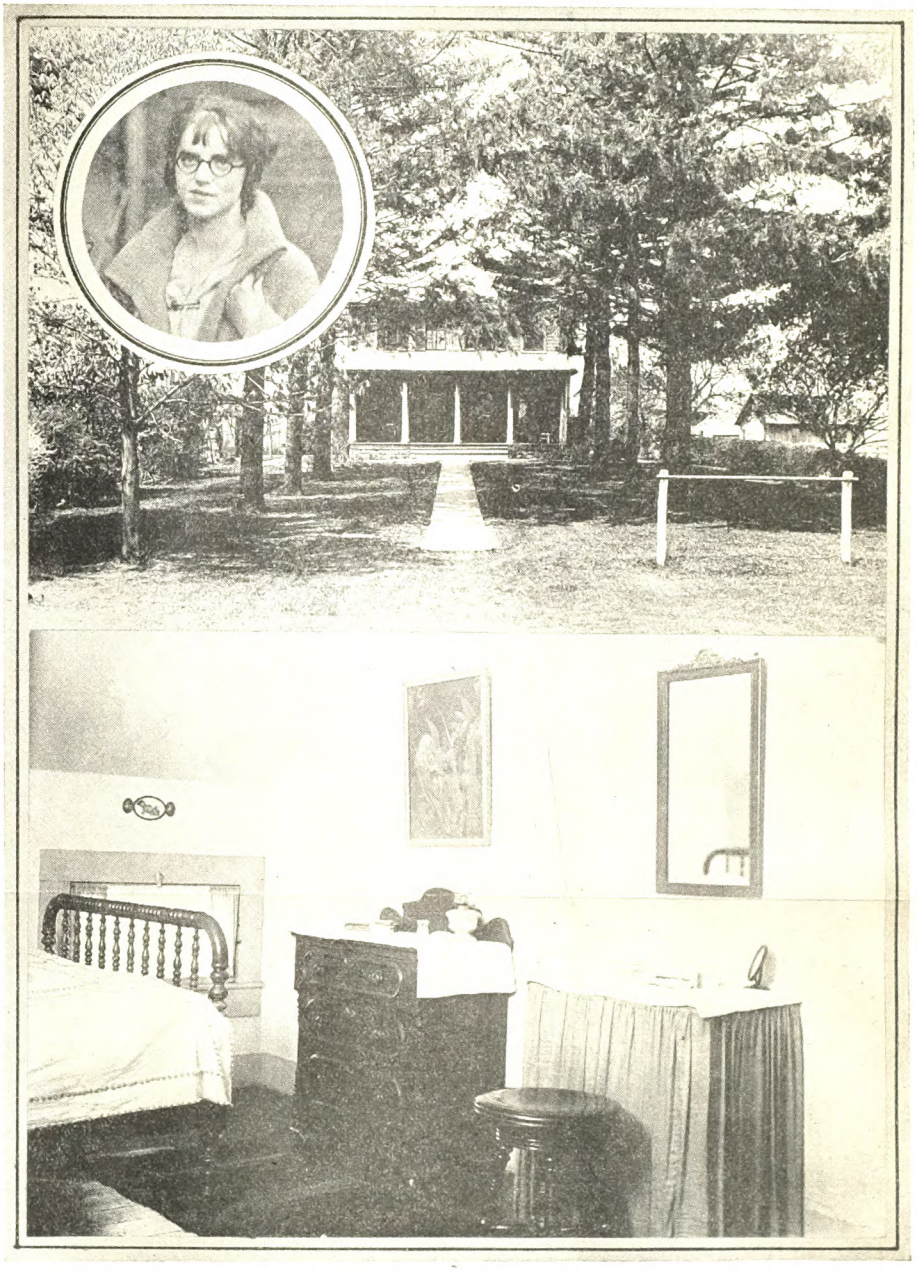
"For a mother to let her young daughter have that much say about the house isn't always easy," says Hulda Horst, assistant state club leader. "It demands a lot of confidence in her daughter and in her training in the club. Often it means that the mother must reject time honored ideas on the arrangement of her household, and not many women change their minds easily on that subject.

Members Now Help Mothers

"One girl, after repapering her room and refinishing furniture, was asked by her mother to help pick out new wallpaper for the dining-room. Another girl has got her mother's consent to rid the living room of several ancestral pictures, because they don't add any to the attractiveness of the room. Still another, with her family's permission, will refinish the green woodwork in the living-room so it will be more in harmony with the rest of the furnishings."

All this, Miss Horst points out, is of both practical and aesthetic value to those families. It will help transform houses into homes. But its most important influence, the club leaders feel, is that it helps the girl be of service to her family. The results of that, they believe, are of direct value to the girl and to the community.

Counties in other parts of the state have members in similar clubs, but in none has it grown as rapidly as in the counties around Bellevue. This year Huron County alone has 40 members in its girl's room clubs.



A Girl, a Room, and a Home.

THE story of Helen Good (the girl in the insert above and a state champion last year) is perhaps above the average in the history of the girl's room club in Ohio, as outlined in the column to the left. The lower photograph above shows a corner of her room, a room that stretches almost from one side of the house to the other. All the room is as attractive as this corner. You can see there the small walnut washstand Miss Good dug out of the attic and refinished, the dressing-table she fixed up with the piano stool as a convenient appurtenance, and the birch bed. Miss Good's home is about five miles out of Bellevue, Seneca County, and immediately invites comment because of the stately rows of pine trees forming its entrance.

STOMACH WORMS injured his sheep by more than $2 a head during the past year, and several hundred dollars in the past few years because he did not know the symptoms of the pest and how to treat it, a Lawrence County farmer told County Agent Stanley Porter.

A FARM water supply system which Virgil Overholt is planning for the remodeled home of Homer T. Myers in Marion County, is to be used as a demonstration in that county when the work is completed.

THE HIGH PRICE of red clover seed and the discing of wheat fields caused many farmers of Champaign County to plant sweet clover this spring, reports County Agent Frank Sandhammer.

OATS are replacing soybeans on many farms in Harrison County because of the present low price of hay and the high price of grain, reports D. P. Miller, county agent there.

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In Praise of Vision

Grace Frysinger Commends Ohio's Attitude Towards Whole Extension Program

"Ohio is outstanding in its attitude toward agricultural extension: it sees the job as one vitally concerning the family and the home, and the individuals therein. Ohio's extension workers deserve commendation for centering their attention and that of their rural supporters on living even more than on making a living."

So Grace E. Frysinger, field agent of the Office of Cooperative Extension, Federal Department of Agriculture, said in summarizing her impressions after a week's stay in Ohio early in May.

"We cannot reiterate too often," Miss Frysinger continued, "the necessity of keeping clear in our minds the end of all extension: better living, in its finest sense, for the farm family. We are concerned fundamentally, as Dean Vivian has so ably pointed out, with the establishment of intelligent, contented families on our farms.

Thrift Isn't All

"In home economics extension, it doesn't matter so much that a woman saves a few dollars by learning to make her own hats or garments. It does matter that, in doing this, she learns to work with her neighbors, and to acquire a vision of her part as a citizen of that community.

"In club work it is proper and vital that the emphasis be put on the boy and girl rather than on the crop or project.

"Men and women in Ohio do, I have noticed, take an active interest in each other's jobs in the extension program. So they make the program one for the family rather than for crops and livestock or clothes and kitchens."

That Ol' Swimmin' Hole

At Camp Wetzel To Be Improved by Concrete Dam

A model swimming hole for the Four-H club grounds at Camp Wetzel was decided on by the directors of the Farm Bureau at their meeting in Belmont County last month.

"All directors agreed that Camp Wetzel is an ideal sight but the swimming facilities are not good enough. For that reason the directors agree to get behind a movement to build a concrete dam necessary to form the swimming hole," reports I. S. Hoddinott, the county agent.

When His Wife Objected

Because his wife objected, Porter Midkiff of Meigs County, changed his mind about partitioning off one end of his poultry house to use as a brooder house. He built a new house instead, and after a two-weeks' trial he admits his wife was right. Other farmers in the county are now doing the same, says County Agent G. W. Kreitler.

Specialists Study Co-ops

B. A. Wallace and C. W. Hammans, extension specialists in marketing, will spend four weeks in Philadelphia this summer in attendance at the American Institute of Cooperation.

THE WINNING POSTER

BERNICE ZIMMERMAN of Northfield in Summit County is the designer for this farm institute poster which won first place over more than 300 similar posters sent in by grade school boys and girls from every county in the state. For first prize Miss Zimmerman received $25, and 51 others received prizes for work submitted.

Aid Struggling Wheat

Specialists Want to See What Nitrate Can Do

Wheat in Ohio got a poor start last fall and the cold winter and dry spring killed many of the young plants.

To help the wheat still alive, and to aid the clover seeding, farm crops and soils specialists are conducting fertilizer demonstrations on the wheat fields of four counties of the state.

Nitrate of soda is the fertilizer used. It is being applied at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre. The yields are to be checked next fall and if the results are satisfactory the demonstrations will be continued for at least two more years to get the results in years that are more normal.

The counties having the demonstrations this year are Montgomery, Clark, Fayette, and Highland.

Taber and Arnold Talk

Two extension specialists in rural economics, Ralph F. Taber and C. R. Arnold, represented Ohio at the midwestern conference of specialists in rural economics at Sioux City, Ia., early this month.

Mr. Taber was secretary of the conference and spoke on the place of farm accounting in the farm management program. He also outlined, at the suggestion of extension economists from Washington, D. C., Ohio's method of reporting to the public extension results and timely information on rural economics.

Mr. Arnold spoke on the types and methods of farm accounting work with adults in Ohio.

Ohio Falls Second

Kentucky Now Leads in Registration of Purebred Sires, Federal Report Shows

For the past two years Ohio has stood first in the nation-wide campaign for better sires, but this year this state is taking second place in the number of persons enrolled because of the intensive work of the extension force in Kentucky.

The summary of the last quarter enrollments just received from Washington contains the latest information on the extent purebred animals are used for meat, the comparative cost of raising purebreds and scrubs, the new state registrations, and includes the following statement on Ohio's status:

"The intensive campaign put on by Wayland Roads, field agent in animal husbandry, and his co-workers in Kentucky during the last year has resulted in placing that state at the head of the list as far as the number of participants in the better sires movement is concerned.

Kentucky Was Third In 1923

"The sustained character of the effort is evidenced by the fact that a year ago Kentucky was third in the state list. At that time Ohio held the premier position with 736 more enrollments than Kentucky, while Virginia was in second place by 137. During the 12 months, however, Kentucky has added exactly 1,000 new members.

"Reference to the state list shows that Ohio is still considerably ahead as regards numbers of both animals and poultry owned by the members at the time of enrollment."

J. W. Wuichet, animal husbandry extension specialist who has been in charge of the campaign in Ohio since it started in 1919, reports that only three Ohio counties made new registrations during the past quarter. They were: Coshocton, with 23; Defiance, 7; and Portage, 6.

Fayette For Good Seed

A seed improvement association was formed in Fayette County last month. The purpose of the organization, according to W. W. Montgomery, extension agent there, is to increase the use of certified seed in the county and to foster a grain show during the winter.

The association will help to stimulate the 10-acre corn contest within the county. A portion of the $1,000 won by the county in the national seed corn show will be used each year in the premium lists of the grain show.

Club Boys Challenge State

With 85 per cent of the boys and girls eligible enrolled in clubs last year in Northwest Township, Williams County, the leaders in that township challenge any other Ohio township to better that record for standard clubs this year. This challenge was formally drawn up at a community meeting at Cooney recently.

The 85 per cent enrolled last year represents 88 boys and girls in 11 clubs, one or more clubs in each school district. That record will be bettered this year in Northwest Township, the leaders predict.

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Extension Service News

Published monthly by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ohio State University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. Entered as second class matter June 24, 1920, at Columbus, O., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.
ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume X JUNE, 1925 Number 12

Help on Child Care

Health Specialist to Initiate New Project in Eleven Counties This Summer

ELEVEN counties of the state are prepared to receive instruction in child care which is to be given by Wanda Przyluska, health extension specialist, when she returns July 1 from the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit where she has been studying the problem since the first of the year.

In explaining the work to be done by Miss Przyluska, Minnie Price, head of home demonstration extension, writes as follows:

A Popular Topic of Discussion

"How to bring up and manage children is an ever popular topic of discussion among mothers, and even fathers readily admit these days that parental authority does not meet the situation. The newer knowledge of psychology with all it has brought of discussion of inhibitions, habit formation, and inferiority complexes seems to the untrained mother only to add to the difficulty of her task.

"Schools of home economics everywhere are adding practical training in child care to the training of students and the next step is the plan to carry help with this problem of child care and training to the rural mother through the extension specialist.

"Miss Przyluska is on leave of absence for special study of problems in child care. She will return July 1 and begin immediately her work helping rural women in Ohio with this problem of child care and child training. Eleven counties in Ohio have groups of leaders waiting to receive this training and others are making inquiry.

Miss Przyluska Is Prepared

"Miss Przyluska has been preparing for this work by studying with Edna White and Dr. Helen T. Woolley of the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit.

"Both the mental and physical life of the child must receive attention throughout early as well as later childhood. Regular physical examinations once a year, correction of defects, regular dental examination, with dental care, proper selection of food, and formation of food habits, rest, opportunity to learn how to do many things and not to be too dependent upon others, careful watching of weight and height, are all on the shoulders of the parents.

"The course in child care which will be given by Miss Przyluska in these eleven counties will deal primarily with the physical care of the child."

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Sweet Clover Provides

A 12-Acre Field Pastures 66 Head for One Auglaize Farmer

One 12-acre field of sweet clover in Auglaize County is keeping 66 head of livestock on pasture, according to the May report of D. T. Herrman, county agent there.

"The value of sweet clover as an early spring pasture is indicated by the experience of John C. Fisher," writes Mr. Herrman. "This farmer has a good stand in a 12-acre field and states that 24 ewes, 10 lambs, 10 milch cows, 3 yearling heifers, and 11 under-yearling heifers have been grazing on it steadily since April 15.

"In addition to these, 6 work horses have been on the pasture at night.

"On May 26, Mr. Fisher reported that the dry weather had enabled this livestock barely to keep up with the pasture, and that his brother had turned in two horses and four cows because his red clover pasture was getting too short."

Crop Questions Head List

Seven hundred thirty-four questions have been asked in the office of County Agent F. K. Blair in Ottawa County during the past three months. He has classified them as follows:

Crops, 159; horticulture, 126; poultry, 83; animal husbandry, 72; Farm Bureau organization, 66; home talent plays, 38; fertilizer, 24; club work, 19; entomology, 15; farm loan, 10; tuberculosis, 8; motion pictures, 5; miscellaneous, 109.

School Time Again

Ohio's First Summer Session for County Agents to Begin With Class of 15

SCHOOLS for Ohio county agents, rural pastors, poultrymen, dairymen, and sheepmen are on the University's summer schedule.

About 15 will be enrolled in Ohio's first county agents' school when it opens June 22, to continue to July 31, the first six weeks of the regular summer quarter of the University. This school, planned through the cooperation of the Ohio County Agents' Association, Extension Service administrators, and the University faculty, will yield eight credit hours towards an advanced degree.

Three Major Courses Listed

It provides three major courses: Modern Tendencies in Education, by Dr. B. H. Bode, professor of principles of education; Rural Sociology, by Prof. C. E. Lively of the rural economics department; Rural Economics, by Dr. J. I. Falconer, head of the rural economics department.

H. W. Hochbaum, of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be here the second and third weeks of the school for lectures and discussion of extension methods. Russell Lord, former extension news editor in Ohio, and now associate editor of Farm & Fireside, in the final week of the school will give a series of talks on humanizing knowledge.

Talks and discussions on office management, and those on recreation presented by Ralph Felton of Cornell, at the pastors' school, will also be open to the county agents. Only the three major courses, however, will count towards credit for an advanced degree. This schedule of courses will mean about 20 hours of classes a week throughout the six weeks.

Ten Make Definite Arrangements

To date these agents have definitely arranged to attend the school:

J. C. Hedge, Mahoning County; O. R. Keyser, Stark; T. A. Wheeler, Holmes; G. C. Musgrove, Coshocton; J. R. Gilkey, Richland; W. S. Barnhart, Muskingum; J. W. Henceroth, Putnam; T. M. Beal, Crawford; I. S. Hoddinott, Belmont; R. W. Munger, Shelby.

The fifth annual pastors' school, June 15 to July 2, includes in its curriculum religious education, the community and the church, church administration, country life, rural economics, farm household economics, demonstrations and practise in recreation, and talks on international problems. Dr. Warren H. Wilson, direc-

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tor of church and country life work for the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, will be dean of this school.

"The present rural crisis constitutes a challenge to the Christian forces of America," the program for the pastors' school says. "The farmer stands in need of constructive leadership and statesmanship as never before. One of his greatest needs is a vital rural church functioning to point the way to a better rural life, economically, socially, religiously . . . This summer school is maintained to give technical training and fellowship to the pastors who are engaged in this most strategic work."

Hatcherymen of Ohio, probably more than 200 of them, will gather for the second annual poultry judging school at the University July 6 to 18. The first week of the school will be for beginners, or those who weren't present last year, and the second week will be for advanced students. No one will be eligible for the second week of instruction without the preliminary course either this year or last.

J. G. Halpin to Be Here

Prof. J. G. Halpin, head of the poultry department at the University of Wisconsin, will be here to assist this faculty. He will talk, in view of his research at Wisconsin, on the influence of sunlight on inbreeding and hatchability, and on nutrition problems in chick raising.

As at last year's school, most of the work will be the judging of poultry as to breed type and breed characteristics, and for production. There will also be instruction in advertising by representatives of advertising agencies.

Certificates will be issued to those owners of accredited hatcheries who pass the examination at the end of the course. The Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, which will give these certificates, now includes 35 accredited hatcherymen. The rest of the 2000 members are mostly farmers who produce eggs for accredited hatcheries.

Dairymen and sheepmen will have their school, to last two days, July 22 and 23. This is also a judging school, but for those who do the livestock judging at county fairs. Last year the first of such schools in Ohio catered to judges of hogs and cattle.

Tells Judges of Modern Types

In the main this two-day school aims to equip county fair judges with first-hand information on modern breed types, and to establish standards of judging on which those who enter livestock at the fairs may depend. Representatives of breed associations will help the animal husbandry staff at the University instruct the classes.

Dairy cattle judging comes the first day, July 22, under the supervision of S. M. Salisbury, and sheep judging the second day, July 23, with L. A. Kauffman in charge. Actual practice in the judging ring, rather than lectures, will constitute the course of study. County extension agents as well as county fair judges are invited.

APHIS has done more damage to plum trees this spring than for many years past, fruit growers in Ottawa County have discovered.

"Versatility, Inc."

Putnam County Man Serves as Leader for Clothing and Food Clubs Both

Augustus Heckman, a school teacher of Putnam County, is the first man in the state to organize a clothing club, according to word from J. W. Henceroth, county agent there.

Besides the clothing club of some 10 members which he has just organized, Mr. Heckman has been a food club leader for many years, and one of the most enthusiastic community workers in the state.

"Mr. Heckman," writes Mr. Henceroth, "has been teaching school in a one-room school in New Cleveland for 26 years and has been interested in state club work since its inception. He entered a food club exhibit at the State Fair in 1924 and won first prize for a canned goods exhibit which was considered to be the best of its kind ever displayed in Ohio. Last year he received third prize in the menu exhibit, and three years ago he was third in the food club exhibit. This year Mr. Heckman is leader of a clothing club, the only one in the state to be organized by a man. We expect to hear from him later.

An Institute Authority

"As president of the New Cleveland Farmers' Institute for many years, Mr. Heckman has become an authority in the field. He has worked out short courses for institutes, and last summer won the 'Farm and Home' prize of $25 for the best article on 'What a Community Has Done for Itself.' This money was invested in lantern slides made from photographs taken by Mr. Heckman showing what the New Cleveland boys' and girls' clubs have done in 25 years. He is giving this lecture in different places and it should be heard in every community in Ohio, because it is concrete evidence of what a community can do for itself."

Counties Plan Camps

It will soon be time to go camping, and club youngsters in at least 44 Ohio counties know it well. That many counties will have club camps this year, either alone or jointly with other counties. Last year about 30 counties had camps.

In some counties where no camps can be held this year, one-day picnics and campfires are planned. Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, for instance, are thinking of such a scheme, with a campfire in one part of the county one night, in the next township another night, and so on around as much of the county as is interested.

About 10 counties are on the list this year for club camps for the first time. That includes Huron, Knox, Fairfield, Perry, Vinton, Hocking, Athens, Gallia, Meigs, Logan, and Lucas. Several of these camps will be held jointly by two or three counties.

Besides the regular state club force in the state office for help at county camps, Sonna Black, Mrs. C. E. Lively, and Bruce Tom will be available. A few of the older club members to attend the state club camp near Mt. Vernon in July, will also be available for county camps near their homes.

Race For T. B. Testing

Hancock County Townships Proceed on Competitive Basis

Enos M. Rowe, county agent in Hancock County, reports that bovine tuberculosis testing is on a competitive basis there.

"When we have finished our work in one township," says Mr. Rowe, "our next move is to the township where the highest percentage of farmers have signed up for the test. Since we first began testing in October it has been a constant race to see who would be next.

"Today there are three possibilities for first place. Pleasant Township has a percentage of 92.41; Blanchard, 92.31; and Van Buren, 90.41. There are others, however, within striking distance, and a dark horse may get in the lead at the last moment.

"I send out notices to all remaining townships that the score will be figured on a certain date to give everyone an equal show for the next test. This puts the responsibility on the individual township and takes the load from my shoulders."

A Club Girl Turns Bride

Maybe club work isn't ordinarily thought of as an aid to matrimony, but Freda Johnson, the young lady in the picture, knows that it is.

On June 6 Miss Johnson, a resident of Somerset Township, Belmont County, was married. Her wedding costume, as shown in the photograph, she made herself as a direct result of her training for two years in a sewing club. The dress is a delicate shade of apricot, with silk flowers in front blending with the material.

Since she entered the sewing club in 1920, reports Belmont County's home demonstration agent, Nelle V. Spensely, Miss Johnson (we'd give her married name, but Miss Spensely in her letter completely ignored the bridegroom) has done all her own sewing and much of the family's. Born and raised on a farm in Somerset Township, the bride will continue living on a farm in the same community.

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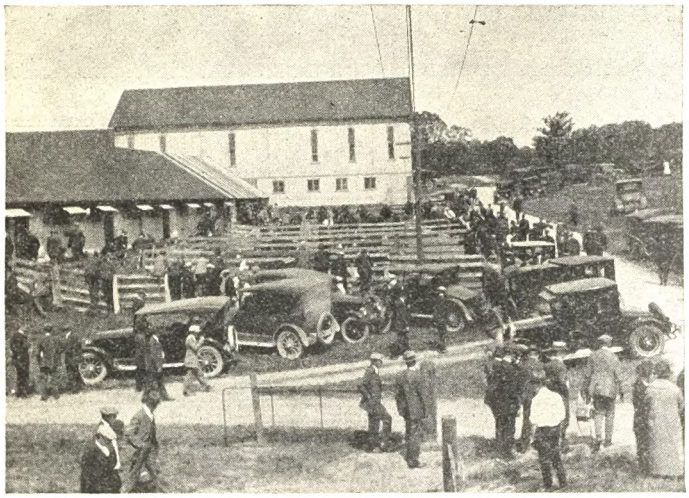
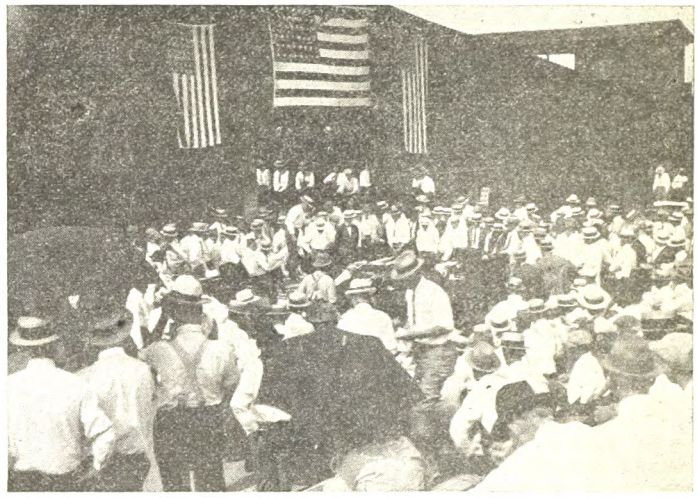
Wooster Livestock Carry Message to Ohioans





THE two pictures above show the beginning and the end of this year's Livestock Days, held in four Ohio cities instead of two last year, and only one, Wooster, in years past. Above at the left the crowd is gathering for the annual Livestock Day on May 29 at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster. The steers and hogs shown there, after a winter of feeding experiments, were shipped to Fostoria for Livestock Day there June 1, at Washington C. H. June 3, and at Dayton, as the photograph at the right illustrates, on June 5.

WELL, I'm a hog, but I claim to know more about Ohio Livestock Days this year than any man alive. I was on the spot at all times, from the beginning of the feeding experiments at Wooster, to the last sweltering day at Dayton.

My mother, Ophelia Tamworth, a worthy dame of good family, was always proud to be mentioned among those who contributed to social welfare. She spent much time with the litter endeavoring to impress us with the work which she often explained as technical research for the benefit of mankind.

Early last winter we were put on a test ration with more than 200 other hogs and about 85 head of beef cattle in preparation for the annual livestock day whicl mother had told us of.

The details of our ration can be of no general interest. We did our best with whatever was given us to eat, and as ou nain business was to put on weight w -vere given little chance to exercise or root for ourselves.

Livestock First Shown at Wooster

The results of our winter's labor were first made known to the public at Wooster. We were displayed in neat open pens with a good sized card above each telling what we had been given to eat and how advantageously we had handled it.

G. Bohstedt, chief of the animal husbandry division at the Ohio Experiment Station, gave details of the beef cattle work to about 500 farmers who came to Wooster to look us over, and W. L. Robison, in charge of the swine, completed the story of our work.

At Fostoria, where we were next taken, Mr. Robison lost his voice in competing with what we had to say about the extreme heat, and as a result he was unable to talk at Washington C. H. Mr. Bohstedt talked for him there but our specialist was able to take up the work again at Dayton.

When we left Wooster the Extension Service took charge of us for the trip. Dr. C. W. Gay acted as chairman and Paul Gerlaugh, J. W. Wuichet and L. A. Kauffman, extension specialists, made arrangements for the care and feeding of the stock on the trip.

During most of the trip the cars in which we were shipped traveled over the Baltimore & Ohio system, and through the efforts of P. O. Hurley, agricultural agent for that road, it cost the experiment station only half fare.

Music in the Stockyards

Russell G. East, who represents the Pennsylvania system, was also determined to make our work a success. He prevailed upon some of his co-workers to come to Washington C. H. and sing for the farmers and stockmen who came to see the results of the experiments. They even came out to the yards after the speaking and sang three songs in competition with our own chorus,—hogs never did have any appreciation for good music. These good people sang again in the evening at a banquet given by the Fayette County Livestock Producers' Association. More than 300 stayed to eat and be entertained, I understand.

Of course, livestock day has been held at Wooster for many years, as I learned from my mother, but to make the work more accessible to stockmen in the feeding belt, the animals were taken to Washington C. H. last year through the efforts of the extension force. More than 5000 saw the results at first hand, and since such a crowd was hard to handle the exhibit was taken this year to Fostoria and Dayton, as well as to Washington C. H., the total attendance being estimated at more than 10,000.

Talk and Grunts Drown Speeches

From my experience I should say that the most one hears at these gatherings is talk. All the speeches, excepting at Wooster, were given near my pen, but I must confess I could hear little of what was being said. The heat of the yards was insufferable and when our gang wasn't grunting about the weather, little groups of farmers stood near our pens talking about the results of the experiments among themselves or telling stories.

At Dayton, where we gave our last exhibition, all of the beef cattle and about half of the hogs were sold at auction. The rest of us are to go to Washington, D. C., to enable nutrition specialists to determine the quality of the pork produced from soybean rations such as we have been eating.—J. S. C.

Wanted: Sturdier Wheat

Wheat that will yield as well as Trumbull in Ohio and resist hard winters better, is now the aim of the farm crops men at the University.

The past winter was hard on Trumbull, and on the University Farm, where Trumbull was used as a check for some 450 wheat experimental plots, virtually all of it winter-killed. Many of the 200 or more hybrids in the experimental plots came through the winter excellently, however.

If some of these hybrids continue at the pace they have set thus far in the season, they may rival Trumbull as one of Ohio's best wheat varieties.

Several years of experimentation, with ample check and comparison with Trumbull as to yield and disease resistance, as well as resistance to winter, will be necessary before any of the hybrids can be finally turned over to the farmer. Until this time arrives, says Dr. J. B. Park, head of the farm crops department at the University, Trumbull is one of Ohio's best bets.

They Serve Double Purpose

"Mrs. Anna Borror of Jackson Township, in Franklin County, says that the people of that township would not have had a social gathering during the year if they had not had vegetable cookery and salad making," writes Florence M. Walker, home demonstration agent, in her May report.

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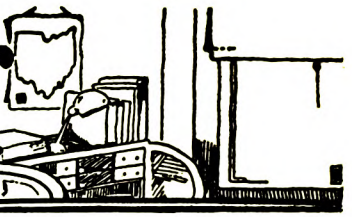
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

TIME TO PLAY BUT NO SAY GIVES JACK A DULL DAY

IT IS in this season of the year that people talk most of recreation, and newspapers and magazines publish broadsides on the recreation "problem". It is customary, with summer but fairly begun, to lay awake nights planning new ways to waste our leisure hours, and to call that waste "recreation", though we know that actually the two have nothing in common.

What the average American needs most, a good many now seem to feel, is a chance to recreate on his own, with his own imagination to guide him. Help him develop that initiative and imagination, yes; but be sure you know when to withdraw and leave him supreme in his own kingdom.

Accordingly, those in charge of boys' and girls' clubs in Ohio announce plans for the 1925 state camp for club leaders and extension agents at Camp Nelson Dodd. The announcement, carried in a news story on the page opposite, is important because it begins this way:

"To help people develop their own talent in recreation is to be a guiding principle at this year's state club camp . . . It is the hope of the club leaders . . . that just as home talent will be utilized more than ever at the state camp, so will it be utilized at the county club camps."

That augurs well for this year's state camp, and for the county club camps too, if they will but follow suit. It isn't the task of the Extension Service to entertain rural people; its task is to encourage them to entertain themselves. This is a far more difficult role than that of the entertainer.

It is also a role of much greater value to those who would be entertained, for it can mean the unleashing of imaginations long stifled. Stir an imagination and you help people live; theretofore, they only existed. For man, says Havelock Ellis, lives by imagination.

IN DEFENSE OF PARLORS

OUR home economics extension specialists have evidently stepped on some one's toes; lightly, perhaps, but definitely. They have spoken slightingly of the old fashioned parlor, and all its appurtenances. That, says the one whose toes have been stepped on, is an impudence that must not pass unnoticed.

He notices it, in an editorial paragraph in an Ohio country weekly, this way:

"The old style parlor, whatever its faults according to extension home department agents and bureau chiefs, seems destined to survive its critics. The idea of removing family portraits from the wall and storing them, and carrying out the ingrain carpet or rug, and converting the parlor into a repository for boots and shoes, perhaps, or a place to wash milk cans, is no doubt popular with some, but people are not all alike. State funds could be used to better advantage than in trying to arouse resentment against parlors."

AS AN AGENT SEES IT

THE communication that follows, written in response to the editorial "What Price Organization?" in a recent issue, was not written for publication, so we withhold the writer's name, and ask that you be content to know it comes from an Ohio county agent. He writes:

Dear Desk-in-the-Corner:

Finally I got to the internal department of the April Extension News and became interested in pie.

. . . Organized play will satisfy, no doubt, if the taste for it has been acquired. But surely it must disgust the unaccustomed palate with its flatness when used for the first time.

Roller skates, hop-skotch, hide-and-go-seek, all these and a myriad of other intricate and mysterious games are usually in progress on our street.

But just last night a little before dusk I saw an interesting experiment. Our good public health nurse, a maiden lady of many years and virtuous withal, tried to show the kids how to have a good time. Some new game, unearthed in the depths of a musty, dusty tome was started. Of course it was fun; it must have been because the book said it would be. But it lacked the lusty shouts; the spirit of competition was missing; keenness of wit did not seem to be required.

A few minutes of supervision, and because the rules were simple, the players had mastered the details. Nursie left the group, and came to our front porch. The shouts and screams began again, and the new director called our attention to the success of her game. We looked. The play had changed. Wood-tag now occupied the attention of that group of young Americans.

Another time a county agent who inhabits this office planned a series of nice, lively games for a club picnic. The program of games was carried out, carefully and conscientiously—fortunately it didn't last long; but the picnic seemed to be a failure. No pep, no enthusiasm, spirits waxed despondent.

But the program over, all was changed. Games of tag were started, jumping ropes were hastily contrived, balls and bats appeared. Hilarity reigned supreme, the joy was free and unconfined. A success after all, and later every youngster interviewed declared he had a good time at the picnic.

Yes, you hit the nail on the head. Home-made play, and home-made playthings are best after all. Not alone because they develop the initiative and ingenuity of the child, but because they actually insure a better time as well.

Personal Mention

SOCIETY note: Signe Freestrom Smith has had her hair bobbed, and her husband says he likes it. Attaboy, Raymond! . . . We told you June would come. Witness: Myrtle Marie Cook and Raymond E. Cray were married on the afternoon of June 17 in Indianola Presbyterian Church, Dr. Thompson officiating. The Extension Service turned out in force to attend the wedding. E. J. Utz was one of the ushers, and pretty soon he'll have a professional standing as one who, to misquote the advertisement, is "often an usher but never a bridegroom" . . . The engagement of Evelyn Wideman and Harley Brunskill is reported from Medina County, and the wedding is scheduled for some time in June. Miss Wideman has been a club member and leader in that county . . . Ralph Barden was also to have been married this month, but an attack of scarlet fever has kept him in the hospital for three or four weeks. He'll soon be around, his friends report . . . Quotation for the day: "Malt does more than Milton can to justify God's ways to man" . . . Dillon Myer dropped into a confectioner's the other day to buy some wintergreens for his wife. He almost bought pink ones, but remembered just in time that they wouldn't fit into the color scheme of the Myer apartment. There's a husband for you! . . . The absentees are flocking back. Wanda Przyluska is back from the Merrill-Palmer School at Detroit, and is still nursing an injured knee. T. H. Parks is back from Illinois, and Billy Palmer and Carl Fieldner have completed their work at Minnesota. Pat Wuichet is taking three months' leave at Ames, Earl Barnes is taking his here, and Director Ramsower has finished his year's work at Harvard and is preparing to go abroad this summer. He'll be back about September 15 . . . Feeling sportive the other night, Si Crossman took a ride on the roller coaster at Olentangy Park. When his car hit the home stretch, the brakeman wasn't around to slow it up. It crashed into another car ahead, but injured no one seriously. Si wrenched his knee so that it is still a bit out of kilter . . . Tommy Waugh has a sister. Her name is Margaret Anne, and she was born May 9, weighing 5 pounds and 3 ounces. She gained a pound in the first 12 days, her parents report . . . The Floyd Lowers also have a new arrival, according to word relayed to us by B. B. Spohn. Pressed for further details, B. B. said all he knew was that it was either a boy or a girl . . . Mr. Mack, our boss, believes in raising as much as possible on the home place. So he has planted, on his new Upper Arlington estate, a large peck of Early Ohios that won a prize here last Farmers' Week. But now, he reports, the bugs are having a whale of a good time, and he's either got to feed them some of Nick Glines' po-

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tato bulletins, or sit out there in the potato patch with a couple of flat stones. Eternal vigilance, says Mr. Mac, is the price of good potatoes . . . The Extension Service baseball team took the rural-pastor school students into camp the other day in a six-inning ball game. Score: Extension Service, 8; the Clergy, 3. Come again, Reverend Sirs, say we!—J. R. F.

Youth Is No Hindrance

Grade Pupils Cooperate with Senn on Poultry Records

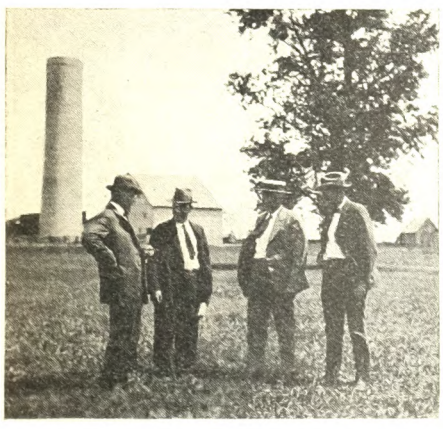
Between two and three hundred boys and girls in the grade classes in agriculture in Miami County have learned, by keeping track of their poultry flocks' egg production and by feeding the Ohio ration or its equivalent, that scientific feeding and management pay.

Last November volunteer groups of boys and girls in the grade classes in agriculture began keeping record of their home flocks' egg production. They did this under a special arrangement made by the Miami County extension agents, C. M. Senn and Florence York, with the school authorities, C. H. Sellers, county superintendent, and Charles Foster, assistant superintendent.

Each month the young poultrymen reported to Mr. Senn the egg production, the number and breed of chickens in the flock, and rations fed.

In all, 131 flock managers changed their feeding practices for the better during the five months under report.

The financial advantage of better feeding, Mr. Senn estimates, has meant an increase of $10.24 a month for each of the 131 flocks, or a total increase of $1341.64 for the group in a month. With 3000 poultry flocks in Miami County, that same feeding change could mean an increase in income of $30,720 a month.



ENROUTE TO LIVESTOCK DAY

WHEN E. S. Bayard, editor of the National Stockman and Farmer, drove to Washington C. H. for Livestock Day on June 3, he decided to take in all the sights on the way down. Here he is standing (in the extreme left of the picture) next to W. W. Brownfield, Paul Gerlaugh, and George Eastwood, after inspecting the famous silo you see in the background. It is said to be one of the world's tallest silos. And judging by Mr. Bayard's pose, when the picture was snapped he probably was telling a yarn that would match the size of the silo.

Amuse Yourselves!

That Idea Should Guide More Recreation at Camps, Leaders Feel

To help people develop their own talent in recreation is to be a guiding principle at this year's state club camp, Ohio's second, at Camp Nelson Dodd, the Y. M. C. A. site near Brink Haven, Knox County.

It is the hope of the club leaders, says O. C. Croy, acting state leader, that just as home talent will be utilized more than ever at the state camp, so will it be utilized at the county club camps.

At this year's state camp for extension agents, local leaders and club members the week of July 13, the program provides for personal contact and individual conference, something very nearly impossible last year because of the crowded program. Here is the tentative schedule, summarized:

From 8:30 to 11, two periods, on weaving and rope work, nature study, discussion of county camp programs and management, musical pantomime and folk games with music; from 11 to 1:30, rest, read, play,—or whatever the camper desires—and eat; 1:30 to 2:15, group games and musical games; 3 to 4, "appreciation hour," devoted to music, books, friends, and flowers. At 4 o'clock, swimming, then supper, vespers at 7:30, and campfire at 8 o'clock.

Miss Buchanan On Program

A representative of the Victor Talking Machine Company, Miss Buchanan, will present the musical pantomime and other things musical on the program; Prof. A. C. Hottes will conduct a class in nature study; and Mrs. C. E. Lively will probably lead the discussion on books and reading.

In the morning hour set aside for discussion of county camp programs and management, Mr. Croy explains, the idea will be to bring forth as many ideas and experiences as possible, and to let the leaders and agents present select those ideas best suited to their own counties.

What entertainment there will be at campfire and vespers will be all home talent. The program may include some short plays, singing, telling of stories, a stunt night, and the like.

Changes in Personnel

OHIO is losing another veteran county agent. Ford Prince, in Greene County for the past seven years, will leave Ohio on July 15 to join the staff of the agronomy department at New Hampshire State College. Mr. Prince is a graduate of that college.

Horton S. Alger will begin as extension agent in Geauga County August 1, succeeding R. D. Bugbee. Mr. Alger is a native of Portage County, and took his master's degree here this year.

Succeeding Frank Sandhammer, who resigned as county agent in Champaign County to enter real estate work at Miami, Florida, D. D. Dowds goes into that county July 1. Several years ago Mr. Dowds served as extension agent in Vinton County, and since then has taken his master's degree in animal husbandry at Ohio State.

It Is Too Bad Most Weeks Have Only Seven Days

Comes word from Richland County that county agents sometimes grow weary. Consider, asks the extension agent in that county, John R. Gilkey, this report of a week's work, the "Diary of a Tired County Agent":

Monday: Treated 91 sheep for stomach worms, castrated 42 lambs, docked 85, besides cutting a thumb, couldn't keep edge on knife, and ran out of dope. Drove 60 miles, partly in mud, and located poultry house-raising demonstration.

Tuesday: Chauffeured Overholt to lay out a drainage system. Vocational education class attended. Drove 42 miles to township meeting through rain. Rewarded with two dishes of ice cream.

Wednesday: Drove 99.9 miles, visiting 11 poultry demonstration farms between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Mud roads and rain. At noon fed on baked leghorn and all the trimmings.

Thursday: Distributed corn for variety demonstrations and explained procedure. Drove 50 miles. Interviewed newspaper men for special features on rural page in Sunday papers. Attended township meeting, no eats.

Friday: Discussed dairy situation with a meeting of dairymen. Sent car in to have nuts tightened.

Saturday: Office calls by the dozen. Questions ranging from number of fleeces a ball of wool twine will tie, to how to reduce the tax burden. Drove 62 miles to organization meeting of a cow testing association.

Sunday: Went to Sunday school and church and stayed awake.

Ashland Poultryman Leads

Arlow Steiner of Ashland County, has 150 White Leghorn hens that are doing better than any other of the 1,435 flocks reported on the poultry calendars.

Mr. Steiner says that his hens were not doing well in the winter so he got the calendar out and looked up the amount of scratch grain to be fed. He found he was feeding exactly three times more than he should, so he cut down the grain and the hens began to lay better.

"One day," says County Agent N. H. Shilliday, "he had three broody hens shut up and the other 147 laid 142 eggs."

1000 Club Members Visit

More than 1000 persons, including club members, parents, and leaders, visited the University from Fayette County June 12, on the annual club tour.

A CHECK on field selected seed corn against crib or shock corn in Miami County last year showed a difference of 15 bushels to the acre in favor of the field selected corn.

BABY CHICK troubles caused two-thirds of the county agent's telephone calls in Highland County last month.

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Sheep Ready to Go

University Exhibit Will Travel to Eleven County Fairs in Southeastern Ohio

The University sheep exhibit with three important changes soon will be on its way again to visit 11 county fairs throughout the state.

Counties to be visited this year are Jackson, Pike, Clinton, Scioto, Athens, Gallia, Meigs, Licking, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, and possibly Logan and Fairfield.

The itinerary last year was practically the same as this year, according to L. A. Kauffman, the extension specialist who had charge of the car on its first trip last year, but there are certain changes which the experiences of the former trip have dictated.

Among the most important of these changes, Mr. Kauffman says, is an exhibit to show that treated local lambs compare favorably with westerns in the feed lot. The chart which explains this comparison will be supplemented with specimens of pickled internal and external sheep parasites.

Good Type Ram Shows Results

Another new exhibit will show the results of breeding ordinary ewes to a good type ram. Four ewes with their lambs from a good type ram will be shown beside four similar ewes with their lambs from a scrub ram. The rams will also be shown.

There will be specimens of six different breeds of sheep, Southdowns, Shropshires, Hampshires, Cotswolds, Dorsets, with the new addition of all three types of Merinos. The car will also contain treated and untreated lambs, market grades of sheep and lambs, and grades of wool and the sheep that grew the fleece.

A chart showing the factors that effect the cost of producing wool as found by the studies of the rural economists in Morgan and Noble Counties, will also have a place in the exhibit.

Cherry Growers Ask Help

Cherry growers in Sandusky County have urgently requested assistance in the control of cherry leaf spot.

W. J. Young, of the Ohio Experiment Station, and Frank Beach, horticulture extension specialist, have outlined a series of experimental plots in the 90-acre Highland cherry orchard near Bellevue.

The schedule includes a complete series of applications from delayed dormant to after harvest sprays, according to B. S. Harrod, the county agent.

Townships Swap Programs

County agents who find the attendance at township meetings lagging might try this contest idea, reported by County Agent Jesse E. Whonsetler of Defiance County.

"Attendance at some of the township meetings has been quite low for the past few months," writes Mr. Whonsetler. "In an effort to increase the attendance at its meetings, Milford Township challenged Tiffin Township to an exchange of programs.

"The Tiffin people accepted the challenge, prepared a program including songs, readings, reports, and playlets, and went 22 miles to entertain the Milford Township farmers. More than 140 farm people crowded into an old one-room school building where the Milford people hold their meetings, and the doors and windows were filled with those who could not get into the building.

"At the return program in Tiffin Township, more than 175 persons were present. E. J. Stock, township chairman, claims that several farm families attended who had never been to a township meeting before."

Rats Join the Faculty

And Teach Dietetics Convincingly in Lake County Schools

White rats continue to show what wise folks should eat, and high school and grade teachers in many parts of the state are using them in nutrition work because they show correct eating in an interesting way.

The May report of Dee Maier, home demonstration agent in Lake County, shows how the work has been taken up by one teacher there, and that the local papers think such experiments make good news.

The local news story of the experiment, which Miss Maier sent in with her report, reads in part as follows:

"Food makes the difference, concludes the home economics class at the Perry high school, which is being instructed by Miss Hazel Brewster. Under Miss Brewster's supervision, for five weeks the girls have fed to two pairs of white rats a ration similar to that eaten by the average family.

"Meat, potatoes, whole wheat flour, butter, sugar, and salt, were fed to the first pair, which have gained about half as much as the second pair that was fed the same ration with milk and green vegetables added.

"The demonstration, which is part of the nutrition program in the county, shows the effect of a diet which does not include plenty of milk and green vegetables. The rat has a digestive system similar to man, and reacts in the same manner to food. It is much used in testing out different types of diets, and even baby foods.

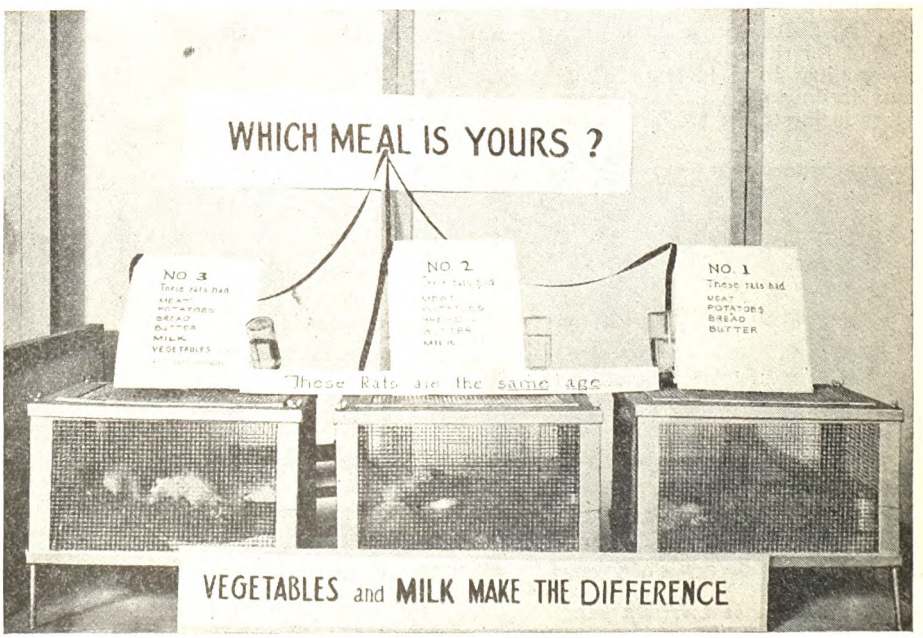
"The rats used in this demonstration were three weeks old, from the same litter, and of the same weight when the experiment was started.

"At the end of six weeks, the pair receiving neither milk nor green vegetables weighed 6.96 ounces. The other pair weighed 10.79 ounces."

Crawford Wool All Shipped

In Crawford County 110,000 pounds of wool are under contract. About 70,000 pounds were loaded during the last week in May, another car was loaded June 2, at New Winchester, and on June 15, the balance of the wool from Bucyrus was shipped, cleaning up the county, according to T. H. Beal, the county agent.

TWENTY young farmers are now enrolled in a new club in Fayette County which meets each month to study the future in hog prices, reports Extension Agent W. W. Montgomery.



Need an Exhibit for Your County Fair?

An exhibit like the one photographed above at the 1924 Ohio State Fair is available for use at county fairs this summer, home economics extension specialists announce. It illustrates graphically, with white rats there as proof, the thesis that vegetables and milk make for growth and continued good health. Each of the three lots of rats received a different ration, and the difference in the rations shows in the difference in the size of the rats.

Bulletins and mimeographed material on diet and on preparing an exhibit like this may be obtained from the home economics extension office. It is also possible that the Extension Service will be able to provide, through Dr. J. F. Lyman, head of the agricultural chemistry department at the University, enough white rats for several county exhibits.

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CLUB LEADERS AND OFFICERS TALK THINGS OVER

TALKING things over was one of several things on the program at the county-wide meetings of club leaders and officers held in some 25 Ohio counties, mostly in the eastern half of the state, this spring. To help leaders and officers with their clubs for the season ahead, discussion led by the state club leaders aims to solve problems that always confront clubs. The state leaders, however, only start the discussion; the local leaders do the rest by telling, for the benefit of the others present, how their clubs have discovered ways of making money, or of entertaining at community meetings, and so on.

A large share of these all-day meetings, however, goes to demonstrations and games, as the pictures above indicate. The top picture, taken at Belmont County's meeting last month, shows a girls' club demonstrating how to conduct a business meeting. Below, at the left, the whole Belmont County group, leaders as well as club officers, are in the midst of group games, some of which can be used at local club meetings. In the photograph at the right a food club team is demonstrating how to bake muffins, and, incidentally, how to put on a demonstration.

Unite For School Lunches

To standardize and further hot school lunches in Ohio schools, several interested organizations met at the University last month and elected Alma Garvin, nutrition extension specialist, to take charge of the work.

In her capacity as chairman of the group Mrs. Blanche B. Bowers has written a letter to members of the various organizations which reads in part as follows:

"Many organizations in Ohio are interested in the establishment of hot lunches at schools. Last month representatives of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, Ohio Parent-Teachers' Association, Ohio League of Women Voters, and the Ohio State Grange, met with representatives of the above organizations and approved the plan as far as made.

"It was agreed that all requests regarding any phase of school lunch work, literature, speakers, and school lunch plans will be referred to Alma Garvin, extension specialist in nutrition at Ohio State University at Columbus.

"Miss Garvin will maintain a file of people from each county who might be available for assistance in establishing and maintaining a satisfactory hot lunch at schools. This list will consist of selected teachers, home demonstration agents, Smith-Hughes teachers, and selected home makers, and will be available on request. She will also have a plan for promoting and conducting school lunches which may be procured by writing for it."

Two Win Special Trip

Medina County has again picked two club members, those with the best all-round record for the past year, to go as its guests for a week at the West Virginia club camp, the week of June 22. The two are Norman Abbott and Alice Codding.

Machines May Help

Engineers Perfect Devices for Checking Corn Borer; Await Trials

Whoever is responsible for cutting down the old cornstalks on the university farm, takes upon himself the blame of the Department of Rural Engineering for holding up the practical experiments with the new machines for the control of the corn borer.

Three different machines, one of which has already been tested, are now waiting for a new crop of corn for further practical tests in the field, and at least one other machine for the destruction of old stubble is now in the process of construction.

C. O. Reed, who is in charge of this work jointly with E. A. Silver, says that the machine which to him seems the most practicable has been tried out in the field under natural working conditions and with the exception of a few minor changes, seems satisfactory. But a definite announcement must await thorough trials this summer.

The aim is to find an apparatus which can be attached to any corn binder and cut corn stalks in the field within an inch of the ground.

Laboratory Tests Satisfactory

The two other machines which have not been tested as yet under field conditions have been tested in the laboratory and found satisfactory. One is constructed after the principle of a sorghum cutter. It has two drive shafts. On one of the shafts are two discs slightly notched to draw the stalks against the disc of the opposing shaft. This disc is sharpened and runs between the two notched discs. In the laboratory tests, stones did not bother this cutting device.

The third machine has a series of heavy curved knives running in a horizontal plane. This device has no opposing cutting surface and depends upon speed in cutting the stalks.

Loses Herd; Helps Vet

During the first two weeks of the bovine tuberculosis testing in Carroll County, 999 cattle were tested and 112 of that number reacted to the test, according to the report of R. W. Gardner, the county agent.

"K. O. Manfull, who last 14 out of a herd of 17 purebred Holsteins," writes Mr. Gardner, "went to Cleveland with several of his neighbors and saw the first carload slaughtered. Mr. Manfull then spent two weeks assisting the veterinarian.

"Mr. Manfull says that there is no question in his mind about the accuracy of the test or the advisability of testing all cattle."

Frozen Corn Was Not Dead

County Agent J. W. Henceroth says that most of the farmers in Putnam County who disced up their frozen corn made a mistake. Although frozen to the ground, most of it survived.

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From Ships to Eggs

Mariners Establish Poultry Farm in Ross County and Lead All Demonstrators

H. D. Sharp and H. S. Harker are two jolly tars of Ross County, who, according to R. W. Wallace, the county agent, are producing more eggs to the hen than any other demonstration farm in the county.

"About three years ago," says Mr. Wallace, "two men came into the office and said they wanted to know something about raising chickens. There wasn't anything unusual about the question but they didn't look exactly like farmers so I asked them where they were from.

"In the course of the conversation I found that they were both sailors. Mr. Sharp had been on the lakes all his life until the war when he took to salt water in the transport service, and Mr. Harker had been with him for about 15 years. But the water, it seemed, had no further attraction for them, and since Mr. Sharp and his wife had about 60 acres of hills some ten or fifteen miles from Chillicothe, they decided to go into the poultry business.

Wallace Gave Them Bulletins

"I gave them what material I had in the way of bulletins and plans for poultry houses and they went away quite satisfied.

"A year or so later they came back to the office to ask me if I would come out to inspect their ranch. They had built a model chicken house, 26 by 130 feet, with their own hands and installed an automatic water system with float valves that worked both winter and summer and kept fresh water before the hens at all times.

"This year they have nearly 600 hens of three breeds, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Rhode Island Reds, and they are leading the demonstration farms of the county in the production for each hen. They have 2500 White Leghorn chicks in a good healthy condition and are still hatching more."

To show how the firm of Sharp & Harker take the advice of the county agent, Mr. Sharp tells this one on himself:

"When you culled our flock for us last summer we had to keep the culls for a day or so before we could get them off our hands.

Culls Lay Eggs First Night

"Well, sir, the night after you left we found that those 80 culls had laid 35 eggs. I told my partner about it and we decided that maybe the culling wasn't so good after all. We kept the culls by themselves for two weeks and fed them like the rest of the laying flock, and after that first night I don't believe we found more than 20 eggs altogether.

"The next time you cull for us, Mr. Wallace, we are going to get rid of them as soon as we can. It doesn't pay to keep your culls."

Mrs. Sharp, too, is in the chicken business on a small scale. She has her own flock of about 50 Plymouth Rocks and although she says they don't lay as many eggs as the chickens belonging to the firm of Sharp & Harker, she is getting better results with her spring chicks.

ANCHORED TO FOWLS

AFTER a life on the ocean wave, the two men above, H. D. Sharp and H. S. Harker, have settled down as poultrymen in Ross County, as the story in the column to the left testifies. This year their hens have been producing more eggs apiece than any other demonstration flock in the county.

Elevator Men Confer

175 Attend Extension Schools in Seven Ohio Cities

The new elevator schools conducted in seven cities during the past month drew a total attendance of more than 175, according to the report of B. A. Wallace, marketing extension specialist.

The object of the new schools, says Mr. Wallace, is to take to elevator managers and directors a suggestion regarding the main problems of their work. In previous years the schools were held at the University and lasted one week. This required that the elevator managers leave their work for a considerable period at their own expense.

Under the new system the schools are taken to the managers. Judging from the enthusiasm shown this year, the work will be continued along the same lines next year. At least three more cities will be added to the list and this new arrangement will be likely to change many of the places where the schools were held this year in order to give a fairer distribution of the work.

Cutler Manages Laboratory Work

As the work was conducted this year, J. S. Cutler of the farm crops department had charge of a two-hour laboratory period during the morning. Each man was given seed mounts, weed mounts, and microscopes, and taught to identify the common harmful weed seeds and the plants from which they came.

Mr. Wallace was in charge in the afternoon and led a discussion on the duties of directors, managers, and stockholders, and how they can best work together. He also told them much money was wasted by elevators in general because they spent too little time in preparing for the auditing of their books, and showed them how they could eliminate some of this expense.

High Price Saved the Day

Clarage seed corn in Pickaway County cost more this year than most other varieties, and for that reason most of it was planted last, causing it to escape the freeze last month, according to County Agent J. D. Bragg.

Show Feeder Stock

Chicago Livestock Exchange to Exhibit Cattle at State Fair This Fall

Market grades of feeder cattle are to be exhibited at the Ohio State Fair for the first time this year, under the direction of animal husbandry extension specialists.

The object of the exhibit, the specialists explain, is to give the farmers of the state an opportunity to see the different grades of cattle as they appear on the market. And since the Chicago market price for each grade will be posted each day the farmers will be able to associate market quotations with the proper grades.

The arrangement with the Chicago Livestock Exchange, which is to furnish the cattle, provides for the exhibition of 20 lots of feeders in open pens near the cattle building on the State Fair Grounds. Each lot will contain six head, five of which will be feeders and one in market condition.

Chicago Prices Will Be Shown

The different lots will include two-year-old steers of three grades, yearling steers of four grades, steer calves, cows, heifers, and heifer calves. In both the two-year-old and yearling lots there will be a lot each of fancy Herefords, Shorthorns, and Angus.

Each day the prevailing price on the Chicago market for each grade will be posted in order that the livestock feeders can have the opportunity to associate market quotations with the proper grades.

The Chicago Livestock Exchange, which furnishes the cattle and bears the expense of shipment, will have representatives present who will cooperate with the University livestock experts in staging the exhibit and explaining its features.

Shyster Works in Auglaize

A shyster tree salesman is operating in Auglaize County. D. T. Herrman, extension agent there, says that farmers are unwittingly signing orders which specify that in case of cancellation the purchaser must pay an amount equal to half the original order.

The matter is now being investigated and has been put in the hands of the district prosecuting attorney. F. H. Beach, extension specialist in horticulture, says that the salesman has no license to sell nursery stock in Ohio, and that the scheme is a fake.

Parade Will Tell History

The Farm Bureau picnic in Miami County this year is to be a pageant. It will include a parade and will tell the early history of settlements and the development of agricultural implements, transportation, household conveniences, agricultural education and organizations, reports County Agent C. M. Senn.

PLACARDS, to prevent the loss of livestock in transit, are being posted on all livestock trucks at the Dayton stock yards.

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Extension Service News

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Agents' Course Ends

Six Weeks' School for Extension Workers Likely to Come Annually in Ohio

A NEW venture this year, the six weeks' summer course for Ohio county agents ended July 31 with the assurance of extension officials that it will be scheduled again next year and thereafter as long as it is demanded.

That, plus the word of the 10 men who took the course this year, indicates that it fills a need in the Extension Service. When the agents and extension officials planned for the course, they saw in it an opportunity to brush up on certain fundamentals, and to take time off to think of their job as teachers.

Course Fulfills Aim, They Say

The course has, in the opinion of those who took it, fulfilled that aim well. In the classes in sociology, economics, and principles of education, the fundamentals have been brought out the more clearly because the agents could bring to the subject practical problems, problems incapable of sound solution without an understanding of those fundamentals. Another year, some of the agents feel, the courses can be made to apply even more directly to extension problems.

To carry on the studies begun in this course, J. C. Hedge of Mahoning County suggests that some sort of traveling or mail library be maintained at the university for the agents. Books that otherwise would never be read or heard of can in this way become available for the agents. The county agents' association will probably consider this suggestion at the annual meeting this fall.

The plan of this year's course will be continued, with some minor changes, next year. The credit courses were rural sociology, economics, and principles of education, allowing a total of eight hours towards an advanced degree. Agents interested in completing work for advanced degrees may obtain, as some already have, a year's leave of absence from their counties.

Some Courses Without Credit

Courses given this year without credit included one on office management by George Crane, secretary of the Extension Service; extension methods, H. W. Hochbaum, of the Office of Extension at Washington, D. C.; and "Humanizing Knowledge," by Russell Lord, now associate editor of *Farm & Fireside*. About four hours a week were devoted to these courses.

The 10 enrolled in this first course, first not only in Ohio but in any state extension service, are: T. M. Beal, Crawford County; J. R. Gilkey, Richland; J. C. Hedge, Mahoning; J. W. Henceroth, Putnam; I. S. Hoddinott, Belmont; O. R. Keyser, Stark; R. W. Munger, Shelby; G. C. Musgrove, Coshocton; T. A. Wheeler, Holmes; and B. B. Spohn, extension supervisor for the Northeast.

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Clothes Make the Girl

And the Girls Like to Make Clothes, Club Totals Say

Ohio youth ought to be well dressed this next year. Of the 24,595 boys and girls in clubs this year, 13,869 of them are enrolled in clothing clubs.

This year's total enrollment, further, establishes a new record, exceeding last year's total by 3,745. Eight counties have more than 500 members enrolled, as follows: Wood County, 704; Butler, 678; Washington, 599; Miami, 529; Logan, 521; Highland, 514; Portage, 512; Montgomery, 508.

Second to clothing construction in popularity among the 12 projects available to club members come the food clubs with 5058 enrolled. The other clubs rank as follows: Pig clubs, 2140 enrolled; poultry, 1466; dairy, 853; potato, 572; sheep, 184; garden, 133; girls' room clubs, 121; beef, 81; corn, 74; farm management, 44.

DISHWASHING evidently is still out of favor with the younger generation. In a questionnaire presented by Hulda Horst of the club department to 85 club girls, only three said they liked the job.

Bridget Talks a Bit

Conservative but Entertaining Lady Tells Ross County Women *Her* Housekeeping Ideas

MORE than a hundred Ross County farm women heard one Bridget O'Malley give her views on home management last month at an all-day summary meeting. County Agent R. W. Wallace says that one end of the farm bureau office was fixed up as a kitchen, and with this as a setting, Bridget explained her way of doing housework, about like this:

According to Bridget, her work table is only 30 inches high, and even though she is 5 feet, 10 inches tall herself, she believes in making use of her flexible qualities. She confessed that her back often ached, but some kidney pills which some peddler had left usually fixed the backache all right if she took a little rest along with it.

Peeling Potatoes a Lazy Job

Anyone who sat down to peel potatoes was downright lazy, she said, and if she ever had a daughter lazy enough to use a long-handled mop instead of getting down on her knees to scrub a floor, she would use the mop handle as a club and drive her from home.

Bridget had an alarm clock hanging from her neck in imitation of a pedometer, and it rang every time she walked a mile. The fool thing rang five times while she was getting dinner for threshers, whereupon she threw it behind the stove, declaring that she would never again be caught monkeying with any of the contraptions recommended by the county agent, who was always buttin' in on other folks' business, anyway.

Geauga Submits Sugar Costs

Until 10 years ago Ohio produced more maple syrup than any other state. In Geauga County farmers have contributed their figures for an analysis of the cost of production, and Ralph J. Bugbee, the county agent, reports that the final analysis has been sent to the Ohio Experiment Station and to the rural economists at the University. This material probably will be put into bulletin form later.

Portsmouth May Get Market

The Scioto County Market Gardeners' Association, organized last winter, is considering the construction of a permanent market house on one of the principal business sites in Portsmouth.

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For Good Looks' Sake

Tuscarawas County Reveals Demand for Attractive Farmsteads, Minnie Price Reports

To improve the looks of Ohio farmsteads is one of our most important extension problems, in the opinion of Minnie Price, in charge of home economics extension in Ohio. Since she believes the woman of the farm family can do much to arouse interest in this job Miss Price has made a special survey of what has already been done in the state. Her report reads in part as follows:

"George E. Boltz, county agent in Tuscarawas County, has been giving attention for the past three or four years to the improvement of the farm home grounds.

"Getting farmers and their wives interested was Mr. Boltz's first problem. Lantern slides showing what has been done elsewhere and showing principles of good arrangement and something of the types of shrubs and trees to be used did their part, and discussions of problems at meetings and community gatherings and individual conferences rounded out this part of the program.

Demonstrations Are Meeting Places

"Forty-one demonstrations have been established and are now used as places for meetings and also as a permanent example of the value of the work. These 41 demonstrations are scattered over the entire county.

"In Tuscarawas County the work has not been limited to farm homes. Several community enterprises have been promoted. Sugar Creek, for example, decided to make itself known as the Rose Township of the county. A committee meeting was called with the mayor and seventeen outstanding men and women of the town present. Subcommittees were appointed to canvas the town. Women did the canvassing and 1000 roses were ordered and planted in May 1925. The best varieties were bought, and sold at a price covering all costs. In Strasburg last year and also this year a carload of shrubs was ordered.

"Union Grange in Goshen Township is another example of community effort. One of the 4-H clubs started out to plant some shrubs on the grounds of the Grange hall. To help them, the men of the community cleared the grounds of a coal house and its accompanying trash, then fixed the lawn and built a board fence about the place. Each boy in the club bought a shrub and planted it in front of the hall.

Civic Pride is Important

"Perhaps the finest thing about this piece of work was not the great improvement in the grounds, but the development of civic pride and the opportunity for the boys of the 4-H club, working under the direction of the county club leader, H. M. Kidd, to work with the grown folks in doing something worth while for their community.

"The work done at the home of Edgar Spring in Goshen Township and that done at the home of William Deibel in Bucks Township is perhaps typical of the possibilities in farm home landscaping. A coal house was moved from a place on the front lawn to the back, an old kitchen moved, the lawn graded and seeded, walks put in, and shrubs planted, front and back.

"Mr. and Mrs. Spring have not finished their job. They, with their four children, are building a home and taking great joy in doing it. A pool has been dug and water lilies planted. A rustic bridge is planned for, and more shrubs will be added later.

"Mr. Spring is also interested in the reforestation work under way in the county and has 2000 seedlings from the experiment farm.

"At the Deibel farm grading was unnecessary. Shrubs were planted and one of the most attractive old-fashioned gardens that can be found anywhere in this vicinity is at the rear of the Deibel home.

Where $10 Can Do Wonders

"An expenditure of only $10 for shrubs, according to Mr. Boltz, can in two or three years change a place from a barren, desolate looking house and grounds to a home which indicates care and pride, and which surely give greater joy and satisfaction in living to all members of the family. An expenditure of $20 brings results more quickly because larger shrubs may be bought.

"The number of unattractive farmsteads in any county indicates there is a field ready for attention. It seems possible, some few counties have shown, to interest people in improving their homes.

"It is a job," Miss Price concludes, "in which the activity and interest and cooperation of both women and men are needed, and one in which the first step will depend upon the women of the family perhaps more than upon the men."

WEBWORM damage forced three farmers near Plattson in Fulton County to replant their corn this spring, reports County Agent William Ellis, Jr.

Changes in Personnel

ANOTHER Ohio county has joined the list of those with home demonstration agents. Madison County has employed Lucy J. Folsom, sister of Nancy Folsom, home agent in Huron County. The new agent is a native of Scioto County and a graduate of Ohio State. She took office at London, July 14.

* * *

Miriam Hawkins, home agent in Mahoning County for the past year, leaves that county August 1 to become home management specialist with the Montana agricultural college extension service at Bozeman, Mont. Joyce Syler, a graduate of Ohio State and a resident of Tuscarawas County, has been appointed to replace Miss Hawkins. Miss Syler served as a home agent in Kentucky for two and a half years.

* * *

Nancy Folsom, home demonstration agent in Huron County, has been granted a year's leave of absence for study, the first given to any Ohio home demonstration agent. Miss Folsom plans to enter Columbia University in September and return to Huron County next June. She will specialize on rural sociology and nutrition in completing work for her master's degree. Mary Anne Brown, a graduate of the University, will act as home agent in Huron County during Miss Folsom's absence.

Yellow Clarage Makes a Hit

Farmers in Hardin County are more than satisfied with the improved Yellow Clarage seed corn they bought this spring. They say the plants are thrifty, and where this variety was planted beside common seed they can pick out the Clarage to a row, they have told C. W. Vandervort, the county agent there.

Some Results of Landscaping in Medina

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THEY LOOK LIKE BOOKWORMS, IN THIS PICTURE AT LEAST

DIGGING away as usual, here are the 10 Ohio extension men who on July 31 completed Ohio's first six weeks summer school for county agents. (See news story on page 1.) Vast and weighty tomes were devoured in those six weeks, the agents say, and for proof they can point to this picture, taken just west of the University Library. Reading from left to right: G. C. Musgrove, Coshocton County; T. M. Beal, Crawford; B. B. Spohn, district supervisor for the Northeast; R. W. Munger, Shelby; J. R. Gilkey, Richland; T. A. Wheeler, Holmes; O. R. Keyser, Stark; J. W. Henceroth, Putnam; I. S. Hoddinott, Belmont; J. C. Hedge, Mahoning County.

Towns Join T.B. Campaign

Men of All Occupations Help in Coshocton County Drive

Lawyers, doctors, ministers, judges, farmers, teachers, merchants, writers, Grange masters, and rural and city leaders in Coshocton County did their part during the spring to convince cattle owners that tests for bovine tuberculosis are necessary in that county.

G. C. Musgrove, the county agent, reports that 33 meetings were held throughout the county with a total attendance of 1250. Fifty rural leaders arranged for the meetings and appointed 290 school district solicitors, making a grand total of 340 leaders for the county.

A leaders' training meeting was held as soon as the leaders were appointed. Dr. F. A. Zimmer, the state veterinarian, outlined the object and methods of tuberculosis control in Ohio. Other speakers were Representative Clay Miller; H. A. Caton, state Grange master; and J. H. Slaughter, a prominent breeder of the county.

How Leaders Find Speakers

Immediately after the leaders' meeting both leaders and speakers were asked to fill out blanks; the leaders to tell when they wanted speakers and the speakers to tell when they could give their talks.

The two sets of blanks were compared and speakers assigned to the various township meetings.

These meetings reached more than half the cattle owners of the county. Owners who did not attend the meetings are being visited by the township solicitor.

300 Study Judging Here

Poultrymen and Stockmen Attend Second Annual Session

Schools for poultrymen and livestock judges brought close to 300 Ohio farmers in to the University during July.

From July 6 to 18 hatcherymen and their representatives concentrated on learning to judge poultry for breeding and production. The first week was for beginners and the second for those who had attended last year's school.

Of the 118 attending the judging school, all but 12 received certificates from the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association to testify that they are qualified to certify flocks for hatcherymen. Some 73 hatcheries with an egg capacity of 5,799,000 were represented at the school.

Those who judge livestock at county fairs came in July 22 and 23 for instruction in the judging of dairy cattle and sheep. Total attendance for the two days was 165. Members of the animal husbandry department and representatives of breed associations comprised the instructional force, as at last year's two-day session on beef cattle and swine judging.

"Pick a type and stick to it" sums up the aim of these judging schools. With judging at county fairs standardized, breeders will have fixed standards to aim for.

GROCERS in Sandusky County are complaining that they can't keep enough whole wheat bread on hand, or enough spinach seeds in the store since "Feeding the Family" has become so extensive in that county, reports County Agent B. S. Harrod.

Wooster Attracts 900

Experiment Station Plays Host to Farmers from 16 Counties On Special Tours

Nine hundred men from 16 Ohio counties visited the Wooster Experiment Station last month during an 11-day period to see how the soils and crops experts were handling fertilizer, liming, and rotation problems.

Some of the experiments these farmers saw at the station are the result of more than 20 years' work, and, according to Earl Jones, soils extension specialist here, are drawing nation-wide attention.

Stark County took first place both for the number of farmers on the tour and the time spent at the station. One hundred and sixty-five men from that county came to see the results of these long-time experiments, and they spent two days at it. Huron County had the largest single day enrollment of 115 men, and the Lake County delegation of 30 made the longest trip.

Attendance Is Distributed Evenly

To prevent too large an enrollment in any one of the 11 days, each county had its day of meeting at the station. During the morning of each day farmers from the county or counties listed saw first the results of experiments on wheat varieties, and fertility systems on a variety range and in a livestock rotation.

In the afternoon the first demonstration was on permanent pasture improvement. Then followed more fertility problems and also plots where different types of liming material had been used for a number of years. The official tour was completed at three in the afternoon to allow visitors to visit any other parts of the farm they chose.

Neff Frames New Goals

Along with the revival of the cow testing association of Madison Township in Franklin County, County Agent J. C. Neff reports a new county program. It includes a resolution to have the whole county on the modified accredited herd list; to have organized dairy calf clubs in each community in each township and to give each member more individual supervision; to have the three strongest cow testing associations in the state; to have 25 pure-bred bulls owned by cooperative bull associations; to have 500 farmers growing one acre of soybeans, alfalfa, or sweet clover hay for each dairy cow on their farms; and to have 500 farmers feeding some approved balanced ration.

Van Wert's Insect Crop Big

Insect pests have done more damage to farm crops in Van Wert County this year than in five years past, County Agent Glenn K. Rule reports. The beet field on the County Home Farm has been planted three times because of the ravages of flea beetles. Cut worms have ruined stands for hundreds of farmers. The corn root aphis has been working on the corn of Glenn Beck in Union Township.

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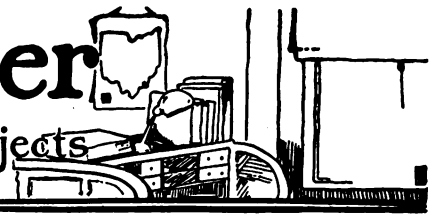
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

TWO COUNTIES HAVE CUT OFF THE FUNDS FOR EXTENSION: WHAT DOES IT SIGNIFY?

IN six Ohio counties the county appropriation for agricultural extension has recently found the going hard. In two counties, Hardin and Morrow, the appropriation has been discontinued. A rather turbulent body of petitioners has suggested a like action for Portage County, and mutterings with the same intent have reached the surface in Seneca, Paulding, and Champaign Counties.

Back of the action in Hardin and Morrow Counties and the agitation in the other four counties there is this plea: We must economize. The county governments of Ohio must carry on the program of economy advocated by the state and national governments.

IT has a bluff, sensible air about it, this plea for economy. But it doesn't square with the facts.

In one southeastern Ohio county where the extension appropriation is $5000, well above the average, that means a levy of .077 mills. So a man with $10,000 on the tax duplicate, it is made plain by L. L. Rummell in a recent issue of the *Ohio Farmer*, would pay 77 cents a year for agricultural extension. The same man pays annually in that county more than 10 times as much for charity. Roads and schools take 93 percent of all property taxes. And though this county's extension appropriation is one of the largest in the state, the county agent and all his work annually take but three tenths of one percent of the tax money.

Consider this cry for economy from another and more significant angle:

More than double the amount of Hardin County's appropriation for extension last year came back to the farmers of that county as a result of the use of certified seed potatoes brought in by the county agent. And this, as the *Ohio Farm Bureau Federation News* points out editorially in its July issue, is only one of a dozen or more projects guided by the county extension agent.

If money is to be the criterion, there is plenty of proof in every Ohio county that extension agents are profitable investments. To eliminate them on the score of economy is to ignore what one Noah Webster says the word economy means. To eliminate them on any score is to check the social and mental progress of the rural community, a movement measured not so much in dollars and cents as in human happiness.

NO, though economy has been the war-cry in these few counties, it has actually had nothing to do with the war on extension appropriations, as is often true of wars and war-cries. In one county, a misguided opposition to bovine tuberculosis eradication has been responsible for the agitation; in another, a carefully stimulated opposition to cooperative buying and selling; in others, variations on these two themes and on the more intricate theme of politics have been at the bottom of the trouble.

Neither the extension agent nor his job, it seems to us, is being attacked. What is happening is that in six of Ohio's eighty-eight counties the Extension Service is serving as a convenient scapegoat. This is unfortunate, but it carries no particular significance.

WE CHANGE OUR FACE A BIT

WITH this issue the EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS presents a slightly changed face to the world. A glance at the June issue will convince you.

In that issue, and for two years back, we have been spreading news of extension in a type face distinguished more by its utility than its grace. That family of type, then used in the body of the magazine, is called Ronaldson.

This issue of the NEWS has been printed from type known as Caslon, a type family of infinite grace as well as legibility. Because the letters are slightly smaller than Ronaldson, we can have more space between the lines, a thing needed badly in past issues of the paper.

It may interest you to know that William Caslon, the originator of this family of type, first saw the light of day in 1692 in Worcestershire, England. Engaged as a lad in engraving gun-locks and then silver-chasing for bookbinders, he eventually set up a type foundry. His first important work was a font of Arabic letters of English size, cut for a Psalter and New Testament for Oriental use. These volumes were printed in 1725 and 1727.

Type with so noble a history ought to be used with reverence and intelligence. We hope it will, and that in this magazine Caslon type will also bring to you as much of utility as it does of beauty.

Personal Mention

LARGE families are not restricted to the extension supervisor for southeastern Ohio. Ivan McKellip recently journeyed to Carthage, Mo. for a family reunion with his parents and his 15 brothers and sisters. All seven boys in the family were there, and eight of the nine girls. One of Mac's sisters, a resident of Canada, was unable to come. Mac, the oldest of the 16, had never seen one of his brothers but twice before. Some 15 chickens helped make the reunion dinner a success . . . . A. E. Anderson, one time extension supervisor in Ohio, more recently with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, and this past year working for an advanced degree at Cornell, on September 1 assumes his duties as director of extension in South Dakota. He will live in Brookings, the site of the state agricultural college. Congratulations and best wishes, Andy! . . . Not only did the month of June come, as we predicted; its spirit even lingered. On July 16 Bert A. Wallace and Laura B. Williams were married in Columbus. They will be at home after September 1 at 2208 Indiana Avenue . . . . . Harley C. Brunskill and Evelyn Wideman, whose engagement was announced in this column last month, were married on June 20 in Medina. Part of their wedding trip they spent at the West Virginia state club camp and at Ohio's state club camp. At Camp Nelson Dodd they were welcomed with acclaim and, by some vigorous souls, with gusto . . . . . Tom Johnson and his bride, married June 18, were received pretty much the same way when they attended the Southeast's annual district conference in Marietta the third week in June . . . . . O. M. Johnson, a supervisor of extension in Ohio some three years ago, is back at the University engaged in research for the rural economics department. For the past two years "O. M." has been working for his doctor's degree at Wisconsin.

DROUTH has been severe this summer, and mustaches, somehow or other, don't seem to stand the Ohio climate. Billy Palmer brought a thoroughly educated mustache back with him from the University of Minnesota, but lost the darned thing in the hustle and bustle of the state club camp . . . . . Bruce Tom, while conducting games at a club meeting recently, conducted so hard he broke his belt. And that, of course, is simply another evil of organized recreation. . . . . Director Ramsower celebrated the Fourth of July in Denmark by penning a letter to George Crane. Danish farms are extraordinarily neat, and Danish farmers are courteous to a fault, the Director has found. On an afternoon's visit to a few of these farms, he was plied with coffee, wine, and beer at every farmhouse. At the fourth stop, writes the Director, the host was noticeably peeved because his guests refused more refreshments. . . . . Jeannette Butler sailed on July 25 for three weeks in Paris. She aims both to have a good time and to learn of Paris fashions at first-hand . . . . . Minnie Price is spending her vacation in Portland, Ore., and writes that of late a fire in the fireplace and woolen dresses have been in order. . . . . F. L. Allen reports that while his illness of the past winter is definitely over, three doctors and a trained nurse still dote on prescribing a diet for him. It seems to be a game of elimination, and about the only things left unscarred on the diet are spinach, asparagus, and lettuce. . . . . Mr. Allen protests that at his age he does not propose to learn how to chew a cud.

THE series of recreation-ball games between the extension specialists and the county agents attending summer school ended the other day with a 12-inning game and a score of 8-7 in favor of the specialists. . . . . And if Cap Arnold, manager of the

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specialists' team, would give us another good cigar, we could make the score even better. . . . . Ted Beal, one of the agents in for the summer course, in one class inquired of the professor at the end of the lecture, "Can I ask a dumb question?" Replied the professor, earnestly, "You certainly can!" . . . . Paul Fankhauser accumulated a flat tire on the trip the southeastern Ohio agents took to Camp Hervida as part of their annual conference at Marietta in June. Immediately the 20 cars in procession stopped and the sympathizers gathered around. While E. H. Reed and Roger Thomas manned the pump, Paul Haag cheered them on with his mouth harp. It was worth going miles to see. . . . . But as Fank says, a fellow has to be able to manhandle a mouth harp to be a county agent in that part of the state.—J. R. F.

We Reach 277 Million

News stories sent to Ohio daily and weekly newspapers through the "Yellow Sheets" and the mail service of the Associated Press during the year ended June 30 reached a grand total of 277 million readers. This is an increase of about 77 million circulation over the year before, which in turn showed an increase of 50 million over the year before.

Stories sent to the press from this office are published, on an average, in 56 Ohio newspapers. Every clipping represents, it has been found by accurate tally, an average circulation of 10,000. In all, 27,729 clippings were recovered in the year past on extension stories sent out from this office and published in Ohio newspapers. This is exclusive of extension stories published in farm papers and in papers outside of Ohio.

How to Tour in Hot Weather

For once, a group of farmers did not accomplish what they had set out to do. County Agent W. S. Barnhart reports that during one of the hottest days last month a group of Muskingum County farmers met at Minot Spencer's farm for a pasture improvement tour. They inspected the results on Mr. Spencer's acres and settled themselves on the shady side of the house near a well of cool water, and there they stayed. But it appears they pumped both the well and Earl E. Barnes, the soils specialist on hand, to good advantage.

Another County Wants Trees

A new woodlot demonstration is under way in Sandusky County. B. S. Harrod, county agent there, says that J. S. Clinger of Jackson Township recently sold $4000 worth of timber from 19 acres, and he has now consented to turn over part of the lot for a permanent demonstration. He is to keep out all livestock, cut weed trees, and plant new trees furnished by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

How the plow evolved from a crooked stick to the modern tractor gang plow was portrayed on a parade float prepared by the Hocking County Farm Bureau for the ceremonies at the dedication of the Hocking County Court House on June 4.

Air and Sunlight in the Farm Kitchen Are Aims of Scoring Contests

The farm kitchen has always been the center of the principal farming activities. Didn't Mother sing her years away by the old black stove cooking the family grub, doing the family wash, preserving the winter stores, and picking the chickens for Sunday dinners?

And in the long winter evenings where did Dad mend the harness? Where did Grandad grease his boots? Where did the kids crack nuts and pop corn? And where did Mother do her mending? In the kitchen, of course.

Where was it settled that Dad ought to build a silo? Where did Mother spank Gertrude for dumping dishwater in the lemon pie? Where was it decided that Frank should go to college? And where was Bryan almost elected president? In the kitchen, of course.

After all these battles have been lost or won some American economists have thought to mention that the farm kitchen is not convenient. The idea probably did not originate in Ohio, but it seems contagious and since it is here it is likely to stick.

The home economics department under the leadership of Geneva Bane has attacked the problem with system. Kitchens are scored with reference to light, space, arrangement of cupboards, and ventilation, and Mrs. Smith's score is matched with Mrs. Brown's in public to stimulate that old spirit of competition.

The latest work of the kind is an official kitchen scoring contest in Lucas County under the direct supervision of Catherine Christen, the home demonstration agent. Last April 22 kitchens in all parts of the county were scored. Defects and possible improvements were suggested and each housewife was given until the middle of June to make the changes she chose before the same kitchens were again scored.

After the second scoring Miss Christen planned a tour of the most improved kitchens. The tour started early and during the day more than 50 housewives and householders came to examine the kitchens and the improvements. Mrs. Charles Herman of Bono won first place because she improved her kitchen 16 points, or 6 points above her nearest competitor.

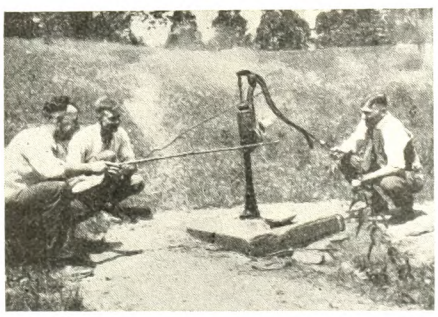
Mrs. Herman had repaired her linoleum, moved a number of cupboards from a small unhandy pantry to a convenient place opposite the stove, purchased a new kitchen stool and a new refrigerator. and papered the entire kitchen with a washable wall covering at a total cost of $101.85.

Mrs. H. J. Longnecker of Waterville Township won second place with a 10-point improvement. She had put in a new window, a new clothes closet and a new kitchen stool; she had painted the walls, varnished the rearranged cupboards and woodwork, and moved one cupboard from the dining room, all for $77.35.

Mr. Longnecker, like many of the other men on the tour, is much pleased with the work Miss Christen has done. He says it not only makes the old kitchen more pleasant, but it gives Mrs. Longnecker a chance to get out into the county and meet other people.

Light, he believes, is no hindrance to settling world or family affairs in the kitchen. —J. S. C.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR, Aug. 30-Sept. 5. Each department of the college of agriculture will have an educational exhibit. Meet the specialists in their respective booths.



MAN, THEY SAY, LIVES BY IMAGINATION

HOPE, so the saying goes, springs eternal in the human breast. Fishermen, in that respect, are quite human. Here you see three of them, optimists of the first order, with a pump and a wash basin serving as a roaring trout stream. All this took place in the usually dignified environment of Camp Hervida, Washington County's club camp, when the southeastern Ohio extension agents held their annual district conference at Marietta in June. The fishers three, from left to right, are J. L. Shriver of Morgan County, F. P. Taylor of Pike County (where fishing amounts almost to a religion, we understand), and Roy Moser of Jefferson County.

May Get Earlier Market

Cincinnati retail grocers and the Clermont and Hamilton County Farm Bureaus joined forces recently in a petition to the Cincinnati city council asking that the Pearl Street market be opened to the farmers at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A previous ordinance passed by the business interests of the city ordered this market closed until 6 o'clock in the evening.

The petition asked that the market be opened to the farmer from four in the afternoon until nine in the morning on the grounds that "The hour of 4 p. m. gives the producer a fair opportunity to dispose of his load before nightfall, the buyer is able to get the produce fresh from the field and can preserve this freshness for his trade by placing the produce in a cooler over night, while a later hour would mean a greatly reduced number of buyers and much produce would lose its quality by waiting for the next morning sales."

NEWS of Lake County clubs, mimeographed every month and sent to all club members in the county under the title, "Club News Notes," is one method County Agent L. H. Barnes has adopted to maintain interest and exchange good ideas.

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Institutes Do Grow

Total Mounts to 626,969, a New Record for Ohio; Defiance Leads Once More

Farmers' Institutes during the past winter in Ohio had an attendance increase of about 20 percent over 1924. In the winter of 1923-24 the total attendance was 524,400, while last winter it reached the grand total of 626,969, according to figures recently compiled by F. L. Allen, state supervisor.

Defiance still leads with 1068 in the average attendance for each session. Mowrystown in Highland County, which was second in '23-'24, with 613, has now fallen to fifth place with 565 as the average attendance for each session.

To the institute at Fostoria in Seneca County goes the credit for the greatest accomplishment of the year. In the report of attendance for the winter of '23-'24, this institute averaged 300. During the past winter it rose to second place with an average attendance of 700 for each session.

Weston in Wood County is third with an average attendance of 616; Piketon is next with 600; then Mowrystown, with 565; Killbuck, in Holmes County, with 552; and Tiffin, with 520. Killbuck, like Fostoria, had no place in the honor list in the '23-'24 report.

Sessions Total 1757 This Year

Mr. Allen's figures show that during last winter 352 state aid institutes were held in Ohio with a total of 1757 sessions. The total attendance at these was 335,226, or an average of 190.79 for each session. Three hundred and fifty-one institutes were held without state aid, and here the total number of sessions was 1499, with an attendance at all sessions of 291,743, or an average of 194.64 for each session.

Since the state gives no financial aid to this latter group of institutes it was up to the farmers of the community to foot all the bills. Reports from these institutes show that $20,705 was spent on them. The average expense for each institute was therefore $58.99.

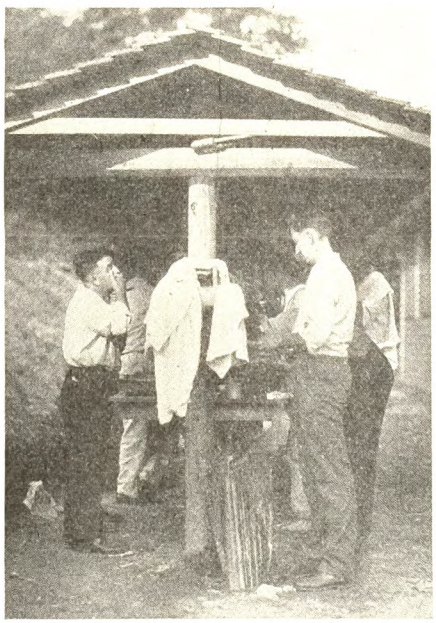
Beetles Visit in Highland

The Mexican Bean Beetle has completely destroyed garden beans on many Highland County farms. This is the firs tyear the pest has been found in Highland County, and County Agent W. H. Ford says that telephone calls and visits from farmers asking help have kept him unusually busy.

Plan for "Ohio Day" at Show

County agents in at least 15 counties have agreed to encourage dairy farmers to attend the national dairy show at Indianapolis in a body on "Ohio Day," October 14. Clark County is planning to show a Jersey herd and will take the Jersey club boys in a group.

THE USE of commercial fertilizer for potatoes has been increased five to six hundred pounds an acre during the past five years in Cuyahoga County, according to County Agent H. A. Dooley.



PREPARING FOR THE COUNTY CAMPS

NEARLY 200 club leaders, assistant leaders, and extension agents from 44 couties attended the state club camp,. Ohio's second annual one, at Camp Nelson Dodd near Brinkhaven the week of July 13. The state camp is a training camp for those who manage the 44 county club camps which have been scheduled for this summer.

New this year was a period known as the "Appreciation Hour," devoted to music, books, and flowers. The picture above shows a group during that hour taking part in a discussion on music led by Fannie Buchanan, a representative of the Victor Talking Machine Company and known to state club champions through her talks and demonstrations at Club Week last year.

Mrs. Charles E. Lively and Prof. A. C. Hottes led the discussions on books and flowers, respectively. Mrs. Lively had as the chief plank in her platform the training of club leaders and members as story-tellers—in the best sense of the word.

The picture to the left tells its own story. Among other points of interest it shows W. W. Brownfield, extension supervisor for the Southeast, exercising his constitutional right to remove the whiskers from his face. Mr. Brownfield, let it be known to those who hold fast manfully to the ideals of our fathers, shaves with a straight-edge razor.

National Agents Meet

County agricultural agents from every state will attend the meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents to be held at Indianapolis as a part of the 1925 National Dairy Exposition, October 10 to 17, according to K. A. Kirkpatrick, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, president of the Association.

Definite arrangements for the largest meeting of the year of these extension men will be worked out by T. A. Coleman, Indiana county agent leader, Purdue University, and C. A. Jackson, Goshen, Indiana, president, Indiana County Agents' Association.

An educational program covering the latest developments in dairying will be prepared by Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the United States Bureau of Dairying, and W. E. Skinner, Exposition secretary and general manager.

175 Want to Join Corn Club

The 10-acre Corn Club is surpassing all previous records for enrollment. More than 175 farmers are already signed up and more entries are arriving, reports Wallace E. Hanger, the specialist in charge. Montgomery County is leading with 20 enrollments and Huron County is second with 15.

TWENTY of the sixty leaders and assistant leaders of boys' and girls' clubs in Washington County this year are former club members. Last year there were 10 such leaders in the county, reports County Agent John D Hervey.

A MINUTE was all that W. D. Carleton of Belmont County needed in which to carve out a willow whistle, and so win first in the fathers' wood-carving contest at the Belmont County club picnic.

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Marietta Vegetables

Show Well Before State Meeting Held Last Month: Cornell Professor Talks Tomatoes

Marietta truck growers joined forces with the State vegetable growers last month in a two-day meeting at the Marietta branch of the Ohio Experiment Station.

W. R. Beattie, horticultural extension specialist of the Federal department, reports that plans were made for 60 persons but more than three times that number came to the station before the two-day meeting closed. He says that the Lafayette hotel was the scene of gatherings from nearly every corner of the state, and adds that he was told that some of these meetings did not break up until well after midnight.

Prof. L. M. Montgomery and N. W. Glines, specialist in horticulture, represented the University at the meeting, and Prof. H. C. Thompson, head of the vegetable department of the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, was the principal speaker. Prof. Thompson's subject was, "Some Points in Tomato Growing."

Professor Gourley Takes Charge

Prof. J. H. Gourley, head of the horticultural department of the Ohio Experiment Station, was in charge of the program, and after Professor Thompson's talk he called upon Adam Seitz of Cincinnati, president of the Ohio vegetable growers' association, and W. R. Beattie of the federal department, for short talks.

Professor Gourley explained that it was the purpose of the station to make the field day at Marietta an annual event to which the vegetable growers of the state could come for inspiration and information.

According to Mr. Glines, the Marietta truck growers' association is one of the oldest and most successful organizations of its kind in the United States, and more than 75 percent of all the truck crops grown in the Marietta region is sold through this group.

Cabbage in this section was not as good as usual because of the early dry weather, but the crop was grading out fairly well and netting growers about $5 a crate at the farm. At the time of the tour early tomatoes were just beginning to ripen, and cucumbers and sweet corn were coming along well. The early weather was fine for these crops.

Early Production Most Important

Since early production is the most important aim of truck growers in this section, Professor Thompson stuck pretty closely to this subject in his talk. He paid special attention to seed, plants, transplanting, and fertilizing as a means of securing the right kind of produce at the earliest possible time.

He laid most emphasis on the best kind of tomato seed to use, recommending the best strain of Bonnie Best, which is the leading variety now used in this section. The only way this can be done, he says, is to test out different strains and use the one that proves most suitable.

The most desirable kind of a tomato plant, according to Professor Thompson, is one that will grow well when it is set out. To get this kind of a plant one must know the length of time it is to remain in the plant bed, and the space necessary to get a good plant in that length of time. One transplanting in the bed is sufficient to develop a good root system. Further transplanting reduces yields, he believes.

Has Own Ideas of Cultivation

On the subject of cultivation he took a stand in contradiction to the accepted practices of the growers. He said that cultivation was primarily to kill weeds, and that once a soil mulch is established there is no further need for cultivation except as weeds bother. The weeds are the greatest competitors of the crop for moisture and a repeated stirring of the soil, especially deep tillage, disturbs the feeding roots. Most of the plant food in the soil is in the top four inches, and repeated deep cultivation prevents the plants from utilizing this food.

He advises the growers to cultivate as little as necessary to kill the weeds and then as shallow as possible as the plant becomes older.

Alice Bradley at Norwalk

Director of Fannie Farmer School Meets Huron County Group

Alice Bradley, principal of the Fannie Farmer School of Cookery in Boston and nutrition editor of the Woman's Home Companion, met with 300 Huron County farm women in Norwalk June 25 for a discussion and demonstration of some principles in cooking and serving meals. This was Miss Bradley's only stop in Ohio in her month's trip out of Boston enroute to the annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association.

After showing how to make 20 different salads and desserts, Miss Bradley "dared" the women in the audience to use their own ingenuity in making dishes just as attractive at home. She also outlined ways to simplify the serving of meals.

The new woman's work committee of the Huron County Farm Bureau planned and prepared for this meeting with the aid of the home demonstration agent, Nancy Folsom.

They Get the Habit

Ross County Community Keeps Its Institute Going Under Name of Farmers' Club

To show how a farmers' institute may develop, County Agent R. W. Wallace tells of an independent institute in Ross County that took to meeting every two weeks last winter to discuss community problems, and even in May and June were still holding to schedule.

"During February of last winter," writes Mr. Wallace, "a group of farmers held their first independent institute at Dover, a little town nestled among the roughest of Ross County hills. Their expense was practically nothing because they used home talent entirely, drawing an average daily attendance of about 100 persons.

"They liked the institute so well that they asked for a similar meeting each month. This, of course, was impossible on the regular institute program, so the members of the community organized what they chose to call the Farmers' Club and proceeded to hold meetings every two weeks.

Talk Fruit and Poultry Most

"At the first of these meetings the discussions hung pretty closely to fruit and poultry raising. But finally one enthusiastic poultryman asked for the poultry correspondence course. He got it, and was so pleased with the course that he took it to the Farmers' Club for discussion.

"Since that time 24 of his neighbors have asked for one or more of the correspondence courses. Some wanted the poultry course, others, sheep farming, fruit growing, and farm crops. Several of the applicants have now finished their first lessons. Interest in the new club has been well maintained."

G. C. BETZING, a farm bureau chairman in Meigs County, says that the folks in his community would about as soon lose their preacher as to have their community meetings stop.

Better Dairy Cattle Auglaize Boys' Aim

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Those Ribbons Again

Ohio Publications Win Sweepstakes at Editors' Convention for Fourth Successive Year

Ohio publications again this year garnered enough ribbons to receive sweepstakes at the 13th annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors at Raleigh, N. C. This makes the fourth successive sweepstakes for Ohio. Cornell ranked second in the total number of points, and Tennessee third.

In five of the 12 classes Ohio won first place. That included the classes for syndicated press service (the "Yellow Sheets"); technical bulletin (Experiment Station Record supplied by the editor at Wooster); series of photographs telling a story; poster (the 1925 Farmers' Week poster drawn by C. E. Wilson); advertising for the college (the pamphlet "Dare You Take the Trail?" written by C. F. Christian).

Cornell Leads With "News"

First place in the class for extension service house organs went to Cornell this year, with Ohio's EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS second. Ohio also won second in the class for the exhibit as a whole; best weekly service of short paragraphs ("Shorts & Middlings"); and in rural verse (Dean Vivian's "Stable Manure").

In the class for straight news stories on farm or home topics Ohio won third with the story of the sugar beet conference in Toledo last January, as written by the extension news editor and published in the *Toledo Blade*. A story of the Swiss cheese makers of Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas County, written by J. S. Crossman and published in *Hoard's Dairyman*, won third in the class for feature or human interest articles. The judges of the exhibits were Dr. C. B. Smith, chief of the Office of Extension Work, Washington, D. C.; Russell Lord, associate editor of *Farm & Fireside*, formerly extension news editor in Ohio; and C. A. Cobb, editor of the *Southern Ruralist*.

Russell Lord, besides serving as a judge of exhibits, addressed the convention on the topic, "Tons of Taffy." That title referred to the material published by agricultural colleges, much of which he must read as a staff member of *Farm & Fireside*. J. E. McClintock spoke at Raleigh on the subject, "How to Interest Community Newspapers in Rural Betterment," and J. R. Fleming led the discussion following Bristow Adams' talk on "Community Newswriting Schools."

Twenty-five States Represented

Of the 32 agricultural colleges with editors available for membership in the American Association of Agricultural Colleges, about 25 were represented at Raleigh. The states represented range from New Hampshire to Alabama, from the Carolinas to Kansas and Arkansas. Next year the sessions will be at the Michigan State Agricultural College at East Lansing, Mich.

TWO EGGS comprised the total production for two days of 41 hens culled out of a flock of 210 at a culling demonstration in Harrison County.

PART of the program at the annual district conference of southeastern Ohio at Marietta late in June was an evening of stunts prepared and presented by the ladies attending the conference. Margaret C. Elliott, whose photograph appears above and who is associated with the Extension Service as secretary of Jefferson County's farm bureau and extension office, served as stage manager, orchestra leader, and property man for the stunt night.

Office secretaries from most of the 22 southeastern counties, and the county agents' wives, had a part in the program. Miss Elliott has served as secretary in the office presided over by County Agent Roy Moser for more than four years.

Mr. Glines Turns Inventive

N. W. Glines, specialist in horticulture, is trying out a new two-in-one scheme in the vegetable greenhouses at the University. Overhead sprinkling causes disease in both tomatoes and leaf lettuce, he says, and by irrigating and steaming the soil in the same underground pipes, much of the difficulty will be overcome.

Her Kitchen Is Hard to Beat

Mrs. John Gore of Putnam County has one of the best kitchens yet scored in the state of Ohio, according to the report of a contest recently completed in that county. The score was 98 of a possible 100.

BRONZE CUTWORMS struck Harrison County this spring and damaged bluegrass and timothy. The pest worked only in a few scattered fields, reports County Agent D. P. Miller.

Announce Soils Train

Laboratory on Wheels Will Run Over N. Y. Central Lines During September

A soils laboratory on wheels, equipped to determine the acidity, phosphoric acid and organic matter content of all soil samples brought to it, will travel in western Ohio from September 14 to October 3 over the New York Central Lines. It will make 28 stops. A similar train over the lines of the Erie Railroad in northeastern Ohio last summer drew 2,545 persons at 21 stops.

Beginning at Wapakoneta on Monday morning, September 14, the train will make two or three stops every day but Sunday until it reaches London on October 3. Soils specialists from the University will be on hand to classify and analyze the soil samples submitted by visiting farmers, and to discuss with the farmer at the end of the analysis how best to handle that soil. Earle G. Reed, agricultural agent for the New York Central Lines, will be in charge of the train.

How to Prepare Samples

To those who would bring soils samples to the train the specialists suggest this:

"With a spade dig a hole 7 inches deep at 10 or 15 places in the same field. Remove a thin slice from the side of each hole. Mix all these slices together and dry and pulverize. Bring 1 pint of soil for analysis. Do not mix light and dark soils or sand and clays. Not more than two samples from each farm will be tested."

The University will be represented on the tour by Firman E. Bear, head of the soils department; R. M. Salter, Earl E. Barnes, Guy W. Conrey, E. P. Reed, and J. A. Slipher. The train will be equipped for motion pictures, lectures, radio concerts, and exhibits.

Even Lettuce Craves Food

The greenhouse man who cut the heaviest crop of lettuce in Lucas County last June was also the man who used the most commercial fertilizer. With the usual manure he used 2000 pounds of acid phosphate to each acre, reports E. O. Williams, county agent there.

Wheat Fly Hits Ashland Hard

A recent survey on the wheat damage from Hessian fly in Ashland County shows an infestation of from 55 to 70 percent. One farmer who sowed too early had an infestation of more than 80 percent, according to County Agent N. H. Shilliday.

FEW commercial fruit growers in Meigs County now use any but oil emulsion sprays for the dormant spray, County Agent George W. Kreitler has discovered. Demonstrations and meetings last year, he believes, were responsible.

A NEW agricultural exhibit hall at the Berea Fair Grounds this fall is in prospect for Cuyahoga County. The building is to be 50 by 210 feet, according to word from H. A. Dooley, the county agent.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING, JOHN S. CROSSMAN.

Volume XI — SEPTEMBER, 1925 — Number 2

Are "Producers" People?

By Russell Lord, Associate Editor, *Farm & Fireside*

I am asked to reduce to writing the general drift of four hours' talking before the county agents' summer school. The subject given me was "Humanizing Knowledge." There were four talks, 20,000 words. I must cut to less than 2,000 words.

I

THE subject is broad and deep enough to encourage a man twice my age and ten times my learning to make a fool of himself. It covers all of extension, and perhaps all of education. It is too much of a subject for me.

I am 30 years old and very imperfectly educated. I got caught in the whirling enthusiasm for vocational education which reached its peak, I think, about 15 years ago, when I was in high school.

I got caught in the rural end of it and became at an early age an intemperate idealist; a champion, particularly, of vocational secondary education as the only stuff to make rural America prosperous and Arcadian, all very quickly.

In the Role of Crusader

(Certain details of this period, a boyhood bent on rural uplift, and certain conclusions of a still unwithered skeptic, appeared on the editorial pages of this paper a year ago.)

At 13, I was making fiery enlistment speeches for boys' corn clubs. At 15, I was editing Shakespeare into actable versions for rural community dramatics. At 17, I led ten other farm boys—only one of them of age—in a fantastic crusade for a private training school to turn out teachers for secondary vocational instruction this broad land over.

At 19, in college, still studying agriculture and still scornful of the so-called cultural subjects, I began in amazement to discover that all I had really got out of my vocational education was, in effect, the "cultural" effect of thinking high and low on this and that; and blowing hot and cold; and achieving bit by bit a comfortable degree of disillusionment.

The Army, and Reform

At 22, in the army, I discovered a world quite obviously beyond possibility of reform, and began to take a more rational interest in the spectacle of Human Progress.

II

I SPEAK thus personally for a number of reasons. First, so that you may better understand the semi-deflated idealism of my present point of view. Second, because I have no formal subject matter—no cut and dried body of abstract knowledge—to draw upon. All I have to offer are my own mental experiences.

Third, "humanizing knowledge" means, I take it, identifying it with individual experience. That is how extension workers extend new practices. You get one man to try the "theory"; the next man looks over the fence and is interested because the theory is now before him in terms of the human experience of a fellow being.

"Producers" *are* People

That gets interest, and convinces. The paper I'm on, *Farm & Fireside,* tries to do the same thing in print. It insists that "producers" are, first of all, people, and deals with all subjects—technical, mental, or spiritual—in terms of personal experience.

It encounters the same difficulty that you do. Valid technical experiences are so much easier to get hold of and to spread than mental and emotional experiences. The sum total of the stuff put out, both by you and by us, tends therefore to the easy extension of material successes, with too scant extension of the more important findings country people make in their own minds as they grow inwardly.

Hitching Ideas to Human Beings

Ideas, like practices, are better extended on an experience outline than impersonally. That is what I am trying to do here. Suppose I should say:

"Progress is inevitable and, on the whole, lamentable. Education should equip people to escape from it, once in a while, anyway. Extension's main aim seems to be to kick along material progress, to make it come faster. It is a question whether, should it succeed, it will have hurried people to a really more satisfying level of life. Sometimes all our effort seems to be simply to hurry the countryside toward the mediocre ideals of American industrialism, and to the mental and spiritual vacuity of the cheap rich who swarm in great cities, seeking to substitute excitement for happiness."

If I talked like that—supposing I could summon breath for such tremendous sentences—it certainly wouldn't go. It wouldn't get over; or if it did you wouldn't stand for it. But suppose I'd identify it with one bit of human experience, as:

"As I was shaving this morning with a dull razor, I got to thinking of all the things a man has to do in this world. And it seemed to me that this progress we're hustling so hard for . . ." and then on to the same conclusions given above.

Ideas, Then, as Well as Practices

Any man who ever shaved with a dull razor might recognize the mood, this time, and follow the thought with sympathy.

A fourth reason for being personal, then, is that it is so much more tactful!

And the practical conclusion: good teaching, extension or other, puts over, it seems to me, ideas as well as practices. It puts over ideas best when the man identifies them, candidly, with his own mental and emotional experiences—when he "opens up" and gives himself to his people as he is, limitations and all.

III

THE inward growth of individuals has always seemed to me infinitely more interesting and important than the growth of crops, animals, cities, and commerce. I said to myself at the close of the war that agriculture in America is still pioneering, and that pioneers have no time for such as me. So I thought I would take some Arts, and get good and cultured, and find a job selling real estate or something.

Back to the "Ag" College

I tried it for four months in France. It seemed unreal and stuffy. When I got back home, I reentered college as a senior in "ag." It was partly just drift, but mainly that I was possessed of the idea that the American countryside will some day work out a simpler and more satisfying culture of its own, and

Hold Fast to These Dates

THE dates for the 1925 Extension Conference for Ohio extension agents and specialists, and the 1926 Farmers' Week for all Ohioans, are here announced that they may take firm hold in your memory. The annual Extension Conference comes October 20 to 24. Ohio's 14th annual Farmers' Week comes February 1 to 5, 1926.

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be the best place in the world to live and contemplate life.

This idea seems to be a part of me; I can't help it. I don't yearn to be a voice crying in the wilderness or anything like that. In fact, my effort since the war has been to fall in step with the procession and be of some practical use. (I still reserve the right, though, to think in private!)

I became a reporter and, writing under the reportorial rule of telling facts without opinion, wrote from day to day reports of extension activities. Some of them, on some days, seemed to me sound human education. Again, and often on the same day, they seemed all part of a gigantic propaganda for contented producers of cheap food; a campaign in which even the children were taught inane songs about the ecstasies of productive efficiency, all with emphasis on the growth of the hog rather than on the growth of the child.

Education, Not Propaganda

When I got to Ohio, in 1921, I found a determined trend away from any such attitude. I can say this without hypocrisy, because it is true and the records of this Service for the past five years will show that it is true. It is true more or less everywhere, I guess, but Ohio certainly has been one of the leaders in swinging to the view that "producers" *are* people; and that the proper aim of extension, as of all education, is to invigorate individual opinions and capacities; not to shut off one side of the picture and persuade the masses in an expedient direction. Education, in short; not propaganda.

IV

NOW, education is not, of course, the quickest way to get things done. It is quicker to set up your plan, your "machinery," and start it going with a whoop. Then if anybody points out that you've set your machinery up in the wrong lot, or on sand, bawl him out. Say, "Don't talk; it works!" or: "Don't knock; boost!" Or, more quietly and sagely, "Kickers never work and workers never kick."

Yes, education is slow. It respects the right of the individual to disagree vehemently, and argue, and grow inwardly. That slows things up. But it makes things sure, in the long run. And it makes for real democracy.

The Right to Think Alone

Now that so much of our rural cooperative enterprise is commercial, and has to get quick results to make the grade, it seems to me that the extension tactics of colleges of agriculture and of farm papers ought to take a line even more conservatively free-minded and unhurried than in the past.

And we ought, I think, to add to our insistence that "producers" are people an insistence that "cooperators" are individuals. They must work with others, but they must think for themselves.

They are individuals, with intellectual rights as such, and with interests more in need of development, I think, than their material interests. They must know, of course, how to *cope with things,* and will always need reliable vocational information. But they have equal need to participate imaginatively in the experiences of other people who do things they would like to do, but can't; to live, now and then, in a world of the mind where all is well; *to escape reality.*

I do not think that ring games and gang recreation in general exhaust this end of the subject. There is this thing of individual, imaginative escape, and in any happy and significant life it plays as great a part as material achievement.

The old-time "cultural" educator recognized that. He put it first. He may well have been right. He was right enough, anyhow, to last centuries, whereas our purely vocational concept of extension education is barely ten years old, yet of uncertain future. People incline to lose interest in it after the first year or so. They seem to want something more.

Bathrooms First; Libraries Eventually

And it *is* amazing, when you come to think of it, to find colleges so much more interested in bathrooms than in libraries!

It's about time, I think, to let into extension this concept: that every human being has a right to a rich life of the mind, as an individual—this along with his bounden duty as an efficient unit of economic production. Sooner or later, I'm pretty sure, extension will become wholly humanized and minister to the full man.

I recognize that present laws limit extension activities, but they do not limit them very stringently, and our sympathies, at least, can be as broad as life.

Nature Books Go Begging

Edith M. Childs, home demonstration agent in Summit County, took 50 books to the county club camp last month. About half of these were nature books, she says. Not one of them was read.

BUTLER COUNTY TRIES THE MCLEAN SYSTEM OF HOG SANITATION

R. Q. SMITH, the Butler County agent, took this picture. It shows a group of more than 100 men on tour last month inspecting a herd of swine raised under the McLean County system of sanitation. Butler County was the first in Ohio to give systematic hog sanitation a fair trial. Eighteen farmers carried the work through from start to finish and Paul Gerlaugh, animal husbandry extension specialist, says that seven or more counties probably will adopt the system next year.

McLean Habit Grows

Six Butler County Swine Breeders Tell the Story to 125 Men on Tour

Eighteen hog raisers in Butler County are convinced that systematic swine sanitation pays, and at least six of these farmers expressed their satisfaction of the McLean system of sanitation to more than 125 farmers on a tour in that county last month.

Dr. H. B. Raffensperger, in charge of the Chicago branch of the federal zoological laboratories, was among those who took the tour. He explained that the McLean County system of swine sanitation consists of three simple essentials: Scalding out the farrowing houses, scrubbing the sows before farrowing, and moving the young pigs to a new pasture.

Paul Gerlaugh, the animal husbandry specialist on the tour, explained that the McLean County system is so called because it was first tried and perfected in McLean County, Illinois, about five years ago and was then fostered by the Federal Department under that name.

System First Tried Last Year

The system was first tried in Ohio last year in Butler County, and was so successful among the hog raisers there that it was taken up again this year by some 18 farmers. Walter Hunnicutt, the former county agent, is responsible for starting the work in Butler County, and his successor, R. Q. Smith, arranged for the tour last month and is to continue the system there.

The farms visited on the tour were those of Paul Weissinger, Ralph Whitehead, Ben Iutzi, H. L. Kramer & Son, and W. C. Taylor.

Mr. Gerlaugh expects that the McLean County system will be taken up in seven or more other counties within the next year.

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Montgomery County Looks Its Corn Crop Over

County Agent Cunningham, With 40 Candidates for 10-Acre Club, Leads 100 on Tour

Montgomery County has 40 candidates for the 10-acre corn club, or nearly twice as many as any other county in the state. After visiting most of these fields himself, O. L. Cunningham, the county agent, decided to take a group of corn growers to see some of the good fields and let them judge the stands for themselves.

Each man—and there were more than a hundred of them before the fish fry at noon—was asked to make an estimate of the stand in each field visited during the day. As soon as the 50 cars had lined up at a field the men piled out and gathered about the owner, who told his farm practice in raising the field in question. Each farmer then went into the field of standing corn, noted its freedom from weeds, the percentage of good ears, and the percentage of barren stalks, and then made a note of his own judgment on a multigraphed sheet supplied by Mr. Cunningham.

Vote Wenger's Field Best

At the end of the tour a vote was taken to determine who had the best field visited. D. W. Wenger's field received the most votes. In 1922 he had planted the field to sweet clover, in 1923 to tobacco, and in 1924 to wheat and sweet clover. He had applied a little stable manure to the clay spots, but no commercial fertilizer.

D. W. Wenger

William Benner received the second highest number of votes for his field of corn. He had carefully checked-rowed it, and also preceded the corn crop by sweet clover and a heavy application of manure.

The corn field of Russell Lambert is alongside the highway. When the group reached this field Mr. Cunningham said that he expected this field to go about 20 gallons to the acre. In fact, he said, he had found that much in the field already.

Bootleggers Are Reported

After the cheers had somewhat subsided Mr. Lambert took up the course of the narrative, explaining that Mr. Cunningham had reported the find to him and he in turn had reported it to the sheriff. This man with a few of his assistants had watched the field until the bootleggers came for the liquid. They caught two, Mr. Lambert said, and fined them each $500. There was a murmur but no cheers after that announcement.

After leaving Mr. Wenger's prize field somewhat after noon the tour rolled on more rapidly to the Lutheran Church on Eaton Pike, where members of the Ladies' Aid Society had been frying fish all morning. They fed more than 200 men, women, and children. Speeches concluded the program.

A Close-up of Some Action During a Corn Tour

THE well-filled guest table above was the only table furnished at the fish fry during the corn tour in Montgomery County last month. The rest of the 200 guests ate their fish and watermelon wherever they could find a cool, shady spot. C. R. Arnold, for instance, ate three pieces of watermelon, even though he had to squat on his haunches to accomplish it. The lower photograph is a picture of the first stop made on the tour at the farm of John Keechle. The beautiful field of alfalfa in the foreground suffered some damage because 31 cars turned around in it.

Fine Rome Beauties Likely

Apple growers of Lawrence County say that they are to have the finest crop of Rome Beauties the county has even seen. The two associations there are making special preparations to handle a large crop.

The Ensee association is buying a new improved Cutler grader. The Rome association, with one new member, will probably pack more than 15,000 barrels. Both associations are making plans to still further improve the attractiveness of their grade and pack, says County Agent Stanley Porter.

More Than 300 attended the first county-wide club picnic in Noble County last month, County Agent Walter W. Wyckoff reports.

Plans 150 Tons for 80 Acres

Calvin Baldinger in Marion County has ordered 150 tons of agricultural limestone meal to lime 80 acres of his farm. This tract is divided into four fields, and his rotation will be corn, wheat, and sweet clover. He counts on enough sweet clover pasture to feed a carload of cattle every year, says George W. Timmons, the county agent.

Three Attend Co-op Institute

H. A. Dooley, the agent in Cuyahoga County; J. C. Neff, agent in Franklin County, and G. A. Dustman, agent in Wayne County, attended the American Institute of Cooperation in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania, during the summer.

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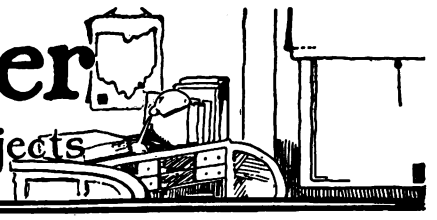
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

EXTENSION IN OHIO EXTENDS AND TAKES IN RECREATION

APPOINTMENT of an extension specialist in recreation, announced in the page opposite, is as significant a piece of news as this paper has published in many moons. It marks the first definite action borne of the flood of verbal approval of the idea that agricultural extension in Ohio must broaden out to touch life as well as livelihood.

A good many people know how to get the most out of a dollar; not so many know how to get the most out of life. Life ought to be at least on a par with the dollar. The Extension Service, if it heeds the spirit of the Smith-Lever Act, must preserve a balance between the two. Hence the extension specialist in recreation.

As a specialist in recreation it won't be Mr. Tom's job to serve as entertainer. It will be his job, as the story on the page opposite says, to train people to entertain themselves, and particularly to train leaders who will guide their several groups in entertaining themselves. That will mean recreation in its best sense.

It probably won't be easy, this job of recreation specialist, but it promises to be interesting. More power to you, Bruce!

ON SOMEWHAT THE SAME THEME

WHILE recreation is under discussion we offer for your amusement and reflection extracts from a column consistently devoted to recreation,—"The Conning Tower," conducted in the New York *World* by F. P. A., otherwise known as Franklin P. Adams. In the issue for Sunday, August 30, he reviews a book written for those who like polite recreation. He says, in part:

> Unseated now is sable care from her place at the horseman's back. Gone now is loathed melancholy. And slain now is the dread giant, boredom. Perished are they all, nor by the bright sword of a Prince, but by the mightier pen—the pen of a woman.
>
> The magic pen is held in the fair hand of Mrs. Herbert B. Linscott. What exuded from it is a book, "Up-to-Date Social Affairs," and to those who know her "Bright Ideas for Entertaining," which has sold more than 76,000 copies, she needs no introduction. But I am not one of the 76,000, and "Up-to-Date Social Affairs" dropped on my desk like the gentle whatever-it-is from heaven.
>
> For I am a social fellow, and I like to entertain. I like to have my friends drop in on me of an evening, and I am embarrassed at their failure to have a good time.
>
> Three hours in telling the visitors that we are not settled yet, in apologizing for not being settled yet, and in the assurance by the visitors that it doesn't make any difference—it bores them so that by midnight somebody says, "Well, this is all very pleasant, but we must go." My wife tells them it's nonsense, they've only just come, and she's gladder to see them than anybody else in the world; but it is no use. They are bored, and in less than an hour after they say they have to go, they are at the door, which closes on them in ten minutes. But I feel the evening has been unsuccessful, and I know they must feel that way, too.
>
> Well, all that is going to be changed. There are ideas in the book that will supply us with social evenings for a year—for two years, for I am sure that our guests, thrilled with their evenings at our house, will invite us to theirs. For example, take a Proverb Evening. You write a Proverb Romance. It is done by writing a story, the blanks to be filled in by some proverb. Mrs. Linscott's example—the blanks would be where the italics are—in part goes thus:
>
> "Oh, but he's so handsome," cried Jennie.
>
> "Yes, but *Handsome is as handsome does,*" replied her mother.
>
> "And he dresses so well," she insisted.
>
> *"Fine feathers do not make fine birds,"* said her father.
>
> *"ALL is not gold that glitters,"* said her mother, and her father remarked, *"Appearances are often deceiving."*
>
> See the idea? It fires the imagination. Last night we had a Proverb party, and the Romance, written by myself, ran thus:
>
> "Well, Mr. Stone, you have been rolling about a good deal, haven't you?"
>
> "Yes, but *A rolling stone gathers no moss.*"
>
> "True," said Elsie Bird, "but you have no idea how early I arose this morning."
>
> "Well," said Mr. Homer K. Lane, who was seven feet tall, "I think I'll turn around."
>
> *"It's a long lane that has no turning,"* declared Mr. Cook, who was the father of forty children. "And, by the way, my whole family brewed some soup for dinner this evening, but it was no good."
>
> *"Too many cooks spoil the broth,"* declared Mr. Wagon, who had just been married to Miss Starr . . . .
>
> No longer shall pleasure be pursued. That elusive bird, thanks to Mrs. Linscott, has been trapped.—F. P. A.

EPITAPH FOR A POET

By DuBose Heyward

HERE lies a spendthrift who believed
That only those who spend may keep;
Who scattered seeds, yet never grieved
Because a stranger came to reap:

A failure who might well have risen,
Yet, ragged, sang exultantly
That all success is but a prison,
And only those who fail are free.

Who took what little life had given,
And watched it blaze, and watched it die;
Who could not see a distant heaven
Because of dazzling nearer sky:

Who never flinched till earth had taken
The most of him back home again,
And the last silences were shaken
By songs too lovely for his pen.

(Reprinted from The Bookman, *April 1924)*

OF THE MAKING OF NOBLE PIES, LET THERE BE NO END

THE above caption, let it be known at once, is not an official pronouncement from specialists in nutrition. This is written simply to express what may be in the hearts of all who look fondly on pie no matter how low it brings their dietary score.

Now pie, of course, must be included in any list of the great American achievements. Whoever invented pie was more than an ordinary mixer of dough: he (or she) was an artist, creating a lasting boon to mankind. To this artist we shall bow in adoration as long as our bowing muscles remain flexible.

But harsh things have been said of pie in recent years. Those in authority have been murmuring such hideous words as "indigestible," "unhealthy," "innutritious," and the like. There is, they have concluded, no health in pie. All this has disturbed the peace of mind, if not the appetite, of numerous pie-lovers.

What the critics of pie ignore, in their pathetically petulant attitude, is that the digestibility of pie is the thing that least concerns the pie-lover. He eats pie because he loves it from rim to rim, and back again. As his lips caress the flaky crust of fresh apple pie, his is the lover's ecstasy. He doesn't even consciously swallow pie; he inhales it. Most of the critics, you see, are incapable of understanding that.

Now, however, comes word that should restore to the pie-lover his peace of mind. A nutrition specialist employed by the American Baking Association, obviously a man of high purpose and intellect, has concluded, after exhaustive research, that pie is a real food, and that it ought to be moved forward in the meal to a place ahead of the more common but less valuable staples.

Pie-lovers generally will cheer this announcement, not that they give a hoot whether pie is considered by this specialist or any other specialist as a food or as a poison. They will cheer because they know that this specialist is a pie-lover seeking to screen his love for pie in talk about food values, and vitamines, and such like. The man is simply being faithful to his trust.

Which brings us back to the point we started from: Of the Making of Noble Pies, Let There Be No End.

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Personal Mention

WHEW! It is, at the moment of writing this and so preparing to gallop headlong to press, hot. Even the memory of a plunge into the Atlantic Ocean, taken late one chilly afternoon in company with Russ Lord at Long Beach, Long Island, a scant two weeks ago, fails to cool this fevered brow or dissuade the typewriter keys from sticking. . . . . There, that's that. And now we can write about something cheerful. . . . Eugene F. Townsend and Virginia Thomasson were married September 3 at the bride's home in Smithfield, Jefferson County. E. J. Utz was one of the ushers, and it begins to look as if an Extension man couldn't be legally married without "E. J." on deck. He has served either as usher or as best man at no less than three weddings within the past year. . . . . Bob Salter and family moved to Wooster the first of this month. He has been chosen to head soils and crops work, now one department, at the Experiment Station . . . . . Three specialists will take leaves of absence out of the state this year. Dillon Myer leaves for New York September 20 for nine months at Columbia. He will take courses in sociology, psychology, and education, with his major in education. Mrs. Myer (formerly Jenness Wirt) will also take special work there, probably in the fine arts department. . . . C. R. ("Cap") Arnold goes to the University of Minnesota on September 15 and will major in general economics. . . . . Edna Callahan will leave late in the month for the University of Chicago for six months of advanced study in the economics of the home as it relates to clothing, design, and color. . . . . Earl Barnes and Bill Bailey will have part of the coming school year off for advanced study in soil technology, probably at this university. . . . . The two offices formerly occupied by Director Ramsower and George Crane, secretary of the Extension Service, have been thrown into one, and Mr. Crane will move to a "coop" yet to be built in the big office near the entrance of Townshend Hall. . . . . Now that the Director has a year at Harvard to his credit, maybe he'll need the larger office to match his broadened accent. . . . . Mary Anne Brown, who was to have gone to Huron County September 1 as acting home agent in place of Nancy Folsom, on leave of absence this year, broke her leg on the eve of departure for the job and will be laid up for about three months. Miss Brown was one of the supervisors at a girls' camp near Canton. . . . . E. L. Dakan, back from some poultry meetings at Manhattan, Kansas, reports that while out there he learned of a Missouri town of 6000 souls without a business man's luncheon club anywhere in its environs. . . . . Canadian postal authorities have entered the fight against the European corn borer. A postcard to this office from Canada bore the slogan, over the cancelled stamp, "Help to Control the Corn Borer." . . . . Speaking of Canada, J. I. Falconer, there on his vacation, wired to his colleagues here the other day for funds!—J. R. F.

Tom Now Recreation Specialist

BRUCE TOM took office August 1 as extension specialist in recreation, a position new to the Ohio Extension Service. Only two other states, New York and Pennsylvania, have full-time extension men in this field.

Mr. Tom's job, he explains, will be to train leaders in recreation and dramatics in an organization or a community. To that end he will devote the next several months to county conferences of representatives from any and all rural organizations in that county interested in putting on plays.

Three One-Day Conferences Planned

Counties interested can arrange, through their county agents, for this series of three one-day conferences, at least a month apart, with Mr. Tom. Construction of a stage, picking a play, directing and rehearsing it, and lighting and make-up will comprise the subject matter for the three meetings.

For the guidance of those who plan to build a stage, Mr. Tom is now building a portable model stage, one he can carry around in his suitcase. At the meeting devoted to picking a play, Mr. Tom will distribute copies of some 50 available plays, one of which will be chosen for presentation by the group at the next meeting. Each of the three meetings will demonstrate some part of the job any group faces in staging a play.

The person who takes part in all three meetings, it is assumed, can qualify as a leader and so stage a play for the group he represents.

Samuel French, publisher of plays, has agreed to loan sample copies of plays for examination by Ohio rural groups working with Mr. Tom. From these samples the groups can choose any play within their financial and dramatic means. Royalties on most of the plays likely to be chosen by amateur groups range from $5 to $25. Eventually, it is hoped, Ohio will accumulate plays written particularly for amateur presentation, perhaps as the result of playwriting contests, such as New York has held.

R. B. Tom

No more than 20 counties can be reached this year, Mr. Tom estimates. Late next spring, when these conferences are over, Mr. Tom will probably devote his time to training leaders for club camps and outdoor recreation.

For four years Mr. Tom was club agent in Summit County, and since then he has spent a year and a half as special student at Ohio State, and as acting assistant state club leader. This past summer he spent at Cornell in a special course on plays and pageantry.

Officially called an extension instructor in rural sociology, he will work with C. E. Lively, professor of rural sociology. Both he and Professor Lively have their offices, however, in the Department of Rural Economics.

On the Green at "Hervida"

OHIO'S first rural women's camp, told of in detail on Page 8 of this issue, seems to have made a hit with the campers. Consider the picture above of the gamboling on the green at Camp Hervida. And consider what the campers themselves say. Mrs. Harold Stacy writes that "Washington County has proved beyond doubt that such a venture is well worth while. Unanimous is the praise for every phase of the stay in camp, and for the splendid management of Mr. and Mrs. Hervey. Continuance of this fine outing is definitely assured, and many are already praying for sunshiny days for the 1926 camp."

Rotarians Take Two Each

Pickaway County's 77 pig club boys and 39 Rotarians have joined forces. Each Rotarian has agreed to back two pig club members by visiting them during the season and encouraging them particularly in their record-keeping. When it comes time for the annual corn and pumpkin show this fall at Circleville, further reports County Agent John D. Bragg, the Rotarians will help the club youngsters with their exhibits. Later, the Rotary Club will banquet all pig club boys who finish the task assigned them.

Another Reason for Turkeys

W. H. Pollock, a farmer near Middle Point in Van Wert County, says if a farmer has enough turkeys he need not worry about grasshoppers. He told County Agent Glen K. Rule that his turkeys worked with system. They spread themselves about 20 feet apart and worked back and forth across the field.

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They Keep Going Up

But This Poultry House Raising, They Do Say, Was Surely Biggest and Best

The Defiance *Crescent News* was on the job to get the details of one of the extension poultry house raisings in that county. J. E. Whonsetler, the county agent, clipped the report and sent it to this office. R. E. Cray, poultry extension specialist, verifies the report to a letter.

Here it is in part:

"The biggest and most successful poultry house raising in Ohio, was the verdict of Virgil Overholt, agricultural engineering expert of Ohio State University, when the last nail was driven in the building on the Woodward farm near Ayersville late Tuesday afternoon.

Amateur Carpenters Did Work

"Forty-five men were hammering, sawing, fitting siding, or building fixtures for the poultry house when the work reached its peak shortly before noon. Dinner was served to 110 folks, counting the wives and children of amateur carpenters. There were 42 cars parked in the yard of the Woodward homestead.

"Poultry house raisings have been held in Ohio for several years and only at one meeting last year did the crowd approach the assembly here, Mr. Overholt said.

"When the first workmen arrived at 6:30 Tuesday morning they found Mr. Overholt and the Woodward brothers on the job. The sills had been laid on the foundation, the studding set up and the plates and rafters erected on Monday.

"After four o'clock the house was ready for the Woodward flock of White Leghorns. Roosts, dropping boards, nests, feeders, water pail holder, everything but a few strips of roofing were in place and a crew was nailing down the roofing as fast as the rolls could be spread on the sheeting.

Material Costs About $250

"Mr. Overholt estimated that the material alone on such a house as was built in one day at the Woodward farm would cost in most communities between $275 and $250. If all the labor were hired, another $250 must be added to the cost, bringing the total bill to about $500. Some farmers by using their own timber for the frame and doing most of the work themselves have been able to build the Ohio house for less than half of $500, Mr. Overholt said.

"Honors for traveling farthest to attend the raising probably go to Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Hulbert of Milford Township, whose home is in the extreme northwestern part of that township. They traveled 35 miles.

"County Agent Whonsetler wielded a hammer with the best of the amateur carpenters."

PAPER TABLECLOTHS for threshers was one of the decisions reached by a group of farm women in Deerfield Township in Warren County last month.

Changes in Personnel

SUCCEEDING Miriam Hawkins, who resigned to become home management extension specialist in Montana, Joyce Syler took office as home demonstration agent in Mahoning County August 1. Miss Syler is a resident of Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas County, and a graduate of this university. She saw two and a half years of service as a home agent in Kentucky.

: : :

John S. Crossman leaves Ohio October 1 to become extension news editor for Michigan, with headquarters at the Michigan State Agricultural College at East Lansing. Mr. Crossman has served as assistant editor in the Office of Agricultural Publications here for the past year. At East Lansing he will have charge of developing a farm news service for Michigan dailies and weeklies, and a house organ for Michigan extension workers.

: : :

Another specialist to leave the Extension Service this fall is Schuyler M. Salisbury, animal husbandry extension specialist for the northeastern counties since 1923, and a few years before that extension agent in Medina County. Mr. Salisbury on October 1 joins the resident staff of the animal husbandry department here to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of C. T. Conklin, now secretary-treasurer of the Ayrshire association. It is expected that Mr. Salisbury's successor in the Extension Service will be named soon.

Hardin County Spills Oil

More than 6000 gallons of tar, 500 gallons of waste motor oil, and 300 gallons of crude oil were used in laying down barriers to check the advance of the millions of chinch bugs which were migrating from wheat and barley fields into nearby corn fields in Hardin County this summer.

To Certify Clover

Ohio Seed Improvement Association Announces Plans to Help Buckeye Growers

The Ohio Seed Improvement Association has just completed its first plans for the certification of clover and related seeds.

Since Ohio ranks among the first of the clover seed growing states and since this section of the country grows the best clover seed in the world, the officers of the Association think it important that the farmers of this state know when they are getting home-grown clover seed.

The written announcement of the officers of the Association says that plans have been adopted which make inspection possible for both the grower and for the authorized dealer. The grades of seed to be established are certified and approved, and both of these grades must meet certain standards of purity and germination set by the Association.

Home-Grown Seed To Be Tagged

J. S. Cutler, one of the officers of the Association, says that the first work of the Association will be to identify home-grown seed and see that it is labeled as such. Large growers, he says, may apply for certification, but since the process of certification is nearly as expensive in small lots as in larger ones, most of the certification will be done through dealers.

"The dealers," say the regulations, "shall submit a bulking record showing the origin and size of the various lots composing a bulking. Affidavits must be presented affirming the origin of the lot or separate lots in the bulking. Sampling will be done after the seed has been recleaned by an authorized representative of the Association. These samples will be used for detailed analysis and germination tests. Certified and approved seed will be sold only in sealed bags."

A GOOD DAY'S WORK WELL DONE, THEY AGREE

EXCEPT for the foundation and framework this poultry house was raised in a single day. The work was done by a group of more than 45 Defiance County farmers, some of whom came 35 miles to help. The house was built on the Woodward Brothers' farm near Ayersville. Some of the amateur carpenters arrived on the job as early as 6:30 in the morning, and the house was entirely completed by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. R. E. Cray, one of the poultry extension specialists, says this is the first poultry house in Ohio to be finished in a day.

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ANOTHER CLUB CAMP SEASON IS OVER

THE three views above and to the right, taken by The Green Studio, are from Tuscarawas County's club camp. There you have three scenes typical of most of the club camps held in Ohio: assembly for lectures or discussions, getting dinner under way, and assembly for group games. Had we space we might include snapshots of the campers getting up in the morning just a step behind the sun, going through setting up exercises, on hikes through the woods, in swimming, gathered quietly at sunset for a simple vesper service, and, finally, around the campfire at night. Time in camp is pretty fairly proportioned between talks and study of some sort, and recreation.

This year 45 Ohio counties held club camps, an increase of a dozen over last year, and an increase of about 30 over the year before. These 45 counties are about evenly divided among the four quarters of the state. Not all 45, however, held separate camps. Several camps were conducted jointly by two or three counties. In all, about 2500 club boys and girls spent a week at county club camps this year.

Along with the increase in numbers this year came an increasing use of home talent in the camp program, the state club leaders point out. Encouraging club members to develop their own means of recreation, the leaders feel, is the practise in more counties every year.

Tar Bests Chinch Bugs

Tests in Marion County Show That To Be Most Effective

A battle against chinch bugs in Marion County where several methods of control were tried showed the tar line to be most effective. George W. Timmons, county agent there, reports as follows:

"The first opportunity to be of service in the emergency control of a serious insect outbreak presented itself in this county early in July. A farmer in the western part of the county called for assistance in fighting the chinch bug, which was attacking his growing corn after leaving a ripened wheat field.

"We tried five methods of control: Dust furrows, groove drags, tar lines, kerosene emulsion spray, and soured green cut corn.

"On this one farm the owner got a 90 percent control by a properly kept dust furrow made by a specially constructed groove drag which could be drawn between the corn rows. Subsequent rains made the dust barrier ineffectual and tar strips were then laid in well packed paths.

"The tar strips were about 98 percent effective but were much more expensive."

Beetle Now in Muskingum

After examining 25 bean patches in Muskingum County last month, County Agent W. S. Barnhart reports that 90 percent of these were infested with the Mexican bean beetle. Mr. Barnhart says he gave out 75 bulletins on the bean beetle.

T. H. Parks, the extension entomologist, says that the Mexican bean beetle is just starting in Muskingum County, but farmers may expect this pest to destroy the greater part of their bean crop next year unless control measures are adopted.

LOCUST Leaf Miner is becoming a serious pest in Ross County. Practically all locust trees are being defoliated, and since the pest works within the leaf little or nothing can be done to combat the pest, reports County Agent R. W. Wallace.

EIGHTY dead grasshoppers at the base of one stalk of corn is the highest death record yet reported as a result of feeding them poisoned bran. This report comes from Glen K. Rule, agent in Van Wert County.

C. W. VANDERVORT, extension agent in Hardin County, says that never before in the history of the county have the chinch bugs been so numerous, or threatened such serious damage.

PRACTICAL EXPERIMENTS in Lake County show that dusting kills only about 57 percent of the leaf hoppers on grape vines, while spray will kill from 85 to 95 percent of the hoppers.

Circleville Yards Opened

Enlarged Plant Built Jointly by County Co-op and Railroad

Roast baby beef, sweet corn, pickles, and coffee,—that's what they served to more than 3,000 farmers in Pickaway County last month at the opening of the new concentration livestock yards at Circleville.

The new yards, constructed jointly by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pickaway County livestock association, are ample enough to handle from 10 to 12 decks every day and serve an association membership of 700. There are two truck unloading chutes, grading pens and two shipping pens and alley under cover. There is a combined office, scale, and warehouse. These improvements were made at a cost of $2,600.

In the afternoon of the opening day a livestock grading demonstration was conducted by the salesman of the Pittsburgh producers' firm using eight decks of stock which were shipped out during the day. This was followed by an auction of a carload of feeder calves which made up part of the livestock exhibit.

The schedule for the day, the feeding and handling of the visitors, was prepared and directed by J. D. Bragg, the county agent, and H. J. Briggs, manager of the livestock association.

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Women Invade Camp

Washington County Ladies Follow Youngsters' Example; Spend Week at "Hervida"

A club camp for women is the latest thing in the extension field in Ohio.

Both Wanda Przyluska, health specialist, and Bruce Tom, extension specialist in recreation, report that County Agent J. D. Hervey, in Washington County, takes the palm for novelty in club work. More than a hundred mothers came to camp, the specialists report, and capered with such enthusiasm that during a laughing contest some of the more excitable ones went into hysterics.

And that's not all. They danced folk dances; they told stories; they ate ravenously; they slept in tents, hiked in the rain, and entirely disregarding camp etiquette they talked all night or nearly all night, if reports are true. They had agreed to sleep and rise by the bugle in a true military fashion but they mistook taps for reveille, it is said.

Folk Dancing and Play Popular

The folk dancing was practiced to the tune of phonograph records brought especially for the occasion by the directress, Mrs. H. B. Vander Pool, wife of the Smith-Hughes teacher at Waterport. Mr. Tom directed the sports and he says a brace of Babe Ruths never bumped a better bean bag. Afterwards he talked to them about play and plays.

Mrs. C. E. Lively told this group stories of how the elephant got its trunk and the rhinoceros its skin, and in reading other stories she illustrated what types children liked best. Her part of the program ran through the entire three days by request.

Lucas Wheat Yield High

Sweet clover stubble supplemented by an application of phosphoric acid and potash grew the largest yield of wheat in Lucas County and probably in the state.

County Agent E. O. Williams says that on 17.04 acres of land thus treated Bayliss Griffin of Richfield Township grew 778 bushels of wheat, or 45.7 bushels an acre.

This is the largest yield yet reported officially, the farm crops men say.

Hens Hold Up Threshers

Building poultry houses in Vinton County is such an important operation that it holds up threshing gangs at times, reports County Agent A. M. Hedge.

"Stopping a threshing gang to build a poultry house as a public demonstration is one feat that the extension service should point to with some pride," writes Mr. Hedge.

"When July 29 was the date set for the public poultry house raising at the D. V. Rannells farm in Swan Township it was said that the demonstration would surely be a failure because two threshing gangs were operating in that territory.

"Poultry house raising conquered, however, and one of the threshing gangs was forced to lay off for a day while the folks worked on the poultry house. Raymond Cray and Virgil Overholt, the extension specialists who were on the job, says they appreciated the chance to eat the dinner that was prepared for the threshing crew."

Add Three or Four Eggs

And Ohio Poultry Demonstrators Will Equal Records of Easterners

Ohio farmers are close on the heels of New Jersey and Connecticut poultrymen who keep records on their poultry flocks in cooperation with their several extension services, reports R. A. Cray, poultry extension specialist.

Though many of the New Jersey flocks have been in the demonstration flock group for four years, and some of the Connecticut ones for ten years, their average production for the first six months of the poultryman's fiscal year is but from two to four eggs a hen better than the Ohio average.

For the first six months of the current poultrymen's year (including November, 1924, to April 30, 1925, the last date for which complete figures are available), and the first six months of a year ago, the Ohio farm flocks averaged 63.1 eggs a hen. The New Jersey demonstrators averaged, on records kept for 4 six-month periods, 64.9 eggs a hen; the Connecticut poultrymen, on 10 six-month periods, averaged 66.6 eggs a hen.

This past year Ohio can report about 800 flocks keeping records, or about 200 more than New Jersey and 150 more than Connecticut. Many of the New Jersey demonstrators are commercial poultrymen.

Announce Borer Meeting

A corn borer field day, when all who are interested may inspect badly infested fields and hear from the entomologists the latest reports from their study of the insect, is announced for September 22 at Bono, 17 miles east of Toledo. The meeting is to begin at 1:30 in the afternoon.

The special corn harvester attachment devised by the agricultural engineers at the University for cutting corn close to the surface of the ground, and so keep corn borers from wintering over in the stubble, will be shown in action at Bono. Within a year, the engineers expect this cutting attachment will be manufactured and put on the market by several farm implement companies.

Entomologists from the Experiment Station at Wooster and from the University will be present. If it can be arranged, an entomologist from Canada will be there to tell how Canada's fight against the borer is progressing.

TB Work Jumps During July

Dr. E. E. Moriarity, in charge of the tuberculosis testing in Wayne County, reports that during July five of the seven townships of that county practically completed the test. The county organization has purchased a spray outfit and is disinfecting all the farms where reactors were found.

Program Takes Shape

Speakers for 1925 Extension Conference Signed Up; Dates are October 20 to 24

An extension conference patterned somewhat after those of the past two years is in the making for Ohio extension agents and specialists this fall. It comes this year October 20 to 24 at the University, and with a program broad enough to include something on psychology, economics, methods in education, rural sociology, and rural recreation.

Professor Frank Kreager of Harvard University is to give four lectures, probably on personal psychology. John A. Stevenson, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and E. G. Nourse, of the Institute of Economics at Washington, D. C., have been asked to give three hours apiece.

Definite word of acceptance is yet to come from the two men last named. If Mr. Stevenson is able to come, he will probably talk on methods of education, inasmuch as it is his job to train insurance agents in that field. E. G. Nourse has been asked to recount the latest reliable information on cooperative marketing in the United States, including a review of the Philadelphia meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation.

Kolb and Newton to Talk

J. H. Kolb, professor of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, will give two talks on community problems, and Julia Newton of the University of Minnesota will in two talks discuss "The Relation Between Economic and Social Progress in the Future of Home Economics Extension." W. R. Gordon, extension specialist in rural recreation at Penn State, will devote two hours to discussions and demonstrations in his field. Mr. Gordon was here last Farmers' Week training Grange representatives to stage and direct plays.

Dean Alfred Vivian will open the conference Monday morning, October 20. President Thompson is scheduled for a talk on a subject and hour to be announced later. Director Ramsower, back from a year at Harvard and a summer abroad, is expected to tell of his European trip.

Three lectures or discussions in the morning and two in the afternoon are scheduled for each day, though the program when completed will probably allow some time for individual conferences between county agents and specialists. As for entertainment: The extension party will take place Tuesday night, stunt night comes Thursday, and a football game with Iowa is scheduled for Saturday.

Remodel Livestock Company

The Hancock Livestock Company was dissolved last month and was replaced by the Hancock Livestock Cooperative Association. The new organization is strictly cooperative and is formed under the new law covering such organizations.

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Extension Service News

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Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

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As to That Visitor from Europe

A Summary of the Corn Borer's Progress in Ohio

IN Marion County, you say? Man, that's getting too close for comfort."

It was a Delaware County farmer speaking. He and his neighbor had just begun to examine a map showing the townships in which the European corn borer had been discovered for the first time this year. He had known that the borer, these past four years, had been making steady progress southward; but that it had been found in Marion County, just a few miles north of his corn fields, visibly startled him.

See Borer In Action

With about 350 other Ohio farmers, the Delaware County men were studying the corn borer first-hand at Bono, scene of the corn borer field meeting on September 22. Unlike last year, when most of those at the borer field meeting had come from nearby counties, they came this year from counties as far away as Columbiana and Carroll, Shelby and Clinton. Many of them, for that two-hour meeting, traveled 300 miles.

It was easy to see, after those 350 men at Bono had cut into cornstalks and had found borers in two out of every three stalks, that they recognized the menace of the corn borer.

But they were only 350. A good many Ohio corn growers are likely to scoff at the borer until the pest inflicts widespread commercial damage.

Waiting for Heavy Damage

That, at least, is pretty much the way the entomologists who attended the meeting at Bono feel. This year, for example, the Bono visitors included comparatively few from the counties most heavily infested by the borer. Since the borer has been in the lake shore counties four years now and has as yet caused little commercial damage, sentiment is strong among some farmers that time spent on the borer is wasted. They seem to be willing to take a chance on the entomologists' repeated conviction that the corn borer likes Ohio corn, that it will visit an innumerable host of its descendants upon the corn fields if its attack is not fought by the farmer, and that—and this is the most significant point—it will spread the more rapidly to the Corn Belt States if Ohio farmers allow it to go unchecked now.

Canadian farmers, up to a year ago, had generally ignored the corn borer, A. G. Baird, Canadian entomologist, told the group at Bono. When the pest was first discovered

HUNTING THE BORER, AND FINDING IT

in Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario, in 1921 and 1922, the corn growers paid little attention to it, even though those two counties produce two-thirds of the Canadian corn crop, and nearly all its seed corn.

They acquired respect for the borer last year, however, when some fields were found with every stalk in the field housing a borer. A 25-percent reduction in corn acreage took place this year, but the 1924 stalks, heavily infested by borers, were not properly destroyed.

It was largely for that reason, Mr. Baird said, that Kent and Essex Counties this fall have some corn fields so heavily infested by the borer that the crop is not worth harvesting. In these fields that are a total loss, and in others with heavy infestation, as many as 117 corn borers have been found in a single stalk of corn. The average has been 40 borers to a stalk.

They are not that thick in Ohio yet, though at Bono it was easy to find any number of stalks with from five to ten borers curled up inside, gradually working their way down the stalk. And five borers may become five moths, which in turn may lay about 300 eggs apiece. The rest of the arithmetic we leave to you.

A general increase in infestation has been true this year in northern Ohio, according to Dr. L. L. Huber, in charge of the corn borer experiment station at Oak Harbor. The average infestation around Bono this year was 35 percent—that is, borers were found in 35 out of every 100 stalks in a field. That is an increase of 10 percent over last year. Around Oak Harbor, Dr. Huber said, the average infestation this year was close to 10 percent, or double that of 1924.

A 22-Percent Jump

The most heavily infested field they know of, the one visited at Bono, this year harbored borers in two out of every three stalks. Last year maximum infestation at Bono was 43 percent, or borers in less than every other stalk.

Field agents of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture have this year found the borer in 53 new townships in Ohio, bringing the quarantine area as far south as Marion, Tuscarawas, and Columbiana Counties. These are the counties and the number of newly infested townships in each county:

Crawford, 11 townships; Wyandotte, 6; Henry, 5; Fulton, Hancock, and Ashland, 4 apiece; Marion, Carroll, Wayne, Mahoning, and Wood, 2 more apiece; Holmes, Tuscarawas, Stark and Columbiana, 1 each. In some of the northern counties named, of course, other townships were quarantined in previous years.

Here Are Control Measures

From the Canadian experience, and from the results of experiments carried on at Oak Harbor and elsewhere by state and federal entomologists, control and checking the increase of the borer must still center on these measures:

(1) Cutting corn close to the ground, since the less stubble there is the fewer bor-

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ers there will be to emerge as moths the following spring.

(2) Plowing down the stubble. Though the borers will come to the surface, their food supply will be scarce.

(3) Cleaning up and burning all corn stalks and refuse anywhere about the place; also cleaning out fence-rows in corn fields, since borers seem to like most of the common weeds as a temporary habitat. This should be done not later than June 1. The moths emerge soon after.

(4) Planting an early-maturing variety, and planting it as late as it can safely be done. Two years of experiment at Bono, Dr. Huber reports, showed that corn planted April 29 yielded a 15-percent infestation of borers; planted May 10, an 18 percent infestation; May 20, 17 percent; May 30, 10 percent; June 10, 6 percent; July 2, but 1 percent of infestation, or one stalk in every hundred.

Low Cutter Works Well

To help Ohio farmers apply these control measures, the University and the Federal Department of Agriculture have developed a special device to be used on standard corn harvesters, for cutting corn close to the ground. This device, developed by A. E. Silver, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, demonstrated its effectiveness at the Bono field meeting. Though the corn field it worked in was choked with grass, it cut the stalk clean and within an inch or two of the ground. Now, say the engineers, the job is to adapt it to the different kinds of corn cutters on the market, and then turn the plans over to the manufacturers.

Plowing down the corn is not alone a sufficient control, Dr. Huber said, but it does help. He and Mr. Neiswander at Oak Harbor, found that on their experimental plots birds and ants helped to kill off a few of the borers that came to the surface after having been plowed under.

In time, with the development of the experiments now under way at Oak Harbor and elsewhere, the entomologists hope to develop other ways to check the increase of the borer. Most of these experiments require five years, at least, before results can be of value.

Fourteen varieties of corn, for example, are under test at Bono to determine whether any one variety withstands the borer better than any other. They are also testing out early maturing varieties, since late planting seems to be an advantage in foiling the borer.

Parasites' Worth a Question

Parasites of the corn borer have been released in Ohio, but it is still a question how effective they will be. Even if they develop a liking for the borer as a host, and take kindly to Ohio weather, it will take a good many years for them to catch up.

The fight against this insect pest that threatens the prosperity of the nation's corn crop, the entomologists agree, is still largely in the hands of the farmer. It may always be.

But, to quote what T. H. Parks said a year ago, "If our combined efforts reduce the number of borers by one-half in heavily infested counties, the swing westward into the corn fields of Illinois and Indiana may be delayed five or ten years."

To judge from the attitude of the Corn Belt entomologists who accompanied a delegation from Ohio and the Federal Department of Agriculture on a special trip to Bono and Ontario the first of this month, the efforts of Ohio farmers will be appreciated. The Corn Belt States—at least the far-sighted inhabitants of them—have their eyes on Ohio.

Borer Turns Corn to Chaff in Some Canadian Fields

ONE corn field we saw up in Ontario was no more than standing manure."

"There wasn't enough grain in that 5-acre corn field to feed a goose one meal. Why, you could pick up what should have been an ear, and crumple it up in your hand like chaff."

So report the Ohio extension men who have just returned, as this is written, from a special trip to Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario, to see for themselves fields of corn totally destroyed by the European corn borer. Only a few fields were totally destroyed, they said, but any number of fields there had borers in every stalk.

The deans of several Corn Belt agricultural colleges, and entomologists from nearly every big corn-producing state, went with the Ohio and Washington, D. C. delegation to Canada. They were impressed and alarmed, they told the Ohio delegation, with the menace of the corn borer, and they were anxiously watching Ohio's efforts to retard the progress of the pest.

A New Job for Leaders

Men With Certified Seed Can Help Introduce New Varieties

The fact that 35 Ohio farmers have this year applied to have their seed corn certified by the Ohio Seed Improvement Association, in the opinion of farm crops extension specialists, is of far greater importance than the number involved indicates.

"Besides insuring a supply of good seed for next year, these men are getting training in the fundamentals of caring for seed corn," Wallace E. Hanger says. "Then, when the corn breeding experiments develop new varieties better than those we now have, we can rely on these trained local leaders to introduce the new varieties to their communities. That is doubly important because corn is Ohio's most valuable staple crop."

This is the second year of seed corn certification. Eleven men applied for certification last year.

95.4 Percent Finish in Pike

Of the 25 4-H clubs in Pike County 15 finished their work 100 percent. Two hundred and sixty-five club members were enrolled and 253 or 95.4 percent had exhibits at the fair. F. P. Taylor, the county agent, says that the number of completions is 7.3 percent above last year.

PICNICS in Vinton County have made chickens so scarce that County Agent A. M. Hedge almost believes there will be little use for further poultry-house raisings in that county.

BOYS in 4-H clubs in Seneca County can have a carload of limestone for the asking. J. P. Schmidt, the county agent, reports that a local limestone company is making this offer. One carload has already been delivered.

CORN ROOT ROT interfered with the growth of corn in a good many Hardin County fields this year, reports from that county indicate.

ONE KIND father in Franklin County has given up smoking for a year to send his daughter, Elizabeth Kidd, to the club camp, reports Florence M. Walker, home agent.

Corn Scorns Drouth

More 100-Bushel Yields Than Ever This Year, Some 220 Farmers Hope

Despite a drouth that retarded September growth, this is certain to be a banner year for corn growers in Ohio. For proof, this: 220 farmers in 38 counties have entered their fields in the try-outs for the Ohio 100-Bushel Corn Club. Though no fields have been measured as this is written, advance reports indicate that the corn club will gain more members this year than ever before.

No one last year grew 100 bushels of corn an acre in Ohio, so far as the records of the 100-Bushel Corn Club go. In 1918, the high year in the club's eight years, 18 growers were admitted to membership by each producing 1000 bushels on 10 acres.

Montgomery County Leads

Montgomery County leads in the number of entrants. It has 24. Others with more than 10 enrolled are as follows: Huron, 16; Darke, Logan, 13 each; Clark, 12; Madison, Pickaway and Warren, 11 entrants each. Not all the entrants are in Corn Belt counties, however, for Adams, Fairfield, Knox, Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Richland Summit, and Tuscarawas also have one or more entries. In all, 38 counties have entries.

Scioto and Montgomery Counties, in addition, have county 5-acre contests for corn growers sponsored by the banks and trade boards.

New report forms for the use of the growers and the men who measure the 10-acre fields will be in use this year. Besides recording the yield and moisture content of the corn, the growers and the crops department will have, when the reports are filled out, a fairly complete history of each grower's crop. The records include soil management and crop management in detail.

Crops field men from the University and county agents will measure most of the 10-acre plots this month, and send samples here for moisture analysis.

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Extension Strikes New Note at Ohio State Fair

Feeder Cattle Exhibit, and Health Examinations Given 4-H Club Members, Draw Crowds

New this year to the Extension Service's share in the Ohio State Fair were the competitive physical examinations given 4-H club members and the exhibit and demonstration of market grades of feeder cattle.

A steady stream of livestock men visited the cattle put on exhibit by the Chicago Livestock Exchange, reports Paul Gerlaugh, extension specialist in charge of the exhibit. There were 17 lots, ranging from cows and calves to two-year-old steers. Chicago market quotations were posted daily over each lot, so that feeders could associate the grade of cattle with the quotations. James Poole, of the *Breeders' Gazette*, "Hap" Lafferty of Harrison County, and Mr. Gerlaugh were kept busy answering questions.

To Emphasize the Health "H"

It was to add emphasis to the health part of the boys' and girls' club program that the competitive physical examinations were conducted at the fair. Twenty-two boys and 44 girls, representing 51 counties, were examined by physicians from the State Department of Health. The physicians were headed by Dr. G. P. C. Leland. Wanda Przyluska, health extension specialist, engineered the work.

Irene Wolfe, 15, of Coshocton County, won first place with a score of 93.336. Walter Briley, 16, of Athens County, took first among the boys with a score of 93.226. Teams, each comprising a boy and a girl, represented the 51 counties. First place honors went to the Montgomery County team, Freda Shock and Robert Weller, with Pickaway, Athens, and Columbiana County teams next in line. The winning team will attend the International Livestock Show at Chicago this winter.

More than 1000 boys and girls from clubs in 70 counties attended the State Fair as a reward for achievements in their counties. This was an increase of about 20 per cent. over last year, and included the demonstration, judging, and exhibit teams adjudged champions in county competition with some 2200 boys' and girls' clubs. They won $10,500 in prizes at the State Fair.

Three Teams Win Trips

Three teams of club youngsters, by winning first at the State Fair, won trips to out-of-state gatherings. Glen Pryor and Randall Ross, dairy demonstration team from Guernsey County, go to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis this month. Their demonstration is showing how to plan and mix a balanced ration from home-grown feeds for dairy cows. Amos Orrison, Arthur Brown, and Calvin Pollock, dairy judging team from Belmont County, also will go to Indianapolis.

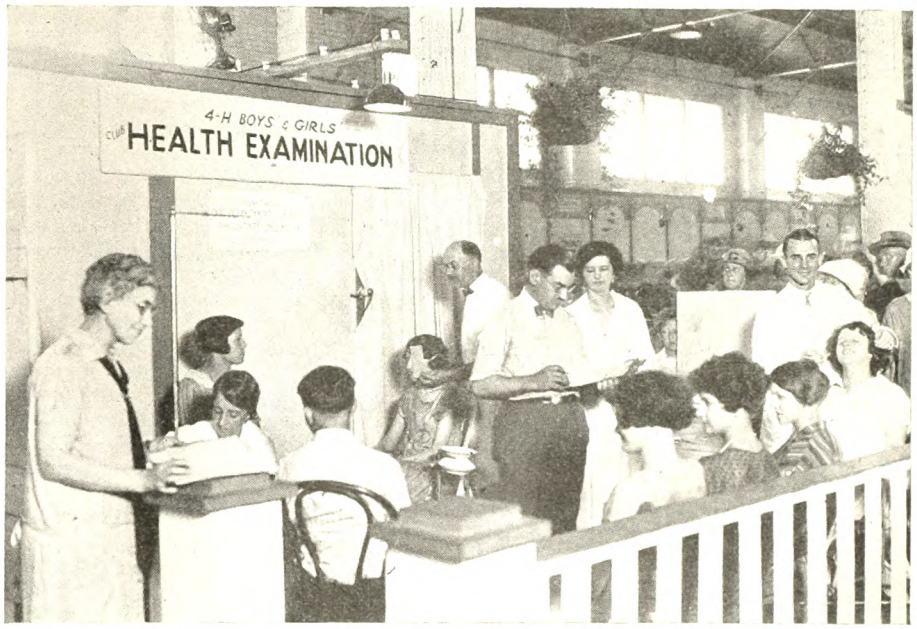
At the Inter-State Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, last month, Ohio clubs were represented by two State Fair winners, a clothing demonstration team from Athens County and a sheep demonstration team from Harrison County. They competed with teams from 12 states.

Esther Wilson and Thelma Vernon, both 16 years old, won second in the judging of garments (a job new to them this fall), and third in the class for girls' club demonstrations. They showed how to cut, fit, and apply facings to round-necked garments. Mrs. Fred Wilson, leader of their club at Amesville, went to Sioux City with them.

Roy Clay, 13, and Fred Moore, 17, of the Piedmont Merino Sheep Club of Harrison County, took second at Sioux City with their demonstration in catching and handling sheep. Burt Vickers, their club leader, went with them.

A Morrow County team, comprising Kenneth Holtry, George Bennett, and Hugh Rogers, took first in the class for livestock judging teams at the State Fair, and will attend the International at Chicago. Helen Elliott and Mildred Spring of Franklin County won first place at the fair in the class for food club demonstrations.

Lack of space prevents the EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS from publishing the long list of winners in the pig, sheep, poultry, and dairy cow club exhibits.



RUNNING THE MEDICAL GAUNTLET AT THE STATE FAIR

THE story in the column to the left tells about the health examinations given 4-H club youngsters at the State Fair, shown in this picture. In the group above are the health department physicians, club members, and Wanda Przyluska, health specialist, on hand to help. The club members shown in process of examination learned how high they scored as physical specimens, and what defects held them from perfection.

Valet to Rats? No, Siree!

Edith M. Childs, home agent in Summit County, reports that she was forced to abandon a nutrition exhibit at the county fair because neither she nor the office stenographer could bear the thought of caring for rats. A home management exhibit of electrical equipment was used instead.

Try Auto Soils Clinic

200 Warren County Farmers Bring Samples to New Outfit

Two hundred Warren County farmers learned exactly what ailed their soils by bringing soil samples to meetings held there a month ago by County Agent C. F. Class and Earl E. Barnes, soils extension specialist. The outfit for testing the soils' acidity, phosphoric acid, and organic matter content was hauled to the 10 meeting-places by the Extension Service truck.

Warren County is the first to have the use of this automobile laboratory, an abbreviated form of the soils clinic that traveled through western Ohio last month as a special train over the New York Central Lines.

Virtually every sample of soil tested in Warren County showed a lack of available phosphoric acid, Mr. Barnes reports, along with a considerable need for lime. Five carloads of ground limestone were ordered from Warren County dealers that week.

Keep After Sheep Pest

Farmers of the Rushville community in Fairfield County lost a good many sheep during the past year and called in Harold F. Thayer, the county agent, to see what could be done about it.

Stomach worms were found to be the cause of the trouble and Eugene Townsend, county agent in Perry County, helped Mr. Thayer with a treating demonstration. Within two days, five more flocks had been treated.

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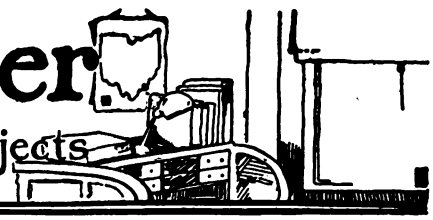
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

THE DIRECTOR RETURNS

WITH a master's degree in education to his credit, and with an interesting story (yet to be told in full) of farming and agricultural extension in northern Europe and England, Director Ramsower has returned to Ohio. His year at Harvard, he says, was as profitable a year as he has spent in a long time, and an investment he believes will yield a high rate of interest for a long time to come. Established again in Townshend Hall, the Director seems to find his way about as easily as if he had never left the place for a year.

He reports himself as mighty glad to get back and again become a part of a nation-wide extension organization that has become, he discovered while abroad, the envy of the agricultural world. We're glad of that, too; but we would be content with the privilege, now given us, of reporting Director Ramsower's safe return to the Ohio Extension Service.

THIS SPACE FOR IDLERS

UP IN New Hampshire they have the excellent habit (how general it is we don't know) of naming the trees that tower above their fellows in the woods. The largest tree in the College Woods near the state university there is some 200 years old, rises 125 feet above the ground, and is said to be the largest single body of white pine and hemlock in New England, so they named it "Paul Bunyan."

All this is a reminder that winter and time for reading are just around the corner, and that the story of Paul Bunyan, the logger's legendary hero, can be had in book form, published by Alfred Knopf. James Stevens, himself a logger in the North Woods for many years, has gathered these tales of Paul Bunyan that were told and retold in logging camps in the old days before Fordization of the industry. This Paul Bunyan, who measured 96 ax-handles across the hips, and who in moments of reflection would gently stroke his beard with a young pine tree; his foreman, the Big Swede, who every spring heroically fought a strange craving to take a bath; the camp beast of burden, Babe, the Blue Ox, whose chief delight it was to tickle the Big Swede by running a rough tongue over the back of the man's neck; Hot Biscuit Slim, master of cooks—all these heroes, and more, share in stories that seem to kindle the imagination, we have found, of both young and old. If you crave a collection of amazing yarns, skillfully and robustly told, by all means get hold of this book. One caution: Set your alarm clock before beginning the book, lest you read on through the night and past sun-up!

If you like books to read aloud, to young or old, along with "Paul Bunyan" (and these books are suggested for reading aloud because whoever reads them will have an irresistible impulse to let somebody else in on them) consider "The Crock of Gold," by an Irishman, this time spelled James Stephens. It is fantasy, telling of the Leprechauns who haunt the hills of Ireland; it is also gay satire, with the author holding his tongue in his cheek. The dissertation on the uselessness of washing, early in the book, will appeal to every small boy.

Parts of "Moby Dick; or the Story of the White Whale," the famous sea story by Herman Melville, are good to read aloud. If you can stay calm while reading of Captain Ahab's last fight with the whale, Moby Dick, you will have achieved more than we have.

Then there is always nonsense verse, like some of Lewis Carroll's. We have seen a group of perfectly sober-minded adults chuckle by the hour on hearing, perhaps for the fiftieth time, parts of "Alice in Wonderland" like the sad story of the Walrus and the Carpenter. Hilaire Belloc, the English essayist, has some verses rather more sophisticated, one group we know of called "Four Cautionary Tales, and a Moral." And A. A. Milne, the American playwright, has recently published a volume called "When We Were Very Young." It is highly recommended, both for young and old. Both the Belloc and the Milne volumes have been set to music. The music for "Four Cautionary Tales," we know, is as full of humor as the verse.

Here the list must stop, not because it is exhausted, but because its extension might exhaust your pocketbook. The books we have named are fully as enjoyable when read in silence as when read aloud. They have helped us enjoy life tremendously, so we pass them along. And not one of them, you will discover, has anything to do with farming.

A LOT IN A LITTLE

IN the Notes and Queries department of *The American Mercury* a query about short poems has brought forth some worth passing along. There is, for example, Strickland Gillilan's *Ode on the Antiquity of Microbes:*

Adam
Had 'em.

And though the season is (Hallelujah!) getting late for it, there is what might be called *A Hymn of Hate*, as published in *The Nation* by The Drifter:

We
De-
Spise
Flies.

Finally, the shortest one yet comes from the pen of Don Marquis, playwright and former columnist in New York. It could be entitled, *Greeting, to Gentlemen of Leisure, In Convention*, for it goes like this:

Ho
Bo!

BOSTON PAPERS, PLEASE COPY

THIS is one of those "point-with-pride" editorials. So far as we know, among staff members and cooperators of the Ohio Agricultural Extension Service it has been definitely accepted that Ohio boys and girls are boys and girls, not "kiddies."

Things are different, however, in Massachusetts, a state long renowned for its contact with Boston. In one county there are boys' and girls' bee clubs, and to stimulate the marketing of the honey those in charge of the clubs have chosen, after exhaustive deliberation, this trade name: "Kiddy Bee Honey."

Gosh!

Personal Mention

FASHION note: E. L. Dakan strolled into this office the other day wearing golf trousers .... Roy Moser and family have moved into their new house in a suburb of Steubenville after spending the summer in an Ohio Model poultry house. ... Last month in this column we neglected to report that Roger Thomas broke his leg while on duty at the Scioto-Jackson-Pike County Club camp. If it isn't too late, Rog, we want to express the hope that it hasn't left your pocketbook as badly broken as your leg. ... As to infants: Precisely at 7:26 a. m., September 26, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lang were presented with a daughter, Martha Lentz, said by her father to be strikingly good looking. Chet Lang was formerly club agent in Wood County, but a year ago came into the state office of boys' and girls' clubs as assistant state club leader. . . . The E. H. Reeds, also in the southeast, announce the birth of a girl on September 17, at Cambridge. That makes the Reeds' total three boys and two girls. . . . Statistics on auto accidents also include, oddly enough, Chet Lang. Driving in Columbus with W. H. Palmer, Chet's Ford coupe became the target of a truck. A jolt, and the loss of a wheel, were the only casualties. . . . C. S. Holland, driving towards Dayton in his Dodge touring car, skidded on the wet road, turned around, and landed upside down in the ditch. Though Mrs. Holland and the baby, and her sister and baby, were in the car with Holland at the time, no one was hurt. . . . So glad were Perry County people to see Gene Townsend marry and "settle down," as matrimony is usually called, that some 200 of them turned out the night of September 22 to welcome them back. The reception, arranged by the farm bureau leaders, took place in the American Legion Hall. The list of gifts included a clock, presented by the young men of Somerset; a desk, from all the men present; a long list of kitchen utensils and dishes, and 62 jars of fruit and preserves. . . . Gene,

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you picked an elegant county to get married in! . . . . Amy Parker, formerly home agent in Summit County, has gone to Columbia University to complete work toward a degree. . . . O. M. Johnson, here the past summer with the rural economics department working on taxation problems, left October 5 to become agricultural economist in the Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. "O. M." served as an extension supervisor about three years ago in Ohio. . . . The entomologists up at Oak Harbor have a wall motto that ought to be more universally known. It reads this way: "The first duty of an entomologist is *not* to make a pest of himself." . . . . J. I. Falconer is back from the kind of vacation you read about in the sporting magazines. He and a guide canoed 160 miles up to James Bay, then by boat to Hudson Bay, Canada. Coming back, the guide became sick, so J. I. made it most of the way alone. Going north, which happens to be downstream, they covered a nine-mile rapids in 37 minutes. Coming back, it took a whole day to cover those nine miles. . . . Black flies, evidently a cross between a whale and Bengal tiger, made the paddling difficult at times and did their best to chew holes in our seasoned economist. Three of those flies if crowded a bit, could be squeezed into a three-acre enclosure. . . . Canada, you know, is where Paul Bunyan came from.—J. R. F.

Organized Clubs Do Best

Club members working on their own, without club meetings, officers, and the like, are not likely to complete their tasks as well as members of organized clubs, Auglaize County's extension agent, D. T. Herrman, reports.

In all, 304 club members in that county enrolled in the spring, and 272 of them, 85.3 per cent, finished with exhibits at the fair this fall. Twenty-three of those who enrolled last spring, however, were not in organized clubs; only seven of these finished the season. Members in organized clubs, therefore, completed 89.5 per cent strong; in unorganized club work, 30 per cent completed.

His 75th Crop of Alfalfa

The president of the Hardin County Farm Bureau, J. M. Hively, this fall harvested his 75th crop of alfalfa in 25 years. Not content with that, he had 12 acres in sweet clover this year, and pastured 50 hogs on it for six weeks, and 40 ewes and six cows throughout the summer. He started this field of sweet clover as a demonstration in cooperation with the county agent and Extension Service. The field is along the road, where neighbors can follow its progress.

Hancock Ends First Test

Bovine tuberculosis testing in Hancock County is drawing to a close. The entire county, 531 square miles, has been covered in 11 months, and approximately 25,000 cattle have had the first test.

Changes in Personnel

ALTA KIZER has resigned as home demonstration agent in Warren County to join the teaching staff of the home economics department at the University. She is the second Ohio home agent who in the past few months has been called to positions elsewhere, Miss Hawkins going from Mahoning County to become home management extension specialist in Montana.

Nellie Watts, a graduate of Penn State with several years' practical experience in teaching and cafeteria management, succeeded Miss Kizer in Warren County on September 15, so keeping the number of home agent counties in Ohio up to 15.

* * *

Rossie Greer, resident of Mt. Vernon, graduate of Ohio State with experience as a teacher and dietitian, became acting home demonstration agent in Huron County October 1 to replace Nancy Folsom, now on leave of absence for advanced study at Columbia University.

* * *

Henry M. Taylor, a native of West Virginia and graduate of its state university, on September 15 became county agent in Brown County. The office there was last filled by B. P. Hess, now at the University doing research in rural electrification.

* * *

C. W. Vandervort, agent in Hardin County for the past year and a half, left there September 15 to take graduate work in rural sociology at Cornell University. The Hardin County extension appropriation was discontinued by action of the county commissioners, but farm bureau leaders and others in the county are now preparing to petition to restore the appropriation.

SKILLED SHEPHERDS DESPITE THEIR YOUTH

TWO of the boys in the Piedmont Merino Sheep Club of Harrison County, in action above, won honors both at the Ohio State Fair and at the Inter-State Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, as the news story on Page 3 relates. This picture really belongs on Page 3, but it appealed to us so much we discarded logic and inserted it here, within view of the Desk in the Corner.

His Age? 200 Years

That Is True of the County Agent Idea, at Least, Editor Discovers

Your county agent may look young, but he was thought of at least 200 years ago.

So Carl R. Woodward, editor of the New Jersey Extension Service, has found on examining colonial documents in the New Jersey state archives. Mr. Woodward told of his researches when the American Association of Agricultural College Editors met at Raleigh, N. C., early in July.

As early as 1723 a farm demonstrator was proposed for the colonial planters. The proprietors and the British lords of trade were eager to develop the culture of flax and hemp, and the production of other naval stores. But the settlers knew little about growing such things.

Finally Lewis Morris, president of the East Jersey Council, suggested that demonstration farms (as extension officials would call them) be established, to be operated by "community leaders." In a letter to the lords of trade written from Perth Amboy, N. J., November 21, 1719, Morris said:

A Hemp Expert in Demand

"Hemp may be easily raised in great quantities in this country; but we do not well understand the managery of it.

"I humbly submit to your Lordship's consideration whether, if a few families that understood it were plac't by His Majestie, on some propper lands in the Province of New Yorke (of which there are great quantities), and oblig'd to attend solely the raising of hemp, it would not be the best direction; and of use."

Four years later a memorial was presented to the lords of trade by 20 "merchants and others trading to His Majesty's Plantations in America," reciting the ignorance of the planters and predicting a falling off of production unless some encouragement were given.

The memorial concluded that a farm demonstrator was the best means of promoting the interests of agriculture, *viz*: "That they . . . . humbly propose some person well Skilled in Raising and Manufacturing the several Species of Naval Stores (flax, hemp, tar), ... may be Forthwith appointed with sufficient power to instruct the Inhabitants and conduct this Affair, which is of the greatest consequence to his Maj'ts. Dominions both here and in the Plantations."

Whether or not the lords of trade ever acted on this proposal, Mr. Woodward has so far been unable to discover.

Oppose a Farmers' Union

Dairy farmers in Summit County are against a farmers' union. At a meeting of the Cleveland Milk Producers' Association, where the subject was discussed in August, sentiment was practically unanimous against any state farmers' union, County Agent H. H. Claypoole declares.

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Sheep Car Ends Job

Covers 24 County Fairs in Two Years; May Not Go Out Again Next Year

The principal object of the university sheep car, which has visited 24 county fairs in Ohio in the past two years, has been to demonstrate stomach worm treatment to sheep farmers of the state.

L. A. Kauffman, the sheep extension specialist, has followed the car on each of the two tours and he is convinced that the treatment is now so well under way in every sheep county of the state that farmers and county agents can handle the work in the future.

The sheep car, therefore, probably will not be sent out from the University another year.

A new part of the exhibit this year showed the results of using a good type of ram with common ewes. Interest in the demonstration was so general that Mr. Kauffman has decided it is the most important educational work that can be done for the Ohio sheep farmer.

Suggests Culling of Ewes

His new plan is to show farmers how to cull their ewes and select the right ram for the best breeding results. Group demonstrations in some eight counties already have been given, but it is not always possible to find a good ram for each sheep farmer in any given community. Mr. Kauffman plans to run a 10-car train through some 20 counties next year. Unsuitable rams will be bought from farmers or exchanged for better type rams after the ewes have been culled.

The attendance at the fair demonstrations this year was about 15,000 above last year's attendance. Mr. Kauffman says the increase was due principally to the talk among farmers of the sheep car as run two years ago.

750 Study Wheat Situation

To give Ohio farmers the latest available information on wheat production and prices, and to interpret that material for them, rural economics extension specialists met with 25 groups in 14 counties early this fall before wheat seeding time. An average of 30 attended each meeting.

Similarly, the economists will soon begin their second annual series of "hog situation" meetings, to present to pork producers an interpretation of production and price statistics that may guide them in planning their hog business for the coming year. "Dairy situation" meetings were likewise provided for Ohio dairymen last spring.

Gerlaugh Takes to the Air

Radio Broadcasting Station WLS, Sears, Roebuck & Co., at Chicago, called on Paul Gerlaugh, livestock extension man for southwestern Ohio, to conduct a daily program of talks on beef cattle from that station the week of September 14. Mr. Gerlaugh was assisted by marketing and production specialists from other states.

An Illinois farmer who heard part of the talks wrote in to request copies of the parts he had missed, and an Indiana farmer asked for a complete set of the week's series.

Concerning George Evans and 4409 Pounds of Pork

NOT satisfied with a state record, George Evans of Highland County has garnered a national and probably a world's record in pork production. This litter of 14 purebred Poland-Chinas, farrowed March 5 and weighed September 1, six months later, tipped the scales at 4409 pounds, almost two and a quarter tons. That tops by 118 pounds the Texas record made last year with 14 purebred Poland-Chinas.

Mr. Evans raised three of this litter by hand up to weaning-time. At four months of age, the 14 pigs weighed 2332 pounds, and had cost in feed, including a $20 carrying charge for the sow, $131.80. For the 180 days the feed cost was $253.80. Mr. Evans sold the litter on the Cincinnati market early in September at 13 cents a pound, so clearing about $275 above feed costs, but not counting labor and investment charges.

This is the fourth ton-litter Mr. Evans has raised in three years. Two years ago he set an Ohio record by growing a litter of 10 Poland-Chinas to 2970 pounds in six months. One of these pigs was the dam of the 1925 two-ton litter.

When Farmers' Week comes along next February, Mr. Evans will again be in line to receive a medal and membership, for the third successive year, in the Ohio Ton-Litter Club.

New Poultry Calendar Out

Issue of 5000 Now on the Way to Ohio Poultrymen

The 13 cardboard sheets that make up the Ohio State Poultry Calendar are now in the mails en route to the 5000 farm poultrymen who have agreed to keep records on their flocks in cooperation with the Extension Service. Some will go to the county agent for distribution, some to accredited hatcherymen and accredited flock owners, and the rest to poultrymen who finished and reported their flocks' egg production on the 1924 calendars.

Since the poultryman's year dates from November 1, the sheets in the calendar correspond. The top sheet includes application blanks and general information about what the poultry specialists call the calendar project.

Last year's calendar has been revised and some minor changes made in the information carried on each sheet. The illustrations are new this year. The one on the first sheet shows a flock of White Leghorn fledglings so grouped as to form an "O," which stands, the caption under the picture says, for Ohio chickens.

Clubs Exhibit at Picnics

No county fair materialized in Ross County this fall and the club exhibits were held at the one-day farmers' picnic at Bourneville. County Agent R. W. Wallace writes that the boys and girls had only 11 days to make the display but time was ample to make a good showing.

Food, clothing, and poultry exhibits were made in the same tent, but the pigs were exiled to pens near the woods.

For prizes the local banks gave $1 in savings accounts to each club member making an exhibit, and the Farm Bureau gave $3 and $2 for second and third prizes respectively. First prizes were the usual trip to Boys' and Girls' Club Week, where they qualified, or $5.

Four Exhibits, 29 Counties

Four kinds of exhibits devised by the rural economics extension men were used by county agents at 29 county fairs this year. Miniature bottles painted over served as milk cans for the exhibit on the milk production cost exhibit, and the same sort of outfit served for the exhibits on production costs of butter, corn, and wheat.

The economists also rigged up for the exhibits two toy men pulling against each other on a bag labeled "Bag of Profit." One man was "High Cost Producer," the other "Low Cost Producer." A phonograph motor kept them tugging on the "Bag."

By keeping the exhibits small and on one theme, it was possible to serve 29 counties at a minimum effort and expense.

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Dress Forms Go On

Local Leaders Carry On Though Specialists Covered State Three Years Ago

Revision of the 1922 dress form bulletin by Edna Callahan, extension specialist in clothing construction, brings a report from the home economics extension staff that the dress form project, carried to every county in Ohio three years ago, is still going on.

Local leaders, trained at that time, are still teaching new groups of women in their townships how to make dress forms. And women trained by these local leaders are in turn carrying the instruction a step farther, according to reports from a good many Ohio counties.

Women who made dress forms a few years ago, and still want to use them, are asking for information on how to change the forms to fit corresponding changes in their figures. Partly to meet this demand the bulletin has been revised and will be published soon.

Further instruction in dress form construction, says Minnie E. Price, home agent leader, is in the hands of the local leaders already trained and the county extension agents.

This Makes Two of These

Hardin County, not to be outdone by Washington County, also had a rural woman's camp this summer. C. W. Vandervort, the county agent, says 25 women spent most of the three days at the camp and criticised him severely because they couldn't stay longer.

Swimming, baseball, musical folk games, and campfire stunts were the cause of most of the merrymaking. The physical exercises in the morning, he says, caused so much laughter that breakfast generally had to be delayed 15 minutes to allow the women time to compose themselves before partaking of food.

The more serious hours at the camp were filled by instruction in home beautification, landscape gardening, appreciation of books, and home care of the sick.

Show Snags Co-ops Meet

A graphic exhibit of the perils confronting cooperative marketing, prepared by the extension men in marketing for the State Fair, drew crowds regularly. In a large tank of water, rocky ledges jutted up to wreck the cooperative boats that were mechanically driven around the pond. The ledges were labeled inadequate capital, poor organization, low volume, inactive directors, ungraded product, and inefficient farm production.

Ohio Sends Two to Camp Vail

Two club members, one from Clinton and one from Washington County, represented Ohio at Camp Vail, a two weeks' leadership training camp at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Massachusetts, September 14 to 26.

Louise McGill, former club member and this year leader of a clothing club in Washington County, represented the club girls of Ohio; Harold Elliott, leader of a pig club in Clinton County, represented the boys. Both are undergraduates at the Ohio State University this year. They were selected for the trip to Camp Vail by the state club leaders.

Test Mongrel Varieties

97 Farmers in 14 Counties Run Their Own Experiments

The old days, when corn was corn and wheat was wheat, have begun to fade out of the picture. It looks that way, at least, to Wallace E. Hanger, in charge of farm crops extension, and partly for this reason:

In 14 Ohio counties this year 97 farmers are running comparative field tests (demonstrations, the expert in extension methods would call them) of standard corn varieties. They are keeping tabs on rows of Claridge, Woodbury, Reed's Yellow Dent, and Leaming, among others, to see how they compare with the variety of corn commonly grown in their neighborhood.

These farmer-experiment stations in field corn varieties were started some four years ago in Madison County by County Agent S. R. Heffron in cooperation with the farm crops specialists. Now, in 14 counties, they are continuing on the same basis, except that this year, Mr. Hanger reports, there has been a marked increase in interest.

A TRAINLOAD of limestone totaling 1967 tons entered Hamilton County last month to stay. This is the third year that such a train has been delivered in that county.

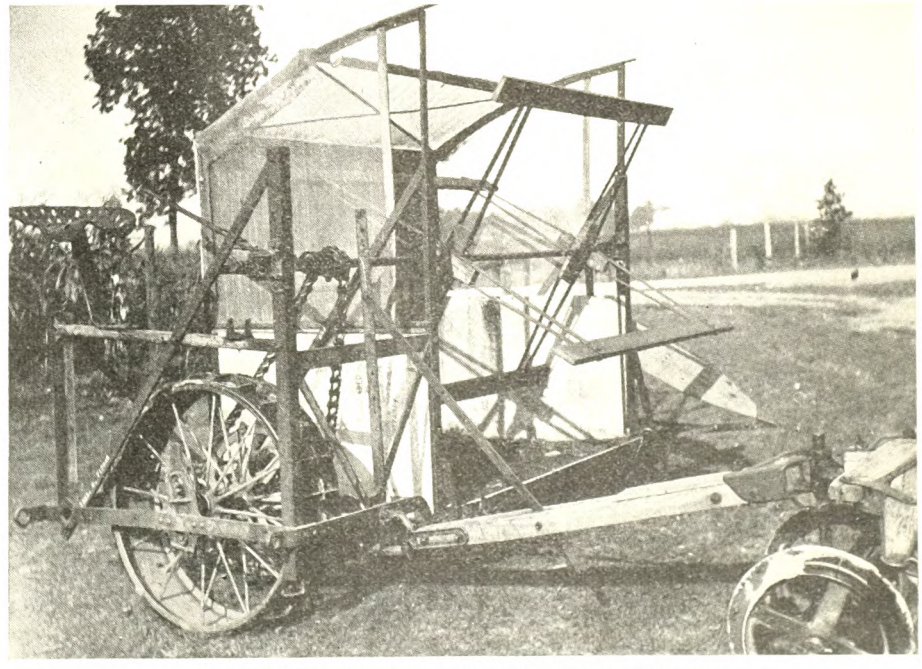
EXHIBITS from clothing clubs numbered 155 at the Madison County fair this fall. Only 13 of these exhibits received a score of less than 70 percent, County Agent S. R. Heffron reports.

TREE AND SHRUB study was popular at the Miami County club camp. The boys and girls took a short trip through the woods and the different species of trees and bushes were pointed out to them. The next day they were scored according to the number of leaves collected and properly identified, Florence F. York, home agent there, writes.

THREE YEARS of experiment have convinced Jarrett Bobo of Vinton County, that dusting is as effective as spray to combat apple diseases. He especially recommends dust where water is scarce.

APPLE SCAB control plots in Cuyahoga County show a 95 percent control where spraying was thoroughly done. On checks where no spray was used the infection was as high as 65 percent, County Agent H. A. Dooley found.

SOUR LAND in Noble County will grow soy-beans. County Agent Walter W. Wyckoff reports one field having a deficiency of from one to two tons of lime to the acre which grew at least two tons of soybeans to the acre.



PUTNAM COUNTY'S SWEET CLOVER HARVESTER AND THRESHER

YOU may have seen mention in the newspapers of the sweet clover harvester made by Ray Crawfis of Putnam County. The picture above, sent us by J. W. Henceroth, extension agent in that county, will answer some questions you may have had.

It was made from an old grain binder, as you can see. Mr. Crawfis built a special framework of angle and straight irons to support the reel and cage. The reel, in direct connection with the bull wheel, revolves about 150 times a minute when the team goes at a slow walk. The screen around the reel is of galvanized iron and screen cloth to catch the seed knocked off the sweet clover stalks. A door in the back of the cage permits removal of the seed.

When the sweet clover is sufficiently ripe, this machine works well, Mr. Henceroth reports, as a combined harvester and thresher.

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Exclusive, This Club

With Four 1925 Members, Wheat Honorary Group Now Has Eight on Roster

Northwestern Ohio carries off honors in the Ohio 40-Bushel Wheat Club this year as it did last year. Four farmers produced the necessary 400 bushels of wheat on 10 acres, and three of these farm in northwestern Ohio. The wheat club, when these new members are formally inducted next Farmers' Week, will have a total of eight members.

Baylis Griffin of Sylvania, Lucas County, leads the list with a yield of 45.7 bushels an acre on 17 acres; W. G. Pfaff of Swanton, Fulton County, 42.64 bushels an acre; H. W. Bond of Germantown, Montgomery County, 41.81 bushels; M. C. Dimick & Sons, Wood County, 41.19 bushels an acre. The highest yield last year was 45.16 bushels an acre.

Trumbull Leads Once More

Three of these four high men and all but one or two of the 15 farmers who finished their try-out for the wheat club grew Trumbull wheat. The highest yield, that of Mr. Griffin's, was made with Trumbull. The 12 men whose yields were recorded averaged 37.31 bushels an acre, or about double the state average.

In all, 35 men entered the competition for membership in the 40-Bushel Wheat Club this year, reports W. E. Hanger, farm crops field man, but most of them were forced out because their wheat was winterkilled.

More Want Wool Finishes

Thirteen counties will take up the wool finishes project this year for the first time, and five of the eleven that had the project last year will extend it to new groups of women this year. This is a one-year project, carried back to the townships by local leaders, and designed to train women in constructing pockets, collars, cuffs, and the like for wool garments. In the home agent counties that had the project last year it will go on this year without aid from the state specialists.

In all, 27 additional counties are doing work in the regular clothing and millinery counties this year.

Trade Board Serves Farmers

The Circleville Chamber of Commerce financed a survey of vegetable gardening and marketing conditions in Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, and Lima during August. The purpose of this survey was to obtain definite information for Pickaway County farmers who are to begin vegetable gardening on a commercial scale next spring.

OUT OF THE SHADOWS, the motion picture that tells how bovine tuberculosis endangers human health, has been exhibited in every agricultural county in the United States.

ONE FIELD NOT REPLANTED

THE field of sugar beets shown above was one of the few in northwestern Ohio not replanted last spring because of the drouth. It was grown by Matt Irwen, the man at the left in the picture. E. P. Reed, soils extension man for the Northwest, contributes the photograph from one of several taken on a sugar beet tour early in the summer. County Agent E. O. Williams of Lucas County is the other man in the picture.

Program Goes to Press

Announce List of Speakers for Annual Extension Conference

The program for the annual Extension Conference, October 20 to 23, inclusive, is now in the hands of printers. Morning and afternoon sessions are scheduled, with this as the revised list of speakers:

Frank Kreager, psychologist, of Simmons College; J. H. Kolb, economist, University of Wisconsin; W. R. Gordon, recreation specialist, Penn State; Julia Newton, state leader of home agents, Minnesota; E. G. Nourse, chief, agricultural division, Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; J. I. Falconer, head of Ohio State's Department of Rural Economics; C. W. Warburton, director, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Director Ramsower, Dean Vivian, and President Thompson.

Sessions begin at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, October 20. The home demonstration agents have been asked to come in for a home economics round-table session Monday.

With New Road, 200 See Farm

The Washington County Experiment Farm at Fleming is again open to the rest of the world by the completion of the highway leading to the farm. County Agent J. D. Hervey reports that this road had been under construction for two years and prevented free travel to the farm.

More than 200 farmers visited the field day there last month. The principal attractions were orchard management, crop fertility, and crop variety experiments.

Accredit 2,500 Flocks

Poultry Improvement Association Sets Record for Ohio; Pays All Its Own Expenses

The Ohio Poultry Improvement Association is establishing another record for Ohio. This body, organized a year ago and sponsored by the university poultrymen and now paying its own way entirely, has on its list more accredited flocks and hatcheries, as far as available records show, than any other state in the Union.

Fifty-five Ohio hatcheries with an egg capacity of three million eggs are members and they are served by 2500 accredited flocks. Last year there were 32 hatcheries accredited, with an egg capacity of about three million at a setting.

Its 1925 Income, $9,000

Perhaps most significant, says E. L. Dakan, head of the poultry department, is the fact that this poultry improvement association is a self-supporting organization. Its members, both flock owners and hatcherymen, pay fees for all service rendered by the college, and employ a full-time field manager in addition. The association collected this past year, in fees for accrediting and certifying flocks, about $9000. That is more than the annual budget for poultry extension work in Ohio.

Inspectors qualified to do the accrediting are trained at the annual poultry judging school during the summer at the University. In accrediting a flock they select birds from the breeding flock to conform to breed standards as to type and physical standards for production.

In an accredited flock the male birds are selected on their physical characteristics as purebreds. In certified flocks the roosters selected must have records of their pedigrees as well.

News Speeds T. B. Petitions

John Zahn of Auglaize County has been getting farmers to sign T. B. petitions in that county and he says news stories on the subject written by the county agent make the work easier.

Most of the farmers, he finds, know what it's all about and sign at once, saying that they have been reading these articles by the county agent in the Wapakoneta papers.

Dooley's Ditches Near Finish

A steam shovel ditcher is again at work in Cuyahoga County. County Agent H. A. Dooley reports that the Dover ditch now being dug is 17 miles long and is the last of six ditches which he scheduled to dig when he first went into the county five years ago.

15 Try Club News Letter

A weekly news letter to all Noble County club members gave an extra punch to club affairs this past summer, says County Agent Walter W. Wyckoff. Some 15 Ohio counties this year used monthly and special news letters to maintain interest in clubs.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XI — NOVEMBER, 1925 — Number 4

"How Did You Get That Way?"

By DR. FRANK KREAGER, *Extension Professor of Psychology, University of Louisiana*

The four talks delivered by Doctor Kreager at Ohio's 1925 Extension Conference, October 20 to 24, are here presented about as Doctor Kreager phrased them, and as completely as possible. His subject was "The Psychology of Personal Efficiency."—THE EDITORS.

WHAT is the greatest problem that life presents to you today? I suspect it is the same one that has confronted the human race throughout its entire history—the problem of adaptation.

It was also the problem of the prehistoric monsters. When the Ice Age came along, these creatures were unable to adapt themselves. They quit and were pickled in mud and ice. Adaptation is still the problem of the whole animal and vegetable kingdom.

When the Pilgrims came over here it was their problem. By spring most of them had quit because of the severe New England winter. They couldn't adapt themselves to that environment.

Getting Used to Our Neighbors

But we are not so much concerned with physical as with social or human adaptation, the job of adapting ourselves to the other people on this earth. We are surrounded by other human actions. We have a supreme problem of adaptation. Nor is it always adapting ourselves to severe changes socially; sometimes the problem is to adapt ourselves to easy conditions.

The Romans, for example, gave way to the barbarians from the North simply because prosperity was too much for them. Similarly, you have seen men who were powerful and upright until they got on Easy Street. Then they went to the dogs because they couldn't adapt themselves to their easier environment.

Your physical growth is attained at about 25 years. After that the food you consume, in so far as physical growth is concerned, goes into cold storage. How about your mental growth? Do you let that stop when you finish your schooling?

"You Must Keep Changing"

Here about you is all this environment, constantly changing. I think you can see that your greatest problem today is to adapt yourselves to an ever-changing environment. In brief, you must keep changing. That is where psychology comes in, for psychology is simply the study of human nature under all sorts of conditions.

Now the only way to study human nature is to study the way human beings react to their environment, for it is by their reactions that ye shall know them. These reactions we call human behavior. Once we have increased our knowledge of human behavior, of human nature, we can begin to guide and govern our behavior. That is the hope of psychology.

Ordinarily we assume familiarity with human nature. It is a rash assumption. Quite commonly we know the least about the thing we think we know most about.

In fields other than human behavior we depend upon a scientific study of a thing, as a result of which the arguments have been refined and tested. Psychology as the science of human nature is today about where chemistry was a hundred years ago. Psychology is just getting out of the alchemy stage.

In studying your own nature and behavior you are engaged in something you can't delegate. If you don't like the study of medicine, you can take some other fellow's medicine. But you can't delegate your behavior, your life to anybody. You can't delegate to anybody your loves and your hates. Consequently to me psychology, the science of human behavior, is the most important thing in the world. Like charity, it should begin at home.

A Score Card for People

In making this study you must have some guide-posts, some means of comparing your own behavior with the ideal. Well, what test do you have for a man? How would you measure the efficiency of a county agent?

I think of three standards by which to measure a man's efficiency. First, there is earning power—not "getting" power; the ability to give 100 cents of value for every dollar of income. Your rate of exchange is at par if you are living life fairly.

Secondly, there is the standard of service; that is, what you give to the world over and above what you get out of it. It includes service to your community, your state and nation, and to the world at large. An efficient life is one in which you give back at least as much as you brought into the world.

My third measure of a man's efficiency is happiness—in living, in your job, in giving service. Many people perform their services with an expression of martyrdom on their faces. If you can't be happy in your service, perhaps you are in the wrong service.

I think particularly of happiness in leisure. Do you enjoy the things that are worth while in art, literature, music, in nature, and above all, in people? If culture means anything (I don't know whether it does or not), it ought to mean the capacity for refined enjoyment, for the highest type of enjoyment that humans are capable of. One test of a man is what he enjoys, especially when he is alone.

Can You Muster 50 Points?

Now make an inventory and score yourself on the basis of these three standards—earning power, service, happiness. Not many are more than 50 percent efficient.

Why aren't we more efficient? What are the factors in efficiency, or in inefficiency? I know of at least five.

A very few are inefficient because of their heredity. Some, because they are able to trace a long line of ancestors, set themselves up on a pedestal. That attitude won't make for efficiency. A good family is a wonderful thing to live up to, but a rotten thing to live on.

Others, because they are unable to locate a "noble" ancestry, because their parents worked with their hands, perhaps, become overhumble, and "enjoy" humbleness just as others "enjoy" poor health. That attitude develops an inferiority complex, and inferiority complexes interfere with earning power, with service, and with happiness.

As for the efficiency that comes from inheritance, that does not matter so much as the attitude one takes toward one's inheritance. Most of us have enough inheritance to get there.

Consider the "Self-Made" Man

A second factor in efficiency is that of environment, the social and human side of it. Psychology is trying to answer the question, Why are you what you are? How did your social and human environment influence you? In other words, How did you get that way?

You can see how much of what you are

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depends on your social environment. You have heard a great deal about the self-made man, who very religiously praises his maker. Suppose that man were left on a desert island at the age of six months, given the means of maintaining life but absolutely without any human, social environment. Allow him to live as long as he wants, but leave the making of his life up to him. He would, on maturity, be less than an ape. You owe something, certainly, to your social environment.

Third, we must consider our aims, our purposes in life. We know that we must consider some aim, some question of where we are going. But the aim must be consistent with the organism. The platitude that you can do anything you want to, simply by setting your mind to it, is bunk. I believe that sort of teaching is dangerous. You can't do anything or everything you want to. Your aim must be consistent with you as an organism.

Wanting What You Get

Aims are continually set up by people who think they are conferring a great service on mankind. They prattle ceaselessly of "How to Get What You Want." If you want to write a real book write it on "How to Want What You Get." Only those aims are attainable, I repeat, which are consistent with the organism trying to attain them.

Fourth, efficiency involves control of the human machine. Some take this stand: "I am just a reacting mechanism, reacting to my environment as fate decrees." Others take the opposite stand: "I am master of my fate. I can do what I want with it." Possibly in between those two views you will find a happy medium.

The important thing is to make use of the free part, the part capable of control. You will probably find that while you may at times have to bow to fate, you have enough freedom and opportunity for control to last you a lifetime. You are an organism that can only operate within limits. Why waste time worrying about the fated part when there is so much that can be done with the free part?

Fifth, efficiency calls for the normal functioning of the human body. You must have health, and you must recognize the close connection between the bodily side and the so-called mental side of life.

The Reaction's the Thing

To achieve efficiency, finally, calls for training. You can't train brains, however. We have no need of brains. Reactions are all that we need. On the one side there is a stimulus, and on the other side an action, the response. Everything is measured in terms of that reaction to an environment. You can't grow without it. The only way to train an organism, human or otherwise, is to train the reactions.

It is important that you look upon yourself as a reaction mechanism. Do you test an honest man by looking at him? No, you see how he reacts in certain situations. You provide a stimulus and watch for the reaction. By their reactions ye shall know them!

The old conception of education was a cold storage conception. You put into cold storage enough facts to last a lifetime, enough to tide you over the Sahara Desert of life.

That conception was absolutely wrong. You are changing in some way or other from the cradle to the grave. Educating oneself, therefore, must consist in making the most successful adaptation to one's environment. We do that by training reactions.

Now all of our reactions are a modification of native reactions. A baby will instinctively grasp anything put into its hand.

"Ordinarily we assume familiarity with human nature. It is a rash assumption.

"Why are you what you are? How did you get that way? . . .

"Psychology is just getting out of the alchemy stage. . . . .

"The platitude that you can do anything you want to simply by setting your mind to it, is bunk. . . . ."

That is a native reaction, and from it we develop, by training, ability to write. By training the child is taught to respond to a certain stimulus by grasping a pen and writing with it.

Put a duckling in water for the first time and it will instinctively start to swim. Put a child in water for the first time and it will sink, or do almost anything but propel itself by swimming. But put that duckling on its back in water, and the result is different. It simply cannot learn to swim on its back. It has only the one instinctive reaction. The child, on the other hand, can learn to swim on its back.

It is that wide range of modifiability of reactions that is the hope of the human race.

II.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON raised the question, "What is the hardest task in the world?" The hardest task in the world is to think. The most frequent lie in the world is, "I think."

Only three out of every hundred think. Often when you say "I think," you mean to express an opinion but you don't know where it came from. So the question again is, How did you get that way? Where did you pick up that belief?

What do you mean by thinking? Some call it thinking when through the mind there passes a procession of mental images, like a circus train. To some thinking is a phonographic process, a business of taking ideas in and passing them out like a phonograph. Still others consider thinking daydreaming, building castles in Spain. Thinking, as I hope to show, is more than that.

This Is One Way to Learn

The opposite of thinking is learning by trial and error, or by fumbling and success. We put a cat in a cage where the only exit is by means of a trap door. Outside is some meat. The cat will try to squeeze between the bars, then try to climb over them, and so on until it happens to release the trap door. After a few trials, it may learn to release the trap door at once. That is learning by trial and error. Some of you use that system in your counties. It is not very efficient.

Now suppose we utilize thinking instead of learning by trial and error. If we were in that cat's predicament, we would *mentally* decide that we could not squeeze through the bars nor climb over the top of the cage. Those possibilities out of the way, we could try the trap door.

Thinking, you see, is a substitute of mental response for actual, physical response. Thinking is problem-solving without going through all the physical responses. If you never had any problems to solve you never would do any thinking. But this ever-changing world offers us the environment that gives us opportunity to think.

Thinking as an Obstacle Race

All thinking is the result of a frustrated urge, a blocked desire. Thinking is a way of getting around the obstacle. Curiosity, for instance, is a native urge. It may be the desire for knowledge. You see the response to that stimulus in the scientist who wants to know why a certain thing works the way it does.

Why do so few think? Certainly not because there is a scarcity of problems before them.

One reason is that we are in the habit of doing certain things, and we hate to change. That is the inertia of habit. Nearly all our reactions are habitual. It is difficult to give up habits and do some thinking.

Secondly, there is pure, unadulterated, mental laziness. It requires effort to think. And the joy that can come from thinking comes only to those who are expert in thinking.

A third reason for failure to think is our fondness for day dreams, for solving difficulties by removing them—in our imagination. We don't meet the issue. We imagine we are big enough to jump over the obstacle, and we let the problem rest there.

May I put your big problem in life in a slightly different way? The problem of life is adjustment to an environment by thinking, rather than by trial and error. The next step, if we are to make a thinking adjustment, is to translate our worries into problems. Most of us translate our problems into worries. You never can solve a worry.

First, Study the Obstacle

Suppose we really make up our mind that we should like to think. The first step, since thinking is the result of a blocked urge, is to find out what blocked it. What fundamental desire is blocked? Next, analyze the problem. Determine what parts of it are most important, examine all the facts.

Then you are ready to state the problem, *in writing*. Some problems will dissolve when written out.

Much difficulty comes, too, from failure to understand the problem. Next, what are the possible solutions? What are the possible ways of getting around this obstacle?

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Can I jump over it? Can I push it out of the way?

Now you are ready to take these four or five solutions, all of which you have written out, and test them directly by their bearing on the problem. A solution that applied in a similar problem may not apply to this problem. A great many people fail in their thinking because of that.

Finally, having chosen a solution, do you put it into action? Most people prefer to say, "I'll wait a day or two." The final test of thinking is application.

You Need Facts to Think With

Now for the causes of inaccurate thinking, of wrong conclusions. A prime cause is the lack of accurate materials to think with, a lack of facts. In thinking you are calling up all of your past by means of mental responses. Then you employ motor responses to carry the thought to completion.

Second, some people think inaccurately because they don't see well. Their observation is faulty. The remedy for that is to observe the things you are going to use in thinking. You can't develop general powers of observation. Confine yourself to the things you will need in your thinking. If you are going to think about hogs, learn to see hogs in all their hoggish aspects.

Third, we fail in thinking because we don't remember the things we observe. We supply from imagination what our memory left out. Now there is no such thing as developing memory, in the abstract; but you can learn to remember specific things. First make a thinking selection of what you want to remember. Don't try to remember things that a notebook will hold, for a memory should be a working apparatus, not a storage plant.

The art of remembering is quite largely the art of thinking. For that reason it is unwise to invest in some artificial system of remembering. Most of these memory systems will get you, for example, from Columbus to New York, but they take you by way of St. Louis and New Orleans. Then you exclaim, "The system works!"

Patent Connections Don't Connect

You remember a thing by associating it with the strongest possible link to what you already know. A good memory system is the result of thinking, not of patent connections. If your wife wants you to mail a letter, it won't do any good to repeat over and over, "Mail this letter!" As likely as not you will walk right past the mail-box while saying that. The thing to do is to think of the mail-box.

Another cause of inaccurate thinking is hasty generalization, thinking with too few facts at hand. We often attribute an effect to too few causes. If times are hard, and the Republicans are in office, we who are Democrats blame it all on the Republicans, and vice versa.

Some people, again, have a perfect storehouse of facts, but they can't get at them. They are mentally confused. Oftentimes, after a speech, you think of the things you might have said to advantage. The job is to keep what you have on tap.

Then there is the failure to concentrate, to hold one's mind to the problem. In the midst of thinking through a problem, you give way to despair and self-pity at your job, or you build airy castles of the applause the speech you are working on will arouse when delivered. That is not concentration. You can't always avoid jumping the track, but you can come back to it rapidly.

An aid in concentration is to arouse as much interest as possible in the solution of the problem.

Crooked thinking is too often the result of emotional distortion. The wish is father to the thought. Our feelings take us far afield. We haven't the moral, mental courage to dig for the right solution independent of our feelings. Unfortunately, we lie to ourselves.

Finally, as a cause of defective thinking, there is the failure to put thoughts into operation. We too often let our thoughts drift off their course uncharted. Maybe some think too much and act too little; most of us neither think nor act enough.

"The hardest task in the world is to think. The most frequent lie in the world is, 'I think.' . . . .

"Expression . . . is a chief source of happiness. . . .

"Instincts are neither moral nor immoral: they are unmoral. They were in existence long before the human race thought about morals. . . .

"The greatest impediment you can have is to feel that you are past the learning age. . . ."

III.

I WANT to take up now the next step, that of getting over to the other fellow the product of your thinking mill. Psychologically that comes first. We always express before we think. Logically, we should think before we express.

Expression is an instinctive response. It is just as natural to try to express oneself as it is to eat. Face expression—all that you have in character analysis—is merely the result of expressions that have gone over the face and left certain lines there. All those are learned expressions, but they are all based in some way on our instinctive expressions. All of our language is based on those expressions of sounds. In other words, we replace these instinctive sounds by symbols—spoken language, written language, and the like. We use the symbol to express our feelings. Sometimes we rely too much on symbols and so repress our natural instincts.

Good English Is Good Thinking

Expression in some form is absolutely essential to mental life. There is no thinking without expression. Some people who are ashamed at any failure to think rather condone failures in expression. Good English, for example, is primarily good thinking. Many times you hear a person say, "I wish I could speak as that man speaks." What that person should first wish is, "I wish I could think as that man thinks." Good expression is primarily clear thinking. It is, in effect, the final test of your thinking.

In the second place, expression is significant because it is one of the great sources of satisfaction and happiness. The desire to talk, sing, write, read or even to weep, when expressed becomes the basis of human satisfaction. It is a fundamental instinct. It is a chief source of happiness.

Where Expression Comes In

Third, expression is the basis of all communication, the basis of almost all one's influence over other people. If you sing or write or talk, your expression becomes a stimulus that effects the other fellow's response. That is the basis of all buying and selling, of the so-called psychology of advertising, of teaching, of law, and of extension work. Expression is the foundation from which all things radiate.

What then are your problems, particularly your psychological problems of expression? I think of three, the first of which is the development of power. You must have enough power to reach the other fellow. Secondly, you must have the sort of expression that will make the right connection, once it has reached the other fellow. That calls for ability in transmission, a step beyond development of power.

Finally, there must be a development of power and transmission purely for your own satisfaction. In other words, you must like to express yourself in your chosen field. You can't succeed in a job you hate; the thing to do is to move to some field you like.

To help develop your own powers of expression, begin with any form of expression you happen to have at hand. Perhaps you can begin by examining your personal letters, to see whether they are samples of effective expression.

The first test of expression, I should say, is this: Is that form of expression so interesting it will hold the attention of the person you want to respond? Many a high-powered generator lets current go to waste because it fails to keep the attention switch closed. If you keep that attention switch closed, you get the current—your expression—into the motor of response.

Action Is the Test

The second and real test of expression is that it begets action. Beware of purely visional or verbal reactions. You want a motor response, a response in action.

In the third place, not only must there be an action-response, but there must be the right sort of action-response. Your expression must produce, if it is to be considered effective, the desirable reaction.

Three masteries are essential for effective expression. A man must master himself, his own expression machine. He must dare to express himself without mental or physical hems and haws. That means mastery of gestures, of poise, and of the voice, if the voice is to be the medium of expression.

(Continued on Page 5)

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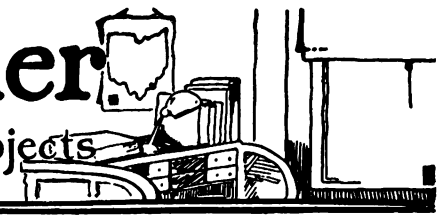
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

A WORD ABOUT THIS ISSUE

SINCE it is impossible to squeeze 110,000 words—that many were delivered in the scheduled addresses at the Extension Conference last month—into the eight pages usually filled by 10,000 words, this issue of the *Extension Service News* gives space only to Doctor Kreager's four talks, with mention elsewhere on this page of Doctor Kolb's addresses. We have done that rather than condense and thereby blunt the edge of all the 18 addresses on the program.

To let a series of talks by a professor of psychology fill more than half of this paper may to some seem odd. This Doctor Kreager, however, doesn't behave at all like the typical professor of psychology. It is our guess that he has cast the word "pedagogue" from his pedigree. He doesn't fill the air with a language unintelligible to those of us who shy at technical jargon. He does, when he feels like it, use slang. He does, whether he feels like it or not, hitch psychology fast to human beings and human nature. That is somewhat of an art.

Inasmuch as this magazine goes to human beings who are interested in other human beings as well as in themselves, we are particularly glad to publish so stimulating a discussion as that provided by Doctor Kreager.

FOR RURAL-URBAN WELDERS

WELDING city and country together has been only spasmodically successful in recent years. Most of the welders have ignored deeply rooted attitudes and prejudices in both urbanite and ruralite, or else have presumed that a get-together banquet or two would soon erase what differences there might be. Where these welders have been city men, their attitude has often been paternalistic.

Dr. J. H. Kolb, a sociologist from the agricultural economics department at the University of Wisconsin, in his talks at the Extension Conference took a healthy—though well-mannered—swat at haphazard welders of city and country. His argument ran about like this:

There must be, if a county is to be properly developed, some relationship between city and country, say between the Farm Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce. But you can't expect farmers to join the Chamber of Commerce, or townspeople to join the Farm Bureau. Joint banquets, or other get-togethers, are of no value when they cater to the interest of only half the participants.

The solution is not to absorb the farmer in the city organization, or vice versa. The solution lies, Doctor Kolb suggested, in building up both city and country groups until they can meet on common ground. Then it is time for federation of city and country organizations into one council that will work for the whole region. But the two groups must meet on even terms, and share equally in the joint council. Mutual respect for each other is an essential.

Doctor Kolb further maintained that it is up to the farmer to recognize that the city can render some services better than he can. Services like trading, newspapers, and the high school, for instance. On the other hand, there are some services the farmer ought to keep for himself. Two that lead this list are the church and the elementary school. A third group of services, such as marketing, remains to be worked out jointly by city and country. There, both producer and consumer have an immediate interest.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS DEMAND IT

WE are encouraged. We have found several hardy souls, long staunch subscribers to this publication, who have tested our enthusiastic comments on the book "Paul Bunyan," cited on this page last month. Dr. J. I. Falconer, for instance, tells us he opened the book after supper one evening, and hardly stirred in his chair until he had reached the last word. And the beauty of books like that is that you can rediscover them five or twenty-five years hence and find them still good.

Several others have expressed interest in talk about books. In the December issue, then, (or as soon as Chauncey Wilson can draw something fetching to go over the column) this page or the one opposite will carry a short book review column.

Occasionally an agricultural text-book will sneak in, but only occasionally. We want mostly to tell you about books that you will want to be told about.

NO!

By THOMAS HOOD

NO sun—no moon!
No morn—no noon—
No dawn—no dusk—no proper time of day—
No sky—no earthly view—
No distance looking blue—
No road—no street—no "t'other side the way"—
No end to any Row—
No indication where the Crescents go—
No top to any steeple—
No recognition of familiar people—
No courtesies for showing 'em—
No knowing 'em!
No traveling at all—no locomotion,
No inkling of the way—no notion—
"No go" by land or ocean—
No mail—no post—
No news from any foreign coast:
No park—no ring—no afternoon gentility—
No company—no nobility—
No warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease,
No comfortable feel in any member—
No shave, no shine, no butterflies, no bees;
No fruits, no flowers, no buds, no leaves,
November!

Personal Mention

MENTION of Stunt Night belongs in this column, it seems to us, for we know of nothing more personal than Stunt Night. . . . Some gay spirits from the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation presented a minstrel show that completely outclassed anything the county agents or extension specialists had to offer. The dialect of the minstrels, if not always convincing, was at all times entertaining. What they said and sang was inevitably to the point. We, for one, shall never again send out a news story about corn borers without first having it approved by some one biologically-minded. The stunts put on by the extension staff were in the main burlesques of typical meetings, such as meetings of the supervisors, or of the club leaders. Well, a conference of extension supervisors or of club leaders *does* provide material for burlesque. But, we hasten to add, before our head is severed, that is true of almost any conference. . . . "Red" Rowland presided at Stunt Night with the necessary vigor. Bill Stone, no longer in the list of county agents, introduced a novelty by recalling over the loud speaker of a radio, past Stunt Nights, when he was a county agent. Bill, in his reminiscences, was engagingly and appropriately sentimental. . . . The ladies also had a Stunt Night this year, but we have heard only vague rumors from it. It was, all reports agree, an uproarious success. . . . Then there was the Extension Party, open to both men and women, in Pomerene Hall. J. E. McClintock headed the committee which engineered this party successfully. . . . Doctor Kreager didn't mention duck hunting as a native instinct, but we're willing to gamble that Our Boss, Mr. Mack, has no instinct more native. He appeased it by a trip to Sandusky and Port Clinton a few weeks ago in company with Don Barden and Sergeant Baird, who is stationed at the University with the R. O. T. C. . . . Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Wright of Portage County announce the arrival of Ruth Alice on October 4. Already she shows the characteristics of an extension worker, says her father. She goes strong until midnight and sleeps well in the morning. . . . A postal came from Italy the other day asking for copies of Paul Gerlaugh's bulletin on feeding beef cattle. . . . Ford Prince, according to a letter sent to his Greene County friends, has bought a farm house and 22 acres of ground near Durham, the seat of the University of New Hampshire. The place has 100 apple trees, two brooder houses and poultry houses for 600 hens, and best of all a six-room house with all the modern conveniences. Ford is doing a mixture of extension and research in soils and crops. He has already got one ex-

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periment under way, an experiment to determine the most economical way of reseeding old hay lands to grass crops. . . . In proof that Ohio can grow whoppin' big apples, and just as good to eat as they are to look at, Bill Brownfield recently exhibited a bushel of Rome Beauties sent from his orchard down in Jackson County. This exhibit was more effective than most exhibits, for within two days it had been completely absorbed.—J. R. F.

How Did You Get That Way?

(Continued from Page 3)

The second mastery is one of subject-matter, of the material you want the other fellow to understand and make use of. Too often our adjustments in expression become habitual, and habits become our stock in trade. Our subject-matter changes constantly; we ought to change our expression of it accordingly.

A third mastery, and one on which most people fall down utterly, is the mastery of the motor of the other fellow, of the audience. Many feel that if you know the subject-matter, your biggest problem is solved. Actually, your knowledge of the subject-matter is lost if you don't understand the receiving set at the other end of the line. You must know the man you are addressing, and understand his present emotional state.

When Logic Is Illogical

Often you must attack him indirectly. Logical arguments, more often than otherwise, are completely ignored. I once knew of a farmer in the State of Washington who had no use for county agents. His boy joined a pig club, and father and son competed in raising pigs. The boy's pigs, raised according to the directions provided by the county agent and the state college, averaged 250 pounds apiece; the father's pigs, raised by traditional methods, averaged 180 pounds apiece. And the boy had the further advantage of the father in knowing just how much his pigs had cost him.

Now the father willingly recognized his son's success, and even boasted of it. But he didn't boost the college or the county agent because of it. It was "my son's method" that won. And the boy was to be commended, the father inferred, for his good judgment in picking a father. The logical presentation of subject-matter never gets very far with men like that.

Your problem in expression, as a growing organism, is to take the raw material and make it a part of your personality. Your job is to transform, not simply to transmit or relay material like a phonograph. That calls for clear thinking, and for absolute belief in what you are expressing.

Provide for a Return Current

What are some of the things that stand in the way of effective expression? Neglect of the return current is one. Many people feel that all that is necessary is for them to broadcast. You must give some chance for a return current, for your audience to express itself. Much goes to waste because we haven't enough receiving stations.

Lack of experience in a subject is an obstacle to expression. Lack of enthusiasm is another. If there is no enthusiasm there is no current to reach those motors of response. If you don't believe in a thing, why try to get someone else to believe in it?

If you haven't thought a thing through, your expression will be ineffective. You think you know a thing thoroughly, but you never really know it until you try to teach it.

Fourth, lack of practice with one's own vocabulary, and fifth, mental laziness, interfere with expression. Finally, there is the fear of expressing oneself. Fear is one of the great stiflers of expression. It may be fear of failure, fear of your own voice, fear of opposition, of criticism, or even fear of a new environment.

IV.

TO understand the emotional side of a man is perhaps more important than to understand the thinking side, for I doubt very much if we are thinking creatures as much as we think we are. Probably we feel more often than we think.

What are emotions? The psychologist calls them instinctive reactions—not just isolated reactions but groups of reactions—that become racial habits to be passed on by each generation. An instinctive reaction, in turn, is a reactional habit that the race has learned and passed on to succeeding generations.

Not all instinctive reactions are evident at birth. Some come to the surface later in life. Birds don't fly until the necessary physiological development has taken place. So it is with the sex instinct in human beings.

The purpose of these instinctive reactions is to preserve and develop the species. They don't always work that way, of course. In man, for example, instinctive reactions like fear, anger, and sex get us into all sorts of hot water. Yet you wouldn't want to live without them.

Instincts Began When Man Did

Why are these instincts so often unsafe guides? Largely because they were developed during the millions of years when man lived in the wilds. Anger, the clenching of fists, fighting with tooth and nail, started as preservative instincts. We don't preserve ourselves that way today. A new, civilized environment necessitates new instinctive reactions.

None of you, I suppose, would sleep overnight in a graveyard, for fear of spooks. Even if you are not superstitious, you will concede that the experience would be uncanny—which amounts to the same thing. On the other hand, you drive 35 miles an hour down the pike without a vestige of fear. Yet spooks, I should imagine, kill only one person to every ten killed by automobiles. Our fear instincts, you see, haven't developed sufficiently to fit the new environment.

So you could go on through the long list of instinctive trends. You can group instincts in two groups, those of race preservation and self-preservation, or in as many groups as you care to make. I happen to have classified instincts into seven groups.

First, the vital group, dominated by the desire to live. Fear, food-getting and religion are among the instincts in this group. Second, the active group, with instincts illustrating the desire to do. There is an active instinct in most people. You see it notably in children. Under this group I would put all constructive or destructive instincts.

Third, the economic instincts, characterized by the desire to have, to own and possess things. They include the instincts of acquisitiveness and possession. Fourth, there are the instincts of expression, the desire to express oneself, to communicate with others in some way. This desire is common to everybody.

Fifth, the desire to know. A child of five, after these other instincts have come to the surface, gets to the place where he wants to know what makes the wheels go 'round. It is an instinct of curiosity, developed most by the scientist. Actually, you find very little of this desire to know among students and faculties.

"To Be" Leads "To Know"

Usually, in place of the desire to know, there is the desire to be, the desire to count for something in the eyes of our fellows. Students working for grades and degrees, for example, are working largely to satisfy the social desire. Eliminate all grades and compulsory attendance, and leave only the desire to know, and you would have fewer students.

Finally, the racial or sex instincts. The desire to perpetuate the species, and to protect the young. Include in that not only the pure sex instincts, but all the parental and maternal instincts. Out of these instincts has grown a great deal of national and racial feeling and pride.

These are all fundamental trends. Watch the child as he grows up, and you can observe when and under what conditions these instincts come to the surface. I have grouped them in what approximates chronological order.

Now these instincts are neither moral nor immoral: they are *unmoral.* They were in existence long before the human race thought about morals.

The next question is, What are you going to do about them? You have three choices. First, you can let these instincts loose, let them go as they will. Some people bring their children up that way; the penitentiary takes care of them later. No, you can't handle your instinctive trends that way; society has something to say about the matter.

Repression Was Once the Rule

As a second choice, you can repress instincts, like the Puritans did. You dam them, cork 'em up, on the theory that all aspirations of the flesh are sinful and immoral. I advise you to be careful about that "damming" business. There isn't a person here whose efficiency in life hasn't been affected in some way because somebody at some time or other tried to suppress and did suppress his native instincts. Though apparently suppressed, those in-

(Continued on Page 6)

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How Did You Get That Way?

(Continued from Page 5)

stincts come to the surface in the most curious way imaginable.

Your alternative to the two choices so far given is to control or guide your instincts. You might take the desire to have, the instinct of acquisitiveness, and turn it into the desire to earn. Many children, with this acquisitive desire untrained, develop aeroplane aspirations and wheel-barrow earning powers. In some the acquisitive instinct is trained into a desire to steal, perhaps on the theory that "the world owes me a living."

This acquisitive instinct is neither moral nor immoral. The sin lies not in the instinct but in the way we develop it. You can guide and control it so the results will be approved socially, approved by our higher conscience.

A Call for Consistency

Attempts to control these instincts, however, continually get us into hot water. Little girls are taught to shun all thought or mention of sex and (on the other hand) to glorify motherhood. Just how, please tell me, can you reconcile the two teachings?

That sex instinct is not of itself wrong. It is neither moral nor immoral. The wrongness is in the way it has been mishandled. Heretofore, we have soft-pedalled all mention of sex.

Well, what can we do about the emotional element in all our instinctive reactions? Much of our inefficiency comes from our lack of control of emotions.

Our emotions can be trained. Fear, for example, can be learned. It also can be unlearned. Fear may be the response you make to a wide range of stimuli long after the original stimulus—the one that first caused you to register fear—has been forgotten. I think each one of you can register at least ten learned fears. The source is hidden out of sight because you have grown beyond it. To know the cause is to effect the cure.

I suggest that you analyze your complexes in order to achieve emotional control. Find out whether they are useful or useless, normal or abnormal, inherited or learned. An inherited fear may be so handled it will grow; it may also be so handled it will dwindle. If you give way to it, you magnify it by exercise.

Find the Cause and Study It

As treatment for your emotional nature, first obtain full knowledge of the cause of the complex. Irritation disappears upon analysis of the cause.

Secondly, you can lower the emotional pressure. Don't start an irritation or any other kind of complex, or at least put the brakes on before you get it fairly started.

Or, make a scientific study of your difficulty. I once knew a stenographer whose employer so angered and annoyed her it became almost impossible for her to hold the job. Ultimately she turned to studying and analyzing the man, and ended up by concluding that, after all, he was "an amusing cuss!" So with fear, and most other complexes. Switch on the strongest habit you have, and run the energy into a more useful channel. Find a normal, social way of expressing it.

I want you, in conclusion, to feel that you are partly fated but also partly free. The greatest impediment you can have is to feel that you are past the learning age. I hope you'll get out of that attitude. You can learn, you can develop self-control, and you can unlearn many of the things you have learned even though you are 99 years old.

WHERE THEY FIND OUT IF SOILS ARE SICK, AND WHY

TRAVELING soils clinics seem to have established their usefulness in Ohio. Above you see the interior of the laboratory carried in the soils special that traveled over the New York Central Lines in western Ohio September 14 to October 3. It showed nearly a thousand farmers exactly what ailed their soils, and how to bring them back to health.

About half—47 percent—of the soils represented by samples brought to the train for analysis by the soils specialists from the University, showed a need for lime. Owners of the samples also learned whether or not their soils were deficient in phosphate and organic matter. All that information, the result of the analyses performed while the farmers looked on, was put down in black and white both for the guidance of the farmer and the college. These records also contain a fairly complete history of each soil tested, and recommendations for future treatment.

In all, 4159 persons, 780 of them vocational agriculture students, visited the soils special at its 39 stops, an average of 109 a stop. The total of soil samples tested reached 1 477, representing 920 different farms. Motion pictures, shown in another car, helped swell the attendance at each stop.

Ohio Swiss Cheese Wins Again

Ohio again won first place over Wisconsin and all other states in the Swiss cheese class at the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis last month. The gold medal for quality production was awarded to Walter Spreng of the John Ladrach Cheese factory at Sugar Creek, and silver medals went to Fred Lang of Sugar Creek. More than a ton of Swiss cheese was entered at Indianapolis from Ohio.

Both winners have for the past two years made Swiss cheese with a culture developed by the dairy department at the University. R. B. Stoltz, serving as part-time extension specialist, has been the connecting link between these cheese producers and the University.

Changes in Personnel

THIS month this column of changes can omit mention of extension agents, but it can't be put out of existence altogether. One man who has been an extension specialist in Ohio long enough to become widely known and as widely liked, resigns to go into farming; another comes to Ohio from Maine to fill Schuyler Salisbury's place.

N. W. Glines leaves the Extension Service as specialist in horticulture on December 1 to take charge of vegetable crop production for the Shady Lane Farm on the eastern edge of Columbus. Mr. Glines began as assistant county agent in Hamilton County, served as manager of a Cincinnati produce exchange for a short time, and became extension specialist in vegetable gardening four and a half years ago.

C. L. Blackman is replacing Schuyler Salisbury, now on the resident staff of the animal husbandry department here, as animal husbandry extension specialist for northeastern Ohio. A graduate of the University of Maine, with graduate training in dairy husbandry at Iowa State College, Mr. Blackman has served as a county agent in Maine, dairy extension man in Iowa, field secretary for the New England Holstein-Friesian Association, and for the past two years as manager of the Summit Farms at Davidson, Maine.

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Lewis Heads Agents

Wood County Man Takes Office; Association Furthers Idea of Advanced Study

H. S. Lewis, county agent in Wood County, was elected president of the Ohio County Agents' Association at the annual meeting during the extension conference at the University. Mr. Lewis succeeds J. C. Hedge of Mahoning County, and will serve for the coming year.

Mr. Hedge was elected vice-president and Florence York, home demonstration agent in Miami County, was made secretary-treasurer. The directors are: J. P. Schmidt of Seneca County for the Northwest; R. C. Smith of Darke County for the Southwest; P. A. Young of Gallia County for the Southeast; Guy Miller of Trumbull County for the Northeast; M. R. Wright of Portage County for the club agents; and Nelle V. Spensley of Belmont County for the home demonstration agents.

Miller and Fieldner Report

Encouraging extension agents who want to study for advanced degrees is a central plank in the platform of the Ohio County Agents' Association. Guy Miller, back from eight months at Cornell, and Carl Fieldner, after a school year at the University of Minnesota, reported to the association emphatic approval of such leaves of absence.

To aid those who are interested in studying the fundamental problems in teaching, in sociology, or in economics, the county agents' association appropriated $100 for a collection of books in those subjects to be maintained by the Extension Service and mailed out on request to the agents. The men who attended the six weeks' course last summer particularly intend to make use of these books.

When Housewife Turns Nurse

When Dick, five year old son of Mrs. R. J. Booth of Franklin Township, Portage County, came down with typhoid fever this past summer, Mrs. Booth at once put into practice what she had learned about home care of the sick in the meetings and demonstrations conducted in that county by Wanda Przyluska, health specialist.

A complete record of the boy's temperature, and other necessary information, was ready for the physician in writing each time he called. That physician is still marveling at Mrs. Booth's systematic handling of her patient. He said her records were more satisfactory than those kept by any of the three nurses on typhoid cases in his territory.

TWENTY-SEVEN Ohio counties on November 1 had established eradication of bovine tuberculosis on the area plan. On the same date the counties of Belmont, Erie, Huron, Henry, and Hancock were classified as free areas, a free area being one in which infection has been reduced to one-half of one per cent or less.

IN CONFERENCE, BUT COMFORTABLE

FORMAL conference, like the one held last month, is valuable, but the picture above shows the ideal setting for a conference. J. P. Schmidt of Seneca County sent this picture in. It was taken at a conference the Toledo group of extension agents held last August at Catawba Orchard Beach. M. R. Myers of Erie County is in the foreground, D. S. Myer, district supervisor for the Northwest (now on leave of absence at Columbia University), is the man thoughtfully chewing a bluegrass stem, and Carl Fieldner of Williams County is on his right.

Invests in Experience

Fairfield Countian Fails to Raise Ton-Litter but Gains Anyway

Even if you fail to produce a ton-litter of hogs, the experience of trying for that record is invaluable, a Fairfield County farmer is convinced.

Val Valentine, Fairfield County's sole aspirant for membership in the Ohio Ton-Litter Club this year, entered two litters of nine pigs each. Feeding corn which had been soaked killed one pig and put three others off feed. About three weeks before the 180 days were up, two more pigs broke a leg.

Despite all that, reports H. F. Thayer, extension agent in Fairfield County, Mr. Valentine sold the two litters when they were 177 days old and weighed 3510 pounds at a price netting $185.29 for his time and pasture.

A third litter of nine pigs of an age with the others roughed it on pasture and a little grain. This litter weighed, at 177 days, 898 pounds. That was less than half of the weight attained by the better of the two other litters.

Illinois Record Tops Ohio's

Ohio will have to retire its claims as holder of the world's record in pork production. Illinois, represented by W. T. Rawleigh of the Ideal Farms, announces two ton-litters above the mark of 4409 pounds set by George Evans of Highland County.

Like Mr. Evans' record, the Illinois record was made with pure bred Poland Chinas. One litter of 16 weighed 4789 pounds, and a second litter of 15 pigs reached 4511 pounds in the required 180 days from farrowing. One of these litters weighed a ton by the time 102 days had passed. The best previous record was 124 days.

Radio Talks Listed

Series Prepared by Three Departments of College as Part of Regular Program

Extension by radio has this fall become a regular part of the program of the College of Agriculture at the Ohio State University for the first time. Rural economics, soils, and poultry husbandry are the three departments so far definitely scheduled to broadcast a series of 10-minute talks from Station WEAO at the University.

Rural economics took the air first. C. J. West, state-federal crop statistician, on November 2 gave his first 10-minute talk on economic problems of interest to the farmer, under the auspices of the rural economics department. Mr. West will speak every Monday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock, following the broadcasting of market reports. This is designed to supplement the special meetings on economic problems held out in the state by the extension specialists.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays

Beginning on Tuesday, November 10, and thereafter on Tuesday evenings at 9 o'clock and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, Firman E. Bear, head of the soils department, will broadcast a series of 12 soils talks. When that series ends on December 22, a series by the poultry department will follow, also on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Professor Bear's talks are scheduled as follows:

November 10, The Science of Farming; 12th, The Soils of Ohio; 17th, Choosing the Clover; 19th, Growing Organic Matter; 24th, Suggestions on Rotations; December 1, Making the Most of Manure; 3d, Using Limestone to Advantage; 8th, What Acid Phosphate Will Do; 10th, Putting Nitrogen Where It Pays; 15th, The Places for Potash; 17th, The Growing Need for Complete Fertilizers; 22d, A Systematic Soil Program.

The poultry talks, to be given by E. L. Dakan, head of the department, G. S. Vickers, extension specialist, and T. S. Townsley, field manager of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, have this schedule:

January 5, Ohio as a Poultry State; 7th, The Outlook for the Poultry Business in 1926; 12th, Lights for Winter Eggs; 14th, Feeding Hens for Winter Eggs; 19th, Housing Hens in Cold Weather; 21st, Management of the Breeding Flock; 26th, Minerals in the Poultry Ration; 28th, Vitamins in the Poultry Ration; February 2, Farmers' Week Poultry Program; 4th, How to Select the Breeding Flock; 9th, What Are Ohio Accredited Chicks; 11th, Getting Ready for Baby Chicks; 16th, Brooding Problems of the Poultryman; 18th, Feeding Baby Chicks; 23d, Baby Chick Troubles and Their Control; 25th, Looking Ahead on the Poultry Farm.

SAFE DATES for seeding wheat, as announced through the newspapers, were observed by at least 98 percent of the Holmes County farmers, County Agent T. A. Wheeler estimates.

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Test Tubes Convince

Auto Clinic Shows Skeptics How to Wring Secrets Out of Stubborn Soils

"Seventy-five farmers saw samples of their soil put through test tubes. Although somewhat skeptical at first, these farmers gradually became convinced that with proper handling test tubes do give up some of the secrets of handling soils for crop production."

So E. R. Raymond, extension agent in Licking County, reports a visit the automobile soils laboratory made in that county this fall.

"At each of the six stops," Mr. Raymond continues, "the extension specialists, the county agent, and at times the county service manager were kept busy weighing samples, of which there were 150, pouring chemicals into tubes, and constantly explaining to the farmers what was going on. Lime and phosphorus were the missing links in most of the soil samples. The specialists explained how these missing links could be replaced.

"Fourteen farmers said they intended to carry out the specialists' recommendations."

At Last, the Washboard Goes

So effective was the home management "graveyard" exhibited at the Morgan County Fair by County Agent J. S. Shriver that one tender-hearted man turned away from the exhibit with tears in his eyes and remarked, "I bought my wife an 85-cent washboard when we were married nearly 20 years ago. If I live until winter, I am going to buy a good power washer."

A McConnelsville hardware dealer reported the sale of a power washer on the Monday after the fair, and a plumber reported three calls from farmers who wanted specifications for piping water into their homes.

The exhibit was patterned after the home management exhibit used at the 1924 State Fair. It represented a country cemetery with the tombstones bearing melancholy epitaphs, such as "Jane, Second Wife of Farmer Jones: Carried a Bucket of Water to Columbus and Back Each Year.

Neff Wins Gold Medal

Ohio county agents took 551 persons in county parties to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis last month. J. C. Neff of Franklin County won the gold medal on points, the points being based on the number of farmers in attendance and the number of miles they traveled to get there. Of the 551 attending the show in organized groups from Ohio, 444 were farmers. Franklin County's registration at Indianapolis was 40, and it scored 216 points, based on the mileage factor.

Butler County came next with 62 farmers but only 186 points, because of the lower mileage factor. Other counties in the high ten were these, in order of points: Cuyahoga, 14 registrants; Lorain, 14; Warren, 31; Belmont, 12; Medina, 11; Clark, 21; Montgomery, 23; Hamilton, 22.

Bean Beetle Reaches Holmes

The Mexican bean beetle has gone as far north as Holmes County. T. A. Wheeler, extension agent there, reports that in September he found the beetle in a garden at Mt. Hope. Publication of this finding brought a like response from several other sections of the county.

40 Enroll; 40 Finish

Girls' Clothing Club in Trumbull County Offers That Record As Ohio's Best

A clothing club of 40 girls, all of whom completed their assigned projects by exhibiting at the county fair, is the record Trumbull County offers for comparison with other Ohio counties. Trumbull County's home agent, Margaret M. Walker, hazards the guess that this is Ohio's largest 4-H club finishing the season 100 percent. Any rivals for this honor?

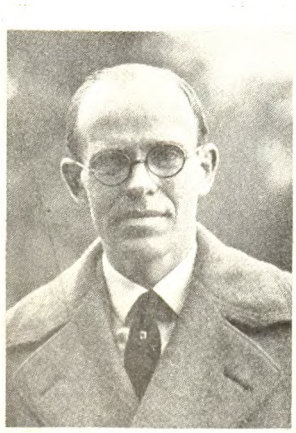
Called the Hartford Stitch and Chatter Club, this group was organized two years ago. Mrs. R. Dayton Bliss is the leader, and Rachel Hull is president. Eighteen of the forty girls finished second-year work this fall, and the others will be ready to take it up next spring.

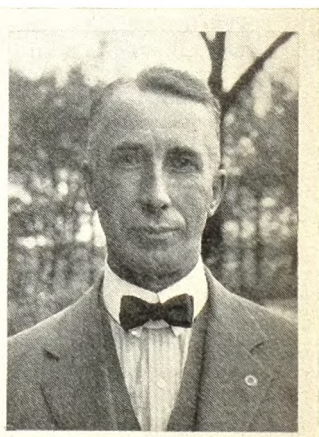
At the Kinsman Fair this year first honors for club exhibits went to the Hartford group. At the Trumbull County Fair Anna Zippai, a member of this club, won first prize in competition with second, third and fourth-year exhibitors. Last year another member, Lucy Spencer, placed first on first-year exhibits in the county, and the club's demonstration team, Ruth Chilson and Bernice Sonk, won the trip to the State Fair.

It's a Good Place to Start

Ohio has been selected by *The Farmer's Wife* as the training ground for its new field editor, Edna Bollings. A native of Summit County and a graduate of Ohio State, Miss Bollings is spending November in Ohio studying home economics extension. She was present during the extension conference and Club Week. The rest of her time in Ohio goes to visits to some 10 counties, all but one having home agents.

The Neighbors Pay Us a Visit---Come Again, Gentlemen!





THE neighbors came over to see us last month, what with the annual conference going on. Above, beginning at the left: O. S. Williams, extension agent in Johnson County, Indiana; N. W. Rahn, agent in Carbon County, Pennslyvania; C. V. Ballard, assistant county agent leader in Michigan; and K. A. Kirkpatrick, agent in Hennepin County, Minnesota, and a past president of the National County Agents' Association. Among the other visitors, but whose pictures we were unable to get, were Grace E. Frysinger of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work at Washington, D. C.; Edna Bolling and Bess M. Rowe of *The Farmer's Wife;* and May Pritchard, home agent in West Virginia. Conference speakers this year, aside from those mentioned elsewhere in this issue, included the following: Julia Newton, state leader of home agents in Minnesota; W. R. Gordon, extension specialist in rural sociology at Pennsylvania State College; E. G. Nourse, chief of the agricultural division, Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; and from the Ohio State University, Dr. J. I. Falconer, Director H. C. Ramsower, Dean Alfred Vivian, and President W. O. Thompson.

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Extension Service News

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Covering Continents

That Was the Chief Concern of 600 4-H Club Winners Here From November 16 to 21

TO cover three continents in four days is no small chore, but the 600 county club winners who visited the University for the eleventh annual Club Week, November 16 to 21, made the trip without any trouble at all.

From their seats in the University Chapel they saw and heard about interesting places in Europe, Asia, and America. E. S. Bayard, editor of *The National Stockman and Farmer;* A. W. Place of the Universal Machine Company, Bowling Green; Dean Vivian and Director Ramsower acted as guides, aided by lantern slides. Ohio was not neglected, for L. L. Rummell, field editor of *The Ohio Farmer,* directed the youngsters to points of historical and scenic interest in their home state.

Music Plays a Part

Fannie Buchanan of the educational department of the Victor Talking Machine Company helped the tourists by playing and explaining music of foreign lands. Miss Buchanan, by the way, has several new club songs under way. She has written the words and a friend of hers has composed the music for a marching song, a plowing song, and one or two others. State club leaders hope these songs will in time form the nucleus of a new and better 4-H club song book.

Food club girls who demonstrated their skill before the Ohio Public Health Association, in annual convention in Columbus during Club Week, won more applause than anything else on the convention program.

Lessons in Rope Craft Included

R. D. Barden, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, gave the boys instruction in rope craft. Mrs. Grace Walker of the home economics department, Alice Robinson of the fine arts department, and Edna Bowling of the *Farmer's Wife* conducted special classes for the girls in making rooms attractive, in selecting pictures, and the like.

Visits to points of interest in Columbus included, as usual, trips to the penitentiary and to the University Museum. One evening's program especially applauded by the club youngsters was the showing of the 10-reel film, "Peter Pan."

NOT ORDINARY APPLES, THESE

THAT basket contains 52 Rome Beauty apples, all of them perfect, produced in Jefferson County on the farm of Wheeler J. Welday, the man in the picture. The photograph comes to us from Roy E. Moser, extension agent in Jefferson County, with the comment, "We believe this is exceptional, and would like to hear from another Rome Beauty grower who can equal or beat it." Those 52 perfect apples were part of a yield of 8000 bushels of four different varieties from Mr. Welday's 75-acre orchard. Mr. Welday, by the way, combines poultrying with fruit production. This year he raised 800 S. C. Rhode Island Reds with a loss of but 2.8 percent. And he has won enough blue ribbons on his poultry at the Ohio and West Virginia state fairs in the past five years to make himself a sizeable necktie.

Fire Razes Scioto Office

Fire swept out of existence the offices of the Scioto County Farm Bureau and the county extension agents on Sunday night, December 6. Two large buildings in the center of Portsmouth's business district were burned to the ground.

The Masonic Temple Building, in which County Agent Roger M. Thomas and the home demonstration agent, Lucy Folsom, were quartered, was completely destroyed at a loss estimated at half a million dollars. The farm bureau office equipment was fully insured.

All the farm bureau and extension records were burned, but fortunately Mr. Thomas had sent his annual report of extension activities for 1925 to the state office. Duplicate copies of all monthly and annual reports prepared since a county agent first went into Scioto County, are on file at the University and at Washington.

Corn, and More Corn

Ira Marshall Smashes All Records With 1600 Bushels on 10 Acres; 48 Make State Club

TAKING advantage of a good soil and a good corn year, Ira Marshall of Dola, Hardin County, this year smashed to smithereens all records in corn production. He produced 1600.1 bushels of shelled corn on 10 acres, or 160.01 bushels an acre.

That is 25.7 bushels an acre above the world's record established in 1922 by W. H. Gilmore of Licking County. Mr. Gilmore's production, not even approached until this year, was 134.3 bushels an acre on 10 acres. The average corn production for the state as a whole has never been above 43.4 bushels an acre up to this year, when it reached 48 bushels.

So Far, 48 Have Qualified

This is a banner year for Ohio's 100-Bushel Corn Club. Not all of the 200 or more enrolled have reported yet, but to date 48 men have qualified by producing 1000 bushels on 10 acres, according to Wallace E. Hanger, crops extension specialist. The best year before this in the club's history was 1920, when 18 men made the club.

Four men in one township of Hancock County qualified for the club. Their names and yields are: Ralph Esterly, 115.21 bushels an acre; E. S. Krass, 110.47 bushels; Glenn Roberts, 107.18 bushels; Charles Thompson & Son, 123.64 bushels.

Because the first reports of Mr. Marshall's yield seemed too high to be true, Mr. Hanger went up to Dola to check up on the figures at Mr. Marshall's request. W. P. Whittington, vocational agriculture teacher at Dola, had helped Mr. Marshall measure the 10 acres and weigh sample rows of shelled corn as required by those applying for membership in the 100-Bushel Corn Club.

Mr. Hanger's Doubts Leave Him

"When I walked along the edge of the 10-acre strip," Mr. Hanger said, "and saw from three to five stalks in every hill, and occasionally a hill of six stalks bearing six big ears, my doubts began to leave me."

But to make sure, Mr. Hanger checked twice over the measurements and weights made by Marshall and Whittington. A second sample of shelled corn was then sent to the University for analysis as to moisture. Moisture content proved to be 24.6 percent. All yields entered for the 100-

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bushel corn club are allowed a 20-percent moisture content. Mr. Marshall's yield was docked accordingly, making his production 1600.1 bushels of air-dried shell corn on 10 acres.

All told, 140 acres are in corn on Mr. Marshall's place this year. The farm, with a soil much like the muck in the onion-growing sections of Hardin County, includes 240 acres. Alfalfa and timothy, occasionally wheat, rye, or barley, are the other crops grown. Mr. Marshall usually keeps 60 head of steers to feed, but this year has 80 head. Later, hogs will follow the cattle.

The 10-acre plot which produced the 1600 bushels of corn (and most of the rest of the 140 acres looked good for a yield two or three times the state average) was part of a 50-acre piece that had been in alfalfa since 1917. Because it is near the barn, it was given about four loads of manure to the acre on the ploughed ground last winter. Mr. Marshall also used 200 pounds of 20-percent acid phosphate an acre, broadcast.

8 Tons of Alfalfa an Acre

The whole farm is tile drained, with the tiles every 5 rods on the 10 acres. The alfalfa on that field yielded 4 tons an acre at the first cutting last year, and a total of 8 tons for the three cuttings.

Clarage is the variety Mr. Marshall used for this year's corn crop. He got it from F. E. Eichelberger of Washington C. H through his county agent and the state university. While thoroughly satisfied with the yield and the quality of the corn, Mr. Marshall thinks Clarage matures too late for use in his locality. An unusually late frost was all that saved him this year, he feels.

The 10-acre plot was check-rowed, and kept clean of weeds throughout the season. Two of Mr. Marshall's three boys (there is also a girl in the family, not to mention Mrs. Marshall) helped with that job. Two two-row cultivators, one attached to a tractor, and a one-row cultivator covered the 140 acres in a week. A mechanical corn picker is solving Mr. Marshall's harvesting problem.

Ben Connor, a banker in Ada, owns the farm Mr. Marshall operates. He has been a tenant there for 11 years. Both his father and his grandfather were Ohio farmers, his father in the onion-growing section south of Alger and his grandfather in Franklin County.

Switch to Community Basis

To date two counties, Franklin and Paulding, have definitely decided to reorganize on a community rather than a township basis. The advantages of this were stressed by Dr. J. H. Kolb in his talks at the Extension Conference in October.

Franklin County's local Farm Bureau units will this year be organized on a community basis, County Agent J. C. Neff says. In Paulding County, reports County Agent Lester B. Mayer, the plan is to decide on the meeting places most suitable, regardless of township lines. Leaders in the county favor such a move.

IRA MARSHALL AND THREE OF HIS FAMILY

CORN, you can see by this picture, isn't the only crop raised on the farm of Ohio's champion corn grower. (We're sorry we couldn't get Mrs. Marshall and the other son in this group). The two boys in the picture help their father throughout the season, and to them goes some of the credit for keeping those 140 acres of corn as clean as a whistle. That, however, isn't all they do. Just beyond the range of the camera in the barnyard stand a pair of basketball standards, built jointly by the boys and Mr. Marshall. The basketball training season, the two boys intimated, takes place at morning, noon, and night, whenever the farm work lets up.

GOOD Roads are the aim of an association of farmers formed this fall in Jefferson Township, Tuscarawas County. Eighteen farmers pledged themselves to donate five days of labor with a team to build a pike. Similar organizations are at work in other townships, reports County Agent George E. Boltz, and are responsible for building about 10 miles of road annually.

TWO THOUSAND tons of lime, or twice as much as was used last year, helped sweeten Jackson County soils this year, reports County Agent Paul Fankhauser.

BY A SURVEY of club enrollment records in Muskingum County since its beginning in 1916, R. E. Helt, club agent there, found that 13 communities had discontinued girls' clubs and 15 had discontinued boys' clubs since 1916. Mr. Helt hopes to reestablish some of those clubs by renewing contact with former leaders and officers.

"OFFICE TIPS," a series of talks on office organization prepared by George Crane, secretary of the Extension Service, inspired a thorough housecleaning and reorganization of the files in the office of the Madison County agent, S. R. Heffron testifies.

DOUBTFUL that lime is worth applying on wheat ground, Meigs County farmers met at J. B. Bradford's farm to see his results. They found, County Agent George Kreitler reports, a good stand of clover throughout the wheat stubble except that part left unlimed. They pooled orders for a car of limestone.

"SOIL GROW," a patent culture advertised to contain beneficial microorganisms, was tried out on lettuce plots in Cuyahoga County by C. W. Budd, assistant county agent. The untreated lettuce did exactly as well as the treated.

TO ADD LIFE to his seed corn and sweet clover exhibit at the Montgomery County fair this fall, County Agent O. L. Cunningham appeared in person to show how to select seed corn and to explain the value of sweet clover as a mother of big corn crops. After the fair, there were 28 field demonstrations on seed corn selection out in the county.

FIRST AID CHESTS, equipped as suggested by Wanda Przyluska, health specialist, are now in the schools of one Lawrence County township. A local carpenter made the boxes and a women's club equipped them.

CERTIFIED and home-grown potato seed outyielded and graded better than Virginia second crop seed on four demonstrations conducted by Gallia County farmers this year. Virginia second crop has been in general use, but this past August several Gallia County farmers planted their own seed in August for a crop of home-grown seed, says County Agent Paul A. Young.

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Farmers in the News

W. H. Ford Sees Definite Results of Writing Names in Action for County Papers

For two years or more W. H. Ford, extension agent in Highland County, has been writing a column of farm news—with the emphasis on names of farmers, their wives, and children in action on the farm—for the Highland County weekly newspapers. The editors of those papers have expressed their approval of that sort of farm news by taking all Mr. Ford has time to write.

The readers of those papers apparently don't skip what the county agent has to say. (His column rarely offers advice; news of what successful farmers are doing makes up the bulk of it.)

It Encourages Competition

"Every once in a while," Mr. Ford now writes, "after giving some man a little space in the Extension News column reporting some special results, a letter or a telephone call will come in asking the agent to visit that farm, for that farmer believes he has something better than what had been written up.

"Bigger potatoes or a better corn yield, some improved practice or the results of good methods, usually help a man to want his name in the paper.

"The other side of the story came rather unexpectedly the other day when a man who had never met me, was introduced. 'I have never met you personally,' he said, 'but I read your column every week and get a lot of good things out of it.' Then he asked for more information on how another farmer who had been mentioned in the news columns, got his results."

Want Bread From Ohio Wheat

Farm families in Stark County are willing to take a chance on the wheat grown on their home farms.

After hearing Mabel Corbould of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster explain how flour from Ohio wheat can be used in making bread, farmers and their wives present at a meeting in Washington Township, Stark County, ordered 15 barrels of flour made from Stark County wheat.

Vinton Looks to Its Trees

Vinton County is taking up forestry. With the aid of Forrest W. Dean, extension forester, County Agent A. M. Hedge has planned a series of demonstrations that will show how to cut and thin timber that is about ready to sell, and how reforestation is possible by setting seedlings. Fifty-two percent of Vinton County is forest land, Mr. Hedge estimates.

Spreads News of Good Seed

To help the men who had a surplus of good seed wheat get in touch with the men who didn't, the Warren County wheat improvement committee, with County Agent C. F. Class at its right hand, last August circularized all the leading farmers in the county. Township farm bureau leaders helped to compile the mailing list. Every farmer having seed for sale, and named on the printed circular, paid a half a cent a bushel for the advertising.

Along with brief explanations of the virtues of standard wheat varieties, the circular listed the names of 22 farmers, 11 with Trumbull and 11 with Fulhio for sale. Opposite each name appeared the number of bushels for sale, and the percentage of purity. In all, 10,000 bushels of seed wheat were available.

Richland Gets a Building

Club Members Earn Money Themselves for Hall on Fair Grounds

The way to get a club building on the county fair grounds is to get money for it, and the way to get money is to work. Club members in Richland County came to that conclusion this summer, and they now have a club house measuring 30 by 50 feet in area for use at exhibit time and whenever else it may be needed.

The club members began, County Agent J. R. Gilkey reports, by agreeing to raise two dollars each and so create a fund of about $500 for building materials. The county commissioners put the road and bridge gang on the job, and the foundation was soon finished. Carpenters contributed a day's labor, and farmers from out in the county followed suit. Merchants and dealers from whom supplies were bought also made liberal contributions.

To raise their quota, clubs engineered ice cream socials, served refreshments at farm bureau meetings, and managed roadside stands. In addition, the Shelby Community Club raised $100 at a business men's dinner, and cash contributions from farmers and bankers helped swell the total.

Young Gardeners Win Fame

Work of the 4-H garden club members gained national recognition this year, writes Harold S. Ward, club agent in Cuyahoga County, when Russell Herbkersman and Perry Cook of the Dover Center garden club, Cuyahoga County, won second and fourth prizes, respectively, in the national junior garden contest held in connection with the vegetable growers' meeting in Providence in October. The vegetable growers meet in Cleveland next year. That, Mr. Ward points out, ought to provide added incentive for garden clubs next spring.

Belmont Builds Up Its Herds

Five purebred sires are now in the hands of the Belmont County Jersey Bull Association. A recent purchase, County Agent I. S. Hoddinott reports, makes a total of $1900 expended by the association for better sires.

Bow, Trumbull, Bow!

For Montgomery County Now Reports a Poultry Club of 44 Members, Completing 100 Percent

Trumbull County's clothing club of 40 members, all of whom finished their assigned projects, as reported in these columns last month, was just four members short of the state record. Montgomery County now claims that honor.

C. C. Caldwell, club agent in that county, reports a poultry club of 44 members, all of whom finished their assigned tasks and exhibited at the county fair. Called the Champion Poultry Growers' Club, it was organized in 1924 with 10 members, all of whom finished their work that year.

"This spring two boys, Virgil Wysong, president of the club, and James Erbaugh, secretary," Mr. Caldwell writes, "decided they wanted more members in the club because it would make things more interesting, and also it would be more fun to have a big gang at meetings, picnics, and so on.

Stick-to-it-iveness the Criterion

"So these two boys entered into a contest for new members. The prize was a box of candy. The agreement was that neither should accept as a member for the club any boy or girl who would not promise to stick with the club and have an exhibit at the county fair. The result was that the club was organized with 44 members, 27 boys and 17 girls. Everyone finished and exhibited at the county fair.

"This club sent six exhibits to the State Fair and won two firsts, a second, a third, and a fourth. At the county fair its members won eight firsts, five seconds, and four thirds. Mrs. Clarence Wysong, mother of Virgil, was leader of the club."

Helps Growers on Spud Prices

Publication of facts about the potato market by the county agent, and bids from commission firms in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Columbus on request of the county service manager, helped many Seneca County farmers get $2 instead of $1 a bushel during one week in October, County Agent J. P. Schmidt reports.

Kids Keep Community Going

When their elders refused to back a Farmers' Institute, 4-H club members in one Noble County community staged a community meeting themselves. It had been the practice to present the club premiums at Farmers' Institutes, County Agent Walter W. Wyckoff explains, and the girls in these two clubs didn't propose to be neglected.

How to Get a Mailing List

Feeling the need of a complete mailing list of the women in the rural parts of Lucas County, Catharine M. Christen, home agent here, has prepared a card on which the leaders in each township can assemble names and addresses.

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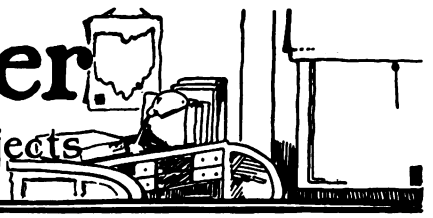
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

ON CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

BOTH officially and privately we are sorry to see a man like Ralph Taber leave the Extension Service: officially, because we know of no abler rural economics field man; privately, because we know of no one hereabouts more widely and genuinely liked. He, in turn, confesses to some uneasiness at the thought of leaving Ohio after eight years here, an uneasiness compensated for only by the fact that he is returning to his native heath, New England.

It is hard to see men like Ralph Taber, "Nick" Glines, and Guy Miller leave the ranks, but it is inevitable so long as the salaries of extension men have their present maximum. If it is unlikely that the Extension Service will ever be able to compete with large corporations for its personnel, the best move may be to offer extension men more leisure, more opportunity to live a normal life. After all, we don't live to work: we work to live.

Or is that heresy?

IT'S A LINK IN THE CHAIN

ABOUT 100 4-H club boys in New Hampshire this past year improved some 40 acres of forest or waste land and planted 25,000 pine seedlings. In Michigan, extension officials say, forestry will in time become one of the major projects. Demonstrations in tree planting were started in 11 counties this year. Some 26 states, but mainly Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont now have what are known as community forests. New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Keene, New Hampshire, for example, report returns of $15,000 each in one year from their municipal forests.

During 1924 Ohio county agents devoted 48 days, in all, to forest and farm woodlot development in nine counties. Now, with the appointment of an extension specialist in forestry, as announced in "Changes in Personnel" this month, counties in eastern and southern Ohio, at least, can include forestry in their programs for 1926, and increase the emphasis on forestry to the point demanded by its importance in Ohio agriculture. By the end of next year the county agents' reports, we predict, will show that Ohio is actively interested in progress of the sort suggested by the first paragraph of this editorial.

The new extension forester, F. W. Dean, has so far outlined these four projects: woodlot management, farm woods protection, marketing of products, and forest planting. Vinton County has already begun a series of demonstrations in cutting timber to sell, and in reforestation. To stimulate reforestation the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, at which place Mr. Dean has his headquarters, will furnish trees free in lots of 300 or more.

Reforestation alone is too vital a part of Ohio's agricultural future to be further ignored.

NOT everyone who is acquainted with "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" knows Lewis Carroll's epic poem, "The Hunting of the Snark." The sections of the poem are called, not scenes or acts, but "Fits." In "Fit the Fifth" the Butcher is giving the Beaver a lesson in natural history, occasioned by hearing the wild note of the still wilder Jubjub, a bird to be classed with the Gazurtle, and the Philamaloo bird, and the Whiffenpuff. We submit a choice sample of the Butcher's dissertation:

"As to temper the Jubjub's a desperate bird,
Since it lives in perpetual passion;
Its taste in costume is entirely absurd—
It is ages ahead of the fashion:

"But it knows any friend it has met once before:
It never will look at a bribe:
And in charity-meetings it stands at the door,
And collects—though it does not subscribe.

"Its flavor when cooked is more exquisite far
Than mutton, or oysters, or eggs:
(Some think it keeps best in an ivory jar,
And some, in mahogany kegs:)

"You boil it in sawdust: you salt it in glue:
You condense it with locusts and tape:
Still keeping one principal object in view—
To preserve its symmetrical shape."

OWED TO THE COUNTY AGENT

"WHEN the new state record yield of corn, 160 bushels an acre, . . . was reported," says a recent editorial in *The Ohio Farmer*, "folks asked how it came about. No one thing alone is responsible, but good seed had a lot to do with it. . . .

"On the report card sent in to the Ohio State University. . . . there is one question which asks, 'source of seed.' The grower of this record yield from Hardin County wrote in, 'The County Agent.'

"True it was that the county agent had brought in the improved seed for a number of his farmers, obtaining it from a man who had spent his lifetime producing it. From that little piece of missionary work came the highest record corn crop ever measured up officially in the state.

"This county last summer lost its county agent. The county commissioners voted to save the $1500 they formerly appropriated for extension work, but his works live on after him."

Personal Mention

BACK from a short trip to Chicago, one of our reliable sources of information reports that everywhere he seemed to run across natives of Creston, Iowa. Creston, he discovered, is more than a little agog at persistent rumors that Helen Ball of that town has consented to marry a man from Ohio, by name a Mr. Hammans. Our informant at once thought of "Red" Hammans, though of course he had no approval for this thought from Mr. Hammans. . . . . It might be, our alert reporter decided, that Mr. Hammans is more under the influence of Mr. Wallace than of J. I. Falconer. . . . . While we're on the subject, this is a good place to announce the engagement of Jack Cutler and Hortense Mitchell, a Columbus girl . . . . Wanda Przyluska and Adele Koch were so anxious to get out of Pomeroy one day last month that they tried to find seats in a motor hearse. Of course, says George Kreitler, the urge to get out of Pomeroy seems to be common to all extension specialists, but to prefer a cemetery to Pomeroy—! That is too much, no matter how much the modern hearse resembles a bus. . . . .Young Tommy Waugh is laid up with a broken leg. It all happened when his wagon upset one very sad day last month. . . . .J. D. Hervey, recently on the sick list, when last heard from was making up for lost time by driving his flivver around the county for three days without even approaching his home. . . . .Si Crossman, up in Michigan, had an appendix and a new Extension Service News out about the same time last month. We hope the doctors did as good a job on the appendix as he did on the magazine. Late reports have it that they did, though for a few days he was critically ill. . . . .Mr. Mack, Our Boss, tells us that one of the best turkey dinners he ever sat down to was one cooked by men, and college professors at that. It happened the Saturday after Thanksgiving, among a group of Ag College people who meet frequently. The head of the agricultural engineering department, G. W. McCuen, roasted the turkey, and, says Mr. Mack, "It was the prettiest job of roasting I ever saw." The rest of the line-up follows: Creamed cauliflower, Mr. Mack; the pies, P. B. Potter; the spuds, Chester Reed; the cranberry sauce, Doctor Lyman; salad, Director Ramsower; the coffee, Doctor Park. . . . .Recent visitors to Townshend Hall included Clark Wheeler, former director of extension; Roger Long, former assistant county agent leader; and H. B. Crocheron, director of extension in California. . . . .Sam Heffron probably has the long distance record for a directors' meeting. He tells of one last summer that began at 7 in the evening and ended at 3 o'clock in the morning. . . . .In commenting on the Extension Conference, one county agent's narrative report gave thanks to Doctor Kreager for his valuable suggestions on "personal physiology.". . . . .Well, physiology *is* personal. . . . .A singletree has more uses than we ever dreamed of. The other day in St. Clairsville, we saw a one-legged man walking along with a singletree replacing the leg he had lost. . . . .And now,

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if you don't mind, we'll suspend hostilities in this column until 1926. In the meantime, a Merry Christmas to you, and a merrier and a happier New Year!—J. R. F.

Changes in Personnel

ANOTHER extension specialist long on the staff of Ohio's Extension Service has anounced his resignation. Ralph F. Taber, known the state over for his work as rural economics field man, leaves Ohio about January 15 to become a district advertising manager for *The Country Gentleman*. His headquarters will be in Boston, and all of New England except Connecticut will be his territory.

Mr. Taber ranks as a veteran among extension specialists in Ohio. He came here eight years ago, and has seen rural economics extension grow from a one-man job to a field demanding the time of five men, if you include marketing. A native of New Hampshire, and trained at the University of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Agricultural College, plus a master's degree acquired at Harvard last year, Mr. Taber's move to Boston will take him back to his native haunts.

As New England advertising manager for *The Country Gentleman* he succeeds Roger Long, one-time extension agent in Cuyahoga County and an assistant county agent leader in Ohio. Mr. Long is now New England advertising manager for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

* * *

Guy Miller, another extension man who comes close to the "veteran" class by virtue of six years as county agent in Trumbull County, will leave that county about February 1 to become a district supervisor for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. His territory will be northeastern Ohio.

* * *

T. A. Wheeler, extension agent in Holmes County for the past six years, has submitted his resignation to take effect April 1. His present plans are to enter the University for special work in education.

* * *

Forrest W. Dean on September 1 was appointed extension forester for Ohio, the first Ohio has ever had. Although stationed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Mr. Dean will devote virtually all his time to forestry extension in cooperation with the county extension agents.

* * *

J. Russell Kimber on December 1 became extension agent in Greene County, a post left vacant by the resignation of Ford Prince last summer. Mr. Kimber is a graduate of Ohio State, and has been service manager of the Allen County Farm Bureau for the past few months.

* * *

William G. Weinmiller has been appointed agent for Clermont County, beginning January 1. That county has had no agent since the resignation of Clyde F. Tom last spring. Mr. Weinmiller is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College.

BOOKS

RUDE RURAL RHYMES, by Bob Adams. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THESE Rude Rural Rhymes are serious efforts on the part of an earnest teacher to interest a large constituency in problems of the daily life, writes Liberty Hyde Bailey in a foreword to this book of verse by an extension professor of vegetable gardening at Cornell. Fortunately, not all the rhymes in the book are "serious efforts on the part of an earnest teacher to interest a large constituency in problems" of any sort. A good many apparently have no other function than to entertain. They do a good job of it. The verse is much like that of Walt Mason and Eddie Guest, but with more wit and less saccharinity than Mr. Guest employs. Most of the rhymes have appeared in country weeklies under a syndicate heading.

Skip a few like those on hairy vetch, the soil, and the tested herd ("On the farm of the public benefactor who has rid his herd of the last reactor"), and you discover some like "A Song of the Sock," wherein you learn that—

My friend and neighbor, Thomas Cox,
Is very hard upon his socks,
For be they strongly knit or phony
He punctures them with Trilbys bony.
. . . . .
When I was young and unbespoken,
And not yet wed and halter broken,
I too had often holey socks,
And so I sympathize with Cox.
For at the store, new brogans trying,
I found it very mortifying.
With one good foot, to save my soul
I could not tell which sock was whole.
I racked my brain with much ado,
But never pulled the proper shoe;
And gazing on my shrinking skin
The clerks and customers would grin.
No longer worried as before,
I seek with pride the general store
And kick both shoes across the floor;
For I am wed to Hannah Jane
And both my socks are safe and sane.

THE TROUBLE MAKER, by E. R. Eastman. The Macmillan Company, New York.

MR. EASTMAN knows quite a lot about the so-called human race. He knows that it is love and the lover that make the book world go round, and that the conventional happy ending always will appeal to most people. This, his first book, may have started out as an exposition of the struggles of the Dairymen's League in New York, but it happily soon forgets exposition and lets in romance. Concentrated in one county in the time just before and during the milk strike of 1916, the story tells of old neighbors brought to blows over the milk strike, of masked men keeping a neighbor from delivering milk to the dealer, and of a young farmer who rises to leadership in the county.

The day at the county fair, for instance, is rich, rare, and racy, and the lingo of the "veteran vendor," called "George, the Whip Man," is alone worth the price of the book. We resented Mr. Eastman's dragging into the story the name of the farm paper he edits, even though it is a good one, and we could have spared some of the sentimental moralizing. But those are minor faults. The book is alive with sympathy and understanding. It is a human document invaluable to anyone interested in cooperative marketing. It is also a story you won't leave unfinished. At least it kept us up two hours later than any sane, sensible man should stay up.—J. R. F.

About Pictures and Homes

To the question, "Are farm women interested in good pictures?" Lucas County's home agent, Catherine M. Christen, answers "Yes!" on the basis of her experience at the meeting of a rural women's club in that county recently.

After hearing Miss Christen's talk on "Music, Reading, and Pictures for the Home," one woman told the home agent, "I'm sorry I didn't write down the names of all those good pictures you mentioned." Another volunteered: "I've been planning to buy a new picture for a long time. Now that my daughter is married and has the piano, we have a vacant wall space which needs a picture. I'm so glad I didn't buy before this meeting. Now, I shall know more about what to select."

During her talk Miss Christen also presented lists of books worth reading, as chosen from the county library. Her lists included books for children, for the farmer, for the home-maker, and magazines worth having on the reading table. Two women at the meeting asked for the address of the Hygeia magazine so that they could subscribe for it.

More Try Banding Tomatoes

Gardeners in the two truck sections of Lawrence County will band their tomato plants in the cold frames this year as the result of a demonstration N. W. Glines conducted in the county last spring.

One grower who bought 1000 bands for use this year, writes Stanley Porter, extension agent there, said that of the first 75 baskets of tomatoes that he sold, 71 were from the banded plants.

Farmers Make His Soils Map

A county soils map, inspired by the visit of the New York Central soils clinic to Western Ohio this fall, now hangs in the office of County Agent Glenn R. Rule in Van Wert. In all, 111 Van Wert County farmers had samples of their soil analyzed at the train. Mr. Rule has each one of those farms located by a blue pin on his county soils map.

"What I like about this soils train," one farmer told Mr. Rule, "is that each one of us gets some individual attention."

These Signs Tell the Story

Morgan County farmers who keep poultry records in cooperation with the Extension Service nail a sign like this on their poultry houses, so that all who pass by may read: "George Spencer's Flock of White Leghorns. Egg Record: 134 eggs per bird for the year 1924. Agricultural Extension Service." The words are spaced, of course, like those on a poster, and the man's name, breed of chickens, and egg record are inserted in India ink, County Agent J. L. Schriver explains.

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36 Litters, 43 Tons

29 Farmers Qualify for State Club; Pigs Average 233 Pounds; All Sired by Purebreds

Final reports on the Ohio Ton-Litter Club of 1925 show that 29 farmers qualified for membership by producing a ton of pork, or better, from one litter of pigs in six months. In all, the 29 men produced more than 43 tons of pork from 36 litters of pigs. Last year the total was 37 litters produced by 32 farmers.

Defiance County leads the state this year with six ton-litters. Five producers turned out two ton-litters apiece. Three of the five were responsible for Defiance County's six ton-litters.

Last spring 127 litters were nominated for the 1925 ton-litter club. The 36 that won out are from 18 counties. The litters averaged 2393 pounds, 10.2 pigs each, and the pigs averaged 233 pounds each. Last year, with 10.2 pigs to a litter, average weight of the litters was 2240 pounds, and of the pigs, 219 pounds each.

85 Percent Were Purebreds

The litter raised by George Evans of Highland County to a weight of 4409 pounds for a time marked a world's record in pork production, and still tops all previous Ohio records. All the litters were sired by purebreds, and 85 percent of them were purebred on both sire's and dam's sides.

By counties, the men who will be formally taken into membership in the Ohio Ton-Litter Club next Farmers' Week, some of them for the second and third time, are as follows:

Athens County: A. N. Ward, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2397 pounds. Auglaize County: F. C. Schwark, 10 Poland Chinas, 2391 pounds; 9 Poland Chinas, 2234 pounds. Brown County: G. E. West, 10 Poland China-Duroc Jersey crossbreds, 2190 pounds. Butler County: J. A. Smith, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2282 pounds; Bernard Welsh, 10 Chester Whites, 2003 pounds; William C. Taylor, 12 Duroc Jerseys, 2836 pounds.

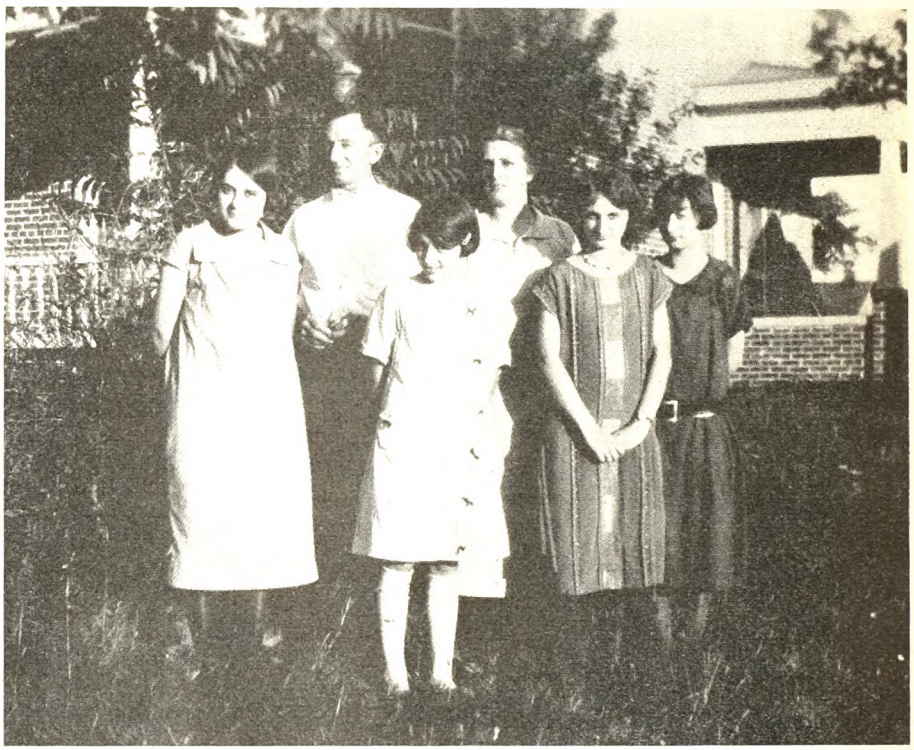
Defiance Produces Six of Them

Crawford County: Calvin Tracht, 10 Yorkshires, 2530 pounds; 10 Yorkshires, 2383 pounds; F. W. Tracht, 13 Poland Chinas, 3229 pounds. Defiance County: W. H. Rithnell, 9 Poland Chinas, 2259 pounds; 9 Poland Chinas, 2134 pounds; Walter Troeger, 11 Poland Chinas, 2919 pounds; 10 Poland Chinas, 2651 pounds; Jesse O. Grant, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2364 pounds; 10 Duroc Jerseys, 2202 pounds.

Fayette County: F. E. Eichelberger, 10 Poland Chinas, 2290 pounds. Franklin County: Harry Wilkinson & Son, 11 Poland Chinas, 2475 pounds. Highland County: G. L. Evans, 14 Poland Chinas, 4409 pounds; Carey Karnes, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2137 pounds; Roy C. Davis, 12 Poland Chinas, 2568 pounds. Marion County: Carl Seiter, 11 Hampshire-Duroc Hampshire crossbreds, 2274 pounds.

Muskingum County: Ray Eppley, 11 Poland Chinas, 2127 pounds. Paulding County: F. Q. Gallapoo, 9 Poland Chinas, 2381 pounds. Perry County: Oscar Anspach, 9 Spotted Poland Chinas, 2305 pounds; John Trovinger, 9 Duroc Jerseys, 2112 pounds. Pickaway County: L. M. Hosler, 9 Hampshires, 2165 pounds; A. H. Crownover, 10 Chester Whites, 2115 pounds; E. C. Smith, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2463 pounds.

Pike County: George Rea, 9 Duroc Jerseys, 2010 pounds. Scioto County: Charles Weaver, 9 Poland Chinas, 2125 pounds; J. H. Thompson, 8 Poland Chinas, 2196 pounds. Wayne County: J. B. Flickinger, 8 Berkshires, 2077 pounds. Williams County: G. F. Newcomer, 10 Duroc Jerseys, 2180 pounds.



THIS, IF YOU'LL PARDON THE PUN, IS A CLUBBY FAMILY

EVERY member of this farm family in Scioto Township, Pickaway County, is either a member or a leader of a 4-H club. From left to right the personnel of the Charles Lemay family is: Vita, 17 years old, clothing club member and her dad's hired man, including the operation of the tractor; Mr. Lemay, leader of a pig club of 11 members; Vernadine, 12 years old, pig and clothing club member; Mrs. Lemay, assistant leader of a clothing club; Vonna, 19 years old, leader of a clothing club of 19 members; Vella, 16 years old, member of clothing, pig, and poultry clubs. Vernadine and Vella showed their pigs at the State Fair and won second and third places, respectively, in the class for Spotted Poland Chinas. Vella, who has recently signed up to keep a poultry demonstration flock record in cooperation with the college, also took first in the club class for Brown Leghorns at the State Fair. Mr. Lemay runs a dairy, reports County Agent J. D. Bragg, who sent this picture in, and the girls milk from two to four cows each twice a day throughout the year.

Ohio Spud Yield Beats East

Ohio is the only eastern state with a potato yield above the average, says Earl Jones, soils specialist. Ohio's yield this year averages 106 bushels an acre, as compared with the state's nine-year average of 79 bushels an acre. The spread of good seed has been a factor in this increase, Mr. Jones believes.

Even Florida now looks to Ohio for potatoes, judging by reports from Belleville, Richland County. That community shipped out 120 carloads of potatoes this fall, and one carload went by special order direct to Miami, Florida.

Director Takes to Stump

Ramsower's Chicago Address Draws Bids to Speak in Six States

A study of leadership, with county agents providing the material for that study, was presented by Director H. C. Ramsower at the annual meeting of the Land Grant College Association at Chicago last month. Director Ramsower's address, the result of some research conducted while at Harvard last year, so interested the deans and college presidents present that six of them have since invited him to speak before their faculty and extension groups. He has accepted invitations to speak before college faculties in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Tennessee.

Minnie Price, state leader of home agents, presided at an informal session of state home agent leaders during the Land Grant College convention. Adele Koch, assistant state leader, was also present from Ohio.

Research is the great need in home economics, state leaders and department heads agreed. The field of facts available to home economics instructors, both resident and extension, is now insufficient and confined largely to the abvious.

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40 See International

Ohio Sends Club Delegation to Chicago; Palmer Receives Chairmanship Of 4-H Congress

Forty 4-H club members, accompanied by W. H. Palmer, state club leader, and C. C. Lang, assistant state club leader, represented Ohio at the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago this year. All were county or state winners.

Walter Briley of Athens County and Irene Wolff of Coshocton County went as winners in the health contest at the Ohio State Fair, Margaret Fletcher of Muskingum County went as the guest of Montgomery, Ward & Company for her outstanding achievements as a club member, and Cleo Ludwig was sent from Lucas County as that county's best club member over a three-year period. Delegations from Pickaway, Butler, Richland, and Delaware Counties comprised the rest of the 40.

Banks, business men's organizations, and county fair boards helped pay the expenses of the trip to Chicago. The five who went from Richland County, however, had earned enough money in advance to pay their own expenses.

Mr. Palmer was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Boys' and Girls' Club Congress for 1926. That is the organization that takes care of visiting club members at the International.

Gallia Soil Program Wins

Paul A. Young, extension agent in Gallia County, won a trip to the American Society of Agronomy meeting in Chicago last month because of the soil improvement program he has established in Gallia County. Mr. Young was one of five county agents from 26 northern states awarded prizes by the soil improvement committee of the National Fertilizer Association. R. A. Payne of Northampton, Massachusetts, won first place.

Two years ago Walter F. Gahm, then agent in Scioto County, won first place over all other contestants. Mr. Young served his apprenticeship with Mr. Gahm before going into Gallia County.

Follow Their Pigs to Market

Nine Pickaway County pig club members followed their pigs through the Pittsburgh market one day last month to see how they fared, and also to get an inside view of a terminal livestock market. Pickaway County banks, the county farm bureau, and the Pennsylvania Railroad financed the trip, and the *National Stockman and Farmer* entertained the boys in Pittsburgh.

Vinton Tries Lights on Hens

A Vinton County farmer with a new poultry house, put up at a neighborhood raising in July in cooperation with the Extension Service, has installed an electric light plant and will use lights in his poultry house this winter, the first one in Vinton County to do so.

SIGNS which say "Poultry Demonstration Farm. Records in Cooperation with County Agent and Ohio State University," plus the farmer's name, will go on 75 Delaware County farms this year. All but two of the eighteen townships are represented. County Agent E. K. Augustus has set a goal of 95 percent to keep the records throughout the year.

BY FOLLOWING the extension specialists' spraying recommendations, George E. Carson of Meigs County says he got more Grade A apples than ever before. Part of the orchard missed one of the sprays: only 5 percent of the fruit was Grade A. Apples from the rest of the orchard averaged 70 percent Grade A.

THREE YEARS AGO O. J. White of Gallia County started keeping records on his poultry flock, and found a production of 132 eggs a bird. This year, Mr. White's flock averaged 177.5 eggs a bird.

LAMB TAILS in Jackson County cost from $2.50 to $3 each, County Agent Paul Fankhauser figures. Men who failed to dock found this out when they shipped their lambs to market this past summer. Demonstrations on docking lambs helped spread these facts.

HUCKSTERS in Lucas County found competition of a new sort this fall when eight Washington Township vegetable growers united to market their produce, leasing a corner of the school grounds, in place of the eight individual stands in front of their farms. Their volume of business doubled within two months.

GRADING and candling eggs, as demonstrated by a representative of the Ohio Poultry Producers' Association, and managing the poultry flock, as discussed by G. S. Vickers, poultry extension specialist, drew 443 farm men and women to nine meetings in Williams County in October.

CALENDARS went to 65 Ottawa County poultrymen this year, as compared with 20 last year. More than a dozen new Ohio Model poultry houses have gone up in that county this past summer, adds County Agent F. K. Blair, and the office supply of poultry house bulletins is exhausted.

GAIN of 37 bushels of potatoes an acre in favor of spraying over no spraying, was shown to the 75 Portage County farmers who visited the P. L. Green farm near Hiram in a county-wide potato tour this fall.

FIVE Ohio model poultry houses were in process of construction at one time this fall in Sandusky County. Plans for them were obtained through the office of County Agent B. S. Harrod.

PRESENTING OHIO'S 4-H CLUB CHAMPIONS OF 1925

FROM the 600 county winners in for Club Week last month at the University, the state club champions were chosen. Their results in baking and cooking and sewing, in raising pigs and calves and growing corn had something to do with their choice, but personality and active interest in the home community were also considered. Those in the picture are: (Back row, from left to right) Louis Strong, Morgan County, sheep club champion; Richard Kitchen, Clark County, corn; Clarence Lepard, Seneca County, sow and litter; Randall Ross, Guernsey County, calf and heifer; Robert Knedler, Highland County, chick rearing; Charles Benner, Mercer County, pig club, breeding stock.

Front row: Dean Alfred Vivian; Greta Ashbaugh, Ashland County, clothing; Elizabeth Starr, Portage County, baking; Pauline Askins, Montgomery County, clothing; Margaret Pletcher, Muskingum County, meal preparation; Dorothy Sutton, Stark County, clothing; Ralph Wangler, Huron County, pig club, market class; W. H. Palmer, state club leader. The other state club champions not in this picture are: Everett Lentz, Montgomery County, dairy production; Charlotte Griffith, Perry County, poultry; Richard Strasen, Ashtabula County, potato; Helen Mansfield, Athens County, cooking; Edna Bechtel, Coshocton County, canning; Elizabeth Edgerton, Belmont County, clothing; and Rhoda Reese, Hamilton County, girl's room club champion.

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81.9 Percent Finish

So Final Report of 4-H Clubs Now Shows for 1925; Probably A National Record

The batting average has gone up another step. Last spring 24,751 Ohio farm boys and girls enrolled in about 2500 4-H clubs throughout the state. This fall 20,268 of them, or 81.9 percent, completed their assigned tasks and exhibited at local fairs.

That is the highest initial enrollment and the highest percentage of completions in the history of club work in Ohio, and probably in any other state, when the number enrolled is considered. Last year Ohio's club enrollment on a demonstration basis was 24,385, with 76 percent completing. The average percentage of completions for the 10 North Central States last year was 62.

Montgomery County, for the third successive year, leads the state with 98.6 percent of 523 enrolled members completing their projects. Excluding the three counties whose enrollment was under 50, this year 18 counties averaged 90 percent, or better, of enrolled members carrying their work to completion. The list follows:

County	Enrollment	Per ct. of Completions
Montgomery	523	98.6
Monroe	211	98.1
Miami	544	96.6
Pike	265	95.0
Ottawa	153	94.1
Noble	178	93.2
Guernsey	205	92.6
Logan	513	92.3
Clark	130	92.3
Stark	248	91.1
Mercer	192	91.1
Warren	279	91.0
Ross	233	90.9
Franklin	408	90.6
Highland	514	90.4
Union	221	90.4
Preble	238	90.3
Fayette	422	90.0

Considering the number of enrollments and the percentage of completions by projects, for the state as a whole, these are the figures:

Project	Enrollment	Per ct. of Completions
Clothing	14,060	82.9
Food	5,059	82.8
Pig	2,105	81.9
Poultry	1,444	70.4
Dairy	883	84.0
Sheep	189	82.5
Potato	571	76.0
Garden	124	59.7
Girl's Room	103	84.5
Beef	87	86.2
Corn	84	79.7
F. Management	42	76.2

Boys Have Three Eggs to Go

Three eggs more and the hens fed by Muskingum County boys who have been keeping records on the calendars provided by the college would have equalled the average set by Ohio's demonstration poultry farms. As it was, the 22 flocks, averaging 68 hens, produced an average of 134.5 eggs a bird for the year, reports the county club agent, R. E. Helt.

HE HAS A RIGHT TO GRIN

THIS is Richard Kitchen, the Clark County club member who produced 142 bushels of corn on an acre of land, and so won the state championship among 4-H corn club boys. The corn was drilled, and averaged 57 stalks and as many ears in 50 feet of row. Richard got the best seed he could from a Clark County grower, and kept his plot as clean as a whistle throughout the season. The land needed no fertilizer, for it had for years served as a feed lot for cattle. Richard and his mother have charge of the farm most of the time, since Mr. Kitchen's position as appraiser for the Federal Land Bank keeps him away from home a good deal.

The Reports Are In, Alas!

Those monuments to industry, the annual statistical and narrative reports compiled by extension agents, have descended on the state office even as the first snow of winter, only more so. Due December 1, some of the tomes came in ahead of the deadline.

F. P. Taylor of Pike County, Arthur H. Smith of Monroe, and G. C. Musgrove of Coshocton County submitted their reports by Saturday, November 28, three days ahead of time. On Monday, November 30, reports came in from C. E. Rowland, Lorain County; G. A. Dustman, Wayne County; George Kreitler, Meigs County, and Jesse E. Whonsetler, Defiance County.

Health Bulletin Appeals

"Home Care of the Sick," a 36-page bulletin prepared by Wanda Przyluska, health specialist, published last year in an edition of 25,000 copies, has again come off the press in an edition of 10,000. Popular demand for it, in addition to its use as a text for those engaged in the home care of the sick project, was responsible for the reprint.

Portage Moves Ahead

Farm Leaders Carry T. B. Test to Finish in One Township as Opposition Wanes

By overcoming the opposition of a group more concerned with sensation than with education, Portage County farm leaders have swung their county to the credit side of the ledger in the testing of cattle to eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

The first Portage County township to be completely tested under the area plan by the end of October reported every herd in the township tested, according to County Agent J. W. Pendry. Cattle owners in Nelson Township of their own volition asked the veterinarian, Dr. H. G. Bond, to test their herds in order to give the township a rating of 100 percent.

Of the 161 herds in the township, 42 were found with one or more infected animals. Exactly 8.3 percent of all the cattle tested reacted to the tuberculin test and so indicated tuberculosis infection.

Hiram Township has followed Nelson Township with 96 percent of the cattle signed up for the test. Two other townships are ready with a sufficient number of farmers signed up. Requests for tests of individual herds have been put on file until after completion of signed-up townships on the area plan.

Seneca Tries a New Club

To determine the best farmed township in Seneca County, and also to measure more definitely the results of extension work there, a "Better Farming Club" has been organized, County Agent J. P. Schmidt reports.

It is organized on a contest basis, more or less like the state corn and ton-litter clubs. Major extension projects in crops and livestock carry a prize on a production basis, and individual credits on a township team basis. The township scoring the highest number of points for individual achievement, represented by records kept or production, will be designated the best farmed township. There is also a first prize for individuals of $10 in cash or $15 on a Farmers' Week trip.

Spray, Not Dust, Gets Moths

Liquid spray did a better job than dust in protecting Ottawa County orchards from the codling moth this year, County Agent F. K. Blair reports. The average infestation of codling moth this year in that county was 20 percent, with the range as high as 95 percent.

In one orchard trees sprayed with dust had a 65-percent infestation; trees sprayed with liquid, 14 percent. In an orchard sprayed solely with liquid, infestation was 20 percent; in an adjoining orchard, sprayed solely with dust, infestation was 35 percent. Old orchards, Mr. Blair adds, suffered more from the codling moth than young ones.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XI — JANUARY, 1926 — Number 6

Picks Three Projects

Mr. Raymond Considers That Many Enough For an Extension Program in Licking

WE will have to reach more people. Considering that extension work has been going on in this county for seven years, too small a proportion of the total population is being touched by extension projects.

We must determine more definitely our real needs. We cannot in a year, or two years, make a great deal of progress. But if we flounder around on first this project, then that one, we certainly will not justify the time, the effort, or expense involved in an extension program. I am of the opinion that we must exert our energy on things fundamental, and abandon the practice of crowding a little of everything into our program.

First, Boys' and Girls' Clubs

With this in mind I offer the following recommendations for Licking County:

First, having decided to devote time to the best interests of the community, we must consider boys' and girls' clubs. In them lies our greatest opportunity.

Second, from an economic standpoint the dairy industry in this county occupies a leading position. The efficiency of the average Licking County dairy cow is astonishingly low. Most every farm family in the county is interested in the income from a dairy herd. A practicable plan for eliminating unprofitable cows in this county can surely be devised. If it is a matter of producing more and better legume hay let's go to the root of the thing and get more and better clover.

Third, enlarge the women's work. Extend lessons taught in the course on clothing problems into more homes. Get it into the homes where it is most needed.

For an extension program, I consider these three projects sufficient.—*E. R. Raymond*, Licking County.

Unite on Farm Reappraisal

Grange and Farm Bureau, assisted by County Agent H. H. Varney, joined hands in reappraisal of farm property in Ashtabula County. County and township fact-finding committees, representing both organizations, held meetings of the taxpayers in 26 of the 28 townships and later met with the county appraisers.

NARRATIVE reports written by Ohio's county extension agents in review of Extension Service activities during 1925 have provided the material for this, the Annual Report Issue of the Extension Service News. Statistical reports for 1925 will get a page, perhaps more, in the February number. This issue pretends to be no more than a sample of what the Extension Service accomplished during 1925. Many of the items here reproduced could be credited to a majority of the 88 counties. Certain outstanding achievements of the year are not even mentioned, inasmuch as news of them has appeared in these columns within the year.—THE EDITORS.

Fattening Beef on Lime

Sounds Crazy? Not When Pasture Serves as the Medium

How many pounds of beef does a farmer add to his cattle by applying lime and acid phosphate to the pasture they feed on?

It was to answer that question that E. C. Moulton of Scioto County, in cooperation with the soils specialists and the county agent, R. M. Thomas, experimented last year and the year before with a 36-acre field. Mr. Thomas describes the experiment and the results this way:

"In the spring of 1924 Mr. Moulton treated 12 acres of a 36-acre hill pasture with a ton and a half of limestone and 400 pounds of 16-percent acid phosphate to the acre. The whole field was pastured as usual the first season.

Treating Doubles Pasture's Capacity

"The next year (1925) the treated part was fenced off before the cattle were turned out to pasture. Handling the treated and untreated parts of the pasture separately, each part was pastured to capacity. The cattle were weighed when they went into the field on May 9, and when they left it in the fall.

"Cattle on the 12 treated acres gained 1640 pounds, while those on the 24 untreated acres gained 1421 pounds. The 12 treated acres produced more beef than did the 24 untreated acres. Treating the pasture with lime and acid phosphate, therefore, more than doubled the carrying capacity.

"The investment of $140 for the lime and acid phosphate, including labor charges, netted about $93 the first year. That pasture gives promise of results for several years to come."

Mrs. Grundy Here?

If She is Still Worried About the Younger Generation, She Might Consider This

FORTY-EIGHT clubs, with an enrollment of 599, were active this year as against 37 clubs with an enrollment of 457 last year. Five new communities not previously interested organized club projects.

Sixteen club members entered college this year. Three club teams demonstrated at the State Fair. The clothing club exhibit from this county won first place at the State Fair. Five state club champions have been contributed by this county in five years. Four girls from one club completed eight consecutive years of club activity.

Grown-ups More Interested Now

Adult support for club work is rapidly increasing. In one community the rural church has made the club project part of its program. The ladies' aid society of another community is sponsoring a club. In still another a joint committee from three churches was responsible in 1924 for launching two girls' clubs, which are continuing in successful operation.

Particularly gratifying is the evidence of developing leadership. Twenty former club members were either club leaders or assistant leaders this year. At Marietta Fair the various club divisions, including the stock judging contest, were superintended by former club members and leaders. At the fifth annual club camp at Camp Hervida many local club workers contributed to the success of the camp by directing pageantry, folk dancing, music, and story telling.—*J. D. Hervey*, Washington County.

Wool Pool Wins in Harrison

Sheep men, 260 in all, last year pooled 244,000 pounds of wool in Harrison County. This was an increase of 188,000 pounds, or 435 percent, and an increase of 198, or 420 per cent, in membership over 1924.

Forty cents a pound was offered at the beginning of the season. The price went to 45 cents and still the pooling went on. Most of the wool would have been sold had it not been for the pool. At a conservative estimate the wool growers of Harrison County who pooled put $12,200 into their pockets, and at least that much into the pockets of those who did not pool.—*D. P. Miller*, Harrison County.

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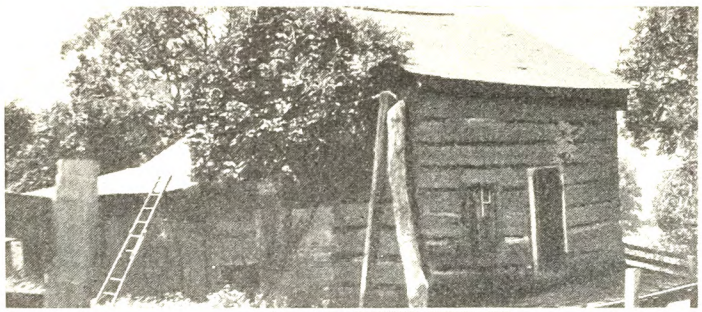

BETTER FARM HOUSES MAKE FOR BETTER FARM HOMES

FOR a good many years a Coshocton County farm family lived in the weather-beaten house, allowed to ramble on and add here a wing and there a woodshed, shown in the photograph above and to the left. Then action followed years of planning, and the family collaborated with the county agent, G. C. Musgrove, and Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, in staking out the lot on which a new house should be built. The picture above shows Mr. Overholt, blueprints in hand, directing the procedure. At the left stands the new house, about ready for occupancy.

All of which is prelude to this paragraph in Mr. Musgrove's annual report: "Three new houses have been built and four have been remodeled according to plans furnished by the Extension Service. This work has been largely personal; it is hard to make it otherwise. A newly built house, though, attracts considerable attention and serves as an example for the neighborhood. There is in that way a definite spread of influence

THE END justifies the means, they say in Seneca County. A leader in the fight to keep down the infestation of Hessian fly told County Agent J. P. Schmidt that they had kept one fellow busy filling silo until after the safe-sowing date.

ADVERTISING in daily newspapers is being tried in Van Wert County, reports the county agent, G. K. Rule, by the cooperative marketing association.

COD LIVER OIL made it possible for Belmont County poultrymen to make a profit on Easter broilers, according to County Agent I. S. Hoddinott. A local accredited hatchery bought the oil by the barrel and sent it out with shipments of chicks.

TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT of the sheep in Jackson County have been treated for stomach worms, County Agent Paul Fankhauser reports, as a result of 18 demonstrations.

A 50-PERCENT DROP in production in less than a week followed when a Lucas County poultry demonstrator fed his hens a well-known poultry panacea. Since then, reports County Agent E. O. Williams, that poultryman has restricted his flock to the Ohio standard ration.

SIXTY Defiance County farmers told County Agent J. E. Whonsetler they had, on the average, 12 acres in sweet clover, 80 percent of which was plowed down as a green manure crop in the spring of 1925.

STANDARDIZATION of corn types and varieties means more to farmers in communities where corn shows are held. At six such shows in Clark County, according to County Agent E. W. Hawkins, there were 360 exhibits.

IMPROVED varieties of wheat—Trumbull, Fulhio, Portage, and Gladden, chiefly the first two—are produced by 70 percent of the farmers in Tuscarawas County, County Agent George E. Boltz found by a survey.

Reporting a Conversion

Mr. Kreitler Tells How One Man Hit the Sweet Clover Trail

Clyde Calvert of Chester is one of Meigs County's few sweet clover converts. It all comes from his promise to conduct a sweet clover demonstration in soil fertility.

Hill tops of Meigs County are notably poor, and Mr. Calvert had one of the poorest. Starting with soybeans, he raised a crop that he declared was only 4 inches high. Perhaps he exaggerated the minuteness a little, but they were small.

Following the soys came wheat seeded to sweet clover. Not much wheat, but a splendid stand of sweet clover. Later in the summer his wife tried to show me where he was mowing sweet clover with the team, but we could see neither him nor the horses.

Half of the sweet clover was made into hay, and half plowed down for corn. On the same ground where soybeans grew only 4 inches tall, corn grew 10 feet, and yielded more than 75 bushels an acre. At least that was the estimate of the yield made by 16 men who climbed the hill to see the difference between that corn and corn in the same field where no sweet clover had been sown. They credited an increase of 50 bushels of corn an acre to the sweet clover.

No doubt sweet clover acreage will increase in Mr. Calvert's neighborhood in the next few years.—*G. W. Kreitler,* Meigs County.

Only the Fit Are Surviving

All but two districts in Cuyahoga County have had the first test to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, and 2900 cows have been retested with a loss of slightly over 1 percent. In the first test 20 percent reacted.

Confidence among the dairymen in the accuracy of the test is rapidly increasing. The bitter opposition has largely subsided. Comparison of the census report of the number of cattle in the county in 1920, before testing began, and in 1925, shows a decrease of nearly 30 per cent. A number of dairies which were eliminated by the test will not be reestablished.—*H. A. Dooley,* Cuyahoga County.

Prof. Experience, Educator

In three Shelby County communities in the fall of 1924 farmers failed to observe safe sowing dates for wheat. Some of these fields had an infestation of from 50 to 97 percent of Hessian fly. They were virtually dead before winter and bare in the spring.

Damage was not confined to these fields. The spring brood hatched and spread to most parts of the county. Some fields three miles east of the infested fields, and free of the fly in the fall, had a 25 percent infestation the following June.

Response to appeals to observe the fly-free date this past fall was excellent.—*R. W. Munger,* Shelby County.

Her Head Saves Her Heels

Mrs. Emery Herman of Lake Township says that her kitchen cabinet had always been in her pantry, about 18 feet from the stove, until she went to the meeting on kitchen arrangement. "That started me thinking," said she, "and I moved my cabinet out where it saves me more time and steps than you can imagine. I had always used the ladder stool to put newspapers on, but now I sit on it and rest while I prepare the vegetables and do various other kitchen duties."—*Thelma Beall,* Wood County.

Cheap Garments Now Taboo

Trumbull County women say that cheap or medium-priced ready-made garments which formerly suited them do not please them since they learned about construction and design of clothing.—*Margaret Walker,* Trumbull County.

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Define the Problem

Then Go at It Tooth and Nail, This Clinton County Story Seems to Suggest

In more than a third of Clinton County—the southwestern part—the big problem is one of soil fertility, with these three phases; lime and drainage, fertility, and crop rotation.

The need for lime has been shown by innumerable field tests made by the county agent, vocational agriculture teachers and classes, and by farmers themselves. Lime demonstrations were begun on eight farms in 1923 and completed last summer. Six cars of lime were used in Marion township alone this past fall.

A Corn Field for a Laboratory

In demonstrating the value of proper and more liberal fertilizer applications, the county agent picked a 28-acre field of corn with an average yield but little above 25 bushels an acre. Three hundred and fifty pounds of 3-12-6 fertilizer was applied broadcast with a wheat drill. Twelve rows in the center of the field were left unfertilized.

In the first three weeks of growth the fertilized corn was from 4 to 6 inches ahead. At cutting time the treated corn was uniformly ripe, while the other was still green. At husking time there were about as many ears on one plot as the other, but the untreated plot had many nubbins, moldy ears, and would class as soft corn. The fertilized crop was hard and uniform in size.

Uncorrected for moisture, the yield on the fertilized plot was 68 bushels; on the unfertilized, 49 bushels. In all, there was a gain of $11.40 an acre in value because of the fertilizer treatment.

Soybeans Fit Into the Rotation

In getting a satisfactory crop rotation, soybeans played a big part. The need for a crop that will resist acid, make a satisfactory yield of legume hay, and furnish some nitrogen to the soil has long been recognized in the Clermont silt loam area. For this southwestern part of the county there is in formation a soils program based on a rotation of corn, soybeans, small grains, and clover.

Ten farmers tried soybeans as a demonstration to themselves and their neighbors. A yield well over 2 tons of cured hay may be expected. The average yield of clover in this area is 1.2 tons, as reported by 25 of the best farms.—*F. G. Hall,* Clinton County.

The Boys Are Purebreds, Too

Four years ago we induced two brothers, both of them timid and bashful, to enroll in a calf club. They bought two purebred Jersey heifers, the first purebreds that had ever been on that farm.

They became intensely interested in Jerseys and took several Jersey papers. After a while they got their father interested, and he bought a purebred Jersey bull.

When the boys began developing their heifers, we could see the development in the boys themselves. They have each won first place in their club, have been club officers, and have each had heifers among the 12 highest producing calf club heifers in the state.

On that farm today there is a herd of 12 purebred Jerseys. The boys have become interested in their community and in the home farm because of club work.—*E. H. Reed,* Guernsey County.

GALLIA COUNTY LOOKS AHEAD

ABOUT 100 Gallia Countians came to the farm of C. E. Fife (shown above in the foreground) for the start of a demonstration in reforestation. Mr. Fife, reports the county agent Paul A. Young, with the help of the state forester set out 5000 poplar trees last spring on rough land particularly well adapted to reforestation. A recent check showed that 97 percent of the trees were thriving. In cooperation with his neighbors Mr. Fife has ordered 5000 more poplars to set out this spring.

Let's Center on a Few

One recommendation for the future is that we carry fewer projects at a time and carry each one through to a fuller completion. Another recommendation is that leaders look further ahead than the immediate needs in planning projects.

If we can get across to the people the idea of a long-time program of 10, 15, or 25 years, we can get them to select fewer projects at a time and to carry them on more intensively, knowing that the other projects will be conducted in the future in the same way.—*R. C. Smith,* Darke County.

About Religion and Binders

"Save your religion on a hot day," ran the sign over one exhibit at the Stark County Fair last fall, "by knowing failing bands and knotter-head troubles." In the exhibit as arranged by County Agent O. R. Keyser appeared pieces of rope glued on a chart in illustration of common binder twine troubles.

DUSTING yielded an increase of 55 bushels of potatoes an acre on two Portage County farms. Home-mixed dusts outyielded commercially mixed dusts about 25 bushels an acre. Sprayed potatoes on seven demonstration farms outyielded unsprayed ones by an average of 19 bushels an acre.

FOUL BROOD has been eradicated from the apiaries of Medina County in all but two townships by the cooperation of the Medina County Bee Association with the state inspector.

EIGHTY farmers to sow Miami oats for the first time, was one goal established in Shelby County at the start of 1925, County Agent R. W. Munger reports. By the end of the year there was a record of 115 farmers who had sown Miami oats for the first time.

VEGETABLES, reports Nelle V. Spensley, home agent, have won a sure place in the meals prepared by at least 316 Belmont County women, as a result of the vegetable cookery demonstrations. From three to thirteen families in each community are using vegetables new to their diet.

FIVE THOUSAND sheep were given the nicotine sulfate treatment for stomach worms last year in Richland County as a result of 16 demonstrations.

SIXTY-SEVEN of the 447 cows in the Marlboro Dairy Improvement Association, reports County Agent O. R. Keyser of Stark County, went to the block last year on evidence supplied by the Babcock test.

ROSEN RYE is virtually the universal choice of all Champaign County farmers who grow rye, County Agent D. D. Dowds reports.

Again the Ohio Dozen Gain

The Ohio Standard Dozen fertilizers, and the practice of home mixing, gained again in Warren County last year.

Township leaders reported to County Agent C. F. Class the purchase of 507,125 pounds of mixed fertilizers, 93 percent of which belonged in the Ohio Standard Dozen recommended by the university. Leaders further reported the purchase of 990,050 pounds of unmixed fertilizers, including 803,625 pounds of acid phosphate and 107,125 pounds of bone meal. Seven-eighths of the acid phosphate was 20 percent phosphoric acid.

Shilliday Mentions Lime

Nearly 1500 tons of lime were used this past year by farmers who heretofore had never used lime. Twenty-six cars of limestone came into communities that had previously used none. While the increased use of lime may be a natural trend, it has been hastened by the fact that someone not interested in any company explained the value of lime and made it easy for farmers to buy a carload together.—*N. H. Shilliday,* Ashland County.

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Changes in Personnel

EXTENSION in vegetable gardening will go on now under the direction of Earl B. Tussing, appointed January 21 to succeed N. W. Glines. Mr. Tussing is a graduate of Ohio State and comes to this position from Canal Winchester, where he operated a commercial greenhouse. He has also seen service in the State Department of Agriculture in seed analysis.

* * * *

Guy Miller, contrary to the report in this column in the December issue, on January 1 took office as extension specialist in rural economics, succeeding Ralph Taber. First reports were that Mr. Miller, on resigning as extension agent in Trumbull County, would become a district supervisor for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

* * * *

Paul Young, extension agent for the past three years in Gallia County, took office in Trumbull County late in January. W. H. Coulson, Smith-Hughes instructor in Gallia County and a graduate of this university, succeeded Mr. Young in that county.

* * * *

H. S. Lewis, agent in Wood County since 1920, on February 15 is scheduled to join the personnel of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation as director for southwestern Ohio. E. H. Reed, agent in Guernsey County for the past four years, succeeds him in Wood County.

* * * *

J. S. Cutler, extension specialist in farm crops for the past two years, on January 1 left the Extension Service to become a member of the soils and crops staff at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster.

* * * *

Indicative of the increased attention the Extension Service must pay to the European corn borer, the appointment of an entomologist to work with T. H. Parks is announced. Merlin P. Jones, graduate student in entomology here, in January began his new duties. For the present his will be largely field work. He is now with the state and federal men who are presenting corn borer facts and films at Farmers' Institutes.

Honor Victims of Accident

The seventh annual report of the county agent and secretary-treasurer of the Seneca County Farm Bureau, printed in a 20-page booklet with cover, is dedicated this year to the seven club members and the two club leaders who were killed when the bus in which they were riding was struck by a New York Central train at Oak Harbor last summer.

Despite this tragedy, 90 percent of the 203 club members enrolled in Seneca County completed their tasks, County Agent J. P. Schmidt reports. Survivors of the accident, including relatives of those who had been killed, inspired the whole county by their zeal in completing not only their own work, but that of their relatives.

J. C. HEDGE

FROM the presidency of the Ohio County Agents' Association Mr. Hedge, agent in Mahoning County, has stepped into the presidency of the National Association of County Agents. He was vice president of the national body last year, and was elevated to his new position at the annual meeting in Chicago early in December. That in itself is reason enough for publishing this picture of him, but there is the added fact that Mr. Hedge has served nine years as extension agent, six in Summit County and three in Mahoning. He is a graduate of Ohio State University, class of 1911.

Sees No Good in Surveys

Keyser Likens Them to Methods of Patent Medicine Man

An alert county agent studies his county as he works his regular program. The reaction of the people to his present program, existing conditions, and those things which he is personally most capable of will largely determine each succeeding year's agricultural extension program.

If he studies his county with those things in mind he will not need to spend his time so extravagantly and wastefully as in making surveys. In using the survey method there is great likelihood of doing the work in a wholesale, brass-band style. It is the patent medicine man's way of doing things.

It is so spectacular that many people are induced to adopt methods or grow crops that they have no use for in sane and conservative methods of farming. In following the snake oil vendor's methods there is too much danger of leaving a bad taste in the mouth of the clients.—*O. R. Keyser,* Stark County.

Slow, Says Reed, But Sure

This report covers the fourth year of extension activities in Guernsey County. The work accomplished in any one year seems small, but when we look back over a period of four years the results obtained are gratifying. After all, four years is a very short time in which to change to any appreciable extent the methods of farming or the ideals of the farmers of a county.

People are beginning to see the importance of the program and to realize that the methods advocated are practical. Three years ago, for example, we conducted lime demonstrations with the aid of a soils specialist. At one meeting a rather prominent farmer took exception to everything said about lime. He particularly ridiculed pasture improvement as we were advocating it.

This year that same farmer bought a carload of lime, the majority of which he put on pasture.—*E. H. Reed,* Guernsey County.

Outline 5-Year Program

Franklin County Leaders List Six Planks For Dairy Platform

A dairy improvement program extending over five years has been outlined in Franklin County by conference of the county agent with the local Smith-Hughes instructors and the dairy extension specialist. The six planks in the platform are:

1. To have the county on the modified accredited list of counties free of bovine tuberculosis.
2. To have organized dairy calf clubs in each community and to give each member more individual supervision.
3. To have the three strongest cow testing associations in the state.
4. To have 25 purebred bulls owned by cooperative bull associations.
5. To have 500 farmers growing an acre of soybeans, alfalfa, or sweet clover for each dairy cow on his farm.
6. To have 500 farmers feeding some approved balanced ration.—*J. C. Neff,* Franklin County.

Pike Keeps Up Its Books

Pike County has no public library, and since our aim in Extension is "a happy, prosperous, and contented farm family," we thought it up to the Extension Service to fill this need. A collection of 350 books from the Ohio State Library is available for loan to anyone in the county. The books are in the county extension agent's office.

Such a traveling library requires very little of the agent's time. The only cost is for transportation to and from the state library.

From December 1, 1924, to November 30, 1925, there were 1790 readings by at least 300 different readers. Were not this library maintained, many in the county would never have the opportunity to read good books—*F. P. Taylor,* Pike County.

Reach 917 Homes in Lucas

In Lucas County 242 women devoted 406½ days to home economics extension in their communities under the direction of the home agent; 4251 persons attended the 251 meetings held in connection with home projects; the home agent made 205 visits to 145 different homes; in all, home economics extension reached 917 homes with improved practices.—*Catherine Christen,* Lucas County.

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Lift County Average

When 34 Montgomery Countians Tally Yields in State and Local Corn Competitions

Our township programs set a goal of 33 men to enter the state 10-acre and the county 5-acre corn contest. Forty were enrolled, 34 of whom completed the work.

The lowest yield of corn was 83 bushels an acre, a little over twice the county average, while the highest yield was 124 bushels an acre on 10 acres. Fifteen of those who finished went above the 100-bushel mark and so won membership in the 100-bushel Corn Club of Ohio.

Through this project farmers learned that they could plant corn closer together than they formerly thought. It also demonstrated the damage weeds do to corn. It demonstrated the tremendous value of sweet clover before corn. Twelve of the fifteen men who made 100 bushels an acre planted corn after sweet clover.

Less Cultivation, Bigger Yield

All the fields were cultivated from one to five times, and the yields were as large on those cultivated once or twice as on those cultivated more often. In fact, the field that produced 124 bushels an acre was cultivated only twice.

The project further demonstrated that the stand must be there to get a high yield. Some lost out on that account. Farmers also learned that oversize ears are not essential to make 100 bushels an acre, that you can get a bigger yield of shelled corn with a large number of medium ears than with a smaller number of large ears.

It was further observed that where corn was checked with three or four stalks to the hill, it was as good as that with only one stalk to the hill.—*O. L. Cunningham,* Montgomery County.

A 12-Acre Plot Speaks Up

Ashtabula County's first field of certified potatoes, a 12-acre plot, averaged 345 bushels an acre and further served to demonstrate for that community what fertilizer and spraying can do.

One plot treated with 2000 pounds of 5-8-5 fertilizer produced 344.1 bushels an acre, County Agent H. H. Varney writes; application of 1500 pounds produced 315.2 bushels; and 1000 pounds of fertilizer produced 336.9 bushels an acre.

Spraying four times led to a yield of 342.3 bushels an acre; spraying three times yielded only 268 bushels an acre.

"Know Thy Seed!"—Augustus

Legume seed of known origin demonstrated its value during the past season. "Safeseed" bought through the Farm Bureau Federation was used on several farms and invariably proved superior to seed bought indiscriminately. One man, for instance, had 12 acres of excellent alfalfa, from "Safeseed," while across the fence his neighbor plowed his alfalfa under for corn because the stand was so poor. Fields were sown at the same time and under similar conditions. Results like this direct the attention of all farmers to the necessity of buying seed of known origin.—*E. K. Augustus,* Delaware County.

Improved Varieties Spread

Highland County Threshers Further Progress by Their Records

Acreage of improved varieties of wheat and oats has doubled in Highland County, reports W. H. Ford, extension agent there, following dissemination of information gathered by threshers. Yields from all but two townships were recorded, with these totals:

Trumbull, 895 acres, 17.04 bushels an acre; Poole, 1316 acres, 12.3 bushels an acre; other varieties, 1025 acres, 13.03 bushels an acre.

Common rye, on 330 acres, yielded 15.4 bushels an acre, more than the 11.5 bushels an acre for common wheat but less than Trumbull. Rye stood the winter better than the wheat, as a rule.

Fulghum red oats on 227 acres yielded 37.07 bushels an acre, as compared with an average of 34.3 bushels an acre for common white oats, based on an acreage of 846 acres. Fulghum also weighed as high as 39 pounds a bushel; the white oats, 34 pounds.

Bearded barley, 320 acres, averaged 27.6 bushels an acre; beardless barley, 25 acres, yielded 31.3 bushels an acre.

A Pike County Corn Grower

OTHER counties besides Hardin can grow corn, County Agent F. P. Taylor of Pike County wants the world to know. Pike County had six aspirants for membership in the 100-Bushel Corn Club during 1925. The man you see in the picture, J. G. Beauchamp, was one who won membership by producing 120.2 bushels an acre on 10 acres. The yield was obtained by plowing under a heavy crop of cowpeas in October, 1924.

CHRISTMAS TREES have been planted as a demonstration on four Portage County farms. The trees were purchased as two-year-old seedlings from the Experiment Station at Wooster.

By Donating an acre of grove adjoining the property of a country church at Grassy Run, Clinton County, a resident of that place has made possible a community playground. Tennis courts and ovens were built this past year; the place will be landscaped this year.

Trumbull wheat and Miami oats now constitute at least 50 percent of the wheat and oats acreage of Trumbull County.

In 1924 Coshocton County farmers bought 1536 tons of lime. This past year the total mounted to 7181 tons. News articles, lime grinding circles, home kilns, Farmers' Institutes, soil testing and community meetings all helped, County Agent G. C. Musgrove believes.

The Judge of the 4-H club sheep show at the Ohio State Fair last fall paid $50 for a "B" type ram lamb exhibited by a Morgan County boy.

Thirty-four farmers in 20 Tuscarawas County communities are comparing agricultural slag with lime for correcting soil acidity. To date, County Agent George E. Boltz finds, the slag compares favorably with the limestone.

Cost Records showed a Sandusky County farmer that he had netted a profit of just $70 on 10 acres of wheat yielding 24 bushels an acre.

Young and Old, 75 in all, turned out to help landscape the grounds of the Evergreen Baptist Church in Adams County last March. The county agent, Paul Haag, served on the committee in charge.

Twenty-six milk houses were built in Huron County this past year according to plans and suggestions provided by the Extension Service.

Meigs County farmers used 2000 tons of lime last year, nearly three times as much as they did in 1920.

Six Hundred and Ninety-five families were influenced to improve their food habits in Franklin County during 1925. More milk, green vegetables, and fruits was included in the diet.

Common potato seed yielded, on the average, 111 bushels an acre, while northern-grown certified seed yielded 131 bushels an acre on 43 demonstration farms in Darke County last year.

Eleven of the twelve Clark County farmers who tried out for the 100-Bushel Corn Club completed their trial with an average yield of 102 bushels an acre. Four of them won membership in the club.

One poultry house raising in Portage County has resulted in the construction or remodeling of 22 others, County Agent J. W. Pendry reports.

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School Kids Join Us

Miami County Grade Pupils Assume Duties of Extension Cooperators Early and Effectively

Seventh and eighth grade pupils in Miami County's rural schools have a head start as extension cooperators.

Soil testing, started in 1924, reports County Agent C. M. Senn, was completed on all the farms of seventh and eighth grade pupils throughout the county. This work reached 850 farms.

After learning how to use the thio-cyanate test for soil acidity, each pupil tested and reported on soil samples from every field on his home farm. About 10 percent of the soil tested showed an acid reaction.

Pupils Conduct the Survey

Through a survey conducted by the school pupils, Mr. Senn learned that on 511 farms in the county seed corn underwent a germination test last year.

More than 350 farm flock records were received and summarized through the poultry project carried on by the grade pupils. The summary at the end of five months showed that 131 flock owners had changed feeding methods and obtained on an average flock of 80 hens an increased net income of $10.24.

As a basis for their school course in arithmetic, the seventh and eighth grade pupils used 575 farm account books.

Jump from 5 Cars to 50

Fifty cars of potatoes were shipped out of the county in 1925. In past years never more than five cars went out.

Before this year each grower has peddled his crop on the streets of Lima, Wapakoneta, and Bellefontaine. Some even trucked them as far as Dayton in years when potatoes were plentiful and hard to sell.

Shipping has brought the growers to realize that potatoes must be graded and of one variety to bring top prices. Growers are now interested in a potato growers' association to function as a dispenser of market information and to facilitate the solution of production problems. They are not yet thinking of a marketing association.—*D. T. Herrman,* Auglaize County.

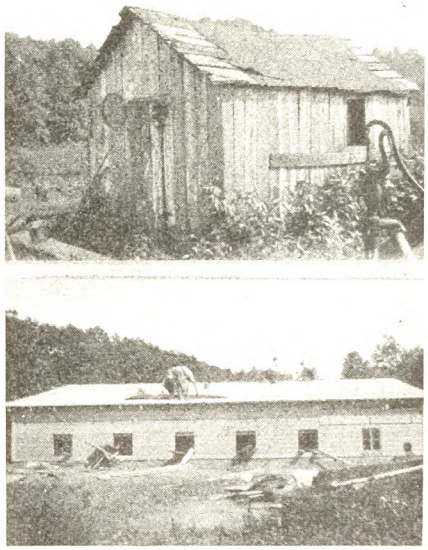
They Consider the Landscape

Plans for landscaping home grounds were furnished to 150 individuals in Tuscarawas County last year, either by personal survey of the grounds or via bulletins. Two landscape clubs with a membership of 60 women were formed. One of these clubs, in Sugar Creek Township, bought and distributed 1000 rose plants last spring. The other club, in Bucks Township, distributed several hundred shrubs.—*George E. Boltz,* Tuscarawas County.

Clarage Leads in Madison

Four years of corn variety experiments run by 12 Madison County farmers show that Clarage leads all others by about five bushels an acre. The average yield of each variety on test throughout the four years, reports County Agent S. R. Heffron, is as follows:

Neighborhood variety, 59.46 bushels an acre; Woodburn's Yellow Dent, 58.49; Improved Clarage, 64.55 bushels an acre; Leaming, 61.16; Reed's Yellow Dent, 61.77.



It's an Epidemic

THROUGHOUT the state new poultry houses, built according to plans provided by the Extension Service and included in a bulletin published a year ago, are becoming the rule rather than the exception. Above you see the shed that once housed the flock owned by Albert Leaper of Gallia County. Directly below is the new house replacing it, built at a community poultry-house raising. Gallia County had two such raisings last year, reports County Agent Paul A. Young, and as a direct result 22 poultry houses have been rebuilt or remodeled.

Dust Can Hide the Issue

So Mr. Barnes Found for Grape Growers in Lake County

Activities of certain dusting machine agencies in the eastern end of Lake County caused this office and the state specialists some concern.

We found the average grape grower drew hasty conclusions on the effectiveness of dust in controlling the grape leaf hopper. Eighty-eight percent of all hoppers were either killed or stunned and knocked to the ground by the dusting.

But the hoppers knocked to the ground didn't all die. Several counts showed that of those that fell to the ground, 65 percent were killed; the rest revived and found their way back to the vines.

The dusting process, we estimated, actually killed 57 percent of the hoppers. Therefore dusting cannot be recommended, for a boom-rig properly handled will kill outright from 85 to 95 percent of the hoppers on the vines.—*L. H. Barnes,* Lake County.

Reap Reward of T. B. Test

Posters have been put in all conspicuous places in Erie County announcing that the county is now an accredited T. B. free area, and warning against importation of untested cattle.

All hogs marketed from this county are now subject to a premium of 10 cents a hundredweight. This will mean a yearly premium of approximately $3000 on the 15,000 hogs marketed annually. The value of cattle is also increased by approximately $98,790, according to estimates of an increase of $10 a head.—*M. R. Myers,* Erie County.

Gives 26 Days to News

Twenty-six days of the time spent in the office were devoted to news writing, in order to report completed projects, create interest in new ones, report good farm practices as a means of spreading information, and to give credit to the leaders and others who helped with the work.

A full column was carried in each of the six weekly newspapers in the county every week. This carried the agent's name, but the news was written strictly from the angle of a farm reporter, making it farm news, not propaganda.

Time spent on this work served its purpose better and had more lasting and far-reaching effects than the rest of the agent's time devoted to the projects concerned. The column of news served in place of a farm visit, for it amounted to that each week.—*W. H. Ford,* Highland County.

Hens Gain 78 Cents Each

Warren County farmers who kept records on their poultry flocks both last year and the year before found an average increase of 78 cents in the labor income per hen when the records were summarized last November.

In 1924, reports the county agent, C. F. Class, egg production in these eight flocks was 133.2 per hen, and labor income averaged $2.79. In 1925 production rose to 152.5 eggs per hen, and labor incomes averaged $3.57 per hen.

One flock averaged 84 eggs and $1.67 labor income per hen in 1924. Last year production mounted to 142.8 eggs and $2.59 labor income per hen.

Again They Wallop Coffee

One hundred and seven local leaders in nutrition study reached 556 people in 10 townships in two months in Wood County.

One woman says that since she has scored her food habits her husband has been checking up, particularly on the coffee intake. Recently when she was preparing to put the coffee pot on the stove the man of the house gently took it out of her hands and said, "We've had our cup today." Now the family drinks coffee for breakfast, and cocoa and milk for the other two meals.—*Thelma Beall,* Wood County.

Half of Acreage in Fulghum

Fully half of Clark County's oats acreage last year was sown to Fulghum oats. That meant a jump from no Fulghum oats in 1922 to 5000 acres sown by 320 farmers in 1925. And, adds the county agent, E. W. Hawkins, it also meant a yield 50,000 bushels higher than the same acreage in common varieties.

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11 Years of Testing

Belmont County Dairymen Can Point With Pride to That Record, Says Hoddinott

With 11 years of cow-testing association records on the Barnesville association, seven yearly records on the Tri-County, and four on the Ohio Valley, Belmont County farmers have a record to be proud of.

The Barnesville association, started in 1914, that year averaged 269.9 pounds of butterfat per cow. In 1923 they made their highest average, 358.63 pounds of butterfat per cow. The record at the close of the association year last June was 344.4 pounds.

The Tri-County association, started in 1916, with seven yearly records to its credit, in November, 1924, averaged 332 pounds of butterfat per cow. The lowest average was 262.4 pounds.

Set National Dairy Record

Ohio Valley was organized in 1920 and finished the first year with an average of 280.2 pounds. In 1924 members of that association set a record for United States dairymen to shoot at. The average that year was 374.9 pounds of butterfat per cow.

A dairy judging contest held at the annual picnic of the three associations brought out the largest attendance ever recorded at a cow-testing association picnic in the county.

Another outstanding accomplishment of Belmont County dairymen was the organizing of the first Belmont County Jersey Bull Association. Five blocks have been organized with 16 members. Five bulls, costing $2100, have been bought. According to dairy experts they are the best bulls ever used in the county.

This project was completed after working with it in mind for two years. *I. S. Hoddinott,* Belmont County.

Tally Community's Assets

A Clinton County community which found itself only about two-thirds as ideal as it humanly could be, has a definite program to work on this year. It was formulated by a community council, the result of meetings much like those held in West Virginia in recent years.

This community, reports County Agent F. G. Hall, discovered its weakness and its strength by scoring itself. Allowing 100 points for each of 10 community assets, the scoring committee gathered these results:

Community spirit, 68 points out of 100; citizenship, 71; schools, 76.6; churches, 61; health, 55; recreation, 72; homes, 60; business, 63; soils and crops, 69; livestock, 60.5. Of a possible 1000 points, the final score tallied 656.1.

Of 42 Clubs, 27 Score 100

Twenty-seven of the forty-two clubs in Logan County completed the year with 100 percent of their original enrollment.

Comparisons of the past four years of 4-H clubs in Logan County, County Agent W. L. Bluck finds, shows this: In 1922, with 119 enrolled, 76 percent finished; 1923, 370 enrolled, 66 percent finished; 1924, 329 enrolled, 80.5 percent finished; and 1925, 513 enrolled, 92.8 percent finished.

Morgan Truckers Report

After a series of four meetings on subjects of special interest to truck growers, County Agent J. L. Shriver in Morgan County sent questionnaires to growers in the Stockport district to determine how generally the practices suggested in the meetings were in use. Eighty-five percent of the growers in that district filled out the questionnaire and provided this information:

Hot-bed building has been adopted on 25 farms, or 64 percent of those reporting; complete fertilizer practice, 60 percent; fair fertilizer practice, 34 percent; liming of cabbage soil, 41 percent; cover crops, 74 percent; sowing fertilizer broadcast instead of in rows, 71 percent.

"A Practice Established"

Two years ago 2400 bushels of certified northern-grown potato seed were sold in Scioto County. This past spring upwards of 8000 bushels were sold in the county. Demonstrations showing the value of northern-grown seed have been discontinued, since the practice is firmly established.—*R. M. Thomas,* Scioto County.

Reforestation Has Started

Reforestation is taking hold in Tuscarawas County. Trees planted by the Wayne Coal Company and the Robinson Clay Products Company are showing results. The Stone Creek Brick Company and farmers in several parts of the county last year planted 21,100 forest tree seedlings on waste land. For spring planting 37,000 seedlings have been ordered. The plantings consist chiefly of black walnut, black locust, oak, and varieties of evergreen.—*George E. Boltz,* Tuscarawas County.

This Says Grading Pays

Portage County Potato Growers Also Save by Direct Shipping

Grading potatoes, handled by the Portage County Potato Growers' Association, is netting a profit to the growers of about 80 cents a bushel.

The potatoes are weighed up into 10-pound packages and inspected by the state. Packages are the regulation Buckeye Brand, and are so labeled. All contain an honest product, an honest weight, going directly in the original container from producer to consumer. Sacks are tagged with each grower's number so that he personally stands in back of his product.

Shipping direct from producer to consumer saved 17½ percent somewhere along the line, as for instance:

This past fall the farmer sold the 10-pound sacks to the retailer for 60 cents, and the retailer charged the consumer 75 cents, a profit of 20 percent.

Ordinary potatoes, in bulk, went to the retailer from the farmer for $2 or less a bushel. The retailer disposed of them at $2.75, a profit of 37½ percent.

Hence the saving of 17½ percent. The consumer pays less and the farmer gets more, in proportion to the quality of the product.—*J. W. Pendry,* Portage County.

Reduce Herd, Increase Profit

With two cows less than last year, Aschleman Brothers, members of the Williams County Cow Test Association, are making a profit nearly twice as large as last year's. This is due, according to the tester, to changes in feeding and disposal of a few poor cows.—*C. G. Fieldner,* Williams County.

THEY GROW SOYBEANS LIKE THIS IN PUTNAM COUNTY

THIS picture, says J. W. Henceroth, extension agent in Putnam County, "gives a faint idea of the luxuriant growth that may be obtained with soybeans in Putnam County. The acreage of soybeans has more than tripled during the last two years. On some farms soybeans are slowly replacing oats in the rotation. Wheat after soybeans yields from 5 to 7 bushels more an acre than wheat after oats. Here is one illustration of the value of soybeans: Ed Wilson of Leipsic turned 58 head of hogs into 4 acres of corn and Manchu soybeans on September 24 and out on October 20. The hogs gained an average of 2 pounds each a day. At 11 cents a pound for the gain the corn and soybeans netted $85.80 an acre. Corn is now selling for 50 cents a bushel."

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Health Needs a Head

So 30 Washington County Communities Develop a Long-Time Program of Study

Thirty Washington County communities are developing long-time programs involving health, child care and nutrition.

The work began in 1921, when community groups learned to make home-made dress forms. Here it was discovered that rural women could and would, voluntarily and without direct recompense, assume responsibility for training and directing work of value to the community.

Home nursing meetings reached 10 communities in 1923. Bad roads and a scarcity of country doctors gave the project much impetus. In 1924 this group took up the study of child care through a similar series of four monthly meetings. This year the same group, with three more communities, studied nutrition, specializing in vegetable cookery. Plans have been made to carry on another phase of nutrition in 1926.

Sixteen communities, other than those mentioned above, in 1924 took up home nursing study. This year it was child care. Nutrition courses will follow in 1926 and 1927.

Sixty-one Leaders Offer Services

In all, 61 women assumed responsibility for leadership in these courses this past year. Three leaders presented the work to high school groups. Many leaders have had a place on the program at community institutes, discussing or demonstrating sick-room appliances, bandaging, salad-making and the like.

As an outgrowth of the health project in 1923 a committee of rural leaders was appointed from this office to take charge of the Christmas Seal sale in rural sections of the county. This organization has been continued, and the funds raised have been used to aid rural tubercular sufferers. Assistance has gone to establishing the hot lunch in rural schools. First aid kits have been supplied to several rural schools.—*J. D. Hervey*, Washington County.

Organize T. B. Insurance

Complaint that farmers were not paid enough for their reactors induced us to start a local pool or insurance in the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis.

Any farmer wishing to join the pool must deposit with the cashier of the bank selected by the farmers of the township, one dollar for each head of livestock to be tested, deposit to be made on or before date of injection. The cashier's receipt must correspond with the veterinarian's report after the township has been tested.

The cashier divides the total amount of money received by the total number of reactors in the herds represented in the pool, and sends out checks for the full amount of money deposited. The bank's compensation is the use of the money while the testing is in progress.—*C. E. Rowland*, Lorain County.

THEY CALL HIM "HUCK FINN"

IN the family Bible his name is Henry Vandermark, resident of Ross County. But folks in that county, according to County Agent R. W. Wallace, prefer to call him Huckleberry Finn.

A member of a pig club, handicapped by a poverty that has made it necessary for him to live in a one-room shack with his father and younger brother, this Huck Finn won honors last fall at the county fair. He either walked or rode horse-back some seven or eight miles to each club meeting. Once during the summer, when club members took part in a free trip to the University, Henry walked 14 miles to Chillicothe to catch the car for Columbus. That night, back from Columbus, he walked another 14 miles home.

Perseverance like that, Mr. Wallace suggests, deserves all the reward possible. Visitors at the county fair felt the same way, for as a closing event on the exhibit day program they called Henry up to the speakers' platform and presented him with a watch. More power to you, Huck!

Guernsey Meets Egg Mark

Poultry farm demonstrators in Guernsey county are the first as a group to meet the 160-egg standard set by the university. Fourteen farm flocks, on which records were kept this past year, averaged 165.5 eggs a bird for the year, with the production ranging from 133.5 to 192.8 eggs a bird. Individual poultrymen owning demonstration flocks have met this standard before, but not an entire group in a county.

Feed dealers four years ago told County Agent E. H. Reed of Guernsey County that not more than 20 tons of mash were sold in the county in a year. Last year 450 tons were sold.

Defiance Now Ranks Eighth

Eighteen farmers enrolled in the Better Sires, Better Livestock Campaign this past year, giving the county a total of 229 men enrolled and a rank of eighth in the United States. No active campaign for members was conducted, but one livestock man was appointed in each township to use his influence in encouraging farmers to enroll.—*J. E. Whonsetler*, Defiance County.

Spud Problems First

Mr. Dooley Reports Another Year's Results With Potatoes in Cuyahoga County

Cuyahoga County produced nearly 900,000 of the 14,000,000 bushels of potatoes produced in Ohio last year. The potato crop therefore looms large in the county extension program. County Agent H. A. Dooley sums up the year's work as follows:

Farm Bureau certified seed obtained during the past five years has sold itself to even the most obstinate and unprogressive farmers in the county. Our potato committee estimates that because of the 7000 bushels of certified seed used last year to plant 500 acres, there was a 30-bushel increase over ordinary seed. That would amount to a gain of $15,000.

Tests run on three farms with 13 different strains and sources of seed showed a difference of as high as 65 bushels an acre between certain strains. It is important, that indicates, to check on the source and strain of the certified seed.

Twenty Spray Rings in County

We now have 28 power potato sprayers operating in the county. Eight of these are owned by individuals, 20 by spray rings. A check on a 5-acre field revealed this: no spraying yielded 237 bushels an acre; six sprays yielded 342 bushels an acre, a gain of 105 bushels at a cost of $15 an acre.

This completes the fourth year of fertilizer tests. On the farm of Frank Marous, for example, these were the results: No fertilizer, 173 bushels an acre; 1000 pounds 3-12-4, 225 bushels; 1800 pounds 3-12-4, 283 bushels.

Results of tests like this have been broadcast over the county. In response 100 growers that we know of have increased their fertilizer application from 300 pounds to 500 pounds an acre.

Again, Credit the Leaders

Hot school lunches were served to 453 pupils in 20 schools in Seneca County during the year. Local leaders are largely responsible for their continued success. A teacher, however, must be willing to cooperate. One leader reported:

"An interested mother in each school district is a great help. I had five wonderful local leaders. One leader, with her patron's help, donated a new coal-oil stove and dish-drainer to her school. The teacher said to me, "It was no trouble to start lunch this year, as your leader looked after everything, even to my dishes.'"

Cost of the lunch is important. One school charging 15 cents for full lunch had 12 pupils and 12 teachers participating, though the school enrolled 300. Another school giving one hot dish at 4 cents served 150 of the 235 attending. This is self-supporting. Hired help washes the dishes, but domestic science pupils plan suitable meals.—*J. P. Schmidt*, Seneca County.

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Extension Service News

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Volume XI FEBRUARY, 1926 Number 7

The Adding Machine Has the Floor

It Presents Figures to Tell the Extension Story for 1925

NOT because they tell all the story, any more than vital statistics record the life of human beings, but because they give tangible proof of extension activities do we submit these statistics summarized from the 1925 annual reports of extension agents and specialists. These statistics are the stuff that charts and curves are made of, useful for a skeletonized impression of what the Extension Service accomplished in 1925.

There is, for instance, this total: Extension reached into 1162 of 1358 possible communities in Ohio, and trained 14,066 volunteer leaders in agricultural and home economics subjects. What it means to have 14,066 rural residents devote several days of their time voluntarily to community efforts is necessarily overlooked by the adding machine.

Not Such a Bad Reach

Persons interested in education and in sociology, further, may be able to draw more conclusions than the adding machine did from these totals: On 86,426 farms and 21,008 farm homes during 1925 some improved practice was adopted as a result of Extension Service activities. By meetings, tours, demonstrations, Farmers' Institutes, and the like, Extension reached 1,657,675 people during the year. This last total is on the basis of attendance, since it would be impossible to count the number of different people reached.

By subjects and departments of instruction the detailed statistics follow. Not all projects are included here. Certain departments, like entomology and marketing, have no place in this list because the results of their work cannot always be measured by the adding machine. The figures:

AGENTS IN ACTION made 29,639 visits at 18,000 farms, and 9976 visits at 5197 farm homes in the interests of home economics projects; took care of 134,642 office calls and 112,311 telephone calls; wrote 134,042 letters; staged 1393 meetings for training leaders, attendance 23,850; conducted 10,517 demonstration meetings, attendance 506,722; held 130 extension schools with an attendance of 5654; 57 junior camps with an attendance of 5612; 7264 other meetings, attendance 488,868; spent 14,408 days afield and 19,552 days in the office.

CLUBS—81.9 percent of the 24,759 boys and girls enrolled in the spring completed their tasks and exhibited at local fairs in the fall, this enrollment being an increase of 13.2 percent over that of 1924, and the completions showing a jump from 76 to 81.9 percent despite the increased enrollment. Volunteer local leaders to the number of 2521 gave an average of 10 days to each of the 2289 clubs. Of the total enrollment, 19,697 were girls and 5062 boys; 288 boys and 1278 girls have been 4-H club members for four or more years; 241 former club members entered college during the year.

HOMES—In 15 home agent counties and 49 county agent counties the specialists and agents, by training 5354 volunteer leaders, reached 21,008 farm women. (Specialists also trained girls' club leaders in 37 counties not included here.) Home agents during 1925 served 161 months, as compared with 106 months in 1924. Classified, the results in home economics extension were:

CLOTHING—8362 adults in 82 counties received definite training in clothing construction and design; 1204 of this number were junior clothing club leaders, 1146 were leaders in senior projects reaching 5975 women. Each woman receiving this training has adopted from 30 to 40 improved practices.

HOME MANAGEMENT—311 women are keeping household accounts, of which 33 are research accounts; 330 leaders in 28 counties were trained; 932 kitchens scored, 243 kitchens rearranged, 459 pieces of equipment made or bought, 20 water systems installed, 55 floors and walls improved; in all, 1462 improved practices have been adopted by the 1263 women reached.

HEALTH—In 14 counties 250 leaders were trained during the six months the specialist was on duty; to date 3492 people have been reached.

NUTRITION—6959 families report that they have adopted better practices in matters of diet; in all, 7172 women were reached, of whom 1153 were local leaders trained by the 945 township leaders and the home agents. Nutrition projects extended into 77 counties, 21 organized for adults and 71 for 4-H clubs.

Greener Pastures in Prospect

SOILS—Treating pastures is gradually becoming a farm practice in many counties; to date 817 demonstrations, mostly in eastern Ohio, have been conducted to speed adoption of this practice. Much the same is true of the use of limestone, high analysis fertilizers, and legumes. In all, soils extension reached 684 communities and involved the completion of 1478 result demonstrations; 914 local leaders helped make it possible for 11,080 farmers to adopt improved practices.

FARM CROPS—More than half of Ohio's 2,500,000 acres in wheat is now devoted to varieties recommended as well adapted and disease resistant; the same trend is noticeable among oats growers. Of 220 men enrolled in the 10-acre corn project, 65 produced more than 1000 bushels on 10 acres; 100 farmers in 12 counties conducted corn variety tests. Certification of wheat, oats, corn and clover seed is well under way under the Ohio Seed Improvement Association. In 878 communities 1753 local leaders helped achieve this goal; some improved farm crop practice was adopted on 20,893 farms.

SPECIAL CROPS—Certified potato seed outyielded non-certified by 41.4 bushels an acre, judging from records kept on demonstration plots. Chiefly through the completion of 5030 result demonstrations, 6141 farmers and truck growers adopted the practice of spraying, using certified seed, or the like. In 1924 Ohio growers planted 125,000 acres to potatoes and got an average yield of 92 bushels an acre, an increase of 20 bushels over the 10-year average, 1913-

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1923. Certified seed has helped make that possible.

FRUIT—Better methods of handling fruit trees and producing fruit went into effect on 2719 farms in 304 communities, 419 local leaders helping. In 1924 there were 84 demonstration orchards in 43 counties; in 1925, 137 demonstration orchards in 48 counties.

LIVESTOCK—On 10,882 farms parasite control in hogs or sheep, better methods of feeding stock, or a similar improved practice was adopted as a result of the demonstrations and meetings. In three years entries for the ton-litter club have come from 400 herds in 52 counties. During 1925 127 litters were entered; 37 weighed a ton apiece, two exceeded 3000 pounds and one weighed over two tons; seven men produced two ton-litters each.

The Dairymen Set a Goal

DAIRY—In the 25 cow-testing associations 8000 cows were tested with this result: The 5000 best cows averaged 9000 pounds of milk and 360 pounds of butterfat each; the 3000 poor cows averaged 5000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of butterfat each. The aim is for an average of at least 360 pounds of butterfat per cow, an average attained by the Barnesville association. Nine thousand dairymen attended the 130 dairy feeding schools held in 35 counties. Dairy extension reached 656 communities; with the aid of 1657 local leaders, 20,619 farms adopted improved practices.

POULTRY—Faced with a state average of 70 eggs a hen, the 1050 owners of farm demonstration flocks (located in 81 counties) reported an average production of 138 eggs a hen. In Guernsey County the demonstration flocks, as a group, averaged better than 160 eggs a hen, the standard set by the poultry specialists. Returns from the 3875 poultrymen keeping calendar records showed a production of 132 eggs a hen.

Thirty-six flocks were certified by the specialists; this certification, also the accrediting of hatcheries and farm flocks serving the hatcheries, done by a two weeks' training school for inspectors at the University, was conducted in cooperation with the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. In all, poultry extension reached 923 communities and, with the help of 1729 local leaders, resulted in the adoption of improved poultry practices on 8316 farms.

All, You Notice, Mention Leaders

ENGINEERING—Improved practices adopted on 2802 farms in 301 communities with the help of 278 local leaders; 22 poultry-house raisings in 15 counties; 38 other buildings put up with the direct help of the specialists; 620 farm building plans mailed to farmers on request; all publications on farm buildings sent to 520 lumber dealers and 2034 country carpenters; 44 drainage demonstrations covering 1750 acres conducted in 27 counties; six soil erosion demonstrations in five counties; 72,000 pounds of Pyrotol and 75,000 blasting caps distributed to 650 farmers in 39 counties at a saving of $12,675 for the farmers; seven demonstrations held to show the use of explosives on the farm.

FARM MANAGEMENT—1221 farmers took part in 94 farm account schools; rural schools in 45 counties introduced farm accounts into the curriculum for seventh and eighth grade pupils. Meetings on the dairy situation reached 2044 people in 38 counties; wheat situation meetings reached 750; hog situation meetings in 29 counties drew 1612 people. Rural economics extension, in all, went into 675 communities, and through 1363 local leaders helped 2802 farmers adopt improved farm management practices.

INSTITUTES—A total attendance of 626,969 was recorded at the 352 state-aid and the 351 independent farmers' institutes held during 1924-25; attendance at each of the 3256 sessions averaged 192. The instructional force included 32 men and 21 women, 16 of whom came from the staff of either the College of Agriculture or the Experiment Station.

Hancock Reaches Goal

Gains Admittance to T. B.-Free List After 14 Months of Work

In 14 months of work Hancock County has accomplished a goal set by its tuberculosis eradication league, that of admittance to the modified accredited list of tuberculosis-free counties maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of the 30,000 head of cattle tested, reports County Agent E. M. Rowe, less than one percent were found to be tubercular.

Cooperation of all interests in the county, town as well as country, made it possible to reach the goal in 14 months, Mr. Rowe says. The county league, formed to sponsor the campaign of education and the testing, celebrated completion of its job with a town-country banquet in Findlay on December 18th.

Four other Ohio counties, Henry, Huron, Belmont, and Erie, have to date won standing as modified accredited areas.

What Makes a Good Meeting?

What are the ingredients of a meeting sure to be called good?

Richland County farmers and farm women in attendance at several local meetings agreed upon these nine points as vital to a good meeting, according to County Agent John R. Gilkey:

Begin on time; cooperation; good crowd; well-balanced, well-planned program; keep things moving; get everyone to take part; make folks want to come back; very light refreshments; quit when interest is greatest.

This Yeast Works Rapidly

Instruction in dramatics is already yielding results in Coshocton County, observes County Agent G. C. Musgrove. A few weeks after a dramatics meeting with R. B. Tom, the specialist, Mr. Musgrove attended a Farmers' Institute where two one-act plays were presented to defray part of the institute expenses.

Ohio Stays Second

Remains a Step Behind Kentucky in Better Sires Campaign; Ten Counties Listed

Ohio, jostling Kentucky for first place, maintains its reputation as one of the leading states in the Better Sires campaign begun five years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Kentucky heads the list with 11 of the 43 counties in the United States credited with 100 or more enrollments each, and Ohio is a close second with 10 of those counties. Vermont has six counties in which 100 or more farmers have pledged themselves to use only purebred sires; Nebraska and West Virginia, three counties each; South Carolina, two; Connecticut, Oklahoma, and Washington, one each.

The Ohio counties in this list are: Greene, 359 enrolled, fourth place in the list; Hardin, 236 enrolled, seventh; Defiance, 229, ninth; Miami, 222, tenth; Hancock, 158, 17th; Guernsey, 157, 18th; Coshocton, 149, 19th; Belmont, 146, 21st; Columbiana, 122, 27th; Henry, 111, 30th.

One County Has Nary a Scrub

In all, 16,110 livestock owners in the United States are improving their animals by the regular use of purebred sires, says a February report issued by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. That total includes those enrolled in the Better Sires movement both on an individual and on a county basis. State and county extension agents are responsible for most of the active field work in obtaining enrollments.

One county in the United States is now entirely free from scrub bulls. Last year Union County, Kentucky, of which R. O. Wilson is county agent, disposed of its last scrub bull. It also reduced the number of grade bulls from 22 to 4, and increased the number of purebred bulls to more than 120. On January 1 of this year Union County had 550 stock owners whose farms were on a purebred-sire basis.

Vermont leads the country in county activities in the Better Sires movement. All 14 counties in that state are now taking part in the campaign, and six counties are on the honor list—those counties having 100 or more enrolled. Vermont already produces the greatest value of dairy products per capita in the Union, and is the only state in which the number of milk cows exceeds the human population. The average for the United States is one milk cow for every four persons.

From High to Low, 66 Eggs

Sixty-six eggs a hen was the difference in the production recorded by the high and low flocks owned by eight Wood County farmers who kept records in cooperation with the Extension Service during 1925. Labor income ran from $4.35 to 92 cents a hen, reports County Agent H. S. Lewis, so that the high man got more than a dollar an hour for his labor, and the low man less than two bits an hour.

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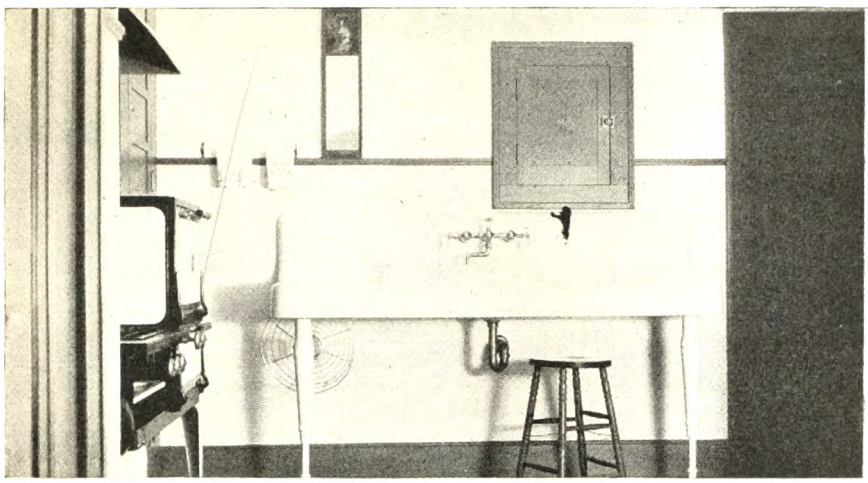

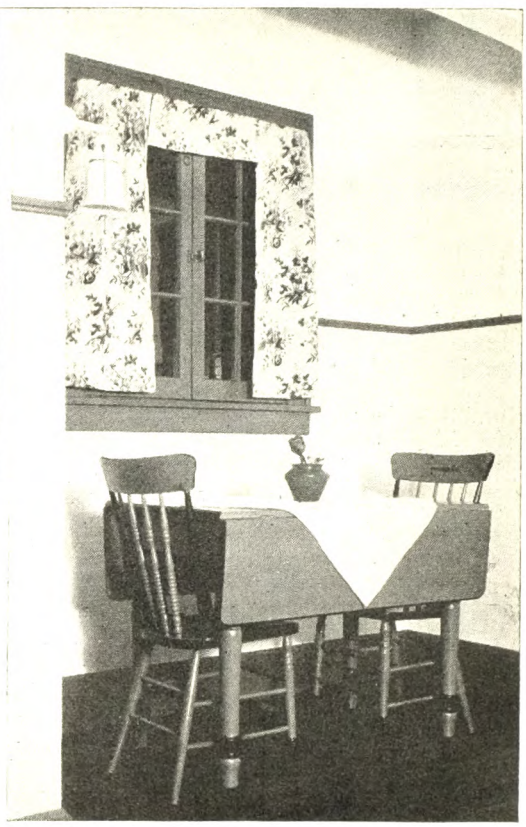

AT LAST, THE PERFECT KITCHEN

THERE is such a thing as a perfect kitchen. Mrs. Fred Simon, who lives on a farm near Chillicothe, has the distinction of owning the first 100-percent kitchen the home economics extension workers have found in Ohio. But it didn't happen by accident. Interested in the subject of perfect kitchens by the extension bulletin, "Just Kitchens," and by the home management project going on under the leadership of two others in Scioto Township, Mrs. Frank Long and Mrs. N. E. Kidnocker, Mrs. Simon and her husband, who is a contractor, agreed to make the kitchen of their new house a perfect one. When women of the township studying home management with the specialist, Geneva M. Bane, visited the new home shortly after it was finished, their verdict agreed with the 100 percent arrived at by the scorecard.

The picture directly above shows the roomy, high sink with the swivel water faucet (if you call it that); the range with a hood over it; and the high stool handy for frequent use. The picture at the right shows the breakfast nook The floors are hardwood with linoleum strips; woodwork is nile green, and the door panels carry a narrow border of black. Elsewhere in the kitchen is a folding ironing-board, with a stool close by, an ice box set in the wall to permit outdoor icing, roomy built-in cupboards, and plenty of light, both natural and artificial.

Housewives Go to School

Learn to Know and Utilize Cuts of Meat That Cost Less

To help city housewives identify cuts of meat, and distinguish between good and not so good meat, the Extension Service cooperated in a series of housewives' meat schools in Cleveland and Columbus during February. Packers, grocers, parent-teachers' associations, the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the National Livestock and Meat Board with the Extension Service sponsored the meetings.

A carcass of beef, a butcher to cut it up, and two or three instructors were the main ingredients for these schools. As A. T. Edinger, the specialist from the Federal Department of Agriculture, discussed the lesser known cuts of meat, the butcher carved them out for the housewives. Inez Willson, home economics specialist from the National Livestock and Meat Board, followed by telling how such cuts should be prepared.

Federal bulletins designed to help the layman distinguish a brisket cut from one off the rump, and booklets of meat recipes prepared by the livestock board, were distributed to all who attended the meetings. An average of 55 was present at each of the seven sessions held in Columbus.

Ashtabula Seed Spuds Score

Though raising potatoes for sale as certified seed is a new venture in Ashtabula County, one grower in that county produced 932 bushels of certified seed that passed inspection with the highest score in the state, County Agent H. H. Varney learned. Despite a wet fall, two growers in the county came through with average yields of more than 300 bushels an acre on demonstration plots. Their plots were testing out applications of commercial fertilizer, the applications varying from 1000 to 2000 pounds an acre.

Portage Seeks Poultry Honors

Portage County refuses to let Guernsey County monopolize the poultry honors of the state. Portage farm flock demonstrators, 22 strong, have agreed to make a strenuous effort to beat the 160-egg standard set by the University and met this past year by demonstrators in Guernsey County as a group.

Production per hen has increased among Portage County demonstrators, reports the county agent, J. W. Pendry, from 139 in 1923 to 151.3 in 1925, and the labor income per hen has increased 60 cents in the same period. Cost of feed, similarly has increased from $2.02 to $3.44 a hen.

Newspaper Takes Club Photos

Pictures of every club group in Noble County had a prominent place in the *Caldwell Republican-Journal* during the past season. The same cuts, with the cooperation of the newspaper, reports County Agent W. W. Wyckoff, illustrated posters announcing community or club achievement meetings. At Christmas each club member received a small calendar with the picture of his or her club, and business houses received large calendars illustrated with a photograph of the club picnic, which was attended by 300 persons.

Competition No Problem

Lack of Cooperative Spirit Hinders Most, Livestock Shippers Feel

Not competition, but lack of the proper cooperative spirit is the chief problem confronting the cooperative shipping association in Auglaize County, the leaders present at the livestock marketing short course held at Wapakoneta in December agreed, according to County Agent D. T. Herrman.

"Educating livestock producers" ranks second in importance, with competition a poor third as problems to be solved, those who attended the marketing short course decided. They minimized the importance of competition despite the fact that two union stockyards have begun operations in Auglaize County within the year.

Auglaize County stockmen indicated their approval of the marketing short course by asking for similar schools in other parts of the county. Townsmen, Mr. Herrman found, were impressed both at the idea of a school and at the group of 24 farmers sitting around a table in a Wapakoneta restaurant.

Seek the Village Beautiful

Seeking community beautification, those who attended Perry Farmers' Institute in Coshocton County pledged themselves to 19,350 points on the basis of a community score card like that used in West Virginia. The aim had been to pledge 5000 points, a point to be the planting of a tree, spending a dollar to paint an old building, and the like. The pledges are to be worked out during the year.

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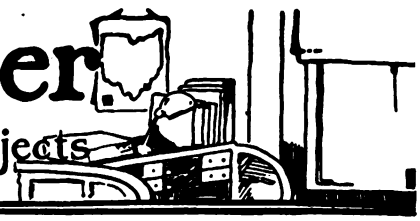
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

AN INQUIRY INTO THE MECHANICS OF AN EXTENSION BOOMERANG

A CURIOUS tale was brought to us not long ago by a friend who has recently had opportunity to study agricultural extension methods the country over. The tale is worth telling to illustrate an attitude that we hope never will find welcome in Ohio.

The story really begins in the days of the World War, when prices were high, and taxes less dominant than prosperity. Extension agents, under those conditions, were soon hired in county after county, at the suggestion of state and federal officials. Then came 1920 and hard times. An addition of even $1500 to a county tax budget seemed a lot, no matter how extraordinary a dividend that investment of $1500 returned, year after year.

It became harder to keep agents in some few counties, and it became particularly difficult to encourage the addition of home demonstration agents to the county personnel. One or two of the agents lost out because they were incompetent. Most of those who lost their county appropriations, however, could trace the cause to the general agitation for lower taxes, to private and carefully concealed agitation against the farm bureau, or to the perennial intrigues of county politicians.

Apparently oblivious to those conditions, and instead of accepting at face value the general cry for lower taxes, certain state leaders increased their efforts to create a demand for home agents in counties which already had agricultural agents. That effort could hardly be called reprehensible, but at least it was poor strategy and in effect damaging to the rest of the extension service in the state.

Had they stopped there, our friend assured us, their zeal might have been called mistaken, and promptly forgotten. But zeal, at times, acquires so much momentum it runs away with reason. Instead of an open and generally approved marriage of zeal and reason, so to speak, zeal eloped with reason.

In one county, for example, the county agent appropriation was serving as the political football for the county commissioners. Zeal convinced certain leaders that county difficulties should not hinder their program. When a group of farm women in that county, having completed two years of a home economics project, asked the county agent if they could go on with the third year of it, the county agent relayed the request to those higher up. The answer was, "When your county is willing to support a home agent, you can have the third year of this project, and many others besides."

Now in some circles they call that blackmail. Call it by whatever name you will, it is obviously high-handed. Of course those state leaders were sincere in believing that a home agent in that county, as in every rural county, could perform services of lasting value. Adding the necessary amount to the county tax budget could unquestionably be considered the part of wisdom.

But if, after having reviewed the facts, the people of a county reject such opportunities, it is clearly up to the state leaders to wait until the people change their minds or swell their incomes. The facts, of course, should be presented to them frequently. Those facts most certainly should not be accompanied by any hint of coercion, which is the trade mark of the professional and fanatical reformer. Not even the highest end is justified by any such means.

To anyone concerned with education coercion seems out of place, if not downright wrong. There is the added point that coercion, in a system of adult education, never works for any length of time. Coercion is a boomerang that ultimately hits the coercer much harder than the coerced.

A CLUB LEADER SPEAKS HIS MIND

ONLY rarely do editorials drop from the sky. Usually they are the result more of perspiration than of inspiration.

The leader of a 4-H club, however, has unknowingly provided us with an editorial that sums up, as well as anything we have seen, the possibilities of boys' and girls' clubs. In a letter to the state club leaders, Ralph L. Roll of Butler County lists 10 reasons why every boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 19 should become a club member. Those reasons are worth printing not as propaganda for 4-H clubs but as an indication of what volunteer club leaders think of club work.

"Club work," writes Mr. Roll, "enlarges the vision of the boy or girl; stimulates interest in rural life; enables him to make some money for himself; furnishes recreation and amusements at regular intervals; trains the boy to keep farm records; encourages modern methods in farming; emphasizes the dignity of farm work well done; reaches the younger boy and directs his thoughts and efforts into proper channels; stresses the importance of organization and cooperation."

Finally, as the tenth reason, Mr. Roll submits that club work "insists on building the four 'ships': Ownership, partnership, leadership, and citizenship."

Poets have always been described as impractical. To refute that notion we present herewith a poem written many years ago by an Englishman, Sir Sydney Smith. Not only was this famous poem of practical value when it was written; it might even now hold a place of honor in any discriminating book of recipes, our home economics specialists say.—THE EDITORS.

A RECIPE FOR SALAD

TO make this condiment your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two hard-boiled eggs;
Two boiled potatoes, passed through kitchen sieve,
Softness and smoothness to the salad give;
Let onion atoms lurk within the bowl,
And half suspected, animate the whole;
Of mordant mustard add a single spoon,
Distrust the condiment that bites so soon;
But deem it not, thou man of herbs, a fault
To add a double quantity of salt;
Four times the spoon with oil from Lucca crown,
And twice with vinegar procured from town;
And lastly o'er the flavoured compound toss
A magic soupçon of anchovy sauce.
O green and glorious! O herbaceous treat!
'Twould tempt the dying anchorite to eat;
Back to the world he'd turn his fleeting soul,
And plunge his fingers in the salad-bowl;
Serenely full, the epicure would say,
"Fate cannot harm me,—I have dined today."

N. B. As this salad is the result of great experience and reflection, it is hoped young saladmakers will not attempt to make any improvements on it.—SYDNEY SMITH.

Personal Mention

POMEROY is a quiet town, not given to excitement as a rule. The month of February, however, broke the spell. First, there was a landslide, and a chunk of the hill behind the town crashed through the kitchen of one peace-loving citizen. Next, and of greater moment, Mr. and Mrs. George Kreitler announced the arrival of twins. Molly Jane and Rhoda Jean, they are, born February 1, and weighing 6⅛ and 4 pounds respectively. Both children and mother, at last reports, were thriving. . . . George, we suppose, is handing out cigars in bulk. . . . News of the event spread rapidly, of course, and one of Kreitler's constituents dropped into his office to say: "Well, Kreitler, they told us if we got a good county agent here, we could double production, and I see you've done it!" . . . Cap Arnold writes from the University of Minnesota, at St. Paul, of temperatures 25 and 30 below zero, yet not exciting to the natives. . . . Talk about spread of influence: Guy Miller's three-year-old daughter, Virginia, heard Jeannette Butler speak at a clothing construction meeting in Trumbull County, and the next day at home she called her dolls into a meeting on the same subject. . . . Young Stephen Slipher, aged five, apparently doesn't value his teachers' remarks so highly. At the close of his first and second days of school this past fall, his mother asked Stephen what he had learned at school. "Nothin' much," replied Stephen. The third day, at the same question from his mother, Stephen became irritated: "Say," he exclaimed, "when I learn anything I'll let you know." . . . We take this occasion to announce that Mr. Mack, Our Boss, was *not* out hunting ducks during Farmers' Week: he was wrestling and wheezing, with influenza, and glad he is to be back on his feet. His ability to say things persuasively wasn't at all affected by the flu, either, for during the siege he despatched a letter to the telephone company that somehow restored the spark of life to his telephone service. All we say is, the man's a genius! . . . Mr. Dakan for once has been stumped. A woman taking a short course in poultry at the University recently asked him, "Why, Professor, do Leghorns have such a low morality?" . . . Latest reports from Gotham, as the headline-writers used to call New York, are that Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Myer have a corner on the

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A's given by the professors at Columbia. The Dillon Myers and the Russell Lords foregather frequently, we hear, to discuss the problems confronting the universe. . . . *The Akron Beacon-Journal,* while the Ohio Grange convention was in progress at Akron last fall, ran a picture on page 1 that included Walter Lloyd, editor of *The Ohio Farmer,* County Agent H. H. Claypoole, and Bruce Tom, recreation specialist. Directly over the picture, running the width of the page, appeared the startling headline: "Order Akron Police to Use 'Strong Arm' on All Thugs."—J. R. F.

Changes in Personnel

TO replace E. H. Reed, now extension agent in Wood County, W. W. Wyckoff was transferred from Noble County to Guernsey County on March 1. Mr. Wyckoff has been in Noble County for about a year.

* * * *

W. H. Coulson, for several years teacher of vocational agriculture in Gallia County, on April 1 will become extension agent there, succeeding Paul A. Young, now agent in Trumbull County.

* * * *

C. T. Hummon has been transferred from Allen County to the position of extension agent in Warren County, to replace C. F. Class. Mr. Class since January 1 has been at the University on a six months' leave of absence for study. His major subjects are rural sociology, agricultural engineering, and radio engineering.

An Echo from Livestock Day

What he learned at Livestock Day last spring at Fostoria induced O. M. Beier of Carroll Township, Ottawa County, to feed a carload of heifers instead of steers this year. The 40 yearling heifers, the first Mr. Beier has ever fed, were bought from the Kansas City Producers' Commission Association. The feeders will be roughed through the winter on fodder and legume hay and a little corn, according to County Agent F. K. Blair, and will be put on a heavy grain ration the latter half of the feeding period.

Mr. Hoddinott Offers a Dare

"We dare anyone," dares I. S. Hoddinott, agent in Belmont County, "to report better than 100 percent cooperation on the part of county newspapers. Eight county papers are taking everything sent from this office."

Relenting a bit, Mr. Hoddinott agrees that "competition is open to anyone having an average better than that of Ivory Soap."

It's a Means of Expression

Three times as many attended the second county-wide meeting in rural dramatics as attended the first one, writes W. S. Barnhart, extension agent in Muskingum County. And that, says Mr. Barnhart, indicates that people like this sort of thing.

BOOKS

IT is significant when a magazine devoted to books and authors devotes some of its space, in two consecutive issues, to talk about books that have sprung, in one way or another, from the soil. *The Literary Digest International Book Review* in its December and January issues published two articles by Nelson Antrim Crawford, director of information for the United States Department of Agriculture, under the title, "The American Farmer in Fact and Fiction."

In a list of eight novels centered in rural life, Mr. Crawford singles out one, John T. Frederick's "Green Bush,"* as most worth reading. His comment follows:

"So far as interpretation of the deepest aspects of farm life is concerned, John T. Frederick's 'Green Bush' reaches the high point in recent fiction. Here, as in no other American novel, implicit unity with the soil is given adequate and coherent expression. The author of this book is himself a farmer as well as a novelist, and thus has been able to create a credible character, an educated, intellectual man, not unlike himself, who drives through, after many difficulties, to final peace on a cut-over farm near the shore of Lake Huron. To him the earth becomes finally the great mother. A more vivid picture of the most deeply spiritual aspects of farming could hardly be given than this extract from a letter which the central character of 'Green Bush' writes to a friend:

> Of this alone I can be certain: that love and knowledge of the earth, which means daily observation and acceptance of the facts of birth and death, of the puniness of man's efforts and the little meaning of his life, has brought me happiness; compounded of joy in simple things—pleasure in food, in wife and children, in beauty of flower and tree, of sky and water and the forms of earth, in the dependence and faithfulness of beasts, in freedom that comes from knowledge and acceptance of my weakness and of death.
>
> The earth has maimed and broken me, perhaps, as ultimately it will defeat every effort of my life. But also it has given me strength to bear disaster and defeat, and death.
>
> To me death is not a strange or fearful thing. I see it all about me daily, hourly—myself the agent of a million deaths as I reap or mow or plough the fields. . . . I know death as common and simple—a part of life.

"Yet this book is no study in mysticism. It deals with plausible, practical farming, and its view of rural people is sound and shrewd:

> Collectively the farmer, like the public in general, is a 'hass,' as Dickens put it. Individually he is less avaricious and bigoted than poor rural schools, a nondescript or non-existent rural clergy, and wretched venal journals like the one I have the honor to own might lead us to expect. Some of the very finest men I know are farmers—great-hearted, courageous, clear-minded men. I suspect that for elemental decency and achievement the settlers along this road would stack up pretty favorably with a like number of professors, at Ann Arbor or anywhere else.

"To those who would understand the farmer as he is—and as he may become—I commend these paragraphs and others in the book. Here are revealed the potentialities of a rural social order."

*GREEN BUSH. By John T. Frederick. Illustrated by George L. Stout. 304 pages. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.50.

Announcing Three Visitors

What Ohio farm women are doing in cooperation with the Extension Service continues to attract visitors from other states and organizations. During January and February the home economics extension staff played host, both in Columbus and out in the field at meetings, to three visitors from the East.

Ruth Haesner of the Lawrence Spellman Rockefeller Memorial came from New York to learn of Ohio's progress with child care. She visited a meeting in Franklin County with the specialist, Wanda Przyluska. Miss Haesner is making a study of child care as a part of the education of parents.

Marie Doermann, nutrition specialist with the New Jersey Extension Service, visited several Ohio counties and the home economics staff at Columbus to note Ohio's plan of carrying out nutrition projects.

Martha E. Dobson, associate editor of the *Ladies Home Journal,* spent most of a week in February here and in the field at home economics meetings, talking with the local leaders and particularly observing their interest in clothing construction and millinery.

Frame Gallia's Fruit Program

Gallia County's program of orchard improvement for 1926 will center on four points, decided at a meeting of the county fruit committee with F. H. Beach, extension specialist, H. C. Young of the Ohio Experiment Station, and County Agent P. A. Young. This is the program:

To establish in conjunction with the Ohio Experiment Station a program whereby spore formation may be studied, and whereby information on time of spraying may be sent out to orchardists; to continue seven orchard demonstration farms; continue pruning and spraying program; emphasize importance of orchard fertilizer.

Saves Seed For Neighbors

Three hundred and fifty bushels of Reed's Yellow Dent corn grown by C. O. Marshall of Nashport were certified by the Ohio Seed Improvement Association and sold for seed to farmers in the county. Mr. Marshall had an opportunity to sell all his seed in one lot to a commercial seed house, but he refused. He said he wanted to see the seed stay here in his home county.—*W. S. Barnhart,* Muskingum County.

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Record Living Costs

Fifty-five Farm Women in Nine Counties Keep Research Accounts This Year

Fifty-five Ohio farm housewives in nine counties are this year aiding the college and Extension Service program of research in farm living expenses. They began keeping detailed home accounts on January 1, to continue for a year, with monthly reports to the college.

This form of cooperative research closed its first year on April 1, 1925, when 26 women turned in their books for summarization under the direction of Geneva M. Bane, home management specialist, and C. E. Lively, professor of rural sociology at the college. This April the second group of farm women to keep research accounts, 33 in all, will turn in their books.

Meet Three Times a Year

Those who keep the accounts throughout the year take part in three county meetings. At the first one the details of the account book, its purpose, and its value to all concerned are explained. Questions and the answers to them consume much of the second meeting. Miss Bane at this time presents the garden plans devised last year by the horticulture and nutrition specialists jointly.

Summarization and analysis of the accounts take place at the third and final meeting. An article based on the findings of these farm housewives will appear in a forthcoming issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS.

A woman who keeps detailed accounts under this plan, Miss Bane has found, serves more or less as a demonstration in the community. Not by meetings, but by personal contact with neighbors does news of the work she is doing, and her results, spread.

Mrs. Charles Hause of Warren County, for example, allowed the local home economics teacher to use her book to explain household accounts to her class. This year the teacher and eight of the girls are keeping household accounts.

Audrey, Eight, Keeps a Budget

In Franklin County Mrs. Henry Emig not only keeps the research household account but teaches her young daughter, Audrey, how to spend her weekly allowance of 10 cents wisely.

When Audrey was eight years old her allowance was 10 cents a week, with the understanding that 5 cents should go to the church. With the rest it was suggested that she buy pencils and tablets for school and save enough to get birthday and Christmas presents for the family.

Under the budget plan Audrey lost surprisingly few pencils and tablets. During the summer she added 50 cents to her savings by doing odd jobs for her mother and so accumulated 90 cents for Christmas shopping. By a skill in shopping worthy of veteran bargain-hunters, Audrey had Christmas gifts for the whole family. With just another nickel, she told her mother, she could have bought better handkerchiefs for her father; but something had to be sacrificed, she explained, if she was to live within her income.

THE PLAY'S THE THING

IF you doubt the truth of the above quotation from Shakespeare, consider this: On one of the worst evenings of the winter, some 600 rural residents of Defiance County crowded into Central High School at Mark Center to see "The Old School at Hick'ry Holler," the play which concluded the Farmers' Institute program at Mark Center. It made the third home talent play produced at Farmers' Institutes in Defiance County this year. "The Old School at Hick'ry Holler" pictures school days of 30 years ago, and in the Mark Center presentation all members of the cast were well above school age, one of them, T. B. Randles, having reached three score years and ten.

Back of the success of this play, and of others in other Ohio counties this past winter, is the rural dramatics instruction given by Bruce Tom, recreation specialist. Leaders trained at the series of three county meetings he conducts, go back to their organizations to serve as coaches. Mrs. Sherman Breininger and Mrs. Paul Underhill coached the Mark Center play. So successful was this play that the coaches have 50 names on the list for a cast for next year's community play.

In the photo above, reading from left to right, back row: John Wirth, Orlis Wesche, T. B. Randles, Mrs. Fred Wesche, Henry Gecowets, Mrs. Joe Antoine, Edward Turritin, Ralph Hinsch, Mrs. John Wirth, Willis Balser, Mrs. William Beardsley, Bernard Slattery. Front row: Paul Underhill, David Mulholland, Ruth Elder, John Schliesser, Mrs. Willis Balser, Charles Ridenour, Charles Revert, Mrs. Henry Gecowets, Joe Cline, Mrs. C. E. Dunmire, and Morris Gecowets.

800 Exhibits at Dayton

Eight hundred exhibits of corn and tobacco made Montgomery County's corn and tobacco show, December 15-17, an outstanding success. Indications are, County Agent O. L. Cunningham believes, that it will be an annual affair.

Cash prizes, contributed by the Dayton Chamber of Commerce and individual business men of Dayton, totaled $1200. The Montgomery County Farm Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce, through committees, fostered the show.

Besides the usual exhibits of corn and tobacco, the show boasted an emblems division. This brought in palaces and flags, made from corn.

Why Grow Culls? He Asks

In five barrels of apples from unsprayed trees, one and a quarter barrels of culls; in five barrels of apples from trees carefully sprayed, one-third of a bushel of culls.

So reports County Agent J. D. Hervey for C. H. Oakes of Little Hocking, Washington County, as the result of a demonstration conducted under the direction of C. S. Holland, extension specialist. Convinced that thorough spraying pays, Mr. Oakes has bought a high-power sprayer.

Start New Pig Club

Pickaway County Farm Bureau Backs "Follow Through" Project for Youthful Pork Producers

A county-wide pig marketing club whose members will follow their hogs through to the slaughter-house has been organized in Pickaway County, with the backing of the county farm bureau and County Agent John D. Bragg.

One boy in each township has been chosen to raise eight pigs, not necessarily from the same litter, follow the McLean County system of sanitation, keep exact feeding and cost records on the pigs, ship the eight to Pittsburgh and there record the dressing percentages. The boys will make the trip to Pittsburgh.

Only boys between 12 and 20 years of age, and who have had one year or more of 4-H club work, have been chosen. The pigs are to be fed any ration approved by the University, and are to be kept apart from other hogs. Either sire or dam of the litters represented must have been a pure-bred.

Under this plan both the boys and the packers will have an exact check on what rations and management produce a hog that dresses satisfactorily. Information gathered by this county-wide experiment, it is thought, will be of use to all farmers in the county.

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Spud Growers Gather

Hear Penn State Specialist Tell What Our Neighbors Learned About Raising Potatoes

What Pennsylvania farmers have learned about raising potatoes was transmitted to their neighbors in northern Ohio by Dr. E. L. Nixon, extension specialist from the Pennsylvania State College, at a series of six meetings designed to reach some 20 northern Ohio counties last December.

Ohio growers, judging by reports from county agents and Earl Jones, soils extension specialist in charge of the meetings, appraised the meetings about like H. A. Dooley, agent in Cuyahoga County, did in his report:

"Doctor Nixon, Earl Jones, and Paul Tilford talked to about 65 potato growers, who pronounced it the best potato meeting ever held in Cuyahoga County. Doctor Nixon's talk was the best thing I ever heard on potato growing."

Pennsy's Experience Welcomed

The meetings were regional, rather than county-wide, and were scheduled in Ravenna, Cleveland, Madison, Sandusky, Toledo, and Salem. Two sessions a day were the rule, except in Cleveland, where a night meeting took place. Doctor Nixon's fame as founder of the 400-Bushel Potato Club of Pennsylvania helped to swell the attendance.

The Ohio growers learned that Pennsylvania growers prefer to buy their seed every year from the north, although several Pennsylvania counties, favorably situated, are comparing their seed with northern-grown seed; that dusting has increased yields 9 percent, whereas proper spraying has increased them from 40 to 44 percent; that legume sod and manure are the best sources of manure, the preferred legumes being sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, and soy beans; that potatoes, rather than corn, should follow clover in the rotation.

Poor stands in a potato field, Doctor Nixon said, can usually be traced to one of these four causes: Cutting seed too long before planting; planting in a very dry seed bed; too much sprouting of tubers before planting; heavy rains just after planting.

Learn New Way to Cut Seed

The usual rate of cutting seed potatoes is about two bushels an hour. Doctor Nixon demonstrated a method by which growers can cut six bushels an hour. It involves a home-made potato cutter, plans for which will be sent to Ohio county agents from the college this spring.

Since 1918 growers in Pennsylvania have cooperated with their state college in conducting spraying demonstrations. They followed recommendations sent out by Doctor Nixon, and left four rows in each field unsprayed.

Beginning with five sprays a season, costing an average of $8.26 an acre, the growers have now settled on seven a season, with the average cost at $11 an acre in 1925. Thirty-two farmers in twelve counties cooperated in this in 1918, and the number rose to 447 in 63 counties in 1922. Last year, 125 growers in 45 counties ran the spraying tests.

Yields that first year, 1918, averaged 142 bushels an acre, a gain of 34.8 bushels an acre due to spraying. In 1920 the yield average reached 258.3 bushels an acre, with a gain of 74.7 bushels to be credited to spraying. Last year the average yield on about 40,000 acres was 256 bushels an acre, 78 bushels an acre being the increase credited to spraying. The sudden increase in yields in 1920, it was found, came from the use of better seed.

Finally, the Ohio growers learned, there is such a thing as potato mentality. Doctor Nixon admitted it was hard to define, but easy to recognize. The grower with potato mentality, he explained, likes to grow potatoes, has fields marked by straight rows, clean of weeds, and never has to apologize for things left undone when showing visitors through his fields.

Go Back to Lime-Sulfur

"Fruit growers are going to revert to their early ways and use lime-sulfur for the dormant spray in much of the county this year," reports G. W. Kreitler, extension agent in Meigs County.

"The reason is that much of the water to be used is hard, making an unsatisfactory combination with the oil-emulsion spray. Cooperative buying will reduce the cost of this spray, too, if our efforts in arranging a fruit growers' buying association are successful."

DECEMBER, it is the firm conviction of J. S. Shriver, agent in Morgan County, must be set aside in the county agent's calendar as the month to recover from writing an annual report.

POSTERS, letters, and newspaper articles are being used to inform the public in Belmont County that that county is now on the modified accredited list of tuberculosis-free areas, and so subject to certain restrictions.

VACCINATION saved 30 head of hogs on one Jackson County farm from cholera, County Agent Paul Fankhauser believes. A federal veterinarian, obtained by a call to Columbus, identified the disease as cholera and applied the vaccination.

SPUDS cost from 95 cents to $1.45 a bushel to produce, with the average at $1.15, according to the records of six Muskingum County growers as summarized with E. J. Utz, rural economics specialist.

Sharp Pencil Jabs Loafers

A sharp pencil is a good farm tool, they say in Seneca County. Harold Royer, reports County Agent J. P. Schmidt, says that two of his seven cows will be dispensed with because a year's record on the milk sheet showed them to be about 200 pounds a month under the top producers.

DIGGING 458 BUSHELS AN ACRE

A CHARTER member of the newly established Three Hundred Bushel Potato Club of Ohio, J. C. Stevenson of Pickaway County more than qualified for the club by growing 458 bushels an acre on two acres. The photograph shows Mr. Stevenson's two sons, Newell and Bruce, harvesting the crop. By grades the yield was: Number 1, 444 bushels, 36 pounds; Number 2, 9 bushels, 16 pounds; culls, 4 bushels, 58 pounds. The variety was Carmen.

For the past 10 years, according to County Agent J. D. Bragg, who sent us this picture, Mr. Stevenson has been hill-selecting. He buys a few bushels of certified seed every year, cuts all his seed by hand, and treats it all to prevent scab. He never plants in the same field two years in succession. No spray was used on this crop, but a spray outfit has since been bought for the 1926 crop. The two acres entered in the club contest were grown under straw, applied just as the sprouts came through. Fertilizer (400 pounds of 3-8-6) and 15 loads per acre of manure from the steer feed lot were applied during the winter. Plowing was done as early as possible in the spring, and the potatoes were planted about May 1.

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239 Seek Ton-Litters

Entries Exceed Last Year's List by 33 Percent; Seneca Leads With 25 Herds

With 239 entries for the 1926 Ton-Litter Club already in and a few belated ones probably yet to come, J. W. Wuichet, livestock extension specialist in charge, reports an increase in entries of 33 percent over last year. Entries officially closed February 1.

Seneca leads the list of 43 counties making entries with 25 herds entered, followed by Fairfield and Marion with 17 each. Defiance has 15; Butler, Pickaway, and Richland, 9 each; Highland and Darke, 8 each; Fayette, Greene, Shelby, 7; Franklin, Hancock, Madison, Perry, and Ross, 6; Paulding, Pike, Putnam, Scioto, 5; Allen, Auglaize, Henry, Jackson, Mahoning, Mercer, Muskingum, 4; Logan, Ottawa, Sandusky, 3; Crawford and Vinton, 2; Champaign, Clermont, Columbiana, Guernsey, Hardin, Knox, Licking, Lucas, Tuscarawas, and Warren, have one each.

Nine New Counties Entered

That list of counties includes nine new to ton-litter club entries.

Since the organization of the club in 1923, entries have been received from 60 different counties. During the past three years of the club 116 ton-litters, produced in the required 180 days from farrowing, have been raised by 84 men in 41 different counties.

One man, George Evans of Highland County, has produced a ton litter three years in succession, and several have turned the trick two years in succession. The number of hog raisers producing two or more ton-litters each year is also increasing.

In a Week the Idea Spread

A week was all the time necessary for the practice of treating sheep and hogs for intestinal parasites, demonstrated on two flocks, to spread to other farms in the neighborhood, reports A. M. Hedge, extension agent in Vinton County.

One Vinton County farmer who had treated his hogs told Mr. Hedge, "There never will be a litter of pigs grown on my farm again that won't get the santonin capsule treatment."

Housewives List Their Wants

To the question, "If money were not considered, what additional household equipment would you buy?" 30 Ross County women presented the following list of their wants to the home management specialist, Geneva M. Bane:

Bread mixers, cooking thermometer, cabinet for brooms, long-handled dust pans, high oven coal range, seamless sink, modern oil stove, hot and cold water, vacuum cleaner, potato ricer, broiler, kitchen aid, Dutch oven, sleeve board, pastry tubes, glass baking dishes, mops, dust cloths, fireless and pressure cookers, high stool, electric lights and electric equipment, food chopper, knife sharpener, cabinet units, folding ironing board, storage cabinet, folding breakfast table benches.

Six of the thirty women have electricity, and the others would use electrical equipment if power were available.

They Take to the Trees

Tuscarawas County Farmers Lead Ohio In Reforestation Program

Tuscarawas County to date is leading the state in reforestation.

About 200,000 trees will be brought into the county for spring planting, County Agent G. E. Boltz estimates. Already farmers and clay companies cooperating in the reforestation program have asked for 149,000 forest seedlings. These applications come from 10 townships.

Boys' clubs, it is expected, will this year take part in the reforestation movement.

New Philadelphia has likewise started a forestry program of its own in the beautification of the city park. The city park commission has already consulted H. L. Hedrick, specialist in landscape gardening, and Edmund Secrest, state forester.

108 Bushels of Oats an Acre

Ohio may have a world's oats record to match its corn record. Aden F. Huber of DeGraff, Logan County, this past season raised 757 bushels of Miami oats on 7 acres, an average of 108 bushels an acre, a belated report to the farm crops department shows. Mr. Huber also had an average yield of 90 bushels an acre on the 37 acres he had in oats. The state average for oats has never been higher than 44.2 bushels an acre.

Mr. Huber is producer of certified Miami seed oats.

So far as W. E. Hanger, crops extension specialist, can discover, this yield of 108 bushels an acre on 7 acres is a world's record.

Seneca Tackles Wheat Club

Eleven Seneca County farmers have agreed to try out for the 40-Bushel Wheat Club as part of the county "Better Farming Club," County Agent J. P. Schmidt reports. Although Seneca County stands second in Ohio as a wheat producer, this is the first year Seneca County farmers have come out for the state wheat club.

Fair Board Backs Club Boys

Thirty Angus calves are now in the hands of Montgomery County club boys and girls with the backing of the county fair board. The stock will be fattened under the direction of the county club agent, C. C. Caldwell, and exhibited and sold at auction at the county fair next fall. The calves are purebreds, and when received averaged 400 pounds each.

To LOCATE their boarder cows, producers of the Attica Dairy Sales Association, Seneca County, have decided to try testing and weighing milk one day each month. Smith-Hughes students, under their instructor, R. M. Williams, will do the testing.

Begin Wheat Survey

Auglaize County Schools Cooperate With Extension Service To Obtain Information

Children in the rural schools of Auglaize County have begun a survey to determine the acreage sown to wheat last fall, the varieties sown, and the amounts of fertilizer used, reports the Auglaize County extension agent, D. T. Herrman.,

In preparation for the survey each school was provided with a copy of the Experiment Station Monthly Bulletin for July-August, 1923, which deals entirely with the wheat crop. By letter and by a talk at their quarterly institute the teachers were instructed in the necessary details. The bulletin was made a part of the regular agricultural course for the seventh and eighth grades.

To Use Maps as Records

Information obtained by the pupils will be recorded graphically on blueprint maps of the school districts. These show the acres in each farm and the name of the owner. The county surveyor's office furnished the maps at cost.

To stimulate interest in the survey, the county farm bureau is offering prizes totalling $25 for the neatest and most complete maps.

"The maps will determine," Mr. Herrman explains, "how far we have progressed with wheat standardization and fertilizer projects, and will guide our work with these projects in the future."

Boys Double State Average

Thirty boys, members of corn clubs in Clark County, completed their tasks last year with an average yield of 96 bushels an acre, County Agent E. W. Hawkins writes. Ten of the boys produced more than 100 bushels on their acre, and one boy, Richard Kitchen, grew 142 bushels on an acre, making him state champion.

Six men, meanwhile, qualified for the 100-Bushel Corn Club of Ohio by growing 1000 bushels or more on 10 acres.

Get $3.50 an Acre on Beets

From a profit of $18.09 an acre to a loss of $8.49 an acre was the range reported by five Fulton County sugar beet growers who kept cost accounts in cooperation with the Extension Service. In all, the growers averaged a profit of $3.50 an acre on the 36¼ acres in sugar beets, County Agent William Ellis, Jr., reports.

Youth Leads as Egg Raiser

A Stryker high school boy, Gaylord Myers, led the Williams County poultry flocks on record with County Agent C. G. Fieldner during December with a production of 18.89 eggs a hen. Twenty-five demonstration flocks and 41 using calendars reported for December.

FARMERS' WEEK this year, Feb. 1 to 5, brought in 5005 individuals from every county in the state.

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Do Demonstration Farms Demonstrate?

By G. S. VICKERS, Poultry Extension Specialist

THE demonstration farm idea seems to be more or less in general use in poultry extension work, as well as in other lines of extension as an effective means of getting farmers to adopt better practices. At Ohio State University this method is in use by the animal husbandry department, the crops and soils department, the horticulture department, and to some extent at least by the rural economics department. The method is used in many states by the extension men in poultry husbandry.

A County Agent Has Doubts

It has been a question in the mind of the writer for some time whether the demonstration farm is the most effective means of conducting extension work. To my knowledge no figures are available to prove this point one way or the other. The question was raised by one of the best county agents in Ohio because he wondered if the demonstration farm was accomplishing as much as some other types of extension had accomplished in the past.

The fact that this type of work is in such general use might mean two things; it might mean that it is the most effective means of doing extension work; or it might mean that it is the easiest, though not necessarily the most effective. The campaign idea is more appealing to the public, short time results are more definite and can be easily measured —which makes the annual report look more effective. But the material for campaign ideas is limited, the campaigners cannot stand this sort of work indefinitely, and after all is said and done there is a question whether the results are as effective and lasting as the results accomplished by the demonstration farms.

They've Been Going on Eight Years

Poultry demonstration farms have been conducted in Ohio for at least the past eight years. During the past two years more than 1,000 of these started the work at the beginning of each year. These demonstration farms keep cost account records on their flocks and are sometimes called record-keepers. Needless to say not all these kept accounts through the entire year.

To see if these demonstration farms were getting the desired results a questionnaire was sent to the demonstrators from this office. The results may be interesting to extension workers. The questions and the answers follow:

"The 263 reporting said that an average of 27.7 percent of the community culled their flocks.

"Probably no phase of poultry extension was ever carried on with more booming, waving of banners, and blowing of trumpets than the culling campaign, yet in Ohio, at least, culling isn't as widespread as is feeding mash, according to these figures."

Question 1. How long have you been keeping records in cooperation with the county agent and the University?

There were 271 replies. The average length of time which records had been kept was 2.6 years. This shows that the turnover is rather heavy, since the work has been going on now for eight years.

Question 2. What percent of the folks in your community were feeding mash when you started keeping records?

The 260 replies showed that an average of 11.5 percent of each demonstrator's neighbors were feeding mash when the demonstration began.

Report a 27.9 Percent Increase

Question 3. What percent are now feeding mash?

The 260 replies showed that an average of 39.4 percent of the community then fed mash. This is an increase of 27.9 percent for the average of 2.6 years, or 10.7 percent increase each year. We have no evidence to show that all of this increase was due to the influence of the demonstration farms. Undoubtedly many other causes contributed, such as the press, farmers' institutes, meetings, etc.

Question 4. How many are feeding mash as a result of your doing so on your farm?

In reply to this question part answered in actual numbers and part answered in percentages so that these are given separate. There were 182 answering in actual numbers rather than percentages. They showed a total of 1489 feeding mash as a result of their farms or an average of 8.2 influenced by each demonstration farm. There were 65 who answered in percentages and they showed that 31.9 percent of their communities fed mash as a result of their farms. There were no figures to show how large an area the demonstrators included in their communities.

This would be an average of 3.2 more farms feeding mash each year as a result of each demonstration farm. In percentages it would mean an increase of 12.3 per cent. for each farm per year. These figures may be a little high where more than one demonstration farm reported from the same community.

Question 5. How many follow the University recommendations for rearing chicks as a result of your doing so?

Again, the Practice Spread

Here again part answered in numbers and part in percentages. The 185 answering in numbers said a total of 1159, or 6.3 per farm, adopted the recommendations. The 65 who answered in percentages reported an average of 30.1 percent of their communities influenced. This would be an average increase of 2.4 farms a year per demonstration farm. In percentages it would be 11.6 percent increase a year per demonstration farm.

Question 6. How many in your community have new poultry houses or have remodeled their old ones as a result of your house?

The 242 who replied reported 1360 houses built or remodeled, or 5.6 houses per demonstration farm. This would be 2.2 houses built or remodeled per demonstration farm per year.

Question 7. What percent of the farmers in your community cull their flocks during the summer and fall?

As to Culling Campaigns

This question was asked primarily to find out what percent culled and was not considered in connection with demonstration farms. Three years of intensive culling campaigns have been carried on in the state, reaching nearly every county and every township. In addition, county agents have for a number of years given culling demonstrations here and there on request.

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Probably no phase of poultry extension was ever carried on with more booming,

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waving of banners, and blowing of trumpets than the culling campaign, yet in Ohio, at least, culling isn't as widespread as is feeding mash, according to these figures.

Question 8. How many in your community have changed their breed of poultry because of your results?

The 250 reporting testified to 887 changing breeds, or an average of 3.6 per demonstration farm. (It was thought that this would give an added idea as to the influence of the demonstration farms.)

Question 9. How many ship their eggs to outside markets?

There were 259 replies with a total of 367 shipping to outside markets. From this it can be seen that as yet few ship their eggs to the larger markets.

Question 10. How many in your community have improved their poultry practices as a result of extension work of all kinds, including meetings, demonstration farms, and the like?

There were answers in both numbers and percentages. Those answering in numbers, 123, reported 1852 improving their practices, or an average of 15.1 for each demonstration farm. Those answering in percentages, 140, reported an average of 53.2 percent in the community improving practices as a result of poultry extension. All of this improvement obviously cannot be attributed to demonstration farms, but most of it can because this is the principal type of poultry extension now going on.

Feeding Changes Most Marked

Question 11. In what way have the greatest improvements been made?

In feeding, said 244 of the demonstrators. Culling got 133 votes; housing, 119 votes; quality of stock, 88 votes. (Asked to check the ones showing the greatest improvement, some checked more than one, hence the total reported under the different headings is greater than the number of people reporting.)

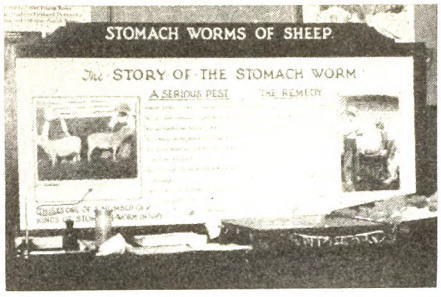
The question is still unanswered as to which type of extension work is most efficient. These questionnaires, however, indicate that the demonstration farm idea is getting results.

When is it considered that there is always a rather large turnover, and that those dropping out of record-keeping and out of direct contact with the Extension Service still keep on with the University recommendations, it is also true that these people act more or less as demonstration farms in their communities as long as they continue to get good results.

Independents Get the Crowds

Independent institutes averaged a better attendance than state aids in Marion County this year, according to County Agent G. W. Timmons. At the 20 sessions scheduled by the independents, attendance averaged 214 a session; at the state aid institutes attendance averaged 154 a session at 19 sessions. In all, Farmers' Institutes drew an attendance of 7208, an average of 185 a session.

Those in charge of independent institutes take a greater interest in their program, Mr. Timmons believes, because it is largely of their own making and by home talent.



IT RATES A PRIZE

FOR neatness, brevity, and clarity this exhibit is hard to beat. It is in the office of County Agent John R Gilkey in Richland County. The lettering is neat, the message concise, and the photographs helpful. The whole thing is excellently arranged. A table, in the foreground of this picture, holds the materials for use in treating sheep for stomach worms.

The Bankers Go to School

One Hundred and Six Come in for Two-Day Agricultural Course

One hundred and six Ohio bankers left their banking cares behind them for two days in March to study agriculture at the Ohio State University. It was the first agricultural short course for bankers in the history of the College of Agriculture, and was arranged largely at the instigation of A. S. Thomas, of Mt. Sterling, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Ohio Bankers' Association.

The course of study crowded into those two days presented a broad view of the farmer's problems, a background upon which the bankers could base further study of those problems out in their own communities. By lectures and discussion the bankers studied soils, crops, marketing, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, and needs of the farm family.

Sentiment at the close of the school indicated that it may be an annual affair. Several of the bankers admitted they had never realized how much progress had been made in agriculture in the past few years, and how much of that knowledge could be obtained simply by maintaining contact with the state college of agriculture and experiment station.

"It is felt that the banker should be able to dig down to the roots of the farmer's problem," said *The Ohio Banker* in explaining the purpose of this two-day school. "To do this, the banker must himself know something of the science of farming."

Licking "Hort" Men Organize

Licking County now has a county horticultural society, organized to foster 4-H landscape clubs, farm home and schoolground beautification, and to discuss problems in fruit and vegetable production and marketing. The officers elected, reports County Agent E. R. Raymond, include Cary W. Montgomery, H. C. Price, M. S. Kent, H. A. Albyn, and F. H. Ballou.

Ram Special Coming

Demonstration Train New to Ohio to Invade Southeast From July 26 to August 7

A demonstration train new to Ohio, "The Ohio Ram Special," will travel over the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 10 southeastern counties from July 26 to August 7. The aim is to stimulate interest in better sheep and wool production.

"This train will carry exhibits which will be of interest to sheep and wool growers," says the summary of the plans so far developed, "will schedule demonstrations and lectures, and every farmer will have the opportunity of obtaining a high-class purebred ram to head his flock."

Twenty half-day stops will probably be scheduled in these counties: Licking, Harrison, Morgan, Perry, Muskingum, Guernsey, Athens, Tuscarawas, Belmont, and Washington. The seven-car train will include an exhibit car, a flat car on which the speaking program can be held, a baggage car to haul the livestock exhibits, a lecture car for use in rainy weather, two baggage cars to haul the rams to be sold, and a combination Pullman and dining car for the personnel of the train.

This Will be the Program

At each stop the program will follow an outline somewhat like this: Registration of farmers for gift ewe, to be donated by local business men; talks of interest to sheep men by representatives of the railroad, the Extension Service, the Ohio Experiment Station, and the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association; sale of rams; and presentation of the gift ewe.

Models of feed racks, standard wool grades, kinds of twine, results of breeding for fineness on one cross, different types of ewes and rams, lambs untreated and treated for stomach worms, and the like will comprise the material for the exhibit cars.

Forty rams will be carried on this train for sale. Most of the rams will be Merinos, but a few Shropshire, Southdown, and Dorset rams will also be carried. When the 40 rams are sold, the train officials will have a reserve supply on which to depend.

The Ohio Ram Special, according to L. A. Kauffman, extension livestock specialist, has been made possible by the cooperation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad with the Extension Service, the Ohio Experiment Station, the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, several breed associations, and the chambers of commerce along the route.

Move to Eliminate Hucksters

A city ordinance eliminating hucksters from the Toledo municipal market, a market built orginally for legitimate growers, has been presented to the Toledo city council by attorneys representing the Lucas County Vegetable Growers' Association. Producers want a growers' market, County Agent E. O. Williams writes, and commission men add that it is unfair for the city to subsidize the hucksters by giving them a place to do a commission business at a fee no greater than that charged the growers.

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Spring Means Borers

That Is, If Any Are Left After the Burning Campaign; Low Cutters Go On Market

If an intensive campaign of education can do it, there won't be a last year's cornstalk anywhere in northern Ohio by the time the corn borer moths are due to emerge from winter quarters.

Cornstalks not ensiled or shredded, will have been burned, the weather permitting, throughout the 31 counties in the area under quarantine. Farmers generally see the menace of the borer, it is believed, and are willing to use any control measures they can.

Rather than set aside a special week for cleaning up and burning the stalks and refuse, a plan followed in past years without the cooperation of the weather man, the entomologists this year content themselves with urging that the clean-up and burning be completed by the middle of May. "Burn 'em when you can," is their slogan for 1926.

The Facts Have Been Presented

For five winters, now, a campaign of education has been conducted in northern Ohio, and for the past three winters that campaign has been intensive.

Reporting for the winter just past T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, says that corn borer motion pictures or lantern slides, accompanied by talks and exhibits, were part of the program of nearly all the Farmers' Institutes in the 31 counties. Newspapers and farm journals, meanwhile, have regularly reported information about the borer.

A series of a dozen or more four-page leaflets, entitled "The European Corn Borer," and taking up step by step the history, progress, and control measures to use against the pest, by the end of this summer will reach most of the farmers in each of the 31 counties. To date six of those leaflets have been published. In this, as in most of the other corn borer work, the Extension Service is cooperating with state and federal departments of agriculture and with the Ohio Experiment Station.

Federal and state agents have been supplementing all this with visits to individual farms, explaining to the owners the menace of the corn borer, the need for getting rid of all cornstalks and refuse around the farm, and the state department of agriculture rulings provided for those who refuse to clean up.

Schools Take It Up

Discussion of the corn borer now has a place in the classrooms of the grade and high schools in some counties. Mimeographed lessons provided by the extension entomologist are in use. The entomologists are also visiting the schools to present the corn borer movies, and to urge the youngsters to help Dad burn the cornstalks.

The radio will also play its part in the educational campaign against the borer. Mr. Parks is scheduled for two radio talks, one from Cleveland and one from Detroit. Cleveland and Toledo newspapers, besides carrying information on borer control methods in their news columns, have promised to make the corn borer fight the subject of one or more cartoons.

When corn harvesting time comes next fall, Ohio farmers in the borer-infested area will have available the new low-cutting device for attachment to the standard corn binders, the agricultural engineering department at the University announces. These were tried out last year, as developed by E. A. Silver, research engineer in the department.

"Two different types were developed, the disc and the reciprocating cutters," Mr. Silver explains. "The disc cutter consists of one cutting disc 15 inches in diameter set horizontally to the ground. The cutting edge of the disc rotates against the stalks, or in the same direction the binder travels. This produces a greater shearing action and eliminates all trouble from stones jamming the cutting edge of the disc. The other type, the reciprocating knife, was constructed with a wide throat and the knife contained in two sections. A stub guard was placed in the center so that the throw of the knife would be the same as that used on the modern binder. To prevent pulling of the stalks, the speed of the knife was doubled."

The reciprocating knife has been placed in production by one farm implement company for use on its corn harvesters already in use and for attachment to all binders sold from now on to farmers in the infested area. The cost of this attachment will be about $15. Another company has taken over the disc cutter, probably for production before corn harvesting time.

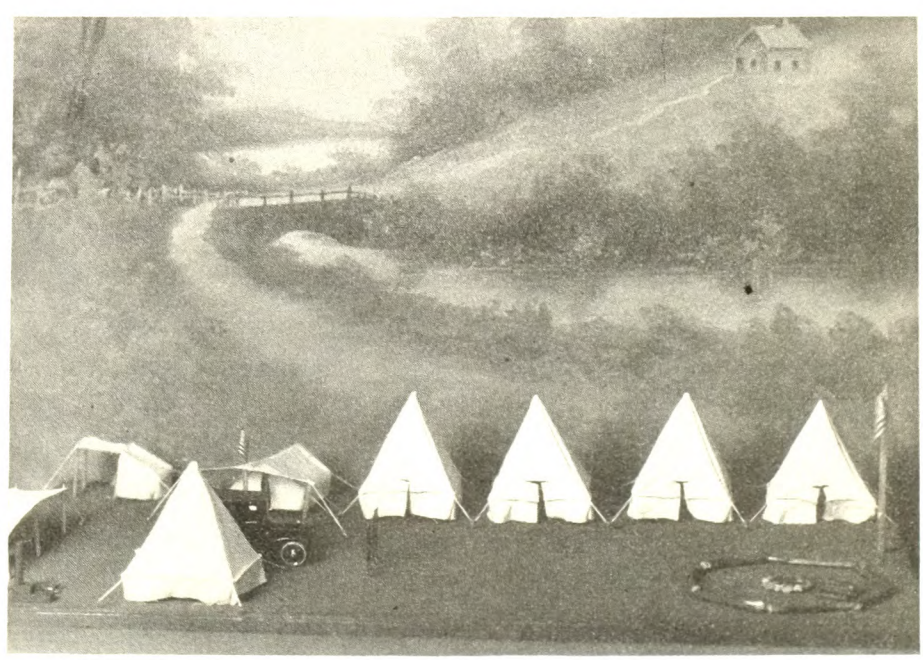
Besides these two devices for cutting corn within an inch of the ground, and so reducing the borer population, the university engineers have modified a field ensilage cutter for use as a corn borer control in fields where corn has been picked or jerked. The knife head of this machine has been redesigned to cut the stalks into half-inch lengths, Mr. Silver explains, and the machine has been equipped wtih a low-cutting attachment. It is doubtful if this machine will be on the market this year.

To get rid of long stubble left on the field, one implement company has designed a stubble pulverizer. It takes two rows at a time, shredding the stalks into fine pieces. As a demonstration in Canada this month, the machine seemed effective, Mr. Silver reports, in killing the larvae in the stubble. The cost of operation, including depreciation on the machine, is about 50 cents an acre.

"The low-cutting attachments for corn binders will aid greatly in the control of the corn borer in Ohio," Mr. Silver continues. "In the heart of the Corn Belt methods of harvesting corn differ somewhat from those in Ohio. Other devices will have to be looked for to render aid when the time comes that the corn borer has become established in that part of the country.

"The cost of producing corn must not be increased. Investigations are now going on to discover means of control that may be adopted with minimum of expense to the Corn Belt farmer."

STUMPS are blowing in all directions in Adams County since farmers there began using pyrotol, the explosive sold by the Federal Government, says County Agent Paul Haag. To date more than 5000 pounds have been ordered, and at least 60 farmers have used it.



EVIDENCE, THIS IS, THAT SUMMER IS COMING

HERE, in miniature, is Tuscarawas County's club camp. The model reproduced here, made complete in every detail by H. M. Kidd, county club agent in that county, was exhibited at the county fair last fall to show the parents and friends of the club youngsters exactly what sort of environment the camp meant. This exhibit attracted attention and favorable comment, both for itself and for the county club camp. It means much to the parents of club members and to the campers themselves, the state leaders agree, to be able to visualize what camp life will be like, as they can with the aid of an exhibit like this.

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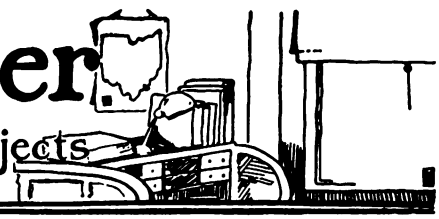
From a Desk in a Corner

A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects



TWO-GUN FANKHAUSER SPEAKS

THE dare presented by I. S. Hoddinott, extension agent in Belmont County, in the February EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS has been taken up with characteristic nonchalance by Paul Fankhauser, agent in Jackson County. Mr. Hoddinott dared anyone to report better than 100 percent cooperation on the part of county newspapers.

Well, says Paul, in a letter to us, that's nothing a-tall! He writes:

"Pass Hoddinott's dare along to us. We will take care of it. Jackson County reports cooperation of all county papers. We also report news worthy to appear in the Portsmouth (Scioto County) *Times*, the Columbus *Citizen*, *Successful Farming*, etc.

"The editors in Jackson ask for our news.* Two of them printed the annual report. (I don't believe there was much news to that publication.)** One of the editors expects to make a round with us to write up some folks and take pictures of their operations. We count the newspapers the best agencies we have for extending extension work."

*Swallow that one, Hodd!

**Your modesty is excelled only by your candor, Paul.

"JUST TWO THIN DIMES!"

WE like the way Earl Rogers, that lanky farmer and journalist from Wood County, sums up the dollars and cents case for the county agent. Writing in *Farm & Fireside* Mr. Rogers says:

It costs me about two cents a year for every $1000 in valuation I have on the tax duplicate to support our county agent.

I probably pay 20 cents in all.

Would I be a fool to vote or try to discard him?

Are the poultry suggestions worth 20 cents to me?

Is three bushels an acre wheat yield increase worth 20 cents?

Is a county-wide T. B. test worth 20 cents to me?

All fool questions, aren't they?

IT'S A SLOW PROCESS, LEARNING

GRADUALLY Ohio farmers are profiting by Canada's experience with the European corn borer. What happened in Erie County this past winter illustrates the point.

Stirred by the news that farmers who did not voluntarily clean up and burn all cornstalks would be compelled by law to do so, a group in one Erie County township organized a movement in opposition to the rulings of the state department of agriculture. Before they had gone very far with their opposition, however, they wisely decided to collect some facts for themselves. Their chairman was sent to Canada to note what damage, if any, the borer had done there. Being human, they hoped to have him vindicate their opposition to corn borer control by reporting that Canadians' losses had been greatly exaggerated.

But the chairman had eyes and ears, and the ability to use them. His report was, so we have been told, as convincing an appeal for thorough corn borer control as anyone has yet made. He went to Canada a skeptic, and returned shaken by what he had seen. He couldn't forget the sight of corn fields converted into standing manure by the borers.

As with so much of the extension agent's and specialist's work, this job of convincing farmers that the corn borer is dangerous, and that control cannot be too complete, is a thankless, trying job. It needs the patience of an angel and the tact of an archbishop. There are few angels and no archbishops, that we think of, in the ranks of the Extension Service right now, yet we know that somehow the job will be done, and to Ohio's everlasting credit.

AW, COME ON!

BELIEVE it or not, this page is always open to communications from anyone interested in extension. From volunteer leaders, male and female; from extension workers now on duty and from those who have abandoned this strenuous life for business, or the like; yes, from anyone who has the power to put pen to paper—interestingly, if possible—we should welcome contributions. What more could you ask?

While we're on the subject: How about more pictures of child prodigies, and such like, reared by members of the Extension Family? In years past we have published, usually on the page opposite this, snapshots of "the brightest child I ever saw," in all manner of entertaining poses. Are your children no longer bright? Huh? Come across, ladies and gentlemen! We crave pictures.

"IF"

(A County Agent's Version)

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs, and blaming it on luck;
If you can manage things that drag without you,
And run a sprayer, plow or motor truck,
If you can spend five nights a week at meetings,
And try to tell the farmers all you know—
Talk rations, radio, alfalfa seedings,
When wife has bought you tickets for a show.

If you can dream so others get your vision
Of richer farms and better homes and such;
If you can meet their doubts and face derision,
And not let disappointments count too much;
If you can show that purebreds make a profit;
That early moulters always cause a loss;
And demonstrate the why and wherefore of it
With proof that can't be doubted by the Boss;

If Concord, Bethel, Edgemont, and "The Village"
Have asked you for a thousand things today—
For T. B. tests, pig clubs, and corn, and tillage,
And prospects for a crop of clover hay;
If you can answer telephones with pleasure,
And work out minor projects by the score,
And smile, and grit your teeth, and take the measure
Of each new job, and look about for more;

If you can work all day, imparting knowledge,
Without sufficient time for sleep or play;
If your reports and records for "The College"
Are ready for the mail on Saturday;
If you can keep it up, nor lose your spirit,
And never let your nerves disturb your joy,
It surely is the job for you—secure it!
You'll make a County Agent yet, my boy!

—D. WATSON ATKINSON,
County Agent, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Personal Mention

WHAT we need most of all, says Bill Barnhart, is a specialist in politics.... Frank Taylor was impolitic enough recently to run his Chevrolet into a telephone pole. Now he has a Ford. Perhaps, Chet Lang suggests, he thinks Fords are immune.... We see by the papers (of Caldwell) that Walter Wyckoff was married last month, while transferring to Guernsey County, to Miss Goldie Pryor of Cambridge. The couple went to Florida for their wedding trip. . . . If Guy Miller's brothers continue as main attractions on professional baseball teams, he'll be forced to schedule extension meetings only after the baseball schedules have been published. One brother, "Lefty," was star pitcher with Cleveland last year, and promises to repeat this year. Another brother, Russ, also an Ohio State man, is starting out with the St. Louis Nationals.... By nature fond of the spectacular, we hope to live to see the Miller brothers pitch against each other in a World's Series. See if it can be arranged, will you, Guy? . . Friends of Professor Plumb will be glad to hear that he is, as this is written, definitely on the mend. At home, he is able to sit up. His arm is nearly back to normal, his left leg is healing excellently, and his right leg is healing slowly. More, according to those who have seen him, he looks well, maintains his interest in campus activities, and looks on life as optimistically as ever..... Florence Walker has been off duty about three weeks with a broken ankle.... Lelia Ogle, ill since last October, came back on the job March 1. . . . Recent visitors included Marie Sayles, former leader of home demonstration agents; Byron Houser; and "Van" Vandervort. Byron, who is in charge of the Ohio farms of the New York Coal Company, says he has 10,000 gallons of cider he'd be glad to exchange for hard cash. (No, the cider isn't.) "Van," after a semester at Cornell, has been traveling through the Southern States studying extension methods..... Edna Callahan writes that she will stay at the University of Chicago until June, in order to obtain her master's degree. Her thesis is on "Commodity, quantity, and cost

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clothing budget for a farm family." . . . . Mrs. Blanche Bowers and Alma Garvin represented the home economics extension office at the Cleveland meeting of the Ohio Home Economics Association on March 6. . . . Well, here's the National Tuberculosis Association out with a manual for anti-spitting campaigns. We hope it never reaches the artists banded together in the famous "Shpitting Club." . . . Art is discouraged enough these days without manuals being hurled at it. . . . Mary Crane, nine years old, while ill last fall and winter, made it known to her parents that she wasn't at all interested in food. In desperation they agreed to deposit in her bank a penny for each sip of soup she took. Sip by sip, she kept track of her earnings in a notebook. Her father, more surprised than pleased, adds that Mary accumulated forty dollars! . . . . Dr. B. H. Bode, whose talk at the Extension Conference two years ago provided food for thought for several years, recently addressed the extension staff at Washington, D. C., on methods of teaching the habit-fixed mind. Radical that he is, Dr. Bode presented at that conference this question: "Shouldn't we first study the individual to find out what sort of thing he cares about? . . . . E. C. Sleeth is getting out a lively weekly newspaper in Grove City, Pa. . . Bob Cruickshank has moved out to a house and 3 acres at Indian Springs, north of Columbus. He'd like a little service on his fruit trees now, he told Frank Beach, so Frank returned the retort courteous by sending him a copy of the pruning bulletin. . . "A proud father when we were in Washington County named his son 'Hervey' in honor of John Hervey. In Jackson County," writes a county agent whose name we dare not divulge, "a farmer has named his purebred ram 'Lawrence' in honor of the sheep specialist."—J. R. F.

Changes in Personnel

AFTER three and a half years as extension agent in Crawford County, T. M. Beal has resigned, effective April 5, to enter business. He will be Ohio representative for Devore & Devore, an Indiana company handling farm mortgages. His headquarters will be in Springfield.

J. E. Whonsetler, extension agent in Defiance County for the past three years, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Beal in Crawford County. He will probably move to Bucyrus about the middle of April.

* * *

George Timmons, extension agent in Marion County, left that county March 31 to go into the contracting business with his brother in Columbus. He had been in office at Marion for a year and a half. No successor will be appointed, since the appropriation was discontinued by the county commissioners.

* * *

O. L. Sorenson, a native of Summit County and a student at Ohio State, will succeed T. A. Wheeler as extension agent in Holmes County on April 1. Mr. Sorenson spent six weeks in the county last year while Mr. Wheeler was at the University for the agents' summer course. Mr. Wheeler will enter the University to take advanced work in education.

* * *

To help with the training of junior food and clothing club leaders this spring, two additions to the home economics extension staff are announced. Florence Booth, graduate of Ohio University at Athens, will work with junior clothing leaders during March, April and May. Ruby Feikert, who is to graduate from Ohio State University this June, will assist with the training of junior food club leaders during the same period.

* * *

Roy M. Durr, senior in the College of Agriculture here, has been appointed part-time assistant in the Office of Agricultural Publications, beginning April 1. Mr. Durr for the past year has been editor of *The Agricultural Student*. He also had training in journalism in the two courses given by the extension news editor last year in the Department of Journalism.

By the addition of Mr. Durr to the staff it will be possible for the extension news editor to handle more field engagements, particularly with groups of club reporters during May and June, and with extension agents individually or in groups throughout the rest of the year.

"Dress Up!" Says Paulding

Paulding County, both in town and in open country, wants better looking homes. Community leaders, cooperating with paint dealers and real estate men, have set in motion two contests in each community, one for country homes and one for town and village homes.

Called a home beautification contest, the plan is to score all entries on or about April 1, and then again on September 1. Both the total increase in score and the final score made by each entry will be considered in making the awards. Homes placed first in each community may be judged again to compete for a county placing. Judges will be chosen by the several communities in community meetings, County Agent L. B. Mayer reports.

Varieties Differ in Moisture

Corn variety tests show more than differences in yield, judging by the results obtained in Logan County. On five plots harvested during January, County Agent W. L. Bluck found, the variety maturing earliest contained 22 percent moisture, whereas that maturing latest contained 27.6 percent. The new hybrid, Burr-Leaming, produced the highest yield.

Ninety, and Still Learning

Too old to learn? Not in Harrison County. Says County Agent D. P. Miller: "John Croskey, Sr., a man 90 years of age, who owns between six and seven hundred sheep, treats them regularly with nicotine sulfate for stomach worms. He is making this treatment as a result of extension demonstrations."

Extension Elsewhere

WITH 181 agents on duty in North Carolina last year, extension in that state reached 2225 communities. Ninety-eight of the agents reported the help of 1340 leaders in club work, and 138 agents reported the help of 3135 leaders in adult extension projects.

* * *

Both North Carolina and Michigan now award prizes, the first a trip to Washington, D. C. and the second a silver loving cup, to extension agents considered the most efficient of all in the state. The awards will probably be made annually.

* * *

Michigan's 1926 4-H club goal is: Organized club work in 75 of the 83 counties, organization of 1400 clubs, enrollment of 17,000 members, with 75 percent completing their projects.

* * *

By one egg a pen of Rhode Island Reds, for the first time in the history of the Maryland State Egg Laying Contest, wrested first place from the usually invincible Leghorns when production was recorded March 1. One hen in this pen finished the 17 weeks with 92 eggs to her credit.

* * *

Three out of four farmers, in states where agricultural extension has been in force for several years, adopt improved practices recommended by the extension service, a study made by the United States Department of Agriculture indicates. The investigators covered parts of seven counties and reached 3954 farms in New York, Iowa, Colorado, and California. The highest percentage of farmers reached was 88, in a county where organized extension had been under way 12 years. The lowest, 60 percent, was in a county having had extension agents but six years. An average of 3.4 practices was reported adopted.

Agricultural information and stories in newspapers and farm journals, bulletins, leaflets, etc., influenced the adoption of improved practices on 68 percent of the farms; object-lesson methods, demonstrations, on 58 percent; personal service methods, including visits, extension schools, office calls, home study courses, on 27 percent of the farms. Extension teachings were also followed to some extent on 24 percent of the farms where the operators had had no connection with the extension service.

Two persons out of three were reported as actively in favor of extension; only one person out of twenty-five actively opposed it.

Tackling a Man-sized Job

Twelve of Seneca County's twenty-five ton-litter club entrants are 4-H pig club members this year.

Market pig clubs will be promoted more generally this year, County Agent J. P. Schmidt says, in the hope that club members will produce enough to ship car lots by communities. Then the club members will follow the livestock through the terminal market to see livestock marketing at first-hand.

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It's Round-up Time

Farm Women in County Achievement Meetings Even Take to Verse and Amateur Playlets

The season for achievement meetings in home economics projects is at its height throughout Ohio now. To date 14 have been held, and about 40 more are yet to come. Attendance ranges from 20 up to 225, with the average between 75 and 100.

Designed to summarize the year's work in nutrition, clothing construction, millinery, child care, or other home economics projects, a county-wide achievement meeting brings together both leaders and members of township groups. The usual program allows for entertainment, provided by home talent, as well as for study. In some counties a committee of leaders plans the program.

Township Leaders Report

What each township group has accomplished is reported by the township leader. Either the extension agent or one of the leaders presides. In Sandusky County, for example, each township was responsible for some part of the program. Reports are sandwiched in between stunts, demonstrations, playlets and pantomime based on the course of study, songs, games, and verse.

A Coshocton County township leader, Mrs. S. A. Powelson, related how

> Mary had a little purse:
> Her funds, you see, were low.
> And everywhere that Mary went,
> That small, thin purse must go. . .

Well, the purse couldn't muster up enough to buy the readymade garments Mary wanted, so Mary joined a clothing construction group, and now

> She wears neat, stylish garments,
> And wears 'em all the time.
> She buys her cloth, cuts, fits, and sews;—
> Which ends my simple rhyme.

Often achievement meetings turn out to be experience meetings. At a millinery achievement meeting in Huron County, completing three years of instruction, one leader reported that she had passed the work on not only to her immediate neighbors, but also by correspondence to a sister in Michigan and to friends in Pennsylvania and South Dakota.

Mrs. Turner Tells Her Story

Mrs. F. W. Turner, who lives just across the line in Erie County, worked with the Ridgefield (Huron County) group, led by Mrs. Beryl Roe.

"It seems that nearly all my life I have wanted and almost felt a real need to make hats," Mrs. Turner said when it came her turn at the Huron County achievement meeting last month.

"I was the oldest of five girls at home," she continued, "and we did not always have hats that we liked. Later I nearly always had some children and sometimes grown-ups who in a way depended on me for hats, but my purse was never large enough to go around. Many times when I made a trip to town to buy a hat I could find none that suited me, but as I could not make more trips I bought one and hated it—but wore it because I had spent my money for it. And I usually wore a hat for several seasons.

"Then two years ago last fall came my chance. I was called to the phone one evening and there was Mrs. Roe asking me to join this millinery club. But during our conversation I learned that this chance was for Ridgefield Township only. My heart sank, but I could not make myself tell Mrs. Roe that I lived in Oxford Township, Erie County. I left the phone and said to my husband, there is the chance I have always wanted, and I live on the wrong side of the road. I thought it over all night and next morning I called Mrs. Roe and told her where I live, but everlasting thanks to her she let me come in anyway.

"And now if I hate my hat I just make myself another. Sometimes I use the old frame and sometimes I have material I can make over. I made two black satin hats from a waist that was hopelessly out of style. One woman in our club made a hat from some satin lining that had been in a coat, from odd pieces of velvet, and a buckle that had been on another hat. Her friends said it was the best looking hat she ever had. The husband of another of our members told her she never had a decent hat until she made them herself.

It Beats the Movies!

"This work has been more help to me than I ever dreamed it could be. I made one woman's and two children's hats for $1.25. Of course, I used some material I had on hand. Last fall I made two women's hats and one for a girl of 11 from new velvet, all for less than $4.

"Lastly, let me say how I do enjoy this work. It is a recreation for me as much as the movies could possibly be to some."

About 35 hats were on exhibit at the Huron County meeting, and about 100 women were present for most of the day. Mrs. Marsh Wolcott, leader of the Fairfield Township group, won first place with a hat that had been made out of old materials. The only expense was for the frame, which cost 55 cents.

In All, 1220 Hats Were Made

Figures presented at the meeting by Rossie L. Greer, home agent in that county, show that in the first and second years of millinery extension in Huron County 1220 hats were made, with a saving estimated by the women at $3325. Figures for the third year were not available.

When Miss Marie Doerman, nutrition specialist in New Jersey, visited Ohio recently, she attended an achievement meeting. Since then she has written to the home economics leaders: "I expect to put into practice in New Jersey some of Ohio's methods. The Achievement Day is uppermost in my mind."

As much as anything else, in the opinion of Mrs. Blanche B. Bowers, assistant state leader, "the achievement meeting gives the women opportunity to have a good time, to enlarge their acquaintance. It gives all of them an opportunity to meet the specialist. Finally, it opens up the breadth of the subject-matter and stimulates further study."

BY CHANGING his dairy ration as recommended at a feeding school one Shelby County farmer told County Agent R. W. Munger his feed cost had increased $2.50 a week, but his returns had increased $8 a week.

HOW MUCH does it cost to grow cabbage? About 75 Henry County growers want to know, so they have told County Agent E. H. Bond that this year they will keep cost accounts on the crop.

EASTERN OHIO isn't the only part of the state interested in reforestation. Henry County now has a reforestation project under way.

DESPITE a temperature of 20 degrees below zero and roads blocked with snow, 10 farmers managed to get to a farm account school in Fairfield County during January.

LEAFLETS giving the object of and requirements for membership in 4-H clubs, and outlining the tasks open to members of the different clubs, were sent to 5000 Muskingum County boys and girls this spring by order of the executive committee of the county farm bureau.

REFORESTATION in southeastern Ohio has been furthered, leaders in Washington County believe, by the state's recent purchase of a 56-acre farm above Marietta for use as a state forestry nursery.

ONE FEED may do as well as another for raising chicks, but the cost ought to be considered too, an Auglaize County farmer told his county agent, D. T. Herrman. Using both a commercial feed and the Ohio ration, he found that the chicks did equally well on each, but that the Ohio ration cost only half as much as the other.

ONE MONTH of keeping household accounts in cooperation with the Extension Service taught a Madison County woman, so she told Geneva M. Bane, home management specialist, that it costs $2 to drive to town and back. "That made me plan to buy more things on one trip," she said, "and not have so many trips."

SIX Seneca County farm housewives who began keeping household accounts in January, with the guidance of the Extension Service, are now giving their children allowances and the privilege of doing some of their own buying.

PLANS furnished by the extension men in agricultural engineering have been approved by the Colerain, Belmont County, Grange for their new grange hall. St. Clair Grange, in the same county, will also use building plans provided by these specialists.

A NEWS STORY brought in four entries for the ton-litter club in Jackson County. "They all signed," says County Agent Paul Fankhauser, "and each expects to win."

ONE HUNDRED, on the average, attended each of the 20 township annual meetings in Darke County this winter. That attendance record is the best yet for that county, County Agent R. C. Smith reports.

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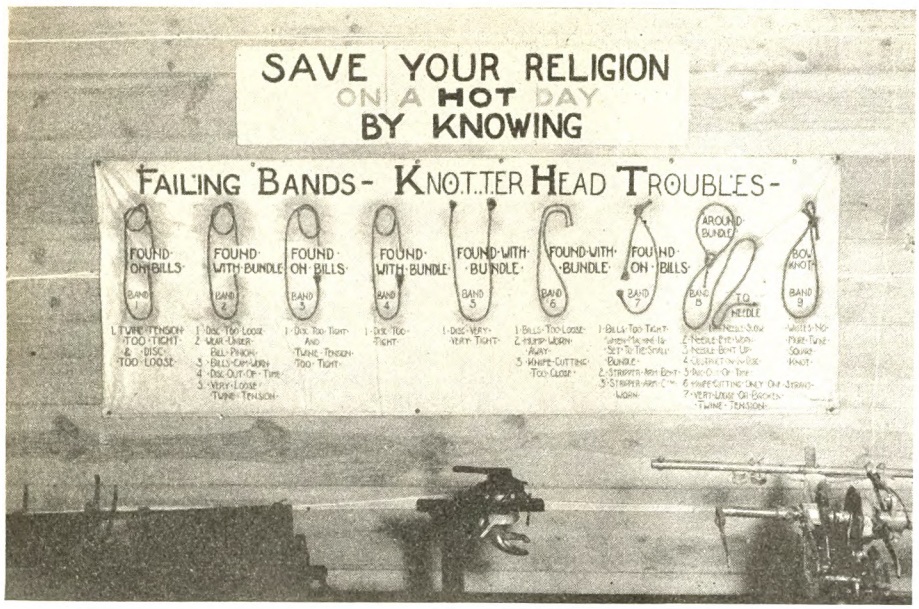

THIS TELLS THE STORY, DOESN'T IT?

FOLLOWING a series of binder-knot demonstrations, County Agent O. R. Keyser prepared this exhibit for the Stark County Fair last year. From the fervid appeal at the top of the exhibit to the minute analysis of the last knot shown, this exhibit ably speaks for itself.

Unite on Health Program

Development of a health education program in Ohio jointly by the State Department of Health and the Extension Service is the purpose of a committee appointed recently at a conference of representatives of both groups. Wanda Przyluska, health extension specialist, will represent the Extension Service on that committee; Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, chief, division of child hygiene, will represent the Department of Health.

Instruction in pre-natal and infant care, as conducted by Miss Przyluska for farm women, should receive the support and, when possible, the active help of local health commissioners and nurses, it was agreed at the conference. To be sure that the state health department and the Extension Service publications are in harmony on essential points, the committee was instructed to examine such publications. Further details looking toward a unified health program will be worked out by the committee.

Fertilizer Men to Meet Here

Sales agents and general sales managers of the commercial fertilizer industry in Ohio will convene at the University for a day's conference as guests of the soils department in June. A similar conference took place several years ago, at the suggestion of the National Fertilizer Improvement Committee.

Community Means Everybody

Caldwell, county seat of Noble County, has tried out the community convention idea and approved it by an attendance of 620 at five sessions, reports W. W. Wyckoff, until recently extension agent in that county. The aim was a program that would interest both townspeople and those in the surrounding country.

To that end the program listed talks by health commissioners and ministers, both from town and from country; a talk by County Agent John D. Hervey of Washington County under the title, "Extension Applied"; talks by a school official, a banker, and others interested in community advancement. Community sings, and musical numbers by local groups completed the program.

First Sense, Then Dollars

"One man's cows returned $180 income per cow; another's returned only $53 each. One man had raised 17 pigs per sow, while another had raised only seven."

So reports E. F. Townsend, agent in Perry County, on the record summarization meeting in that county. Eight men submitted their records for summarization and analysis, and helped get twelve more started in record-keeping the next week.

The wide difference between the efficient and the comparatively inefficient producer, as brought out by the records, convinced the men that it pays to keep track of one's business. Besides the returns reported above, the eight farmers found that their poultry flocks returned them only $2.27 gross income per hen, whereas the demonstration farm owners made an average of $5.85.

A School Takes Up Nutrition

Aided by the principal of the school, Catharine M. Christen, home agent in Lucas County, has outlined a broad educational program in nutrition for Point Place School. This school still leads the county, Miss Christen reports, in the use of the hot school lunch.

The program calls for meetings with the teachers to determine standards for a food and health program, followed by talks on nutrition in each room of the school.

Still "Shoot" Hogs

Adding Santonin Capsules to Swine Ration Still Appeals to Auglaize Farmers

A good farming practice not only spreads, but sticks where it has spread. Witness the experience of D. T. Herrman, extension agent in Auglaize County:

"Discussions at a recent Moulton Township farm bureau meeting show the long-time results of one extension project," he writes. "It has been three years since any organized hog worming demonstrations have been given in this county, so the following results cannot be credited to recent activities of the extension agent.

Evidence From Mr. Katter

"Henry Katter says he is convinced that all pigs should be treated with capsules at weaning time. To substantiate his belief he reports that his fall pigs had not been growing fast enough to suit him, although they were doing fairly well. He also noticed that they did not seem to be satisfied with their feed, although he had mineral mixtures and protein supplements before them at all times. During the Christmas holidays he treated all of his pigs and since that time, he says, he could almost see them grow.

"Conrad Roediger says that seven cents for a santonin capsule made a good pig out of a runt for which he would not have paid five cents. All of his fall pigs were treated along with the runt, because he felt that none were making satisfactory gains in spite of skim milk and corn. All have better appetites and are growing faster since the treatment, but he gives part of the credit to the addition of tankage to the ration."

"More!" They Seem to Say

Two years ago only one community in Meigs County was holding winter meetings. This past winter four communities acquired the habit, and reported it a good one. G. W. Kreitler, extension agent in that county, gives a sample of such a meeting:

"'The next will be a short program of songs by the Happy Hustlers' Clothing Club,' announced W. A. Carman at a recent meeting of the Rock Springs community. But the program proved to be longer than he had thought, the people there assembled enjoyed so much the lively club songs that the singers were recalled time and again until they had exhausted their entire program.

"Once more the club work of Mrs. Clara Windon scores a hit, in the community as well as in the county, and once more the efficient program-planning of Mr. Carman has resulted in a pleasant evening's entertainment for the community."

Old-timers Get More Eggs

Old-timers in keeping poultry demonstration flocks can almost invariably report a higher egg production than those in the project for the first time, County Agent G. W. Kreitler reports on the basis of his experience in Meigs County.

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List Suitable Plays

State Library Cooperates with Extension Service in Compilation for Use of Rural Groups

A mimeographed list of plays suitable for use by rural groups, is now ready for distribution in Ohio. Copies of the list, which includes 55 plays, both short and long, may be obtained either from your county extension agent's office or from the agricultural publications office at the University.

This list is part of a play loan service initiated by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Ohio State Library. The procedure is this:

Plays are loaned for inspection by the State Library, to be kept no longer than two weeks. Three plays will be loaned at a time. The person borrowing the plays pays postage both ways. Then the play chosen may be ordered direct from the publisher, in quantities sufficient for the cast, at the list price.

In the mimeographed list of plays appear the author's and publisher's name, the number of characters required, the time the play takes to present, a brief synopsis of it, and the amount of royalty, if any.

This play loan service is another outgrowth of the instruction in rural dramatics begun last fall and carried on during the winter in 18 counties by Bruce Tom, recreation specialist. The leaders trained by Mr. Tom in the art of choosing, staging, and coaching a play will use the play loan service freely, it is expected, for their several organizations.

They Move Fast in Jackson

"A Minute Will Do To Treat a Sheep" was the headline on a news story sent to Ohio weeklies a while ago from this office. It was based on records gathered by County Agent W. S. Barnhart at Muskingum County sheep-treating demonstrations.

Now along comes Paul Fankhauser, agent in Jackson County, with the report that down there 30 seconds will do to treat a sheep. In his county, he intimates, they move fast. That record might not hold the county over but it was obtained at one demonstration on treating sheep for stomach worms.

Soon every part of Jackson County will have had this demonstration. Twenty-five have been held to date.

And, as Mr. Fankhauser philosophizes, "Poisoning worms in sheep is a good job on stormy days."

Railroad Offers Scholarships

Two $100 scholarships are offered again this year by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to the Ohio boy and girl who "most efficiently complete their projects in agricultural club work," in any type of 4-H club recognized and supervised by the Extension Service. Winners of the scholarships may use them to help defray expenses at any recognized college or university in Ohio, or for a trip to Washington, D. C.

To date the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has awarded 50 scholarships to 4-H club members in states through which its lines run. Thirty-three of the winners have used the scholarships in paying their college expenses; 17 chose the trip to Washington, D. C.

The Ohio 4-H club members who have won these scholarships in past years are: Ella Holmes, Huron County; Ivah Stebbins, Montgomery County; Wilma Bonar, Licking County; Dorothy Sutton, Stark County; Howard Young, Summit County; Hugh Johnson, Hamilton County; George Brunskill, Summit County; Robert Knedler, Highland County.

They Want the Premiums

Hancock County T. B. League Works Out Plan for Obtaining Rewards

With their county on the tuberculosis-free list, Hancock County farmers with the aid of County Agent E. M. Rowe have developed the necessary machinery to obtain the 10-cent premium on hogs shipped from accredited counties.

By arrangement with the packers and state and Federal officials involved, the premium vouchers will be in the hands of some reliable person in each community, probably the banker, who will issue them to the shipper. The original of this voucher, or accredited county certificate, is pinned to the shipping bill, the duplicate and triplicate going to the county extension office. At the end of each month the duplicates go to the state veterinarian's office.

The county tuberculosis eradication league has agreed to handle the premium checks. To pay for postage, office work, etc., 10 cents will be deducted from each premium check. Hancock County's first car of hogs, under this plan, was shipped to Cleveland late in January.

"Some minor changes may be necessary," says Mr. Rowe, "but in general we believe the plan is sound. It should bring in to our county (using Iowa figures, of an $18 premium, average per car) from $15,000 to $18,000 a year. Our recognition as a modified accredited area lasts for three years, so in the aggregate it should total between $45,000 and $55,000."

Even Belmont Could Use Lime

"Even Belmont County soil," says I. S. Hoddinott, extension agent there, "needs from one to four tons of limestone to grow alfalfa or sweet clover successfully." Two hundred and sixty-five samples of soil tested with the aid of E. E. Barnes, soils extension specialist, and the automobile soils laboratory, proved the point.

"The tests checked closely with the amount of lime used in the different communities," Mr. Hoddinott continues. "The highest average test was 5.44 in Bethesda community, where the largest amount of lime was used in 1925. (The 5.44 refers to PH value, which should be 6.5 if the soil is to grow alfalfa successfully.) Lowest of all was Rock Hill with a test of 4.92. Very little lime has been used here. The average of all the 265 samples was 5.24."

Combine for Stunts

Liking That, Warren County Groups Unite Town and Country in Community Committee

A community committee, representing the leading organizations both in the town and the surrounding country, has been organized in Lebanon as an outgrowth of a community stunt night held there March 4.

The desire to make the annual Lebanon Farmers' Institute a real community institute was the first step in the formation of the new community committee, according to Nellie Watts, home demonstration agent in Warren County. Along with the Farmers' Institute it was decided to stage a community stunt night, and whole hearted approval won by that paved the way for a permanent community organization.

On the program for the community stunt night appeared an orchestra from a Lebanon church, a minuet by 4-H club girls, and stunts by representatives of the Farm Bureau, the Rotary Club, the high school, parent-teachers' association, the Grange, and the county extension office. Six hundred people were present.

The immediate duties of the new community committee, Miss Watts reports, will be to sponsor community celebrations, but it is hoped that before long the committee will prepare to work out a program of community improvement.

9.8 Percent Isn't So Bad

An average of 9.8 percent on the investment was realized during 1925 by the nine Defiance County farmers who kept records in cooperation with the Extension Service, writes J. E. Whonsetler, extension agent in that county.

Labor incomes varied from minus $90 to $2787, with the average at $1578. Crop sales per farm averaged $612 as compared with $2780 net increase on livestock. Sale of dairy products per cow averaged $121, and poultry products averaged $3.14 per hen.

This was the first year, Mr. Whonsetler reports, that several of the nine had kept accounts. They said they'd never try to farm without them hereafter. All who completed the 1925 records are keeping accounts this year, and several others have taken out account books.

They Stop at Half a Loaf

Less than half of the recommended amount of commercial fertilizer per rotation is applied by farmers, those who attended the nine fertilizer schools in Sandusky County during January said.

"Most farmers," writes B. S. Harrod, agent there, "are using fertilizer on but one crop in the rotation, a small percentage are using it twice in the customary four-year rotation, and a very few are fertilizing all three grain crops. In general the men have gotten away from the 1-8-1 and 2-8-2 idea, and 20-percent acid phosphate is rapidly replacing the 16-percent."

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

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Stress Health "H"

Hocking County 4-H Club Members Take Thorough Physical Exam; Plan to Correct Defects

HEALTH, as well as head, heart, and hand, will have a share in the regular training of 4-H club members in one Hocking County community this year. Aside from the health clinic at the State Fair last fall, state club leaders say this is the first definite attempt to make regular health training a part of club work in the state.

Hocking County's health commissioner and county nurse, reports County Agent R. W. Lang, gave complete physical examinations to the 27 members of one Hocking County club. The leaders of the club and the county nurse will work personally with each member and the parents to correct defects revealed in the examination. The club members will also study proper health habits and personal hygiene, and score themselves on habits and improvements.

All Had Some Defects

Everyone of the 18 girls and 9 boys in the club had some physical defect to correct, the examination showed. None was overweight, and one was found to be 19 pounds, or 35 percent, underweight. Thirteen needed dental attention, and 24 were advised to have their teeth cleaned; 14 needed dietary changes; two needed eye examinations. Thyroid difficulties were found in four; flat feet, three; poor posture, two; tonsils, four; flat chest, three; constipation, three; slept with windows closed, three.

Three sisters, it was found, all needed dental attention, proper diet and exercise to overcome constipation, and open windows at night.

State Leaders Meet at Ames

Eight Ohio extension leaders were on the program of the Central States annual extension leaders' conference, at Ames, Iowa, the last week in April.

Though not all of the Ohio representatives were able to make the trip, the advance program listed their addresses as follows:

Director Ramsower, "The Selection and Training of County Agents," and "What Is the Test of Efficient Use of Home Economics Specialists in the Extension Program?" G. R. Eastwood, county agent supervisor for southwestern Ohio, to talk on community planning; W. W. Brownfield, supervisor for southeastern Ohio, project planning; B. B. Spohn, supervisor for northeastern Ohio, use of salesmanship in extension; Minnie Price, home agent leader, ultimate goals in home demonstration work; Lelia Ogle, nutrition specialist, spread of a project beyond members of organized groups; Geneva Bane, home management specialist, home management extension; Alma Garvin, nutrition specialist, the place of the "single practice" idea in the nutrition project.

Find 60 "Greatest" Needs

Asked to write down what they considered the greatest single need of agriculture in their several townships, 192 farmers present at Putnam County institutes indicated some 60 different "greatest" needs.

"This indicates," County Agent J. W. Henceroth writes, "that farmers are anything but a unit regarding their own problems or needs. Many of the answers dealt with personal or individual problems rather than with community problems."

The needs considered greatest, judging by the number of votes for each, were as follows: Cooperation, 27; better farm methods, 14; better roads, 10; better drainage, 8; more farm bureau members, community activity, and more sociability, 7 each. Needs ranged all the way from cooperative farming, protecting the quail, and destroying the corn borer, to lower taxes, doing more work on the farm, and using autos less.

They See What They Hear

Since incubation was the topic for discussion at the fourth session of Delaware County's poultry school, the "class" visited the plant of a manufacturer of incubators. "The manufacturer's discussion of incubation," says the county agent, E. K. Augustus, "was as practical and as much to the point as that of any college professor or specialist."

Save the Week of October 18

A WORD to Ohio extension agents and specialists: Thumb over a few pages in your date-book and mark, for the week of October 18, "Reserved for the Annual Extension Conference, including Stunt Night." Details of the program cannot yet be announced. It comes as an interesting coincidence, Director Ramsower observes, that the Iowa-State football game falls on Saturday of that week.

What's 160 Eggs?

Not as Much as It Used to Seem, Ohio Poultry Demonstrators Can Now Report

THAT goal of 160 eggs a hen a year isn't as far off as it used to be, poultry farm demonstration owners in Ohio can now say. For the five months ending March 31 the demonstration farm flocks this year averaged 45.1 eggs a hen.

According to the 160-egg standard (which is more than double the state average egg production per hen), for the first five months of the poultry year the goal is 52 eggs a year. This mark of 45.1 eggs a hen is the nearest the Ohio farm demonstration flocks have ever been to the standard set by the university poultrymen. Back in 1923 the average for the first five months was 37.9 eggs a hen.

Eggs by the Millions

If you include both the demonstration farms and those using the poultry calendars, which involve less complete records, 2800 Ohio farm flock owners keep track of egg production and manage their flocks with the recommendations of the university. In those 2800 flocks are 692,987 birds. In December, for which month figures happen to be at hand, total production was 4,653,676 eggs.

The 1001 demonstration farm flocks produced 2,240,562 eggs of that total, or an average of 7.2 eggs a bird for the month. The 1799 calendar flocks produced 2,313,114 eggs, or an average of 6 eggs a bird for the month. One reason the demonstration flocks show up better, the poultry specialists explain, is because their owners have been keeping records and watching their feeding and management practices longer.

Even Fathers Can Be Shown

It took long argument and persuasion, but one Morgan County boy finally prevailed upon his father to let him keep track of their poultry flock's egg production on the poultry calendar provided by the Extension Service, and follow the feeding and management suggestions given there. After a few weeks, County Agent J. L. Shriver reports, the father admitted that never before had they obtained so many winter eggs. More, father and son bought lumber for a brooder house, ordered 500 baby chicks, bought a brooder stove and hover, and arranged a feed account at the store for the son.

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Mr. Hanger Figures

And Discovers What It May Mean In Dollars and Cents to Test Seed Corn

AS a device to save money, it's hard to beat seed corn testers, in the opinion of Wallace E. Hanger, farm crops extension specialist.

In Western Ohio several community seed corn testers are at work in county agents' offices and in schools under the guiding eye of instructors in vocational agriculture. Reports from four such testers, in operation in Hardin, Butler, Logan and Crawford Counties, show that in the six weeks previous to March 19, 37,524 ears of corn were tested for germination. More than a fourth, 10,345 ears, went into the discard because the test showed them lacking in germinating power.

Learning of that, Mr. Hanger got out pencil and paper. His figuring revealed this:

Twice Two Is Four, Isn't It?

The 10,345 discarded ears would have planted 903 acres of corn. That much acreage would normally yield, at 40 bushels an acre, 36,120 bushels of corn, worth more than $25,000 at present prices. By testing and discarding weak ears, using only viable seed for those 903 acres, farmers in those four counties will rescue that $25,000. How much money Ohio farmers waste by using untested seed corn in a year like this, when crib corn is testing far below the safety mark, probably never can be revealed.

Logan County's experience with a community seed corn tester, according to County Agent W. L. Bluck, emphasizes the value of testing seed corn. In the two weeks before April 5 Logan County farmers submitted more than 200 bushels of corn for test. The tester in operation in the county extension office can handle 50 bushels a week. The charge for testing is a cent an ear, enough to cover expenses.

Twenty-seven lots had been tested up to April 5, Mr. Bluck reports, and only 62.7 percent of the ears tested, on the average, showed complete germinating power. One lot tested as low as 17.1 percent; the highest was 90.55 percent.

Enlarge Curriculum in Miami

Miami County's plan of instruction in agriculture for grade school pupils, a program conducted by the school system with the cooperation of the Extension Service, this year includes poultry, dairy management, farm accounts, and sheep, beef cattle, and swine.

The poultry course in the fall, County Agent C. M. Senn reports, required each boy and girl to report the number of eggs gathered and the variety of feeds used on the farm. The results emphasized the value and use of the Ohio ration.

Farm account books have been distributed to all of the eighth grade pupils in the county. The pupils are given three weeks to work the specific farm account problems outlined in the text. That involves the record of a farm operation, bringing the book to a balance, figuring the inventory, and finding the labor income on the farm. Several boys and girls who have completed this work, Mr. Senn finds, said they wanted to keep accounts on the home farm.

Wait 18 Years to Meet

"This is the first time that the dairymen selling milk in Ironton have come together in the 18 years I have sold milk here."

So E. G. Scripture, Lawrence County dairyman, told his county agent, Stanley Porter, after a meeting called to discuss methods of improving dairy herds and preparing for a tuberculin test on the area plan. All of the herds from which milk is sold in Ironton, Mr. Porter reports, will probably be tested before summer.

Discussion at that meeting showed that the men were not raising any of their cows, but were buying of their neighbors. Cattle bought recently were of poor breeding. It was the expressed opinion at this meeting that the time would soon come when that group of dairymen would have to get together to raise the level of their producing stock.

Add This to Leadership Lore

Can local leaders lead? Given half a chance, they always can, a recent experience has convinced Catharine M. Christen, home demonstration agent in Lucas County.

Those in charge of a Farmers' Institute in a neighboring county wanted Miss Christen to attend that institute and explain the vegetable cookery project. Unable to attend herself, Miss Christen replied that had she known earlier, she might have asked some Lucas County local leaders to substitute for her. Unknown to Miss Christen, the institute committee immediately acted on her suggestion and obtained Mrs. Perry Marsh and Mrs. Carl Lind of Bono. Rather than talk, the two leaders presented a demonstration, part of the lesson on the cooking of vegetables.

"Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the whole thing," Miss Christen suggests, "is the fact that these leaders did this without any request from the home demonstration agent. An incident like this assures us that the women themselves are certainly getting some self-assurance and self-development from their work as leaders."

Hancock Forms Poultry Club

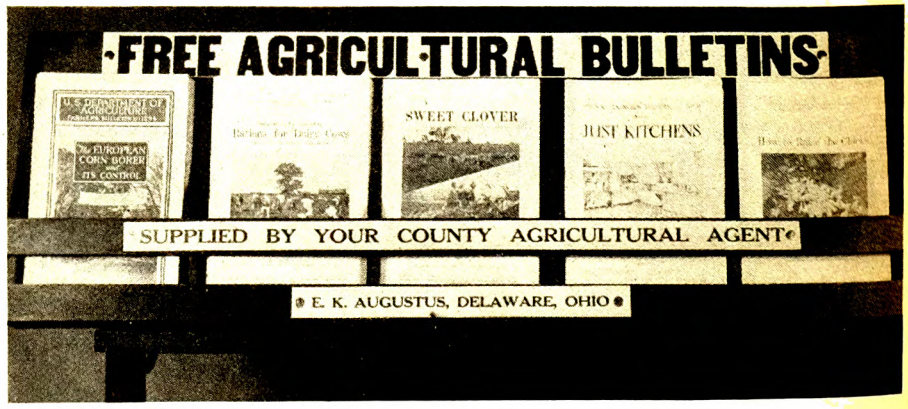
Hancock County now has an extension poultry club, the Hancock Poultry Club. It calls for no dues or fees, nor even actual cooperation with the Extension Service; all that is required, says County Agent Enos M. Rowe, is interest in the poultry industry.

Those who conduct poultry demonstration farms and keep calendar records in cooperation with the Extension Service comprise most of the membership. The aim, Mr. Rowe explains, "is to correlate our poultry work, arrange for tours, etc., and build up a larger and stronger group of cooperators."

Monthly meetings have begun, with a question box one of the features. It drew 25 questions at an early meeting. Poultry specialists and successful local poultrymen will be called on to speak.

Lake Prepares for Red Mite

The European red mite, which *infested* orchards in Lake County last year, was the subject of meetings in two Lake County communities early this spring, reports County Agent L. H. Barnes. Extension and experiment station specialists suggested a 3 percent oil emulsion spray, in place of the lime sulfur dormant spray, to control the pest before it could get under way.



SPREADING THE BULLETIN SUPPLY

BULLETIN racks like the one pictured above are now in place in the principal banks and elevators in Delaware County. That ought to insure, County Agent E. K. Augustus believes, a more complete distribution of important bulletins at the time they should reach the farmer. The bank or elevator in which the rack is placed pays for constructing it, a cost of about two dollars.

"My plan is," Mr. Augustus writes, "to keep the racks full of bulletins of timely interest, and to keep a record of the number of bulletins supplied and therefore distributed. The following statement on the rack, 'Free Agricultural Bulletins, Supplied by Your County Agricultural Agent,' advertises the Extension Service as the source of supply, the bulletin itself advertises the source of information, and a rubber-stamped statement on each bulletin, 'For further information see County Agricultural Agent E. K. Augustus, Delaware, Ohio,' advertises the source of an additional supply or further information. In the short period the racks have been in the banks they appear to be serving their purpose well."

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Ohio Under Way

On Reforestation Program; Mr. Dean Outlines His Plans and Cites Our Major Problems

APRIL 18 to 24, proclaimed American Forest Week by President Coolidge, enlisted the attention of the Extension Service this year with forest planting demonstrations in Tuscarawas, Coshocton, and Harrison Counties. More than 200,000 trees will be planted in Tuscarawas County alone by landowners, through the activity of County Agent G. E. Boltz and the extension forester, F. W. Dean.

More than that, says Mr. Dean, Ohio seems to have begun an all-year program, judging by the interest in the planting demonstrations scheduled this spring in a dozen or more eastern Ohio counties. Ohio will do well to extend American Forest Week to cover the whole year, Mr. Dean suggests, and establish a definite, permanent reforestation program.

Woodland Pasture's One Problem

The amount of woodland used regularly as pasture in Ohio is one of the most acute problems those interested in reforestation must solve. Sixty-five percent of Ohio's farm woodlands is pastured, according to the 1925 farm census. Mr. Dean points out that this includes southeastern Ohio, where pasturing is not so severe. In northwestern Ohio the average is nearer 85 percent of the farm woodland used for pasture.

"Grazing in the farm woods," Mr. Dean continues, "is a serious menace to profitable forestry on the farm. Unless it is combated, an important crop will disappear from the farm. Natural young growth in hardwood mixture is the foundation for a new forest crop. This is impossible in a pastured woods."

The tree planting demonstrations already well under way in eastern Ohio are intended to do four things: show how to plant forest tree seedling on lands suitable for reforestation; create interest among farmers and other landowners in planting idle acres to forest trees, and eventually produce a timber crop; show the proper spacing to be used in planting forest trees; and indicate the proper species of tree to use.

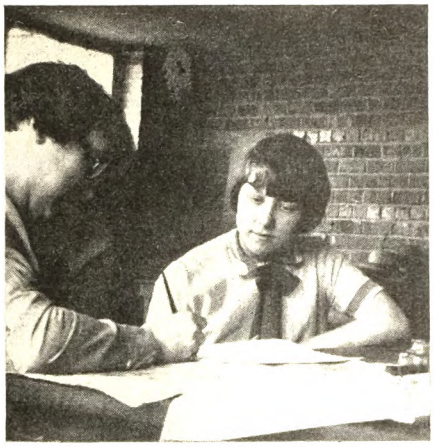
State Furnishes the Trees

Trees for these demonstrations are shipped from the state forest nurseries, along with instructions on the handlings of seedlings. When possible the extension forester visits the areas before planting and makes a planting sketch.

Two men comprise a planting crew. One man digs the holes, the other plants the trees. Those attending each demonstration line up as crews and proceed across the field in parallel rows, planting as many trees as possible in the two or three hours set aside for the demonstration.

"The trees sent out by the Department of Forestry," the outline of the project states, "are to be used for timber production only. These areas, therefore, will remain permanent for definite periods, and will offer excellent opportunities to observe the rate and habit of growth of certain species, adaptability to soils, etc. Demonstration plots can also serve as references and for comparison when other forestry projects are planned in a county.

"Whenever practicable records will be kept of planting costs, and rate of growth per acre by species. The extension forester will check up these results when possible."



CONCENTRATING ON THE HEALTH "H"

THE two snapshots above show the Hocking County 4-H club, mentioned in a story on Page 1, making a start in its emphasis on the health "H" as a regular part of the club program. The club leader, the county health commissioner, and the county nurse helped give each club member a thorough physical examination. You see the doctor hard at it in the lower picture, while above one of the club members is answering questions about her life history, so far as health is concerned.

Institutes Lead to Action

Can farmers' institutes tie up with a county extension program? They can and do, says N. H. Shilliday, agent in Ashland County.

"After hearing a discussion of the subject, 'Do Farm Statistics Benefit the Farmer?'" Mr. Shilliday writes, "fourteen farmers asked the county agent to have their names put on the mailing list to receive the 'Agricultural Situation' from Washington, D. C.

"After an institute at Perrysville the county agent organized a clothing club of 31 members. Club work had never before been carried on in that community."

They Talk of Losses

Not Just to Be Pessimistic, But to Prevent It, Where Ohio Livestock Are Concerned

THE Livestock Loss Prevention Association of Ohio, an organization with a program that is primarily educational, held its second annual meeting April 8 at the Union Stock Yards, Cleveland. About 80 were present, representing the railroads, livestock producers, shippers, packers, the farm press, the Experiment Station and the Extension Service.

Already the association's program is under way. A half dozen different pamphlets have been published by member groups within the association, such as the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, the Institute of American Meat Packers, the American Railway Association, and the rural economics department of the University. These pamphlets, distributed to all in any way interested in the problem of livestock loss prevention, take up rules and regulations for loading livestock, treatment of stock in the yards, and the like.

Train Crews Lend a Hand

Railroad men at the Cleveland meeting said that train crews, as a result of some education in the subject, were becoming more interested in preventing loss to livestock shipments in their care. One speaker estimated that more than half of the livestock losses between the farm and the packing-house were due to faulty production. To remedy this situation by education is a job assigned to the Experiment Station and Extension Service, a job on which some progress has been made in recent years.

That it is possible to reduce livestock losses by educational methods has been demonstrated at the Cleveland Union Stock Yards. In 1922, a representative told the loss prevention association, one of every 364 hogs received at the yards was crippled or for other reasons checked off as a loss; in 1924 it was one of every 458; in 1925, one of every 572.

B. B. Brumley of McComb was elected president of the association for the new year, and Earle G. Reed, agricultural agent of the New York Central Lines with headquarters at Columbus, secretary-treasurer. Directors elected include representatives of all the member groups. Paul Gerlaugh, animal husbandry extension specialist, and C. W. Hammans, marketing extension specialist, represent the University.

Watch Wayne, Says Dustman

Wayne County's cow testing association can't be ignored when honors are distributed in the future, County Agent G. A. Dustman is convinced. In January, for example, 43 cows produced more than 40 pounds of fat apiece, 15 over 50, and 4 over 60; 59 cows produced over 1000 pounds of milk and 35 produced over 1200 pounds apiece. The 26 herds in the association include 223 cows. The Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey breeders will each have charge of one of the three meetings planned for the year.

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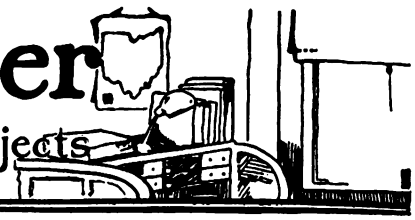
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

A CALL FOR BACK NUMBERS

HAVE you any copies of this incomparable journal previous to Volume IV, Number 5 (November, 1918)? If you have, the New York Public Library would gladly receive them. Our office supply of surplus issues that far back has long since disappeared.

A letter from E. H. Anderson, director of The New York Public Library, moves us to make this appeal to all who get the EXTENSION NEWS. "As it is our intention to preserve the file permanently," Director Anderson writes, "we feel that no effort should be spared to complete it."

ORGANIZING TO EAT

LUNCHEON clubs for farmers are now on the horizon. The aim, according to word from North Carolina, where several have been organized, is largely social. The idea obviously comes from the numerous and highly organized luncheon clubs in the cities.

If a few farmers want to meet once or twice a month around the festive board, surely that's their privilege. It can be a pleasure. If they want to discuss their problems at such times, why that's all right. But will the professional organizers let them stop at that?

Honestly, we hope they will. Let farmers meet, as many or as few of them as wish to, whenever and wherever they will. A county agent might encourage that. But to have an impressive organization, with a long list of officers, and fines for non-attendance, and all sorts of creeds which breed hypocrisy faster than virtue, and so on down the scale to the minor inanities luncheon clubs so often indulge in—from all this, Good Lord deliver them!

THIS MAY INTEREST SPECIALISTS

AN Ohio county agent who pleads guilty to deliberating, now and then, on extension methods, has forwarded to us the results of a recent deliberation. It may be that some extension specialist will have an answer to this county agent's charges. If so, our columns are open to him. The county agent, who prefers that his name be withheld for the time being, writes as follows:

> Does the duty of the specialist end when he or she imparts bucketfuls of knowledge to a group of leaders or to a room full of farmers? Many times during the year specialists have sent me a list of projects which they have to offer. Usually there it ends. They might as well have said: "Here are our projects. Pick out what you can use and put them across."
>
> But the old order changeth, and within recent months two different specialists have used a different plan. They spent sufficient time to map out the different steps necessary to carry the projects through the year to a successful finish. Considerable time, many sheets of paper, and an inch of pencil were sacrificed on the altar to the goddess of results. Time and materials well spent, I think. Would that more had done the same.
>
> Once, in the not too distant past, a newly appointed specialist confided to me that other specialists in his department were prone to wait upon the calls of agents rather than to inform agents of the amount of time which might be used in any particular county. That, I find, is true, but not in many departments.
>
> Perhaps this is heresy; perhaps it is the duty of agents to evolve the method of establishing new farm and home practices via projects. Yet it seems possible that with a thousand and one other duties, each agent can hardly be expected to be his own specialist in methods. It may be visionary, but there may be a better method of spreading agricultural information than to conduct haphazard demonstrations in charge of the expert from Columbus, who brings along his chauffeur, the county agent.

WHAT DAY IS THIS, PLEASE?

WHAT the proclaimers of special "days" and "weeks" lack, most of all, is a sense of humor. Ours may be altogether too broad, but it does seem funny to us to learn that a certain day or week has been set aside (to be accompanied by prayer and fasting, to judge from the reverential attitude of the printed announcements) as "Portable Saw Mill Week," or "National Egg Day." What does one do, for instance, during "Portable Saw Mill Week?" Saw mills are such bulky things, even though portable, and our five-room apartment is crowded enough as it is, what with books and beds and chairs and tables and other incidentals. Perhaps we really ought to have a portable saw mill in the place, but one can't afford everything at first, can one?

And when "Portable Saw Mill Week" is rapidly followed by "National Egg Day," there's another problem, to observe the spirit of the day properly and, as the proclamation of the poultry boosters suggests, "Pay Homage to the American Hen." A reasonable person will grant, with the National Poultry Council, that "the egg occupies a position of great distinction and one of peculiar merit and usefulness in the diet of our people." Having put the egg upon that high pedestal, what else is there to do but eat it? But no; you must celebrate it, along with the American hen, says the Poultry Council. Witness:

"The National Poultry Council is organizing State and National Committees to develop and promote appropriate observance of 'National Egg Day.' This day will be celebrated in the various states as the respective state committees see fit. It will be a day in which to pay homage to an industry that stands fifth among. . . . ." etc. (You know how these proclamations go on.)

Of course they dodge the age-old question, "Which came first, the egg or the hen?" and propose that we pay homage to both egg and hen. But it must be an American hen!

Well, you see the fix any conscientious soul is in, trying to determine what to do during "Portable Saw Mill Week," and, having decided that, comes smack up against the problem of finding an egg and a real American hen to pay homage to in order properly to observe "National Egg Day." The only way out, we have found by actual experience, is to accumulate all available literature about such "days" and "weeks," spread it before you, read every fifth line, and then laugh, uproariously, incontinently, madly, boisterously laugh until tears fill your eyes so that you can read no more.

Solely in commemoration of National Egg Day, widely and hopefully celebrated the Nation over on May 1 of this year, is this poem reprinted. It is true that it was written years before any genius had conceived the notion of having a National Egg Day; but that's a small matter. Cherish these lines, if you will, that they may return to fill your heart with joy on National Egg Day, 1927, and on many, many National Egg Days thereafter!

THE COSMIC EGG

UPON a rock yet uncreate,
Amid a chaos inchoate,
An uncreated being sate;
Beneath him, rock,
Above him, cloud,
And the cloud was rock,
And the rock was cloud.
The rock then growing soft and warm,
The cloud began to take a form,
A form chaotic, vast, and vague,
Which issued in the cosmic egg.
Then the Being uncreate
On the egg did incubate,
And thus became the incubator;
And of the egg did allegate,
And thus become the alligator;
And the incubator was potentate,
But the alligator was potentator.

—ANONYMOUS.

(Reprinted from *The Golden Book Magazine.*)

Personal Mention

WHEREVER he goes and whatever he does, Frank Beach seems bound to attract the attention of a sheriff. The Meigs County sheriff had a nice murder all figured out when he found a carelessly rumpled white shirt, collar and tie on George Kreitler's desk in Pomeroy. The only thing that ended the suspense was a letter from Beach, claiming the shirt. He had left it in Kreitler's car the day before, exchanging it for a sweater at a pruning demonstration, and had gone on to Gallipolis that way, forgetting that even in

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Gallipolis it's customary to wear a shirt. . . . The pruning demonstration, by the way, so fascinated the spectators that the burning of an old log barn near by failed to distract their attention. . . . Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Rowland announce the arrival of William Clarence, their second child. He was born about the middle of April. . . . This life is full of gentle irony, and some of it isn't so gentle, either. One of those enrolled in the news-writing correspondence course sent in, as an example of a story that needed rewriting, a newspaper clipping that originally went out in our Yellow Sheets. . . . That comes perilously close to biting the hand that's feeding you. . . . Ralph Taber writes that he's working Sundays and nights to get on to his new job as New England advertising manager of *The Country Gentleman*. But unlike an extension job, he says, no matter how hard he works he at least has a chance to see his family fairly often. . . . The Russell Lords have bought a car and moved out to a Connecticut bungalow for the summer. . . . That wasn't a very respectful title the magazine *Better Crops* had for one article in a recent issue: "Rat Control and the County Agent." . . . A sow on Doc Gay's farm this spring farrowed 21 pigs, 15 of them still living. Asked what breed the sow was, Doc Gay replied, "Yorkshire, of course." . . . . Which reminds us, grimly, of the "Poetic Biography of a Pig," written by the famous Anon:

Born —
Corn —
Whizz —
Sizz —

Changes in Personnel

ANOTHER old-timer is leaving the ranks of the Extension Service. E. W. Hawkins, extension agent in Clark County for the past six years, has resigned to enter the insurance business. His resignation takes effect July 1.

* * *

Meanwhile, an ex-extension man has come back into the fold. C. W. Vandervort, who served as county agent in Hardin County for a year and a half and left that county last fall to take graduate work at Cornell, on April 15 became extension agent in Defiance County. There he succeeds J. E. Whonsetler, now agent in Crawford County.

* * *

Farming has more attraction than extension work for E. J. Utz, he says. Accordingly he has announced his resignation, to take effect late in June, as extension specialist in rural economics. He will go to farming in Seneca County with his brother.

89 Percent Turn in Records

Seventy-nine Delaware County farmers, enrolled as poultry demonstration farm or calendar cooperators, had turned in reports each month of the poultry year up to March 1, a tally made by County Agent E. K. Augustus shows. These 79, located in 15 of the 18 townships, represent 89 percent of all those who got calendars or poultry record books last November.

Where, When and How the Play Goes On Revealed by Survey of Two Ohio Counties

RURAL Ohio wants plays, and in some counties it wants and gets 250 a year. It wants plays so much it is willing to attend performances where lighting effects are unknown, make-up and costuming rare, and an adequate stage even rarer. Trained coaching is seldom available. Other obstacles to a finished production abound—but the play goes on.

This much is certain, not as anyone's opinion, but as fact based on a questionnaire filled out not long ago by granges, schools, county agents, and others from every county in the state. For a more detailed array of facts, there is a survey that covers a year of play production in Fairfield and Putnam Counties. Both survey and questionnaire are the work of C. E. Lively, professor of rural sociology at the University, assisted by Merton Oyler, assistant in the rural economics department.

Want Help in Four Ways

Besides indicating the widespread demand for amateur dramatics, and lack of adequate equipment for even simple productions, the questionnaire returns indicated that those interested in plays want help in at least these four ways: selection of a suitable play; assistance in training coaches and performers; costuming and make-up; staging and lighting. Accordingly Bruce Tom, extension specialist in recreation, has based his program this past winter in a score or more counties on those four needs.

It was "to determine what rural organizations and agencies are promoting amateur dramatics, what they are producing and how often, and what their physical facilities and equipment are," that the survey of play production in Putnam and Fairfield Counties was undertaken. It covered the year from August 1, 1924, to August 1, 1925. Being a rural survey, it did not include the city of Lancaster in Fairfield County.

In that year 76 organizations gave 213 plays in Fairfield County; 96 groups gave 249 plays in Putnam County, in both counties an average of nearly three plays a year by each group. Grade schools led, producing an average of four plays each in a year.

Schools Have Pioneered

Schools have been using dramatics longer than any other group. Whereas churches and granges have presented plays for the past five years, high schools have presented them for the past 13 years in Putnam County, and for the past eight years in Fairfield.

"It is a significant fact," the investigators continue, "that over half the plays of each county are staged in school buildings. Only 14 of the 30 stages of Fairfield County are in school buildings, and only 10 of the 31 in Putnam County."

April and May seem to lead as the months for play production, with December a close third. Closing day and Christmas programs in the grade schools account for some of this.

At about a third of the plays in Fairfield County and at nearly half of those in Putnam County admission was charged. Producing plays for the fun of it, rather than for the money, however, still predominates.

Admission charges seldom are more than 35 cents; never so in Fairfield County. Seven of the Putnam County productions, however, brought 50 cents apiece, and one ran the price up to 75 cents. Most of them charged the conventional two bits.

Inexpensive changes in stage arrangements and equipment could make adequate the many inadequate stages in these two counties, as in other counties throughout the state, the investigators feel.

Only Half Have Scenery

Half the stages in use in these counties have no scenery. Attractive curtains are rare and that rarity is difficult to understand when cretonne curtain can be rigged up that is both attractive and inexpensive. Five of the twenty-eight curtains in Fairfield County carried advertising; so did eleven of the twenty-nine in Putnam County. While most of the halls have lighting facilities, either gas or electricity, most of them need to apply certain elementary and inexpensive suggestions to make stage lighting effective.

"Of the many factors involved in the development of amateur dramatics in the community," the survey concludes, "the investigators are inclined to single out four as being of particular importance; namely, physical equipment, trained leadership, types of plays given, and the attitude of the people in the community. In many respects the first three are a reflection of the last. The community must support its dramatics if they are to succeed.

"Adequate physical equipment is essential to finished play production, but its presence does not guarantee either its use or the quality of the product.

Hard to Choose a Play

"The types of play given are a reflection of the numerous conditions, including the standards and attitudes of the people, the availability of the characters who will participate, possibilities of the physical equipment, and the ability and point of view of the local leadership. Many coaches said that selection of the play was the most difficult task.

"Finally, while trained local leadership is essential to play production, and while leaders can greatly improve the types of plays offered through more careful selection, it is clear that physical facilities must be improved to obtain best results, and that community appreciation must keep pace with improved technique of production.

"It is believed, however, that the types of plays offered and the quality of the local leadership constitute two convenient factors by which the dramatic status of a community may be fairly well determined, and that from the standpoint of the general extension of rural dramatics these two factors offer maximum possibilities."

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PREJUDICE said to exist in the mind of the farmer as he considers the urbanite, and vice versa, was declared knocked out in the first round of a Scioto County banquet a few weeks ago when 178 farmers were the guests of an equal number of Portsmouth business men. The banquet was sponsored, County Agent R. M. Thomas explains, by the Retail Merchants' Association in cooperation with the five civic clubs of Portsmouth.

DEMONSTRATION orchards in Ottawa County are rapidly spreading the gospel of correct apple tree pruning, according to word received by the horticulture extension specialists. Throughout the county apple trees will soon be pruned as apple trees, rather than as peach trees, early reports indicate.

FIFTEEN YEARS is the age of the average mowing machine in Stark County, judging by reports from the 226 farmers who attended the mowing machine schools which covered the county. The average machine, County Agent O. R. Keyser adds, has cut from 450 to 500 acres.

THE HEADING "Nubbins from Ag Alley" appears over news sent from the office of County Agent N. H. Shilliday to Ashland County newspapers. His office, Mr. Shilliday explains, is the only office opening on the alley.

DRUG STORES in Adams County report increased sale of nicotine sulfate, used in treating sheep for stomach worms, as a result of recent demonstrations, says Paul Haag, county agent there.

Boost Acreage of "Weeds"

A sweet clover acreage 50 percent greater than that of 1925 is the prospect in Auglaize County this year, according to cards turned in by farmers who attended a series of sweet clover extension schools in that county.

Two of every three farmers present at the schools said they had had some experience with sweet clover, sowing, on an average, 10 acres each in 1925. The acreage for 1926, they reported, would be nearer 15 acres a farm. Whereas 40 percent of the 1925 acreage had been used for green manure, it was reported that 45 percent would be so used this year.

Not only those who attended these schools, but others who heard reports of them, County Agent D. T. Hermann has learned, expect to try sweet clover this year.

When They're On Their Own

Ottawa County's first independent institute, held this past winter at Elmore, drew the largest crowd of any of the five institutes in the county. In all, 7950 people attended the five institutes, County Agent F. K. Blair reports.

"Since this is the first independent institute ever held in the county," Mr. Blair continues, "it indicates what may be accomplished when farmers assume all the responsibility for their institutes. Already two other groups are planning on independent institutes the coming year. Plays have been presented and money collected to finance these institutes."

Get Figures to Talk

By Cross-examining Farm Records You Find Many a Story, Mr. Neff Reports

FROM a labor income of $887 in 1922 to $2949 in 1925—this was reported at a county summary meeting by five Franklin County farmers who have kept records for five years consecutively in cooperation with the Extension Service.

Thirty-two farm accounts were summarized and analyzed this year in Franklin County with the help of Guy W. Miller, rural economics extension specialist. That is the largest number of accounts ever included in a summary meeting in that county, reports J. C. Neff, county agent there.

Eighteen of these farmers also had kept accounts in 1924. Their average labor income then was $1187; last year it was $2087, an increase of 77 percent. Farm prices were 20 percent higher in 1925, leaving 57 percent of the increase due to management. Their receipts, on the average, were $3958 in 1924 and $4676 in 1925; their expenses, however, were $1978 in 1924 and $1808 in 1925. Crop yields, particularly corn, were higher last year than in 1924. For every dollar's worth of feed to livestock, the 18 farmers got back $1.81 last year as compared with $1.25 in 1924.

A variation of $6400, Mr. Neff reports, was present in the labor incomes of the 32 farmers whose accounts were summarized this year. The lowest was $354; the highest, $6754.

Neff Spots the "Why"

"By comparing the high seven with the low seven," Mr. Neff continues, "we find that the high seven had 2 more cows, 6.9 more brood sows, and 57 more hens apiece than the low seven. The high seven also had 4.9 percent less of their receipts from field crops and 8.7 percent more from livestock. Also, 49.1 percent of their livestock receipts came from hogs, whereas on the low seven farms 45.2 percent of the livestock receipts came from cows. The high seven have the edge on crop yields.

"Under efficiency of livestock we find the high seven received $2.64 for a dollar's worth of feed, as compared with $1.54 on the low seven farms. The high seven also averaged $16 more in milk receipts per cow, $4 more products per ewe, and 40 cents more egg sales per hen. They also raised 11.1 pigs per sow, or 3.2 pigs per sow more than the low seven."

Try Shipping by Traction

Transportation from Circleville to Cleveland over electric railways has been established for the vegetable growers of Pickaway County, John D. Bragg, extension agent there, reports. Vegetables will be loaded at Circleville up until 1 o'clock each afternoon, and will arrive in Cleveland at 3 o'clock the following morning. The growers' organization backing this arrangement hopes to ship from 70 to 80 straight cars this season.

ONLY high analysis fertilizers are in use on their farms, 25 Lawrence County gardeners present at a meeting told County Agent Stanley Porter, as a result of the extension fertilizer schools held in the county. None of the men bought any acid phosphate below 20 percent, and all mixed their own complete fertilizers.

COOPERATION between the chamber of commerce and farm bureau in Jackson County to stop a reappraisement deal not approved by the taxpayers, may result in a permanent county committee representing the town and country organizations, County Agent Paul Fankhauser says.

A VISIT to Farmers' Week from Lorain county this year meant an assignment to speak back in the county. Several of the 35 Lorain County people who attended Farmers' Week, County Agent C. E. Rowland says, were scheduled for meetings where it was desired to begin some definite project.

TWENTY Fairfield County farmers have agreed to conduct demonstrations this year in the use of the McLean County system of hog sanitation, County Agent H. F. Thayer reports.

Students Help Test Ring

A cow testing ring and a poultry short course have been planned in one Erie County community jointly by County Agent M. R. Myers and the vocational agriculture instructor there.

To keep a cow test ring going in the Berlin community, it was suggested, feed and milk records could be kept by the producer. Samples of a night and morning milking of each cow would be collected and tested by a student of the vocational agriculture department in the Berlin High School. Records would be checked quarterly under the supervision of the instructor. Cooperators, it was further planned, might meet occasionally to analyze the records and discuss feeding and management problems.

Extension specialists, a specialist from the Ohio Experiment Station, successful local poultrymen and local hatcherymen were to be called on for the four meetings planned for the poultry short course at Berlin. It was decided to give one meeting to selecting and managing the breeding flock, one to brooding and the all-mash method of feeding chicks, one to incubation, and one to chick rearing.

50 to Dress Up Their Homes

About 50 farm homes are entered in Paulding County's home beautification contest, scheduled to start April 1 and end September 1, reports L. B. Mayer, extension agent there. The rules call for judging the homes at the opening and closing of the contest. The increase in score made by each home will count half of the final placing, and the final score will count half. No prizes, other than community recognition, will be awarded.

The score card used by the judges—who were chosen in community meetings—apportions 70 points to structural features, and 30 to condition and arrangement of plantings.

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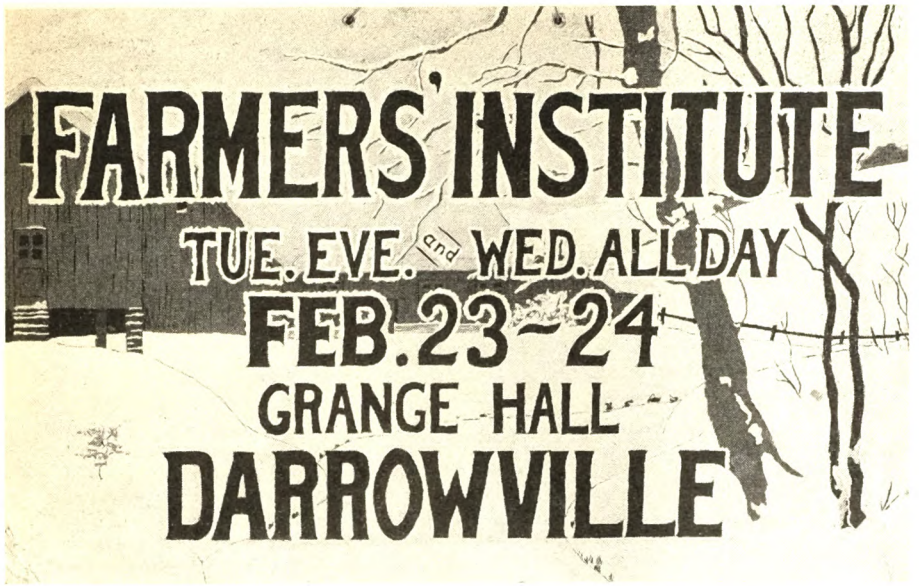

OF 686 ENTRIES, THESE TWO RANK FIRST

AGAIN we reproduce a poster printed by Bernice Zimmerman of Macedonia, Summit County, as one that won first prize in the Farmers' Institute poster contest. Last year she won first prize over all entries. This year the contest was divided into high and grade school classes. Her's, advertising the Northfield Institute, was first in the high school class. The poster directly above, drawn by Donald Peck of Summit County, won first place in the class for grade school entries. First place in each class brought an award of $25. In all, 686 posters were entered in the state contest.

Hints For Sick Meetings

Twenty Pointers for Chairmen Listed By Richland County Agent

HINTS for township chairmen who have meetings to conduct have been prepared by J. R. Gilkey, extension agent in Richland County. These are the 20 pointers:

1. Begin on time. 2. Be at meeting place at least 20 minutes ahead of time. 3. Have building lighted and heated at least 30 minutes before meeting begins. 4. Have building warm and ventilated.

5. Have secretary always read minutes of last meeting. 6. Have roll call of members and their wives. 7. Have report of all project leaders and committees at each meeting. 8. Have a program committee and a prepared program at each meeting. Community singing, music, and readings are suggested for each program. 9. Programs should not exceed two hours.

10. Conduct business in a business-like way. 11. Call on service manager and any farm bureau officials present. 12. Notify people on program early. 13. Notify extension office at least a week in advance as to program, time, and place of meeting, so that notices can be sent out. 14. Report all special meetings and gatherings at township meeting, such as dairy meetings, trips, tours, etc.

15. Make the meetings snappy. 16. Get new members to take part. 17. Put young people on the program frequently. 18. Never be discouraged. Always be enthusiastic. Enthusiasm is "catching." 19. Introduce the speaker as a man who has been invited to speak, not as a man who wants to say something, if you want to get his best message 20. Read these suggestions over until thoroughly familiar with them, and as far as possible follow them. I am sure you will be pleased with the results.

Install Drainage With Trees

Engineers and foresters are cooperating in a Richland County reforestation project under the direction of County Agent J. R. Gilkey. To date 100,000 trees have been planted, all on the 440-acre farm of Reed Carpenter, of Carpenter & Ross, near Mansfield.

The engineers have charge of the planting arrangement and the installation of a drainage system on the farm. The drainage system, explains Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, is for the forest's sake.

The state forestry department is cooperating by supplying 440,000 trees, mostly oak, pine, black walnut, and maple.

INDIGNANT when they discovered that the luncheon served at a Farmers' Institute did not meet the milk and vegetable requirement suggested in the extension nutrition projects, the women of our Franklin County community met and made out menus to remedy the siuation.

HOME TALENT PLAYS will be presented at the Darke County Fair this year, if representatives of the county grange, farm bureau, and parent-teachers' association have their way. This is one result, County Agent R. C. Smith says, of the instruction in dramatics given by R. B. Tom, extension specialist in recreation.

From 6980 to 70,860

Northwestern Ohio Soybean Acreage, That Means, in '20 and '25

SOYBEANS, credited with 6980 acres in 16 northwestern Ohio counties in 1920, now occupy ten times that acreage, and reach into all 22 counties in that quarter of the state.

E. P. Reed, soils and crops extension specialist for the Northwest, announces that on the basis of estimates made by the county extension agents. The 1925 acreage in soybeans, the estimates show, totaled 70,860, an average of 3221 acres for each of the 22 counties. That includes soybeans grown for hay, for seed, and with corn.

Most of that acreage is devoted to soybeans with corn, 48,550 acres; soybeans for seed, 9060 acres; for hay, 13,250. In 1920 the combined acreage of soybeans for hay and for seed was 1180, and the acreage of soybeans planted with corn, 5810.

Henry County heads the list with 6800 acres in soybeans, followed by Hardin County with 5750 acres and Marion County with 5000 acres. The average in Northwestern Ohio is 3221 acres a county. Fulton County leads in using soybeans for hay with 2000 acres, as compared with an average of 602 acres for each of the other counties. For seed production, Henry County has 2000 acres, and the average is 412 acres a county for the other northwestern counties. Soybeans with corn is the most popular usage, for the county average in that is 2207 acres in the 16 counties, Hardin County leading with 5000 acres.

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Vinton Looks Ahead a Bit

Reforestation, Says Mr. Hedge, Now Is Most Popular Project

A PREDICTION made last year that forestry would become a major extension project in Vinton County is rapidly being fulfilled, County Agent A. M. Hedge can now report.

A brick company has placed an order for 36,000 black locust seedlings to reforest 40 acres of idle land on its 400-acre farm. Another 45-acre tract will be planted this spring to pine, tulip poplar, and oak, using a field that is now idle. Individual farmers scattered throughout the county are rapidly following suit. About 75,000 acres of woodland in Vinton County has been placed on file for classification under the Forest Land Classification Act to reduce taxes on such land.

They Take to Forestry

"Of all the projects presented in this county within the past two years," says Mr. Hedge, "forestry extension has been the one most favorably received. During February, for example, the extension forester, F. W. Dean, inspected and estimated 200 acres of second growth and virgin timber. Plots in this tract were laid off and the trees that should come out were blazed. An estimate of the marketable timber on the tract was made and presented to the owner. This report covered the amount and kind of timber growing on the tract, the type and location of the soil, and recommendations for handling it in the future. The owners of the tract have arranged to carry out these recommendations."

Abandon Poor Seed Gamble

Guaranteed, American-grown clover seed is being sown this year in Meigs County for the third successive year. This fact is particularly worth mentioning, County Agent G. W. Kreitler says, because in Meigs County clover has for many years been a gamble, with weather, soil acidity, and poor seed having gambler's luck.

"The first adapted clover seed of known origin came into the county two years ago this spring," Mr. Kreitler writes. "A rather intensive campaign during that winter for better clover seed had its effect in a small way. Now the news has spread, as news has a habit of doing, and the orders pooled through the Meigs County Farm Bureau for adapted clover seed are triple the orders of two years ago.

"We are becoming accustomed to hearing of the differences in two fields of clover on opposite sides of a fence or a tree or some similar arbitrary boundary, due entirely to the difference in seed rather than climate."

Announce "Days" at Wooster

Wooster's annual Livestock Day comes on Friday, June 4, this year, officials of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station announce. No "one-day stands" elsewhere in the state, as at Fostoria and Washington C. H. last year, have been planned for this year. To ship the cattle away from Wooster before the end of the summer, explains G. Bohstedt, head of the animal industry department at Wooster, would interrupt the experiments, since the cattle this year are being finished on pasture.

Other special days scheduled by the Experiment Station this year are: Vocational Agriculture, Wednesday, May 26; Ohio Poultry Day, Friday, June 18; and Wheatfield Week, June 22-25.

Set Up Clover Test Station

To develop a variety of clover that will resist anthracnose, root rot, and other clover diseases common in Ohio, a clover experimental plot has been established in Highland County by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with County Agent W. H. Ford. Seed that is known to be free of disease will be planted in soil already infected with several clover diseases. Ohio certified red clover will be used for the check plots against several other varieties.

Train Elevator Managers

Announce One-Day Schools for Eight Counties in Western Ohio

ONE-DAY schools for elevator managers and directors will be conducted in eight western Ohio counties during May. A similar series took place during the winter.

Not only marketing extension specialists, but farm crops and poultry specialists as well are on the staff of instructors for these schools. This is in recognition of the fact that every day elevator managers are called upon by farmers for help with crops and poultry problems, as well as marketing problems.

This Is the Curriculum

Accordingly W. E. Hanger, farm crops extension specialist, is scheduled for a discussion of wheat grading, and another on identification and adaptation of small grain varieties. Either G. S. Vickers or R. E. Cray, poultry specialists, will discuss poultry feeds and feeding. Pointers on the conduct of directors' meetings, and a talk on "The Manager as Agent of the Company" will be given by B. A. Wallace, extension specialist in marketing.

The dates and places for these schools: May 11, Dayton; May 12, Lima; May 13, Defiance; May 14, Bowling Green; May 18, Fremont; May 19, Elyria; May 20, Upper Sandusky; May 21, Delaware.

He Scorns Dead Meetings

By calling them farmers' community meetings, rather than using the name of any one organization, and by utilizing games and stunts, round-table discussions as well as talks, monthly township meetings in Clermont County this spring have drawn an attendance of anywhere from 50 to 175, reports County Agent W. G. Winemiller. The aim, he adds, is to provide something inspirational, educational, and recreational at each meeting.

AT YOUR LEFT, TWO MEN IN WEEDS; AT YOUR RIGHT, TWO MEN IN CLOVER

SAID the annual report of the soils extension specialists: "Treating pastures is gradually becoming a farm practice in many counties; to date 817 demonstrations, mostly in eastern Ohio, have been conducted to speed adoption of this practice." Above you have evidence submitted by County Agent John R. Gilkey of Richland County. The first picture shows the specialist, Earl Jones, advising the demonstrator to apply limestone and fertilizer for permanent pasture. From the second picture, taken a year later, you can deduce that the demonstrator has done it.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XI — MAY, 1926 — Number 10

Why Stay Together?

Mr. Herrman Answers That Question And Others as Well in Citing Campaign Experiences

IT'S when there's a big job to be done that you see most clearly the value of farmers' organizations, in the opinion of D. T. Herrman, extension agent in Auglaize County. That shows up, Mr. Herrman has found, in an analysis of the progress of the tuberculosis eradication campaign in Auglaize County.

"Leading farmers and farm women in 11 out of 14 townships," Mr. Herrman writes, "are reached with some degree of regularity through Farm Bureau meetings, Grange meetings, Farmers' Institutes, or boys' and girls' clubs. In these 11 townships, we have been able to start the campaign and keep it moving—slowly, but surely—without any extra effort in planning or conducting meetings or in making personal visits to get leaders.

"In three townships which are not reached by these organizations—or by any means other than personal contact, so far as extension work is concerned—so little has been accomplished that we have no report of progress."

Snappy Meetings No Criterion

You can't always judge the effectiveness of an organization, however, by the perfection of its meetings.

"All that we are being told about essentials of good community meetings," Mr. Herrman continues, "is not necessarily true if we are to judge by results. The two townships which have the poorest meetings, according to certain oft-enunciated standards, have taken the lead in canvassing for the tuberculosis eradication campaign.

"The secret back of their success, I believe, lies in the fact that their meetings are as informal as the gatherings around the stove of a cross-roads grocery. We are able to get beneath the surface and explain things more clearly than is possible in larger and more formal meetings."

280 in Belmont Watch Chicks

To see how the modern way of brooding chicks succeeds in the farm flock, 280 Belmont County farm poultrymen have agreed to keep accurate record of their results. The 280 attended the 11 chick rearing meetings in the county, County Agent I. S. Hoddinott reports, and signified their intention of brooding 5000 chicks this spring.

MARION TSCHUMY, VETERAN

PROBABLY it isn't tactful to call a young lady a "veteran," but this time it has to be done. Marion Tschumy of Portage County qualifies as a veteran 4-H club member. Eight successive years in club work is her record. She has had four years in calf clubs, three years in clothing clubs, and one year in a food club. Judging by the picture, taken by L. L. Rummell of *The Ohio Farmer*, calf clubs suit her best. Her parents are enthusiastic Guernsey breeders.

Miss Tschumy's first year of club work was in Summit County, when she won second at the Akron fair with her calf. Twice she has won trips to Club Week at the University. Last year she ranked second in the county. Last year she also served as one member of the Portage County dairy cattle judging team at the Ohio State Fair, and won first by scoring 330 of a possible 400 points. Her nearest competitor was 45 points away.

"I Saw It in the Paper"

Catawba Island's centralized school had a hot lunch for its pupils for the first time this past year, and all because of something a resident of the Island "saw in the paper."

A news story on the hot school lunch, written by the Huron County home demonstration agent, Rossie Greer, and published in *The Sandusky Register* last fall, caught the attention of a woman living on Catawba Island. A letter to Miss Greer, asking for assistance, brought back bulletins and as much other information as could be given by letter.

From December 1 to April 1, it developed, the centralized school on the Island tried and expressed approval of serving for the 75 pupils one hot dish three times a week. The Parent-Teacher Association sponsored it, and paid a woman $1.50 a day for cooking and serving. The cook was instructed to keep to vegetables other than potatoes. On one day each week cocoa was served. Both parents and children, Miss Greer learned, liked the plan.

Club Girl Wins First

Dorothy Ash of Washington County Takes First in State-Wide Speaking Contest

DOROTHY ASH of Washington County has added to her laurels in 4-H clubs by winning first place in the second annual state high school extempore speaking contest. Finals for this contest, which this year included 60 high schools, took place recently at Delaware under the auspices of Ohio Wesleyan University.

Last year Miss Ash won the county championship in clothing clubs in Washington County, and then won first with her clothing club exhibit at the State Fair last fall. Her sister, Elsie Ash, helped her win first at the State Fair.

As this indicates, County Agent J. D. Hervey writes, "she is active in community affairs. Besides her success in club work and in public speaking, she plays first violin in a community orchestra, comprised entirely of club members. We had the pleasure of having them play at several of the institutes last winter."

Wins Scholarship and Cup

First place in the state high school speaking contest entitles Miss Ash to a $200 scholarship at Ohio Wesleyan, and a silver loving cup for Marietta High School, which she represented. This was the first year Marietta High School had entered the state contest.

Besides being president of this year's graduating class at Marietta High, Miss Ash was president of the junior class last year, won election to the National Honor Society (which corresponds to Phi Beta Kappa in college circles), and captained this year's affirmative debate team at Marietta High. This team won the Marietta College Debate League silver cup.

Claim First 4-H Nature Club

Athens County claims to have the first and so far the only 4-H nature club in Ohio. So far as state club leaders know, the claim is valid.

Twelve boys, with a leader, have set out to make a systematic study of flowers and birds. The first plant studied was the cat tail. The club members learned to make syrup from it, and this syrup, along with chair bottoms, pillow stuffings, ornamental weeds, and the like, they plan to exhibit at the county fair this fall. reports T. H. Johnson, county agent at Athens.

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THE DEAD: 16 weasels, 36 hawks, 169 crows, 3361 rats, 8348 mice, and 10,250 sparrows. So Erie Township, Ottawa County, reported when it closed its pest hunt with a pot-luck supper on March 5. Twenty-five dollars in prizes went to individual and team winners.

RACING and agricultural exhibits will be the major attractions at the newly organized community fair at Winchester, Adams County, this year. County Agent Paul Haag served as temporary chairman of the meeting at which the Winchester fair board was organized.

CAMPS for farm women will be more plentiful in Ohio this summer, early reports indicate. Where one county can't manage a camp alone, it will combine with a neighbor, as Trumbull and Ashtabula Counties plan to do late in July, using the site used for the 4-H club camp last year.

PIGS are more popular with Ashland County boys this year. Last year five enrolled in 4-H pig clubs; this year, up to April 1, County Agent N. H. Shilliday reports, 24.

DESPITE the common impression that everything is known that can be known about farm manure, a dozen Darke County farmers have agreed to run demonstrations on the use and care of manure. This followed 16 farm manure schools held during March, County Agent R. C. Smith reports.

MILK HOUSES must be in use by July 1 by every dairyman who wants to sell fluid milk to Toledo dealers, the Toledo board of health has decreed. The Extension Service, accordingly, County Agent E. O. Williams writes, is helping the dairymen plan the location and type of house.

MEASLES, or as least what looks like it, has appeared on the apple trees of one Jackson County farmer. H. C. Young of the Experiment Station visited the orchard, reports County Agent Paul Fankhauser, and will attempt to work out a way to control the disease.

A THOUSAND ACRES already to its credit, and still going strong—this is the record of the average grain binder in Stark County, according to the 327 farmers who attended the grain binder schools held in every township in the county this spring. A 7-foot cut is the popular size, County Agent O. R. Keyser adds.

Well, the World *Is* Interesting

So now they're bottling sunshine for baby chicks!

That news (technically explained as the feeding of codliver oil to chicks to prevent leg weakness) inspired one Ottawa County poultryman to remark that he learned something new every year at these chick rearing meetings. That was why, he told County Agent F. K. Blair, he had attended them every year, beginning with the first one ever scheduled by the Extension Service. This year 102 Ottawa County poultrymen attended the three chick rearing meetings addressed by G. S. Vickers, poultry extension specialist.

Scioto Ends Reappraisal

Program Made Possible by Cooperation Of County Rural Organizations

Reappraisement of Scioto County farms for taxation, conducted jointly by the Grange and Farm Bureau, is now virtually complete.

It was made possible, writes County Agent R. M. Thomas, in this way:

After a county-wide meeting addressed by C. A. Dyer, legislative representative of the Farm Bureau and Grange, the executive committees of the two organizations met with Roy Coburn, county auditor, and outlined their plan of cooperation. They scheduled township meetings and made an effort to get every property owner affected to attend.

At these meetings a representative of one of the organizations explained what reappraisement meant, and saw that eight men in each township were chosen to serve as appraisers. These appraisers worked with the county auditor.

The work of the township appraisers completed, the county auditor selected three from each eight to act as a township board of equalization, through whose hands the appraisers' report must pass before going to the county office.

Agents' School Called Off

The six weeks' summer school for Ohio extension agents, begun last year, will not be held this year. It may work out better, Director H. C. Ramsower suggests, as a biennial rather than an annual session.

Although several agents had signed up for this year's session, not enough had signed to make the session possible, in the judgment of Director Ramsower and the county agent supervisors. There was no lack of interest among the agents, the supervisors reported, but not many felt they could leave their counties for six weeks in the busy summer.

Poison Gas Descends on Rats

When the cat's away, try cyanide gas.

Throughout Ohio extension agents have been shooting corn cribs full of cyanide gas. It gets the rats, all testimony so far shows. In Wyandot County, for example, 40 farmers came out one afternoon in May to see a demonstration of the use of cyanide gas. In an hour and a half gas shot into a corn crib accounted for 109 rats.

(P.S.—"Now when you write this up," said T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, "you don't need to mention my name. First thing you know they'll be calling me a rat specialist.")

Put Dynamite in Movies

A new movie, "Dynamite—Concentrated Power," will be available for use in Ohio from June 5 to September 6, according to word received by J. E. McClintock, editor of publications here, from the United States Department of Agriculture. County agents and others interested in using the film this summer are asked to get in touch with Mr. McClintock.

NOT A BORER was found this spring on the peach trees treated last fall with paradichlorobenzene in the orchard of G. G. Trowbridge, Lake County, reports L. H. Barnes, county agent there.

BAD ENOUGH to have to buy corn and haul it back through Ross County hills to feed 600 Leghorns, a poultry demonstrator told County Agent R. W. Wallace, but it's worse when some city man in a shiny new limousine stops you and asks, "How much a quart?"

RUNNING the Babcock test on cows in their father's herds is the job boys in the seventh and eighth grades in the Palmyra Township school, Portage County, have undertaken in cooperation with the county club agent, M. R. Wright. The 12 boys enrolled are learning both the "how" and "why."

A PULLING CONTEST, according to plans outlined by County Agent J. D. Hervey and supported by the county fair officials, will probably take place at the Marietta Fair in September. Local teamsters have already expressed their interest. The University is to furnish the dynamometer and supervise the contest. About $400 will be offered in prizes.

TO LEARN that potatoes and strawberries could be eaten at the same meal, tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, one Huron County woman who attended a nutrition meeting told the home agent, Rossie Greer, was worth all the effort it took to get to the meeting.

ORGANIZATION WEEK for 4-H clubs in Tuscarawas County this year had both the moral and active support of every newspaper in the county. Articles on club work, stories prepared by club members and their leaders, and the like appeared in Tuscarawas County papers every day during the week.

SIMPLER and less expensive commencement dresses for high school girls in Wood County is the aim of clothing construction leaders there. Representatives from the several townships planned to present the idea to the girls by talks at the schools, by posters, and by newspaper articles.

BILLS for doctors and drugs average $30 a year per family in Geauga County, according to a summary of questionnaires returned to County Agent H. B. Alger by 144 farm families. The questionnaire was sent out in advance of starting the health project, "Home Care of the Sick."

This Should Mean Cooperation

The leader and president of the 4-H clothing club in Seneca Township, Monroe County, ought to work together pretty well. They're husband and wife.

L. O. Carpenter, principal of the high school in that township, is acting as leader, though he professes ignorance of the art of sewing. Mrs. Carpenter, serving as president of the club, will probably assume the leader's duties when instruction in sewing is necessary, County Agent A. H. Smith explains.

This is the first 4-H club in that community, a part of Monroe County far back in the hills, and in some parts of the year inaccessible.

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Getting Interested, Says Paul, Is Half the Battle

IMAGINE a boy saying he'd rather take care of his hogs than eat! Of course, if it came to a showdown, maybe Paul Daniels would admit to some interest in his mother's cooking; but judging from the way he said it, we're inclined to take the statement at close to face value.

Paul Daniels likes to raise hogs—purebreds, that is—and he still has room for an interest in registered Percherons and collie dogs. His father was responsible for putting the purebred horses on their farm near Kenton, but Paul took the initiative in getting the Poland Chinas and the collies.

Paul's declared interest in raising purebred hogs is partly explained by this fact: a boar he bought at the State Fair last fall and sold shortly afterward to the Allerton Farms of Monticello, Ill., was declared grand champion at the International last December, and also first at the National Swine Show at Peoria, Ill., showing under the name of Allerton Special.

Paul insists that that purchase at the State Fair was largely a matter of luck. He is paving the way for more of that sort of luck, however, by raising a litter of three boars and five gilts, now yearlings, full brothers and sisters to the grand champion boar. He also owns the sow, Duplicate A, dam of that litter and of the grand champion.

This "luck" really got its start some five years ago, when Paul Daniels joined a 4-H calf club in Hardin County and finished the season at the foot of the list. That decided him to switch from cattle to hogs. His first year in the pig club, however, was almost equally disastrous. On talking it over with a neighbor, Paul decided it was because the hogs he had raised were grades, and uninteresting ones at that.

"Try some good stuff," the neighbor advised.

The advice evidently was wise, for in 1924 and 1925 Paul Daniels won first place in Hardin County with his pigs. At the State Fair last fall he garnered more winnings in the open class. From that point on he knew that raising purebred hogs would keep him interested in farming.

While at the State Fair last fall with his hogs, Paul's eye lit on a young boar in the herd of Dellinger & Sons of Delaware. Early in the week they refused an offer of $200 for him. When the Fair was breaking up, Paul again offered $200, and the Delaware breeder took him up.

Not Such a Bad Investment

The new purchase stayed on the Daniels farm for 24 hours, when Paul received an offer from the Allerton Farms of Illinois. Their representative had seen the boar at the State Fair, but apparently had not thought it worth more than $200 at that time. They bought the boar finally for $500. Of the boar's winning grand championship at the International and at the National Swine Show, you already know.

The three young boars and five gilts now in Paul's care, full brothers and sisters of the grand champion, are coming along in fine shape. With them to form this herd of purebred Poland Chinas are 34 spring pigs, farrowed by five sows. One litter is from Duplicate A, dam of the grand champion, and out of King David, a herd sire owned by A from Col. Perry, auctioneer and breeder.

That neighborhood in Hardin County seems fully convinced that when you are raising stock, you might as well raise purebreds. Accordingly 25 farmers, including Mr. Daniels, pooled their funds to buy Carnival, a three-year-old stallion that placed fourth at the International. They paid $6750 for him, buying from Tom Corwin of Jackson County.

If you are interested in neither purebred hogs nor purebred horses, there are purebred collies on the Daniels farm that ought to interest you, else you are incapable of an interest in anything. Paul Daniels already has a kennel started, with a litter of four pups and two yearlings, Bruce, a sable collie, and Knight, a white collie. These he got from the Avery kennels at Bryan.

Largely through his pig club, encouraged by the then county agent, C. W. Vandervort, Paul Daniels is on the road to success in farming.

DIRECTLY below stands Paul Daniels with his yearling Poland china boars, full brothers to last year's grand champion at the International, mentioned in the story on this page. The three pictures at the right are: (Top) Duplicate A, dam of the grand champion boar; (middle) five gilts, full sisters to the grand champion; (bottom) the yearling boar Paul Daniels considers best of the three.

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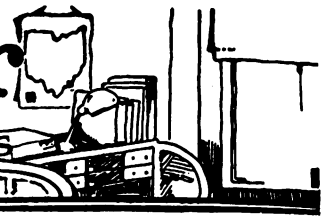
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

"ESCAPED!"

IT is almost as good as going on a vacation to read what E. S. Bayard, editor of *The Ohio Stockman and Farmer,* writes when announcing a vacation for himself. About to take a short leave of absence for advanced study, after a manner of speaking, Mr. Bayard in a recent issue of his paper made public proclamation in this fashion:

> All of the editor's troubles have been put into cold storage. He will not see or hear of them again until he leaves the limpid stream where he is diligently studying the appetite, the credulity and the general psychology of one of the most beautiful of all creatures, the brook trout. In this absorbing study he will get tired, hungry and wet, but what does a true scientist care for such trifles as these? The world will wag on while he is out of it. Somebody else will do the work and the worrying too; somebody else will just have to do it, for he can't be disturbed while engrossed in research that requires all a man's mental and physical ability and sometimes puts a serious strain on his moral fabric. Those who have never indulged in this research have no idea of its exactions, or of its satisfactions and benefits. Let them try it once in earnest, or try some other kind of research just as earnestly, and they will know more about health and happiness even if they are not so well informed about dollars and the means of grabbing them.

THEY TALK TOO MUCH

WALLS in a county agent's office may not have ears, but they certainly do have tongues. Not always quiet, well-mannered tongues, either.

In some extension offices we have seen, the moment one gets within tongue-shot of the walls the heavy artillery booms forth, "We Want More Club Work," and "Don't Kick—Boost," and "Have You Had Your Vitamins Today?" and so on until every tenet in agriculture and home economics has been shot at at least once.

It is possible to have too many posters on one wall. Why waste good thumbtacks?

MEASURING PROGRESS

JUDGE whether or not the Extension Service is making progress, says *The Official Record* in reporting the Central States extension conference at Ames, Iowa, in April, by these measurements: "the number of people adopting practices, the number of functioning leaders developed, the number of future farmers trained, and the creation of favorable attitude of farmers and business men toward extension work.'

These measurements have this merit: they will be easy to take, and they sound practical, specific. We should like to add one measurement, one something like this: "Judge the progress of the Extension Service by the number of people adopting and *sticking to* improved practices, and knowing why they have adopted them." That, of course, would be difficult to measure accurately, but it would more nearly approach the ideal of the Extension Service as an educational agency.

SPEED

WHEN farmers resort to the telegraph to adopt an improved practice suggested by the Extension Service, it deserves special mention. Hancock County poultrymen, at a meeting of the county poultry club, discussed with County Agent Enos M. Rowe the use of codliver oil in chick rations. Hardly had they finished the discussion than they ordered that same night, by wire, two 48-gallon barrels of the stuff.

FIGHTING FALLACIES

SPOTTING and correcting fallacies is probably as important a job as an extension worker has. N. H. Shilliday, extension agent in Ashland County, tells of overhearing one farmer's wife say, "We don't care whether our hens lay in the winter or not." The hatcheryman from whom she buys her chicks, it seems, had told her that just as much profit was made from flocks that laid through the summer as from those producing winter eggs.

The world is so full of a number of things, and the thing it's probably fuller of than anything else is misinformation. Poultry demonstrators, do your duty!

Personal Mention

HIGHER education has its dangers. Word comes from the University of Chicago that Edna Callahan, there this past year for graduate study, has bobbed her hair. . . . . Lessee, who was it gave us the story a couple of years ago for release to Ohio newspapers under the headline, "Bob Your Hair and Lose Your Dignity?" . . . . . That leaves eight of the ten in the state home economics office with long hair. Seven of the fifteen home agents have already bobbed their hair and recklessly discarded their dignity. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Porter announce the arrival of Marjorie Ellen on May 5. . . . . While we're on the subject, we plead guilty to a sin of omission in failing to announce, some time ago, the arrival of Patricia Ann to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hedge of Vinton County. The exact date was February 25, and the place St. Luke's Hospital, Cleveland. . . . . It was a long winter but an interesting one in Gotham, reports Dillon Myer, back from a year at Columbia with Mrs. Myer. The Myers, Amy Parker, Nancy Folsom, and Ray Fife comprised a good share of the Ohio delegation at Columbia this past winter, and all of them, according to current reports, have come back to Ohio with a Columbia degree. . . . While enroute to Ohio by automobile, shortly after leaving the outskirts of New York City, Amy Parker espied a common, garden variety of hen. "Gee!" exclaimed the recent resident of New York, "that old hen looks so good I'd like to get out and hug it!" . . . . Those who attended the regional extension conference at Ames, Iowa, recently,

THE FARM BOY'S HERITAGE

I AM a country boy,
Son of the soil am I,
Mine is a lineage pride to inspire.
Farmer folk ancestry,
Earth's true nobility—
What greater heritage could one desire!

Life in the open air,
Being compelled to bear
Midsummer's heat and Winter's cold rigor;
Living the simple life,
Free from unnerving strife,
Brought its rewards in good health and vigor.

Labor afield gave me
Habits of industry,
Teaching the need and the duty to work.
Farming, the manly art,
Where each must do his part,
Breeds a contempt of the idler and shirk.

Tending the flocks taught me
Responsibility,
And as I labored this lesson I learned:
Man's greatest gift to be
Dependability,
Whate'er the duty with which he's concerned.

Tasks that from day to day
In an unlooked for way
May cause a change in the whole working scheme,
Call for resourcefulness,
Calmness and forcefulness,
Make self-reliance a virtue supreme.

Meeting each exigence
Gave me self-confidence,
Placing initiative at my command;
Patience I found to be
Part of efficiency,
And honest dealing a trait in demand.

There at my mother's knee
Learned I the mystery
Of the great Faith that was her inspiration;
Out in the open space
Saw I, then, face to face
The wondrous works of the Lord of Creation.

Gained I through Faith and Hope,
Courage to meet and cope
With any task that the world might require.
Yes, I'm a farmer boy,
Proud of the fact, am I,
Mine is a heritage *all* might desire.

—Alfred Vivian.

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said they got a big kick out of singing a 1926 version of the famous Iowa song, "Out where the tall corn grows." Their version, not as yet adopted by Iowans, read this way: "Out where the *soft* corn grows." . . . . . The rural economics gentry here, spurred on by such as George Henning and Guy Miller, early this spring challenged the Extension Service proper to a series of baseball games, using the indoor ball. Ably led by George Crane and Guy Dowdy, and despite the amazingly large distance that often appears between the bat and the pitched ball when it passes over the home plate—despite all this, the Extension Service is now several games in the lead. . . . . The Rural Ecs got one game, the first one played; since then the scores in favor of the Extension Service team have been so high we blush to print them. . . . . John Slipher, for the first time within his recollection, landed in Columbus the other night and discovered he had forgotten his pajamas. What's more, he left them in a hotel at Troy. . . . . The C. E. Livelys have moved to Grove City. As yet, Professor Lively has passed around no valuable tips on the races. . . . . Paul Gerlaugh and N. E. Shaw were scheduled to leave June 1 for five or six weeks in the western range country, where most of Ohio's feeder cattle come from. They plan to drive to Kansas City to visit the stockyards, then down into Texas, New Mexico, and back up through Colorado, Wyoming, and the Sand Hills of Nebraska. They plan to visit feeder buyers as well as ranchers. One ranch in particular they hope to see is the Matador Ranch at Amarillo, Tex., said to be the biggest cattle ranch in the world. On it they still use cowboys. . . . . Margaret M. Walker of Trumbull County is recovering rapidly, recent reports have it, from a mastoid operation. . . . . We can't recall just who is responsible for the story, but they say that some member of this Extension staff recently asked a waitress in a restaurant, "Do you serve lobsters here?" To which the girl replied, "Yes sir, what will you have?" . . . . . Well, there's a start for an oldest story contest. . . . .—J. R. F.

TWO EGGS from one hen in one day has been reported to County Agent W. W. Wyckoff by a Guernsey County poultryman. This man trapnests all his 45 Barred Rocks, and has one hen that has laid 41 eggs in 41 consecutive days. That hen was still going strong at the time Mr. Wyckoff reported.

SPELLING BEES, those institutions almost as long-lived as civilization itself, took place in Vinton County last month both on a community and county-wide basis. The county contest came on the forenoon of the day the Vinton County Farm Bureau held its annual meeting, and the prizes were awarded by the Farm Bureau.

SHANKS' MARE stood county agents in good stead this past winter, particularly in southeastern Ohio. Mud roads weren't to the taste of flivvers, so Shanks' mare was pressed into service to help the agents line up 4-H club members and leaders for this season. In Jackson County this past spring, for instance, reports County Agent Paul Fankhauser, Shanks' mare had to do more than ever.

BOOKS

OUR TEMPLED HILLS. By Ralph A. Felton, of the Department of Rural Organization at Cornell University. Published by the Council of Women for Home Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue. Cloth, $1; paper, 60 cents.

WRITTEN "to bring the rural church to its rightful place in the leadership of our nation," this book outlines a program of activity to attain that end. "The small neighborhood church must likewise be enlarged both geographically and in its program of activities," sounds the keynote of the book. The rural church must perform some useful function in the life of the community if it expects to survive, since people are not especially interested in the weekly preaching about what *not* to do; a program of something to do will eliminate largely the necessity for so many don'ts.

The book gives a truthful diagnosis of the rural church situation with selected examples of what has been done in reorganizing and consolidating rural churches. Not a preachment, but a very readable handbook of methods that may profitably be read by rural leaders in the church and out.—P. G. B.

1001 GARDEN QUESTIONS ANSWERED. By Alfred C. Hottes, professor of horticulture, Ohio State University. Published by A. T. DeLaMare Company, 438-448 West 37th Street, New York, N. Y. 293 + pages. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.

IN this convenient little volume Professor Hottes gives 1039 answers to the common every-day questions pertaining to the home garden and grounds. The questions are so arranged that they may be found readily. All important subjects are arranged in a carefully prepared index of more than 1100 items. The book is illustrated with about 80 half-tones and drawings.

Among the chapter headings are: lawns; soils and fertilizers; transplanting; propagation; insects and diseases; plant breeding; hotbeds and cold frames; labels; suggested scoring in judging flowers, fruits, and vegetables; annual flowers; perennial flowers; bulbs; roses; shrubs; trees; tree surgery; evergreens; rock gardens; water gardens; bedding plants; and house plants.

Besides answering nearly a thousand of the more common questions, the author suggests from 19 to 54 things to do during each month of the year. Among the ticklers for June are: thin out fruit; mulch newly planted trees and grapes; top dress lawn with bone meal; pinch out side shoots of evergreens to induce bushiness; lists of flowers to plant; keep seed pods off sweet peas; keep iris well watered after blooming, and top-dress with bone meal, not manure; plant out chrysanthemums in the garden for fall blooming; and stake tomatoes.

By following the Professor, the amateur gardener will assume the role of the professional.—J. E. McC.

AN ORCHESTRA comprised largely of farmers furnished the music for the annual banquet of the Fairfield County Farm Bureau this year.

RARE is the man who can sew on buttons with neatness and dispatch, but rarer still is the man who can qualify as a champion in fancy work. Arthur Marlow, last year the leader of a poultry club in Benton Township, Monroe County, has a county-wide reputation as an expert in all kinds of fancy work. Accordingly he will do most of the active work in leading a clothing club in his community this year. His mother organized the club.

SONGFESTS indulged in by the whole community, and like activities at community meetings, are in part responsible for the revival of interest in the country church in Providence Township, Lucas County, the extension agents there believe. Now the Sunday school has an enrollment of more than 100.

USEFULNESS rather than cash value, is what makes a prize worth having, club leaders in Cuyahoga County agree. They decided, with County Club Agent H. S. Ward, to continue giving girl club members useful articles instead of money as prizes.

Changes in Personnel

R. W. WALLACE, extension agent in Ross County for the past three years, leaves there June 13 to become service manager for the Franklin County Farm Bureau. In Franklin County he plans to work in close cooperation with the county extension agents, J. C. Neff and Florence Walker.

* * * *

Fred R. Keeler, teacher of vocational agriculture in Xenia Township, Greene County, succeeds Mr. Wallace in Ross County on July 1. Mr. Keeler is a native of Highland County, a graduate of Ohio State University, and has been a Smith-Hughes teacher for the past eight years.

* * * *

Catharine M. Christen, home demonstration agent in Lucas County for the past two years, leaves the Extension Service on June 10. She expects to return to Decatur, Indiana, the home economics extension office announces, to live with her father.

Effie Goddard of Arlington Heights, Massachusetts, succeeds Miss Christen as home agent in Lucas County. Miss Goddard, a graduate of the Framingham Normal School at Framingham, Massachusetts, has had three years of experience in home economics work in Vermont.

* * * *

After five years of service as home demonstration agent in Belmont County, Nelle Spensley leaves that county the end of June to become dean of women at South Dakota State College. To succeed Miss Spensley, Isabelle Hedge has been appointed. Miss Hedge, who will assume her new duties about July 1, is a graduate of Ohio State University with five years' experience as instructor in vocational home economics at St. Clairsville High School. For the past two years she has helped the Belmont County extension agents with the county club camp, and with other club activities. She is a sister of J. C. Hedge, county agricultural agent in Mahoning County.

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Figures Tree Values

Extension Forester Estimates Woodlots Worth $200 an Acre at Five Years of Age

Woodlots worth $200 an acre after five years' growth, and worth $800 an acre after 15 years' growth, are the prospect for Ohio farmers who are now taking active part in a reforestation program.

That is the estimate of F. W. Dean, extension forester. It comes along with the report that up to May 12 this year 35 tree planting demonstrations have been conducted in 14 counties. Total attendance, 533.

Stripped coal lands owned by the Wayne Coal Company in Harrison, Jefferson, and Tuscarawas Counties are gradually being reclaimed with black locust trees. Since 1919 that company has planted 70,000 locust trees.

"In Harrison and Jefferson Counties, where the first plantings were made in 1921," Mr. Dean reports, "the trees are now 3½ inches in diameter breast high, and will average 20 to 25 feet in height. The trees were spaced 7 feet apart. They have developed straight, clean trunks, and already have reached post size. The locust tree borer, which seriously injures trunks of locusts in some sections of Ohio, has not bothered this woodlot.

Ready for Posts in Five Years

"With five years' growth the trees will already produce a post a tree. Assuming 900 trees an acre, the planting can yield from 900 to 1000 posts an acre. Figuring the stumpage value of the posts at 20 cents apiece, the total value per acre would amount to $180 or $200. Over a period of five years returns would be $36 to $40 per acre a year.

"At the present rate of growth, the trees should yield 4000 posts an acre in 15 years. Assuming the same stumpage price for the posts, that would mean an income of $800 an acre in 15 years, or an annual income of $53.33 an acre. The Wayne Coal Company this year planted 65,000 locust seedlings on additional stripped lands in Jefferson, Tuscarawas, and Perry Counties. The trees were shipped from the state forest nursery at Chillicothe."

Individual farmers as well as business concerns are taking to reforestation, Mr. Dean reports. In Tuscarawas County 45,000 red oak and pine seedlings have been planted on the farm of Henry Belden, Jr. In Vinton County on the farm of John Will 35,000 Scotch and white pine trees were planted on an old field site adjoining 200 acres of second-growth woodland.

The largest private planting in the state this year has been started on the farm of Reid Carpenter, 12 miles north of Mansfield. Mr. Carpenter last fall and this spring planted 75,000 trees, red oak, sugar maple, white pine, Norway spruce, and Scotch pine.

Along with the planting demonstrations sponsored by the Extension Service through Mr. Dean and the county agents, have come woodland thinning demonstrations, six to date, in Coshocton, Columbiana, and Richland Counties.

In western Ohio three counties are starting campaigns to discourage farmers from grazing their farm woods. Seventy to eighty-five percent of the farm woods in this part of the state is used for pasture. Even though northwestern Ohio is predominantly agricultural, the woodlands still cover a large area, and include valuable tracts of elm, sugar maple, white ash, red oak, burr oak, and red maple.

"Oh, That Thousandth Stoop!" Says Hedge

IT takes more than talk to plant trees and further Ohio's reforestation program, you can see by this photograph. The man on his knees planting the trees is A. M. Hedge, extension agent in Vinton County; his teammate, digging holes for the trees, is Robert Will, son of the owner of a farm on which several thousand young pines were set out this spring. Three-year transplants, from six to eight inches high, were furnished free of charge by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station from the nursery at Chillicothe.

"The thousandth stoop is the hardest," says Mr. Hedge. Three men at the Vinton County demonstrations managed to set 1000 trees a day. Entire cost of the plantings, including freight on the trees, was slightly less than $4 an acre. No immediate income is expected, of course. Aaron Will, Jr., of McArthur expresses his attitude toward reforestation this way: "I don't expect to realize any return from these trees myself. I am making this planting that my children may have an income when they are my age." And H. S. Hamilton, president of the McArthur Brick Company, gives another motive for reforestation in saying, "Nature has been exceedingly kind to us in yielding up her wealth, and I feel that it's time we gave her something in return."

They Say It's the Best Yet

"One of the best things the Extension Service has ever done," was the way Fairfield County people characterized the instruction in rural dramatics carried on there, as in some 20 other counties, this past winter by Bruce Tom, extension specialist. Thirty-five representatives of rural organizations attended the last of the three sessions, County Agent H. F. Thayer says, and 23 of the 35 had attended all three sessions. That gave Fairfield County the highest percentage of attendance at all three sessions of any county visited by Mr. Tom.

Haag Reports Literary Trend

Four times as many extension bulletins find their way into Adams County farm homes now, as did two years ago. About 35 or 40 bulletins were distributed monthly two years ago, says County Agent Paul Haag; the total distributed this past March was 181. The recent bulletin on pruning and that on use of rope on the farm were most in demand.

Meigs Tries New Drainage

A drainage system which calls for dikes and ditches, used like eaves troughs at the foot of hills, rather than tile drains, is under construction in Meigs County. Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in charge of the project, figures it will cost no more than tile drainage.

The dike, located along Racoon Creek, will be constructed so as to keep the overflow from the creek off the rich bottom land. Ditch troughs will carry the water shed by the hills down the creek, and an automatic drain gate will let the surface water out of the enclosure into the creek.

Why Not Argue It Out?

If you crave excitement, attend a formal (more or less, that is) debate where the arguments are based on experience as well as theory.

A debate on the question, "Resolved: That it is more profitable to grow corn in Ottawa County than it is to grow sugar beets," stirred up more excitement and fun than any other Ottawa County meeting where sugar beet growing was the object of the meeting, County Agent F. K. Blair reports. The debaters, besides citing their own experiences, exhausted all the records on sugar beet production compiled by sugar beet companies, experiment stations, and state universities. The affirmative won.

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Extension Elsewhere

EXTENSION specialists at Minnesota are now, for the first time, all under one roof. They occupy the third floor of Haecker Hall, the dairy building. A house warming celebrated the change in April.

* * * *

Scotland is developing a system of county extension work in agriculture much like ours. It is conducted by three agricultural colleges, at Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. Recently the Scottish extension service has begun to organize boys' and girls' clubs.

* * * *

Woodchuck control campaigns carried on largely in western New York last year resulted in the sale of 80,000 pounds of cyanogas.

* * * *

Special harvest weather forecasts were made in 46 New York counties in 1925. Forecasts were made and telegrams sent to 382 key distributors, who in turn relayed the forecasts to individual farmers.

* * * *

"The year 1925," says the annual report of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service, "marks an important milestone in the history of extension work in New Hampshire. It saw the recognition by the state of the necessity of putting all three lines of work—agricultural, home, and junior—on a public fund basis, and the subsequent virtual completion of the county organization with three agents to the county."

List Speakers for All

Wayne County Groups Make Use of Local Talent at Meetings

A list of 40 Wayne County residents available as speakers for Farmers' Institutes, Grange, Farm Bureau, and community meetings, was compiled and put to use this past year in that county. The agricultural committee of the Wooster Board of Trade compiled the list in cooperation with the county extension agent, G. B. Dustman.

Of the 40 speakers listed, 18 are on the staff of the Experiment Station. The rest include bankers, lawyers, printers, teachers, business men, physicians, a landscape architect, and farmers.

At the head of the list, which was mimeographed and distributed widely to Wayne County organizations, appears the notice, "Please get in touch direct, if possible with speakers listed below, and make necessary arrangements. Speakers have been consulted and will assist you when it is possible."

It Hatched at an Institute

Following plans projected at the Farmers' Institute held this past winter at Mohawk, Coshocton County, Virgil Overholt, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, this spring presented plans for water systems on three farms in that community. Those attending the meetings at which Mr. Overholt outlined the plans, expressed grave doubts that he could, as claimed, make water run uphill. Their doubts left them, County Agent G. C. Musgrove says, when Mr. Overholt explained the operation of the hydraulic ram, included in the system planned for one of the three farms.

Why Call Colds Common?

They Deserve That Adjective, Reports From 386 Miami Families Show

Colds, grippe, headache, measles, mumps, and sore throat were responsible for 69 percent of the total illness reported for a year by 386 Miami County rural families; doctors and drugs cost $6342, an average of over $16 a family; each family lost, all told, an average of more than 13 days due to sickness; most of those ill were between 6 and 16 years old, the next largest group being those over 16 years of age.

This information, obtained through questionnaires filled out by pupils in two Miami County high schools, served as a prelude to the home nursing instruction begun in that county through the Extension Service. Sheets summarizing this information went to the 450 women who said they wanted the home nursing course.

Sixteen groups were ready to begin on April 8, with more in prospect, reports the home demonstration agent there, Dee Maier. In several communities, Miss Maier says, the women organized their groups and selected leaders without the assistance of the home agent.

Club Girls Serve as Aides

Two former Washington County club girls, Louise McGill and Ruth Thomas, now students in home economics at Ohio State University, will serve as part-time assistants to County Agent John D. Hervey in their home county this summer. Both girls have had experience as club and camp leaders. They will assist in visiting leaders and in helping the Washington County 4-H clubs complete their season successfully. Their employment is financed by the Washington County Farm Bureau.

Ship Lime by Barge

Ohio River barges are helping Lawrence County farmers meet the lime requirements of their land. Six farmers, as a result of the program outlined at the Miller Farmers' Institute two years ago, this spring pooled their orders for a shipment by barge of 100 tons of limestone. The barge owner is able to deliver the limestone 100 feet from the water's edge.

Truck growers have also bought more than a carload of lime in Lawrence County, reports County Agent Stanley Porter, as a result of meetings conducted by E. B. Tussing, extension specialist in vegetable gardening. Several of the growers will run check plots to demonstrate the value of lime on cabbage ground.

Kiwanians Back Club Projects

The Kiwanis Club at Celina is going outside the corporation limits this year. Every Kiwanian has agreed to sponsor one or more boys and girls in the 4-H livestock and poultry clubs during the year. They will help the boy or girl get started in a livestock venture, County Agent Banks Collings reports, on a strictly business basis. Already the Kiwanis Club has been responsible, in large measure, for distributing 14 registered Guernsey calves to as many boys and girls near Fort Recovery.

THIS IS WHAT THEY CALL SUBLIME INDIFFERENCE

PARTLY as a reminder that steer feeders' tours have taken place in many Ohio counties this spring, but mainly because we like the looks of these white-faced fellows and their reflection in the water is this photograph published. It was taken on a steer feeders' tour in Fayette County.

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They'll Be Ready

To Deal With the Corn Borer in Hancock County; Organize "Reception" Committee

To help Hancock County farmers check the invasion of the European Corn borer, the Corn Borer League of Hancock County has been organized, County Agent E. M. Rowe reports. The league's battle against the borer will be effected through distribution of facts on borer control, and by tours to areas heavily infested with the borer.

A farmer is president of the newly organized league, a banker is vice-president, the extension agent is secretary-treasurer, and a farmer and business man are on the executive committee. The board of directors will include representatives of these organizations: Farm Bureau, Grange, cooperative elevators, banks, schools, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Real Estate Board. One farmer in each community will serve as project leader.

Will Tour Canada This Fall

A tour to the heavily infested areas in Canada is in prospect this fall for 200 men, 10 from each of the 17 townships and 30 from Findlay.

"When we get back from this trip," Mr. Rowe writes, "and our 200 men scatter to their respective homes and communities to tell what they saw and did, no compulsion will be necessary in this county next year. All our folks will know the possibilities of the borer, and the need for united action."

Unite on County Marketing

A county marketing program, one that can be supported by all farmers' organizations in the county, is in process of construction in Williams County.

The committee charged with this task by the directors of the county farm bureau, reports County Agent C. G. Fieldner, includes the following: T. R. Bostator, manager, Edon Cooperative Company; C. M. Silcox, manager, Bryan Cooperative Company; Frank Johnson, manager, Stryker Cooperative Company; W. G. Weigle, secretary, Superior Farmers' Cooperative Association; O. K. Coolman, former manager, Tri-State Cooperative Company; J. M. Hodson and H. D. Boynton, both farmers.

Rides 272 Miles to Lead Club

A 17-mile trip doesn't keep Mrs. Oliver Frase of Summit County from serving as leader of a 4-H clothing club. Four years ago, at the request of the girls themselves, a clothing club was organized in Franklin Township with Mrs. Frase as leader. Each year every member of the club has completed her assigned tasks.

Though Mrs. Frase moved to Akron in the spring of 1925, she continued as club leader, and rode 17 miles via bus from her home to the eight meetings held last year. That made 272 miles of travel for the year. This year Mrs. Frase is again on the job, for she wants other members of the club to complete their fourth-year work.

WELL, THEY WORK, DON'T THEY? THE horse does look a bit insulted, and the calf, at this distance, seems wild-eyed and thunderstruck, but what difference does that make so long as they make a team? They can do the work, and the calf doesn't even have to wear a horse collar upside down, says Lloyd Cox, Vinton County 4-H club boy.

Landscaping Club Formed

Landscape gardening, a field hitherto untouched by 4-H clubs in Ohio, has been adopted by older club members around Leroy, Medina County, for their project this year. D. D. Leyda, a graduate of Ohio State in horticulture, will lead the group. H. C. Brunskill, county club agent there, has worked out the details of the project.

This landscape gardening club, Mr. Brunskill explains, will adopt a three years' program. It will include the planning, estimating of costs, planting, care, and recording the cost of improvements.

The boys' first job is the planting of the local school grounds. Besides community projects like this, each club member will have some landscape gardening to work on at home.

"We Want to Wade" They Cry

Asked what they should like best to do at the proposed camp for farm women, Summit County housewives told their home demonstration agent, Edith M. Childs, that they'd like to do everything from wearing knickers and playing baseball, to wading in the creek. This last wish came from one who lives within a stone's throw of the creek that flows through the site for the county camp.

"The women to whom camp has been mentioned are most enthusiastic even when they don't see how they can get away from their families," Miss Childs says. "I have suggested making an early bargain with grandmothers and aunts for their services the first three days of July, and that they begin now to train the older members of the family so that they can assume the responsibilities of the home for those three days."

Ashland Keeps Climbing

Standing thirty-second in the state in the use of lime in 1923, Ashland County has now climbed to seventeenth place. Ashland County farmers last year, reports County Agent N. H. Shilliday, used four times as much liming material as in 1923. The 1925 total was 3525 tons.

Look Hard for Pest

Entomologists Will Have to Do That This Year in Tenth Annual Hessian Fly Survey

Twenty-five counties will come under the eyes of state, university, and experiment station entomologists before wheat harvest this year in the tenth annual Hessian fly survey. All signs point to a harvest almost entirely free from the inroads of the fly.

Infestation by the Hessian fly reached the peak in Ohio in 1920, when 44 out of every 100 straws were infested. That peak, however, applies only to the period since 1917, the period the state surveys have been in existence. In 1918 infestation was 1 percent; in 1919, 14 percent; 1920, 44 percent; 1921, 17 percent; 1922, 11 percent; 1923, 5 percent; 1924, 12 percent; 1925, 7½ percent.

Fly Will Harvest One Field

Last summer Darke County wheat fields had the biggest infestation, the state survey showed. Last fall, however, only one field could be found in that county showing infestation.

This field, sowed in standing corn stalks, was badly infested. Judging by a recent report of it, says T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, the fly will harvest it this summer. Fall rains brought the fly out on schedule time last fall, and at the same time made it impossible to sow wheat before the safe-sowing dates broadcast by the university and the county agents.

203 Incomes Average $2220

Of 203 farms in 22 western Ohio counties on record with the rural economics department during 1925, only one showed a minus labor income, and the average was $1581. Farm income averaged $2220, crop sales averaged $805, and net return on livestock was $2800 a farm.

For every dollar spent in feed, livestock on these 203 farms returned, on the average, $1.70. Sales of dairy products per cow averaged, on farms where milk was sold, $126, and on farms where cream was sold, $76. Egg sales per hen averaged $2.34 for the year. These farms averaged 138 acres in size, with 96 acres in cultivation.

They Call on the Youngsters

Grangers of Ravenna Township, Portage County, now know what the inside of a 4-H club meeting is like. In place of their usual lecture hour program, they let boys and girls who had been club members in that neighborhood last year stage a regular club meeting.

With the local club leaders in charge, the program included a business session, work period, and social and recreation periods. Two of the girls showed how to draft a kimono apron pattern, another spoke on "Our Club Work Last Year," and others presented the club playlet, "Clubs Are Trumps." The Grangers commented particularly, says M. R. Wright, county club agent there, on the parliamentary training these club members are getting.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XI — JUNE, 1926 — Number 11

Announce New Train

Meat and Livestock Special For Both Producers and Consumers To Tour Ohio in Fall

OFFICIALLY it's to be called the Ohio State University Meat and Livestock Special. Informally it might be labeled, "Producers'-Consumers' Special."

By an arrangement just completed, the University will run this new kind of demonstration train over the Pennsylvania Lines in Ohio November 1 to 13. It should appeal, those planning it believe, to farmers, to butchers, to consumers, and to all agencies interested in economical production and consumption of meats.

Demand Needs Balancing

That last phrase, according to the plans recently drawn, summarizes the purpose of the train. Instruction in economical production and consumption of meats is necessary, the University feels, for reasons like these:

"Thirty percent of the weight of a carcass of beef is retailed for no more than wholesale cost. Sixty-five cent steaks and 20-cent short ribs do not represent comparative value. Lack of information is largely responsible for this unbalanced demand.

"Today 85 percent of the demand is for cuts of meat representing 25 percent of the weight of the carcass."

Accordingly the meat train will attempt to do its bit, as did the housewives' schools conducted in Cleveland and Columbus last winter, to equalize the demand for all cuts of beef. It will also teach the fundamentals in the preparation of meats, including the less used cuts, identification of retail cuts, influence of fat upon palatability, and what makes for quality in meat.

It's to Teach by Demonstration

By demonstration those in charge of the train will show what kind of animal provides the various grades of meat. Producers will also have help on feeding problems.

Results anticipated from this meats special are summarized this way:

"Greater economy for butchers in the handling of meats; increasing use of less demanded cuts; more palatable meat on our tables because of better understanding on the part of the housewife on preparing meat; greater demand on farmers for well finished cattle, and increased demand for feeding cattle; interesting meat dealers in assisting housewives with their meat problems."

Those invited to cooperate in running this meats special, along with the University and the Pennsylvania Railroad, are the National Livestock and Meat Board, American Institute of Meat Packers, and local bankers, meat packers, press, and town and country organizations.

Look Out, Ira Marshall!

Here Are 72 Montgomery Countians Out to Beat Your Record

The total isn't reported, but a glance at the May report of the extension agents of Montgomery County credits that county with 178 farm demonstrations in three crops, to say nothing of livestock and poultry.

Seventy-two Montgomery County farmers have told County Agent O. L. Cunningham they are out this year to raise 1000 bushels of corn on 10 acres. Fifty farmers are running tobacco demonstrations, using recommendations suggested by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Two more demonstrations on the use of Porto Rican tobacco, now much in demand on the market, are to be started soon.

Sweet clover demonstrations total 56. On some of these plots lime and phosphate were applied. On others the clover was sown with oats or in wheat, and cultivated in. Late seeding on a prepared seed bed, these demonstrations show, is the best way.

Borer Might Try the River

Washington County isn't as far away from the European corn borer as its location on the map indicates. Two metal discs, attached by Federal entomologists to corn stalks and released in the headwaters of the Muskingum River in corn borer territory, have been found on the banks of the Muskingum in Washington County. There isn't much doubt, County Agent J. D. Hervey believes, that the corn borer might travel the same route in the same way.

Improve In Handling Seed

"It looks as if farmers were taking better care of their seed," County Agent J. P. Schmidt says in reporting the testing of 12,000 ears of seed corn this spring. Selected lots germinated better than 90 percent. Crib lots tested from 60 to 75 percent.

Summer Has Come

State Club Camp Opens Season at Brinkhaven July 12; Announce Minor Changes

OHIO'S third annual state club camp, a training ground for those who will manage the 40 camps scheduled by 52 counties this summer, begins at supper-time, July 12, and ends with breakfast, July 17. As in the past, it will be at Camp Nelson Dodd, the state Y. M. C. A. camp 20 miles northeast of Mt. Vernon, near Brinkhaven. About 200 campers are expected for all or part of the week.

Organization of the camp will this year differ slightly from that of last year. Then the Indian tribal system was used, and the campers were assigned to membership in four tribes, encouraged to compete against each other in everything from eating in a hurry to singing the vesper hymns louder.

"Nitchi, Nitchi!" on Indian Stuff

Indian tribes and Indian manners will be left to pedigreed Indians this year. Whatever organization of the campers is necessary will be on a tent basis, probably forming four companies or "gangs."

Last year's program also reserved one night for a general stunt night around the campfire. Stunts will be presented every night this year at State Camp, probably by a different group each night.

The instruction program is so arranged that three people from a county can take back a review of all the subjects presented during the week. Classes will convene during the morning at State Camp, and the afternoon, except for an "Appreciation Hour", will be given to games and recreation.

"Veterans" to Come Back

Instruction in story telling will again this year be handled by Mrs. Ethel M. Lively; music for 4-H clubs, Fannie Buchanan of the Victor Talking Machine Company; 4-H recreation, R. B. Tom; nature instruction, Prof. J. J. Turner; handwork for county camps, Virgil Overholt, Mrs. Nellie Demmitt, and Sanna Black; camp methods, state club leaders.

As a hint for county camps a daily newspaper, issued via the mimeograph and the extension news editor, will be an institution—or something like that—at State Camp this year. To date the editor of this projected newspaper has announced neither its title nor what he hopes to fill it with. When interviewed on this point he replied, briefly, "I don't know."

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THREE times the usual acreage has gone to soybeans in Perry County this year, County Agent E. F. Townshend says. Similar reports come from all parts of Ohio.

CALLS about the Mexican bean beetle, asking what to do about it, have come by the hundreds to the office of County Agent R. W. Lang in Hocking County this spring. The county is pretty well covered with the beetle this year, Mr. Lang says.

SAID Frank Kelley of Lawrence County to County Agent Stanley Porter in discussing the acre of sweet clover he grew as a demonstration this year, "My truck land would be in much better shape if I had started to grow sweet clover some years ago, instead of depending almost entirely on manure purchased in the city."

MEALS for insect pests will be generous in Letart community, Meigs County, this year. Though truck growers there last year let melon and cucumber beetles have pretty much their own way, this year the pests will have 4000 pounds of gypsum-calcium arsenate dust to contend with.

"MORE THAN EVER" is the report on farmstead landscaping in Tuscarawas County this year. More flowering shrubs and flowers have been planted this season than ever before, County Agent G. E. Boltz says.

POTATO SCAB GNAT, a pest not yet widely known or distributed in Ohio, devoured one of every four potato seed pieces planted by Howard Taylor of Uniopolis this spring, reports County Agent D. T. Herrman of Auglaize County. H. L. Gui of the Experiment Station is studying the gnat outbreak.

Meigs Flocks Climb Up

Meigs County poultrymen are perfectly content to play "Follow the Leader" some of the time, but once in a while they like to lead.

In March, for instance, reports George W. Kreitler, county agent at Pomeroy, Meigs County poultrymen who run poultry demonstration flocks in cooperation with the Extension Service led the state both in number of flocks and in eggs per hen. The 24 flocks, including 4959 hens, averaged 17.7 eggs per hen. The university's standard is 16. The Meigs County flocks for the poultry year up to April 1 averaged 49 eggs per hen. The standard is 52.

"Brooder houses and stoves are becoming common," Mr. Kreitler writes, "Ohio rations for both old and young poultry are known and liked over a large part of the county. Sanitary methods of chick rearing are used more and more, and suitable houses are being established on dozens of farms."

Force Apple Trees to Bear

Ringing is bringing 14-year-old Baldwin trees into bearing in Lake County. One main limb on each of five trees in the orchard of W. W. Trowbridge of Painesville, was ringed in the spring of 1925. They set a heavy bloom this spring, reports County Agent L. H. Barnes. The trees left unringed showed little bloom.

Death to Ugliness

Medina County Reports Growing Interest in Landscaping; Brunskill Outlines Types of Work Offered

With nine landscaping jobs—the formal reports call them "projects"—already signed up for next year, Medina County reports a steadily growing interest in ways of making homes and communities more attractive.

The record for the past year, says H. C. Brunskill, club agent in that county, shows a total of 3500 shrubs, trees, and vines used in plantings, and more than $700 worth of playground equipment installed on one school ground. Planting demonstrations were conducted at 18 homes, seven schools, a cemetery, a park, and two churches. Plans were prepared for 14 home plantings, eight school plantings, a community park, two cemeteries, and one church.

Adults Have Choice of Three Projects

Three landscape projects are available to adults in Medina County. Mr. Brunskill describes them this way:

(a) Home beautification, which consists of the systematic planning and planting of home grounds with landscape materials. Where possible, material already on the grounds is rearranged to fit in with the plan. New materials are bought cooperatively.

(b) Centralized school grounds. This involves preparing plans for the planting of shrubs and trees, any necessary grading, location of drives, parking areas, walks, athletic fields, and playougrnds for the younger children with suggestions for the selection and location of playground equipment. This project naturally takes from two to three years to develop.

(c) Churches, cemeteries, and parks, or community centers. Women's clubs, 4-H clubs, and other groups in cooperation with the Extension Service foster the landscaping of places like these.

Youngsters Have a Share In It

For boys and girls there are two kinds of landscaping available. One includes community improvements, affecting school or community centers. The club as a whole carries on this project. The other, particularly for members of 4-H landscape clubs, involves the planning and planting by the club members of the home grounds.

Five club boys in Medina County undertook this latter job this spring. They have finished their home plantings and have helped with several community plantings.

Grangers Blossom Forth

From now on more Grange members will mean more flowers planted in Coshocton County. By agreement with County Agent G. C. Musgrove every Grange in the county will pledge all members to plant as many flowers as there are members in the Grange.

Hardy perennials, roses, and wild flowers are suggested. Grange members cooperating will get instructions from monthly letters sent out by Mr. Musgrove, and by bulletins from the University.

TO CONVINCE her family that a kitchen really ought to have a sink, one Wood County farm wife is wearing a pedometer while working in her kitchen. A sink in the kitchen, she says, means a sink in her mileage.

TO ADVERTISE their product, and to petition the Columbus Board of Health so to change its regulations that raw milk may be sold in Columbus, the Columbus Cooperative Raw Milk Producers' Association has been organized.

A WOOL SHOW in which the only prize offered was the honor of winning, brought 60 fleeces of excellent quality at [illegible] Grange Hall in Coshocton County last [illegible] County Agent G. C. Musgrove reports.

OF TWO HUNDRED Montgomery County farmers visited by County Agent O. L. Cunningham, three-fourths of them said they were feeding mash to their poultry flocks every day in the year. Four years ago not 10 percent could have said this.

ON AND AFTER January 1, 1927, the city of Cleveland will accept milk only from dairy herds that have been tested for bovine tuberculosis, if an ordinance to that effect is passed by the city council. Writing on June 1, County Agent H. A. Dooley predicted that the ordinance probably would pass.

SCHOOL TRUCKS bring 4-H club members to their meetings at the centralized school in Bethel Township, Miami County, under the leadership of the Smith-Hughes teachers, Doris Horch and S. L. Ruddell. The various club in the township, with 75 enrolled, meet in different parts of the building.

EVER SINCE group singing, short playlets, and games became a regular part of community meetings at St. Marys, Auglaize County, attendance has been on the increase, County Agent D. T. Herrman reports.

To Show What All Can Do

Not for experiment, but to demonstrate known good practices will 12 farmers in as many Seneca County townships conduct township soil demonstration fields, J. P. Schmidt, extension agent there, announces.

Each man will follow a definitely planned rotation and fertilizer treatment under guidance of the soils and crops specialist. The demonstrator will record all fertilizer applied and all crop yields.

"The first aim," Mr. Schmidt explains, "is to increase the amount of commercial fertilizer used where the soil shows need of more plant food. Lime will be added if needed in the course of a rotation. Drainage will be installed as rapidly as practicable. No more manure than the average field gets will be applied. More legumes will be grown."

Gas Gets Ground Hogs, Too

Now they're treating ground hogs just like rats. Cyanide gas, reports County Agent J. R. Gilkey, got its first ground hog in Richland County at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 6.

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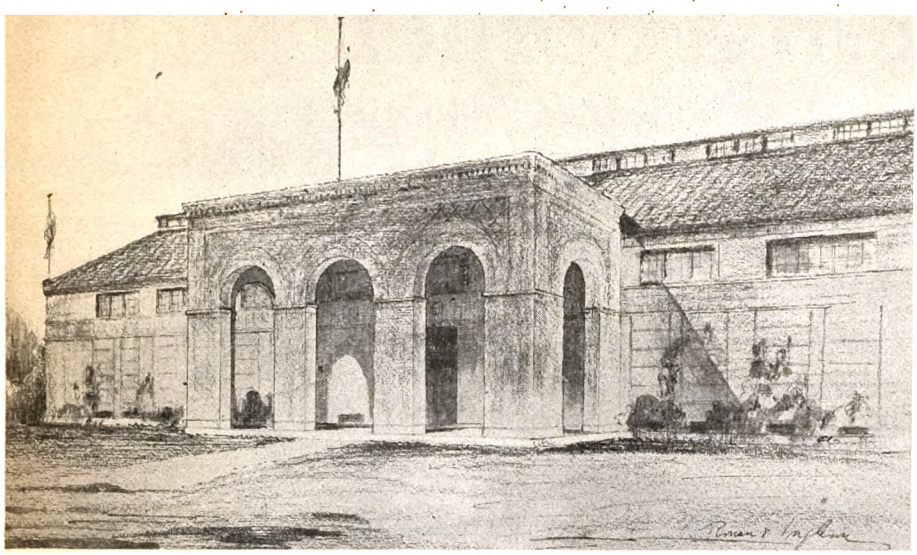

AN ARCHITECT'S VIEW OF THE NEW STATE CLUB BUILDING

THIS large portico is the entrance to the girls' section of the new $100,000 home for Ohio's 4-H clubs on the Ohio State Fair grounds. All club exhibits will be in the new club home at the State Fair this fall. At this writing the building is rapidly nearing completion.

The girls' section of the buildings is 176 feet long and 61 feet wide. On each end there is a demonstration stage with dressing and supply rooms; along the sides are 16 booths for more demonstrations and exhibits. The large space in the center can also go for exhibits. The boys' section is 185 feet long and 61 feet wide, with space for 250 livestock exhibits. Wash pens, feeding rooms, and office space are at either end of the building. The EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS is indebted to the architects, Ronan & Ingleson, for this photograph.

Washington May Lead All

Hervey Reports 740 4-H Club Members Enrolled in 21 of 22 Townships

It is still too early in the season to pick the leading county in 4-H club enrollments, but June 1 reports indicate that Washington County will this year be up with the leaders.

"Seven hundred and forty members are enrolled in boys' and girls' farm and home clubs in Washington County this year," writes the county extension agent there, J. D. Hervey. "This is an increase of 141 over the enrollment reported June 1, 1925.

"Twelve new clubs are organized, seven of them in communities new to club work. But two 1925 clubs, both small, failed to reorganize. Twenty-one of the twenty-two townships now have one or more clubs each. As in years past, enrollment in clothing clubs is greatest.

"Six of the clothing club members are married women. Seventeen former club members are leaders or associate leaders. One food club of colored girls has been organized, with the leader a former teacher of unusual ability."

Cloudbursts Can't Stop 'Em

"Even if it had rained cats and dogs, and maybe elephants, I'd have reached that meeting."

That, in effect, was what one Darke County farmer told County Agent R. C. Smith after driving 20 miles through a cloudburst to attend a meeting of economic information leaders. He was one of two farmers present. They came even though they were not sure they could get back home that night, so high were the streams.

The meeting before that, the first farmer told Mr. Smith, had netted him exactly $211. He got that by studying market trends, and shipping his hogs accordingly.

Spring Club Day Draws

An Achievement Day program for Ashtabula County's 4-H club members on May 7 brought out 340 of a possible 404, and in several ways turned out better than the achievement program usually held in the fall, County Club Agent H. R. Waugh writes. For one thing, "several who were on the verge of weakening received enough inoculation to go ahead and enlarge their groups this year."

The Ashtabula Exchange Club and the Merchants' Board spent about $350 on the program. It was the first time these organizations had taken part in any sort of a county-wide program. They have already issued an invitation for next spring's achievement day.

Want Borer Laws Enforced

Canadian farmers don't look at government corn borer regulations in quite the way some Ohio farmers do, County Agent L. B. Mayer of Paulding County has found by a recent trip to Kent and Essex Counties, Ontario. "While many Ohio farmers are complaining about the enforcement of control measures," Mr. Mayer writes, "virtually all the farmers interviewed in Canada said they could not hope to control the borer unless the government enforced the regulations better than in the past."

Try New Way of Scoring

Count Season's Record With Exhibit For Defiance Club Prizes

Exhibits alone can't win prizes for Defiance County 4-H club members at the county fair this year. The club member's record for the season as a club member will count, for better or worse.

County Agent C. W. Vandervort explains the new scheme this way:

"There will be three premium classifications, A, B, and C. All members receiving the same letter grade within each class will receive the same premiums. All whose grade is between 90 and 100 will be grade A; between 80 and 90, grade B; between 70 and 80, grade C. In determining the percentage or point score the following basis will be used:

Even General Attitude Will Count

"For perfect exhibit, 50 points; for perfect club activities, 30 points, divided as follows: 10 for attendance at club meetings, 10 for participation in club activities, 5 for timely completion of project, and 5 for general attitude and interest in 4-H club program; for perfect community activities, 20 points, divided as follows: 1. Use and demonstration of learned practices at home or in the community; 2. Participation in other community activities.

"Each leader will have a chart with which to score each member of his or her club. This will be handed to the county agent at fair time. The leader's score on each member cannot be made on any absolute basis. It must be arrived at after taking into consideration the club members' achievements in the light of their opportunities.

"The judge will score the exhibits as usual. The club exhibit score, added to the score made on club and community activities, will be the final score which determines the premium class each will fall in."

Spelling a Passion in Vinton

They can't stop spelling in Vinton County. The Vinton County Farm Bureau began sponsoring spelling bees late in the winter. So many took part that all sorts of semi-finals have had to be arranged. Business men of the county have voluntarily added to the prize list until now more than $100 will go to the winners.

Fourteen communities held elimination contests during May, reports County Agent A. M. Hedge, in preparation for the county contest on June 19. In several communities the spelling bee has become a regular monthly institution.

Runtless Hog World Coming

Runtless litters are spreading the virtues of a sensible system of hog sanitation in Fairfield County. Two men following the McLean County system have 28 pigs from three sows; four of the fourteen boys raising ten pigs have their ten from one litter, and four others have nine of the ten from one litter. All these litters, County Agent H. F. Thayer says, are noticeably uniform and without runts.

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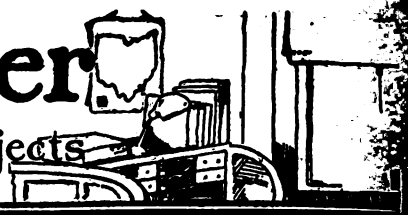
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

"WHAT'S YOUR LINE?"

IT is only fair that on an editorial page given regularly to lambasting apostles of salesmanship in extension, and all their works, the sales point of view should be presented. The time is ripe to hear from the opposition.

Argument that extension workers have, primarily, a selling job, and that therefore they must adopt more of the principles of salesmanship, is admirably, interestingly presented by William A. Lloyd, regional agent in charge of the western states, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Lloyd's paper, "The Principles of Salesmanship Applied to Extension," is adapted from addresses given before extension conferences in the western states.

High-brow Drummers, You Might Say

"It has been often said," he begins, "that the extension job is a selling job. What is meant is that in obtaining action on a suggested scheme for agricultural or home improvement the minds of the farmer and his wife must be brought into a favorable attitude toward it, and that in approaching this the mental processes are essentially those governing the sale of merchandise. . . .

"The salesman and the extension agent possess certain qualities in common. We are concerned here only with these common qualities, and if an extension agent possesses these in a high degree he will be on the high road to success. He must (1) have a pleasing personality, and (2) know his stuff.

"Both of these can be acquired virtues. To a degree a man's personality may be an expression of his heredity and environment. Perhaps it usually is, but it is not necessarily so. Personality is largely a matter of thinking. It lies within the power of every man to develop or improve his personality. The only question is: Is he sufficiently earnest in his desire for such improvement?

Come on, Let's Be Optimists!

"Nothing in the world can keep a man from being an optimist if he thinks optimistic thoughts, and nothing can save him from being a soured pessimist if he thinks pessimistic thoughts. If one finds oneself slipping into the slough of despond it is time to cultivate new and cheerful people and read cheerful, optimistic literature and nurse generous thoughts. Give your good impulses a square deal. You always have them. The pleasing personality usually expresses itself in healthful vigor, a cheerful face, a warm handclasp, a bright eye, and an inviting smile. We have all heard of the man with the million-dollar smile, and there are many smiles worth that. It is the kind of smile that cannot be painted on. It is an inside smile that shines through. It cannot be cultivated or practiced before a mirror, but it will come of itself from the right kind of thinking. A pleasing personality will express itself in dress, speech, and manner. Its key word is 'courtesy.'

Ideas, After All, Do Help

"A salesman's or extension agent's personality must be positive. Confidence is infectious. We are just beginning to appreciate the tremendous influence of suggestion. Now, an extension agent's line, if he is selling anything, is chiefly *ideas*. His job is to lead people to more accurate thinking, more fortunate decisions, more intelligent action. This requires the highest type of salesmanship ability. . . .

"The county agent or salesman must know his stuff. It seems almost commonplace to say this, and yet it is a characteristic altogether too uncommon. It is not just general knowledge that wins, but interesting information regarding details.

"To illustrate: In connection with some Christmas shopping this year a gentleman desired an article that was made of silk. He went to one of the large department stores and asked the salesman for the article. The salesman said most politely, 'Now, I am sorry we don't have that in silk at present. Of course, we can get it for you, but let me show you the same article in rayon.'

Know Thy Stuff!

"Now rayon was a new term to the customer and he had a prejudice against 'something just as good.' He thought he knew what he wanted, but the salesman had the article before him before he could get away, and in the next five minutes he told him a lot about rayon, how it was discovered, where it was made, how it was made, the articles that were being made of it, the increasing volume of sales, and who were using it. He put it into his customer's hands. The customer bought it.

"That kind of salesman in all probability will have his own department store some day.

"The best conversationalist that I ever knew kept a little vest-pocket memorandum book in which he jotted down a few figures, names, and details concerning matters of immediate public interest. When the conversation of a party of which he was a member turned to any of these matters concerning which perhaps 99 percent of the general public would have only the most general knowledge, he easily took the lead. What he said carried weight and conviction because he knew just a little more than the average. An extension agent cannot know everything and must be modest enough and honest enough to admit that he does not, but he must be careful when and where he does the admitting.

"Let us now take up the so-called laws of the sale. The salesman must (1) attract attention, (2) excite interest, (3) inspire confidence, (4) awaken desire, (5) get action, (6) leave satisfaction. . . .

We Must Learn to Clinch

"The crying fault in most extension campaigns is that they are long on devices to attract attention, develop interest, and even bring about confidence and desire, but stop short of action, of getting the name on the dotted line, or the nearest approach we can make to that in extension, making it easily possible to do the thing required. . . ."

(Here follow, at some length, specific examples of extension agents following the laws of sale, and of their getting results.)

Summarizing the extension agent's job, and applying the principles of salesmanship to it, Mr. Lloyd concludes:

"The extension agent's task is to get people to do the things he thinks they ought to do because they think they ought to do them. In the street vernacular, he must 'sell his stuff.' In extension teaching the best selling is done when the customer (farmer) acts subconsciously, without, or only dimly, recognizing why he acts, or rather who motivates him. The highest teaching skill is reached when reactions come thus intuitively. That much extension teaching is of this high order is confirmed by the fact that farmers have difficulty in telling just what influence causes them to change practices." . . .

RATHER than attempt to refute so powerful a blast, we leave this discussion in the hands of the opposition, and pause only to suggest that for your supplementary reading you turn to the October, 1924, issue of this magazine for an article by Dr. B. H. Bode on "Clearing a Path for Liberal Education," and to the November, 1925, issue for an article by Dr. Frank Kreager entitled, "How Did You Get That Way?" If you have time you might also read "Culture and Anarchy" and "Friendship's Garland" by Matthew Arnold, "The Dance of Life" by Havelock Ellis, "Dialogues in Limbo" by Santayana, Voltaire's "Candide," and the complete works of Anatole France.

MY SECRET

'TIS not what I am fain to hide
That doth in deepest shadows dwell,
But what my tongue hath often tried
Alas, in vain, to tell.

—JOHN B. TABB.

(Reprinted from the June *Golden Book Magazine*)

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Personal Mention

BY Air Mail (in 36 hours, by the way) from Cheyenne, Wyoming, comes word from Norm Shaw and Paul Gerlaugh, wanderers in the Great West, that they are very much up in the air. . . . Some of the letter is too technical, if you get what we mean, to publish here. . . . Norm writes: "When we stop long enough I want to write an essay on 'Altitude' for the EXTENSION SERVICE NEWS. It's all we hear about out here. Altitude seems to be a place where the wind blows hard and cold most of the time. It's what you talk about instead of the weather. You go along feeling all right and all at once some guy tells you that you're two miles high, and you get scared for fear you'll fall off on some unfortunate cuss that has to live nearer sea level. . . . When you get on top of Pike's Peak you're at 14,190 feet elevation when the tide is in, and when it goes out you have clear to the Mississippi River. . . . (Editor's Note: The import of this last sentence is not quite clear to us, but maybe we aren't up high enough to see it.) . . . . Altitude makes you sleep in your socks, heavy pajamas, under three army blankets, your raincoat, and sometimes when the tide is out, (Editor's Note: There he goes again. What is the man talking about?) you put on your sweater. Such is altitude." . . . Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hampson of Huron County announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Ann, on June 8. . . . From Jefferson County comes word that Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Welday of Smithfield also announce the arrival of a daughter, Elva Jean, on May 26. Mr. Welday is known outside of Jefferson County as a Farmers' Institute speaker. Inside the county, they also know him as an extension cooperator, and a progressive farmer. . . . Si Crossman, who went from this office to Michigan State College, in April was forced to resign because of ill health. Since then he has been in New York and, more recently, on a farm at Thousand Islands. On July 1 he expects to set out for Seattle and Alberta with a Michigan geologist. Si writes that he is feeling well, but that work out of doors suits him best for the present. . . . Anne Biebricher recently underwent an operation to remove a superfluous piece of bone from her nose. . . . Volodimir P. Timoshenko, professor of economics at the Ukrainian University in Czechoslovakia, visited the economists on the campus this month, and helped straighten out, incidentally, some of our vague notions on the whereabouts of Ukrainia, Czechoetc. and other countries equally hard to spell and pronounce . . . . Said Jay Smith, aged two, at a meeting where his father, Art Smith, was talking, "Let's go home now." .. . Oh, that younger generation! . . . . R. A. Cave and a Medina County farmer trucked a young bull, bought from the University herd, to Medina in installments last month. They had to pump up one tire 15 times, and patch it twice. . . . Doctor Brim at the Dayton district conference kept talking about Dewey, Dewey says this and Dewey says that, until Jake Neff, egged on by others equally in the dark but less courageous, spoke up, "Say, who is this Mr. Dewey, anyway?". . . The publications department annual exhibit, labored over long and lovingly by Mr. Mac and Chauncey Wilson, is on the way to East Lansing, where on July 6, 7 and 8 the American Association of Agricultural College Editors meets in annual convention. Confidentially, it's a swell exhibit, but we make no predictions. We shall, however, in every way refrain from irritating the judges.—J. R. F.

Changes in Personnel

TWO of Ohio's oldest extension agents, in point of service, leave the ranks this summer. S. R. Heffron, agricultural agent in Madison County since 1919, has submitted his resignation, to take effect June 30. Carl G. Fieldner, agent in Williams County since the summer of 1918, leaves that county August 1 to enter business.

F. I. Bell, Smith-Hughes teacher of vocational agriculture at Edgerton, Williams County, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Fieldner. Mr. Bell was born and brought up on a farm in Union County. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University.

It's Pickaway's Turn to Bow

Pickaway isn't the only county with enterprising pig club members. In Fairfield County, says its extension agent, H. F. Thayer, instead of 12 boys raising 8 pigs apiece, there are 24 boys raising 10 pigs apiece. Several of the boys are raising the required 10 pigs from one litter.

THE HEDGES, INC.

THIS space, reserved for lo! these many years for the Extension Family Album, is after long disuse again properly filled. We have with us A. M. Hedge, extension agent in Vinton County, and the two most important members of the Hedge family. The boy with the grin a yard wide is Tommy, aged three years, and the young lady, aged three months when this picture was taken, is Patricia Ann.

BOOKS

A BOOKSELLER, writing in the *Publishers' Weekly,* tells of an experience at a Farmers' Institute in Iowa worth thinking about, if not acting on, in Ohio. He prefaces his remarks with a statement that may startle some: "On the whole, the farmer buys and reads as many books as does the man in the city." Of the institute, he writes:

"Each home represented was asked to bring 10 books that they considered most worth while for the home library, and I was asked to judge their selections. Who says there are not thrills in bookselling?. This was on January 22, the temperature was 14 degrees below zero, Iowa roads impassable, so it was necessary to take a 5:45 a. m. train. A good Quaker farmer met me and took me to his home for breakfast. My first surprise came when I saw what well selected books were in this home. At 10 o'clock we drove over to the community house and, to my further surprise, I found a long table piled full of books and periodicals. I was to judge who had made the best selection!

"It was not an easy job, for while I was carefully checking what was shown, I was making mental comment on the fact that here were books one probably would not find in many city homes, even east of the great literary center, Chicago.

"Poetry was found in every group. Many who had thought the books should be for entertainment only, brought much fiction. The following list was given the prize:

"Shakespeare, complete; Longfellow's poems; 'Principles of Rural Economics,' Carver; 'The Challenge of the Country,' Fiske; 'Feeding the Family,' Rose; 'Tale of Two Cities,' Dickens; 'Lorna Doone,' Blackmore; 'The Mind in the Making,' Robinson; the Dictionary; the Bible. . .

"New York may not approve, but I think these were well chosen and appropriate for an Iowa farm home."

Everybody Wins in This Deal

Swapping programs for township meetings seems likely to become an established custom in Ashland County. Twenty-five farm bureau members last month drove 22 miles to present an entertainment in another township. Recently they were paid in kind—and they asked for more—when 40 residents of that other township drove the 22 miles to entertain them, says County Agent N. H. Shilliday. Attendance at these meetings averaged 175.

Who Should Get the Prizes?

Should club prizes go to the individual or to the club? A Putnam County 4-H club, the Greensburg Boosters, chose this as a subject for debate at a meeting on June 3. It grew out of the expressed opinion of one club member's mother that they ought to eliminate money prizes for club members at the county fair, or else give the money to the club as a whole.

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Dramatists Will Out

Playwrights, Though They Seldom Call Themselves That, Shine at Health Meetings

To review what they have learned, farm women engaged in learning about care of the sick and child care, two health projects offered by the Extension Service, have planned and held county-wide achievement meetings this spring in two Ohio counties, Morrow and Medina. Similar meetings will take place in other counties as they complete their projects.

Playlets written by the women themselves have a prominent place in the achievement meeting programs, says the health extension specialist, Wanda Przyluska. Though the playlets make no pretensions to drama, Miss Przyluska reports that they invariably have dramatic effect.

When Dear Ladies Get Together

"The Gossip's Retreat" was the title of one presented at the Medina County meeting. A hostess entertains an old maid, a new mother, and a member of the Ladies' Sewing Society.

Having said the usual pleasant things in public, and the usual "catty" ones aside, the guests turn the conversation to omens, good and bad.

One caller told how a black cat ran across the road, so she had to go back and start over. When it was suggested that a "stork shower" be held for a neighbor, the hostess sat on that scheme with the remark that if you gave presents to a baby before it was born, it would surely die.

When the new mother brought her baby for inspection and approval, she remonstrated against removing his wraps, for "no direct breeze must blow on him or he will get the colic." She also explained that the baby had a black silk string around his neck as a sure cure for croup, a red woolen string to keep him from having the nose bleed, and a bag of asafetida to keep away diseases like measles, whooping cough, smallpox, and chickenpox.

It Beats a Quiz, Anyway

The playlet method of reviewing what has been learned, Miss Przyluska has found, is both more lasting and interesting. The achievement meeting program also includes, however, demonstrations and exhibits, singing, talks, and movies.

Morrow County leaders at their achievement meeting reported that 86 meetings had been held in all parts of the county to carry the instruction in care of the sick back to others. Total attendance at these meetings was 1205, 39 local leaders were trained, 391 women completed the work, and assistance in care of the sick was given in 138 homes. Four hundred homes, since the project began, had put into practice some of the things learned.

Medina County reported 41 child care meetings with an attendance of 495. Twenty local leaders were trained and 500 people reached. In all, 24 women completed the work, in 33 homes some assistance in child care was given, and 135 homes put into practice some of the things learned.

CLOVER will be scarce in Muskingum County this year, so County Agent W. S. Barnhart says he has been trying to convince dairy and sheepmen that soybeans and sweet clover can substitute.

FOUR YEARS AGO Vernon and Samuel Patterson of Chesterland, Geauga County, enrolled in a 4-H calf club. Now they have a herd of six purebred Guernseys, County Agent H. B. Alger reports.

A COMMUNITY SALE of livestock and farming implements took place in Tuscarawas, Tuscarawas County, this spring under the auspices of the township farm bureau. Farms in the community in that way disposed of their surplus stock with little trouble, according to County Agent G. E. Boltz.

Two of every three ears of crib or shock corn, on the average, yielded viable seed when subjected to a germination test in Greene County this spring. The three testing stations had handled 15,000 ears by April 1. Field-selected seed corn tested 93 percent; crib or shock corn, 65 percent, according to County Agent J. R. Kimber.

THE QUOTA was 15, but 23 Pickaway County farmers have told County Agent J. D. Bragg that they will conduct demonstrations in the use of agricultural limestone this year.

BOYS comprised a third of the 300 enrolled in 4-H clubs in Seneca County up to April 1, says County Agent J. P. Schmidt. Last year only one of every four members was a boy.

OHIO brooder houses have become so well established in Auglaize County that the Hoge Lumber Company of New Knoxville is advertising them cut into the proper sizes and ready for immediate delivery.

Neff Replies to Augustus

"If Delaware County poultry cooperators report 89 percent, Franklin County cooperators can go them 11 percent better. Our May letter," writes J. C. Neff, county agent at Columbus, "included the April report on 35 demonstrations flocks and 47 calendar flocks, or all 82 flocks on record. We don't know whether our friend Augustus used the telephone to get them all to report, but we confess we did."

Egg production on the 35 demonstration farms in Franklin County averaged, for the six months ending April 30, 64.89 eggs per hen. For the same period in 1923, with 14 flocks on record, production averaged 54.31 eggs per hen.

Papers Tell When to Spray

Newspapers in Defiance County this year helped spread the word, "It's time to spray." Two of the leading orchardists in the county, County Agent C. W. Vandervort explains, agreed to inform the newspapers when the different fruit trees were ready for the calyx cup spray. This service was supplemented with informative articles from the county agent's office on spray mixtures, methods of application, and the like.

Improves Nixon's Spud Cutter

Taking the plans for a potato cutter presented by Dr. E. L. Nixon of Penn State at county-wide meetings in Ohio last December, C. W. McFrederick of Medina County has gone the Pennsylvanian one better. He has modified Dr. Nixon's potato cutter to fit a wagon bed so that the seed can be cut in the field just ahead of the planter. A few boards in the wagon bed give the proper hopper slope, and 2x4's hold the knife on the back of the wagon.

EXPERTS, THEY ARE, IN SICK ROOM CONVENIENCES

READING from left to right: Jean Marshman, aged 8; materials for use in demonstrating sick room conveniences; and Violet Cramer, aged 12. Though not enrolled with the grown-ups who took the care of the sick instruction under Wanda Przyluska in Morrow County this past spring, the two girls in this picture played a large part in the success of the county health achievement meeting early this month. From all reports of their demonstration, it would repay a fellow to have a sick spell, if they would promise to do the nursing.

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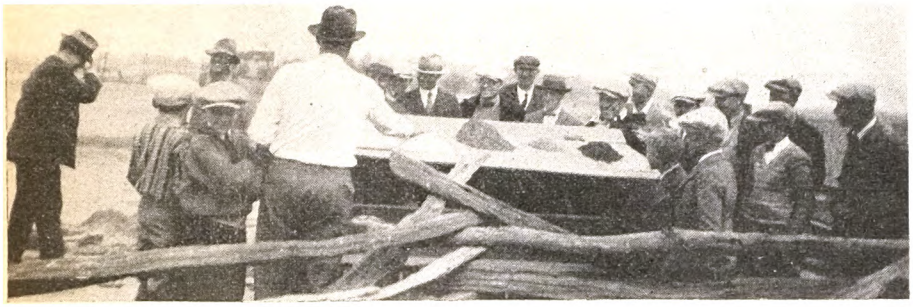

PAUL GERLAUGH IN ACTION WITH CLUB LEADERS

TRAINING club leaders enlists nearly every subject-matter department of the University now. The snapshot above, taken by County Agent R. C. Smith of Darke County, shows Paul Gerlaugh, livestock extension specialist, training livestock club leaders in Darke County on the preparation and conduct of a demonstration in mixing feeds. Training for livestock leaders is new in Ohio this year, and reached only three or four counties.

Eight to Go on Leave

Six Specialists and Two County Agents Prepare for Advanced Study

Six extension specialists and two county agents, according to information available now, will go on leave of absence for advanced study next year, continuing the plan begun generally in Ohio two years ago.

Those granted leave of absence for six months are: B. B. Spohn, extension supervisor for the Northeast; O. C. Croy, assistant state club leader; M. Jeannette Butler, specialist in clothing construction; Alma Garvin, specialist in nutrition; and Earl Jones, specialist in soils. Earl E. Barnes, in charge of soils extension work, will have three months off, probably at this University, to complete a six months' leave begun last year.

Smith and Neff Get Leave

R. C. Smith, agricultural agent in Darke County, and J. C. Neff, agricultural agent in Franklin County, are the two county agents to date assigned leaves of absence. The yearly quota is four county agents, but they may not be filled this year.

Most of those going on leave will begin in September, with the opening of the 1926-27 college year. Where it can be arranged, they will extend the six months to nine, "on their own," to complete the school year. Their destinations have not yet been announced.

Cuyahoga Tries Spray Service

Seventy Cuyahoga County fruit growers applied for the spray service initiated last year and undertaken again this year in that county, reports A. G. Newhall, plant pathologist for the Cuyahoga County Farm Bureau.

Letters, giving in detail the why and the how of the several sprays needed, went out at regular intervals. A special three-day weather forecast was obtained direct from Washington daily. On Mondays and Thursdays Mr. Newhall broadcast over Station WEAR the progress of the apple scab fungus and gave specific advice about spraying.

A telephone relay was also organized in preparation for the pre-blossom apple spray warnings.

Sees Less Stock Farming

Livestock farming is giving way to grain farming in Defiance County, an analysis of the census figures for the past 25 years shows, in the opinion of County Agent C. W. Vandervort.

"Total number of livestock in this county has decreased from 94,000 in 1900 to 64,000 in 1925. The greatest decrease has been in sheep and hogs. While the total number of cattle has decreased from 17,000 to 15,000, the number of dairy cows has increased slightly.

"The total acreage of corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, and hay in 1900 was 122,000. This increased to 143,000 in 1925.

"Percentage of farm income from livestock in 1920 was less than half of the total, and would probably be less now, since the depletion of livestock has continued."

Good Seed Means Vigilance

Eternal vigilance is the price of good seed, at least one Auglaize County farmer is convinced. Two years ago W. A. Clark of St. Johns bought clover seed said to be free from all noxious weeds. It wasn't. He got a better crop of chicory than clover, so he plowed the field and planted corn, sowing oats there this spring. Chicory will take about half the oats crop, Mr. Clark recently told County Agent D. T. Herrman.

Physical Exam Idea Spreads

Complete physical examinations are planned for Hocking County school children this year, County Agent R. W. Lang reports, partly as an outgrowth of the examinations given members of a 4-H club by the county health commissioner. Although Dr. W. G. Rhoten, who initiated this plan, has left Hocking County as health commissioner, his successor, Dr. B. L. Stephenson, is going ahead with it.

They Study Children

Lawrence County Women Begin New Course in Child Training

Instruction in child training is part of the health extension program in Ohio now. It began June 17 when the health extension specialist, Wanda Przyluska, met a group of Lawrence County women for the first of a series of four meetings. Miss Przyluska will meet groups in four or five other counties this year for child training instruction.

Discussion, designed to bring out the problems common to most mothers, predominates in these meetings. To provide additional background, books from the Ohio State Library will be available, as recommended by the specialist. For obvious reasons the local leadership system of passing the information on will not be depended on in child training instruction.

As much "laboratory" work as possible is included in the course of study. Those taking part are urged to observe children at home, and to compare their observations with the discussions at the meetings and in their readings. Spinsters and aunts with young nieces and nephews are taking the course in Lawrence County along with mothers.

Stubbornness a Problem

At the start of the course in Lawrence County the 20 women present answered a questionnaire on their recollections of childhood fears and punishments, sex information, and the like. Asked to name their greatest problem in bringing up children, the majority said the hardest job was to overcome a child's stubbornness and a tendency to tease.

The child training instruction, Miss Przyluska explains, comes as a logical conclusion to the earlier health projects on care of the sick and child care. The Lawrence County women said they liked this new course of study best of all.

More Take to Burning

Eighty-five percent of the corn fields having standing stalks in Oregon and Jerusalem Townships, the most heavily infested corn borer territories in Ohio, were burned over before May 20 this year, County Agent E. O. Williams of Lucas County reports. The clean-up has been more thorough than ever before.

"A change in the quarantine order," Mr. Williams adds, "did not help the morale of the farmers, since it penalized the man who complied with the order last fall. Farmers of this county would like to be represented when regulations are made for the coming year. Such regulations should be in the hands of farmers early in August."

SPUD GROWING interests about 250 Ashtabula County boys this year, early reports of potato club enrollments indicate. Last year 88 were enrolled in potato clubs, and 50 of those 88 are enrolled this year.

LABOR INCOMES on 12 Geauga County farms for 1925, reports County Agent H. B. Alger, varied from $3354 to an actual loss of $211 "for the privilege of farming."

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Cure Sick Machines

And Teach Owners How to Keep Them Well, Do New Clinics For Sewing Machines

They begin by saving sick sewing machines from the junk pile; they end by teaching the owners of those machines how to prevent and cure the numerous afflictions sewing machines are heir to.

Sewing machine clinics do this, and they do it so well the attending physicians have more calls than they know how to handle. Since spring the agricultural engineering extension men, particularly R. D. Barden and P. B. Potter, have gone into more than a score of counties, spending four or five days in a county on sewing machine clinics.

Rejuvenations Are Common

The lame, the halt, and the blind in sewing machines, even unto the third and fourth generations, are brought into the clinics. Warren County reports rejuvenating a machine 65 years old. Any number of machines 40 years old and over have been returned to usefulness.

"The clinic requires one all-day meeting," explains Lucy J. Folsom, home agent in Madison County, where 58 women have attended the six township clinics held in that county since December 1. "Each woman is the mechanic working on her own machine under the direction of an agricultural engineering specialist from the Ohio State University.

"She first cleans it thoroughly, using gasoline, a small paint brush, and plenty of elbow grease. The best of housekeepers are finding that such a cleaning is needed to remove the dried oil which has been collecting during one to twenty-five years. The cleaning process usually takes half the day. It is followed by a complete oiling and adjusting.

"Poorly adjusted tension, improper cleaning and improper oiling cause most of the sewing machine troubles. A clean machine is of great importance in attaining proper thread tension. Very small amounts of dried oil and bits of thread in bobbins have been found to be a common cause for thinking machines are in need of some new parts, or are beyond repair. Engineering specialists say a sewing machine should be good for two generations. This has been substantiated by 48- and 45-year-old machines which have been put in good condition at clinics in this county."

Find a Place for Every Part

"Putting them together again," is the job those who attend the clinics fear most. With the specialists at hand to help them, they quickly overcome that fear.

"Not one machine had properly adjusted tensions when brought in," Rossie Greer, home agent in Huron County, reports of their clinics, "and many of the women said they never dared change the tensions nor the stitch. One woman said the same needle had been in place 10 years, since she didn't know how to change needles. She had taken her machine to Norwalk when a new one had last been put in."

Not only autos but wagons, some of them dating back as far as the oldest of the sewing machines, are pressed into service for the clinics. One Huron County woman drove the five miles to the clinic in an old phaeton, the sewing machine tied to the dashboard, one small boy in the buggy with her, and another small boy riding the horse.

Enos Takes Up Esthetics

IF there's any one thing Enos Rowe, agent in Hancock County, likes to do better than make postmortem examinations on chickens and cows, it must be gassing rats. Of course, Enos doesn't say so in so many words, but any unprejudiced observer can note the spirit of the crusader in him. The loving care with which he has assembled for public exhibit the rats shown in the picture above, is further evidence of our contention.

These rats were a few of the many gathered in an hour and a half (if memory serves us rightly) at a demonstration on the use of cyanide gas in Hancock County. Mr. Rowe expects the idea to spread rapidly.

Its Roster Has 60 Names

A county-seat 4-H club of 60 members, a leader and six assistant leaders, is in existence at Woodsfield, Monroe County. This Buckeye 4-H Club, now in its fourth year, includes all four years of clothing instruction, and two of food, using an assistant leader for each grade. The leader, Marie Gatten, a Woodsfield High School teacher, leaves problems of sewing and nutrition instruction to the assistant leaders, and restricts herself to the general supervision of the club.

Survey Soil by Questionnaire

A soil survey covering eight townships is under way by questionnaire in Brown County. The aim, explains the county agent, H. M. Taylor, is to learn the farmers' estimate of the soil deficiencies in that county, the present crop yields per acre, and the ability to raise clover of any variety. In all, 1000 mimeographed questionnaires were mailed to rural school teachers in the eight townships. The teachers passed the questionnaires on to the farmers through their pupils.

Train for Their Jobs

Club Leaders and Officers Gather For All-Day Meetings In Nearly Every County

The president learns how to preside; the secretary hears hints on the writing of minutes, and the news reporter practices writing news; the recreation leader plays games and learns something of the art of getting others to play; the club leaders discuss, in open forum, what manner of beings boys and girls are, anyway, and how to help them get the most out of their experience as 4-H club members.

That is what happens at training meetings for club leaders and officers, held these past three months in nearly every Ohio county. Meetings like these began in a few counties two or three years ago. Now they seem likely to become as regular as the arrival of spring in all counties.

Simply Getting Together Helps

Simply to call together all club leaders and club officers in a county for a meeting early in the club season, the state club leaders believe, is in itself worth while, for obvious reasons. The training given, as specifically as possible in the time alloted, makes of the club offices something more than a collection of titles.

The staff of instructors for these meetings includes extension agents, assistant state club leaders, the recreation specialist, the extension news editor or local newspapermen, and others. Lawyers, ministers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, bankers, farmers and local business men have been called on in some counties.

A half hour of games usually opens the program; then division into groups, by offices, with an instructor in charge of each group. That form lasts until noon. After dinner, the program usually calls for model business meetings, demonstrations, singing, and more games.

Editors Help in Training

Newspaper editors particularly have cooperated with the county extension forces in encouraging 4-H club reporters. Besides giving of their time at the county training meetings, some editors have prepared additional suggestions for club reporters. The Dayton papers, for instance, prepared a list of eight questions club reporters ought to answer in each story they write. Many newspapers provide the club reporters with stationery and envelopes already addressed. A Jackson editor, going a step further, gave prizes to the club reporters writing the best news story at the training meeting.

Results of these county training meetings rarely can be classified in a statistical report. County agents report, however, things like this (from Paul Fankhauser of Jackson County):

"That folks received something at the conference they can use back home was demonstrated at a club meeting the other evening. The recreation leader, a girl of 14, put 25 folks through a half hour of fun she learned at the club conference."

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

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Broaden the Outlook

Summit County Club Campers Take Kindly To More Free Time for Books and Music

DO books and music jibe with a camp program?

Edith M. Childs, home agent in Summit County, believes they do, so she planned the program for the county club camp for girls accordingly, giving the campers plenty of free time to read, play the phonograph, and otherwise do what they as individuals wanted to do.

Books loaned by the Akron Public Library were widely read. Even stories of the stars, and nature books, often spurned by youngsters, were in use.

Try Native Songs and Dances

The music program for the camp centered around American songs, and the three favorites were "Cape Cod Charity," "Cowboy Song," and "Swapping Song," this last originating in the Kentucky mountains. Folk dancing started off with two country dances, "Pop! Goes the Weasel," and the minuet, followed by the "Norwegian Mountain March" and "Oshebogar."

One evening, just before camp fire, Miss Childs writes, one girl was demonstrating the Charleston but had not proceeded far before some one else began singing "Pop! Goes the Weasel." The girls immediately switched from the Charleston to that, and followed it with the minuet, and the cry, "Miss Childs, can we have the phonograph?"

Music Helps at Meetings

In club meetings, as well as at camp, music is winning a place, Miss Childs reports. On visits to help nine clothing clubs organize, Miss Childs taught the girls "The Cowboy Song" and used as a listening number, "At the Brook," both on the phonograph. To both song and listening number, she found, the club members responded with enthusiasm.

Begin Farm Woodlot Tests

To contrast profitable and unprofitable management of a farm woods, Ira Shurtz, Vinton County farmer, has marked out two plots in his woodlot for the first long-time forestry demonstration in the county. One plot will be cut and improved; the other will be left untouched. Mr. Shurtz is cooperating in this with the county agent, A. M. Hedge, and the extension forester, F. W. Dean.

This long-time demonstration follows a thinning and cutting demonstration held on Mr. Shurtz's farm early in June under the guidance of the Extension Service. To enable him to cut the improved tract according to directions, Mr. Shurtz plans to put his own sawmill in the plot this fall.

Nearly 28,000 in Clubs

Passing the 25,000 mark with a rush, the young idea in rural Ohio has recorded a total of 27,891 enrollments in 4-H clubs throughout the state for 1926, a recent tally in the state club office shows. Last year's enrollment, the highest up to then, was 24,751 boys and girls.

Ashtabula County leads the state this year with 789 enrolled, and Washington County comes next with 730. In all, 13 counties have 500 or more enrolled. The other 11 are:

Wood County, 696; Logan, 671; Butler, 651; Fairfield, 590; Miami, 554; Franklin 533; Muskingum, 522; Licking, 518; Montgomery, 513; and Highland and Trumbull, 500 each.

Books Climb in Favor

The reading habit, via the county extension office, is fast taking hold in Hocking County. Says County Agent R. W. Lang: "Our second allotment of books from the Ohio State Traveling Library has been received and totals 250 books. We note with pleasure an increase in the number of folks using these books. And, besides, it makes our office more attractive."

Form New 4-H Federation

With an eye on training club members to assume club leadership later on, 4-H clubs in and near Barnesville, Belmont County, have formed a 4-H federation. Two members from each of the four clubs comprise the working council of the federation. Besides working to develop leaders, the federation will have such duties as arranging the program club members put on at Belmont Grange each year, and planning the fair exhibit.

Institutes Move On

New Record Established; Increases Of Past Five Years the Greatest, Mr. Allen's Figures Show

THOUGH Farmers' Institutes have been held in Ohio, in one form or another, for 50 years back, during the past five years their number has increased more than 44 percent, and the total attendance, 46 percent. The past winter, according to figures compiled by F. L. Allen, supervisor of institutes, 745 institutes totaling 3465 sessions drew an attendance of approximately 647,000. The largest number of institutes in any one county was 17 in Licking County.

That total is a substantial increase over the total for 1925, 626,969, which in turn was the record up to then. Besides being Ohio records these totals are national records.

They Like the Change

"This increase shows the response by the people," Mr. Allen says, "to the change in type of meeting from the distinctive farmers' institute to the community convention.

"This last year, all sorts of community projects were launched. More than a score of institutes reported the organization of a P. T. A. as a result of the institute. Nearly a score of granges were organized. Several reported movements for the union of the churches of the community. Large numbers reported a stronger cooperation and fellowship among the churches."

Invite Rural Ministry In

This year, at the county conferences held this fall with institute officers and rural leaders several weeks in advance of the institutes, Mr. Allen hopes to interest more of the rural ministry in these community conventions.

"The church people, as people of the community," he continues, "are interested, and here and there ministers are among the most active leaders; but the ministry as a whole has never taken part either in our planning conferences or in the conduct of local institutes. We are persuaded that this is because they have never understood the purpose of the institute, and have failed to grasp its importance and the opportunity it offers them for community service."

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SHEEP are now to come under the eagle eye of a systematic culling program as chickens and cows already have. County Agent I. S. Hoddinott reports that Belmont County's first sheep demonstration farm has been established, the ewes tagged, and their fleeces weighed and tagged. On each of 52 ewes in the demonstration flock the owner will keep individual records, culling the poor ones at the end of the season.

"I WILL TRY to lime all land on which I grow cabbage in the future," Charles Darling, a Lawrence County gardener, told County Agent Stanley Porter after conducting a demonstration to compare limed with unlimed cabbage ground.

Call Forestry Field Day

Reserve Tuesday, September 7, says F. W. Dean, extension forester, in a letter to extension workers in southeastern Ohio, for an extension forestry field day at the Waterloo State Forest, Athens County. This is the first forestry field day ever held in Ohio for extension workers.

"The entire day," says Mr. Dean, "will be devoted to the study and inspection of the experimental forest planting plots at the State Forest. You may learn and judge for yourself the best species of forest trees to use for reforesting the old fields and idle lands of southeastern Ohio. Waterloo Forest comprises 500 acres, and over 150 acres has been planted to pines and hardwoods. The first plantings were made in 1917."

Waterloo State Forest is 14 miles southwest of Athens; 6 miles southwest of New Marshfield; 7 miles northwest of Albany; and 2 miles directly south of Mineral. From New Marshfield and from Albany the road to the State Forest will be marked for the extension forestry field day.

Madison Gets Club Building

When Madison County's 4-H club exhibitors arrive at the county fair this year, they'll find a new club building awaiting them. According to plans completed July 1, the building was to be ready by August 22. The building will cost about $4500, and will be in the form of a cross, each part 96 feet long and 28 feet wide. Agricultural engineering specialists and the state 4-H club office cooperated with county officials in planning the building.

That's How Days Disappear

Thirty-eight boys keep Pike County's three handicraft clubs moving, and one of the boys moved so fast he cut up the only calendar in the house to get numbers for use on his seed corn rack. He came to County Agent F. P. Taylor's office to get a new calendar, he explained, so his folks could tell what day it was.

Bean Beetle Battle Begins

County Agent Fankhauser Reports Thirteen Major Engagements

By Staff Correspondent *

Jackson, O., July 1 (By Mail)—War on the invader from Mexico, the Mexican bean beetle, began on all fronts in Jackson County during June. Thirteen major engagements took place. Hostilities opened June 14 and 15 with M. P. Jones, extension entomologist, in command of the home forces.

Poison dusts and liquid sprays charged with calcium arsenate and magnesium arsenate are used in fighting the bean beetle. Training schools in the use of these materials gave 231 people help in combat practice. They have the situation well in hand.

Hardware stores report large sales of arsenical, dusters, and sprayers since holding demonstrations in control of the pest.

No Paradich&c., Thank You

Jackson County farmers, further, will not have to buy $500 worth of worthless material shipped to the merchants as insecticides for bean beetles. Merchants who bought this material inquired of the Extension Service as to its worth. They are sending it back, for paradichlorobenzene and carbon bisulfide are not for the likes of Mexican bean beetles.

* The title won't cost you a cent, Paul, and if you ever need a job as war correspondent, let us know.—J. R. F.

CELERY, and the problems involved in growing it, have stimulated five Portage County boys to form a celery 4-H club. Each boy will grow a tenth of an acre or more, and will exhibit at the Randolph Independent Fair. H. C. Anderson, a club leader for the past two years, is their leader.

LIMESTONE MEAL produced almost three times as much alfalfa as did agricultural slag in a field on the farm of D. W. Galehouse of Marshallville, Wayne County. Both meal and slag were applied on the separate plots at the rate of 5 tons an acre, County Agent G. A. Dustman reports.

SIGNS of increasing interest in better livestock in Ashland County, according to County Agent N. H. Shilliday, are indicated by the recent formation of a county Holstein breeders' association, and by the number of Ashland County Guernsey breeders who attended the Wayne-Ashland Guernsey field day at Bowdil in June.

Two Corrections

Two inaccuracies in the story of Paul Daniels and his success in raising hogs, as it appeared in the May Extension Service News under the title, "Getting Interested, Says Paul, Is Half the Battle," have since been discovered. The address of F. C. Dellinger & Sons, from whom Paul Daniels bought the young boar, is Galloway, not Delaware. The article was also in error in saying the boar King David was Col. Perry's herd sire. King David is the Dellingers' herd sire.

CONCENTRATING ON MOWERS

SUPPLEMENTING classroom instruction, here is R. D. Barden, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, showing Smith-Hughes students in Putnam County how to line up a mowing machine. The group came from Pandora, accompanied by C. D. Steiner, superintendent there and Smith-Hughes instructor of vocational agriculture. This session, arranged jointly by County Agent J. W. Henceroth and the Smith-Hughes department, was one of a series conducted by Mr. Barden during the spring throughout the state.

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The Current Is On

And Ohio's Rural Electrification Study Is Under Way on Thirteen Farms Near Marysville

An attempt to find out exactly how electricity can be economically used on the Ohio farm is now formally under way. Thirteen farmers near Marysville began their cooperation with the University in this study when current from the experimental power line was turned on for use on these farms on June 10.

B. P. Hess, of the agricultural engineering department, in charge of this study, reports its inception and progress as follows:

"The Ohio committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture was organized at a meeting of all organizations interested during the 1925 Farmers' Week. The personnel of the committee includes men from five groups representing industry, farm, and state university.

Gathering Data the First Job

"The groups cooperating in the project are the State Grange, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, state utility companies, equipment manufacturers, and the Ohio State University. A working committee from departments in the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering was formed and together with the other groups of the Ohio committee, outlined the Ohio program. The aim is to obtain data showing the possibilities and the limitations of electricity on the farm as an economic factor in production.

"The program necessitated the selection of a community where a new high tension line could be built and studies could be made both before and after electrification. To assist in the selection an inspection tour was made into several states where similar experiments are in operation.

"Finding a community where the farms were average and strictly rural, where an electric line could be built by a power company willing to cooperate, and yet close to the University was not an easy task. A community southeast of Marysville was selected.

Power Line Extends 5.6 Miles

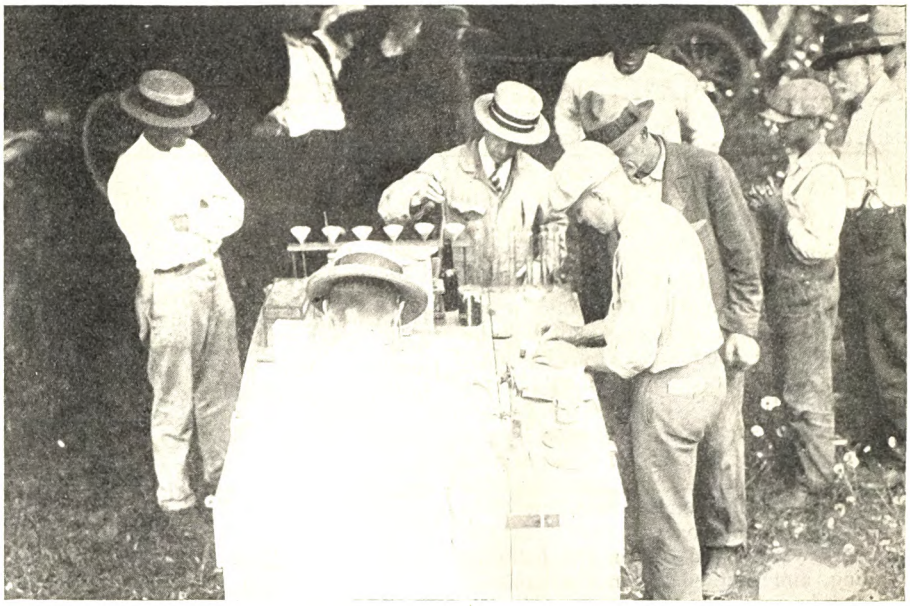
"The experimental power line is 5.6 miles long. It extends from the Marysville corporation toward Columbus along State Route 21. The line is a part of the Ohio Edison Company's system, whose headquarters and plant are in Springfield, Ohio. The line carries 6600 volts, single-phase current, and serves 13 customers. All are cooperators in the experiment. The current was turned on June 10.

"Before the line was completed detailed studies were made of the cost of doing various operations by hand. These studies, electrically done, will be repeated as soon as the cooperators become familiar with the electrical methods. To get accurate cost data each appliance will have an individual meter. While all the farms will not be equipped alike, each one will be supplied with as many appliances as it appears can be used to advantage.

"Practically all known electrical appliances from a curling iron and washing machine to a feed grinder and milker are installed on farms where conditions permit. It is quite evident that only time is necessary to accumulate an immense amount of data which will be valuable in applying electricity to the farm.

Manufacturers Loan Equipment

"Manufacturers have been eager to loan equipment to the projects though Ohio is only one of 23 states cooperating in a gigantic organized effort to solve the problems of rural electrification. The national committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture has been instrumental in organizing and coordinating the various state organizations so that each state will serve as a check for the other. Given time, these experimental projects will furnish much valuable data."



TAKING THE SOILS "LAB" TO THE FIELD

YOU have read, elsewhere and at various times in this magazine, of the soils laboratory that travels on wheels throughout the state. Here is the main part of the "work," taken off the automobile truck and in action in Scioto County With this outfit soils are tested, when brought in by farmers at field meetings, for acidity and for phosphoric acid content. After the soils specialists have completed their analyses of the soils presented, each farmer receives a list of recommendations based on the analysis of his soil sample. When the rush isn't too great, there is plenty of time for individual conferences between specialist, county agent, and farmer. In a way, this automobile traveling soils laboratory is a small brother to the soils trains run in past years through Ohio. This outfit, however, can negotiate mud roads and back lots, and proceed more at will than can a special train.

"WHY NOT," asks County Agent I. S. Hoddinott of Belmont County, "a county-wide leaders' and officers' conference for adults in extension, just as we train junior leaders for their summer's work with 4-H clubs?"

Find 1 in 136 Neutral

Acidity the Rule in Clover Fields, Tests in Scioto County Show

Of 136 soil samples brought in to the traveling soils laboratory when it visited Scioto County early this summer, only one was above neutral when tested for acidity. That helps to explain, County Agent R. M. Thomas believes, why hundreds of acres of red clover are lost in Scioto County each year.

The soils laboratory visited Scioto County mainly to analyze samples from next year's clover fields, to find the limestone and acid phosphate requirements. The 136 samples of soil came from 45 different farms in the four communities visited.

A ton of limestone and 300 pounds of acid phosphate an acre was the average recommendation for red clover fields. This is much heavier than the usual application in the county.

Soils leaders in the four communities visited by the traveling laboratory helped round a crowd up for the meetings. Farmers who brought samples to the laboratory will be followed up to note the results they get by following the specialists' recommendations. They will serve as demonstrations on the prevention of clover losses.

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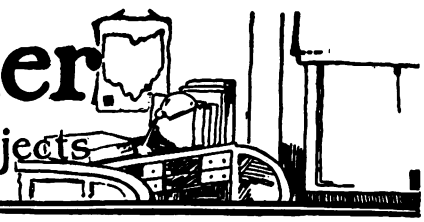
From a Desk in a Corner

A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects



WE MUST BE NEATER

ONE engaging thing about existence on a globe inhabited by the widely known human race is that one never knows how great or how small will be the minds one encounters day after day. The possibilities are astounding; the realities, in either direction, even more so.

These lofty words are prompted by the very recent reminiscences of a young man who has visited 4-H camps, and camps for farm women this summer in a few Ohio counties. His mission was to interest the campers, young and old, in the habit of reading, and particularly in the habit of reading fantasy and all manner of fiction.

One mature camper, for instance, gathered from this young man's talks the fact that the sweater he wore was an outrageous looking affair, greatly in need of darning at the elbows, the shoulders, and at other points strategic to any well appointed sweater. Was that a proper example of neatness (she indignantly demanded of the county agent) to display before the boys and girls in camp? The sweater (alas!) impressed her more than the books, and the argument in behalf of reading.

Yet on that same day a younger camper, after listening to fantasy from the pen of James Stephens in "The Demi-Gods," and after hearing Herman Melville's description of Captain Ahab's last fight with Moby Dick, the White Whale—after that, this young camper ignored the reader's sweater and plied him with questions on where to get those books, and did he like Joseph Conrad, and what other things had James Stephens written, and so on.

The young man, so he reports, felt inclined to depreciate the intellect of the overzealous soul who magnified the importance of a lowly sweater and ignored the importance of magnificent books. He took keen delight, on the other hand, in meeting and encouraging that younger camper with her interest in reading, for he saw in her one who properly evaluated both sweaters and books.

And yet the good souls concerned with torn sweaters are the people who presume to dictate what that younger camper should read!

"ARE CHILDREN PEOPLE?"

THE preceding editorial, at its close, infers that a good many parents—most of them, probably suppress their children's imaginations. Obviously the harm that does to a child's intelligence is incalculable.

Strong argument for that opinion, and for opinions closely allied with it, now comes from a 12-year-old girl, Elizabeth Benson, a child prodigy with marked literary talent. She writes in Vanity Fair for September on the question, "Are Children People?" (Elizabeth Benson's rating as a child prodigy is based both on her writing and success in school, and on the fact that she has scored the highest intelligence quotient ever recorded in the Binet-Simon intelligence test. Yet she has had in other respects the normal life of a child.)

"Do you think we are people?" she asks. "You say 'Yes!' very loudly, all of you, but I don't believe you. I don't believe there is one adult in a hundred or a thousand who really thinks of children as people—real persons, with individuality; with rights to opinions and to self-expression.

"When I was five years old I entered school. Adults for me, up to that time, had been represented almost entirely by my mother, with whom I lived, the two of us alone and completely satisfied with each other. I didn't know, before I started school, that she was quite different from other parents; that I had always been treated a little differently from other children.

"But I soon found out.

"Teachers, other children's mothers and fathers; in fact almost all the adults with whom I came in contact, treated me—along with the other little children with whom I went to school—as if I were anything but a thinking human being.

"I soon found out that if I expressed an opinion frankly—and remember that I had decided opinions, even at the age of five, for Mother had insisted that I think for myself—I was called 'forward' or 'impertinent.' If I shut up like a clam, after a rebuff for being myself, my privacy was torn at by prying fingers, with some such patronizing and criticizing remark as 'Cat's got her tongue.'

"It was at the age of five that I began to dread meeting grownups, for, almost invariably, their first words were something as follows:

"'My! What a fat little girl! What do you feed her on? She's very fair, isn't she? Does she take after her father? Not exactly pretty, but she looks very bright. Come and give me a kiss, honey. I'm sure we shall be friends!'

"And how I squirmed then, and how I still squirm! For I am still considered a child, for I am only twelve. Not until I'm 18 will I be admitted to the mystic shrine of grown-ups, where people treat each other with tact and courtesy.

"Even when I was much younger than I am now I used to have an impish desire to strike back at our visitor, to turn to Mother and say something as frank and unmindful of sensitive feelings as the visitor had said about me:

"'How thin and wrinkled she is, Mother! I wonder if she's starving herself to keep fashionably thin? It's a wonder she doesn't get a facial. And what a horrid shade of henna she uses on her hair? But she has pretty eyes, hasn't she?'

"Then, turning to the lady, say to her in her own manner: 'But I think you are very nice, in spite of your faults, and I am sure we are going to be great friends.' . . . .

"I am sure that the adults who, on meeting children, discuss them as if they were pet dogs or animated dolls, do not mean to be discourteous or unkind. They have so far forgotten their own childhood and its humiliations that they haven't the faintest conception of the antagonism which is aroused in a child's breast when he hears himself discussed, criticized, analyzed and tagged, as if he had no emotions, no heart, no net-work of shivering nerves reaching to the remotest corners of his youthful being.

"If children are people, they should be given the three great gifts which make life for grown-ups so pleasant: namely, courtesy, justice, and a tolerant understanding.

"How many adults show any tolerance for, or sympathetic understanding of, the myriad make-believes and gossamer fancies that float about in the mind of a child and sometimes find their way into awkward, fumbling words? Parents who believe themselves kindly and good are too prone to label these childish expressions of make-believe as nonsense, and to send the child off on some practical errand

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LAND YOUTH

HE leans against the ropes and looks
Into an eddy of water under
A vessel's hulk; no pasture brooks
Stumble here, but blackened thunder.

No stubble grows beneath the bow
Of any ship, no chipmunks run;
There are no meadows near him now,
But miles of water, hot with sun.

Furrows slip never from the side
Of vessels, no fresh grass is seen
Beyond a deck, no cobwebs hide
Branches; only the sea is green.

But when long shadows touch a spar
With darkness, it is safe to mark
The outline of a door ajar
Of some old barn against the dark.

—HAROLD VINAL.

(From The Century Magazine)

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when he tries to explain what is seething inside his imaginative mind. Or else they call it lying and punish the bewildered and terrified child. Have adults completely forgotten that children often live in a world of make-believe, constructed as a place of retirement from the realities of misunderstood childhood? The cobweb fancies of this world of refuge are as real as school and parents and home life. It is a great compliment to an adult—parent or teacher or outsider—when a child lifts the veil and reveals some of these delicate fancies of his. If the adult laughs or scoffs at them, the sensitive soul of the child may close up like a pitcher plant and remain closed for years. . . ."

WHAT Elizabeth Benson has written represents, we believe, what comes to be the attitude, perhaps never expressed, of the child of a sensitive nature and unthinking parents. We publish her comments here because they have direct bearing on the attitude we might assume and the program we might develop in 4-H clubs. (For we are dealing with sensitive human beings, blessed with imagination.) If, you say, all this is too far a cry from the immediate job in club work, then we say the immediate job in club work is too far a cry from the child's needs.

Personal Mention

SUMMER'S peace and calm get but slight notice in the life of a county agent. Horton B. Alger, for instance, tells how in Geauga County one evening he attended a club meeting until 9:30, then joined a water bucket brigade to save a burning barn, which kept him busy until 1:30 in the morning; at 2:30 he rose and drove to Cleveland to see how farm produce is handled on the Cleveland market. . . . And no doubt it did seem a nuisance to have to spend that hour from 1:30 to 2:30 sleeping. . . . Born, to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Johnson of Athens County on July 23, a daughter, Betty Frances. . . . Grace E. Frysinger, of the Extension Office at Washington, D. C., and a frequent visitor in Ohio, writes to Director Ramsower from Sweden that in that country we Americans might learn a good many lessons in rural life and organization. . . . Si Crossman, in company with a geologist, spent part of this summer fishing with pick and shovel near places like Fossil, Wyoming. There he caught about 100 pounds of "fish," most of it more than 500,000 years old. He sent one small fossil back to Mr. Mac, our boss. It's on soft limestone, and is about 4¼ inches long. The thing is beautifully sharp and distinct, its brown and red scales plainly discernible against the white rock. . . . It certainly is a good year for insects, says Mac McBride, who hangs out down the hall a piece. What he thought early this summer would be a quiet vegetable garden, has turned out to be an exciting zoological laboratory. Mac, piously, hopes there'll be enough green stuff left to last the insects for the rest of the season. . . . What we have suggested—and Mac is considering it now—is to apply a little science to the problem. If we save labor and get excellent results with self-feeders for hogs, why not a self-feeder, chuck full of insecticides, for insects? . . . We men of science mustn't let a little thing like a bug stump us. . . . Probably the best example of leaning over backwards yet discovered comes from Bellefontaine. D. D. Dowds, in a naive moment, allowed some one to tack upon the door of his office a poster urging people to vote for Wharton for senator. . . . The Rural Ec boys blush easily these days. They played a Farm Bureau nine recently and lost, 5 to 4. It was the first time the Farm Bureau team had played together, or played at all this season. . . . It must have been a rough game, for early in it they were chased away from the diamond next to the President's house. "You're too noisy!" or something like that, said the guardian of executive peace. . . . Well, it looks as if the forces of modernism are having their way in Campbell Hall. First Jeanette Butler bobbed her hair. Then Edna Callahan, blithely upsetting her dignity, bobbed hers. Most recently, Anne Biebricher bobbed hers just before leaving for her vacation. Now, so becoming is the mode, the rumor is that Director Ramsower has appointed the Misses Butler and Callahan a committee to see that all specialists and state leaders in home economics bob their hair.—J. R. F.

ALFALFA GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By George Stewart, professor of agronomy at Utah Agricultural College. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York City. 517 pages. Cloth, $3.50.

THIS addition to the extensive and valuable Rural Science Series is intended to give an account of alfalfa growing in all the states of the Union and in Canada. The result is the most modern and complete alfalfa encyclopedia available today. The topics discussed include the increasing importance of alfalfa; history of alfalfa; the plant and its varieties; adaptations; soil improvement and crop rotation; inoculation and fertilizers; seed and seeding; clipping and weed control; irrigation; cutting and curing; hauling, storing and marketing; seed production; diseases, insect and rodent pests; chemical composition; and feeding value.

If in the disussion the problems of growing alfalfa in the humid East in general and in Ohio in particular seem somewhat slighted, so that one would in some instances receive wrong impressions of the practices best adapted to those conditions, it must be remembered that only 10 percent of the alfalfa in the United States is grown east of the Missouri river, and only a small fraction of that acreage in Ohio. If the problems of irrigation bulk large in the book, it serves to remind us that one-third of the alfalfa in the United States is grown under irrigation. Taking the national view of the crop, the book is well-balanced, and includes data from practically every state and province.

An excellent 35-page bibliography and an unusually fine index make the book valuable for reference. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen, from all parts of the country.—C. J. W.

CHEMISTRY IN AGRICULTURE. By a group of men who stand in the front rank of agricultural chemists. Edited by Dr. Joseph S. Chamberlain, professor of agricultural and organic chemistry. Massachusetts Agricultural College. Published by The Chemical Foundation, Inc., 85 Beaver St., New York, N. Y., 384 pages. Cloth, $1.00.

A BOOK of information in non-technical terms, telling the story of one of the greatest problems of all time—the problem of producing from the soil, through the plant, the food of the human race. There are sixteen chapters.

The first five deal with the soil and crop production. The second chapter, written by John M. Arthur and Henry W. Popp, biochemists, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, is particularly fine. A brief account of the physiological processes of plants is followed by a description of the effects of external factors on plant growth, drawing largely on the results of investigations at the Boyce Thompson Institute.

Three chapters on (1) cereals, (2) sugar and sugar crops, and (3) fruits and vegetables deal with the chemistry involved in the production of these crops and their preparation for human food.

The chemistry and biology of silage, sauerkraut, bread, vinegar, and the septic tank are told in a chapter entitled "Fermentations on the Farm."

"Chemical Warfare to Save the Crops" tells what has been done and how in protecting plants against insects and fungi.

Three chapters—"Agriculture and the Evolution of Our Diet," "Vitamins and Nutrition," and "Meat: Its Relation to Human Nutrition and Agriculture," deal particularly with the feeding of mankind.

A chapter on chemistry as a guide in animal nutrition tells how the chemist measures the efficiency of an animal as a converter of feed into animal products and gives something of the importance of this problem. There is a chapter on the chemistry of milk and its products and finally the story is told of the chemist as a detective or policeman in fertilizer, feed, and insecticide control.

The farmer who likes to read will find much of interest and value in this book. The county agricultural agent will find much information presented in a most entertaining form. Along with the most modern views in chemical science is given a great deal of the history of their development.—J. F. L.

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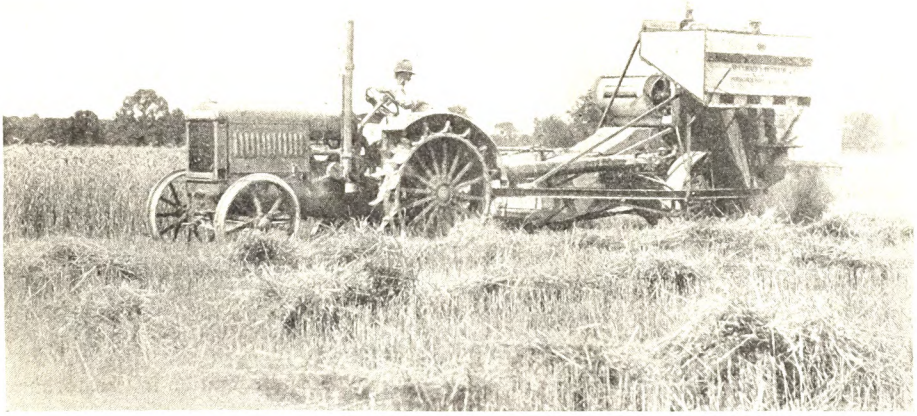
Harvest History in the Making in Ohio



INTEREST in combines—combined harvesters and threshers—was stirred in Ohio last Farmers' Week when a speaker from Illinois told of the success of such machines in his state recently. Now Ohio has seen the combine work at home, and applauds the sort of job it does.

The upper photograph shows Ohio's first harvester-thresher in action during July in a wheat field on Shady Lane Farm No. 2, near Columbus. This was the combine's maiden trip in the state. It demonstrated that it and three men can cut, thresh, and bin 25 acres of grain a day. The cost, under normal conditions, is estimated to be one-third that of the common method of harvesting wheat.

Five hours before the lower picture was taken the biscuits it reveals were taken from the combine as wheat, ready for the bin. A baker from the Gwinn Milling Company converted the wheat to flour and then to biscuits. The five men in the picture along with the biscuits are, from left to right: R. S. Byers, International Harvester Company; Dean Alfred Vivian; M. Senseman, farmer, Tippecanoe City; Prof. G. W. McCuen, head of the agricultural engineering department at the Ohio State University; and L. H. Lightcap, Columbus manager of the International Harvester Company.

STRIPES on the body of a corn borer mean it's probably a striped stalk borer and not the European corn borer, among other things. Even as far south as Columbus the stalk borer has been brought in by worried farmers.

CHURCH buildings as well as farm buildings are constructed on plans prepared by the Extension Service in Trumbull County. Plans for a Community Church basement at Mesopotamia have been drawn up.

EVERYBODY in Putnam County will get in on the all-county picnic scheduled for Labor Day, September 6. The County Farm Bureau, Grange, Kiwanis, and other commercial clubs are cooperating to make the picnic a success, County Agent J. W. Henceroth reports.

"SCOOP," the nickname sometimes given the club reporter in city newspaper offices, might find a place in 4-H clubs in 33 Ohio counties this year. In that many counties the reporters appointed by the clubs are taking the four-lesson correspondence course on newswriting for club reporters, offered by the Extension Service.

THE PLOTS on paper have more life after one sees them in the field, says Paul Fankhauser, agent in Jackson County, in telling how his first and recent trip to the Experiment Station at Wooster helped him read Station bulletins more intelligently.

A PARADE half a mile long, a pageant portraying the history of the 4-H club movement, was a part of Miami County's annual farmers' picnic in June. More than 10,000 visitors were present.

Save 85 of 100 Lambs

Seneca County Farmers So Report in Sheep and Wool Survey

Seventy-nine Seneca County sheep and wool growers personally interviewed reported that 85 percent of their lamb crop was saved this spring, says J. P. Schmidt, extension agent in that county.

The average flock of 34 ewes bred last fall had 34 lambs this spring. The wool clip of the ewes averaged 9⅓ pounds. This is primarily fine wool territory, 52 percent of these 79 flocks being fine wool flocks, and another 19 percent having a fine wool predominance.

Only four growers treated for stomach worms. Nineteen changed pastures more than once during the summer. Seventy-five percent of the growers believe stomach worms cause losses, so treatment demonstrations will be scheduled.

Good feeding practices are better established and clover hay, oats, and corn are common in the rations. Corn stover was used for part or all of the roughage, however, by 76 percent of the sheepmen.

Tests Put Hervey in Court

County agents conducting soil tests need not be too surprised if they are called into court because of it. J. D. Hervey, agent in Washington County, shortly after the traveling soils laboratory had visited that county in June and had made 260 tests at eight field meetings, was called into court in a land condemnation suit. He was asked to report on the tests made on samples from the land in question.

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TURPENTINE, used to dampen corn at planting time, effectively discourages cutworms, according to the experience of J. W. Swisher, Licking County farmer. Mr. Swisher's experience, says County Agent E. R. Raymond, covers 22 years.

FIVE HUNDRED Butler County farm wives have received instruction in vegetable cookery this year. The county-wide meeting to summarize this instruction proved to be the best summary meeting yet conducted by the women in that county, in the opinion of County Agent R. Q. Smith.

PARTLY because 60 percent of the 1925 grass seedings in Sandusky County were a failure, and partly because of extension meetings at which soybeans came up for discussion, 75 farmers in that county have this year tried sowing soybeans for hay for the first time, according to the county agent, B. S. Harrod.

WHEN 325 women attended a meeting in June at Nimisilla Park to conclude their season's instruction in clothing and millinery construction, says Addis K. Barthelmeh, home agent, that made it the largest meeting of farm women Stark County has yet witnessed.

To Tour's the Thing

At Least Club Members in Many Counties Seem to Think So

Tours to industrial plants, newspaper offices, stores, and to outstanding farms were the rule for 4-H club members throughout Ohio early this summer. Reports from Richland, Carroll, and Portage Counties, for example, are typical of the tours conducted in many of Ohio's 88 counties.

Richland County clothing and food club girls and leaders, 238 strong, were the guests of the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce on a trip through factories, a bank, the Post Office, and the Library. In Carroll County the club members and their leaders and friends included in their annual club tour a trip to a milk plant, where they saw how milk is received, sampled, tested, pasteurized, standardized, and bottled. They also went through the plant of the Canton Daily News.

A two-day tour is the rule in Portage County. About 100 club boys and leaders this year visited the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, spent the night sleeping on bunks of corn stover in a barn, and on the second day judged horses at a livestock farm, inspected the campus at Wooster University, and visited other points of interest.

3000 Finish Clothing Study

More than 3,000 Ohio farm women this year have completed a course in clothing design and construction in 14 counties under 186 township leaders, the home economics extension specialists report.

As to Relations With Our Neighbors

TO develop more effective relationships a committee representing the Ohio State Grange, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, and the Ohio State University has put into writing a five-plank platform. To this extension workers, as well as leaders of farm organizations, may turn in developing working agreements between organizations.

The committee report, already made known to Ohio extension agents and specialists through Fax, is here reprinted for the wider audience of the Extension Service News both in Ohio and in other states. The report:

Growth Involves Growing Pains

As rural organizations have developed in Ohio, problems of financing their activities and of methods of cooperation have also developed in some counties. A committee representing three of these organizations—the Grange, Farm Bureau, and the Extension Service—has met several times to develop more effective relationships. The committee consisted of Harry Caton and Walter Kirk, representing the Grange; L. B. Palmer and M. D. Lincoln, representing the Farm Bureau Federation; Alfred Vivian and H. C. Ramsower, representing the University. After a thorough discussion, the committee agreed upon the following recommendations, which have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, the Executive Committee of the State Grange, and the Extension Service of the University.

1. The Agricultural College Extension Service of the University should be supported from public funds.

In the past, county farm bureaus in every county have contributed liberally from membership fees toward the support of extension work, both for salaries of extension agents and for office expenses. Because of the widespread interest now developed, and since extension work is available to all farmers, it is felt that public funds should be provided for the support of this work. This would permit farm bureau funds, when desirable, to go toward the development of a general agricultural program.

2. The Extension Service should work with any or all agencies interested in the development of an agricultural program.

It has been the aim of the Extension Service to work with all interested organizations. The farm bureau, however, was originally organized for the purpose of doing extension work, and has contributed heavily from its funds for the support of this work, and therefore has been used in the past as the major organization through which to carry on an extension program. With the work supported from public funds, there should be opportunity for closer cooperation with the Grange and other organizations as well as with the farm bureau. It is the hope of the committee that this recommendation will lead to a still broader educational program.

3. A committee selected from rural groups should serve in an advisory capacity in the development of an extension program.

Representatives of various rural groups should be brought together occasionally to discuss general policies. It is not the purpose of this recommendation to suggest radical changes. Additions to existing advisory bodies, however, might lead to better representations of agricultural interests in the county, and to improvement in the program generally. However, this fact should not be overlooked, that in addition to an advisory body there must be an active group willing to devote much time and effort to planning and carrying out a worth-while program.

4. The location of county extension offices in relation to offices of other rural agencies should be determined by the county committee and representatives of the Extension Service.

In a few counties, office space and office relations with other groups have been a problem. In many counties, office relations are satisfactory, and in such counties, of course, the committee recognizes, no change is necessary. But if existing office arrangements seem to interfere with efficient service, a readjustment should be worked out.

5. All agencies should recognize and advocate the need for more effective rural organizations.

Without question, all rural groups recognize the need for more adequate organization as well as the need for more efficient team work. Too frequently, however, representatives of some rural agency become so absorbed in their duties that they overlook the service which other organizations are rendering. Each rural agency with which this report is concerned, the committee believes, had a definite and specific function to fulfill; it has a place in the scheme of rural organization which should be recognized by all other agencies; the work of each, in the main, supplements the work of the others; and each is made more effective because of the presence of the others. Hence, members of any of these agencies should lose no opportunity to strengthen and support all others.

"Evolutionary, Not Revolutionary"

In conclusion: It should be thoroughly understood that these recommendations are statements of general plans and policies which look well into the future. It is not intended that the several counties should put any or all of them into immediate effect, but it is hoped that they will serve as guides which counties may follow in the gradual process of program development. The committee wishes particularly to emphasize the statement that any change should be evolutionary, not revolutionary.

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Sheep to Carry On

Purebred Rams Sold to Visitors On B. & O. Special to Head Demonstration Flocks

Back from a two weeks' tour of southeastern Ohio, Ohio's first "Purebred Ram Special" reports an average attendance of 225 at each of the 21 stops.

When the specialists tired of talking, the sheep presented their own message, and the crowd strolled through this 10-car train to fix in their minds, with the aid of the sheep, the points stressed by the specialists.

Then to further clinch the argument that a purebred ram at the head of a farm flock means greater prospects for profitable production, the train carried two carloads of purebred rams, sold on the train to visiting sheepmen by representatives of breed associations and the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.

Agents Will Note Results

County agents along the line of this tour conducted over the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will keep in touch with sheepmen who bought the purebred rams. In all, 43 were sold at the 21 stops. Many of the buyers will manage their flocks so as to serve as demonstrators for their neighbors.

Presentation of a gift ewe at each stop to the farmer holding the lucky number helped swell the crowds. These ewes were provided by banks, chambers of commerce, and other business men's groups in the nine counties visited.

In running such a train as this, said O. K. Quivey, agricultural agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, the railroad is simply an agency cooperating with farmers' organizations and the state university extension service to speed the approach of a more profitable agriculture. The railroads have no hesitancy in admitting that their interest in a more profitable agriculture is not altruistic, but selfish, just as the interest of the farmer in profitable railroads must be a selfish interest.

Specialists Have Their Inning

During the lecture hour at each stop visitors heard practical talks on feeding, breeding, and flock management from L. A. Kauffman, livestock extension specialist; D. S. Bell, sheep specialist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; J. F. Walker, of the Ohio Sheep and Wool Growers' Association; and H. N. Wilson, sheep breeder of Fredericktown.

Before and after the talks visitors filed through the exhibit cars. There they found wool exhibits, on the sheep's back and off, marked to indicate what kind of animal produces a specific grade of wool. They had opportunity to learn how to control sheep parasites, like the stomach worm; the effect of crossing heavy fleeced rams on light fleeced ewes; why standard wool twine is better than binder twine for tying wool.

County agents in the nine counties visited were present at stops in their counties and helped the personnel of the train establish contact with local sheepmen. Paul Hurley assisted Mr. Quivey in sharing the railroad's responsibility for the conduct of the train, and Mr. Kauffman represented the University.

Ban Reports at Meeting

The mimeograph took the place of the spoken word when it came time to present officers' reports at Vinton County's annual meeting this June. The substitution of published officers' reports, to be read at will, seemed to win the approval of the 400 persons present, County Agent A. M. Hedge believes.

Even the annual election of officers was held by mail far enough ahead of the meeting so that installation of these officers was the only routine business on the program. Final eliminations in the county-wide spelling contest sponsored by the county farm bureau absorbed most of the morning session. Addresses by Murray D. Lincoln, executive secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, and Lieut. James W. Smith of Cincinnati, representing the American Book Company, were on the afternoon program.

THE ALGERS IN PERSON

THE fact that Horton B. Alger and Helen Carleton were married on July 10 by rights belongs in the Personal Mention column near by, but that would have meant ignoring this picture. And they don't look so miserable, do they? The photograph, sent us by a trusted correspondent (not either of the Algers), was taken several weeks before their marriage.

Mrs. Alger was instructor in music at Hiram College, and during the coming year will supervise music in the public schools of Geauga County, where Mr. Alger is extension agent.

Beribboned Again!

Ohio Extension Publications Capture Sweepstakes at Editors' Meeting For Fifth Successive Time

Ohio agricultural extension publications won sweepstakes again this year at the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, July 6, 7, and 8. This makes the fifth year in succession that Ohio has come away with the sweepstakes ribbon.

Ohio's sweepstakes this year were won on three first prizes, two seconds, and one third, making a total of 22 points. Wisconsin followed as closely as it was possible without tying, with 21 points, and Kansas was third with 13 points.

Umm, Such Intelligent Judges!

What the county agents and newspapermen call the "Yellow Sheets," the news letters sent weekly to all Ohio daily and weekly newspapers from the Office of Agricultural Publications, won a first place for Ohio in the class for "best syndicated press service." North Carolina came second and Tennessee third.

In the class for extension service news periodicals, or house organs, this Ohio Extension Service News won first, followed by Cornell and North Carolina. Ohio's other first prize was won on the "best published newspaper article on agriculture or home economics," a special article on the European corn borer sent from this office and published in the Kansas City Star.

The picture that decorates the cover of a recent bulletin on pruning, a photograph taken by Ohio's editor, J. E. McClintock, won first place for Ohio in the class for the best photograph that tells a story. And on the exhibit as a whole, in which the judges considered both layout and new ideas, Ohio won second. Wisconsin took first in this class, and the Geneva (N. Y.) Experiment Station third.

Twenty-six States Were There

Twelve states entered exhibits at this meeting, and 26 states and the Federal Department of Agriculture were represented by editors. Ohio was represented by J. E. McClintock and John R. Fleming.

C. E. Rogers of Kansas is president of the association for the coming year, J. R. Fleming of Ohio is vice president, and Reuben Brigham, of the Extension Office at Washington, D. C., is secretary-treasurer. R. W. DeBaum of New Jersey and W. P. Kirkwood of Minnesota were added to the executive committee. The 1927 meeting will probably take place at Fort Collins, Colorado.

A HORSE'S bare back brought one Morgan County 4-H club boy 13 miles into the leaders' and officers' meeting at McConnelsville in June.

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Extension Service News

Published monthly, except July, by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ohio State University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. Entered as second-class matter, June 24, 1920, at Columbus, O., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.
ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XII. SEPTEMBER, 1926 Number 2

It's Conference Time

Kruse and Taylor Two Headliners On 1926 Program; Sessions Begin Tuesday the 19th

ALL roads for Ohio extension agents and specialists lead to Columbus on Monday, October 18. The annual extension conference is announced for the four days, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, October 19 to 21, on the campus of the Ohio State University.

Pursuing a policy gradually developed during the past five or six years, the program of the conference will be limited to discussion of fundamentals in the extension worker's job. Talks on technical farm problems have given way, at these conferences, to talks on the principles of education, on psychology, and on sociology, for instance. The conference program, in a word, is shaped to help men and women whose job is basically that of the teacher.

There'll Be Time to Visit

This year, as last year, Director H. C. Ramsower announces, the extension agents and specialists will go to class for four or five hours each of the four days. That will allow time for the annual meeting of the Ohio County Agents' Association, for the annual Stunt Night, and for individual visits between agents and specialists on the campus.

Dr. Paul J. Kruse, professor of rural education at Cornell University, will deliver four lectures on Tuesday and Wednesday, two each day, on the extension worker as a teacher, and on contributions from psychology.

Dr. C. C. Taylor, dean of the graduate school, North Carolina State College, appears twice on the program for discussion of problems in rural sociology. Lydia J. Roberts, of the home economics faculty at the University of Chicago, will consider problems in child feeding at the Wednesday afternoon session.

Four Hours on Economics

On Thursday and Friday of Conference Week three men will carry most of the program. Dr. H. H. Maynard, professor of business organization here, will give two lectures on salesmanship. L. C. Tenney, acting chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Federal Department of Agriculture, and Dr. J. T. Horner, professor of economics, Michigan State College, will each deliver two lectures on marketing of farm products, or allied topics. The program also calls for a talk by Dr. Hazel Kyrk, associate professor of home economics, University of Chicago, on the economic position of farm women.

Dean Vivian will again open the conference at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and Director Ramsower will close it with a brief summary at 3:30 Friday afternoon.

Though Friday will see the end of the conference, it is not unlikely, those in charge of arrangements predict, that a few of the extension agents will stay over for the football game with Iowa Saturday.

"HURRY UP! I'M HUNGRY."

NOW you know what it takes to make Dean Vivian register supreme joy. Maybe England's "Gloomy Dean" needs to try this recipe.

Clinics Disclose Rickets

Rickets, synovitis, and tuberculosis were discovered among the 87 Darke County children brought to the four clinics for children of pre-school age this summer. The discovery of these cases, along with the proof that many of the children were normal, made the clinics thoroughly worth while, in the opinion of Emma E. Sparks, home agent in that county.

State and county health departments cooperated with the county extension service in staging the clinics. Township leaders in the home economics projects helped the nurses register the babies.

See Borer in Action

County Tours to Ontario Make Lasting Impression; Ohio Prepares for Siege

STEP by step Ohio farmers are preparing themselves for a siege with the European corn borer. During September they learned at first hand what Canadian farmers in borer-infested Essex County, Ontario, have suffered in the four years the borer has been abroad there.

By the end of September close to 1,000 farmers completed automobile tours of infested areas in Ontario, under arrangements perfected by T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, in cooperation with county extension agents in northern Ohio. And in their home counties Ohio farmers had opportunity at scheduled demonstrations to see the newly perfected low-cutting attachments work on corn harvesters.

One Look Should Be Enough

While touring Essex County under the direction of Canadian and Ohio officials the visitors learned that this year all of Essex County is heavily infested with the European corn borer, though it has been there only since 1922, and that many fields are a total loss. The sight of corn fields broken and rotting can do more to convince Ohio farmers of the peril of the borer, those who planned the tours believe, than any amount of oratory.

On a mimeographed sheet given to every farmer on these tours appears this additional information about Essex County:

Corn acreage in that county in 1923 was approximately 100,000 acres; in 1924, it had dropped to 90,000 acres; last year, another drop to 70,000 acres; and this year, to 40,000 acres.

Prospects are, Canadian officials say, that 1927 will see a decrease to 20,000 acres.

Early Planted Corn Hit Worst

Early planted corn is damaged the most. Planting begins in Essex County about May 15. Fields planted at that time now have from 30 to 40 borers per plant. Stalks began to break under their attack about the middle of August.

Early sweet corn is a total loss. Essex County canneries have refused to pack the early corn. They expect to can the later sweet corn. Very little

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early sweet corn can be sold on city markets.

Essex and Kent Counties have been raising most of the seed corn planted in Canada. Hog raising is the largest livestock industry there. Since there is but little dairying, there are few silos. Much corn is husked on the stalk, and the prevailing method of cutting is with binders.

Clean-up of corn stalks and stubs has not been thorough because of the general belief among farmers that the borer would not be a serious pest.

Near Tillbury, on the east side of Essex County, little corn was planted this year after two years of crop losses from the borer. This has caused a decrease in land values said to average nearly $25 an acre.

Farmers Turn to Substitutes

Substitute crops are rapidly taking the place of corn. These are: wheat, tobacco, tomatoes, oats, cannery crops, grapes, alfalfa, and barley. The insect is not infesting these crops in the absence of corn. Weed infestation does not exist except between adjoining rows of corn from which the borer migrated.

There is no reason why the same set of facts might not in time be true in northern Ohio, the entomologists say.

At Bono, Lucas County, the field that was infested 65 percent last year this year has borers in every stalk. It has, further, an average of from five to eight borers a stalk.

Complete reports on the spread and infestation in Ohio are not yet available, but extension agents in Lucas, Sandusky, Wood, Ottawa, and Hancock Counties, among others, report finding borers with ease in all parts of these counties. Gradually the infestation is becoming heavy enough to alarm even the dyed-in-the-wool skeptic.

Spread of the borer this year has been faster west than south. While it has spread south into Morrow, Hardin, and Allen Counties, it has pushed west into Indiana. Now it is firmly entrenched two townships deep in Indiana across the Ohio line from Williams, Defiance, and Van Wert Counties.

Just Two Years Behind Ontario

Right now, in the opinion of Mr. Parks, the Lucas and Ottawa County farmers are where the Ontario farmers were in 1924.

From September 8 to 21 the county tours were in progress to Essex County, Canada. Delegations from 20 Ohio counties went for one-day and in some cases two-day tours. These 20 counties took part: Sandusky, Williams, Defiance, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Van Wert, Putnam, Hancock, Hardin, Wyandot, Erie, Wood, Fulton, Henry, Allen, Seneca, Crawford, Delaware, and Columbiana.

The corn cutting demonstrations, fostered by the Extension Service in 16 Ohio counties in cooperation with farm implement companies, extended from September 14 to 24. Each county had two demonstrations of the low-cutting attachments developed by the agricultural engineering department at the University and put on the market by the implement manufacturers.

Besides the county tours, officials of the corn belt state colleges of agriculture, including Ohio, and representatives of the Canadian and United States Departments of Agriculture embarked on an official tour of the borer-infested area late in the month. On September 23 they toured the quarantined areas of northern Ohio and eastern Michigan, going into Ontario on the 24th. The next day they spent in Detroit in conference.

Boost Home-Grown Stuff

Extension Men Find More Evidence That Will Cut Freight Bills

Whether or not a dairyman produces legume hay and grain on his own farm is one thing that determines his cost of producing milk.

H. H. Claypoole, agricultural agent in Summit County, and C. L. Blackman, livestock extension specialist, arrived at that decision anew after visiting members of cow test associations this summer.

The cost of producing a pound of butterfat, they found, varied from 28.6 cents to 57.8 cents a pound on these Summit County farms. Those men who produced part of their grain and much of their legume roughage produced milk most economically.

The men who had the low average cost had quantities of alfalfa, and other legumes on hand dairymen with the high cost bought all legume roughage and grain and kept their cows in the barn both day and night.

The average cost, for all members of this association, was 40 cents for producing a pound of butterfat.

Sociability Isn't So Painful

Sociability is a noticeable part of the relations between 4-H clubs in Washington County, County Agent J. D. Hervey observes. Typical of how clubs get together for a good time, Mr. Hervey reports that at one such gathering of five girls' clubs this summer the attendance exceeded 100. The program called for swimming, wiener roast, campfire, singing, and a pageant.

Leaders Grow This Way

Her mother under doctor's orders to stay in bed for a month, Margery Childers rose to the emergency and promised County Agent Stanley Porter that she and Helen Cox would try to keep their clothing club going. This club had 22 members complete their work last year, and again this year is one of the largest in Lawrence County. They hope for another 100 percent finish this fall.

TRANSLATORS for extension publications may soon be in demand. A group of Bohemians in Geauga County studying Home Care of the Sick under the direction of the extension specialist, Wanda Przyluska, fortunately found a translator in their midst. Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, local leader, translated Miss Przyluska's outline into Bohemian.

LET SHEEP shear your hay crop! George Weber of Scioto Township, Jackson County, tried it this year on Japan clover, and told County Agent Paul Fankhauser that sheep shears work well. He also sent clippings of Japan clover to the University for inspection as to growth and vigor.

SCRUBS defeated purebreds, at least in debate, when four club boys of Nelson Township, Portage County, discussed the question pro and con at a community meeting. (C. L. Blackman, if interviewed, probably would retort: "Remember, that was a debate, not a farm account book.")

Barden Thrives On These

"I'll bet you there isn't a man can fix that binder. Three men from the factory have tried and given up. It can't be fixed, I tell you."

That, or something like that, was the speech F. E. McCarthy of Continental delivered to the Putnam County extension agent, J. W. Henceroth, when told that R. D. Barden, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, was on hand to show how to repair and care for farm machinery. Mr. McCarthy cheerfully swallowed his words when Mr. Barden did the impossible and fixed the binder so it would work.

In all, during a week in July, the specialist and county agent repaired and adjusted 30 grain binders, two corn binders, a light plant, manure spreader, and riding plow, in demonstration of ways to cut down farming costs by cutting down machinery costs. Several of the binders were beyond the powers of local repair men.

Sweet Clover Spreads On

Sweet clover acreage in northwestern Ohio rose 14 percent during the past year, estimates by county agricultural agents indicate. The total acreage is now reported at more than 156,000 acres in the 22 counties.

Of this total 42,000 acres went for green manure, 39,000 for pasture, 12,500 cut for seed, and 17,000 cut for fall hay.

Defiance, Paulding, and Wood Counties rank highest with an estimated 20,000 acres each. Henry County comes second with 15,000, and Sandusky is third with 14,000 acres of sweet clover. Sandusky and Williams Counties reported the greatest increase in acreage over the preceding year, each of them having an increase of 4,000 acres.

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Spuds Stir Ashtabula's Interest in Spud Growers

Telling How This County Now Grows Enough Potatoes for Export; and How Accomplishment of That Through 4-H Clubs Has Infused New Life Into the Club Program.

MORE and more are the business men of Ashtabula County becoming excited about potatoes. Particularly are they excited about the achievements of certain young people when given a few bushels of seed potatoes to work with.

Last March, accordingly, every member of the Merchants Board of the Ashtabula Chamber of Commerce received from the secretary this letter:

"Those of you who were asked 3 years ago to furnish a bag of seed potatoes to young men in the county probably thought it was another whim of some ambitious county club leader, which you were perhaps reluctantly willing to follow because the other fellow did. Here is what has happened:

"You got back your bag of seed potatoes at the end of each season. The number of boys who have taken advantage of this arrangement has increased each year, and about 98 percent of them have lived up to their agreement, thereby learning the valuable lesson of 'seeing things through.' Through contacts which have been developed with the Merchants Board, good will has been established throughout the county toward the members of the Merchants Board and Ashtabula in general.

Exporters, For the First Time

"This year for the first time in the memory of any living inhabitant, no potatoes have been shipped into this territory from Michigan or other states. It is conservatively estimated that 50 carloads with an average value of $1200 a car, or a total of $60,000 worth of potatoes, have been shipped out of this territory."

Apparently those figures have spread abroad, and carried conviction to the county as a whole, among eligible 4-H club members as well as among business men. For this year, pursuing the same cooperative arrangement with the business men of the county, 285 youngsters are enrolled in 4-H potato clubs, H. R. Waugh, county club agent, reports. These clubs reach into 27 of the 28 townships. The enrollment includes four girls.

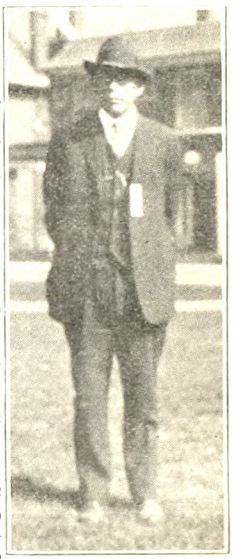
Spuds haven't absorbed the entire interest of Ashtabula County's youth, of course. Other 4-H clubs have their share, making the total club enrollment, at last reports, 788 boys and girls, the highest reported by any Ohio county this year.

But potatoes, singly or in groups, are rarely as interesting as the people who produce them, singly or in groups. Paul Westcott, whose picture you see on this page, is one of those who believe in producing spuds in very large groups. He is a resident of Plymouth Township, and an outstanding member of the potato clubs in Ashtabula County during the past three years.

Paul Westcott himself would unquestionably deny that, and tell you to talk sense, but these facts he cannot deny: That he started three years ago with 2½ bushels of certified potato seed loaned by local business men, and that up to this spring he had cleared $500. All his stuff was graded. Last year on one acre he raised 293 bushels. The average in that community is between 80 and 90 bushels an acre.

To Paul Westcott's example, Mr. Waugh believes, can be attributed the fact that this year his community has 14 potato club members, whereas three years ago it had but one.

M. C. Durkee, whose photograph is also on this page, of course was growing potatoes a good many years before potato clubs were thought of, in Ashtabula County at least.



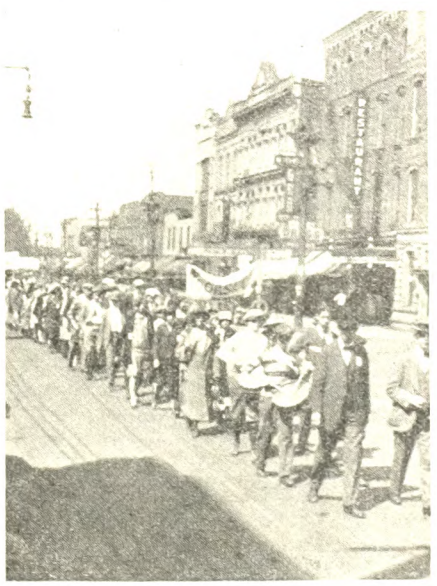
When the potato clubs came along, though, he saw a good chance to combine the growing of boys and potatoes, with benefit to both. It is as a leader of boys' clubs that he deserves mention in this brief and casual inventory of Ashtabula County's potato clubs.

Four years ago Mr. Durkee started with a club of five boys. Now he has 26. In a way he was responsible for the spread of potato clubs in another township, for he had been taking under his wing leaderless boys from neighboring tonships. This year in Monroe Township, for example, a club of 12 boys is in existence.

An indication of the interest in club work generally in Ashtabula County can be seen in the picture at the bottom of this page. That shows the beginning of the parade club members and their friends conducted through Ashtabula streets on the annual achievement day for 4-H club members, a day celebrated this year on May 7. There were 340 in line, headed by John Craig, president of the Ashtabula Exchange Club, and Bert Roller, president of the Merchants Board of the Ashtabula Chamber of Commerce.

Spud Clubs Stirred the Merchants

The business men's interest in this general club achievement day was simply an extension of their specific interest in the potato clubs. Civic clubs on achievement day provided guides to take the visitors through the factories and other places of interest, and arranged for a dinner and movie.



THE BIG PARADE

DIRECTLY above you see the beginning of the parade; in Column 1 the narrow picture shows Paul Westcott; the photograph in Column 3 shows M. C. Durkee. If you crave to know why we print these pictures, consult the story on this page.

HOPES that Madison County 4-H club members held all spring and summer were dashed in July when the county court ruled that the contract for the new club building, to be erected on the county fair grounds, was illegal. The exhibits, accordingly, went into other buildings.

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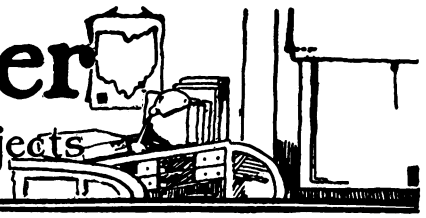
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

TO THE STRONG THE FAIR

PEOPLE speak glibly of "the educational value" of a fair. Excessive glibness is sometimes suspicious. Do county fairs, in fact, have much educational value? That is, do they make people think? (Whether they should or not is another question, not germane to this paragraph.)

One Ohio county agent, at least, is skeptical on this point. We print without further comment his review of the fair in his county:

"Two days of rain, three of racing, and four of street carnival made up the Blank County Fair. Bunched in one corner of the grounds was found the livestock exhibit, consisting of five horses, three ponies, sixteen hogs, and thirty-one sheep. Due to its educational value the Fair may receive up to $800 from the State in furthering its work."

WANTED: "IMPRACTICAL" CAMPS

PURPOSELY the news columns of this family journal have made no mention of the state camp for 4-H club leaders and extension agents. This year, for a change, we thought it best to omit the matter of fact news report of that camp in favor of some editorial observations, where opinion can properly slide in with the news.

You should know, to begin with, that this was the third annual state camp for training leaders for the 50 or more county camps; that some 250 spent a week, or part of it, at this camp near Brinkhaven, by arrangement with the Y. M. C. A., proprietors of Camp Nelson Dodd; and that the capacity of the camp has now been reached, so that next year and thereafter it may be necessary to hold two state training camps, or in some other way rearrange things to take care of all who want the training.

It is even more important that you should know, to continue, of other apparently unimportant incidents in the life of the camp, as reported by the camp newspaper, "The Mohican Mirror":

"Carl Gibboney was the hero of the hour last night at Vespers by going all the way down the hill to get a chair for the organist. Returned to the top, as he handed the chair over Carl muttered, between breaths, 'Sorry I forgot the cushion.'" . . . .

"'Why go to camp?' asked Chet Lang, assistant state club leader, to the multitude assembled around the campfire last night. He left the question unanswered, he admitted, but the campers had the campfire as part of the answer." . . . .

"Hoddinott and Tom Johnson snored so loud last night that no mosquitoes bothered Tent 15. The same report comes from Tent 16, where Guy Dowdy snored like a symphony. Tent 13, meanwhile, has challenged Billy Palmer to a snoring contest. With a little practice, they say, a dozen of them ought to be able to compete with him." . . .

"Honors in the nature study class go to Carl Bibbee. This morning on the hike with Uncle Jim Turner, Bibbee discovered a mason wasp's brown jug, something rarely seen, according to Uncle Jim." . . . .

"Mose Haines, in Tent 14, shivered almost to death last night, and on getting up this morning discovered that he had a suitcase full of blankets." . . . .

"'I slept like a log,' said Vanderpool. 'Yeah,' replied Gibboney, 'you just rolled and rolled.'" . . . .

"'The best sing I've had in the four years I've been in Ohio,' said Geneva Bane during the informal session after campfire last night." . . . .

"Buzzards' Roost, O., July 15.—Eight youngsters and a gray-haired man, called Uncle Jim by them, were seen at this spot early this afternoon. They said they were hunting for buzzards' nests, and that they had climbed over Vesper Hill and down to the river to find one. Your Buzzards' Roost correspondent saw the buzzards circling overhead laughing at them in the hilarious way buzzards have." . . . .

"Just to see and hear Gene Townsend and Clint Caldwell laugh is as good as a gallon of spring tonic." . . . .

TRIVIAL as these items sound, they come close to the heart of camp, for they come close to the heart of the campers. Mental and manual training certainly has a place in organized camps, but it might as well be recognized that it can never crowd out an interest in things intensely human.

We call such incidents trivial, yet they touch on the emotions and the imaginations of the campers. (The emotions, says Havelock Ellis, are the hard facts of life.) Maybe, after all, they aren't trivial. Maybe, at least in organized camps, we can be of more help to the individual by encouraging expression of certain emotions, and particularly by appealing to the imagination, than by training him in mental and manual skills which will be—so we think—practical. Maybe, in fine, camp is an excellent place to diverge from the restrictions of the immediately practical.

In the midst of apple harvest it is both fitting and proper to reflect, for a moment, on the glories of apple pie and cheese. There is excuse enough—if any is needed—for reprinting four verses of Eugene Field's variation on a noble theme. [ED.

APPLE PIE AND CHEESE

FULL many a sinful notion
Conceived of foreign powers
Has come across the ocean
To harm this land of ours;
And heresies called fashions
Have modesty effaced,
And baleful, morbid passions
Corrupt our native taste.
O tempora! O mores!
What profanations these
That seek to dim the glories
Of apple pie and cheese!

I'm glad my education
Enables me to stand
Against the vile temptation
Held out on every hand;
Eschewing all the tittles
With vanity replete,
I'm loyal to the victuals
Our grandsires used to eat!
I'm glad I've got three willing boys
To hang around and tease
Their mother for the filling joys
Of apple pie and cheese!

Your flavored creams and ices
And your dainty angel-food
Are mighty fine devices
To regale the dainty dude;
Your terrapin and oysters,
With wine to wash 'em down,
Are just the thing for roisters
When painting of the town;
No flippant, sugared notion
Shall *my* appetite appease,
Or bate my soul's devotion
To apple pie and cheese!

* * *

De gustibus, 't is stated,
Non disputandum est.
Which meaneth, when translated,
That all is for the best.
So let the foolish choose 'em,
The vapid sweets of sin,
I will not disabuse 'em
Or the heresy they're in;
But I, when I undress me
Each night, upon my knees,
Will ask the Lord to bless me
With apple pie and cheese!

—EUGENE FIELD.

From "The Poems of Eugene Field," Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Personal Mention

THAT man from the Granite State, that Bachelor of Bachelors, has succumbed. Dr. J. I. Falconer on September 2 was married to Frances Martin at her home in Michigan City, Indiana. Mrs. Falconer (doesn't it sound kinda queer, J. I.?) has lived in Columbus the past few years supervising home economics instruction in the public schools of the city. . . . That item deserves type a foot high, but the printer says he threw all that type away some time ago, confident that the age of miracles was over. . . . Ah,

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welladay, at last J. I. has found a subject that cannot be explained by graphs and charts. Take it from a veteran, J. I., woman is inexplicable. . . . But of course the attempt to solve the inexplicable is often diverting. . . . "Well," our confidential news service overheard Miss Price saying to herself, "that's just what happens when a home agent begins to hit her stride in a county: some man comes in and spoils it all." Which is one way of announcing the marriage of Catherine M. Christen, until recently home agent in Lucas County, to Walter A. Crum, at the bride's home, Hoagland, Indiana, on August 19. . . . August 27, 1926, ought to go down in history as a great day, says Raymond Charles Smith, Jr. You can hardly blame him for that opinion, for it was on that day he was born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond C. Smith of Greenville. . . . The Smith family, by the way, on September 26 took up residence in Ithaca, N. Y., so that the man of the house may pursue graduate studies at Cornell University. . . . Living in the same house with Smiths are B. B. Spohn and Jake Neff. The three men have leave of absence for advanced study. . . . Bob Cruikshank, since leaving the Extension Service in the employ of Merrill & Company, publishers, on September 1 moved from Columbus to Cleveland to join the ranks of the New York Life Insurance Company. . . . Mr. Mac, who somehow keeps his temper and his hair even though he is our boss, is now riding about in a shiny new Buick sedan. . . . Slim Myer has moved out of the Dodge into the Chrysler class. . . . Director Ramsower, on the other hand, is right interested in airplanes these days. The reason: At 7 o'clock of a Tuesday morning recently he left in the extension car for Marietta. He arrived there at 9:30 the next morning. Mud approximately a mile deep and tougher than tripe, and bridges and culverts washed out, slowed him up just about 21 hours. . . . Now that the State Fair is over (alas!), the next important event of the Fall is Stunt Night, with an extension conference tacked on to it.—J. R. F.

Open Darke County Theatre

The Darke County Community Theatre made its initial appearance at the Darke County Fair this year. Details for staging the plays were worked out in committee meetings. Ten communities presented plays, according to plans reported by County Agent R. C. Smith before the fair. This community theatre is an outgrowth of the instruction in dramatics given organization leaders in the county last winter by R. B. Tom, extension specialist in recreation.

THREE-YEAR TESTS to compare standard varieties of corn with local and scrub varieties have begun in six townships in Sandusky County, reports County Agent B. S. Harrod, as corn variety demonstrations.

AGRICULTURAL JOURNALISM. By N. A. Crawford, director of information, U. D. Department of Agriculture, and C. E. Rogers, professor of industrial journalism, Kansas State Agricultural College. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York City. 300 pages with index. Cloth, $2.50.

IT was a discriminating fate that directed the Messrs. Crawford and Rogers to write the first textbook on agricultural journalism. Students in the subject have cause to sing hymns of thanksgiving. This book, unlike most texts, is on the whole interesting and highly readable. Unlike a good many texts in journalism, it is devoid of blarney.

The book is well planned. While it has a generous portion of practical, immediately useful advice and information, the whole book is keyed to the first chapter, on "The Farmer's Mind." An understanding of that, logically, must be the basis for success in agricultural journalism. That analysis of the farmer's mind is alone worth the price of the book. It is sensible and penetrating.

The chapters on the writing of farm "copy" will be useful both to novice and veteran. The right and the wrong way to write the several kinds of articles in use in farm papers, newspapers, and elsewhere, should be obvious after study of these practical chapters.

Information on how to market farm stories, an agricultural style sheet, and a calendar of important agricultural dates (ranging from 2357 B. C. to the present) make the book valuable for reference.

To anyone surrounded by rich mines of farm copy, as an extension agent is, this book will be of value.—J. R. F.

Changes in Personnel

A THIRD extension specialist in poultry husbandry was added to the staff when on July 1 Paul B. Zumbro assumed his duties. Mr. Zumbro is a native of Ohio and a recent graduate of this university.

* * * *

Kenneth H. Myers, formerly a member of the rural economics department at the University of Illinois, on July 16 became assistant farm management demonstrator in the rural economics department here, replacing E. J. Utz, who left to go farming in June.

* * * *

Lawrence J. Wright succeeded S. R. Heffron as agricultural extension agent in Madison County on August 1. Mr. Wright is a graduate of Ohio State and before taking a county agent's position was Smith-Hughes instructor in vocational agriculture in Madison County.

Mr. Heffron ranked as a veteran in extension work. He has been connected with the United States Department of Agriculture almost continuously since 1911. In April of that year he reported at New London, Ohio, as field assistant in forage crops. He has been a county extension agent for the past 7 years. On September 1 Mr. Heffron became agency manager, in the Columbus territory, for the Peoria Life Insurance Company of Peoria, Illinois.

* * * *

Dee Maier resigned as home agent in Lake County August 1. After a few weeks' vacation she plans to spend the winter with her brother in Chicago, where she will take graduate work at the University of Chicago. She has been succeeded in Lake County by Rossie Greer, who has served for the past year as acting home demonstration agent in Huron County. Nancy Folsom is back in Huron County after a year at Columbia University.

* * * *

His leave of absence for advanced study over, C. F. Class resumed his duties as county agricultural agent in Warren County this month. C. T. Hummon, who served in Warren County during that period, has been transferred to Allen County, which has been without an agent for the past six months.

* * * *

After two years as county agent in Pickaway County, J. D. Bragg resigned on August 1 to become chief agriculturist for the State of Ohio. He now is an official of the State Department of Agriculture in charge of all state farms at the several state institutions.

This Should Be Encouraged

"The shortest solo on record," says Glenn K. Rule, extension agent in Van Wert County, "was inflicted by Cashier Ludwig of the Wren bank at a community meeting in Wren on June 15.

"Harry Clifton, in charge of the stunts, wanted a short solo. Since bankers are noted for their conservatism, he reasoned that Ludwig should be the man. With an ill-fitting Prince Albert coat as a part of his Grand Opera paraphernalia, Ludwig glided from the left wing of the stage as his pianist, Golda Myers, came from the right. A formal atmosphere prevailed.

"After announcing the title, 'The Lost Sheep,' the solo began and ended with the word, 'Bah!'"

Scorn Cash for Club Prizes

Subscriptions to youths' magazines rather than one dollar cash awards and commercial prizes rather than sight-seeing trips for prizes on club exhibits; grading club exhibits by letters instead of figures,—these were the preferences expressed by leaders and officers of Huron County's clubs at their county-wide training meeting in June, according to County Agent C. M. Hampson.

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DANGEROUS sports are on the increase in Guernsey County. County Agent W. W. Wyckoff reports that at the fourth annual county 4-H club picnic this summer the mothers took keen interest in a rolling pin throw. The champion heaved the weapon 86 feet and 4 inches, winning a 25-pound sack of flour.

THE HEALTH "H" received emphasis in Meigs County's club camp this year, County Agent George R. Kreitler writes, when one girl who had been under weight for several years gained nine pounds in the week at camp, and acquired an appetite for foods formerly ignored. Her father said the gain was pretty cheap at five dollars.

ALL OHIO has to bow to Adams County when it comes to horse racing, it seems to Paul Haag, extension agent there. At the newly organized community fair at Winchester this summer 200 horses were entered for the races on the half-mile track. The community also made possible sheep, hog, and poultry exhibits.

Insatiable, These Three

Among Them They Can Report On 26 Years in 4-H Clubs

Twenty-six years of club work—if you count a year in two clubs as two years of club work—is the record established by three youthful members of the Boynton family of Haverhill, Scioto County. County Agent R. M. Thomas reports it:

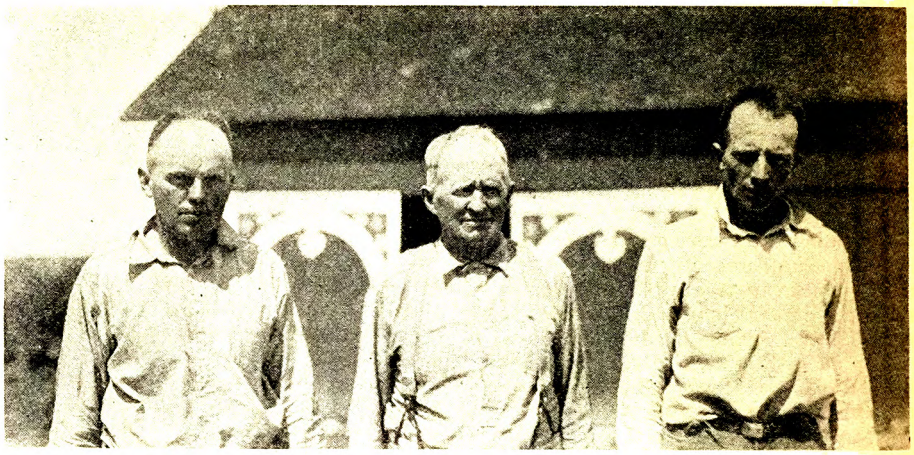
"The oldest of the three of club age is Joseph, who is now 16 years of age. For three years, from 1922 to 1924, he was in both pig and poultry clubs. Last year, in a pig club, he won the trip to Club Week, but was forced to forego it because of school. He is president of a pig club this year and is serving, unofficially, as assistant leader.

"Fred, the second son, now 14 years old, was in the pig club in 1922, and in food, pig, and poultry clubs in 1923. Since 1924 he has been in both food and pig clubs, and this year is secretary of both. Last year and the year before he won trips to Club Week.

"Juanita, now 12 years old, is in the fifth year of food club membership. Two of those years she also was in a clothing club. Her grade at the county fair in 1924 entitled her to the trip to Club Week, but the fact that she was under 12 prevented her going.

Glenn Rule Mentions a Day

"No guns were fired, nor were extra editions of the newspapers published when the T. B. Eradication League of Van Wert County was organized on July 27," writes Glenn K. Rule, extension agent there, "but the day will be remembered because 14 civic organizations dedicated themselves to the common task of bovine T. B. eradication. On the following day a group representing farmers and business men asked the County Commissioners to include $6000 in the 1927 budget, as empowered under the Riggs law. Three days later the request was granted."



THE TROEGERS, CHAMPION WHEAT GROWERS

WHEAT yields have nowhere in Ohio equalled those of M. G. Troeger and Sons of Defiance County. This past year they grew 62 bushels an acre on approximately 10 acres. The photograph above, loaned us by The Ohio Farmer, shows Mr. Troeger and his two sons, Urban and Walter.

Certified Fulhio seed helped to accomplish this yield. County Agent C. W. Vandervort officiated in collecting the records necessary to admit Mr. Troeger to membership in Ohio's 40-Bushel Wheat Club. Mr. Troeger believes that sweet clover, plowed under as green manure, and acid phosphate, plus a favorable season, were the most important reasons for the large yield. The sweet clover was planted with oats as a nurse crop. After the oats—a 60-bushel crop—had been harvested, the clover was pastured the rest of the summer and early last spring.

The field was plowed early. On September 28 of last year, the first day after the fly-free date, the wheat was planted with 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 40 pounds of muriate of potash an acre.

The Troeger farm of 128 acres is operated entirely by tractor. Mr. Troeger gives Urban the credit for raising the wheat. Walter, it happens, can also claim distinction. Last year, just to be sure that he would make the ton-litter club, he raised two ton-litters.

Waugh Reviews Camps

Out of several years' experience with camps, W. R. Waugh, club agent in Ashtabula County, reports these reflections, among others:

"Judging past camps with that of 1926, a crowd of 100 makes a camp large enough for feeding, and quarters, and for the program. With much larger attendance, the groups are harder to handle, and little spirit is noticeable.

"If the value of the camp can be measured on its effect in strengthening groups, this year we had the best camp ever, for 22 townships were represented, nine of them for the first time. Some of those nine townships need that indefinable spirit that camp gives."

It's 4 to 1 for Greenhouses

The odds are four to one in favor of greenhouses, Meigs County results show.

Two Letart truck growers, Wiltz Barnitz and Will Crow, built greenhouses upon the recommendation of the Extension Service, and made it possible to ship the first carload of cabbage out of Meigs County on June 21. G. W. Kreitler, extension agent there, reports that Mr. Barnitz had two equal areas in cabbage, one in southern-grown plants, and one in plants grown in his own greenhouses. He picked 25 crates from the southern-planted area, and 100 crates from the home-grown area. Will Crow had about the same experience. Which gives a greenhouse, even a home-built one, odds of four to one over no greenhouse in growing cabbage.

Camp Threatened by River

Torrential rains failed to keep Muskingum County boys and girls away from camp this year. Despite one of the worst downpours in local history, 55 youngsters showed up for the opening of camp, and more came the next day.

The river on which the camp is located rose three feet during the night, according to R. E. Helt, county club agent, and there was fear that it might get out of its banks. For safety's sake the campers stood guard throughout the night, and prepared to move the camp to neighboring farm houses if it should become necessary.

This Takes Personal Service

Instruction in the care and repair of farm machinery is one type of extension project that can not be spread by local leaders, in the opinion of O. R. Keyser, county agricultural agent in Stark County.

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In Walks "Iodine"

And the Play Is On, Visitors Discover; Bottles Carry On Most of the Dialogue

Labeling themselves "Iodine," "Castor Oil," and other widely known and respected household names, women of Washington Township, Pickaway County, presented a home-made medicine chest in action at the county-wide achievement meeting in Home Care of the Sick at Circleville last month. Their leader, Mrs. D. C. Heffner, exhibited a home-made medicine chest and explained how it was made. Then the "filler" for the chest walked in, dressed like bottles, and properly labeled. Each "bottle" explained how the medicine it carried should be used.

In all, 19 farm women in this county completed the course of study in Home Care of the Sick, the leaders reported to Wanda Przyluska, health extension specialist. The number of people reached, however, totaled 1144, and 473 homes had put into practice some of the things learned.

Wayne Tries Mother Goose

That well known character, "The Old Woman Who Lived In a Shoe," took part in the program at Wayne County's achievement day in Home Care of the Sick. Women from the several townships helped enact a playlet, written by them, picturing the famous old lady trying to administer first aid to her many children.

The playlet had a prologue in verse, written by Mrs. Charles Lawrence of that county. Two of the verses explain how the play went on:

This old, old woman
Who lived in a shoe
Still clings to past methods
That have proved untrue.
But her children have learned
From state specialists here
How to care for the sick,
And strong children to rear. . . . .

Peep into their home life,
Get a good bird's-eye view
Of these well-trained home nurses
Who know what to do.
Please note the composure,
The preparation, too,
Compared with the confusion
Of the old woman in the shoe.

Pick Oil Stoves to Pieces

Fifty women learned how to clean, regulate, and care for oil stoves in four meetings during July in Mahoning County, Joyce Syler, home agent there, reports. A representative of an oil stove company led the discussion at each meeting.

The meetings demonstrated, Miss Syler found, that most women buy stoves without seeing them in operation, and their handling explained. At these meetings they learned the importance of cleaning stoves, how to regulate them, how to remedy present troubles and prevent future ones. The oil stove company representative urged them, in buying a stove, to have it demonstrated, its mechanism thoroughly explained. Then buy, he added, the stove that gives the largest amount of heat and service, and requires the minimum of care.

More Alfalfa in Williams

Increase of at least 485 acres in Williams County's alfalfa acreage will go into effect next year, 80 farmers reported during a series of alfalfa schools in June. On those 80 farms this year 63 percent of the 2361 acres in hay was seeded to clover.

Lime and phosphate are the two chief fertilizer needs for growing alfalfa in that county, the extension specialists who attended the traveling soils laboratory said. Through this laboratory 154 samples of soil were tested for adaptation to alfalfa. Testing the soil samples, in charge of Earl E. Barnes, was part of a program that included a talk by Wallace E. Hanger on alfalfa varieties and their adaptation. E. P. Reed gave specific recommendations for the owners of the tested samples.

Granges Score Farm Wells

Granges in Tuscarawas County are scrutinizing farm water supplies systematically now. Six subordinate granges, says County Agent George E. Boltz, are scoring farm water supplies in their communities on the basis outlined by their board of health and the Extension Service.

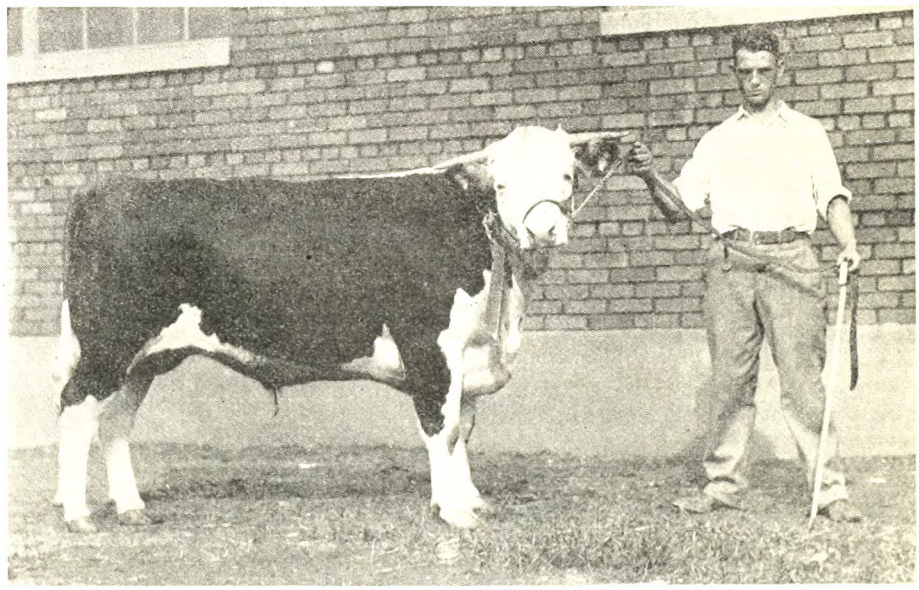
LAKE ERIE is the next stop for the Mexican bean beetle. County Agent L. H. Barnes of Lake County writes that the pest this summer made heavy inroads in the fields of Bert Cole, lima bean grower in Mentor Township.

IT'S ALMOST too much of a good thing, is sweet clover. It has shown up so favorably in the rotation in Henry County, says E. H. Bond, agent there, and has enriched the soil so much that oats and wheat went down on several farms this summer.

A MACHINE 60 years old, inlaid with pearl and with an old-fashioned folding cabinet, was among the 64 sewing machines cleaned, repaired, and adjusted at the five clinics held in Washington County this summer under the guidance of R. D. Barden, extension specialist in agricultural engineering, and County Agent J. D. Hervey.

REVISING milk ordinances is part of the county agent's job in Lake County, says L. H. Barnes, agent there. By request he met with the Painesville Board of Health to help revise local milk regulations.

SPRAY SERVICE offered by the county extension office in Lake County, reports County Agent L. H. Barnes, now seems an established thing there. Many orchardists this season depended entirely on this service to guide their spraying.



THE CHAMPION STEER AND HIS MASTER

IF it's true that a good beginning is half the battle, then Neil Talbott has won more than half the battle. In his first year as a club member, and his first year as a grower of steers, this 17-year-old boy from Jamestown, Greene County, first walked away with a blue ribbon in the club classes at the State Fair, and capped the climax by winning the award for the grand champion steer of the entire State Fair show. The steer is a purebred Hereford, 17 months old. Stockmen said it was as fine a steer as any they had seen at recent State Fairs.

Neil may go to the International with the steer. Whether he makes that trip or not, he is fairly certain to attend the Cleveland club show in December. There he will probably sell the steer. At the State Fair he won more than $125 in prizes. Asked if he intended to keep on raising steers he answered, "Well, wouldn't you?"

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Here Corn Is King

In Montgomery County the Talk, Somehow or Other, Always Gets Back to Corn

Some say the name ought to be changed to Corn County. There they not only talk a lot about corn; they grow a lot of corn, which provides more to talk about.

So the thing goes, in a pleasant circle, in the country roundabout Dayton, and County Agent O. L. Cunningham stays up nights to devise new ways of pushing Montgomery County even farther in the lead.

From Eight to Seventy-five

This year in that county 75 farmers are trying out for the state 100-bushel corn club. That total of entrants is well ahead of any other county's total. It contrasts with the eight entries reported from Montgomery County for the state contest back in 1923.

It was partly to celebrate that fact, and to continue dissemination of facts useful to corn producers; that the annual corn tour took place in the county late in August. More than a hundred farmers and their families were in on the tour.

The crowd saw, and heard discussed, the corn and hogs on the farm of Edward Stoughton, whose brood sows averaged 16 pigs per sow this year; sweet clover seeded in the corn at the last cultivation on the Grover Haber farm; corn following sweet clover, and noticeably thriving, on Ward Marshall's place; corn following alfalfa, and given but one cultivation, on Jacob Puterbaugh's farm; and on Hugh Ulrich's farm, the crowd saw corn that followed sweet clover plus 250 pounds of acid phosphate an acre and 10 tons of manure, this corn cultivated only twice during the season.

10-Acre Men Double Yields

Among things general the tourists learned that as compared with a county-wide three-year average of 43 bushels an acre, the men trying for the 10-acre corn club in the same three years had averaged 85 bushels an acre.

You Can't Blame the Horse

Improving a pasture has its drawbacks. A Gallia County farmer tells County Agent W. H. Coulson that the grass is so good on the 12-acre pasture he treated with lime and phosphate, that the horses have to be dragged away from there in the morning. Before they would be waiting at the barn to get their hay.

Highland Banks Back Boys

Highland County's 11 banks, members of the county bankers' association, will sponsor a market pig club for Highland County farm boys next year, according to plans developed in cooperation with County Agent W. H. Ford, and this year will help defray expenses of delegates to Club Week. Members for the 1927 Highland County Bankers' Market will be enrolled before November 1 this year, in order that the pigs may be grown to meet the club's standards. Pigs will be obtained from local breeders in the spring, and sold to club members by the banks on note.

Better Than a Circus!

Meigs Countians Ignore Traveling Pony Show, Visit Lime Schools

The millenium, or at least its first cousin, is arriving in Meigs County. County Agent George R. Kreitler reports that a limestone school scored a decisive victory there this summer in direct competition with a traveling dog and pony show.

"At Harrisonville, the last of a series of five extension schools," he writes, "the show which had been following one day behind the limestone school finally caught up. Kind-hearted residents warned the proprietor of the show that the limestone school was coming, but he was sure the crowd would follow him. In all frankness it might be added that the proprietors of the limestone school had somewhat the same opinion.

"But crafty planning had its way. The ice cream supper by wives of the band members, the concert by the band, the connection with the grange meeting, the free moving pictures, all exerted their influence. The showman sold nary a ticket, while the limestone school drew a crowd of 250 interested people."

In five meetings 650 people heard more about the use of limestone for farm crops.

Axe Turns Toward Ewes

There's neither sense nor cents in keeping a ewe a year for the sake of shearing a pound and a half of wool, Jewel Kimberling of Jackson County says.

Last spring after shearing time Mr. Kimberling tried his hand at culling, putting to practice what he learned at a ewe-culling demonstration two years ago. He sold 14 star boarders. This year when he sold his wool he found he lacked just 21 pounds, County Agent Paul Fankhauser reports, of his total wool clip of the year before.

Women Want Share in Job

Men have no monopoly as Farm Bureau campaigners in Licking County. Mrs. Olivia B. Lees of Hebron and Mrs. P. E. Gurbb of Croton have covered the county talking to farm women and with them planning community meetings where the Farm Bureau story might be told, reports County Agen E. R. Raymond. "We are going to be team-workers with the men," Mrs. Grubb said, "in this job of enriching our community life."

Desert Your Family!

Try It for a Few Nights Anyway, Say Ohio Farm Women Who Camped This Summer

The first night away from home in 22 years!

One Trumbull County woman reported this as her experience in attending the joint Trumbull-Ashtabula County camp for rural women this summer. Another said it was her first night away from home in 19 years; another, in 14 years.

From Seven Months to 71 Years

Nearly all the ages of woman were represented among the 68 campers, according to the report of Margaret Walker, home agent in Trumbull County. The oldest woman in camp was 71. Two of her grandchildren were also there. The youngest woman, 19, was there with a seven months old baby. There were four youngsters in camp, since women who could make no other arrangements were allowed to bring their children.

"Rather than the children disturb the women, the wonder is the women did not wake the children night and morning with their talking, giggling, and singing," Miss Walker continues. "The women really made much more noise after the night whistle and before the rising whistle than the 4-H boys and girls did."

A request on the last day of camp for criticisms and suggestions brought forth some like these: Provide more lecture time; extend the camp period several days; have no onions in the food.

We'll See More Next Year

In all, 11 Ohio counties held camps for rural women this summer, as compared with two such camps last year. Thirteen counties had planned for such camps this year, but weather and other uncontrollable factors interfered with two camps. Trumbull and Ashtabula Counties held a joint camp in Ashtabula County on the site of the 4-H club camp.

These other counties also scheduled women's camps: Stark, Montgomery, Preble, Warren, Huron, Medina, Perry, and Mahoning. Washington County, a pioneer in this kind of camp, was forced to abandon its plans for this year because of heavy rains.

It May Pay Dad to Watch

Farmers in Harrison County have cause to respect the records boys in the baby beef clubs are making this year, County Agent Dwight R. Miller believes. Samuel Richey's white Shorthorn calf, for instance, in the first 30 days after being weaned, gained an average of 3.2 pounds a day. The highest average since March, that of 2.6 pounds a day (according to the report of August 1), has been made with an Angus calf fed by Oakley Culbertson.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XII. OCTOBER, 1926 Number 3

The County Agent: His Job and Training

By C. E. LIVELY,

Professor of Rural Sociology at the Ohio State University

THE county agricultural agent has now been with us for twenty years. During this time not only has the number of agents increased until they are now operating in about seventy percent of the agricultural counties of the United States, but the system has greatly developed and the organization of the work has undergone marked changes both in machinery of organization and technique and content of instruction. In spite of this there has been little systematic effort expended either to give men special training for this work or to modify the earlier type of training in the light of new demands upon the agent. It is the purpose of this article (1) to show major trends in the development of the work itself and (2) to discuss the essentials of adequate training of agents engaged in such work.

Personal Service Came First

(1.) The earlier work of the county agent, say before the world war, may be characterized as a period of personal service to individual farmers. The agent, an older man and a farmer of repute himself, drove over the county, carrying seed and demonstration equipment with him, visiting farmers, staying over night with them, helping with the work as a means of contact and, as opportunity afforded, making suggestions and demonstrations calculated to improve the farm practice. Organizations did not exist to further his purpose. He utilized the meetings of groups and organizations where possible, but the extent of their cooperation was to give him the place on the program which he requested, rather than to help him build a program. He built his own program. He strove for cooperation, but it was the cooperation of individuals obtained by this itinerant teacher through his methods of direct contact, personal acquaintance, teaching and demonstration, extended to as many farmers as possible.

This article, though planned independently, is really supplementary to William A. Lloyd's excellent review, "County Agricultural Agent Work under the Smith-Lever Act, 1914-1924." U. S. D. A. Miscellaneous Circular No. 59.—C. E. L.

The logical development of the work itself coupled with the rise of farmers' organizations such as the farm bureau ushered in a second stage in the development of county agent work which may be characterized as one of impersonal service to farmers through their organizations. Much as it might seem desirable to preserve the personal work of the earlier period, the demands of a county upon a single agent, or even two, become such that work must be delegated. Besides, it became a part of the accepted program to secure inter-cooperation and organization among the farmers themselves as well as improvement of individual farm practices. The rise of actively cooperating local organizations over the county enabled the agent to at once serve both purposes. Local leaders, the endless chain of teaching, greatly reduced and concentrated the direct work of the agent; but it multiplied his influence manyfold while the local organization provided the means of self-analysis, cooperation and continuous effort.

"An Organization Man"

Further, such organization growth, together with the rise of the numerous subject matter specialists available from the state college or experiment station, shifted the agent's focus of attention from the demonstration and placed it upon the local community and county program. To plan a continuous program of effort for each local community based upon its needs and to finally weld these into some semblance of a county program, requires much work, not with individuals, but with groups,—groups of leaders, committees, and whole communities. It requires the planning and execution of many sorts of meetings,—program meetings, mass inspiration meetings, achievement meetings. It requires the arrangement of many intricate specialist schedules; and through it all endless publicity. And though more than half of the agent's time may still be spent in the field a very large part of that goes to meetings and to the training and supervision of leaders, while the office girl attends to quantities of records, telephone calls, office calls, distributes literature, and advertises the coming meeting. The county agent has become an organization man.

To be sûre, personal service must still play a part. The efficient agent of today, while he knows the defects of the older system, is also aware of the persuasive power of personal service with most farmers and of the difficulty of dispensing with it entirely. (Not all, however, know how to make the most of an indirect system of organization to keep alive personal relationships.) Nevertheless, he knows that so long as the present system of one or two agents per county prevails, progress in the development of the scope and variety of county agent work and its extension to larger numbers of people does not lie in the direction of more but of less personal service.

After All, Farmers Are People

While these changes in organization and technique have been taking place another significant movement centering in the scope and content of the extension program itself has been in progress. The first extension efforts were directed toward the improvement of farm practice on the individual farm. This was justifiable on many grounds of interest, feasibility and risk. The close interrelations of the problems of production and of the business problems of management and distribution were readily perceived, however, and as essential information and techniques became available, farm management and marketing work commanded an increasing proportion of the county agent's time. This work now holds a first rank and is held to be of paramount importance.

The Smith-Lever Act recognized the farm family itself as a legitimate field for extension work, but after the manner characteristic of man the farmer has become interested in himself last of all. Still, twenty years have been ample, even when viewed from the purely economic point of view, to demonstrate the necessity of a healthy, intelligent, efficient and happy family on the farm, and now every year sees additional extension effort ex-

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pended in this direction. With modest beginnings in home gardening and the preservation of foods, and junior corn and pig clubs, expansion has introduced one after another nutrition, food economics, construction and purchasing of clothing for health, beauty, utility and economy, home conveniences, sanitation, management, home planning, furnishing and decoration, beautification of grounds, reading matter, and recreation. On the junior side to vocational clubs designed to teach scientific farm practices have been added business methods, organization experiences, travel, recreation, leadership training and the four-fold development plan expressing itself through a variety of devices including organizations, camps, trips, conferences, and what not. Altogether a formidable program perhaps little dreamed of by the pioneers in Extension work yet the present system manages to promote such work even in counties with neither home demonstration or junior club agent.

The Next Step: The Community

But the problems of human society have no beginning or end. So it is with rural life. The same logic which led Extension workers from farm practice to the farm family itself, recognizing it to be at once the cause and solution of many difficulties confronting them, has with almost equal sureness led them beyond the individual family to the community and the larger social whole. The farm family does not live to itself alone, and certain rural problems with which Extension work is concerned can be adequately understood only when viewed from the angle of the community.

The gradual recognition of the community, rather than some more formal political unit, as the local unit of organization, and the consequent development of community meetings and community programs of work, constitute a most important achievement. The largest number of rural people can be reached and their behavior influenced to a maximum degree only by utilizing those natural groupings called communities together with the means of social control afforded by such groupings.

A Blow at Dull Meetings

Other important developments in this direction have been the addition of community recreation and program service to the extension program. The educational value of recreation, its utility as an inciter of interest in community functions, together with the wholesome expression of the life of the community which its indulgence provokes, have made it an important asset to the extension program. Meetings have been less dull and better attended, the community has spontaneously reacted, lessons otherwise lost have been driven home through the medium of a play or game, and the work in games, dramatics, camps and the like have afforded new avenues through which to develop latent talent and leadership.

Is the Community Livable?

Finally, the principle that the community must be a good place in which to live as well as a good place in which to farm bids fair to receive complete recognition in the form of some community aid for the solution of community problems generally. Under a variety of circumstances general community conferences have been held in which the various community interests have been represented and in which the attempt has been made to see the community as a whole. At times some organization has been effected. But whether such work has been undertaken by specialist, farmers' institute or the extension organization as a whole, it is clear that the interest and responsibility of the county agent in such matters cannot be doubted. The development of extension work definitely commits the agent to an interest and active participation in the carrying of a complete program of rural development to the farmer and his family. The trend is unmistakable and it may be justified either on grounds of economic utility or of sociological and educational validity.

"Successful—Practical—Conservative"

(2.) Early agricultural agents were not specially trained for their work. To be a successful practical farmer, locally influential and of sufficient age to be conservative in judgment was deemed satisfactory. Of course men of such training had their limitations. For example, the successful farmer might not be able to teach others with equal success, or with such limited backgrounds he might be unable to keep ahead of his pupils. But altogether his limitations were those connected primarily with the teaching process, for the agent had not yet become an organization man.

The arrival of the agricultural college graduate as the typical county agent greatly strengthened their background in scientific agriculture, though it lowered their average age and frequently increased the farmer's skepticism, but it did not solve the teaching problem. Beginning teachers usually teach as they are taught, and methods of the agricultural college class room, though they might be of the best, were not readily usable for adult extension teaching. It is too much to suppose that any young man of twenty-five or thereabouts who has taken a straight agricultural course with major interest in, say, soils or animal husbandry, and who has given no thought to extension work until the latter half of his senior year, can assume the position of extension teacher of agriculture to the experienced farmers of a county and succeed without endless blunderings. Experience has taught as much with reference to class room work. Teaching under extension conditions is yet more difficult.

From the standpoint of organization work the college graduate was an improvement over the non-college trained man. Organization attitudes and techniques are best learned during the first half of life, but rural youth generally obtain rather meagre organization experience. College provides a social laboratory where those so inclined may develop in this direction. In the selection of college trained agents some attention has been given to the personality traits developed through non-curricular activities, and though the methods of selection have been haphazard and some failures have been chosen, it is quite probable that the selections have ranked well above the average of the rural population in the matter of socialized personality. In spite of this the demands of county agent work are such that many agents fail due to deficiencies in personality traits which affect their status as leaders. Weakness manifests itself both on the side of social intelligence and on that of social habit.

Here Are Four Chief Needs

Viewed in the present, the chief needs of county agent training, and I have in mind primarily the agricultural agent, though the same applies with obvious modifications to the home demonstration and club agents, appear to be (1) a recognized system of special training in the College of Agriculture to adequately train the upwards of 600 new men needed yearly because of the rapid county agent turnover; as a part of the system (2) training in the social sciences and (3) some attempt at analysis and correction of personal traits affecting success; and (4) more effective methods of continuing the training of agents already in the service.

The need of special training for county agent work can hardly be doubted. There is need to keep out opportunists. Special training is one method of lengthening the average term of service. The Extension system is now so complex as to require considerable preparation of the novice before he attempts to operate it. Further, he is in need of all the thorough training of an educator and organization expert that he may recognize the objectives toward which his work leads, and the means by which those objectives are attained, as well as the immediate problems confronting his organization.

What the Agent Should Know

What the content of this special training should be not all will agree. To those who admit that the county agent is a teacher it should be clear that his training should include the psychology of the learning process and some knowledge of the technique of teaching. It has been the aim of the first part of this article to show that the agent is now not only concerned with the teaching process but also with a complex system of organization and administration in which he is called upon to analyze technological, eco-

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nomic and social conditions, to determine objectives and policies, to formulate immediate programs, to select leaders, to manipulate a considerable personnel in a variety of organization schemes to attain his ends, and withal to inspire the people to accept him as leader and exert themselves to achieve their common purposes; and it is the contention of this paper that the county agent's training, now as never before, should include thorough grounding in the fundamentals of social science, particularly Economics, Sociology and Social Psychology. With a task concerning itself as much with the human problems of rural life as Extension work is now wont to do it is a safe assumption that the agent should be as free from economic and social fallacies and nostrums as he is from entomological and horticultural quackery.

Finally, "A Man Among Men"

But formal training, though essential, is by no means sufficient. Apparently agents fail more often because of personality factors than because of knowledge factors.* To be successful the agent must be a man among men, amply possessing qualities which make for leadership. To this some will say we can do naught but search diligently for those rare characters by Nature so endowed; but we can do more than that. Modern psychology and sociology have amply demonstrated that human personality is built up as a result of the reaction of original nature to environmental factors, and the corollary is clear that if the factors be changed the resulting personality will be different. Efforts at scientific child training are progressing upon this basis. Is it not time that we began to definitely analyze the personality traits essential for successful extension work and thus clear the way for the development of methods of selecting agents more carefully and of preparing prospective agents more completely? Such methods would, of course, involve the utilization of a specialist in the field of analysis and correction of personal traits.

Methods of continuing the training of agents already in the service cannot be discussed in detail here. Long-time leaves, though desirable for those who can accept them, reach the group too slowly. Special short time schools appear to be both effective and feasible. Study courses may be made useful if carefully organized and administered. It is probable that much more of this sort of thing will have to be done and it is by no means certain that the best techniques have yet been discovered.

* This conclusion of Director H. C. Ramsower appears to be well founded. See paper presented at Land Grant College Association, 1925.

Confer in the Trees

Extension Men Gather for Their First Forestry Session at Waterloo State Forest

Ohio extension specialists and agents went into the woods for a new kind of field day on September 7. A forestry field day, they called it, and it's likely to be the precursor of many more.

Meeting at Waterloo State Forest, near Athens, the 23 extension men saw pine and hardwood plantings now growing thriftily on a steep hillside which 10 years ago supported only a scanty herbaceous growth of poverty grass and broom sedge, with here and there a sassafras, sumac, or persimmon tree.

"Those who had never visited the forest before," says F. W. Dean, extension forester, "were amazed at the ability of white, red, and Scotch pine to shoot up through a dense growth of weeds and broom sedge, and after 10 years of growth take full possession of the ground. Several of the pine plantings have averaged 1½ to 2 feet of growth yearly."

In the past foresters have delayed the harvesting of planted forests longer than necessary, Edmund Secrest, state forester, told the group at Waterloo Forest.

"Under proper management," he said, "there are approximately 30,000 feet of marketable lumber 40 years after planting that at present prices would net $450 an acre on the stump. Trees add a value of more than $11 an acre yearly from the time they are planted. In 20 years it is possible to take out timber large enough for boxboards."

MR. CRUSOE and his man Friday have disciples in Ottawa and Sandusky Counties. Their joint 4-H club camp convened this year on Sandy Beach, an island in Lake Erie. You have to travel either by air or water to get there, but 60 visitors made the trip on visitors' day.

SUMMING UP the value of treating sheep for stomach worms, Miles Nelson, Meigs County sheepman, says: "It helps the sheep get more from their feed, and with feed so hard to raise and costly to buy, that is what we want to see happen."

APPLES were selling slowly at $1.50 a bushel for O. L. Robinson, who lives near Medina. He ring-faced his baskets upon recommendation of C. S. Holland, horticulture extension specialist, and sold the rest for $1.75 with less effort than ever before.

WINTER doesn't mean the end of the 4-H club season in Clermont County. Most of the clubs have already begun monthly meetings, reports County Agent W. G. Winemiller, to continue until spring.

A BROOM pounded from the wood of a buckeye tree, and a spoon from the same wood, were part of the exhibit of the 4-H Nature Club at the Athens County Fair this year.

WOMEN equalled the men in numbers at township Farm Bureau rallies last month in Stark County, reports the home agent, Addis K. Barthelmeh. Two years ago, however, only about a third of the audiences was composed of women.

HE CERTAINLY HAS HIS EYE ON SOMETHING

IF squinting will do it, that young 'un with his nose on the plane table ought to produce a marvelous map. He and his partner were two of the boys at the Hocking-Athens-Vinton 4-H club camp learning how to use plane tables in map construction. Specialists from the agricultural engineering department at the University trained club leaders and agents in this at the state training camp last July. This picture comes from R. W. Lang, extension agent in Hocking County.

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Changes in Personnel

OHIO will have the services of a full-time extension specialist in floriculture after December 1. Victor H. Ries, now on the resident staff at Purdue, is the new appointee. Mr. Ries, it is expected, will develop projects both in farm home landscaping and on the farm home flower garden, with the emphasis on plans within reach of the average farm family.

* * * *

R. A. Cave, extension agent first in Fulton County and more recently in Medina County, resigned on October 1 to sell life insurance. His headquarters will be at Elyria.

L. H. Barnes, county agent in Lake County, shifted his headquarters on October 1 to Medina County to replace Mr. Cave. H. R. Waugh, club agent in Ashtabula County for the past two years and before that in Summit County, takes Mr. Barnes' place as county agricultural agent in Lake County. K. V. Battles, a recent graduate of the University and assistant club agent in Ashtabula County this past summer, takes Mr. Waugh's position in Ashtabula County.

* * * *

H. R. Brinker, who resigned as extension agent in Wyandot County on October 1, is now selling life insurance at Upper Sandusky. No successor to Mr. Brinker in Wyandot County is likely to be appointed for some time, since the appropriation was cut off following a referendum last spring.

* * * *

J. E. Bradfute, son of O. E. Bradfute, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is acting county agent in Darke County. He came on the job October 15, shortly after R. C. Smith had left for Cornell on his leave of absence for advanced study. Mr. Bradfute is a native Ohioan and graduate of this university. For the past two years he has served as county agent in Park County, Indiana.

* * * *

Another acting county agent is C. M. McEwen, agricultural agent in Franklin County while J. C. Neff is at Cornell on leave. Mr. McEwen, though a resident of Maine, is a recent graduate of Ohio State University.

* * * *

J. L. Shriver will follow Horace Greeley's advice and move west. He leaves Morgan County on November 1 to become extension agent in Clark County, succeeding E. H. Hawkins.

NEWS ITEMS announcing the proper dates for the summer codling moth spray helped J. A. Bowdle harvest a clean crop of apples, he told D. T. Herrman, agent in Auglaize County.

Personal Mention

THIS has been a very vital month. Consider the following vital statistics: Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Schmidt of Tiffin, a daughter, Joy Fern, on October 1. (The proud father of three writes: "This is a case where one girl is worth two boys. It happened this way: I wanted twin boys—Mrs. Schmidt is a twin—but on October 1 a lone baby girl, Joy Fern, arrived. We kept her.") . . . Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Enos M. Rowe, a son, Hal Newton, on October 25. . . . The J. D. Herveys of Marietta—just to keep southeastern Ohio in the news—report the arrival on September 1 of Lawrence Douglas Hervey. . . . Last month, it pains us to announce, we neglected to report the arrival of a son to the F. P. Taylors of Pike County and the arrival of a daughter, Nancy Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Kauffman. We hope it won't happen again. . . . Our oversight, that is. . . . M. R. Wright, club agent in Portage County, is here on leave doing graduate work in soils, education, and sociology. . . . Alma Garvin, nutrition specialist, is on nine months' leave of absence working for her M. S. in nutrition and education at Columbia University. . . . . That garden nursed so tenderly this summer by the head of this Office of Publications has yielded many curious things. There was the cat, for instance, that Mr. Mac found sitting on its haunches husking and eating sweet corn right off the stalk. . . . There was also the pumpkin crop. In a space 4 feet wide and 22 feet long Mr. Mac reports a yield of 47 pumpkins, 307 pounds of saleable product, with the range in weight from 2 to 19 pounds per pumpkin. . . . Leaving the garden and stepping into the garage, as the traveloguers say, we come to Mr. Mac's old Buick. You county agents who still rattle around in preglacial Fords may be cheered to know that when Mr. Mac offered his old Buick (It *was* made this century, wasn't it, Mac?) in trade for a new one, the dealer gulped and replied: "I'll give you a hundred dollars on it, provided you promise to keep it." . . . W. H. Ford, down in Hillsboro, reports a unique experience. Accustomed, as most extension men are, to seeing anonymous knocks in the letters-from-the-peepul columns of the local papers, imagine his surprise one day to find an anonymous writer penning a generous boost for extension work. . . . Smith, Neff, and Spohn, for the time being Cornellians, got word early in the semester that they had failed to provide themselves with freshmen caps. Wouldn't Raymond Smith's 6 feet 4 inches look cute with a little gray cage on top! . . . A. M. Hedge transported two large Merino rams from the Ram Train at Athens to a farm near McArthur in his Ford coupe. Then, if ever, was three a crowd. But the people along the way enjoyed the spectacle, Hedge says. . . . The yellow jackets and chiggers had quite a pleasant time of it during the forestry extension field day at Waterloo State Forest, our staff correspondent tells us. When State Forester Secrest led the party through a nest of yellow jackets Slim Myer did a beautiful, if agitated, buck and wing, and Vickers invented at least a dozen new steps for the Charleston. . . . Stanley Porter was more surprised than pleased one evening at the Gallia-Lawrence club camp this summer. He had asked one boy with a good voice to sing at Vespers that night, but had neglected to ask what songs he would use. When the debonair youth entertained at Vespers with several verses of "Casey Jones," it was too much for the congregation. They hollered for more. Game, the boy encored with something like this: "Reuben, Reuben, I been thinkin' what a queer trick you did play: You poured hot water on our red rooster and made him lay a hard-boiled egg." . . . Clearly, something must be done about this younger generation. . . . There, that's a good, moral note to end this column on.—J. R. F.

THE SALESMAN said it would control Hessian fly and all kinds of "beetle bugs." So two Pike County dealers bought $860 worth of a new insecticide. Soon after County Agent F. P. Taylor had the stern duty of informing them that the stuff was a swindle. He also consulted with state officials to see if sale of such material could be stopped.

The following poem won first place in the class for rural verse at the 1926 meeting of the American Association of Agricultural Editors. The author, Hallam Walker Davis, is head of the English department at Kansas State Agricultural College. In Kansas he has won much fame by his column, "Sunflowers," in the Kansas Industrialist, a news magazine published by the college.—[ED.

LET THERE BE IN AMERICA

LET there be in America
A Beauty from the soil
A Truth from meadows and fields of grain.

In city populous and cramped,
In town upstart and city-tending,
Man lives with man,
And works and plays with man-made things,
And thinks by man-made creeds.
Man—at every turn—
Finds only man
And puny works of man.

In field and grove and stream,
On farmland, wasteland, prairie,
Man meets not man so much as God,
And learns to know and reverence
Wholeheartedly God's law.
Not only sustenance,
But peace and faith
Come from the field.

Let there come of America
A Beauty born of the soil
A Truth upsprung from meadows and green fields.

—H. W. D.

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Review 4-H Camps

Sidelights and Hunches, These, From the 1926 Encampments, for Use Next Year

Sidelights on the 50 or more county 4-H club camps abounded in the July, August, and September reports of Ohio extension agents. Some were reported in the September Extension Service News. Here are more, some of them describing "hunches" other counties may want to use next year.—[ED.

A regular swimming class, according to H. F. Thayer, extension agent in Fairfield County, made it possible for all but three or four youngsters at the Fairfield camp to learn to swim. About 40 percent of the 85 in camp could swim when they enrolled. A hired swimming instructor took charge of the class at regular periods for each tribe daily. Several who could not swim when they came, could swim 50 feet when camp closed. Others learned how to dive and improve what swimming ability they already had.

Madison County reports, through County Agent L. G. Wright and Lucy Folsom, home agent, the use of the point system of crediting campers with points for things done, and with special awards at close of camp to those having the most points. "The results obtained," the agents say, "left some doubt as to whether the point system is a necessity for a successful camp. It seemed to be no incentive for a greater effort than the campers would have ordinarily put forth."

Jackson County's experience with study periods in camp, according to County Agent Paul Fankhauser, indicated that two study periods each morning are ample. "Supervised games with a play director," he adds, "proved a 50-50 proposition with the campers when given their choice of activity. Some chose to amuse themselves; others wanted someone help them play."

Books and Music Get a Chance

In most of the camps this year books and music had more of a chance than ever before. Reports from several counties indicated that a collection of 25 or 50 books, chosen with children's likes and dislikes in mind, can fill a definite need even at camp. Since rain interfered with the camp programs this year, books helped the campers kill many an hour. Music, provided by phonographs and instruments brought by the campers themselves, was well received regardless of the weather.

Camp newspapers, usually published via the mimeograph, sprang into existence for the first time at nearly a score of Ohio club camps this year. Campers, as a rule, did most of the reporting, and leaders and extension agents did the editing and publishing. What newspapermen call "human interest stuff"—the apparently trivial and the humorous so characteristic of this very human race—filled most of the news columns. In addition, the newspapers were useful as camp bulletin boards, saving the voices of those who had to make announcements.

What the parents of the campers thought about camp is expressed in part by what two parents told George Kreitler, agent in Meigs County, after their camp. Mr. Kreitler reports it:

"Richard Roush says that his boy has tied knots in all of the rope on the farm since he learned knotting and splicing at the club camp. Mrs. Johnson complains that the refrain of "Old MacDonald Had a Farm" becomes somewhat nerve-racking after two or three weeks of reiteration by her son. But the big appeal to her was the fact that her growing daughter gained nine pounds at camp, and came home with an appetite for applesauce and vegetables."

"If at First You Don't . . . "

A year ago at this time one Val Valentine, Fairfield County farmer, was telling his county agent, H. F. Thayer, that even though he hadn't quite made the Ton-Litter Club, his experience had been profitable. He had two litters of nine pigs each entered, but early in the game soaked corn killed one pig and put three others off feed. About three weeks before the six months were up, two pigs broke a leg. Despite all that, he made money on the pigs.

This year both luck and experience were on Mr. Valentine's side. He raised a litter of 10 Duroc Jerseys to 2130 pounds and so qualified for the Ohio Ton-Litter Club, being the only one qualified from Fairfield County this year. He told Mr. Thayer that what he had learned in the last year and a half through his cooperation with the Extension Service had meant at least a thousand dollars to him.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT, THIS IS TRUE

THE man with the rifle is R. D. Barden, extension specialist in agricultural engineering; at the other end of that strip of grass is Harold Lintner, Smith-Hughes teacher at Frederickstown. In giving youngsters at the Hocking-Athens-Vinton 4-H club camp some pointers on shooting, Barden and Lintner used this stunt to illustrate how accurate modern rifles can be, provided the man with the gun has the correct position. Using a Winchester rifle with telescopic sight and a .22 rifle bullet, at 60 feet Barden shot a hole through the card Lintner held, and followed with five shots through the same hole. Just to make sure of getting all five shots in the hole, Barden carefully explains, have the fellow holding the card move the card to meet the bullet as it comes!

BOOKS

HOW INSECTS LIVE. By Walter H. Wellhouse, associate professor of entomology, Iowa State College. The Macmillan Company, New York City. 1926. 453 pages, 333 figures. Price, $5.00.

THIS book is suitable to use as a text in a course in entomology which is a part of or immediately precedes a separate course dealing with insect control. The book is elementary in character and gives a well-rounded discussion of insects. It leaves the reader well informed on the habits of many familiar species.

Five of the 29 chapters are devoted to insect structure, physiology, place in the animal kingdom, and methods of collecting and preserving specimens. Taxonomy has been relieved of its technical terms as far as possible without making the book unscientific. The remainder of the book takes up insects in the order of their arrangement in the class to which they belong, rather than under food plant.

Uppermost in the mind of the author has been the presentation of the life habits of insects to the layman in a way that is interesting and instructive. It is written in a way that can be read and enjoyed by those interested in nature study. Yet it retains its scientific value. An effort is made to acquaint the reader with the interesting life habits of a few insects which he already knows by sight, rather than discussing a large number of minor insects.

A few specific insects of outstanding importance are discussed fully under each order or family mentioned. The seventeen-year locust occupies sixteen pages and one is made well acquainted with the secrets of this most interesting species. The author aims to avoid generalized accounts of families of insects, but lists the more important of these in a separate chapter along with the food and habits which characterize most of the members of these families.

Brevity has been the principal aim, and the author has succeeded in covering the field without omitting the important features of the subject. After each insect is discussed there are two or three references where more extended treatise on the insect can be found. The field of control is not included. This limits the book as a reference volume—for which it was not intended. Despite this it has considerable value as a reference.

It is a book that every student will wish to preserve at the conclusion of his course.—T. H. P.

10,000 POUNDS of pyrotol, surplus war explosive, have been ordered by Adams County farmers within the past year and a half. The last batch, an order for 3150 pounds turned in by 38 farmers, was more than the total ordered by any other Ohio county.

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It's Taylor's Fourth

Butler County Farmer Makes It Four Ton-litters in a Row; Outweighs All This Year

If raising a ton of pork from one litter of pigs in six months is luck, then one Ohio farmer must carry a horseshoe around in his pocket all the time.

William C. Taylor of Collinsville, Butler County, turned the trick this year for the fourth year in succession. He began this habit officially with the formation of the Ohio Ton-Litter Club four years ago, so that he is both a charter member of this body and again this year a member in good standing.

A litter of 14 purebred Duroc Jerseys, farrowed March 27, on September 22 weighed 3252 pounds, more than a ton and a half, and brought for Mr. Taylor the honor of producing the heaviest litter in Ohio this year. The 14 pigs averaged more than 232 pounds apiece. Feed cost for the 180 days totaled 5.4 cents for each pound of pork produced.

McLean System Scores Again

Mr. Taylor believes there's a lot to be said for getting the right start with a litter of pigs. He uses the McLean County system of swine sanitation, as do a good many others in Butler County with the active encouragement of their county agent, R. Q. Smith.

That helps to explain why this litter contained 14 pigs both at farrowing and at weighing six months later. Mr. Taylor's whole herd of 17 sows and gilts this year farrowed a total of 169 pigs, or approximately 10 pigs to the litter. By following the McLean County system of sanitation Mr. Taylor can also report that of those 169 pigs, 153 lived to be weaned, making the average litter then 9 pigs.

The 3252-pound litter was sired by Peerless Col. 7th (246657). The dam, Proud Pals Model 3rd (599002), was five years old this spring, and has weaned 104 pigs in nine litters. She was the dam of Mr. Taylor's first ton-litter back in 1923.

In this, the fourth year of ton-litter work in Ohio as directed by J. W. Wuichet, livestock extension specialist, a week before the deadline, November 1, 29 ton-litters were recorded by 26 men, three of the men having produced two ton-litters apiece. The 29 litters yielded 33.3 tons of pork.

One farmer, G. N. Lockbaum of Waverly, Pike County, came close to Mr. Taylor's record with a litter of 12 Poland Chinas that weighed 3001 pounds six months after farrowing. The average weight of the 29 litters, however, was 2296 pounds. Most of the litters had nine or ten pigs, the range being from eight to 14, and the average weight per pig being 218.7 pounds. Nearly all were purebreds. Three breeds—Poland-China, Duroc Jersey, and Chester White—were in the majority.

These 29 ton-litters are the winners from a list of 239 entered at farrowing time last spring. In all, during the past four years 145 ton-litters have been produced in Ohio by men trying out for admission in the honorary Ohio Ton-Litter Club. Each year at Farmers' Week in February the new members are admitted to the club and given medals.

Organize by Interests

Defiance County Groups to Form According to Activities

Six groups, based on the main interests of farm men and women, are in process of organization in Defiance County, County Agent C. W. Vandervort announces.

These are the groups: Home Improvement Association, Poultry Improvement Association, Crops and Soils Improvement Association, Dairy Improvement Association, General Livestock Improvement Association, and Market and Economic Information Group.

"Membership in these groups," Mr. Vandervort explains, "is open and free to anyone who returns the enrollment card sent to each farmer in the county along with a letter of explanation. Live interest is the only requirement of admission. A county unit with directing officers will be organized as well as local units, the location and the number of the latter to be determined by membership.

"An analysis of the immediate and long-time problems confronting each group will be made, and a program leading to a solution of the same will be worked out. Meetings, demonstrations, etc., will be held as found desirable.

"Not all of these associations will be organized at once. Poultry will be worked on first, and the nucleus for the market information group is lined up at the present time.

"In a letter to all farmers in the county was pointed out the necessity of organized groups for progress in improvement of production and marketing practices. They were informed that most of the time of the county agent would be used in developing a program through the organized groups, so that very little time of the agent could be expected in giving individual service to those outside any of the organized groups."

Townships Compete at Fair

Township groups in home demonstration projects again entered competitive exhibits at the Montgomery County Fair. Eight townships entered with exhibits on feeding the family, vegetable cookery, and millinery projects, reports Eunice Teal, home agent there.

First prize was awarded to Jefferson Township. Canned vegetables, enough for one person for the nine months when there are few fresh vegetables and fruits, were exhibited. Mrs. Michael Olt is leader of the winning group. Child's Health Land prepared in sand by Madison Township under the leadership of Mrs. Frank List was awarded second. Hot Soup Springs, Long Sleep Meadows, Milky Way, and Bath-tub-ville were the chief points of interest on the landscape.

Spark Plug got a fat man's goat when, as a vegetable horse, he won a race from the fat man made of pastry. Mrs. Arthur Bowman was leader of this third prize group. Vitamins were exhibited as life guards for humanity traveling the "River of Ages" by a group from Perry Township led by Lillian Steck. Hats displayed over faces that looked well under their type of hat placed first in the millinery exhibit. The display was prepared by Butler Township, led by Mrs. R. M. Riffle.

Want to Talk Poultry?

Then Repair to the Henhouse, E. K. Augustus Suggests

If it's poultry you want to talk about, isn't a new Ohio-type poultry house the logical place in which to do your talking?

E. K. Augustus, extension agent in Delaware County, says "Yes!"—as a matter of fact he asked the question in the first place—and explains himself this way:

"Weather and threshing both prevented a successful poultry house raising on the farm of Ross Smothers in late July. This fall meeting, however, held in the newly completed model house just before housing the pullets, effectively drove home the desired aims and objectives of the 'raising' project.

"The attendance was good, the interest keen, and the program, with a local talent poultry playlet and discussions by 'Carpenter' Twitchell and 'Cockerel' Vickers, entertaining and of practical value."

This Makes Train No. 4

Hamilton County's fourth annual trainload of limestone cooperatively bought came into the county this year on August 19. Wet weather, making hauling difficult, kept the trainload down to 28 cars, according to County Agent J. H. Boyd. All but two of the cars went to Hamilton County farmers.

Bibbee Discovers a Teacher

What Ladelle Ferris learned about sharpening tools at the state 4-H club leaders' training camp in July he made good use of at the Hamilton County camp in August. He handled the tool sharpening class of 23 boys with scarcely any assistance, C. R. Bibbee, club agent in that county, reports. Even boys as young as 12 and 13, Mr. Bibbee found, were able to do a creditable job of sharpening a saw after their week in camp.

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Take Pigs to Market

Club Boys Keep an Eye on Litters from First to Last; Records Now Tell the Story

Club boys in half a dozen Ohio counties this year managed one farm enterprise in a way their fathers never did.

Taking a litter of pigs (or eight or ten pigs from two litters, when necessary), each boy in these county pig marketing clubs fed the litter, observed the McLean County system of sanitation, marketed the grown hogs and followed them to market to observe how they sold and dressed. On all of these operations, each boy kept complete accounts.

Fairfield and Pickaway Counties carried these pig marketing clubs, new this year on the county-wide basis, to successful conclusion. Pig marketing clubs, though less extensive, were conducted in much the same way at Bellevue, taking in Huron, Seneca, and Sandusky Counties. Fifty-eight boys from around Bellevue saw their 72 club pigs sold at the Cleveland Stock Yards, all but nine pigs selling at 25 cents above the market for the day. All operations in the raising and marketing of the pigs were summarized and discussed at a meeting later.

"An Outstanding Feature," Says Thayer

Boys from Pickaway and Fairfield Counties marketed their pigs at Pittsburgh. And that marketing, says County Agent H. F. Thayer of Fairfield County, "was the outstanding feature of extension work in the county during September."

Fifteen Fairfield County boys marketed 136 hogs, loading them in Lancaster on September 14 in the presence of about 300 visitors. The next day the boys, C. M. Bright, county service manager, R. M. Tomlin, Smith-Hughes teacher, and the county agent went to Pittsburgh to see the hogs marketed. In Pittsburgh they saw their hogs sold, noted their shrink and dressing percentages, and spent the rest of the time seeing the sights of the city. Two banquets, one given by the Union Stock Yards Company and one by the Pittsburgh Provision Company, were also on the program.

Seven of these fifteen litters were purebreds; the rest, grades. When marketed most of the litter were about 180 days old, with one litter 152 days and one 214 days old. Along with the concentrates suggested by the extension specialists and agents seven of the boys used minerals in the ration. All but one used pasture, mostly bluegrass or clover.

One litter marketed at Pittsburgh, that raised by William Echart, a litter of 10 aged six months at marketing time, averaged 267 pounds per pig. Most of the pigs marketed by the other boys weighed more than 200 pounds. Percentage of shrink varied from 1.36 to 6.18, with the average at 4.7 percent. All the pigs dressed better than 70 percent, with the average above 75 and the high mark at 79.1 percent for a litter, the litter raised by William Echart.

Most of the boys spent about half an hour daily in caring for the pigs. Their profits ranged from 3 cents to $15.65 per pig, the average being about $9. Cost of gain per cwt. was around $8, with the extremes at $5.90 and $11.02.

Already, Mr. Thayer reports, both parents and boys are beginning to look on the pig marketing clubs as the best thing club work has ever provided. One fourteen-year-old boy said that because he had done so well this summer, his father had turned the whole herd of hogs over to him to take care of this winter.

Work for Better Plays

Eight counties will play with Bruce Tom, recreation specialist, before Christmas.

Last year almost 900 leaders from about 400 organizations in 18 counties completed the project in amateur dramatics. The project leaders with the state leader demonstrate the rehearsal, make-up, lighting, staging, and scenery and stage construction. Improvement is sought in local plays through exercises in walking on the stage, gestures, facial expression without words, and in pantomime.

Licking, Guernsey, Washington, Miami, Logan, Greene, Madison, and Fairfield Counties are organizing for the project.

TELL TAYLOR, composer of "Down by the Old Mill Stream" and other songs sung wherever close harmony is desired, appeared in person at a Hancock County Farm Bureau campaign meeting in September to sing his best known song. That song was written years ago when its composer lived on a farm along the banks of the Blanchard River in Hancock County.

TWO BUGS not common in Ohio made life miserable for peach growers in Lawrence County this year. The Oriental peach moth infested from a fourth to half of the peaches in some of the best sprayed orchards in the county, according to County Agent Stanley Porter. The cotton moth, new in Lawrence County, injured the late peach crop slightly.

GOOD SEED CORN will be scarce next spring, reports from many parts of Ohio now indicate. County Agent D. T. Herrman, for instance, says that in Auglaize County mold is so prevalent that desirable seed ears are hard to find. One Auglaize County farmer, C. M. Manchester, found early picked corn molded on the drying racks.

FIRST in Ottawa County to win membership in the Ohio Ton-Litter Club. Urban Wagner blazed a good broad trail for his neighbors by raising two ton-litters. One of 10 pigs weighed 2278 pounds; the other, with 14 pigs, weighed 2978 pounds.

UNLOADING AT LANCASTER, EN ROUTE TO PITTSBURGH

FIFTEEN boys in Fairfield County this year each watched a litter of pigs grow from midgets to mountains of pork. Then the boys on the same day took their 138 pigs to the yards at Lancaster (as shown by this picture from County Agent H. F. Thayer) and on to market at Pittsburgh. Details on how they managed every step in the history of the pigs, and what success they reported, can be found in another column on this page.

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Watch Styles Go By

Some 225 Farm Women Do That At Bowling Green Style Show; The Idea May Spread

Two hundred and twenty-five farm women turned out to see a style show conducted by the Extension Service at Bowling Green on October 14, and their comments and applause indicated that they were glad they had come.

It's a new venture in home economics extension, this style show. At Warren, where it was first tried, close to 200 attended. Bowling Green was the second and only other "stand" scheduled thus far by the specialist in charge, M. Jeannette Butler.

The audience at a style show—at an Extension style show, at any rate—sees farm women acting as models for the latest and most serviceable in dresses, coats, and hats. As each model walks in with a different garment, Miss Butler appraises the garment critically, points out its faults and virtues, and discusses whether it's a good buy or not, and for whom. The audience is free to discuss these points.

Part of the appeal of the style show is that it displays new fashions. The major aim, however, is to help those in the audience select garments that will become them, will be fashionable for more than one season, as a rule, and will jibe with the buyer's income.

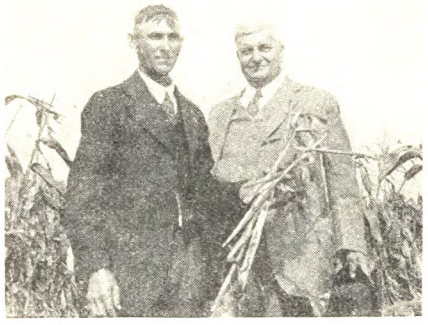
Department Stores Loan Garments

Cooperation by the department stores in the town where the show is held is a necessity. At Warren three stores loaned garments and models. At Bowling Green A. Froney & Company loaned an extensive line of winter dresses, coats, and hats, along with the services of an experienced saleswoman to help train the models.

These four women, chosen by their local home economics leaders and the home agent, Thelma Beall, served as models there: Mrs. Ray Le Gally and Mrs. Gerald Rockwood of Plain Township, Mrs. C. W. Kramp of Milton Township, and Mrs. H. K. Alexander of Freedom Township. The show was held at the Bowling Green State Normal School, with the active cooperation of the home economics department there.

Schools and Extension Unite

Believing that school teachers and extension workers have many problems in common, representatives of both groups in Clinton County have organized an informal association. F. G. Hall, extension agent at Wilmington, reports that he is meeting regularly with the five instructors in vocational agriculture, other high school teachers, and the county superintendent of schools to formulate a program having these three ends: First, to stimulate the teaching of agriculture in the county; second, to speed the progress of the county agricultural program; and, third, to work out a county agricultural curriculum. School superintendents and principals are cooperating.



Reporting to the Neighbors

THE man holding the corn stalk, Jacob Goetz of Sandusky County, is one of nearly a thousand Ohio farmers who saw the work of the corn borer in Canada last September, on organized tours. Mr. Goetz, according to County Agent B. S. Harrod, is here telling one of his neighbors how he found 39 borers in this stalk. These eye-witness reports are gradually convincing farmers throughout northern Ohio of the menace of the borer, extension officials believe.

Place Sixth at National

A Belmont County 4-H dairy judging team won the state contest at the State Fair this fall for the fourth consecutive year. Its prize was a trip to the National Dairy Show at Detroit, where it placed sixth against teams from all parts of the country. Portage County sent a dairy exhibit to the Detroit show, and Williams sent a demonstration team. Twenty-four other 4-H members saw the National Dairy Show this year, the guests of the Union Joint-Stock Land Bank of Detroit. C. C. Lang, assistant state club leader, represented the club department.

At the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, Ohio 4-H demonstration teams placed eighth and ninth. Cuyahoga County boys won one place by demonstrating the preparation of fruits and vegetables for market. Preble County girls won the other by demonstrating how shoes should fit the feet. Hulda Horst represented the state club office at Sioux City. The State Fair and the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation cooperated in sending the Ohio youngsters to Sioux City.

Handicraft Club Appeals

Neat rope halters, seed corn racks, and long splices, among other things on view at the county fair, convinced Pike County people that the new 4-H Handicraft Club lives up to its name. Several parents told County Agent F. P. Taylor they thought it the best kind of 4-H club work they had yet met. The chief difficulty with handicraft clubs, Mr. Taylor believes, is in getting leaders sufficiently trained.

"Bigger and Better"

Hervey Details Growth of Marietta Fair; Team-pulling Contest Gets Most Interest

Reports of a declining interest in county fairs have come from a good many Ohio counties. A report exactly the opposite comes from Washington County.

"Seven years ago there was but one building of any size, and this housed the arts exhibit, the club exhibit and some merchants' displays upstairs, with cattle and poultry underneath. Now," writes J. D. Hervey, extension agent at Marietta, "a modern cattle barn houses from 250 to 300 purebred cattle; a $24,000 floral hall covers wonderfully enlarged merchants' displays, girls' club exhibits, the Grange booths, horticultural display, and the dog show; a new sheep and swine building 220 feet in length hardly cares for the entries in these classes; and a modern grandstand accommodates the crowds for racing and other entertainment.

"This year the fruit judge, C. W. Ellenwood of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, said the fruit display was the finest he had seen in the state outside the State Fair. Jersey and Hereford cattle shows were especially strong. Poultry exhibits, while not as large as last year, were greatly improved in quality. Club exhibits, though having more space than ever before, were so crowded that many clothing entries were completely overlapped.

"If, as has been asserted, the fair mirrors the agricultural and industrial life of the community, then Washington County has reason to be proud of the progress recorded."

Equine Tug-o'-War Holds Crowd

A team pulling contest, staged for the first time in Ohio at this fair with the help of extension specialists in agricultural engineering and a dynamometer, eclipsed all other features at the fair, Mr. Hervey reports. Special bleachers could not accommodate 5 percent of the crowd. Many who had watched the contest the first afternoon came back the second afternoon to see what team won out. Wilbur Reed's team of gray Percheron geldings, weighing 3230 pounds, outpulled all contestants with a record of 2736 pounds.

A 4-H calf club member and a former member vied for first honors in the open classes for dairy bulls at the fair, leaving their elders far behind. Harold Delong, member of a Jersey calf club and also on the county dairy judging team, won senior and grand championship with his two-year-old registered Jersey bull, winning over bulls whose sale price had run as high as $900. Delong's nearest rival for top place was M. D. Stacy, former calf club member and also once a member of a Washington County dairy judging team.

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Extension Service News

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If Our Aim Is a Change in the Human

By DR. PAUL J. KRUSE, Professor of Rural Education at Cornell University

In this issue of the Extension Service News you will find about 8800 of the 100,000 or more words delivered by speakers at the annual Extension Conference last month. (One conference talk, that by Lydia J. Roberts on child feeding problems, is published in the November issue of Fax.) The editors look on this slaughtering achievement with some misgivings, for it has dealt smashing blows to speakers' eloquence and wit. The gist of the talks is still here, however, and if you like gists, why help yourself! Though it has been impossible to report the exact words of the speakers, we have had the editorial assistance of two members of the Faculty, Professors C. E. Lively and O. G. Brim, in presenting accurately the principles laid down by two of the leading speakers, Doctors Taylor and Kruse. —THE EDITORS.

I KNOW nothing of extension methods. I may have some slight contribution to make towards *method* in teaching. There is a distinction.

There is no one best method for all detailed situations, but there are fundamental principles underlying all situations. In research, for example, would the specialist in plant breeding and the specialist in farm management use similar methods? In detail, no; fundamentally, yes, in that both would adopt the scientific method common to all.

Why Make Simple Things Complex?

For instance, all scientists endeavor to observe the law of parsimony; that is, to give as simple an explanation of a situation as possible. To illustrate: You see children impaling bumblebees on hatpins. Cruel? It's easy to say they are cruel. How do you know they're cruel? Do you know what their nature is?

That action can be explained more simply. You need only to explain that children crave activity. They like to do things and to see things happen. That is explanation enough. They were impaling bumblebees for the sake of something to do.

Why adduce additional explanations or interpretations when simple ones will do? That, expressing the law of parsimony, is part of the scientific method. It is a fundamental principle, not a detailed method of procedure.

First. You Must Have an Objective

Now method depends upon an objective. One of the most serious obstacles in our work as teachers is that we don't know where we're going. (Most of you, for example, could say you have studied some foreign language. Why? You don't know. Yet if I hadn't had an objective when I left Ithaca yesterday afternoon, I should never have reached Columbus.) The child of four or five is sent to kindergarten. Why? To get ready for the first grade. Once there, he gets ready for the second grade, and so on.

As teachers you cannot be effective unless you know your objective. It is the function of the psychologist, by the way, only to raise the question, "Have you an objective?" It is not his function to say whether or not your objectives are sound.

Next, you must know the materials. Now it would be absurd to hire a painter who didn't know the raw materials of his trade, yet how many teachers know their raw materials—children, adults?

It is important to know the tools you must use. For the painter, that means the brush; for the teacher, it means his voice and words, or symbols.

Effective method in any procedure, then, depends upon knowledge of the objective, of the materials you're going to use, and of the tools you must use.

There has been some uncertainty as to the function of the extension worker. (I have in mind particularly the field agent.) From what I have learned of extension work I take it that you have three functions: (1) salesman, (2) agent, and (3) teacher.

Salesmen Work for an Exchange

A salesman has as his objective the influencing of an exchange. You people are selling the services of the state and federal governments. You aim to get people to want what you have to offer. So far as the psychological end is concerned, what is basically good procedure—granted the objective—in salesmanship is basically good procedure in teaching. (Incidentally, I am not interested in the psychology of salesmanship, nor that of teaching; I am interested in the psychology of humans.)

Now as to your job as agent. You are the agent of the institution, not of the person who wants his milk marketed, for instance. You may help that person, of course, but if it ends there, the money spent on you is not justified.

What is the objective of an agent? To get some job done. He works with—if the project is spraying—sprayers and insecticides. The objective there must certainly differ from the objective of the teacher.

Teachers Work for Human Changes

Finally, the extension worker as teacher. The old-time salesman, you remember, had as his ideal the selling of goods; nothing more. The modern salesman knows he must make the man want to keep buying goods. In that respect salesmen have moved toward the function of the teacher. Yet the fundamental objective of the salesman is to sell goods. He leaves the buyer feeling satisfied, so he will buy again.

The teacher's function, on the other hand, is not ultimate exchange, but a change in the human being. The effectiveness of your work as a teacher, therefore, does not depend on how many trees are sprayed. The test can never be in terms of things done. The test must always be in terms of humans changed, of humans acquiring different attitudes, or skills, or new knowledge.

External Change a Poor Guide

There has been a tendency to expect extension workers to show results that cannot be taken as effective tests of teachers. Let's never confuse evidence of external change with evidence of change in humans. Of course there may be a relationship, in the long run, between the number of orchards well pruned and the effectiveness of extension work, but only provided that these orchards well pruned are evidence of activity by the farmer, not by the extension agent.

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II. WHAT IS TEACHING?

I ONCE belonged to a pedagogues' club which included in its membership some teachers of vocational agriculture. At one session the question was asked, "How long should a boy be kept hauling manure?" Some said, "Until all is hauled." Others said, "The boy should be kept at it until he has learned all he needs to learn from this job."

Now getting the job done is no index at all as to the length of time the boy should stay at it to learn all he needs. The question really is, Where do you want the change? In the manure or in the boy? Of course when one has undertaken a task, it's up to him to see it through. That idea—seeing a thing through to completion—is unquestionably a useful attitude.

But the answer to that first question, "How long should a boy be kept hauling manure?" depends on the objective. It depends on whether you want the change in the boy or in the manure.

Strong-arm Methods Won't Work

To illustrate further, from a different kind of experience: If a boy has been guilty of misconduct, some parents try to make the child say he is sorry. In the Middle Ages they wrung an "I'm sorry!" out of people by the use of thumbscrews. At least parents don't resort to that nowadays. But even if they do make him say he is sorry, is the boy really sorry? Have they made him feel sorry? There is a change in the child, but not the change the parents expect. You don't get people to admit they're sorry by strong-arm methods.

A change of some sort in the human is the objective of education. Anything that meets that definition is education.

Does it follow that all these changes will be good changes? Can't you train people to be burglars? Lockmakers and lockbreakers are both, in a sense, educated, trained. Their attitudes alone are at opposite poles. Not all changes, therefore, are necessarily desirable.

We think of changes in terms of attitudes, skills, and knowledge; or, in terms of things felt, things done, and things known.

First in the List Is Attitude

If you were going to rate boys on how well they could haul manure, for instance, what kind of change would you rank first? Probably skill. I wouldn't. I'd put attitude first.

In teaching college students, I give them reading tests. How would you rate them? By their attitude, yes, but also by their skill, for so many do not know how to read intelligently. The changes to be brought about by any kind of teaching are always to fall into one of these three groups: attitudes, skills, knowledge. You can think of your teaching functions in one of those three categories.

Here, in this hour's lecture. I am not concerned with your acquiring skills. I am concerned with your getting some bits of knowledge. I am most of all concerned with your getting an attitude toward teaching.

Well, what is teaching? In a word, teaching is setting situations that stimulate behavior that results in desired change.

The effectiveness of your work as a teacher . . . . does not depend on the number of trees sprayed. The test can never be in terms of things done. The test must always be in terms of humans changed . . . . A change of some sort in the human is the objective of education.

Now self-activity on the part of the learner is involved. Traditionally in school 'behaving' means being good. Yet behaving really means doing something. This teaching should get you to adopt an attitude, which in turn will result in activity, which in turn will bring change.

It is said that Agassiz, the great scientist, require no formal education. Washing bottles in a scientific laboratory was stimulus enough to start him on his scientific career. So with captains of industry who never went to school.

The definition, let me emphasize, did not say "desirable" changes. As a teacher it is not my function to decide what shall be taught. My business as a teacher is, having decided upon the changes with the help of others, to bring those changes about. Of course, it is enormously important for the people to know what is a desirable change, but to decide this is not the teacher's job.

Consider People Before Engines

Suppose, for example, you hold a gas engine school. Do you want all the engines there put in good condition? That is a legitimate objective, but it isn't education. If, on the other hand, those present will learn how to care for the engine, acquire some skill and some knowledge and a proper attitude towards its management, then there is education.

Is telling teaching? Yes, if telling is stimulating a change. We'd be out of luck here today if that were not true. To depend upon the lecture entirely, however, is not very far-seeing. You all recognize that.

Teaching is a slow process. You can't get the effects—administrators please take notice—as promptly as you want. Teachers have to lay long-time plans and be content with meagre changes. Rome wasn't built in a day, nor did the men who built Rome learn how to build in a day.

If administrators can't wait for long-time results to judge whether or not the teaching is good, they can to some extent judge if they know the principles back of good teaching. They can at least observe the performance of the teacher and investigate the training the teacher has had in preparation for his job.

III. THE NATURE OF HUMANS

OUR problem now is not so much one of objectives, nor of tools, but of the material with which we must work—human beings.

First, consider the human as an organism, in terms of basic, animal-like attributes. Most of what is known under this head has been learned from lower animals.

Self-activity is one attribute of the human not possessed by inorganic things. This bunch of keys, for instance, can hardly be said to have self-activity. By self-activity we mean response to stimuli both from without and from within.

Humans, in the second place, have a tendency to be satisfied or annoyed. This piece of chalk makes no remonstrance when I break it. I might easily cause an animate object like a dog some annoyance, however, by twisting its tail, or doing any of a number of mean things.

Passivity as a Mental Vice

Why do I touch on so obvious a thing? My observation has been that it is the obvious we neglect. It is fundamental to realize that humans have this tendency to be satisfied or annoyed.

Some people are less responsive to this tendency than others. What really is, for example, the stupid child? In a way, it is the child that doesn't care what you do to him. You can't get a rise out of him. He is a difficult problem.

And the mischievous child is also a problem, but you'd rather have him in a class, wouldn't you? You want activity, and you get some satisfaction from activity, no matter what kind it is. The mischievous child is mischievous not from pure cussedness, but because there is not scope enough for his activity. The most disturbing thing to me in college teaching, on the other hand, is the passivity of college students.

Next among the attributes of humans is the tendency to varied reactions. Suppose that, when annoyed, the human could do only one thing, and that one thing should be the ability to back away. That would be awkward, wouldn't it? Luckily an organism is so constituted as to call up a variety of reactions, rather than just back away, or just give up.

The More Reactions the Better

A baby is deprived of a bottle. Does the baby immediately give up, do nothing about it? No, I should say not. None of us did, or we wouldn't be here. Life is not easy. The human is made so that we do something when in danger, so that some help will come from somewhere.

That person who has a variety of possible reactions has more chance to get along in life. So the skillful teacher gets his students doing something, either physically or mentally, so that they will eventually get on the road toward solution of

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whatever problem may be before them.

This question of varied reaction merely means that the organism has many ways of being satisfied, and is so constructed that he can do many things in response.

Fourth, there is the tendency for behavior to become fixed through repetition. Conversely, there is the tendency to lose certain behavior through non-use of repetition. Both these tendencies are well known to you.

Still another attribute of the human, though in a different class, is that of attentiveness, or the tendency to give attention to contrasts. If I make a sudden sharp rap on the table, can you neglect it? Yet if I continue that rapping, you can and will neglect it. Or, the absence of sound can get attention.

Why Let the Walls Shout?

I have gone into extension meetings where the walls were covered with charts. I decline to talk under such conditions. There is too much competition from the walls. Why make a thing more difficult than necessary? When you present contrasting stimuli, you make it difficult.

Modulation of the voice is another means of arousing human attentiveness. A voice that goes along on one level is a soporific. Similarly, I can work and concentrate in a room where a typewriter is run by an expert. The steady flow of sound does not arouse me from my work. But I can't work in a room where a typewriter is run by a devotee of the hunt-and-peck system.

We do tend to give attention to contrasting elements in the environment.

Gregariousness you all know as a human and animal, for that matter, attribute. We do find satisfaction in commingling with our fellows. Now you extension people sometimes flatter yourselves by the attendance at meetings. How do you know the people didn't come largely to meet others? People satisfy their gregarious instinct that way. If we abuse that instinct, of course, it loses its power to stimulate people.

Then there is the desire for approval and the fear of scorn. If in your group you have a farmer who has done something, even though it is not very important, he likes the achievement to be recognized. On the other hand, how we do fear scorn or ridicule!

Everyone Likes to Be "It"

Finally, there is the human craving for mastery and the human resistance to being mastered. Look at any group, in church, in a society, anywhere. There you see the craving for mastery, and its opposite, the resistance to being mastered, hard at work. Domestic bliss, for example, depends on each of the contracting parties being "it" to some extent in some field.

If you use your best skill in choosing leaders whom others will want to follow, you are going a long way towards solving your problems. It may be a very mild-mannered person who makes the best leader.

IV. HOW HUMANS CHANGE

IN discussing the mechanism of learning I want to present two problems. The first is, How a response, already part of the learner's behavior, becomes part of a new (for him) situation.

What really is the stupid child? In a way, it is the child that doesn't care what you do to him. You can't get a rise out of him.

—o—

Teaching is a slow process. You can't get the effects—administrators please take notice—as promptly as you want.

—o—

If you use your best skill in choosing leaders whom others will want to follow, you are going a long way towards solving your problems. It may be a very mild-mannered person who makes the best leader.

—o—

You extension people sometimes flatter yourselves by the attendance at meetings. How do you know the people don't come largely to meet others?

A dog can bark, but if you want him to bark when you say "Speak!" you have to teach him. You have to make that response, already part of his behavior, part of the new situation. That is one of the most fundamental concepts about learning. It is one you all know, and here I am only helping you systematize your thinking, and helping you get rid of some erroneous notions.

For example: we are told commonly that the slow person is sure. We have no evidence that there is a positive relation between slowness and accuracy. The evidence actually points the other way "Slow but sure" is a fallacy that gets currency because of the comfortableness.

Begin With a Sure Interest

Coming back to our problem: suppose you have a farmer you want to interest in a cooperative organization. What can you assume he is interested in? This is primarily an economic problem. What can you start on as a basis of interest? Money, of course. There is your response of interest. You want to take that response and attach it to something new.

How can you do it? Tell him where his interest ought to be? You can't drive a man to where he ought to be. You can use his interest in money, however, to show the connection between that interest and the cooperative organization.

The second problem is, How a response, not a part of a learner's equipment, is acquired.

Assume that a farmer is learning to keep cost accounts. While keeping accounts is not wholly new to him, as a finished thing it is a new piece of learning. And while it is useful to think of some learning as new learning, yet it is never wholly new learning. So I think of our first problem (making a response, already part of the learner's behavior, a part of a new situation) as more fundamental than the second problem (the acquiring of a response not a part of the learner's equipment).

To help us with this problem we can utilize the principles of association and of shifting. For example: A child likes to take something to bed with him as a comforter. It may be a Teddy Bear, a rubber ball, almost anything of which he has grown fond. We have a small boy whom we want to keep from going to bed unhappy. I thought I saw a time when the Teddy Bear wouldn't be around.

Sambo Was Tolerated, Not Adored

One night we had him take both the Teddy Bear and Sambo—another of his menagerie—to bed with him. Sambo, you must know, was generally tolerated, but not adored. The next night he replaced Sambo with another of the menagerie to accompany Teddy. Eventually, shifting takes place, and there is gradually built up an association with happiness not restricted to the Teddy Bear. Gradually the Teddy Bear can be taken away.

You have an association, effective to start with; add a new element not too antagonistic, and by shifting you can substitute one element for the other.

Another illustration: A Russian psychologist who conducted many experiments with dogs had one experiment in which he drew off and measured the dog's saliva. First he fed the dog and measured the flow of saliva. Then he put food before the dog, and measured the saliva that instinctively followed. Once, at the presentation of food, he rang an electric bell. Now this was entirely unrelated to the dog's feeding experience. By shifting the elements, however, the dog's reflex action became so conditioned that eventually the ringing of the bell alone caused saliva to flow.

The principle of association, also involved in the mechanism of learning, is well known to you. If I wave an American flag before you, does it arouse any reaction? As a symbol it probably brings reactions attached to previous situations.

On Two Principles, Learning Depends

On these two principles, association and shifting, the mechanism of learning depends.

What I have given you in these talks, however, is but a bare outline, in many ways incomplete. You must understand that the story is far from told.

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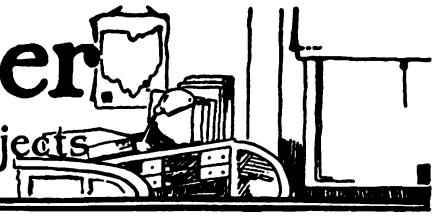
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

SPEAKING OF COOPERATION

HERE is an example of cooperation as is cooperation. J. E. Whonsetler, extension agent in Crawford County, has long been interested in the active cooperation of town with country, and vice versa. He reports the following incident:

Last spring the Bucyrus Chamber of Commerce and the county bankers' association asked for an opportunity to cooperate with the farmers of the county on agricultural problems that would be of mutual interest to all groups. In order to bring about a closer relationship of all groups, the county farm bureau, Pomona Grange, county livestock shipping association, county dairymen's association, and the wool growers all took out one membership in the Bucyrus Chamber of Commerce.

The civic organizations appointed a committee from their group to assist in getting a county appropriation large enough to finance the extension program. They pledged themselves to raise enough money among business organizations to make up a large deficit for 1926, and also use their influence in seeing that the county budget would include enough to take care of all expense for 1927.

A committee composed of three bankers, one manufacturer, the president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, called on the county commissioners and asked that the budget for extension work be increased two hundred dollars over the largest amount that had ever been appropriated in Crawford County. And they got it!

These men approached the commissioners from a business standpoint. They met considerable opposition at first, but after frankly discussing the benefits which a county can derive from an educational extension program, they got the request.

An important point in that plan, you notice, is that the farmers have a representative in the Chamber of Commerce. That is recognition not only that business is interested in farming, but also that farming is interested in business.

ON BENDED KNEE

THEY say you can't believe what you read in the papers. Item: That picture of the traveling soils laboratory in the August Extension Service News didn't, as labeled, come from Scioto County, but from Pike County, according to F. P. Taylor, extension agent at Waverly. Item: That picture of club boys didn't, as labeled, come from Lancaster, but from Bellevue. Item: That story on unloading hogs, in the October News, Page 8 of the October News was wrong in saying that Belmont County 4-H boys had won the state dairy judging contest four successive years. A Portage County team, we are reminded by S. M. Salisbury, won in 1924.

Now we can only hope that we haven't followed the example of the country editor who, in reporting a wedding, first wrote that "the bridesmaids carried pink noses" and in his correction said. "What we meant to say was, 'the bridesmaids carried punk roses.'"

The following verses won second place in the class for rural verse at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors last summer. The author is E. D. Fletcher, extension forester at the University of New Hampshire, and evidently long a student of The French-Canadian dialect.—ED.

MAK DE COW GIVE HEES MEELK

WHAT was dees I was reed on State la Unee—
De Alfalf' she was grow, more beeg as de pea
Was mek better feed for horse, sheep, and goat.
Mak de meelk flow it beeg, also bon for de shoat.

Now dees stof what you call heem, I tink it was Grimm,
Was grow best every plac', an not lodge in de wind,
Mak tree ton on arpent while you was it sleep,
An ole cow lick heem up quick, jes so it de sheep.

De firs' ting for do, was plow de grond well,
And in fall was bon tam, so expert was tell;
You mos dden spread not less two ton on de lime
An By Gosh! I tole you she grow every time.

Many New Hampsh' farms be don raise it moch hay,
Bot I tole you, ma fren, raise alfalf', she sure pay.
See de Agent on County; he was tole you right dope,
'Bot enoculate seed, and how feed cow and shoat.

—E. DE FLOOCHEE.

Personal Mention

ANOTHER Conference Week is past, and another Stunt Night. Which is the more important, far be it from us to say. Both to some extent aim to reform the spectators. The conference lecturer, however, resorts to appeals to reason, and other abstractions. The stunt night performer will have none of that. If he wants to convey the impression that a certain specialist or agent (or higher officer, for that matter) is a big stiff, he throws delicacy and subtlety to the winds and says, in effect, "Reginald Persimmon is one awful big stiff." . . . Well, that is direct, and manly, but the swat direct, after constant repetition, does begin to pall. A wallop on the jaw often is funny, but not always. What about stunts with a little more subtlety, gents, and maybe skillful satire or even irony, if you have any in stock? . . . That criticism doesn't mean that there were no bright spots in this year's performance. There were plenty, but the dull spots in between did make those chairs seem pretty hard. . . . It may mean the arrival of the millenium, but we would like to see a Stunt Night begin at seven-thirty, say, and end no later than ten o'clock. This year's ended at eleven, and cut short what promised to be a beautiful take-off on a certain well-known Ohioan. The audience, by the way, would enjoy more such mimicry. At Stunt Night, at least, the crying need is for Bigger and Better Mimics. . . . And that's what happened at Stunt Night! . . . To get in training for Stunt Night, Carl Senn spent the Wednesday evening before down in the baldheaded row at the burlesque show. Oh, these Sunday School superintendents! . . . John Hervey was torn with conflicting emotions on Friday of Conference Week. Should he stay over and see the football game, or go home and get some work done? He finally decided to stay. It was the first football game he had seen in 20 years. . . . The Guy Dowdys are in California, whither Mrs. Dowdy went early in the fall because of her health. Recent reports are that the California climate is treating her kindly. . . . The Economy Wave has hit us, and the blotter manufacturers are up in arms. The other day, in response to our request for blotters, we received exactly one-half of a pink blotter. As yet, there has been no corresponding cut in the ink supply. . . . Cheering news for club camps: The Federal Bureau of Entomology announces that it may soon be possible permanently to eradicate chiggers from camp sites. Dusting chigger-infested land with finely ground sulfur does the trick. . . . Speaking of hunting, Ivan McKellip tried it the other day near Lima with C. T. Hummon. After pursuing the elusive pheasant with no luck, Mac saw some ducks on a nearby lake. "Let's get 'em!" says he in glee. He turned inside out his nice new red coat and cap, assumed his best stalking posture, and crawled on his tummy for about half an hour. . . . Steady. . . . Bang! . . . And not a duck moved. . . . Decoys will be decoys, Mac.—J. R. F.

'Slow but sure' is a fallacy that gets currency because of its comfortableness.
—Dr. Paul J. Kruse.

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The Four-H Club: A Means to an End

By Dr. O. G. Brim, Professor of Education, Ohio State University

THE county agent in his work either with boys and girls or with adults may see himself in one of two ways. He may see himself as one charged with the improvement of farm and home practices, in the first place; or, in the second place, as one charged with improving people by means of improving farm and home practices.

If you fall in the first category, you are primarily a scientist, an economist, or a business manager; if in the second, you would be concerned in a happy people living a life worth while. You would be concerned, that is, in seeing how you could make human life better.

I think of you as primarily concerned with the human side of your problem.

Extension Handicapped at First

Historically county agents are handicapped. Early in the history of agricultural extension the emphasis was on more corn per acre, better dairy herds, and so on.

Similarly, boys' and girls' clubs first came into existence as a means of improving the parents' farm and home practices. We gauged the success of club work by the amount of corn raised per acre, etc. We seemed to be concerned, therefore, with a physical measure, rather than with the influence on the life of the boy and girl.

It is now almost axiomatic that people engaged in club work, or in any work with young people, must know the boy and girl.

Now the child is a bundle of impulses. That may mean nothing unless you know the opposite belief—that the child is a passive being, that education is something you can give him. Actually, if the child had not these impulses, you would be as helpless in educating him as in cultivating a seed in which the germ was dead. That concept, you see, changes the whole structure of education. Our schools are sitting and listening schools now. Schools of the future will be laboratory schools, where the child will *acquire*—not receive—his education.

It's Laboratory Education

In your organization you have a laboratory type of education. You have a very practical and very sound plan of education in that you use an educational procedure which stresses learning through doing.

A child finds joy in the activities of achieving. We know that, but we do forget it. Achievement is of itself a satisfactory reward. Failure, and particularly continued failure, is the most destructive thing that can happen to a human being. An educator has to plan his work so that everybody can be successful. There are occasions when failure is stimulating, but that is not so as a rule. Your work is organized to promote competition. Some will win, and some are doomed to failure. You see the danger in that.

Another characteristic of children is that every individual likes to run his own show. Children are born that way, as any of you who have had experience in bringing up families realize. Children find pleasure in self-direction.

You as leaders and educators should observe this as a guiding principle.

Children, furthermore, have the right of self-direction. We must be content to allow them to make mistakes. Often we are so anxious to run the other fellow's show, or we are so concerned with the outcome, that we take it out of his hands. Educators have to learn to keep their hands off and let people do things for themselves. The educator is not the quarterback, but the coach. To illustrate, how many fathers will give a boy a chance to conduct his own project?

Old Fogies Have Few Interests

Children have, and should have, interests in many things. We say in criticism of an enthusiastic boy, "Oh, he's youthful!" That reveals a weakness in our own life. Old age is characterized by a limited number of interests. On the other hand, a life that is worth while is a life charged with many dynamic interests. If we are educators, we must conceive a program which will foster many interests. In working with adults, the job is to revive interests.

In club work we have organized a program that has far too limited a scope. It should be broadened. To do so you yourself must first have these many interests. Then you must nourish them in others.

Agents and Lecturers Elect

Extension agents and Farmers' Institute lecturers organized during Conference Week, the Farmers' Institute force for the first time.

J. P. Schmidt, agent in Seneca County, was elected president of the Ohio County Agents' Association; vice-president, C. E. Rowland, Lorain County; secretary-treasurer, Florence York, Miami County; directors, Carl Senn of Miami County for the Southwest, E. R. Raymond of Licking County for the Southeast, J. E. Whonsetler of Crawford County for the Northwest, J. E. Pendry of Portage County for the Northeast, Miss York to represent the home demonstration agents, and C. C. Caldwell of Montgomery County to represent the club agents.

Institute lecturers effected an informal organization with Vernon E. Crouse as president and Mrs. Vernon Martindale as secretary-treasurer. Principally the organization will plan for the meetings of institute lecturers during Farmers' Week and Conference Week.

THE EXTENSION FAMILY ALBUM INCLUDES THIS 1926 CROP OF NEWCOMERS

IN the front row, from left to right: L. G. Wright, agricultural agent, Madison County; C. M. McEwen, acting agricultural agent, Franklin County; Isabel Hedge, home demonstration agent, Belmont County; Effie Goddard, home demonstration agent, Lucas County; J. R. Kimber, extension agent, Greene County; E. B. Tussing, vegetable gardening specialist.

In the back row, from left to right: V. R. Wertz, rural economics department; F. I. Bell, extension agent, Williams County; J. E. Bradfute, acting agricultural agent, Darke County; M. P. Jones, entomology specialist; K. H. Myers, rural economics specialist; F. W. Dean, forestry specialist; F. R. Keeler, extension agent, Ross County. Two or three other newcomers were unable to be present when this picture was taken.

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After All, Man Farms So He May Live

By Dr. C. C. Taylor, Dean of the Graduate School, North Carolina State College

A RURAL standard of living is a measure of agricultural efficiency. Down in our country cotton and tobacco are the chief crops. I ask the people down there to show me the homes, the civilization these crops have built. Where are the schools, the churches, the other indicators of an advanced civilization?

The standard of living constitutes the monument to the efficiency of this system of agriculture. Open your eyes to this, and study your community accordingly.

Now rural people, like all others, carry on their occupation in order to obtain for themselves the necessary and pleasant things of life. They don't farm to produce fat hogs, or 100-bushel corn yields. Those things are merely a means to an end.

Food's a Means, Not an End

A farmer once said to me: "When you teach the farmer to make adequate net dividends, all the social problems will be solved." I don't believe that. Food and shelter are necessary, but they are not the ultimate.

Most people define agriculture as an occupation. Modern agriculture is more than that. Farmers raise poultry, for example, not just for the sake of raising poultry, but for food and shelter and luxuries. So agriculture is more than an occupation: it is a level of life. And the standard of living is measured in terms of food, clothes, shelter, health, education, religion, recreation, and social contact. The task of the agricultural leader, then, is not only to help farm people obtain dividends, but to help convert these dividends into a satisfying life.

The rural standard of living competes with two other depositories for the ultimate gains of agriculture. Land values, in the first place, compete with the rural standard of living for the gains of agriculture.

Announcing Another Vicious Circle

As rapidly as land produces more dollars, the price of land goes up and absorbs those dollars. The only man who gains is the man who owns the deed to the land.

Pioneers sacrificed their standard of living to gain land ownership. Well, at least they got it. Today farm tenants and over-mortgaged owners are sacrificing their standards of living without gaining land ownership.

The second depository which competes with the rural standard of living is the city standard of living. That competition exists because the world is organized on a price and market basis, and in a price and market system the standard of living depends upon cash income. The part that doesn't come back to rural people, goes to city people. Middlemen, therefore, stand where they can look in both directions. They have greater business wisdom because of this position. They are not crooks, but are in the superior position.

These middlemen, refiners and distributors of goods, therefore, are capable of purchasing higher standards of living than farmers can afford. Again, we find the city standard of living higher not because city people are crooks, but because in our market and price system the urbanites have made more gains.

There have been great gains in agriculture, but no commensurate gains in the rural standard of living . . . .

It remains a fact . . . that rural standards of living do not measure up to urban standards . . . .

Why compare rural and urban standards of living? Because that is exactly what rural people do. . . .

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Farmers are not farming only for the sake of feeding the world . . . . . The farmer knows how to produce, even too much raw products, but he needs to be taught how to convert hogs into education, cattle into better homes, and corn into culture.

The rural standard of living is the only depository of the gains in agriculture which come to the people who till the soil. We have feathered the nests of middlemen in the city, yet have failed to gain our share. We have done the job more efficiently every year, yet have failed to raise the rural standard of living proportionately. We haven't converted the occupation of agriculture to a satisfying standard of living.

Efficient, But to What End?

There have been great gains in agriculture, but no commensurate gains in the rural standard of living. American farmers today are producing more per man than any other generation on the earth. In 1850, 67 percent of all gainfully employed in the United States were in agriculture. In 1920, 29 percent were so employed. In 1850 it took 67 percent of the gainfully employed to feed the 33 percent not so employed. (Some products are exported, of course.) In 1920, 29 percent of the gainfully employed fed the other 71 percent, because of the technical gains in agriculture.

In 1830 it took 3 hours and 3 minutes of human labor to produce a bushel of wheat; in 1894 it took only 10 minutes. Production of a bushel of corn in 1855 took 4 hours and 34 minutes of human labor; in 1894, 41 minutes. So with other farm products.

But who has gained by these technical gains? They have gone to three depositories: to increase land values, to increase urban standards of living, or to increase rural standards of living.

City Standards Are Higher

It remains a fact, however, that rural standards of living do not measure up to urban standards. More economic dividends, however, are not of themselves going to raise the rural standards of living.

Comparing urban and rural standards of living in detail (dogmatically, I admit), we find the country about on a par with the city in food, clothing, and health, but definitely below the urban standards in housing, education, recreation, and religion, granting that this last must be measured pretty much by material evidence.

You may ask, Why compare rural and urban standards of living? Because that is exactly what rural people do. They know how other people live, and naturally desire to have an equal standard of living. People are ill at ease without that equality.

Rural people produce much of the primary wealth of the world. Human justice demands that their standard of living be at least equal to that of others. But they must fight for their place in the sun.

Low Incomes, Low Standards

Of a normal rural standard of living, 76.5 percent goes to physical needs, and 23.5 percent to cultural needs. When the standard of living goes down, 92.8 percent is absorbed by food, clothing, housing and health, leaving 7.2 percent for education, religion, and recreation.

There you have an answer to the question, Why does the rural standard of living lag in cultural elements? Because the farm income has so often dropped down to $1000 a year. When it rises to $3000 a year the whole standard of living is levelled up in all elements.

Our attack on the problem of raising rural standards of living must center on more cash dividends, both via lower costs of production and getting more of the consumer's dollar, on producing more of the elements of the standard of living at home, on community cooperation, and on direct teaching of how to live.

The crucial problems before the farmer

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are the economic and social problems. He knows how to produce, even too much raw produce, but he needs to be taught how to convert hogs into education, cattle into better homes, and corn into culture.

The two great keys are commodity and community cooperation, and economic and social education and economic and social organization.

I HAVE already indicated that farmers are not farming only for the sake of feeding the world. They are not going to continue to sacrifice their standard of living for the sake of benefitting someone else's standard of living.

And the two great keys to a higher standard of living, I said, are commodity and community cooperation, and economic and social education and organization. The farmers have learned more from their own mistakes in various farmers' organizations since the Civil War than from us. And they're getting closer to the bullseye every time. But the farmers have never dreamed how powerfully they'll have to be organized before they can cope with the forces contributing the world price and market organization.

Community Plays a Part Too

The community has its part in the rural standard of living. Distribution of a typical community budget in 1922 showed that 82.68 percent of the total expenditures of the American farm family goes right through the family budget, leaving 17.32 percent to be satisfied through outside channels. Even if you gave those families millions, alone they could not raise their standard of living appreciably.

A community is not a mere center, but a reality. All over rural Ohio there are communities, but we haven't concept enough to recognize them. A community, then, is made up of (a) people of all ages and diverse interests; (b) living in definite geographic areas; (c) a full set of social agencies and institutions; and (d) common human needs, common interests to a degree, and capable of common purposes.

A community is the first social unit that approaches self-sufficiency. Individuals, of course, are never self-sufficient. Institutions are never self-sufficient. A community, however, serves all needs and is almost self-sufficient.

Community Source Runs Deep

The community is derived from the same thing companionship is. It's a reality that goes deeper than all the money and all the crops you can raise. It's a part of any standard of living. The community is a living entity, whether we are conscious of it or not. It has customs and traditions, it has public opinion. Therefore it furnishes the motives and standards of conduct, and the motives and standards for attainment. It is needed for carrying out almost all programs.

What has happened to community life in America? You can still find traces of our early community life around Beacon Hill, Boston, and in similar places. These people came from Europe and formed closely knit communities. Here they were united in religion, and in defense against the Indians. The movement westward, however, gradually broke up community life.

The farmers have never dreamed how powerfully they'll have to be organized before they can cope with the forces controlling the world price and market organization.

—o—

Then (when the pioneers settled the West), for the first time in the history of the world individual farmsteads became the rule. . . . Now we are in the process of rediscovering and recreating community life in the United States. . . .

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I have no patent scheme of rural community organization.

Then, for the first time in the history of the world, individual farmsteads became the rule. That was the first departure in history from the commune, or closely knit neighborhood. Local neighbors, often miles apart, were the units of association. Even these associations were diverse and cosmopolitan. In my early home in Iowa, for instance, there were English families up the road from us, Germans on the back road, Irish next to them, and so on.

Now we are in the process of rediscovering and recreating community life in the United States.

What is the rural community? It is an area of association and action. Association is dictated by common problems. Its action is dictated by the services that are needed.

Here Are Two Functions

The functions of the rural community are (1) to furnish facilities for getting the whole standard of living to the people, and (2) to provide a full set of social agencies and institutions. (We have so many organizations that they are stepping on each other's toes, and yet we have some needs not yet met.)

Why is community action so hard to get going? Because cooperation never has and never should be compulsory in the country as it has been in the city. In the country cooperation does not come through a reign of law or a dominant corporation. Therefore you have to go at it through education, you have to teach them that they must work in groups to get things done. You must depend on voluntary cooperation and recognition of common needs and the value of joint effort.

Because rural people live so far apart, they need larger community facilities, a larger institutionalized basis. They need good transportation and communication, and organized machinery, since they can't work purely as neighbors. Individualistic habits and attitudes of farm people and of farm leaders are of course both an aid and a handicap.

Now let me lay down some principles for practice in community work. The first and most important is this: I have no patent scheme of rural community organization. (That may seem a queer way to state a principle, but I know of no principle more fundamental.) Never organize for organization's sake. The problems of people are too diverse to lay down any patent scheme.

The second principle: Coordinate and build upon the agencies that are already there. Each agency there was established to do one thing, but sometimes it becomes interested in building itself instead of building the community. Some agencies will be found working at cross purposes

If you coordinate and build upon these existing agencies, you will heighten their vision, and you will come upon a good many undiscovered and untouched needs.

Have You a Receiving Station?

The third principle: Establish some universally known agency as a community receiving station. (The radio waves go through this room, but our receiving sets aren't working. We're at fault, then, in not establishing a radio receiving station.) Get all to federate into a council, at least. Make the community's needs, not the institution's needs, the viewpoint of the institution.

The fourth principle: Get universal participation. Serve all members of the community, serve all needs of the community. Get the whole community to help, not just in meetings, but in the field.

In conclusion I want to emphasize the point that community cooperation has two chief aspects: first, to be a receiving station for the good things which may or might come to it; second, to be a power house, generating ideas, motives, and programs for agricultural efficiency and rural welfare, and developing leaders.

Community Cooperation Is Vital

All social problems are group problems. Health, education, religion, recreation all can be had only by community cooperation.

Extension forces should work with groups, in the first place because they can't reach all people individually; secondly, because out of groups and through group action they can and will develop volunteer leadership; third, until they begin working with groups they won't see the social problems; fourth, once they see the social problems they will know that community cooperation alone will solve them.

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A Glance at the Co-ops

By L. C. TENNEY, Acting Chief, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics

THE development of cooperative marketing during the past decade, as measured by the growth of membership and volume of business, is imposing. It is conservative to state that 2,000,000 of the 6,500,000 farmers in the United States are now engaged in cooperative marketing.

We have actual figures of business from 824 associations for 1913 and again for 1925. The total business of these associations increased from $81,647,000 to $164,284,000 during the twelve-year period, a 100 percent increase. The west north central states, which include Ohio, increased from $286,534,000 to $836,630,000 in the ten years previous to 1925.

0.3 Percent Failed Last Year

A great deal has been said and written the last five years regarding failures in cooperative marketing. In 1923 only 1.8 percent of 10,114 cooperatives were classed as failures; in 1925 there were 27 failures among 10,177 cooperative associations, or 0.3 percent. It must be remembered that not all associations that have gone out of business have been failures in the sense that failure is usually defined in the business world. Practically two-thirds suspended without loss to creditors. They may have been failures as marketing organizations, but they were not financial failures.

We are justified, I believe, in drawing the conclusion that cooperatives fail in about the same proportion as other business enterprises and for the same reasons.

A consideration of failures is helpful in pointing out the mistakes cooperative associations should avoid. The results of each study, however, only serve to confirm our faith in the stability and permanency of the movement.

They Know Markets Better Now

Possibly the most important development in cooperative marketing is its effect on the member's attitude toward production and marketing problems. Farmers are beginning to think of marketing as a process which extends beyond the transfer of goods to a country buyer, and are at least taking the first steps to produce the kinds and qualities of product which the market demands. An an educational agency alone cooperation has justified the money and efforts expended to establish it.

The promotor and propagandist type of manager is passing out of the picture. In his place, there is developing a group of able business men, who are first of all cooperative business men, who understand the producers' problems and who are using every improvement of modern business in their attempt to meet those problems.

The associations are getting on a more sound financial basis, they are doing a better job each year in grading, processing, standardizing, and warehousing.

There is every evidence that the cooperative organizations are consolidating and strengthening the positions they have already gained. This is the present phase of cooperation. The next, I feel confident, will be an enlargement of the functions of the organizations, an increase in the volume of business, and the outlining of a definite production and marketing program.

The various forms which cooperative organizations have taken demonstrate to me the adaptability and extensive usefulness of the movement. Variations have usually come about for economic reasons, and the form which an organization has taken has depended on the marketing services performed, the characteristics of the community, existing marketing agencies and methods, the financial status of the members and their farming practices.

Local associations have grown up to meet local conditions. They have been instrumental in improving methods of grading, handling, and shipping the product; creating a form of competition at country points which has corrected abuses; reducing the margins of country dealers where they must render efficient service if they are to survive.

Give Farmers More Facts And Let Them Judge

TO sell well, produce well. . . . Production has been disregarded too much and marketing overstressed. Our problem is, getting a profit from agriculture. Science in production is over half the battle. The rest lies in knowledge of market demands together with better marketing practices. . . . Farmers ought to have more facts pertaining to the long-time production cycle, intentions to plant, and crop reports to aid in planning their operations . . . Given the facts and the time, the farmer has always come through with a sound conclusion.

Price-fixing proposals, so far, have been for crops that require an extensive area and have soil-exhausting qualities. . . . Schemes of export bounties and corporations will break of their own weight because there is no scientific foundation for any of them. I don't see anything in them that will be of benefit to the farmer. . . . The chances for relief legislation, however, are better now than ever before. The Corn Belt still feels that it was deprived of something it should have had, and seems willing to push some measure. Now the great Cotton Belt is suffering with pre-war prices for its cotton. To my mind there is very little in the way, if these two regions join for relief legislation, to hinder another bill.—*Dr. J. T. Horner, Professor of Economics, Michigan State College.*

Your Job as Salesman

By H. H. MAYNARD, Professor of Business Organization at the Ohio State University

THERE is a close connection between salesmanship and public speaking and public teaching. That is why we teach our pupils in the College of Commerce to sell themselves, their personality in its larger aspects.

When a new minister comes to town, his first job is to sell himself to the community. Similarly, young doctors are always careful to hang their diplomas on the walls of their reception rooms. All young professional men follow suit, widening their personal acquaintanceship, letting people know they have an attractive personality. It should be so with county agents.

Five Appeals You Can Use

Now why do people buy? Why do we act as we do? There are certain definite appeals a county agent can use. I have time to mention only a few of them.

Pride is one of them. All of us are affected by pride, in some way or other. A second appeal is through imitation. We like to imitate other people. It may even become emulation, the desire to emulate certain individuals.

Then there is the desire for knowledge. It is one of your functions, I take it, to create the desire for more knowledge. Fourth, there is the health appeal. This is a selfish appeal, but nevertheless perfectly natural to most of us. It is based on the fundamental struggle for existence.

Fifth, I mention caution. It is because people respond to this appeal that we can sell life insurance. Caution may also, of course, be an inhibiting motive.

As people who are attempting to influence the thoughts of others, we have to stop to ask what appeal is best to use. Maybe we assume too often that money gain is the basic motive of people's actions. It's a strong motive, but not the only one. You must analyze your people to find out what your basic appeal should be.

Know the "Proposition"

You must, in the next place, have a knowledge of the proposition. You must know it well enough so that no injustice will be done. Salesmen have a tremendous responsibility in this.

The five steps in a sale are these: Attention, interest, desire, action, and satisfaction. You must have attention before you can sell. You must be able to sustain the prospect's interest once you have his attention. Interest is developed by presenting the facts of the proposition, and by showing how those facts apply close at home. Then you must, as a result of this, have created a desire to want what you have to sell. Until you have done this, you can't expect to get anything done.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

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The Borer Follows Mr. Greeley's Advice

Reviewing What Happened in 1926, and What May Happen in 1927

IT'S everybody's fight now. Five years ago, when the European corn borer first lit in a few corn fields in northern Ohio, entomologists were the only ones to become much excited. Not until this year have Ohio farmers and their neighbors to the west become seriously concerned. Before long it may be the consumer's turn to consider the menace of the borer.

To date the corn borer situation is as follows:

(1) The borer now has a foothold in nearly half the counties and more than two-fifths of the townships of Ohio. This year, for the first time, it was possible to find fields in which every stalk was infested by borers.

(2) Utilization of parasites for control is still in the experimental stages. Farmers must still rely upon the low-cutting harvester, silo, shredder, plowing under, and burning corn stalks. Research to discover better means of control, meanwhile, continues.

(3) Ohio's detailed control program for 1927 depends upon Congress. If Congress appropriates the $10,000,000 asked for, farmers in the infested areas may receive reimbursement for extra cost incurred in controlling the borer. Meanwhile, infested counties are perfecting control organizations to be ready for whatever action is agreed upon.

Parts of 11 counties have during 1926 been added to the Ohio list of areas infested by the European corn borer. The list of newly quarantined townships totals 148. In New York this past year 11 townships were added to the quarantine list: in Pennsylvania, 100; in West Virginia, 1; Michigan, 49; and Indiana, 37. The map of Ohio, shown on this page, reveals that the borer has reached nearly half the counties and more than two-fifths of the townships of the state.

More important, in the opinion of entomologists, is the fact that 1926 has witnessed tremendous increases in the degree of infestation in Ohio. Spread of the borer has been accepted as inevitable; increase in degree of infestation, however, is to some extent within human control.

A year ago the highest field infestation in the early infested fields of Erie, Ottawa, and Lucas Counties, was 65 percent of the stalks. This year infestation in some fields in that region is 100 percent. That is, there are fields in which every stalk houses one or more borers. And a 500-percent increase in the number of borers is to be found in the stalks themselves.

Figures furnished by C. R. Neiswander of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station compare borer infestation in 12 of the most heavily infested fields in eastern Lucas County in 1925 and 1926. In 1925 these fields averaged 36.9 percent infestation, 1.8 borers per stalk, 6642 borers per acre, and 996 borers per acre of 6-inch stubble. This past year the average for these 12 fields was: 82.9 percent infestation, 3.9 borers per stalk, 32,331 borers per acre, and 4850 borers per acre of 6-inch stubble.

In 1925 the 12 fields considered, Mr. Neiswander explains, were all within a radius of 2 miles of the Bono area. This year there are fields with an 80-percent infestation 15 miles apart. And the count of borers per stalk has run as high as an average of 10, which means destructive injury to the crop.

This is the first season in Ohio in which a record has been made approaching serious commercial damage, according to Dr. Herbert Osborn, professor of entomology at the Ohio State University, compiler of the facts given above. The area of serious infestation extends over portions of Lake, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, and Lucas Counties.

Corn fields in western Ohio and eastern Indiana seemed to attract the borer this year more than corn in central Ohio. Spread was chiefly westward, probably because the direction and velocity of wind and the humidity favored westward flight during the time of the adult moths. Favorable winds, especially if they are of low velocity, Dr. Osborn says, may be assumed to be against the direction of the flight. Insects often fly against light breezes. If on the wing during a strong breeze, of course, they may be carried with it.

This year, as for the past four or five years, it must be admitted that control of the corn borer is still pretty much in the farmer's hands. The heedless farmer can undo the careful clean-up of all his neighbors.

Control by parasites of the borer is still in the experimental stages, though thousands of parasites have been

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released in Ohio and Michigan. Control by use of the silo and shredder is effective, but any increase in that method of control will be slow.

Development of machinery for economical and thorough removal of all corn stalks gives much promise, in the opinion of Dr. Osborn. Because of wet weather, however, only limited use of harvesting machinery was possible in 1926.

Ohio's 1927 corn borer control program awaits action by Congress and a decision by the National Corn Borer Committee. Congress has been asked to appropriate $10,000,000 for thorough clean-up of the 3,500,000 acres of corn in the infested states. It remains for the National Corn Borer Committee to decide, by the time that appropriation is made, specifically how the money shall be spent.

Reimbursement Seems Likely

Reimbursement to farmers for thorough clean-up of corn fields and of refuse elsewhere is the plan now considered most practicable. Opinion on such a plan is divided, but no alternative has been seriously considered. Until Congress and the national committee act, Ohio extension agents and leaders can only talk about the farm control practices they know to be sound. State enforcement orders or regulations from the State Department of Agriculture have not yet been issued.

On the assumption that Congress and the state legislatures will appropriate sufficient money for a thorough clean-up in the entire borer-infested area, entomologists and agronomists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio State University have drawn up a program of borer control for Ohio. The purpose of this program "is to spend these funds wisely in an effort to get the most accomplished and at the same time prepare the farmers of Ohio to meet a situation which they will ultimately face without any financial aid from the state and federal governments. It aims to help the farmer help himself rather than undertake the task of cleaning up crop debris for him."

State and federal governments, if this program is accepted, would have six major duties, as follows:

Would Enlarge on Research

(1) Purchase and operate all available stubble beaters, for use chiefly in western Ohio; (2) help finance purchase of 16-inch plows to replace 12-inch plows now in use in the heavily infested area; (3) reimburse the farmer for a part of the extra cost incurred in clean-up; (4) enforce reasonable clean-up measures and finance inspectors to determine thoroughness of clean-up; (5) enlarge on educational work in infested area, pointing out how rather than why; (6) enlarge on research, which is recognized as the basis for ultimate control.

The farmer's part in this program would be:

(1) Plow under all corn stubble; (2) burn and plow all fields with standing stalks; (3) replace 12-inch plows with 16-inch plows (in the area with more than 1 percent infestation); (4) destroy corn crop remnants in feed lots.

The county corn borer committee would, under this program, have these duties:

(1) Act as a registration board for reimbursement plan; (2) select inspection officers who will visit farms and determine the thoroughness of clean-up; (3) serve as an advisory board for educational and control work done within the county.

If reimbursement is the adopted plan, the Ohio entomologists and agronomists favor a system of scoring each farm in the infested area on thoroughness of clean-up. A sliding scale has been worked out, along with a comparatively simple system of scoring clean-up on each farm. It would be up to the farmer to register with the county committee as to acres of corn grown, method of harvesting, disposal of crop, stubble, and standing stalks. Then local inspectors in the spring would report on the condition of the premises on each farm.

With these facts it would be possible to score each farm and reimburse according to thoroughness of clean-up. The more thorough and in harmony with approved practices the clean-up, the more reimbursement the farmer would get.

BANKS in Crawford County are now sub-stations for distribution of extension bulletins. Every bank in the county has bought a bulletin rack.

COUNTLESS GENERATIONS of rats have made the farm of Ralph Esterly of Hancock County their favorite concentration point. Mr. Esterly, inspired by County Agent E. M. Rowe's demonstrations, gassed, between June 1 and November 16 this year, exactly 1761 rats. To convince skeptics he has made a sworn statement to that effect.

CUTTING CORN within 2 inches of the ground to help control the European corn borer is possible even under all sorts of unfavorable conditions, demonstrations in northern Ohio counties have proved this fall. These demonstrations have been arranged by extension entomologists and agricultural engineers in cooperation with county agents and farm machinery companies.

RATHER THAN go without a hot dish for the school lunch at Mentor Special School, a four-room school in Lake County, mothers of these pupils agreed with Rossie Greer, home agent there, to have the cook at the high school cafeteria nearby prepare one hot dish each noon and send it to the grade school.

QUALITY as well as quantity needs emphasis in work with Farmers Institutes, County Agent D. P. Miller of Harrison County believes. "The largest institutes were not the best ones by far, as measured by active interest and accomplishment."

My dear Mr. Palmer:

Last week I was up in Modoc County, which is in the northeast corner of the state; an enormous area of desert region interspersed with small irrigated valleys. While there I visited a young man nineteen years of age, whose name is Joseph Laver, formerly a club member in Ohio. He entered club work ten years ago, attended three of your annual conventions at Columbus and the picture of one of these conventions now proudly hangs in the farm parlor in California. He has been instrumental in inducing his father to try modern methods of farming and they have gradually accumulated 33 head of purebred dairy stock and about 2000 acres of land. The entire result he attributes to the agricultural club work done in Ohio under your direction.

In this county we have no resident extension agents because the population is small, the distance is great, and the agriculture scattering. So much however, did Joseph Laver believe in the value of agricultural club work that he has organized six agricultural clubs, each under a local leader, in which are enrolled 101 club members. During the past summer he has been devoting all his Sundays and practically all his evenings to the furtherance of this agricultural club work. During the day he works hard on the farm but is carrying on the club work with a missionary zeal which is remarkable.

I send you the above story as a tribute to your success and because we all at times need to have brought to our attention the fundamental value of the work that we are trying to do. If club work in Ohio is able to turn out a few such boys each year, it is indeed a decided success.

Very sincerely,

C. A. Crocheron

Director of Agricultural Extension

This letter from Director Crocheron of California to Ohio's state leader of 4-H clubs speaks for itself. If, after reading it, you see no promise in 4-H club work, this editor promises to eat his hat!

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Farmer and Forester

That Combination Is Possible, Says F. W. Dean in Reporting Meeting On Summit County Farm

What the extension forester, F. W. Dean, calls one of the best demonstrations of practical farm forestry in Ohio, the woodland of Eugene Cranz at Ira, Summit County, provided the background on November 19 for a forestry field meeting for farmers, arranged by Mr. Dean and County Agent H. H. Claypool.

For 22 years Mr. Cranz has practiced good forestry on his farm in cooperation with the state foresters at Wooster. Each year he has planted several hundred trees, until now he has a forest planting of 10 acres, besides 30 acres of woodland that has been protected from livestock grazing for the past 20 years. This year Mr. Cranz harvested a profitable crop of posts from locust and catalpa seedlings planted in 1904.

Now Pines Cover Sandy Hillside

His first planting of pines in 1914 covered a sandy hillside, formerly under cultivation. He now has on that hillside white and red pine averaging 18 feet in height and 4 to 5 inches in diameter 4½ feet above ground.

Demonstration of a portable sawmill attracted 35 sawmill owners and farmers on December 8 near Rome, Ashtabula County. A similar demonstration is planned for Columbiana County in January. The Ohio Hardwood Company of Cuyahoga Falls is cooperating.

Farmers who attended the Ashtabula County demonstration learned how careful sawing may increase the profit on their lumber, and how selection of standing timber, avoiding trees of small diameter, is for the best interests of both farmer and sawmill operator.

Rural Ec. Sets Speed Record

The rural economics department rivals the newspaper in speedy distribution of information. The December pig survey was released at noon of December 23 by the Federal Department of Agriculture, and wired to the department here; by evening a summary of that survey, as it affects Ohio, had been written, mimeographed, and mailed from Townshend Hall to the 400 economic information leaders out in the counties. Nearby farmers probably received the letter in the same mail with their morning paper carrying the story released from Washington.

This service is a follow-up on "hog situation" meetings conducted this fall by the rural economics extension specialists.

Farm Women Frame Program

Nutrition and home beautification will be the major studies of the Defiance County Federation of Farm Women's Clubs in 1927, the federation directors decided when in session with County Agent C. W. Vandervort.

Other planks in the federation's platform for 1927 are: Assume more responsibility for 4-H club leaders and enrollment; encourage greater use of Ohio State Library; appoint special recreation committee from each club to take part in monthly play institutes organized by the county agent; help in developing programs for Farmers' Institutes. The federation also endorsed the 1927 farm women's camp.

Why Have Dead Meetings?

Hearing No Good Answer, Madison Attacks Them This Way

Fifty-five Madison County residents, representatives of local granges, Farm Bureaus, churches, and other community organizations, on December 10 came in to London for the third and last meeting of a new kind of recreation project under the guidance of their extension agents and Bruce Tom, extension specialist in recreation. Attendance at the first of the three meetings was 53; at the second, 67. Twenty-eight persons attended all three.

Men as well as women came to these meetings, the last one an all-day meeting, to learn how to put life into their own organizations' meetings. The first thing they learned, that a meeting should begin and end at the hours announced, was demonstrated perfectly at each of Mr. Tom's meetings.

Games, quiet and active, designed to take the chill off meetings, these recreation students learned by going through them. Discussion revealed why so many meetings and socials fail. Mr. Tom pointed out in his final talk how to correct these faults. He outlined the essentials of a good meeting and, according to his students, practiced what he preached at all three Madison County meetings.

Results from this instruction have already been reported to L. J. Wright and Lucy Folsom, extension agents in Madison County. A local Grange which had barely been able to hold meetings, and had seldom had more than 20 or 30 at a meeting, reported that at its last meeting 60 Grangers had been present. This Grange had a representative at all three meetings with Mr. Tom.

L. P. Bailey Realigns Farm

The farm owned by L. P. Bailey, president of the Master Farmers' Club of Ohio, will soon operate under a revised farming program, as agreed upon by the manager of the farm, Alva Bailey, and representatives of the Extension Service, County Agent I. S. Hoddinott reports. Soils Specialist M. V. Bailey and Rural Economist Guy Miller, in company with Mr. Bailey and Mr. Hoddinott, rearranged the farm program to allow for 50 acres of alfalfa each year, 50 acres of corn, 20 acres of wheat, and 20 acres of oats and sweet clover. The new program will make it possible to grow more feed for a larger dairy and for more hogs. At present the farm has 9 acres of alfalfa and 11 of sweet clover.

Vinton Soils Program Wins

A. M. Hedge, extension agent in Vinton County, kept Ohio in the running for this year's National Fertilizer Association soil improvement program contest. He was selected as one of the eight county agents throughout the country for a free trip to the meetings of the American Society of Agronomy at Washington, D. C., in November. For three years in a row, now, an Ohio county agent has been one of the few selected by the National Fertilizer Association because of the excellence of his county soil improvement program. Three Ohio agents, further, have come from southeastern Ohio. Last year Paul Young, at the time agent in Gallia County, and the year before Walter F. Gahm, then agent in Scioto County, and C. F. Class of Warren County won the awards.

OHIO ROOSTERS now have something to crow about. Their several spouses on 321 farm demonstration flocks in Ohio for the year ending October 31 laid an average of 143.6 eggs apiece. At the start four years ago the average was 125 eggs. J. E. Schlatter of Fulton County topped the list this past year. His Buff Leghorns averaged 215.6 eggs a hen.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN attended Preble County's second annual pig roast on the evening of December 16 in the armory at Eaton. Last year 250 were present. Fully 100 more tickets could have been sold this year, County Agent C. N. Gibboney says, but 500 taxed the seating capacity of the armory. The program included music, talks on pork production by university and experiment station speakers, and the dinner.

EARLY-SOWN wheat fields were found again this fall in Darke County when County Agent J. E. Bradfute and A. M. Jones, extension entomologist, toured the county. Prospects are for a Hessian fly infestation next year equal to that of this year.

100,000 SEEDLINGS have been applied for by Tuscarawas County farmers for reforestation planting next spring, County Agent G. E. Boltz reports. Reforestation, and with plantings as large as this, is now part of the yearly extension program in Tuscarawas County.

FOURTEEN members of a Washington County 4-H clothing club at Constitution this fall completed their fourth year of membership. The club, now with 24 members, has been under the leadership of Mrs. I. H. Weaver throughout.

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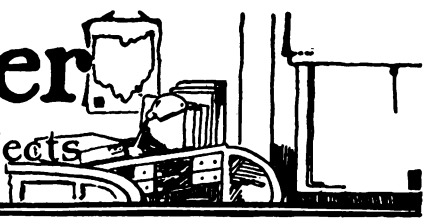
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

The author of the following piece says it is substantially what came to him in a disturbing dream. The dream was induced, he believes, by an heroic attempt to digest some indigestible ideas on salesmanship for extension workers, as presented at recent conferences and elsewhere. . . . Having said that much, the author placed this manuscript in our hands and forthwith fled the country. He who writes and runs away, will live to write another day.—ED.

NO MATTER!

A TRAGEDY IN THREE ACTS

Act I. Hatched!

THE PLACE: A county agent's office with the blinds pulled down and the lights out. The Circumstances: John Doe, county agent, Iva Cook, home demonstration agent, and Oliver Optic, club agent, in company with an extension specialist, Bartholomew Marimba, sit silently, solemnly around a big incubator. The incubator is going full blast. The light from it alone relieves the intense gloom of the room. The spectators, their features distorted by the weird lights and shadows, gaze fixedly at the three trays of eggs in the incubator. The air is tense, as if great ideas are there being born. In truth, that is just what is happening, for this is an incubator especially built for the hatching of ideas.

MISS COOK *(anxiously).* How much longer, Mr. Marimba?

MARIMBA *(amused at such anxiety).* Just a minute or two now. See, some eggs are beginning to crack. They probably contain the male ideas. It takes the female ideas longer to break through the shell.

Again silence, nerve-racking in its intensity. Suddenly the incubator shudders. The spectators shiver. The eggs in the machine burst open with a noise like that of a machine-gun battery heard in the distance. Exclamations of wonder—"Ah, what beauties! Fine! Splendid, splendid, splendid!"—*come from the spectators, for they have seen issue forth from those eggs—what do you suppose? Nothing! Essence of the vacuum! Absolute nothingness, raised to the nth power, has come from each and every egg! But the watchers around the incubator go into ecstacies at the delicacy of the idea hatched by that first brown egg, the ruggedness of the idea hatched by the third white egg in the first row, the quaint old-fashionedness of still another idea, and so on ad libitum.*

County Agent Doe takes out a trayful. Well, Marimba, a good hatch. Now how do we keep them alive?

MARIMBA. That's very simple. They'll live on the yolk for the first 48 hours, and after that you don't need to worry.

DOE. No? How do you figure that?

MARIMBA. Why, your selling campaign will be over in 48 hours. Then all your ideas will be sold, won't they, and in the care of the buyers?

DOE, MISS COOK, and OPTIC *(surprised into conviction).* Oh!

MARIMBA *(learnedly).* Now of course you must first study each idea. Know it thoroughly. *(Miss Cook takes out a trayful of shattered egg-shells and pokes humbly amongst the ruins, like a candidate for a Ph. D. counting the number of commas in "Love's Labor's Lost.")* And then you must pave the way for your selling campaign with advertising and publicity. The chief thing you need in that, of course, is a good, peppy slogan.

MISS COOK *(enthusiastically).* Oh, yes, something like, Ask the man who owns one.

MARIMBA. N-no, that would hardly work. What would you do in a territory where you had never sold ideas before? No, that slogan wouldn't work.

OPTIC *(hopefully).* How about this: An idea a day keeps the doctor away.

MARIMBA. Hmm. No, that's destructive criticism. It would antagonize the doctors.

DOE *(with assurance).* Here's the slogan for you: An idea in time, saves nine.

MARIMBA. Not so bad. Promotes thrift, eh? Good. No brain-fag where our ideas are used. Yes, that's good. All right, you know what to do now. I must run for that train. Solong. On with the program of sales!

Act II. Sold!

COUNTY AGENT DOE, afield in his Ford coupe, spies a farmer, Mr. Joseph H. Brown, plowing in a field alongside the road. Mr. Doe brings the car to a sudden stop, grabs his brief-case laden with precious ideas, and vaults over the fence. His expression is pleasant, even jovial, but firm. He sees his objective clearly—it is to exchange with that farmer some of his newborn ideas for coin of the realm, or what have you. Mr. Brown, unaware of the approaching exchange, plows on. Suddenly Mr. Doe reaches in his pocket, seizes an unhatched egg, and propels it promptly and unerringly toward the back of Mr. Brown's neck. A home run! The victim yells, "Whoa!" and turns to confront Mr. Doe.

MR. BROWN. Hey, did you throw that egg at me?

DOE *(jauntily).* Sure.

BROWN. Well, what do think this is anyway?

DOE *(pacifying him).* Shh, that's all right. I just wanted to get your Attention.

BROWN. Yeah? But that was a full-grown egg you hit me with.

DOE. No! I'm sorry, I didn't know it was loaded! *(Both laugh heartily at this witticism.)*

BROWN. Well, now that you have my Attention what do you want to do with it?

DOE. Now I want your Interest.

BROWN. My Interest? I just got a letter from the bank today saying there wouldn't be any interest on my account this year.

Doe is dismayed. He hides his dismay in a fit of coughing, meanwhile covertly turning the pages of his ever-ready handbook, which says on Page 13, "Find the prospect's interest. You may be able to do that by getting him interested in you. Sell yourself and your personality to him, and you can sell your goods."

DOE *(brightly).* Just got a new frame for my diploma today, Mr. Brown. See?

Brown looks distrustfully at Doe's sheepskin, but says nothing.

DOE *(energetically).* And next Sunday, what do you think? I'm going to get a gold star for a year's perfect attendance at Sunday school.

Brown looks very, very glum. He walks over to the mules hitched to the plow and shifts their collars. As he ministers to them, he gazes at them with a new respect.

Doe, meanwhile, is discouraged but not beaten. He seizes the opportunity to read, on Page 14 of the handbook, "Breaking Sales Resistance," these words of cheer: "If the prospect isn't interested in you, get him talking about himself, his children, or even his pet gold-fish, but get him talking."

DOE *(sympathetically).* Well, how are the children, Mr. Brown?

BROWN. Children? Children? I haven't any children. I'm a bachelor.

DOE *(hurriedly).* Oh, of course, I didn't mean it just that way. What I meant was, what do you think of the children of this day and age, of the younger generation?

Doe breathes a sigh of relief as Brown willingly begins a long diatribe on what he thinks of the younger generation, and how things were different when he was a boy, etc., etc.

DOE *(as Brown ends his dissertation).* Do you know, that's just what I've been trying to say right along, but I've never been able to express it as clearly as you have right now. *(Brown, flattered, beams.)* Now that I have your Interest, Mr. Brown—

BROWN. Well, what's on your mind, Mr. Doe?

DOE. There isn't anything on my mind, Mr. Brown: it's in this brief-case. *(Doe quickly opens his brief-case and spreads his ideas, still in their fragile shells, on the ground.)*

BROWN. What are they?

DOE *(importantly).* Ideas.

BROWN *(amazed).* Shoo! You don't say so! Ideas, eh? Could a fellow feel of 'em?

DOE. You really Desire to, Mr. Brown?

BROWN. Yep, I Desire. *(He picks one up, sniffs at it cautiously, then presents it to Doe.)* Phew! Take a whiff of that, Mr. Doe. *(Doe smells it, and makes a wry face.)* I don't want any like that. That's a rotten idea.

DOE *(taking the eggshell and throwing it hastily over the fence).* Yes, that got in there by mistake. It must be one of those farm relief ideas, Mr. Brown. Now you'll find these others all right. Look at this one, for instance. *(Brown takes the proffered eggshell, and examines it gravely. No one is going to sell him any half-baked idea, no sir!)*

BROWN. What kind of an idea might that be?

DOE. That happens to be the phosphate idea. Use it on your wheat ground here, and you'll get more bushels of fine, golden wheat than you ever thought this old field could produce.

BROWN. Makes two kernels grow where one grew before, eh? That's what I want. How much will you take for that idea?

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DOE. Now see here, Mr. Brown, what you want is Action, isn't it?

BROWN. Yes, but—

DOE. Well, that's just what I want, too. Action, we must have Action! I get Action when you buy this idea, and you get Action on the wheat. And that, Mr. Brown *(slapping him jovially on the back, chest, and sides)* means Satisfaction! Think of that!

BROWN *(abashed)*. Sure, sure, you're right, Mr. Doe, but—

DOE. Oh, you want to know how much to pay me?

BROWN. Well, I hate to bother you about it, Mr. Doe, but I am a little curious about the price. You don't mind, do you?

DOE *(sympathetically)*. No, goodness me, not at all, Mr. Brown. Glad to accommodate you. *(Consults his handbook.)* Well, our list price on that phosphate idea is $3.98, but I'll sell you that and these other ideas—well, let's see. *(He pauses to consider.)* I'm making a special price, Mr. Brown, because a satisfied customer is our biggest asset, and service is our motto, and agriculture is the nation's basic industry, and——I'll sell you the lot for $20! Action, Mr. Brown!

BROWN. *(Grabs his checkbook from his pocket, rifles Doe's pockets for a fountain pen, and at mad speed writes a check for $20.)* Sold!

The deal is completed. Doe leaves his ideas, shelled, with Brown. They part in rare good humor. Doe hastens back to town, arriving just as the courthouse clock strikes the end of the 48-hour period in which the ideas were living on the yolks of the eggs that hatched them. Brown, meanwhile, drives back to the barn with his new ideas. He meets with no untoward incident for the rest of the day. The crows, however, hover over his house in unusually large numbers, their cries bearing strong resemblance to the Latin phrase, Caveat Emptor, Caveat Emptor!

Act III. Came the Dawn

BACK in the county extension office, with the blinds up and the staff in conference two days later. All have sold their allottments of ideas and are rejoicing. They are planning for another hatch, again from eggs certified by Bartholomew Marimba. The postman interrupts them.

DOE. Hmm. A letter from Joe Brown. *(Reads.)*

"Dear Sir: Those ideas you sold me died, all but one, about two hours after you left my place. Seems to me you owe me some money. Why didn't you tell me how to feed them? I tried sour milk, codliver oil, dried herring, and vinegar with a dash of bordeaux mixture, but the darned things died on my hands. They smelled something awful, too. The one that lived would have died, too, if I hadn't called my neighbor in. He said the best thing to feed ideas on was a little gray matter. He said he had some extra he'd be glad to loan me, so we kept that last idea alive. Why didn't you tell me about that gray matter? And what about those dead ones?

Hoping you are the same, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
Joseph H. Brown."

DOE *(in hurt, puzzled tones)*. Gray matter? What's that? *He grabs the dictionary,* and Miss Cook and Optic look over his *shoulder as he reads:* "Gray, or grey, matter. *Anat.* (a) Nerve tissue (esp. of the brain and spinal cord) which contains nerve cells as well as fibers, and so is brownish gray. (b) Brains; intellect."

The dictionary hits the floor with a thump. Sobs shake the rafters.

CURTAIN

Personal Mention

VITALLY speaking: The H. H. Varneys of Ashtabula County announce the arrival, on December 1, of Glenn Herbert, a 6½-pound boy. . . . The C. W. Hammans, of the Rural Ec Department, just to keep the balance even, announce the arrival of a 6-pound girl, Nancy Louise. What's more, the young lady has inherited her father's—shall we say auburn?—hair. . . . The list of determined, resolute bachelors is getting very, very slim. Now J. C. Neff, usually county agent in Franklin County but this year on leave of absence for advanced study at Cornell University, announces his engagement to Bernice Trabue, a December graduate of Ohio State and a former Franklin County 4-H club girl. They first met at a state club camp, it is reported to us on high authority. The wedding date was December 28. . . . "Pink" Williams, who spends the four seasons of the year at Toledo, is convalescing from an attack of chicken-pox. . . . Director Ramsower took flying trips to North Carolina, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota recently to address extension conferences. . . . Rod Barden attended a conference in Pennsylvania not long ago, too. The theme was deer, but Rod couldn't seem to find the objective. . . . Guy Dowdy, in California with his family, will take his six months' leave of absence while there in study at the University of Southern California. . . . M. Jeannette Butler begins her six months' leave in January at the University of California. . . . Before those two Californians get back, we'll have to do something about our climate. . . . Si Crossman writes that he is now in the employ of the MacMillan Company, New York publishers, as southern field representative for their medical book department. He will work out of Atlanta, Georgia, but will maintain headquarters in New York City. . . . M. P. Jones, better known as T. H. Parks's sidekick, believes in going ahead with the old p. o. w. regardless of the weather. E. H. Reed reports a letter from Jones saying he would be "diving" from Napoleon to Bowling Green. . . . We like what one county agent wrote at the close of a recent monthly narrative report, shortly before moving from a hill county to a county in the plains. He put it this way: "No more mud roads, long walks, muddy garments. . . . However, we will miss the wrinkly lambs, the strong 4-H clubs, a lot of good will, and the good, sound Quaker minds that we have learned to know and to love."—J. R. F.

IT TOOK Phillip Jenner, vocational agriculture student in Crawford County, 45 minutes one morning to tell his classmates all that he had seen in a trip to Union Stock Yards at Cleveland the day before. His talk was extemporaneous, but the trip was carefully planned for the 38 4-H club members whose exhibits at the county fair graded "A".

INTRODUCING THE WILSONS, & Co.

SOME day we'll get a picture of Chauncey Wilson, himself, but so far he has been too busy photographing other people. Meanwhile we're content to publish his photograph of the younger generation of Wilsons, plus Bob, a Wilson by adoption and now by preference. From left to right: George, aged 7; Donald, aged 3; and Bob, yearling Scotch collie. All kind of sickly looking, aren't they? The two boys, while this picture was being taken one day last August in their backyard, kept their eyes on Bob, fearing he might bolt at any moment. Much to their surprise, Bob stayed motionless in that position for 20 minutes after the picture had been taken.

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They Stay Above 80

Ohio 4-H Club Members Keep 1926 Completions High, Despite Increased Enrollment

Four of every five boys and girls who enrolled in 4-H clubs in Ohio last spring, completed their assigned tasks this fall.

More statistically, that means that 22,675, or 80.3 percent of the 28,229 boys and girls enrolled, completed their jobs. Last year, with an enrollment of about 25,000, 81.9 percent completed. The national average of club completions last year was less than 60 percent. Considering the large enrollment, it is probable that Ohio again this year leads the Nation in club completions.

Montgomery County, for the fourth successive year, leads the state in completions. County Club Agent C. C. Caldwell reports 529 enrolled, and 98.1 percent completing. Highland County was a close second, County Agent W. H. Ford reporting 97 percent completing of the 502 enrolled.

Ashtabula High in Enrollments

Twelve other counties finished 90 percent or better, as follows: Auglaize, Clinton, Defiance, Greene, Knox, Lawrence, Logan, Mercer, Miami, Portage, Seneca, and Shelby. The four highest in enrollments were Ashtabula with 789 (83 percent completing), Washington with 730 (75.9 percent completing), Wood with 696 (81.3 percent completing), and Logan with 675 (90.3 percent completing).

Clothing construction interested girls in club work most this year, and raising pork interested the boys most, judging by enrollment and completion figures by projects. The figures:

Project	Enrollment	Percent Completing
Clothing	16,133	83.1
Food	5,051	79.1
Pig	2,341	77.4
Poultry	1,384	77.8
Dairy	988	76.0
Potato	974	71.6
Girls' Room	343	82.5
Sheep	319	82.7
Beef	234	91.0
Garden	216	55.5
Flowers	84	57.1
Handicraft	62	77.4
Corn	53	64.1
Farm Management	33	100.0
Nature	16	56.2
Landscape	5	100.0

Rescue 110 Acres from Flood

Making 110 acres of good land safe for farming is the job County Agent A. M. Hedge and Virgil Overholt, agricultural engineering extension specialist, have tackled for a Vinton County farmer. Mr. Hedge outlines the plan this way:

"The Will farm near Zaleski, comprising about 1500 acres, has 110 acres of fine bottom land. But every time Raccoon Creek gets a little high it overflows this land, so that crops cannot safely be grown there. About three of every five crops are lost there now.

"Our preliminary survey and plans call for construction of a dike around the creek bank and along an open drainage ditch with a drainage gate in the culvert to prevent the backing up of the water into the field. Actual work will be started as soon as the ground is solid enough for a tractor."

Decide Soils Program

Alfalfa, Not Red Clover, to Be Keynote in Scioto County

Alfalfa, rather than red clover, will be the central theme of Scioto County's soil improvement program for the next year or more, County Agent R. M. Thomas decided in conference with N. H. Hochbaum, extension specialist in methods from the Federal Extension Service at Washington, D. C., and W. W. Brownfield, district supervisor for southeastern Ohio. Mr. Thomas reports:

"My first idea was to build the soils program around red clover. Discussion indicated that red clover was not really the best solution, because of the high price of seed, amount of lime and acid phosphate needed, prevalence of fungus and anthracnose, and comparatively low yield.

"Alfalfa also has some disadvantages, in the amount of lime and acid phosphate needed, the necessity for well-drained soil, and the task of fitting it in the rotation. It has the advantage over red clover, however, in that its seed is cheaper, it will last for several years, is free from disease, and will yield more per acre.

"The plan outlined calls for an intensive campaign to begin immediately with a survey of several farms before a 'launching' meeting in January."

Girls Try House-raising

The feminist movement has reached the poultry-house raising industry in Wood County. The McCoy farm near Fostoria, reports County Agent E. H. Reed, now boasts an Ohio model poultry house built in large part by Vivian and Ruth McCoy, and a cousin, Ruth Fall. Miss Vivian McCoy, after service as cow tester in Williams County, took a poultry short course at the University, and now is making a start in poultrying. She is keeping a demonstration farm record.

Coeds Borrow 4-H Methods

College girls specializing in home economics are adopting methods used by members of 4-H meal preparation clubs, reports from Iowa State College indicate. As part of their college course Iowa State sophomores in home economics this past summer planned and prepared meals for their families for two weeks, much as 4-H club girls do.

ONE ACRE of orchard, sprayed, fertilized, and pruned according to Extension Service suggestions, this season produced 600 bushels of apples for S. J. Weaver of Leipsic, Putnam County. Some 500 bushels went to callers at 75 cents a bushel; the other 100 bushels were sold for cider. Four years ago the Weavers bought apples for their own use

CLINICS for the lame, the halt, and the blind among sewing machines continue throughout Ohio under the direction of R. D. Barden, agricultural engineering specialist. H. H. Varney, agricultural agent in Ashtabula County, reports that 118 women brought 110 machines to the 12 clinics held in that county recently. Machines ranged in age from three to sixty-six years.

ACHIEVEMENT MEETINGS, recording the results of the 1926 4-H club season, have now been held in a majority of Ohio counties. Some were county-wide, but most were by townships. Attendance at each went well up into the hundreds. Club members received their awards, and provided most of the entertainment at such meetings by demonstrations and plays.

FORMATION of a new local Grange, establishment of a hot school lunch, and plans for beautification of grounds about two schools have followed as results of Farmers' Institutes this year in Vinton County, writes County Agent A. M. Hedge.

CLEARER SORGHUM SIRUP results when liming precedes the planting of the sorghum, the Kuck brothers of New Knoxville, Auglaize County, learned by experiment this year. They used 1,000 pounds of agricultural limestone an acre, according to County Agent D. T. Herrman.

OLD RAILS will be used in Van Wert County next spring to break down cornstalks to help control the borer. The Pennsylvania Railroad has agreed to sell old railroad iron to farmers at low prices, County Agent Glenn K. Rule reports.

POULTRY EXTENSION claims the direct interest of 110 in Franklin County this coming year, according to C. M. McEwen, acting county agent. Of the 110, 43 will operate demonstration farms.

CHICKENS are battling with tapeworms in Belmont County, and to date the chickens are coming off second best. More information on the control of this parasite is the chief need, County Agent I. S. Hoddinott says.

COMMUNITY 4-H CLUBS have been formed in three Defiance County communities for more effective community activities. Monthly meetings will be held during the winter.

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Club Week Changes

Resume of 12th Annual Gathering Shows Value of New Mode Of Picking Delegates

To the casual observer Ohio's twelfth annual Club Week, held this year the week of November 15 at the University, was pretty much like the eleven preceding it.

But there was a difference, state club leaders agree. Statistically, there were fewer club members here this year, only 412, 280 of them girls, 132 boys, plus 24 chaperones. In recent years the total has been allowed to go above 500.

The chief difference, in the opinion of W. H. Palmer, state club leader, was that this year's Club Week delegates were older (the average was close to 16 years) and could take more active interest in the program. They took part in conferences on the objectives of 4-H clubs, for instance, and ably contributed to the discussions. They were old enough to get something out of both lectures and entertainment.

Delegates Hand-picked This Year

Club leaders attribute these differences to the way delegates were selected in most of the counties this year. Formerly winners in the several projects were awarded the trip to Club Week. This year in most of the 83 counties represented at the University delegates were chosen on the basis of project score, participation in club meetings and demonstrations, and adherence to the 4-H standard. County committees were finally responsible for choosing the delegates.

Innovations at Club Week included a 38-piece orchestra of club members, trained during the week by Margaret Ball, director of music in Clinton County, the frequent discussion groups for 4-H members, and elimination of project championships. For "The 4-H Gazette," the mimeographed daily issued during the week, delegates from each group served as reporters.

The program centered on the boy and the girl, rather than on the business of farming and home-making.

Changes in Personnel

THE Service will be minus two more veterans by the time the 1927 program of work is under way. G. S. Vickers and R. G. Gardner, both widely known and liked throughout the state, have submitted their resignations from the Extension Service.

Mr. Vickers leaves his position as poultry extension specialist on February 1 to become field manager of the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, replacing L. S. Townsley. Mr. Townsley is now in the service department of the Buckeye Incubator Company at Springfield. Mr. Vickers began as poultry extension man in Ohio in the fall of 1920, and his new position is, in a way, akin to the one he leaves. The poultry improvement association was fostered by the poultry department, and still cooperates closely with the college. The association field manager has his headquarters in Columbus.

Though Bob Gardner leaves the Ohio Extension Service on January 15, he will still be in the Service as county agent in Somerset County, New Jersey. Beginning as county agent in Perry County late in 1919, he served in that county until 1923, in Wyandot County for the following year, and in Carroll County from January, 1925, to the present.

Reaching 1100 Through 8

Matrons of eight children's homes in Ohio formed a class in nutrition study under Lelia C. Ogle, nutrition extension specialist, this fall at Cincinnati. Miss Ogle's course, given at the request of officials of the Ohio Welfare Conference, was one of several three-day courses preceding the annual meeting of the state welfare conference.

More than 1100 children are in the care of the eight matrons attending this class in child feeding. During the three days of instruction each matron presented a week's menus for criticism, and through a representative of the welfare association they will present other menus for criticism by Miss Ogle throughout the year.

Success of this course has led for a request for a similar course for matrons who have charge of the diet in city and county homes for the aged.

100 Pounds, They Weigh

Close to 100 pounds of county extension agents' annual reports now rest in the offices of the district supervisors. The deadline on these reports was set for December 2, and all but 15 were in by then. W. S. Barnhart of Muskingum County came in first under the wire. His report arrived November 22.

Besides the narrative report, the statistical report required of each agent covers 32 pages and includes some 1150 questions. It covers every conceivable activity of the extension agent.

NEWSWRITING, unofficially and informally, is part of the curriculum this winter for a select group of vocational agriculture students in Marion and Darke Counties.

A Story About Straw and Potatoes, But Mostly About John C. Stevenson

WHEN John C. Stevenson (the man standing up in the picture to the right) was a boy, his father once asked him to throw some surplus potatoes to the hogs. A few of the potatoes rolled in under the straw of the stack in the feedlot. That following summer he noticed potato vines sticking through the straw. The tubers planted there by accident yielded a good crop, and the vines kept green far better than the average. Next spring he asked his father for a patch in which to try growing potatoes under straw. The idea worked, and his father adopted it from then on. Now John Stevenson grows three acres under straw, and would grow more by that method if he had the straw. His neighbors, too, have taken up the idea, but none gets the yields he does. Straw isn't the only factor. A well-drained soil, plenty of fertilizer and manure, good seed hill-selected, and back of all that a man who says, "Well, I like to see things grow, and when they don't grow, I like to know why." That, it seems to this writer, explains partly why Mr. Stevenson is a Master Farmer, and why he was the sole charter member of the 300-Bushel Potato Club of Ohio last year, and at the head of the list in the club this year. His yield this year was 497.25 bushels an acre on two acres, and with an average close to that for the three acres. Mr. Stevenson's farm is near Circleville, Pickaway County.

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Trains Reach 15,000

Two Specials, One for Housewives and One for Dairymen, Visit Twenty Ohio Towns

Two railroad demonstration trains, one a housewives' special and the other a special for dairymen, reached more than 15,000 people in 20 days this fall.

The first train of its kind ever run, the Ohio State University Livestock and Meats Demonstration Train, took to some 9200 people, mainly housewives, instruction in buying meat economically. This instruction, aimed particularly at the notion that farmers can grow steers which will yield all porterhouse steaks, was conducted by demonstration with the cuts of meat on hand, by exhibits, and by lectures.

Already reports have come to university livestock and home economics extension specialists that butchers in certain towns have noticed an increased demand for the less expensive cuts of meat. The train made all-day stops at Urbana, Piqua, Greenville, Eaton, Hamilton, Wilmington, Washington C. H., Circleville, Lancaster, and Zanesville.

Russell G. East, agricultural agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in charge. Columbus packers, the Ohio Livestock Cooperative Shipping Association, and local dealers cooperated in making the train a success.

Brass Band Greets Bull Special

Argument that a purebred bull is more than half the herd was presented by lectures and exhibits when the Better Bull Special made its 10-day trip through west central Ohio over the route of the Erie Railroad late in October.

School let out and a band was at the depot when the special train pulled into Spencerville, for instance, and The Marion Star issued a special dairy supplement. At Wren and at Ohio City in Van Wert County cow calling contests, and similar entertainment, marked the arrival of the train. A high mark in each day's program was the drawing for a purebred bull donated by local organizations. Only farmers who had registered at the train, and who owned five dairy cows or heifers, were eligible for this. Breed associations cooperated. The lucky man agreed to keep the bull three years and charge only a nominal fee for service.

Distribute 50 Purebred Bulls

By this method, and by sale, 50 purebred bulls were distributed to as many communities in west central Ohio. Next May, according to plans announced by C. L. Blackman, livestock extension specialist, in cooperation with the county agents and breed associations, there will be dairy field days in these communities. The breed associations will award community bulls to the two communities that have made the most progress since this past fall.

The communities visited by the Better Bull Special included Wren, Ohio City, Spencerville, Alger, Marion, Galion, Richwood, North Lewisburg, Urbana, and Dayton. T. M. Palmer, agricultural agent of the Erie Railroad, was in charge of the train.

Stockmen's Train Next

A meat production and marketing demonstration train, designed primarily to interest Ohio meat producers, will strike out through northcentral and western Ohio over the lines of the New York Central Railroad on February 14.

In the 12 days from February 14 to 26 the train will stop, according to the tentative itinerary, at these places: Bellefontaine, Wapakoneta, St. Marys, Celina, Rockford, Van Wert, Paulding, Sherwood, Bryan, Wauseon, Bowling Green, Findlay, Kenton, Carey, Tiffin, Green Springs, Norwalk, Fremont, Oak Harbor, Pemberville, Bucyrus, Mt. Gilead, Ashley, and Lewis Center.

To teach economic methods of meat production is the first purpose of this train. After showing the several market grades and classes of livestock and carcasses, the lectures, demonstrations, and exhibits will emphasize the importance of the producer's part in determining the grade into which livestock falls at the market. Quality production, proper feeding, and prevention of losses by shrink are other subjects on the program.

Put Three R's on Program

Schools will demonstrate exactly what they are doing when it comes time for their part of the program at Farmers' Institutes in Fairfield County. One grade will conduct a typical reading class, another will present a few minutes of mathematics instruction, and so on. This is part of the plan to make these institutes more like community institutes than they have been, County Agent H. F. Thayer explains.

Seven Win on Corn

This Year's New Members Bring Roster of 100-Bushel Club Up to 112 Names

Of 230 Ohio farmers enrolled last spring, seven have come through this fall with yields qualifying them for membership in the Ohio 100-Bushel Corn Club. Ira Marshall again heads the list with a yield of 168.66 bushels an acre on 10 bushels, a mark 8 bushels above the world's record he set last year.

One or two counties still to be heard from may bring the 1926 list of corn club members up to eight or nine. The seven whose records are in, reports W. E. Hanger, farm crops extension man, are as follows:

Ira Marshall of Dola, Hardin County, 168.66 bushels an acre on 10 acres; Glenn Marshall, 159.32 bushels an acre; Howard Eby of Trotwood, Montgomery County, 111.1 bushels; Homer Cromley of Ashville, Pickaway County, 108 bushels; Edgar Bixel of Bluffton, Allen County, 104.81 bushels; Ward Marshall of Brookville, Montgomery County, 102.78 bushels; John C. Cannon of Washington C. H., Fayette County, 101.43 bushels.

Four of Seven New in Club

Four of these seven—Glenn Marshall, Bixel, Cannon, and Cromley—are new in the rolls of the 100-Bushel Corn Club. Mr. Bixel is Allen County's first 100-bushel man.

Next Farmers' Week, after these new names have been added, the rolls of the Ohio 100-Bushel Corn Club will show 112 members. Last year's addition of 63 names was the best year in the nine years' history of the club. This year, as last year, entries were more than 200, but this year turned out to be a poorer corn year than 1925.

Mr. Marshall's record-breaking yield, as reported recently in stories released by this office to the Associated Press and United Press, was made on the same land which last year produced 160 bushels an acre on 10 acres. This land had been in alfalfa for seven years before. Treatment this year, as last year, included plenty of manure and commercial fertilizer.

Averages 9000 Stalks an Acre

Aided by an unusually rich soil (a muck underlaid with loam), excellent tile drainage, and by tested seed (Clarage), Mr. Marshall planted his corn 34 inches apart in the row and the rows 32 inches apart. Had not the wire on his planter been longer than he expected, the hills would have checked 32 inches each way. As it was, he averaged nearly 9000 stalks an acre, whereas the average farmer counts it a good yield with 6000 stalks on an acre. Few farmers, Mr. Hanger points out, have the land to stand such close planting.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XII — JANUARY, 1927 — Number 6

Jardine on Program

Secretary of Agriculture Among Noted Rural Leaders to Speak Here During Farmers' Week

LEADERS in the agriculture of Ohio and of the nation will be on the campus of the Ohio State University when Farmers' Week gets under way this year.

Agriculture's representative in the President's Cabinet will be here in the person of Secretary W. M. Jardine. Mr. Jardine will be the guest, while here on Tuesday of Farmers' Week, of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. His address will be delivered at 11 o'clock that morning, and admission will be open to all Farmers' Week visitors.

Farmers generally, and present and former agricultural college students particularly, will be interested in hearing F. B. Morrison, best known as author (with W. A. Henry) of "Feeds and Feeding", standard reference book for animal husbandrymen. Mr. Morrison, now professor of animal husbandry and assistant director of the experiment station at the University of Wisconsin, will speak on recent discoveries in feeding dairy cattle.

Economists to Lead Discussions

Two men widely known for their work with the Federal Department of Agriculture, David Friday and W. J. Spillman, will be here to lead discussions on topics in the field of rural economics. Dr. B. H. Hibbard, professor of rural economics at the University of Wisconsin, and speaker at an annual Extension Conference here a year ago, is scheduled for a talk on the agricultural surplus.

Other state universities and colleges of agriculture are contributing to Ohio's 1927 Farmers' Week program. Besides those already named, the program lists A. R. Mann, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, recently returned from two years' study of agricultural conditions in Europe; Dr. C. C. Taylor, dean of the graduate school at North Carolina State College of Agriculture, and a speaker at the 1926 annual Extension Conference; W. L. Slate, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. In all, about 75 of the 200 speakers on the Farmers' Week program come from outside of Ohio, most of them from other agricultural colleges and experiment stations, or from the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Stockmen can look forward to meeting and hearing men like James E. Poole, market editor of *The Breeders' Gazette* and probably as well versed in the ways of the livestock market as anyone in the country; R. C. Miller, sheep extension specialist at the University of Kentucky, recently returned from a study of sheep raising in Australia; W. E. Murphy, assistant secretary of the Horse Association of America; and Dr. T. P. White, assistant chief of hog cholera control, Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

Dairymen, meeting with their state breed associations at the college during Farmers' Week, will hear the field secretaries of their associations, and outstanding breeders, including B. J. Barker of Garrettsville; Perry Green, Portage County legislator and farmer who at one time had a herd record in milk production in Ohio; Charles Cook, manager of Raemelton Farms at Mansfield; W. H. Jeffers, manager of the Walker-Gordon Certified Dairies at Plainsboro, N. J., one of the largest producers of dairy products in the East.

Milk Consumers Represented

Dairymen will hear the consumer's point of view on milk production in the talk by Dr. R. F. Leslie, in charge of milk inspection for the city of Cleveland. That city now has the reputation of having the most progressive code of dairy legislation of any Ohio city.

Whether your interest is in livestock, poultry, orcharding, beekeeping, raising 100-bushel corn yields, or in almost any other activity common on Ohio farms, you will find on the Farmers' Week program speakers who rank high in each field.

THIS issue of the Extension Service News is given exclusively to news of Farmers' Week, which takes place January 31 to February 4 on the campus of the Ohio State University. You are asked to consider this an invitation for yourself and members of your family to attend Farmers' Week as the guests of the University. Come and bring a neighbor!

To Lighten the Diet

College Program-makers Plan for Play as Well as Work in Five-Day Session

ON the principle that all work and no play makes Jack (or Jill) a dull boy (or girl), the 1927 Farmers' Week program provides entertainment aplenty.

What, to many, has always been the best recreation period of the day, comes after supper, about 6 o'clock, when the call for old-time dancing is sounded. Every evening at this hour those who like the old square dances will meet in the Armory and dance their fill. Others who want active recreation other than dancing, at the 6 o'clock hour, will have the opportunity of learning games useful wherever groups of people get together.

More formal entertainment is scheduled for 7:30 each evening of Farmers' Week, except Monday evening. One evening's program will be in the hands of the students of the College of Agriculture. The University Orchestra entertains on Thursday evening, and little theatre plays, prize-winners at county fairs and elsewhere, comprise the program for Friday night.

Program Calls for Movies Daily

Movies will be shown at noon of each day during the week. Most of these will be educational as well as entertaining.

Alfred Vivian, dean of the agricultural college, and H. C. Ramsower, director of the agricultural college extension service, are on the program for travelogues. Director Ramsower will take Farmers' Week visitors on a personally conducted tour to farm homes and farmers of Holland and France. Dean Vivian will deliver an illustrated lecture under the title, "Seeing America."

The Museum of the Ohio Archeological Society, as well as all other buildings on the campus, the State House and other points of interest downtown, will be open during Farmers' Week to visitors.

SHOWMEN of farm products will compete at Farmers' Week in the annual Ohio State Corn and Grain Show, and in the annual apple show.

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Farmers' Week Program, 1927

HERE is an advance Farmers' Week Program by days, subjects, and, approximately, by hours. Within the program of each day you will notice that the lectures are grouped by subjects regardless of the department of the college responsible for each lecture. For example, one day's program includes, under the subject "Home Economics," an event called "Sewing Machine Clinic." Though conducted by an agricultural engineer, the event is here placed under "Home Economics" because it will interest women primarily. Under each subject-heading the lectures are arranged, not alphabetically, but roughly according to the hour of the day at which they come, the morning lectures being listed first, and so on. Exact information on the hour of each lecture, the room in which it will be given, the "pedigree" of the speaker, and other useful information will appear in the complete program to be distributed at Farmers' Week.

Monday, January 31

Agricultural Engineering

Ropes, Splices and Knots—Demonstrations
The Use of Electricity on the Farm—*B. P. Hess*
Adjusting the Riding Plow for More and Better Work—*C. O. Reed*
Some Problems in Farm Drainage—*Virgil Overholt*
Why Use and How Make Tandem Hitches for Plowing—*R. D. Barden*
How to Make Good Concrete—*H. P. Twitchell*
Improved Equipment for Storing and Handling Manure—*Virgil Overholt*
Movies:
- Dynamite, Concentrated Power
- The Story of Dynamite
- The Story of Portland Cement
- Applying Fireproof Wall Board
- Portland Cement Stucco

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

Display of University Cattle—Discussion by *S. M. Salisbury*
Development of the Bull Associations in Ohio—*Ivan McKellip*
How We Built Our Dairy Herd—*May Trovinger*

Farm Crops

Adapted Varieties of Alfalfa—*L. E. Thatcher*
Cutting and Curing Alfalfa—*E. P. Reed*

Home Economics

Color in Dress and in the Home—*Inez La Bossier*
Fifteen-Minute Talk on Care of Feet, Followed by Individual Conference by Appointment—*Esther Gilman*
The Influence of Electrical Equipment in the Home—*B. P. Hess*
Comfortable and Attractive Bedrooms—*Grace G. Walker*
Some Memories of the Old Hand Woven Coverlet—*Mrs. John B. Preston*
Sewing Machine Clinic—*P. B. Potter*
Flower Arrangements—*Victor Ries*

Miscellaneous

Words of Welcome by *President George W. Rightmire*

Poultry

Factors That Combine to Make a Good Laying Hen—*E. L. Dakan*
Open Discussion on Poultry Breeding—Led by *E. L. Dakan*
Feeding and Managing Hens to Increase Hatchability—*R. E. Cray*
Protein for Hens and Chicks—*A. R. Winter*
Poultry Judging Demonstration—*Paul B. Zumbro and Students*

Ohio Farm Bureau Federation Meetings

President's Address—*L. B. Palmer*
The Farm Bureau Movement in America—*C. C. Taylor*
Report of Secretary—*M. D. Lincoln*
Report of Treasurer
General Discussion of 1927 Program
General Group Supper—*Henry S. Ballard, Toastmaster*
Rural Standards of Living—*C. C. Taylor*

Recreation Hour for All Farmers' Week Visitors

Old Time Dancing
Useful Games for Groups of People—Demonstration

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Tuesday, February 1

Agricultural Engineering

Ropes, Splices and Knots—Demonstrations
The Value of Insulating Building Materials—*B. M. Stahl*
Overcoming Tractor Plow Troubles—*C. O. Reed*
Corn Planter Troubles and Remedies—*R. D. Barden*
Motorization for the Corn Crop—*G. W. McCuen*
Movies:
- The Story of Asbestos
- Saving Coal at Home
- The Triumph of Tractor Builders
- A Day with Tractor Builders
- Uncovering Earth's Riches

Dairying

Problems of the Guernsey Breeder—*Floyd S. Barlow*
Guernsey Cattle Exhibit
Problems of Management in a Commercial Dairy Herd—*Perry Green*
Recent Discoveries in the Feeding of Dairy Cattle—*F. B. Morrison*
Cow-testing Associations as an Aid to Dairy Herd Building—*C. L. Blackman*

4-H Club Work

Our Boys—*W. S. Chambers*
Round Table Discussion on 4-H Club Work
What to Look for in Demonstrations—*O. C. Croy*
A Demonstration by Girls' Team
A Demonstration by Boys' Team
Round Table Discussion on Demonstrations—Led by *Geo. E. Farrell*
Making a Bed—Demonstration
Mixing a Poultry Ration—Demonstration

Farm Crops

When Should Sweet Clover be Plowed Down?—*C. J. Willard*
Maintaining Quality in Farm Seeds—*J. B. Park*
Analyzing the Corn Borer Problem—*T. H. Parks, R. M. Salter, C. O. Reed, J. I. Falconer*

Farmers' Institutes

Speakers' and Officers' Conference

Home Economics

Kitchen Planning—*Geneva Bane*
Choice of Materials for Clothing—*Edna Callahan*
Care of the Feet—Individual Conferences by Appointment—*Esther Gilman*
Your Children's Teeth and Yours—*Gillette Hayden*
Everyday Questions on Social Usage—*Lenore Dunnigan*
Sewing Machine Clinic—*P. B. Potter*

Ohio State Horticultural Society

Address by *President D. R. McConnell*
The Apples for Health Campaign—*John W. Gorby*
Topworking Apple Trees—*W. J. Welday*
Peach Orchard Management—*V. H. Davis*
Oriental Peach Moth—*L. A. Stearns*
Thinning Fruit—*J. H. Gourley*
Eliminating Mixtures in Nursery Trees—*J. S. Shoemaker*

Poultry

Producing Eggs for the Retail Market—*Ira Martin*
Minerals for Hens and Chicks—*A. R. Winter*
A Farmer's Poultry Breeding Program—*Scott Whitacre*
What Poultry Demonstration Farms Show—*G. S. Vickers*
Making a Success with a Heavy Breed of Poultry—*C. F. Tompkins*
Poultry Judging Demonstration—*P. B. Zumbro and Students*

Rural Economics

The Country Church Today—*Mark A. Dawber*
Cooperative Christianity in the Country—*Mark A. Dawber*
An Adequate Philosophy of Rural Life—*A. H. Rapking*

Soils

My Road to Prosperity on Worn Land—*F. M. Wissinger*
Applications of Fertilizer, in the Row and Broadcast—*R. M. Salter*
How Much Limestone Shall We Apply?—*J. W. White*

Ohio Farm Bureau Federation

Our Relations with the Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co.—*Otto Voyles*
Looking Forward—*Frank Evans*
Certain Aspects of Our Agricultural Program—*W. M. Jardine*
Legislative Discussion—Led by *Lee E. Skeel*
How the Highway Police Department Works in Pennsylvania—*E. S. Bayard*
Business Session
Fellowship Banquet

Ohio Farm Women's Clubs

Business Meeting
Developing the Rural Program—*Mrs. W. G. Vandenbark*
Quick Bread and Pastry Making—Demonstration—*Mrs. Julia Kiene*
Dinner

Miscellaneous

Some Radio Features Broadcasted Over Station WEAO

Recreation Hour

Old Time Dancing
Contest for Clog Dancers
Useful Games for Groups of People—Demonstration

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Wednesday, February 2

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Ropes, Splices and Knots—Demonstrations
Modern Farm Equipment and Its Influence on Production Costs—*E. W. Lehman*
Overcoming Tractor Plow Troubles—*C. O. Reed*
Machinery in Corn Borer Control—*C. O. Reed*
A New Mower at Slight Cost—An Old One Made Over—*R. D. Barden*
Some Problems of Rural Electrification—*B. P. Hess*
Movies:
- Machinery in Corn Borer Control
- Machinery Field Scenes
- Hay Time, Pay Time
- The Benefactor
- Light of a Race

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Horse Grooming Contest for Students
The Shifting Situation of the Horse Business—*D. J. Kays*
On the Firing Line for the Horse Assn.—*Wm. E. Murphy*
Interesting Features of the Australian Sheep Industry—*R. C. Miller*
Preventive Measures Against Sheep Parasites—*D. S. Bell*
A Study of Sheep Carcasses—*L. A. Kauffman*
Percheron Breeders' Association Meeting

Ohio State Dairymen's Association Meetings

Tuberculosis Eradication in Ohio—*F. A. Zimmer, A. J. DeFosset*
Controlling Abortion in a 1000-Cow Dairy—*L. H. Smith*
Sweet Clover Poisoning—*Alvin Broerman*
Presentation of Cups to High Producing Cow Testing Association Herds—*L. L. Rummell*
What the Government Is Doing to Help Dairy Farmers—*Charles Brand*
Legislation Needed by the Dairy Farmer—*G. E. Kryder*
Central Dairy Producers' Council—Business Meeting
Dairymen's Annual Banquet

Ohio Silver Fox Breeders' Association

Live Silver Fox Judging Demonstration
Importance of Characteristics of a Standard Type Fox—*W. A. Young*
The Silver Fox Industry in the United States—*Frank G. Ashbrook*
Work of the American National Fox Breeders' Association—*L. J. O'Reilly*
Fox Ranch Sanitation—*W. A. Young*

FARM CROPS

How I Raised the Crop Level on My Farm—*F.O.VanSickle*
The Corn Borer—Its Probable Effects on Ohio Farming—*W. J. Spillman*
Crop Rotation—*C. G. Williams*
Is a 100-Bushel Corn Yield Worth the Cost?—*Ira Marshall, W. E. Marshall, F. O. VanSickle, J. A. Slipher.*

4-H CLUB WORK

4-H Club Objectives—*Geo. E. Farrell*
Leadership for 4-H Clubs—*Geo. E. Farrell*

HOME ECONOMICS

Food Makes a Difference—*Emma Sparks*
Problems in Child Training—Discussion led by *Garry Myers*
Parent-Teachers' Luncheon
Growing Up with Our Children—*Garry Myers*
Care of the Feet—Individual Conferences by Appointment—*Esther Gilman*
Looking Forward with Farm Women—*Mrs. W. H. Lawrence*
Furniture and Furnishings in Ohio Made by Early Craftsmen—*Mrs. Rhea Mansfield Knittle*
Sewing Machine Clinic—*P. B. Potter*

HORTICULTURE

Disease-Free Raspberry Plants—*R. B. Wilcox*
Consumer Demand for Apples—*W. F. Rofkar*
Apples for Health Campaign—General Discussion and Organization of Ohio Apple Growers—*John W. Gorby, Frame Brown, Leaders.*
Spraying and Dusting Experiments of 1926—*F. H. Ballou*
Dusting Fruit Trees—*H. H. Wetzel*
Dusting and Spraying Experiences—*Wm. Schmidtkons*
Annual Banquet—Ohio Vegetable Growers' Assn.

Ohio Vegetable Growers' Association—Potato Section

Business Meeting
Growing Certified Seed Potatoes for High Production—*Max Thompson*
Fertility as a Factor in Potato Production—*W. A. Shillette*
Pointers for Producing and Marketing Potatoes—*Daniel Dean*
Tuber Borne Potato Diseases and Their Control—*B. E. Tilford*
Storing and Cutting High Priced Seed Potatoes—*John W. Bushnell*
Up-to-date Potato Spraying for 1927—*Daniel Dean*
Growing Second Crop Potatoes—*Jacob Putterbaugh*
Potatoes Under Straw Mulch—*G. B. Stevenson*

Ohio Vegetable Growers' Association—Truck Section

Early Potatoes as a Truck Crop—*Fred Windmiller, John Eichner*
The Mexican Bean Beetle in Ohio—*N. F. Howard*
The Cabbage Maggot and Its Control—*H. L. Gui*
Artificial Manures—*C. L. Thrash*
Hotbeds and Small Plant Houses—*E. B. Tussing*
Celery Blight, Nature and Control—*A. G. Newhall*
Bleaching and Ripening Celery and Other Vegetables Artificially—*E. B. Tussing*

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Ohio Vegetable Growers' Assn.—Greenhouse Section
Tile Method of Soil Sterilization for Greenhouses—*A. C. Bartter*
Studies in Nematode Control in Greenhouses—*A.G.Newhall*
Fumigation of Vegetable Greenhouses—*H. C. Brown*
Recent Developments in Potato Mosaic and Streak—*W. G. Stover*
Work of the Cleveland Hothouse Vegetable Growers' Association—*John Hoag*
Business Meeting

OHIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Business Meeting
President's Address—*Carl Hurst*
A Recent Attempt to Break Down the Pure Food Law—*H. H. Root*
The Foundations of Ohio Beekeeping—*E. F. Phillips*
The Food Chamber Hive—*George H. Rea*
Bee Behavior—*W. E. Dunham*
Relation of Flora to Honey Production—*Jas. Hine*
Annual Get Acquainted Meeting of Beekeepers

POULTRY

Feeding Growing Chicks—*C. W. Carrick*
The Cost of Producing Baby Chicks—*T. S. Townsley*
The All Mash Method of Feeding Hens—*D. C. Kennard*
The Oldest Poultry Demonstration Farm in Ohio—*Effie Arnold*
Modern Conveniences in Poultry Houses—*E. L. Dakan*
Tendencies in the Development of the Poultry Industry—*C. W. Carrick*
Ohio Poultry Improvement Association—Annual Meeting

RURAL ECONOMICS

The Agricultural Surplus—*B. H. Hibbard*
Local Libraries for the People—*Herbert S. Hirshberg*
Open Forum on the Agricultural Surplus—*B. H. Hibbard*

SOILS

Possibilities in Pasture Improvement—*J. W. White*
Experiences in the Production of Artificial Manures—*C. L. Thrash*

SCHOOL OF METHODS FOR GRANGE LECTURERS

Problems of the Lecturer—Discussion led by *Joseph Fichter*

MISCELLANEOUS

Visits with Farmers in Holland and France—Illustrated—*H. C. Ramsower*
Ohio Master Farmers' Club Meeting
Master Farmers of Ohio—*L. L. Rummell*
Stunt Night—Program by the Students of the College of Agriculture

RECREATION HOUR

Old Time Dancing
Contest for Clog Dancers
Useful Games for Groups of People—Demonstration

Thursday, February 3

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Ropes, Splices and Knots—Demonstration Work
Common Binder Head Troubles and Their Remedies—*C. O. Reed*
The Combine Harvester in Ohio—*G. W. McCuen*
Binder Tying Troubles and Their Remedies—*R. D. Barden*
Threshing Machine Troubles and Remedies—*G. W. McCuen*
Movies:
The Combine Harvester
Our Daily Bread
Story of Lubrication
What Happens Inside a Grain Separator During Threshing

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

Personal Impressions of the Range Country—*Paul Gerlaugh*
Profitable Cattle from the Packers' Point of View—*David Davies*
More and Better Silage—*W. L. Slate*
Parade of University Livestock
Dairy Inspection at the Farm—*Dr. Roy E. Leslie*
Some Marketing Aspects of the Swine Industry—*A. T. Kearney*
Quality Milk Production—*C.H. Cook*
Recent Developments in Hog Cholera Control—*T. P. White*
Controlling Disease in a 1200-Cow Dairy—*H. W. Jeffers*
Market Tips—*James E. Poole*

Ohio Ayrshire Breeders' Association

General Meeting
Address—*C. T. Conklin*

Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association

President's Address—*Clair Miller*
Report of Treasurer—*H. O. Frederick*
Report of Field Secretary—*I. D. Hadley*
Business Meeting

Ohio Jersey Cattle Club

President's Address—Hugh W. Bonnell
Secretary's Report
The Jersey Cow in Ohio—*H. E. Dennison*
Does Register of Merit Testing Pay?—*L. W. Worley*

Ohio Ton Litter Club

Banquet

Ohio Silver Fox Breeders' Association

Judging Demonstration of Live Foxes and Pelts

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Experimental Work of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on the Silver Fox—*Frank G. Ashbrook*
Importance of Mineral Feeding—*Oscar Erf*
Feeding the Silver Fox in Captivity—*W. A. Young*
Methods and Principles of Silver Fox Breeding—*C.W.Gay*

FARM CROPS

Why I Changed from Soybeans to Alfalfa—*David Bennett*
More Bushels from Adapted Corn Varieties—*W. E. Hanger*

Ohio Seed Improvement Association

Annual Meeting

Ohio 100-Bushel Corn Club

Annual Meeting

HOME ECONOMICS

Running Water in the Farm Home—*Virgil Overholt*
She Who Spends May Save—*Geneva Bane*
Undergarments as a Foundation in Dress—Discussion—*Alma Heiner*
Household Budgeting and Accounting Problems—Discussion—*Grace G. Walker*
Care of the Feet—Individual Conferences by Appointment—*Esther Gilman*
Health Cultivation on the Farm—*J. A. Frank*
Sewing Machine Clinic—*P. B. Potter*
Canning the Culls—*Ina S. Lindman*

HORTICULTURE

Flower Garden Hints—*Alfred Hottes*

Ohio State Horticultural Society

Business Meeting
Spray Service—*H. C. Young*
The Codling Moth—*C. R. Cutright*
Insect Problems of 1926—*J. S. Houser*
An Efficient Vineyard Spray Boom—*N. F. Gillam*
Common Storages for Apples—*R. C. Marshall*
Pruning Fruit Trees—*H. G. Ingersom*
Mutual Hail Insurance for Ohio Orchardists—*H. C. Price*

Ohio Vegetable Growers' Association

Business Meeting
How I Grow Staked Tomatoes—*Arthur L. Smith*
Principles of Plant Disease Control—*H. C. Young*
Vegetable Breeding—*Geo. E. Starr*
Standardization of Vegetables and Vegetable Packages—*C. W. Waid*
Liquid Sprays vs. Dust for Vegetable Crops—*H. C. Young*

OHIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Beekeepers' Experiences—General Discussion
Common Sense in Marketing—*F. B. Moore*
What Caused the Marketing Problems?—*E. F. Phillips*
How to Develop the Honey-Eating Habit—*H. H. Root*
Breeding Better Queen Bees—*Fred Leininger*
Value of the Demonstration Apiary in Extension Work—*George H. Rea*
The Place of the Amateur in Beekeeping—***E. F. Phillips***
Mistakes—*Fred W. Muth*
Annual Banquet

OHIO FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Business Meeting
Forestry Talk—*Henry Solon Graves*

POULTRY

Inspecting Ten Thousand Trap-Nested Hens—*Edward Meister*
Feeding the Mature Poultry Flock—*C. W. Carrick*
The Influence of Machinery on the Poultry Business—*Leroy Jones*
Accredited Hatcheries, Certified Flocks, Record of Performance—*G. S. Vickers*
The Poultry Economic Situation—*Guy Miller*
Visit to University Poultry Farm

RURAL ECONOMICS

Fundamentals of Cooperative Marketing—*L. G. Foster*
The Agricultural Situation—*David Friday*
Open Forum on the Agricultural Situation—*David Friday*
Post-War Problems and Developments in Agriculture in Europe—*A. R. Mann*

SOILS

Higher Analysis Fertilizers—*G. M. McClure*
New Discoveries in Soil Science—*E. E. Barnes*

RECREATION HOUR

Old Time Dancing
Contest for Clog Dancers
Useful Games for Groups of People—Demonstration

SCHOOL OF METHODS FOR GRANGE LECTURERS

Music in the Grange—Discussion

MISCELLANEOUS

Seeing America—Illustrated Lecture—*Alfred Vivian*
Reception to Farm Women at the Home of Governor and Mrs. A. V. Donahey
Special Supper for All Members of Ohio Honor Clubs, including Master Farmers, 100-Bushel Corn Club, 40-Bushel Wheat Club, 16-Ton Sugar Beet Club, 300-Bushel Potato Club, and Ton Litter Club.
Concert by the University Orchestra—Directed by *Earl Hopkins*

SILVER FOXES have a share of the Farmers' Week program this year for the first time. Under the auspices of the Ohio Silver Fox Breeders' Association there will be demonstrations on judging live silver foxes and on judging pelts; talks on feeding and breeding, and on fox ranch sanitation.

FEET: *Their Use and Abuse.* That, in effect, is one item on the Farmers' Week program. It means a clinic for those who have trouble because of poorly fitted shoes.

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Friday, February 4

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Ropes, Splices and Knots—Demonstrations
The Problem of Proper Tractor Lubrication—*G. A. Round*
Binder Tying Troubles and Their Remedies—*C. O. Reed*
How Much Barn Rent Do You Pay?—*B. M. Stahl*
Making the Farm Shop Pay—*R. D. Barden*
Movies:
The Go-Getters
The Story of Gasoline
The Story of the Automobile

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Direct to Packer Buying and Its Part in Ohio's Livestock Market Program—*George Henning*
Round Table Talks for Feeders of Dairy Cattle—Led by *Edward Brown, C. R. Houston, D. B. Robinson, Carroll Eby, C. O. Morton, W. D. Hunnicutt, H. W. Bonnell, K. H. Minneman, Raymond Carr, D. J. Schaaf*
How the Producer Is Affected by Market Grading of Hogs and Pork Products—*J. W. Wuichet, Paul Gerlaugh*
Protecting and Maintaining Townships and Counties from Tuberculosis Inspection—*F. A. Zimmer*
Movies:
Sirloin of T-bone Ranch
The Woolly West
The Horse and Man

ENTOMOLOGICAL WORKERS OF OHIO

Annual Meeting

HOME ECONOMICS

The Seed Time of Health — A Symposium — *Mrs. Zoe McCaleb*
Some Problems Children Have with Us Parents—*Garry Myers*
Problems in Child Training—Group discussion led by *Garry Myers*
Fifteen-Minute Talk on Care of the Feet—Individual Conferences by Appointment—*Esther Gilman*
Three Meals a Day—*Hughina McKay*
Stubbornness and Tantrums—*Garry Myers*
Sewing Machine Clinic—*P. B. Potter*
Comfortable and Attractive Living Rooms—*Grace G. Walker*

OHIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Consignment vs. Package Rate in Produce Marketing—*Edward Orris*
Grower-owned Markets—*C. W. Waid*
Debate—Limited vs. Increased Production of Vegetables
Affirmative—*Frank Held;* Negative—*Walter Marion*
Business Meeting

OHIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Beekeeping Methods—General Discussion
Some Means of Spreading Brood Diseases—*C. A. Reese*
The Beekeeper's Opportunity for Education — *W. E. Dunham*
Swarm Control—*George H. Rea*
Beekeepers' Organizations Abroad—*E. F. Phillips*
Chautauqua Experiences—*H. H. Root*
National Advertising—*F. B. Moore*
Ohio Beekeepers' Association Business Meeting

POULTRY

Worms in the Poultry Flock—*R. E. Rebrassier*
Using Lights in the Poultry House—*R. E. Cray*

RURAL ECONOMICS

Crop and Livestock Reports: Their Collection, Accuracy and Use—*C. J. West*
Economic Information and Its Use to the Farmer—*C. R. Arnold*

SOILS

Fertility Practices That Have Helped Me—*A. O. Newcomb*

SCHOOL OF METHODS FOR GRANGE LECTURERS

Community Service—*Charles M. Gardner*
Round Table Discussion on Relation of the Grange to Community Problems

RECREATION HOUR

Old Time Dancing
Useful Games for Groups of People

MISCELLANEOUS

Which Land Should be Re-forested?—*Edmund Secrest*
Symbolism of the Grange Ritual—Illustrated Lecture—*Alfred Vivian*—(Open to Grangers Only)
Movies:
Some Aspects of Rural America—*Charles M. Gardner*
Little Theatre Plays

AWARDING MEDALS—*Alfred Vivian*

One Hundred Bushel Corn Club
Forty Bushel Wheat Club
Sixteen Ton Sugar Beet Club
Three Hundred Bushel Potato Club
Ton Litter Club

Anticipating questions is one of the chief jobs of those in charge of Farmers' Week. Here are questions Farmers' Week visitors will probably ask, and the answers to them:

How much will it cost? Besides railroad fare, you can probably spend the five days at Farmers' Week for less than $15, allowing $5 for a room within walking distance of the campus, and $10 for five days' meals on or near the campus. All events on the program are free, aside from special banquets.

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18 Groups to Meet

List Includes Farm Bureau, Dairymen, Horsemen, Foresters, Horticulturists, and Beekeepers

Eighteen state organizations convene in annual convention on the Ohio State University campus this coming Farmers' Week.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation will invade the campus Monday and Tuesday. Among other things they will discuss plans for the 1927 Farm Bureau program, gather around the table at a "fellowship banquet", hear Editor E. S. Bayard of the Ohio Stockman and Farmer tell how the highway police work in Pennsylvania, hear Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, and hear a prominent sociologist, Dr. C. C. Taylor, dean of the graduate school at North Carolina State College, discuss the farm bureau movement in America.

Dairymen have the largest group of state organizations meeting during the week. The list includes the Ohio Guernsey Breeders' Association, Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, Ohio Jersey Cattle Club, Ohio Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and the Ohio State Dairymen's Association. The council of the Central Ohio Dairy Producers will also meet during Farmers' Week.

Women's Club Delegates Meet

Farm women will have opportunity of sitting in on the sessions of the Ohio Farm Women's Club Federation. Both men and women will attend the conference of Farmers' Institute lecturers.

New this year will be the sessions of the Ohio Master Farmers' Club, and the Ohio Silver Fox Breeders' Association. The Master Farmers' Club has a membership of 20 Ohio farmers, selected as master farmers by an impartial committee under the auspices of *The Ohio Farmer.*

Farmers' Week will again be the headquarters for the annual meeting of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, Ohio Vegetable Growers' Association, Ohio Beekeepers' Association, Ohio Percheron Breeders' Association, Ohio Belgian Breeders' Association, Ohio Poultry Improvement Association, Ohio Forestry Association, Ohio Seed Improvement Association, and the Entomological Workers of Ohio.

YOUNGSTERS again have a place on the Farmers' Week program. Conferences and discussions on 4-H club work, together with demonstrations by teams of club members, have been scheduled.

SIGHTSEERS can sightsee to their heart's content at Farmers' Week. Besides the modern barns surrounding the new Animal Husbandry Building, visitors can inspect the Ohio Archeological Museum, the Ohio Geological Museum, and the Ohio Stadium.

REUNIONS with friends made at past Farmers' Weeks, or elsewhere, are now an important part of the week. Columbus newspapers last year found one man who attended every Farmers' Week the Ohio State University had ever held—fourteen of them, at that time.

HOW MANY KNOTS do you know? Can you splice a rope? Farmers' Week visitors will have opportunity to learn or to demonstrate their ability at the demonstrations conducted daily by the agricultural engineering department.

Grant Low Rail Rates

Main Railroads Allow Fourth Off on Round-trip Tickets

Reduced railroad fares go into effect for Farmers' Week visitors again this year.

By buying a round-trip ticket, the cost will only be three-fourths the usual fare (minimum selling fare $1.00), with half of the concession for children of half fare age. Tickets gaining this reduction must be bought between January 30 and February 4, and used so that the buyer reaches the original starting point not later than midnight of February 5.

No special certificates will be required. Visitors are advised to make sure in advance, however, that the local agent has round-trip tickets to Columbus on hand. Often in small stations the stock of round-trip tickets is limited.

Once the ticket is bought, it is only necessary that it be stamped by the city or depot ticket agent in Columbus before the buyer leaves Columbus. If that is not done, it will be impossible to receive the reduced fare.

The Central Passenger Association announces that these 13 railroads have agreed individually to issue tariffs granting reduced fare to Farmers' Week visitors:

Baltimore & Ohio; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western; Big Four; Erie; Hocking Valley; New York Central; Ohio Central Lines of the New York Central; New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate District and Lake Erie & Western District); Norfolk & Western; Pennsylvania; Wabash; Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

Brush Up on Your Clogging!

Can you dance a clog? If you once could, could you be persuaded to try it again? Or have you a clogging neighbor?

Clog dancers of Ohio are invited to come and bring their dancing shoes to a clog dancers' contest on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of Farmers' Week.

Rules of the contest will be announced later. The important thing now is to drop a card to George Crane, secretary of the agricultural college extension service, Ohio State University, Columbus, notifying him that you will enter the contest.

A Family Program

The 350 Events Listed Cater to Interests of All in Ohio Farm Household

The name Farmers' Week is in a way a misnomer, officials of the state college of agriculture now admit. In practice the program for Farmers' Week is designed to interest not only farmers, but every member of the farm family. So far no one has been able to invent a short title for the week that will say all that.

Farm women can look forward to a wide variety of lectures and demonstrations this year at Farmers' Week.

Child training problems will be considered in several discussions. In reverse fashion, the program calls for one talk on the topic, "Some Problems Children Have with Us Parents."

Making attractive homes, with particular attention to living rooms and bedrooms, will be a major topic, as will efficiency in the home. Under this head there will be discussions on kitchen planning, on the use of electrical equipment in the home, on household budgeting and accounting, and on health cultivation on the farm.

This Is for Antique Hunters

Discussion of furnishings and furniture made by early Ohio craftsmen will probably interest owners or prospective buyers of antiques. Another talk likely to interest this group will be that recounting memories of the old hand-woven coverlets.

Talks on color in dress and in the home, on choice of materials for clothing; on flower arrangements, and flower garden hints; discussion of questions of social usage; local libraries for the people — all these, and others like them, are on the home economics program for Farmers' Week.

Demonstrations include one on quick bread and pastry making, and one on the repair and care of sewing machines.

Women visitors to Farmers' Week will again this year have opportunity to visit the Governor's mansion and meet Mrs. Donahey. The annual reception comes Thursday afternoon.

Members of farm women's clubs may sit in at the sessions of the Ohio Farm Women's Club Federation, and members of parent-teacher groups throughout the state will be welcome at a parent-teacher association luncheon.

MEDALS will be presented to about 75 Ohio farmers at Farmers' Week for excellence in corn, wheat, potato, sugar beat, and hog production. At that time these men will become members of the 100-Bushel Corn Club of Ohio, 40-Bushel Wheat Club, 16-Ton Sugar Beet Club, 300-Bushel Potato Club, and the Ohio Ton-Litter Club.

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Extension Service News

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ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. McCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XII. FEBRUARY, 1927 Number 7

Is Farming Hopeless?

Tipp City Editor, Wondering About That, Discovers a Way to Find Out Locally

PAUL LANGLEY, editor of the Tippecanoe City Herald, likes the open country, and the things that go with it. Though he lives in town, he keeps four horses. He is interested in farming and in farmers. When writing bills of sale for farmers in recent months, he asked the men who ordered the bills why they were leaving the farm. Invariably they replied, "Farming is on the rocks."

Wondering whether that statement completely answered his question, and whether anything could be done to improve things, Mr. Langley wrote to the rural economics men at the University. Keeping their suggestions in mind, he got in touch with Carl M. Senn, agricultural agent for Miami County.

Herald Analyzes the Needs

The Herald for December 30 carried on page 1 a two-column editorial, in large type, under the headline, "What the Community Needs Most in 1927." Among other things that editorial said:

"We may boast of our industries, our schools, good roads, and paved streets, our fine type of citizenship . . . but none will deny that our greatest need in the coming year is an improved farm situation . . .

"If it is a matter of management and knowing farm costs, as the state university and many farmers inform us, then why cannot we in town cooperate with the farmers in a cost-finding system? . . .

"In our own state, in Henry County, the state university reports that a group of farmers doubled their labor income in four years by knowing their costs and discontinuing raising unprofitable crops . . .

A Chance to Cooperate

"Right here is where town people, particularly business men and manufacturers, could cooperate. Successful business men almost invariably know their costs and make the subject a study . . . Many farmers have stated that they will not only welcome the cooperation of successful business men, but they will furnish their farm records and assist in every way. A plan is being formulated to attack the problem and further announcement will be made in the near future."

The Herald for January 20 published that further announcement on page 1 under the headline, "25 Farmers Wanted." They were wanted, the Herald explained, to become members of a farm accounts club in cooperation with the Extension Service and the local Rotary Club. Accompanying this editorial was a blank farmers could use in nominating themselves or their friends for membership in the club.

Thirty Farmers Enroll

Within a week 27 farmers had been nominated, the Herald of January 27 carrying their names. At a banquet proffered by the Rotary Club on February 1, 30 farmers were present as members of the new club. C. R. Arnold, rural economics extension specialist, was present to outline the help the Extension Service could give. These farm accounts, as in groups the state over, will at the end of the year be summarized individually and collectively.

Pick Four Delegates

State Leaders Choose Two Boys and Two Girls for National Camp at Washington

FOUR Ohio 4-H club members will represent their 28,000 fellow members in this state at the first national 4-H encampment at Washington, D. C. this coming June. The four:

Julia Mae Roser of Cridersville, Auglaize County; Isabel Nye of Rome, Ashtabula County; Carl Anthony of Union Furnace, Hocking County; Harold Judy of Germantown, Montgomery County.

In Washington from June 16 to 22, outstanding club members from every state in the Union will have training in leadership, and opportunity to discuss ways and means of reaching, through the 4-H clubs, more of the eleven million rural boys and girls in the United States. Detailed plans for this meeting will be announced very shortly.

Stress Ability to Lead

Ohio's four delegates were selected by the state club leaders from nominations offered by agents and leaders. It was stipulated that candidates be 15 years old, or more, have had three or more years in 4-H clubs, and have indicated strongly some ability as leaders, both in club work and in the community. This last qualification, that is, the developing of leadership was considered of more importance than the grade made in the achievement of any specific project.

Julia Mae Roser served as president of her club one year, secretary three years and news reporter two of those years. In 1925 she won a trip to Club Week. Her grades in the clothing club have kept above 90 percent, and her high school marks similarly have averaged high. Active in high school dramatics and music, she leads the singing at high school, and has been elected to office repeatedly by her classmates. As a club member she has given three public individual demonstrations.

Six Projects in Four Years

Isabel Nye, besides completing six projects in her four years of club membership, helped her mother in leading the club, represented the county at the state club camp two years, helped in the management of the county camp, and was on

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the demonstration team representing Ashtabula County at the 1926 State Fair.

Carl Anthony of Hocking County, started club work under difficulties. His first year he was the only one in the club to complete the assigned job. Nor was there a leader to cheer him on. The next year he traveled seven miles to join a club, attended the county's first club camp, and finished fourth in poultry. Last year he was instrumental in organizing a club of 11 boys in his own community. He was president. Ten of the eleven boys attended camp. Carl was of constant aid to the club leader.

In high school Carl stands high, a good scholar, member of the debating club that won the county contest, captain of the second basketball team. He is also active in church and young people's organizations.

Both Member and Leader

Harold Judy, after exhibiting Shorthorn calves successfully as an individual club member, in 1925 organized a calf club on his own initiative. He volunteered to serve as leader for the six boys, saw that all got to county and state fairs, and placed again with his cattle at the State Fair. Last year he reorganized his calf club as he has done already this year, serving as both member and leader. At the 1926 State Fair he won places again; in the county he captured first in three projects, —steer, calf, and heifer clubs. He now has a choice herd of Shorthorns. In recognition of all this he was given charge of calves at both state and county fairs last year.

In high school Harold has been on the football team and the glee club, served as president of an agricultural society, and was a stockholder and director in a custom spray business developed by the class in vocational agriculture.

Nearly Everybody Was Here

MORE farm men and women visited the University this year for the 15th annual Farmers' Week, January 31 to February 4, than ever before. There were 5946 registrations, about a third of them women. This total is 941 higher than the 1926 total, and about 400 higher than the farmer registration for any previous year.

Some say it was the best Farmers' Week ever held, and that the visitors particularly appreciated the chance for discussion from the floor at sessions like those conducted by B. H. Hibbard and David Friday. More of these open forums are planned for next year. This year, in all, there were 350 events and 205 speakers. Fifteen states besides Ohio provided speakers. Visitors came from every county in Ohio, and some from neighboring states.

Borer Regulations

State Department Instructions and Federal Government Information Here for Reference

Though the Extension Service is concerned only with the educational part of the corn borer control campaign now under way, the News reprints herewith for reference the state department of agriculture's Regulation No. 4, on European corn borer control, along with certain information issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The state regulations for 1927:

The fact having been determined that a dangerously injurious insect, the European corn borer (pyrausta nubilalis Hubn) exists in certain counties in northern Ohio, and will cause great damage to the corn crop of the state of Ohio, unless control measures are put into operation at once.

Now, therefore, I, Charles V. Truax, Director of Agriculture of Ohio, under authority conferred upon me by Sections 1128 and 1132, General Code of Ohio, and Amended H. B. No. 134, enacted by the 87th General Assembly, do hereby adopt the following rules and regulations:

Section 1. The territory included in these regulations shall be identical with that included in Quarantine No. 17, relating to European corn borer as follows: The counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana, Jefferson, Lake, Geauga, Portage, Stark, Carroll, Harrison, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Wayne, Lorain, Ashland, Erie, Huron, Richland, Ottawa, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Lucas, Wood, Hancock, Fulton, Henry, Putnam, Williams, Defiance, and Paulding, and all townships and all other political sub-divisions thereof; and the townships of Wayne, Franklin, Lawrence, Sandy, Sugarcreek, Dover, Fairfield, Warren, Goshen, Union, and Mill in Tuscarawas County; Washington, Ripley, Prairie, Salt Creek, Paint, Knox, Monroe, Hardy, Berlin, Walnut Creek, and Mechanic, in Holmes County; Middlebury, Berlin and Pike in Knox County; Washington, North Bloomfield, Troy, Canaan, Congress, Perry, Cardington, Gilead, and Franklin in Morrow County; Grand, Salt Rock, Prairie, Scott, Tully, Montgomery, Big Island, Marion, and Claridon, in Marion County; Liberty, Washington, Blanchard, Jackson, Cessna, Pleasant, and Goshen, in Hardin County; Monroe, Richland, Bath, Jackson, Perry and the city of Lima in Allen County; Hoaglin, Jackson, Ridge, Washington, and the cities of Delphos, and Van Wert in Van Wert County.

Section 2. All corn stalks, cobs and other corn remnants in fields or feed lots, in or about canning factories, grain elevators, stock yards, stock pens, loading chutes and similar places, if not made into ensilage, shredded or finely cut, or if not fed and the residue tramped into manure, shall be destroyed by burning before May 1, 1927, or by so treating or handling by regular or special field procedure, prior to May 1, 1927, so that, between May 1st, 1927 and June 1st, 1927, no portions of such material in condition to harbor living corn borers, shall remain on the surface of the field or shall appear on the surface of the field after it has been plowed, disced, or harrowed or planted or cultivated.

Section 3. Corn fields or other premises not properly cleaned by May 1st, may be cleaned at the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this regulation "Corn Stalks" shall include stubble left standing in the field.

"Cobs" do not refer to earn corn stored in cribs or elsewhere.

"Destroyed" shall be construed to mean that "corn stalks, and cobs", are so placed or so treated that the borers included therein will be killed, or that such material will be rendered unfit to harbor living corn borers.

"Burning" shall be construed to mean the actual consumption of "corn stalks, and cobs" by fire, or subjection of all portions of such material to sufficient heat to kill all living borers which may be included therein.

"Special Field Procedure" may include the use of special machinery, such as the stubble pulverizer and recent developments in rakes, plows, or plowing equipment.

These rules and regulations shall be effective on and after March 9th, 1927, and all previous regulations are hereby revoked.

* * *

The Federal Government's statement on extra labor allowance, as published in Miscellaneous Circular No. 102, is as follows:

The Federal Act authorizes payment to the farmers for extra labor performed by them as part of the clean-up campaign; such extra labor is interpreted to mean such work as is additional to that which is normal and usual in ordinary farm operations.

The maximum rate for extra labor allowance authorized is not to exceed $2 per acre for field corn, and not to exceed $1 per acre for sweet corn, for each acre of such corn grown on such farms as shall successfully pass inspection as to compliance with the state regulatory requirements. The payments will be determined, controlled, and made by the United States government. Final inspection and certification for the payments will be made as soon as possible after June 1, 1927.

The farmer whose premises pass inspection will be required to sign a sworn statement showing the acreage of corn affected by these regulations. He will furthermore be required to make similar certification as to the rate per acre which will cover the extra labor, which is additional to that of normal and usual farm operations, and which has been performed in order to comply with these regulations and to entitle him to such payment.

Penalties and Assessments

Farmers and others affected by these regulations will be allowed until May 1, 1927, to comply therewith.

After May 1, 1927, according to and complying with the state regulatory measures issued for each state affected, the state officials authorized thereto may enter the premises and perform the work necessary to cause such premises to be placed in condition to meet these regulations. In such cases the owner or the operator of such premises is liable under state law for the cost of the work so done.

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BOOKS

THE GREEN RISING, by Dr. W. B. Bizzell, President of the University of Oklahoma. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1926. 264 pages and index.

THIS book is a good background for what economists and public speakers call "the agricultural situation" of today. Particularly will it prove interesting to those who bewail, or to those who rejoice in President Coolidge's recent veto of the McNary-Haugen bill. I guess that takes in about everybody.

Dr. Bizzell lives up to the sub-title, "An Historical Survey of Agrarianism, With Special Reference to the Organized Efforts of the Farmers of the United States to Improve Their Economic and Social tatus." He does take a hop, step, and a jump through the agrarian history of Europe, and, on this side of the water, of Mexico as well as the United States. His summary of European agrarian history, though necessarily brief, is useful in understanding certain steps in American agrarian history. The comment on Mexico, by the way, is unusually timely and pertinent.

Our country's agrarianism he traces from the colonial policy of land settlement, through the land tenure policies, the land grants to railroads, through the many and futile tariff battles, on through the rise of the Grange, of Populism, of the Non-Partisan League, to the Farm Bureau and cooperative marketing organizations of today. The social implications of all these movements, as well as the economic, he wisely discusses.

The farmer in politics occasionally does startling things. Dr. Bizzell, while he begs leave to doubt that a farm party will ever get very far, points to the far-reaching effects of the Populist program. The Populist presidential candidate in 1880, General Weaver, drew more than a million votes. This was the only time between 1860 and 1912 that a third-party candidate had won a place in the electoral college. And though the Populist platform was at the time considered wildly radical, behold! and look around you, gentle reader. The Populist platform advocated a graduated income tax, postal savings banks, public ownership of telegraph and telephone systems, initiative and referendum, currency reform, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one. Thus does much of the radicalism of 1880 become the accepted convention of 1927.

After considering the economic protest of the farmer of today, Dr. Bizzell calls for a national land policy based on classification according to utilization; consideration of the welfare of producers, having in mind particularly the farmers cultivating marginal land; application of economic principles to land values, so that "the price of land will bear some direct relationship to unit production expressed in monetary terms"; better coordination of state and federal regulatory agencies; adjustment of tariff rates.

The farm surplus problem, this writer concludes, is secondary to the problems cited above.

To date the green rising has yielded results. Dr. Bizzell in his final chapter lists the changes effected by farmers united. That list is long, the changes significant. The past 10 years, it happens, surpass the preceding 50 years in actual accomplishment for rural advancement. The future, the author believes, will see the green rising that is sweeping over the world bring "economic sufficiency and political freedom."—J. R. F.

No Harm In Thinking About Summer, Is There?

NEARLY two-thirds of the counties in Ohio had 4-H club camps last summer. The camp idea will continue to spread, all signs and prophets agree. It's easy to find the reason. There are, for example, such camp sites as the one shown in this picture, provided by County Agent G. W. Kreitler of Meigs County. In Meigs County they call this Camp Linger-Awhile, and that isn't hard to understand.

Saw Dollars Out of Logs

Farmers and sawmill men, 55 in all, stood for three hours in a heavy snowfall to watch the operation of a portable sawmill in a Columbiana County woods on January 28. F. W. Dean, extension forester, arranged this, with the help of the Ohio Hardwood Company, to show how the modern portable sawmill can make the farm woods a more profitable crop.

The crowd noted how to turn logs on the carriage properly, and how to run the boards through edger and cut-off saw. They heard C. P. Mosteller of the hardwood company explain, "We are anxious to cut as many No. 1 logs as possible, but we are always able to get something even out of the poorest logs."

This was the second of a series of similar demonstrations scheduled in northeastern Ohio.

Two Scholarships Up

While celebrating its hundredth anniversary, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announces that again this year it will award hundred-dollar scholarships to two Ohio 4-H club members, the boy and girl "who most efficiently complete their projects in 1927." Members of any club recognized and supervised by the Extension Service are eligible.

Eleven Ohio 4-H club members have in past years won these scholarships for college. The Ohio eleven: Ella Holmes of Huron County, Ivah Stebbins and Pauline Mills of Montgomery County, Wilma Bonar of Licking County, Dorothy Sutton of Stark County, Howard Young and George Brunskill of Summit County, Hugh Johnson of Hamilton County, Robert Knedler and Russell Grice of Highland County, and Neil Talbott of Greene County.

Winners of scholarships—64 have been awarded to date—may use them either to help defray college expenses, or for a trip to the 4-H Club Congress and International Livestock Exposition at Chicago next December. Of the 64 winners, 43 have chosen to use the money to help defray college expenses.

This Is Spread of Influence

Men do learn from their wives, Geneva M. Bane, home management specialist, insists. In proof she points to the Madison County farmer whose wife kept and studied household accounts. After noticing that the household business seemed to run more smoothly because of the recording and budgeting, the man of the house took a farm inventory and started a farm account book this year.

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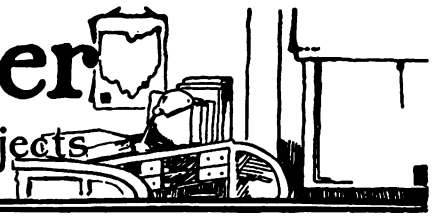
From a Desk in a Corner



A Page of Comment on Extension and Related Subjects

PYRAUSTA NUBILALIS HUBN.

THE corn borer, though he may not suspect it, is about to get a ten-million-dollar sock on the jaw. Apparently it is the job of the Extension Service to guide the farmer's fist. It is also our job to get as many fists into the fray as possible without compulsion.

In lieu of columns of advice on how best to accomplish all this, we offer moral support: Fly to it, gentlemen, and the devil take the hindmost!

CLUB EXHIBITS: PRO AND CON

WHAT ought to determine the completion of a 4-H club member's task each season? The actual harvesting of the potatoes, the selling of the pigs, the making of the school dress, and so on, or the exhibit of that product at the county fair?

County agents raise the question frequently. When they forget to, club members raise the question for them. There are always those, for instance, who can't get away from home at fair time in order to exhibit. Or the club member's parents may question whether it's worth a 25-mile trip across the county and back to show stuff at the county fair. The essential thing, they say, is that the pigs have been raised, or the dress made; in the process the principal lessons of 4-H club work have been learned. What educationally, has a county fair to add?

The only answer, it seems to us, is that an exhibit may help maintain standards of workmanship. And display of what can be done stimulates less enthusiastic members.

But why make a youngster drag a calf across the county for exhibit? Local exhibits, even township exhibits, have been found satisfactory in some counties. Though not as impressive as a county exhibit will serve the main purpose. Those who have managed them, recommend them.

We are, after all, concerned with the individual boy and girl, rather than with the development of a sideshow at a circus.

WORDS OF CHEER

THE Capper-Ketcham Bill, authorizing increased appropriations by the Federal Government for extension agents' salaries, made a brave start through Congress in this recent session. It passed the House February 28th. The feeling was that it would have passed the Senate just as readily. But the Senate wasn't passing bills at that particular time. That happened to be the week for filibustering.

That the bill went as far as it did on its first presentation is encouraging. Few measures do as well. When Congress convenes next December, we hope for better luck. It is our cautious guess that Ohio extension agents join us in that hope.

Personal Mention

WHAT we need for this column this month is the ditty that begins, "Oh, this is the day they give babies away," etc. For the time being that first line will have to suffice, but we shall bestow some very fine compliments on the person or persons (forgive the legal language, we've been reading corn borer regulations) who can supply the rest of the aforementioned ditty . . . Now then: Born, on January 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barnes, a 9½-pound son, Clarence Raymond. He is No. 5 in the Barnes family . . . Born, on January 14, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith of Woodsfield, an 11-pound daughter, Virginia Joan . . . Born, on January 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl N. Gibboney of Eaton, a 10½-pound daughter, Jo Ann . . . Born, on January 19, to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn K. Rule of Van Wert, a son tipping the scales at 8 pounds, 11 ounces. The excusably proud father is quoted as saying: "One boy is a delightful responsibility. Two boys are a serious responsibility. And three boys and more? Ask Bill Brownfield." . . . Born, on January 22, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wyckoff of Cambridge, an 8-pound daughter, Bernice Lorie . . . Born, in February, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ford of Hillsboro, a 10½-pound daughter, Joanne Elizabeth . . . And there, with becoming modesty, we might have ended the list of arrivals, had not a lusty holler two rooms distant from this editorial sanctum insisted that we insert: Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fleming, on January 21, a son, weighing 8 pounds and 2 ounces, and named, while the father was out of the room, John R., Jr. . . . Bill Ellis has endured living alone in Wauseon as long as he could. On January 25 he and Mary Folger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Folger, of Toledo, were married . . . And two former Extension men, resigned from the service within the past year, have this month taken to heart the Biblical injunction that it isn't so good for man to be alone. E. J. Utz, former extension specialist in rural economies, now farming, on February 5 was married to Pauline Jones, daughter of an Ottawa banker. George Timmons, former agent in Marion County, now in business here, on February 19 was married to Margaret Williams, county supervisor of public school music in Marion County. They will make their home in Columbus at the close of this school year . . . The Director's Committee on Selling the Bobbed Hair Idea Among Extension Workers reports progress. Hulda Horst is the latest to flaunt short tresses . . . (Note to printer: For the love o' Mike don't misspell that last word!) . . . Specialists who recently went on leave: M. Jeannette Butler, until July 1, at Wolfe School of Costume Designing, Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California; Frank H. Beach, on leave for six months, is taking work on this campus. B. B. Spohn, back from Cornell, admitted without too much prompting on our part that Cornell is a good school. Jake Neff and Raymond Smith are still there . . . John Slipher and Earl Barnes were scheduled for a radio dialogue not long since on the topic, "The Part Soybeans May Play in a Farmers' Soil Program." Fate, or somebody equally sardonic, published the topic in the University Bulletin to read: "The Part Sardines May Play in a Farmers' Soil Program." . . . B. P. Hess is convalescing from a broken ankle, broken on icy pavements here in January . . . Nick Glines reports wild doings out at Shady Lane Farms. Recently 35 men were laid off. One of them, resentful, became very, very intoxicated, and cavorted about the farm flourishing a six-shooter. Nick had to keep the greenhouse fires going that night, and he reports that he kept his faithful "gat" within reach every minute. . . . Norm Shaw, at this writing, is in White Cross Hospital convalescing from a goiter operation. We hope to see him up and about, irrepressible as ever, before many weeks . . . Probably the hospital will be loathe to have him leave, for he has been, by his own confession, a diverting patient. Crafty as the doctors and nurses were, they weren't crafty enough to fool Norm on anything. For instance: On the morning of the operation the nurse brought medicine of a different color. Norm, suspecting this might be the day for the operation, questioned her: "Isn't

THE MEETING

ONE day, in Paradise,
Two angels, beaming, strolled
Along the amber walk that lies
Beside the street of gold.

At last they met and gazed
Into each other's eyes,
Then dropped their harps, amazed,
And stood in mute surprise.

And other angels came,
And, as they lingered near,
Heard both at once exclaim:
"Say, how did you get here?"

—S. E. KISER.

(In the March Golden Book Magazine)

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that a new kind of medicine?" Sweetly the nurse replied, "No, Mr. Shaw." Said Norm: "Are you sure that's what I've been getting?" Said the nurse: "Oh, yes indeed, Mr. Shaw." Said Norm: "You're absolutely sure, eh?" Said the nurse: "Of course, Mr. Shaw." Said Norm: "Well, it certainly is a shame that a nice little girl like you should be such a great big liar" . . . Guy Dowdy writes of four consecutive days of pouring rain and flooded streets in California. (It's evident that Guy hasn't yet been properly "sold" on California, or he wouldn't say such things.) He saw men and women getting off street cars in the flood district with their shoes and stockings in hand. Worse yet, Jeannette Butler had to hire two taxis in order to get to school one morning. In one, while the driver was outside, knee deep in swirling water trying to start the engine, the rushing of the water made Jeannette so seasick she had to stick her head out of the window for air! . . . Well, that will probably do for this month.—J. R. F.

EIGHT YEARS AGO early sowing of wheat was common practice in northwestern Ohio, Hessian fly or no Hessian fly. Since then extension entomologists and agents have issued safe sowing dates, and in other ways suggested ways of fooling the fly. On the wheat insect survey last July the entomologists found little or no early wheat in many of these counties.

VICTOR H. RIES

THIS spring Mr. Ries assumes his duties as extension specialist in floriculture, with the emphasis on helping farm families make their homesteads livable, inviting. This is the first time Ohio has ever had a full-time extension specialist in this field.

After taking both his bachelor's and master's degrees at Cornell University, Mr. Ries spent two years in greenhouses and nurseries, 15 months with the A. E. F. in France, and the past six years in teaching and research at Iowa State Teachers' College and at Purdue.

Changes in Personnel

J. W. HENCEROTH, for five years extension agent in Putnam County, has announced that he will leave Putnam County and the Extension Service on April 15 to enter the employ of the Purina Feed Company. He will still be in Ohio, however, with headquarters probably at Wooster.

* * *

As one county agent of long standing steps out, another comes back in. H. S. Lewis, county agent in Wood County for several years until a year ago, when he resigned to become a district supervisor for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, has returned to the Extension Service as extension agent in Pickaway County. His appointment, which fills a vacancy made by the resignation of J. D. Bragg almost two years ago, began February 15.

* * *

Joyce Syler, home demonstration agent in Mahoning County, resigned in February to concentrate on a matrimonial project. Miss Syler was married on February 18 at her home in Sugar Creek to John H. Harman, assistant entomologist with the Federal Department of Agriculture in corn borer control. They will live in Cleveland.

* * *

Florence York resigned as home agent in Miami County on February 15 to become home agent in Jackson County, Oregon. Her successor in Miami County is Ruth Minturn, who has already had more than five years' experience as a home demonstration agent in Texas and Iowa. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

* * *

A. M. Hedge left the Vinton County hills January 15 to become extension agent in Carroll County, replacing R. G. Gardner, now in New Jersey.

* * *

Harold F. Eaton on February 1 became extension agent in Morgan County, which has been without an agent for several months. Mr. Eaton is a native of Olean, N. Y., a graduate of Montana State College, with three years' experience in sheep farming.

* * *

Roy M. Durr will take the spring quarter off from school and his part-time duties in the Office of Publications on account of eye trouble. It is hoped that three months away from all reading and writing will give his eyes the necessary rest.

1554 HUSBANDS should no longer have to hear their spouses say, plaintively, "What shall I wear?" That question was answered, apparently to the satisfaction of 1554 farm women, in clothing shows in 20 counties recently.

LUCY G. SWIFT

ON March 1 Miss Swift joined the ranks of home economics extension specialists. She is nutrition specialist with the American Red Cross, and comes to Ohio to assist during the absence of Alma Garvin, now on leave of absence for study. Miss Swift, after her graduation from the University of Vermont, taught in a rural school, served as home agent in Vermont and New York, and, more recently, had charge of a special nutrition project for the Red Cross in New Mexico. She received her master's degree from Columbia University two years ago.

Extension Elsewhere

ALABAMA will have an Extension Service Building on the campus of its state university. No more will extension specialists and administrators be scattered all over the campus, as they are at most state colleges. Funds for the Alabama building are being raised partly by the people in the counties. Each county in the state has been assigned a quota. Farm Bureaus, civic organizations, and club groups are contributing.

* * *

Foreign students attending Cornell University addressed rural groups near Ithaca recently in a program called, "Farming Around the World in One Hour." On this program were natives of China, India, the Philippines, Africa, South Africa, Turkey, England, Ireland, and a New York State Indian reservation.

* * *

Ham, chickens, butter, and eggs still have cash value in West Virginia. These commodities were accepted, under certain conditions, as part payment toward board and room at the six weeks' winter school arranged by the agricultural extension service for January 17 to February 25 at the state 4-H camp. This school, designed for leadership training, advertised courses "not ready-made but built up around the individual problems and needs of those who attend, as revealed by a personal analysis or scoring under the guidance of a counselor."

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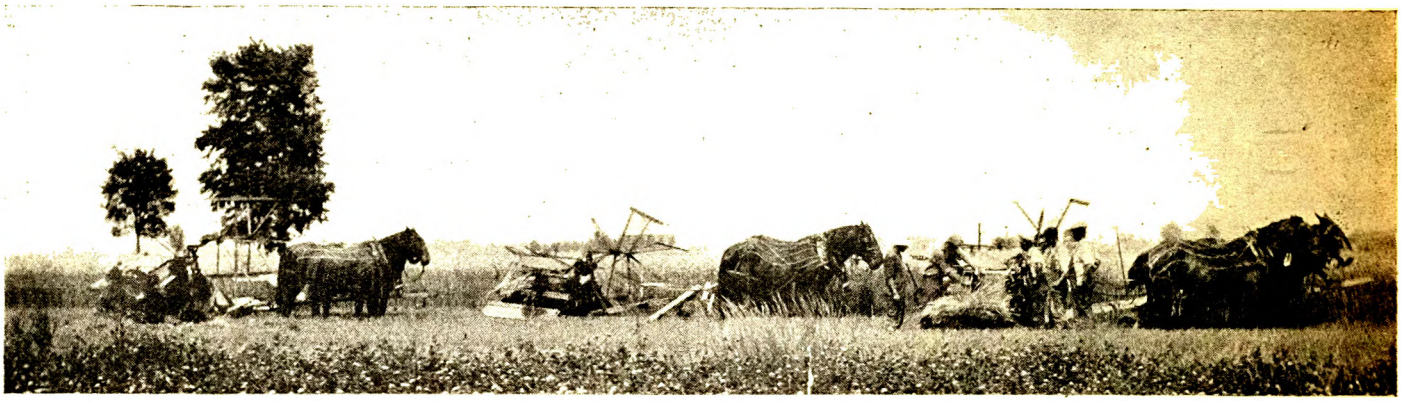

MAKING TEMPERAMENTAL MACHINES RELIABLE

MAKING machinery last longer, which has to do with cutting costs of production and living for the farmer and farm family, is one job the agricultural engineering extension men have cut out for themselves. Both the above pictures, provided by County Agent J. W. Henceroth of Putnam County, show scenes typical of the engineering meetings in counties the state over. Adjusting binders properly, a trick known by too few farmers, is in progress in that upper photograph. Specialist R. D. Barden and Mr. Henceroth worked at such meetings in Putnam County for three days last summer, and in that time repaired or adjusted 30 grain binders, two corn binders, a manure spreader, and a riding plow. The state over last year, 20,000 farmers attended 116 machinery demonstrations of one kind or another, not including those at Farmers' Week.

The sewing machines on that Putnam County front porch were temperamental before Mr. Barden got hold of them. The demonstration trained the owners, and their friends, to keep their machines in good running order. The women, not the specialist, did the fixing. Machines 50 and 60 years old have been rescued from the woodshed and put into service by these demonstrations. There were 99 such clinics in 1926, and 1000 sewing machines were put in order.

Tackle the Boy Problem

Seneca County Men Decide That It's Their Move Next

Seneca County men are beginning to wonder why 4-H clubs don't enroll as many boys as girls. That was the question up for discussion, County Agent J. P. Schmidt reports, at a February conference of 27 farmers, teachers, bankers, and preachers from all parts of the county.

They heard the state club leader, W. H. Palmer, the field agent of the state Y. M. C. A., W. W. Hall, and one of their own club boys, Earl Brown, discuss the question.

It is up to the men of the community, this conference agreed, not simply to endorse club work or to provide pigs and potatoes, but to take time to become acquainted with the boys, and to encourage them in their projects because of the value of the work to the boys themselves. The first step, then, is for the men to assume leadership and to reach all the boys in the community.

His Story Reaches Page 1

The leading article in the March issue of the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Leader, which is published by the United States Department of Agriculture for club leaders the country over, recounts how Joseph Laver, an Ohio boy now in California, believed so strongly in club work that he was instrumental in organizing six clubs in his county last year, even though the county had no resident extension agent. Joseph got his club training in Ohio, and the story of his work in California came to Ohio some time ago in a letter from Director Crocheron of California. A facsimile of the letter was published in the December Extension Service News.

When Club Boys Grow Up

The club members of today are the farm men and women of tomorrow, club leaders are always saying. Here's proof:

Louisiana's swine specialist, G. L. Burleson, in looking around for pigs for Louisiana pig club members, answered an advertisement inserted in farm papers by Paul Daniels of Hardin County, Ohio. For three years an Ohio pig club boy, Paul Daniels now looks to pure-bred hogs for his livelihood. He wrote Mr. Burleson, in part:

"I am a pig club boy and mighty proud of my 4-H pin. I am 19 years of age and own and feed one of the best herds in Ohio . . . I own the dam of Allerton Special, and sold him to Allerton farms for $500. He is now reserve grand champion of the world. I wouldn't own a hog or be on the farm if it had not been for club work."

PERMANENT pasture improvement demonstrations have become so numerous since the idea was initiated six years ago that it has become impossible to keep accurate record of them. Many farmers adopt the practices without reporting to the county agent.

Invents Clover Harvester

A sweet clover harvester that cuts the stalks and gets 85 percent of the seed has been invented by H. P. Miller of Curtice, Ottawa County. His device is attached to an ordinary grain binder. Mr. Miller is now applying for a patent.

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What the Annual Reports Were Saying

BELOW are pertinent passages from Director Ramsower's annual report, which is based on the annual reports of both specialists and county agents:

Evidence of greater stability in extension work is found in the decreased turnover of county agricultural agents in 1926: 85 agents employed, 16 changes, 6 resignations. Only 7 percent of the agents quit the work, as compared with 22 percent in 1925, 20 percent in 1924, 18 percent in 1923, 13 percent in 1922, and 10 percent in 1921.

Total county appropriations for the Extension Service have risen from $131,150 in 1921-22 to $193,630 in 1926-27.

* * *

The steady growth of club work, both from the standpoint of enrollment and of interest, makes it evident that more attention must be given to this phase of extension service. More leaders must be provided in both state and county, if leadership is to keep pace with developing interest. There is a limit to the capacity of one or even two county extension agents . . . It is to be hoped that ample funds may be provided as needed in both county and state for adequate expansion in this most fundamental phase of our work.

* * *

Recreational poverty is an important factor in the unrest among rural folk. A rural education that places all the emphasis on improving the economic side of farm life is hastening the exodus from the farm to urban centers . . The fundamental task of rural education is to make rural life attractive to the youth of the country. It must give them a sense of values, if a virile rural population is to follow . . . The extension specialist in recreation reports: 476 rural organizations were represented by 1176 leaders at 55 amateur dramatics training meetings in 19 counties during 1926, the first year of an organized recreation project. Twenty-five communities reported stages and curtains and scenery built as a result of the demonstrations. Many presented plays, and in other ways added to the recreational life of their community.

* * *

CAMPS for farm women were held in nine counties in 1926, and 387 attended. Agents report that the camps met with unqualified approval.

A MILLION extension bulletins and circulars were distributed in 1926. This total, nearly twice that of former years, can be accounted for chiefly in the issuance of corn borer leaflets . . . Late in 1926 extension bulletin distribution went on a new basis. Printed lists of available bulletins were mailed to people who had requested bulletins in the past. These 30,000 people responded promptly, so that bulletin requests reached 977 in one week this winter, each request calling for an average of 15 bulletins. Similar lists of available bulletins will be sent out two or three times a year.

OF ALL the acreage sown to wheat in Ohio now, more than half is sown to Trumbull, Ohio 9920, Fulhio, Portage and Gladden, the varieties recommended as standard by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Extension Service.

WHAT VARIETY of corn is best? One hundred and ten farmers in 17 counties are trying to find the answer to that question by conducting long-time corn variety tests, pitting recommended against local varieties.

BLOWING UP ditches, stumps, and rocks became the practice on at least 297 farms after demonstrations on the use of pyrotol, the surplus war explosive sold by the Federal Government. Ohio farmers bought 51,000 pounds of it last year.

FORESTRY as an extension project had its first full year in 1926. The specialist reports: 35 tree-planting demonstrations for farmers in 14 counties; two million trees distributed to 350 landowners for planting; demonstrations begun in three northwestern counties to show the effect of grazing on the farm woodlot; demonstrations begun in the management of farm woodlots.

FRUIT from Clermont County drew scant attention at the Cincinnati market a few years ago. Clermont growers have since adopted practices recommended in packing and grading demonstrations, and many of them now get good prices at Cincinnati, the horticultural specialists report as an instance of demonstration work results.

OHIO now has 28 cow testing associations. The Barnesville Association, 12 years old, has reached its goal of 360 pounds of butterfat per cow as an average for all animals in the association. All but 10 percent of the cows are purebreds.

SEVENTY EGGS is the yearly production of the average Ohio hen. Poultrymen (and women) who kept flock records in cooperation with the Extension Service last year reported an average of 143.6 eggs per hen. At the start of the demonstration farm flock idea in 1922, this average was 125 eggs per hen.

BETTER SEED, as an argument for a better crop, resulted in the purchase of 44,726 bushels of certified potato seed by Ohio growers last year.

1926: The Statistical High Spots

AGRICULTURAL and home economics extension reached into 1526 of the 1756 possible communities in Ohio with the help of 15,843 volunteer leaders and 106 paid county extension agents. Specific results: 122,466 improved farming practices, 37,802 improved home practices were adopted*.

4-H CLUBS, with the help of 2984 volunteer leaders, enrolled 28,236 boys and girls, of whom 80.3 percent completed the tasks assigned. This is a national record.

AGENTS IN ACTION: Each of the 106 county agricultural, home, or club agents made, on the average, 457 farm or home visits during the year to 266 different farms or farm houses; agents received an average of 1208 office calls and 1080 telephone calls apiece, and wrote an average of 1355 individual letters apiece.

ATTENDANCE at the 32,466 extension meetings aggregated 906,808. This does not include Farmers' Institutes, of which there were 1009, the total attendance at all sessions of these being 734,332. Of the 32,466 extension meetings, 1817 were for the training of volunteer leaders (total attendance, 35,851); 13,616 were demonstration meetings (total attendance, 269,637); the rest were extension schools and short courses, 4-H club camps, and the like.

* Adoption of an improved practice as a result of Extension activities means, for instance, planting certified seed, or treating sheep for stomach worms, or, in the home, planning menus according to good dietetic principles, or introducing labor saving devices into the kitchen, or beautifying the grounds around the home, or similar practices in the Extension program. Obviously, in the course of a year, one farm family may adopt a dozen or more improved farm and home practices.

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Honor 73 Farmers

Dean Vivian Presents Medals to Corn, Wheat, Potato, and Pork Champions

Seventy-three names were added to the honor roll of Ohio farmers at Farmers' Week this year when Dean Vivian presented medals to the newly qualified members of the state honor clubs.

The 100-Bushel Corn Club of Ohio, in its tenth year, now has a membership of 100, representing 37 of Ohio's 88 counties. The 1926 members, their counties and records:

Edgar Bixel, Allen County, 104.81 bushels an acre on 10 acres; Jenaro Wolfe, Clinton, 123.06; Orville Beane, Darke, 126.48; John C. Cannon, Fayette, 101.43; Ira C. Marshall, Hardin, 168.66; Glenn Marshall, Hardin, 159.32; Ward Marshall, Montgomery, 102.78; Howard Eby, Montgomery, 111.10; Homer Cromley, Pickaway, 108.

Wheat Club Adds Twenty

The 40-Bushel Wheat Club, in its third year, has 28 members, 20 of whom were added during 1926. Seven of the men produced an average of 50 or more bushels an acre, a record not likely to be duplicated soon. The 1926 members, their counties and records:

Clark A. Given, Crawford County, 42.62 bushels an acre on 10 acres; Urban H. Troeger, Defiance, 63.30; Clarence Cash, Fulton, 47.30; W. G. Pfaff, Fulton, 48.70; Walter D. Feller, Hancock, 41.89; F. Harold Wells, Licking, 42.18; James Iler, Licking, 44.75; H. J. Longnecker, Lucas, 57.11; D. A. Lathrop & Son, Lucas, 58.71; Irwin Blystone, Lucas, 40; Matt Irmen, Lucas, 40.28; Clarence L. Slack, Muskingum, 43.23; Clark H. Cunningham, Paulding, 50.25; H. H. Casselman, Seneca, 52.41; C. L. Earl, Seneca, 50.76; D. W. Galehouse, Wayne, 42.06; H. J. Newcomer, Williams, 45.30; W. C. Weigle, Williams, 50.88; Paul Smith, Williams, 49.13; L. O. Cook, Williams, 41.03.

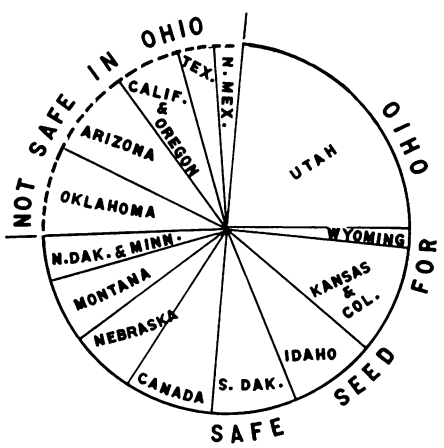
The 300-Bushel Potato Club, now two years old, added nine members in 1926. The 1926 members, their counties and records:

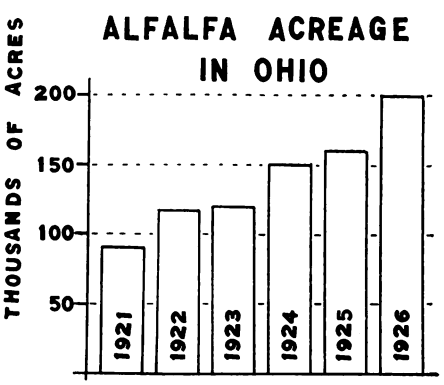
W. A. Shillito, Ashtabula County, 408.50 bushels an acre on two acres; Thompson Brothers, Ashtabula, 390; Newcomb Brothers, Geauga, 352; Isaac C. Widdle, Miami, 496.90; E. M. Wissinger, Miami, 428.40; George B. Stevenson, Pickaway, 497.25; J. B. Stevenson, Pickaway, 364; Stephen Dockler, Seneca, 347; W. B. McKien, Sandusky, 335.

Ton-Litter Club Now Has 112

The membership of the Ohio Ton-Litter Club, now in its fourth year, is 112. These 112 men have raised 157 ton-litters in the necessary 180 days. In 1926 35 men qualified, one of them, William C. Taylor of Butler County, for the fourth successive year. The 1926 members and records, by counties:

AUGLAIZE: Copeland Brothers, a litter of 12 Duroc Jerseys, 2362 pounds; Martin Katter, 10 Duroc Jerseys, 2390; R. C. Schwark, 13 Poland Chinas, 2645. BUTLER: William C. Taylor, 14 Duroc Jerseys, 3252. COLUMBIANA: M. C. Sanor, 10 Spotted Polands, 2076. CRAWFORD: J. W. Shiefer, 8 Poland China-Duroc Grades, 2057; Calvin Tracht, 9 Yorkshires, 2222. DEFIANCE: F. S. Applegate, 10 Poland China-Duroc Jerseys, 2192; Walter Derge, 8 Duroc Jersey-Poland Chinas, 2084; R. Richardson, 11 Duroc Jersey-Duroc Grades, 2028. DELAWARE: Howard Cole, 9 Chester White-Poland Chinas, 2208, and 10 Chester White-Chester Grades, 2023. FAYETTE: F. E. Eichelberger, 10 Poland China-Duroc Jerseys, 2070; J. A. Purtell & Son, 10 Poland Chinas, 2031. FAIRFIELD: Val Valentine, 10 Poland China-Duroc Jerseys, 2190. JACKSON: Charles Behem, 10 Chester White-Poland Chinas, 2510. LOGAN: R. O. Wren, 9 Poland Chinas, 2178. MAHONING: R. C. Lamb, 9 Berkshire-O. I. C.'s, 2072; J. R. Manchester, 9 Poland China-Chester Grades, 2084. MIAMI: Eldridge Hawn, 11 Tamworths, 2116. OTTAWA: R. H. Rymers, 9 Poland China-Chester Grades, 2006; Urban Wagner, 10 Hampshires, 2202, and 12 Hampshire-Chester Whites, 2540. PERRY: Oscar Anspach, 9 Spotted Polands, 2454, and 11 Spotted Polands, 2034; L. M. Poorman, 10 Duroc Jersey-Spotted Poland Grades, 2005; E. H. Rambo, 12 Poland China-Poland Grades, 3165. PICKAWAY: Dreisbach & Anderson, 14 Yorkshires, 2330. PIKE: G. N. Lockbaum, 12 Poland China-Spotted Polands, 3001; George Rea, 10 Duroc Jerseys, 2390. PUTNAM: E. J. Hathaway, 10 Poland China-Duroc Grades, 2183. RICHLAND: H. H. Wolf, 12 Chester Whites, 2074, and 11 Chester Whites, 2145, and 11 Chester Whites, 2201. ROSS: L. F. Bower, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2050; C. W. Edgington, 9 Chester White-Chester Grades, 2087, and 11 Chester White-Chester Grades, 2637. SCIOTO: Charles Weaver, 9 Poland Chinas, 2170. SENECA: R. Renninger, 11 Chester Whites, 2623; Carlyle Walter, 10 Duroc Jersey-Poland Chinas, 2170. SHELBY: F. G. Davidson, 11 Duroc Jerseys, 2366.





PAYING COURT TO QUEEN ALFALFA

SHOWN here are the central facts driven home at meetings where legumes are discussed by the extension soils specialists, particularly in western Ohio. Such meetings have been held in a dozen counties recently; more are scheduled to be held in connection with soil clinics. The two photos above are used as lantern slides at the meetings.

Emphasis is on alfalfa this year partly because red clover seed is higher than alfalfa in price, and hard to get at that. Also, alfalfa is rapidly increasing in favor, as the acreage increase shown above indicates. At the same time its running-mate, sweet clover, has jumped forward in Ohio until it now covers some 300,000 acres.

Rex Arnold Reports

Member of Ohio's First 4-H Landscape Club Tells How He Invested $12.92

In the first place, it's pleasant work, work that calls for good taste and judgment. It makes a house and lot, either in town or country, seem more like a homestead. Finally, there is definite relation between good looking property and high priced property.

That is the way Rex Arnold feels about landscaping, as sponsored by a 4-H club. He is a member of Ohio's first 4-H landscape club, the Cloverleaf Club of Medina County. The leader, D. D. Leyda, and the county club agent, Harley Brunskill, have been instrumental in fostering this club.

It Pays High Interest

Rex Arnold told those present at the annual meeting of the Medina County Farm Bureau that landscaping is an investment that, though requiring little labor and small expense, in a few years will increase the value of the property more than the same money spent in any other way. For that reason, and for beauty's sake, he said, he hoped every township would soon have landscape clubs.

All told, Rex invested last year but $12.92 in landscaping his home. Of that, $9.72 went for shrubs and incidental expenses, and the rest for his labor at 40 cents an hour.

Rex Outlines the Steps

The first step, he said, is to measure the house and lawn and draw a working plan to scale; then transplant shrubs and flowers not in keeping with the proposed plan; then decide on and order the plants necessary to complete the plan. Since some shrubbery or flower beds will be in the sun, and others in dense shade, it is necessary to order accordingly. The Cloverleaf club members pooled their orders and bought through the Farm Bureau at considerable saving.

Once the plants are in, the only labor necessary is watering them about twice a week during the summer, and raking and weeding the beds about once a week. Only one plant that Rex bought (he bought 41 of eight species) failed to grow.

Reports Fewer Sick Children

Sick children are few and far between at the Jefferson County Children's Home, reports the matron, Mrs. Edward Rutherford, since she adopted the menu suggestions and nutrition principles offered by Lelia C. Ogle, extension specialist, during a three-day course for Ohio matrons of children's homes at Cincinnati last fall. Since that session the matrons have submitted menus to Miss Ogle for criticism.

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Extension Service News

Published monthly, except July, by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ohio State University, the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating. Entered as second-class matter, June 24, 1920, at Columbus, O., under the Act of Aug. 24, 1912.
ALFRED VIVIAN, Dean of the College — Director of Extension, H. C. RAMSOWER
Editors: J. E. MCCLINTOCK, ETHEL M. CADLEY, JOHN R. FLEMING

Volume XII. JUNE, 1927 [Numbers 8, 9, 10 not published] Number 11

The Borer War: Past and Future

FAT volumes would be required to tell in detail the story of the spring campaign against the European corn borer. No fat volume, the Extension Service News in this article presents a summary of the part Ohio extension workers played in the campaign, what they think about it, how they view plans for future campaigns.

BUG with a craving for the limelight, the European corn borer put normal, long-time extension projects out of mind in northern Ohio this spring. Asked to influence 90 percent of the farmers to clean up their corn fields and premises voluntarily, northern Ohio extension agents and specialists devoted nearly all of their time to that job.

Rather than allow newly hired, perhaps inexperienced, extension men shoulder the burden of the intensive educational campaign in March, April, and May, the Ohio Extension Service temporarily shelved the regular extension program and with its regular force conducted most of the campaign. Nine assistant county agents, five emergency agents for counties without agents, two entomologists and seven agricultural engineers from other states, a part-time editorial assistant, and additional stenographic help in 35 counties comprised the additions to the staff for the campaign.

An Uncomfortable Background

The Ohio extension staff began the campaign with the knowledge that for the two years previous intensive corn borer control education had been in the extension program in northern Ohio; that for those two years state regulations, in no way drastic, had not been enforced; that some of the regulations for the 1927 campaign were not considered wise by Ohio entomologists and extension workers; that the task of keeping educational and regulatory work separate in the minds of the public would be difficult, if not possible.

But Ohio's extension workers swallowed their convictions and fears, and sailed whole-heartedly into the campaign against the borer.

In the 42 borer-infested counties between March 21 and May 14 the county agricultural agents reported their share of corn borer control activities as follows:

Appointment of 116 community corn borer communities; 259 field demonstrations, attendance 15,790; 419 other educational meetings, attendance 36,713; 2829 farm visits made; 12,618 office visits, 5917 telephone calls, from farmers; 51,487 miles traveled; 1234 press articles prepared; 32,365 bulletins distributed; 22,479 posters distributed; 1115 circular letters written, and 156,617 copies of same distributed.

Cold statistics tell nothing, though, of the demands on extension workers throughout the campaign. Berated for regulations they had no part in framing, threatened with loss of their jobs, county agents kept on persuading farmers that the thing to do was to clean-up and get that borer.

Probably the articulate objectors to the campaign and, therefore, to the Extension Service, did not comprise a majority of the farmers; the more reliable, successful farmers helped the county agents, corn borer supervisors, and all in the campaign. Most of the noise in opposition came from the local Whartons and Holmeses, men with either personal ambitions or idiosyncracies.

Yet it seemed to be true that a great majority of the farmers, articulate or not, did not approve of some of the campaign regulations and their interpretation.

No figures are yet available on how well the Extension Service succeeded in encouraging 90 percent of the farmers to clean up voluntarily. Estimates made by the agents and entomologists, however, indicate that in the most heavily infested counties, at least 90 percent of the farmers did clean up of their own volition. In the rest of the area—say 28 of the 42 counties infested—the percentage of voluntary clean-ups varied anywhere from 40 to 90 percent, with an average probably close to 75 percent.

The reason for this difference is by now well known. In the heavily infested counties the corn borer had been present long enough to be understood; and, of even greater importance, the regulations were enforced in full as announced in March.

But in the lightly infested ireas few borers could be found. Farmers often doubted the menace of the insect. Finally, modification of the regulations to release wheat, and then spring grain fields, from clean-up, left little reason for any clean-up at all.

These modifications were necessary because of the wet weather, etc., campaign officials believe; farmers in the lightly infested counties, if their fields had been cleaned up, thought the modifications were unfair.

Reams of paper could be devoted to both sides of this argument, but not here. Suffice it to say that the modifications injured the clean-up in the lightly infested counties, and even more seriously injured the trust farmers in those counties were accustomed to put in their county agents. The agents had explained the regulations as at first issued, and advised a thorough clean-up; subsequent official punctures of the regulations made the county agent's word unreliable, many farmers hastily assumed.

The Criticisms, Boiled Down

The most important criticisms of the campaign have been, in brief, these:

Regulations were too drastic and too widespread, ignoring local differences in farm practice and in borer infestation; politics interfered in a few counties; regulations were issued too late; compensation was not based on the farmer's expenditures; regulations should not have been modified while the campaign was in progress; Ohio's needs and desires in such a campaign were not consulted, judging by the regulations.

(It might be said that the planning of the control phases of such a campaign is not the job of the Extension Service, and to a large extent that is true. But because extension officials believe in controlling the borer, and because the Extension Service is close to the farmer, and thereby suffers or gains as the cam-

Those Missing Issues

DEPREDATIONS of the corn borer extended even into the editorial sanctum of this family journal. Asked to drown the borer in ink, the editor of the News was thereby forced to forego publication of the March, April, and May issues of this house organ. The June issue of the News, however, is counted as Number 11 of Volume XII. The August issue will as usual be Number 1 of the new volume, Volume XIII. —ED.

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paign is unwisely or wisely planned and conducted,—because of all this, extension officials offer criticism of the past campaign, and suggestions for future campaigns.

(There are reasonable answers to all the above criticisms, so far as the regulatory officials are concerned, and it is unquestionably the aim of all concerned to heed these criticisms in planning for another year. There can be no criticism, incidentally, of the honesty of purpose and immense expenditure of effort that the campaign has brought from such men as L. H. Worthley and C. O. Reed.)

For possible guidance in the future, the Extension Service is now obtaining the opinion of county corn borer committees on both regulatory and educational phases of a corn borer control campaign. By the middle of July extension leaders will have from farmers, as well as county agents, a comprehensive list of suggestions. County committees have been asked to consider these questions:

On the regulatory phase: Assuming that enforcement regulations are necessary, at what date should they be issued and announced?

If the lighter infested and marginal counties are included in the enforced regulations, should the same degree of clean-up be required there as in the plus 1 percent area?

What distinction, if any, would you make in the degree of clean-up required in the two areas?

Should destruction of corn stubbles in wheat be required? If so, do you favor the use of government-owned stubble beaters (at a charge of about $1 an acre) to destroy corn stubble prior to seeding wheat in the fall?

Should payment be made to farmers for cleaning up on their farms? If payment is made to farmers, should it be based on a flat rate per acre, or a sliding scale based on cost and thoroughness of clean-up?

On the educational phase: Do you favor a separate educational organization set up in the counties and under the supervision of the control officials?

Should the educational program include an intensive campaign put on previous to enforced clean-up?

Should the county agent and specialists attempt to explain and interpret the corn borer regulations to the farmers?

Should the subject be given in (a) farmers' institutes, (b) reserved for special corn borer meetings, or (c) both?

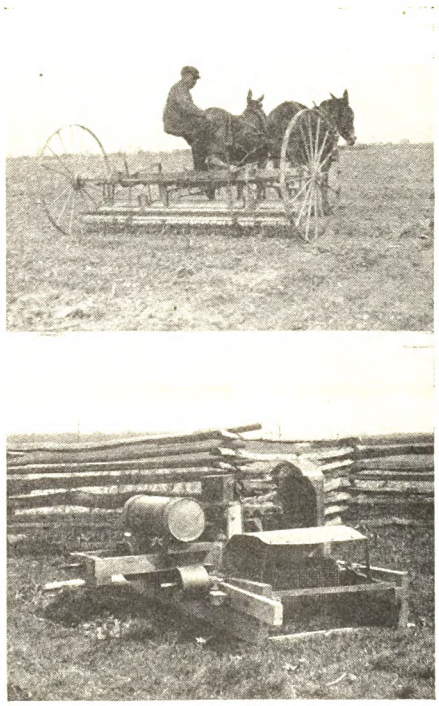
Are low-cutting demonstrations advisable, providing the stubble from such cutting will pass inspection? In making reply, designate length of stubble you think should pass.

Are plowing demonstrations advisable, or do the farmers understand this well enough from the work of the past spring?

Are you interested in making trips to a location in Ohio or Ontario where the heaviest damage can be found in September?

Once these questions are answered, and once the details of the 1927-28 control campaign are agreed upon by federal and state authorities, it will be up to the Extension Service to determine how it is to proceed in the campaign. Will the Extension Service again be held responsible for obtaining a certain percentage of voluntary clean-up? Should a long-time educational program be adopted exclusive of campaigns? Exactly what should be the county agent's working relationship to the campaign and the regulatory officials?

Probably these questions will be near settlement by September 1, or before. They will be settled with the understanding, it is believed, that an extension program depends primarily on the research program.—J. R. F.



FARMERS VS. BORERS

INGENIOUS in the face of new problems, many an Ohio farmer constructed home-made farm machinery in order to effectively clean up his corn fields this spring during the corn borer control campaign. Pictured above are two examples of unusual ingenuity. The wooden rake, with teeth set close together to get cornstalks and remnants, was made and used by Carl Engle of Defiance County. The lower picture shows the stubble beater devised and used by Fred Baker of Paulding County. Not counting the gasoline engine, this beater cost Mr. Baker about $10 to make. He said it could beat six acres a day.

News Tells Seed Corn Story

Composite seed corn samples sent to the county agent's office for testing, the results then published in the local press, told Warren County farmers how seed corn was germinating this spring. The samples, enclosed in 38 paper doll testers, contained corn stored under ordinary farm conditions on 19 farms in different parts of the county, writes C. F. Class, extension agent at Lebanon. The corn tested 90.6 percent, on an average, with the range from 70 to 100 percent.

WHAT the well but not extravagantly dressed high school girl should wear at commencement has interested Wood County farm women active in extension clothing courses. Four sets of posters showing suitable dresses were sent to Wood County schools this spring, writes Thelma Beall, home agent there.

A GARDEN, practical and well planned, was scheduled to be on exhibit for the field day program June 24 at the Madison County Experiment Farm. County Agent L. G. Wright worked on the plans with M. A. Bachtell, state supervisor of county experiment farms, and H. W. Rogers, superintendent of the Madison farm.

PUREBREDS appeal to Ashland County farmers. Purchase of a Guernsey sire in April initiated the formation of the second bull association in the county. Another group of farmers, horse breeders, cooperatively bought an imported Belgian stallion.

MIXED commercially, the Evvard mineral mixture for hogs costs $90; mixed on the farm, it costs $32.50 a ton, Guy Campbell, Auglaize County farmer, reported after acting on information obtained at the meat production and marketing train that ran through western Ohio last winter.

TEN OR TWELVE is big enough membership for a 4-H club, club leaders in Brown County agreed at a spring conference. More clubs, with that maximum membership, should be the goal, they told County Agent H. M. Taylor.

SPUDS as a background, a 4-H club boy as a foreground, interested the Painesville Kiwanis Club so much that 70 Kiwanians agreed to sponsor 70 potato club members this season, reports County Agent H. R. Waugh.

FOUR VARIETIES of pine seedlings are being planted this year by each of the 11 members of Harrison County's 4-H Forestry Club. Each member was to get 300 seedlings for planting in a garden plot.

SMALL ENVELOPES carried kernels of seed corn for testing from farmers to county testing stations in Warren County this spring. Envelopes were numbered to correspond with the ears, which were kept at home.

TWIN TOWNSHIP, Ross County, never does things by halves. County Agent F. R. Keeler reports 10 4-H clubs there this year with an enrollment of 125 boys and girls.

ONE ACT PLAYS will be presented at the Darke County Fair this year as in the past by the Community Theatre organization. Plans were made in April.

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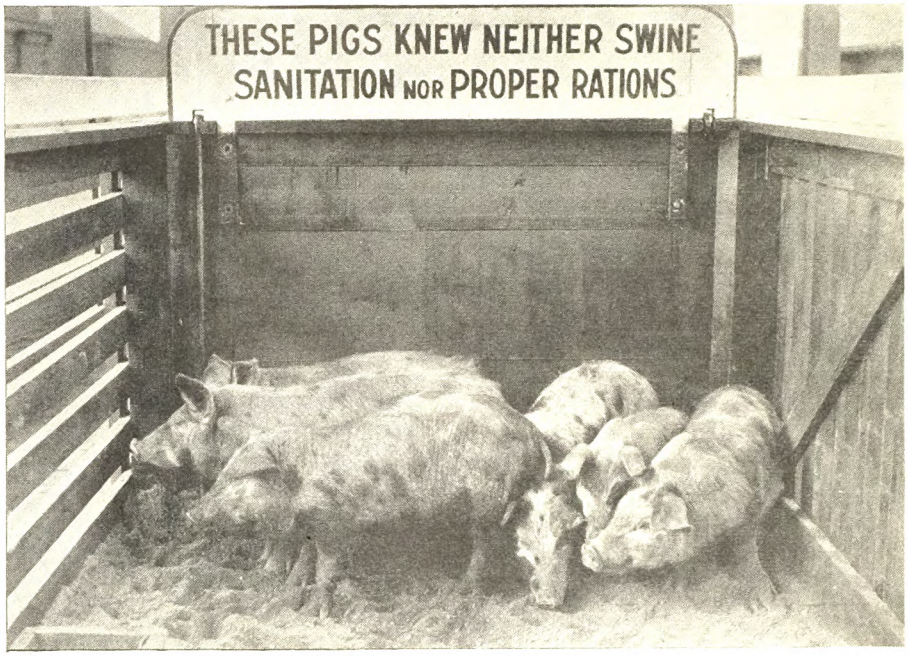
Runts Are Exposed When Swine Special Tours Southwest



THAT runt pig you see in graceful pose in the picture directly above was one of a score of runt pigs that provided both entertainment and enlightenment as the B. & O. swine sanitation special traveled through southwestern Ohio for about two weeks in June. The county agent at each stop presented a runt pig, the gift of local farmers, for postmortem. Every runt revealed roundworm infestation, reports Paul Gerlaugh, extension livestock specialist on the train.

Farmers who visited this train at its 19 stops learned, through lectures and exhibits of live hogs, why clean houses and clean fields pay regular dividends.

On one flat car they saw two lots of pigs, the first lot (see upper picture) scrawny and underweight, the other lot (lower picture) sleek and fat. The scrawny pigs, farrowed December 10 in mud, in June weighed 38 pounds each, on the average. The other pigs, farrowed March 14 on the farm of W. C. Taylor, Butler County ton-litter champion, and grown under the McLean County system of swine sanitation, in June weighed 66 pounds apiece, on the average.

Sanitation prevents disease and parastic infestation, visitors to the train learned. Cleanliness can prevent roundworms, constant menace to pork growing.

Microscopes in one car of the train revealed the roundworm in the egg and larval stages, when it does most damage to young pigs. Pigs artificially infested with roundworms were also on exhibit to show how this parasite interferes with growth of the pig.

Paul Hurley, agricultural agent for this division of the B. & O., and O. K. Quivey, general agricultural agent, cooperated with college and federal department specialists in planning and conducting the train.

MEN attending meetings at which food habits were discussed provided many of the requests for food habits score cards turned over to Nancy H. Folsom, home agent in Huron County.

List Four Vegetable Studies

Four subjects of interest to vegetable growers are among those under investigation now in Cuyahoga County, according to the report of A. G. Newhall, vegetable specialist in that county. Cuyahoga is the only county in the state to have a specialist in addition to county extension agents. The four projects:

How standard seed treatments affect germination of vegetable seeds; why jute twine, used in hothouse tomato growing, injures the tomato stems; study of tomato streak, with accumulation of evidence indicating that the soil is frequently the source of the disease, and that pruning with a knife will spread the disease from plant to plant; study of nematodes to determine how far down in the soil of a greenhouse nematodes may be found.

FOUR FOR SURE and possibly six carloads of hogs will go from Highland County to market next fall as a result of the efforts of market pig club members cooperating with the county bankers' association. By May 1 more than 160 boys and girls were enrolled in these clubs, County Agent W. H. Ford reports.

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Changes in Personnel

BEEKEEPING, long an important branch of Ohio agriculture, will have a full-time representative in the Extension Service staff for the first time beginning July 1. Virgil Argo, who took both his bachelor's and master's degrees at Washington State College of Agriculture, will on July 1 become beekeeping extension specialist in Ohio. He has had practical experience in apiaries, and for the past few years has been at Cornell University, assistant to Dr. E. F. Phillips, the widely known authority on beekeeping.

* * * *

Another veteran county agent has left the service. Enos M. Rowe, agent in Hancock County for almost eight years, resigned June 18 to join the sales force of the Purina Feed Company. His headquarters will be Greensburg, Ind.

* * * *

H. H. Claypoole, also long in the ranks of Ohio extension agents, resigned his position in Summit County, effective July 1, to enter the insurance business. Banks Collings, formerly agent in Mercer County and during the corn borer control campaign emergency agent in Marion County, will replace Mr. Claypoole in Summit County.

* * * *

E. K. Augustus left the service May 1 after several years as agent in Delaware County to become a district field supervisor for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation in northwestern Ohio. His successor in Delaware County is C. W. McEwen, for the past year acting agent in Franklin County. Mr. McEwen was released from his duties in Franklin County by the return of J. C. Neff from leave of absence for study. Mr. Neff returned from Cornell with a master's degree.

* * * *

C. W. Vandervort resigned as extension agent in Defiance County June 1, and is now doing special work for the rural economics department at the university.

* * * *

Out of the Extension field and in business for a few years, O. H. Anderson has returned to serve as extension agent in Mercer County. He assumed his duties there late in March. Several years ago Mr. Anderson was agent in Paulding County.

* * * *

J. F. Kendrick, Ohio State graduate, and this past year assistant in the rural economics department, on June 16 became extension agent in Champaign County. He succeeds D. D. Dowds, who resigned to associate himself with an automobile agency in Urbana.

* * * *

W. W. Montgomery, long classified as county club agent for Fayette County, on July 1 comes under the classification of county agricultural agent in that county. Though called a county club agent, Mr. Montgomery's duties have been identical with those of a county agricultural agent.

* * * *

Leaving Gallia County, where he had served as agent for nearly two years, W. H. Coulson on March 15 moved north a county to succeed A. M. Hedge as agent in Vinton County. Mr. Hedge is now agent in Carroll County.

* * * *

Sanna Black, a native of West Virginia and a graduate of Ohio State University, on April 1 took office as club agent in Muskingum County succeeding R. E. Helt, resigned. Miss Black is the first of her sex to enter the ranks of county club agents in Ohio.

* * * *

Ashland County is the most recent addition to the growing list of Ohio counties employing home demonstration agents. Nona Marie Wilson, a native of Ohio, will become home agent in that county on July 1. Miss Wilson took her undergraduate work at Marysville College, Tennessee, and at Ohio State. She has taught for eight years in high schools in Ohio and Virginia.

* * * *

Florence Booth became home demonstration agent in Mahoning County on April 25, filling the vacancy left by the resignation of Joyce Syler. Miss Booth, a graduate of Ohio University at Athens, has had six years' experience as a high school teacher, and for the past year was home demonstration agent in Harrison County, W. Va.

* * * *

B. A. Wallace, extension specialist in marketing, late this month will begin a six months' leave of absence for advanced study. He expects to work towards a master's degree at the University of Chicago in marketing, accounting, and theory of economics.

* * * *

R. C. Smith returned on June 15 to Darke County after a leave of absence for advanced study at Cornell University, where he garnered a master's degree. J. E. Bradfute, serving as acting agent in Mr. Smith's absence, for the present will be assistant agent.

THE HUMAN SEASONS

FOUR seasons fill the measure of the year;
There are four seasons in the mind of man:
He has his lusty Spring, when fancy clear
Takes in all beauty with an easy span:
He has his Summer, when luxuriously
Spring's honied cud of youthful thought he loves
To ruminate, and by such dreaming nigh
His nearest unto heaven: quiet coves
His soul has, in its Autumn, when his wings
He furleth close; contented so to look
On mists in idleness to let fair things
Pass by unheeded as a threshold brook.
He has his Winter too of pale misfeature,
Or else he would forego his mortal nature.

—JOHN KEATS.

Personal Mention

IT MAY well be that other things besides the corn borer control campaign went on in the state from March to June, but we had eyes for the corn borer alone. By request, that was, not by choice. It would be easily possible to write several columns, all highly personal, on the corn borer war. Distrustful of our ability to keep such columns pure and sweet, we hereby in this column this month ignore the corn borer and all its works. Do we hear applause? . . . Vitally speaking, then: Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Dillon S. Myer, on May 24, a 6-pound daughter, Mary Jenness; to Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Raymond of Newark, on March 26, a 10-pound daughter, Ruth Evaline; and to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pendry of Ravenna, on April 15, a son, James Reed, Jr. . . . Also born, to the Robin family, during May, three young Robins on the swinging boom of the dredge that operates in the Olentangy River near the Stadium. Discouraged from nesting and raising her family inside the dredge, Ma Robin, persistent, built a nest and hatched her eggs out on the swinging boom. Bird with a remarkable sense of economy and of time, while the eggs were hatching she'd fly to the nest with a worm in her beak, carefully tuck the worm under a wing for safe keeeping, and at noon bring it out for her luncheon. As the men on the dredge observed, the lady carried her lunch to work . . . F. I. Bell, county agent in Williams County, and Mary Chambers of Franklin County, were married on May 28 . . . Bachelor county agents are becoming as rare as the dodo. It's very puzzling . . . B. S. Harrod contracted typhoid fever at about the time the c--n b--r campaign began. He spent 49 days in the hospital. Recent reports, we're glad to say, are that he is back on his feet without even stopping to convalesce . . . Norm Shaw, who spent the winter playing tag with the doctors, submitted to a goiter operation in March. As we hoped and predicted, he is back on the job, irrepressible as ever . . . Miss Price, for the past few months taking the rest cure in the North Carolina mountains, is also back on the job, and mighty glad of it, she reports . . . A glutton for the higher learning, Director Ramsower is taking graduate work during the first half of the summer quarter at the university . . . Cap Arnold has been hiding his light under a bushel. At a Muskingum County institute he fascinated the audience, we have it on unimpeachable authority, with stories of Indian life, stories based on his boyhood on the edge of an Arizona Indian reservation. Cap admitted he had never thought of telling about it before . . . Offering a film called "The Rat Menace" for extension use, a motion picture company in a letter to this office referred to "your eradication specialist". Whether he craves it or not, logically that title must go to T. H. Parks . . . And, as for titles, there

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was the letter asking for the wild flower bulletin, and addressed, "Wild Flower Extension Service, Ohio State University" . . . Wrote J. W. Henceroth in a letter to his poultry demonstrators just before he left Putnam County to enter the employ of the Purina Feed Company, "If I were most of you folks who are below 36 eggs at the end of February I would try a good commercial feed and use it according to directions." . . . Ralph Taber, looking prosperous, dropped in for a visit late in April. He says he likes both his job and his city residence, Boston, but misses his Ohio friends . . . Rather than a June picnic, campus Extensionites plan for a September barbecue this year . . . What grieves us most these days is that a forthcoming bulletin called "Permanent Pastures" will not be renamed, according to our suggestion, "The Elysian Fields."—J. R. F.

Tree Magicians Busy Again

Tree inoculators are loose again. Auglaize County, through D. T. Herrman, extension agent there, reports them this time as working in the eastern edge of the county, where farm bureau and extension cooperators are comparatively few. One man said the salesmen of this unique treatment gathered $30 in one day in his neighborhood.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, through Mr. Herrman, advised Auglaize County farmers that inoculation of trees was not beneficial, and might be harmful. State department of agriculture officials said no action could be taken to stop the inoculators, so long as the work of inoculation was all that was sold. The law could only stop sale of fraudulent materials.

Athens Dairymen Organize

When Athens County dairymen were on strike during March, County Agent T. H. Johnson took the opportunity to stimulate organization of a permanent dairymen's association, with its program largely educational. Seventy-five men agreed to meet four times a year, one meeting to be an annual banquet, another to take place at the county experiment farm to study legumes. The association will make war on boarder cows, encourage study of feeding problems, and seek light on the problems of the milk distributor.

Want Some Groundhogs Left

So widespread and effective were the rat-killing and groundhog eradication demonstrations in Coshocton County this spring that the local Izaak Walton League sent a committee to County Agent G. C. Musgrove asking that a few groundhogs be left for hunting. Ten field meetings at which the use of cyanide gas was demonstrated attracted 240 farmers, Mr. Musgrove said.

BOOKS

THE FARM, by Eugene Davenport, dean and professor emeritus of the University of Illinois. New York: The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue. Illustrated; 481 pages; $3.50.

AS ONE begins the reading of this book there is a tendency to criticize the title. The first 33 chapters treat of subject matter strictly agronomic in nature and of this the principal theme is the soil and its management. But a complete perusal persuades one of the propriety of the title in view of the author's arguments that the soil is the fundamental basis on which the business of farming rests, and proper soil management lies at the root of profitable farm management.

From the pen of a man who is more properly known as a geneticist, his knowledge of soils and the accuracy of his statements are surprising. His style is pleasing and his illustrations are unique. Immediately the reader is forced to credit the writer with a broad conception of the business of farming.

The data presented to support the statements made are drawn almost exclusively from American, Canadian and English sources. The absence of German and French citations is conspicuous.

The book is plainly written by a farmer-philosopher and should appeal to the practical farmer and student alike.

His conclusions and methods of reasoning have apparently been tempered strongly by his long association with C. G. Hopkins, although, unlike Hopkins, he does concede that acid phosphate may have a place in agriculture. He, however, seems to entertain the fear that the ultimate effect of using this material will be to increase greatly the acidity of the soil, in spite of all the evidence which is at hand to the contrary.

The discussion of soil farming processes is masterful. He treats soil biology quite fully. He makes one glaring error, however, in this connection when he says on page 193:—"This fixation of nitrogen, an extremely complicated process or series of processes, is generally spoken of under the comprehensive term, nitrification." But this is merely an error in definition, as he discusses nitrogen fixation clearly and treats of nitrification in its usual sense in another section.

He has avoided technical discussion of controverted subjects such as soil colloids, soil acidity, and base exchange. These he passes by with the comment that they are little understood.

The book is written in such a way as to inspire the farmer reader with the thought that he is morally obligated not only to make a living for himself and his family from the soil, but that he should have the land in such a condition that future generations may do the same.

—E. E. BARNES.

18 Want Better Landscape

Eighteen landscape demonstrations are on the program in Medina County this year, and all but one will be handled by 4-H club members, County Club Agent H. C. Brunskill reports. D. D. Leyda, leader of the Cloverleaf Landscape Club, and Mr. Brunskill will supervise the demonstrations.

1000 HEAD of cattle were on view when 100 Fayette County farmers toured the county in the annual cattle feeders' tour this spring.

THE KREITLER TWINS, IN PERSON

LET the properly proud father, George W. Kreitler of Meigs County, do the talking: "These," he proclaims to a wonderstruck world, "are the already famous Kreitler twins. The one with the white shoes and white dress is Molly Jane, and the one with white dress and white shoes is Rhoda Jean. At least I think that is right. They were aged 10 months and 10 days when this picture was taken. We haven't learned to speak their language very well yet,"—this was written in March; Father may now wish to amend that statement—"but we know that when Jane says 'gungah' she is referring to food, and when Jean exclaims 'obah!' she is pleased."

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Kitchens in Review

Improvements Due to Contest Witnessed by 200 Women in Montgomery County Tour

A kitchen revolution greeted the eyes of about 200 farm women who toured Montgomery County visiting contestants in the better kitchens contest last month. The five kitchens in which the most improvements had been made were visited on the tour arranged by Thelma Beall, home agent in Montgomery County, and Geneva Bane, home management specialist.

The 200 visitors, including delegations from five adjoining counties, learned that kitchens competed in four classes: Class 1, those in which $5 or less was spent; class 2, between $5 and $25; class 3, between $25 and $100; class 4, more than $100.

At the first home visited, that of Mrs. Claude Ryder of Vandalia, an electric refrigerator was one of the 14 new features shown.

"It was just an ordinary, big refrigerator we bought second hand in Dayton," Mrs. Ryder explained to the visitors who crowded in, "and the electric parts were also bought second-hand. We assembled it all at home, and it works fine."

Score Jumps 32 Points

Another item was a sink, taken from her brother's home when it was remodeled, and held for years, waiting the day when running water would be put into Mrs. Ryder's home. Another useful addition to the kitchen was a big old-fashioned cupboard, bought at the same time as the refrigerator, and painted cream, with touches of red and black, to match the newly decorated room. The entire expense of the remodelling was $130.20, with a 32-point increase in score.

Another kitchen, which scored only 50 last fall, was so changed that it took first place in Class 4, scoring 92 points. Originally a large square room, as changed the working units were brought closer together, and half of the room used as a dining room, with chairs and table painted cream and blue.

The kitchen scoring highest in Class 3 was one in which the work was done entirely by the husband and wife, at a cost of $35.85. The lower half of a large window which ran from floor to ceiling was taken out and put alongside the upper half, and under these a sink with pump was installed. Many minor changes raised this score 25 points.

Canadians Visit Ohio Farms

Farmer-tourists from Durham County, Ontario, visited the farms of three Ohio Master Farmers during the week of June 20, under the guidance of L. L. Rummell of The Ohio Farmer, D. S. Myer, extension supervisor for northwestern Ohio, and county extension agents. This is the third year farmers from Durham County have made such a trip through Ohio and New York, allowing usually five days for the tour. In Ohio they visited the farms of W. H. Farnsworth, Lucas County; Fred Betiot, Sandusky County, and Perry Green, Portage County.

THEY CAN BOAST 31 YEARS IN 4-H CLUBS

MEMBERS of 4-H clubs came close to having a monopoly on things educational in the senior class of Waynesfield High School, Auglaize County. The five girls in this photograph, says County Agent D. T. Herrman, were "the better half" of the graduating class in that school this spring. More, all five girls have done work so outstanding as to receive trips to Club Week at the University. Chloene Winegardner, Waynesfield, has completed four years of clothing and three years of poultry club projects; Emma Gould, Waynesfield, four years in clothing, three in poultry, one in food; Olive McCarty, Wapakoneta, R. F. D. 6, four years of clothing and two years of food club work; Mary Blank, Lima, R. F. D. 9, four years in a clothing club; Esther Horn, Waynesfield, four years in clothing and two years in food clubs.

Clubs Fire Hens, Try Stoves

Twenty-one 4-H club members in Tuscarawas County this year are branching out in the poultry business by raising 250 chicks each. They are using brooder stoves instead of hens, the former practice. Local poultrymen loan the members the chicks and the brooder stoves, the members agree to follow directions, and at the end of 12 weeks they settle 50-50 on profits and pullets remaining.

The first club member started chicks on February 15 and sold forty 2-pound cockerels to the country club for its opening dinner on Sunday, May 8.

Watching the Styles Go By

Four hundred Franklin County mothers and daughters cast critical eyes at high school commencement dresses as displayed by living models at a style show staged by the Extension Service in cooperation with the F. & R. Lazarus store in Columbus this spring. Committees of home economics teachers, mothers, Specialist Edna M. Callahan and Home Agent Florence M. Walker planned the show. It was held in the tea room on the fifth floor of the store. A stage decorated in blue and contrasting colors helped the models properly display the 40 dresses. As each dress was shown, Miss Callahan discussed its good and bad points.

Merchants Entertain 550

The Ashtabula Exchange Club and the Ashtabula Retail Merchants' Board played host on May 6 to 550 Ashtabula County 4-H club members who completed their work in 1926. It was an achievement day, with a forenoon of visiting greenhouses near Ashtabula, and a luncheon furnished by the merchants. Local high school bands played. In the afternoon the club members met some of the business and professional men of the city.

FOR 50 YEARS to come Washington County extension cooperators, young and old, can camp at Camp Hervida, now in its sixth year. A 50-year lease has just been obtained on particularly liberal terms, reports County Agent J. D. Hervey, from the owner of the property, W. H. Sheldon.

A REST ROOM for women has been fitted up in the Hamilton County Court House at the insistence of the county extension service in cooperation with the commissioners and the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce.

INTERVIEWS with and pictures of 25 Licking County 4-H Club leaders appeared on the farm page of the Newark Advocate this spring. When the leaders came to Newark to have their pictures taken for the paper, County Agent E. R. Raymond used that opportunity to discuss plans for their clubs.

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Dig Deep in Soil

And Get Close to Your County's Problems, Says Hall After Twelve Soil Clinics

Far-reaching effects seem destined to come from visits of the extension traveling soils laboratory in Clinton County, in the opinion of County Agent F. G. Hall. In April 700 soil samples were tested at the 12 stops of the traveling clinic.

Each test, Mr. Hall reports, involved these four factors: livestock units and acreage; lime and phosphorus needs; soil type and drainage; recommendations for fertilizer and rotation. Each farmer got a card on which this information was recorded for his farm, and a duplicate copy is filed in the county agent's office.

Encouraging results to date from these tests are summarized by Mr. Hall as follows:

"Many farmers have regretted since the tests were made that they had no samples in. It wasn't that they weren't informed about it, but that they considered the project too lightly.

They Understand the "Why"

"Those who visited the laboratory, not only saw their soil tested but also obtained an individual interpretation of the findings. They agreed to the suggestions. Farmers themselves have helped our fertilizer problem by recommending voluntarily, after seeing the tests, larger fertilizer applications.

"After the tests had been made in several communities, J. A. Slipher, the specialist, and I went back to hold community meetings. A feature of these programs was the large number of intelligent questions on a soils program asked by farmers.

"Instead of trying to recommend a new rotation to the farmer, we usually found out what he wanted to do with the field in question and built the recommended practices around his system.

"Since these field soils clinics we have had more office and roadside discussions and recommendations on the findings of the tests than on any project so far attempted. We have also got closer to the field problems in Clinton County.

"Success of the project is due to the agricultural association developed last fall. Vocational teachers, high school teachers of agriculture, county superintendent, and the county agent organized this association for mutual benefit. Teachers and students carried through many of the details of the tests."

Unite on Roadside Stands

Women of Lucas County interested in roadside marketing met this spring and agreed to try their hand at cooperative marketing, it is reported by Effie Goddard, home demonstration agent in that county.

Though details were not worked out at this meeting, it was decided to erect at least two roadside stands, one on the Chicago Pike near Swanton, and one on the River Road between Maumee and Waterville. Stands will not be open Sunday. In building these "Home Industries Shops" neatness and attractiveness will be emphasized.

Salesman Aids Hog Project

His nose for news keen, County Agent D. T. Herrman reports that a salesman of mineral mixtures for hogs is laying the groundwork for a swine sanitation program in Auglaize County. When farmers at meetings have asked how to control roundworms in hogs, this salesman has replied, "We make Santonin capsules that will get rid of the worms, but the best way to control worms is to follow a definite system of prevention."

Up With Legumes!

And Down With Corn Borers, Demands Seneca County's Better Farming Club

Fighting the corn borer with legumes is the program adopted in Seneca County, as in other northwestern counties. In Seneca it is part of the program of the Better Farming Club, sponsored by the county extension service, and explained in an 8-page printed bulletin issued by County Agent J. P. Schmidt.

The announced purpose of this club is: (1) To improve individual farming and communities; not to produce more but to produce more efficiently; (2) through a systematic plan to take advantage of the services of the Ohio State University offered through the Extension Service; (3) to make Seneca County first as a place to farm and a place to live; (4) to swat the European corn borer.

Twelve to Lead With Legumes

Twelve Seneca County farmers are named as those who will lead the fight against the corn borer by the use of legumes, incorporated in their fertility and rotation demonstrations for the next five years. Legumes will make it possible, they believe, to raise more corn on fewer acres, leaving a corn acreage on which practical corn borer control measures can be employed by the owner.

Members of the Better Farming Club are scored on the extension projects they undertake. Those who ranked first last year are listed in the bulletin

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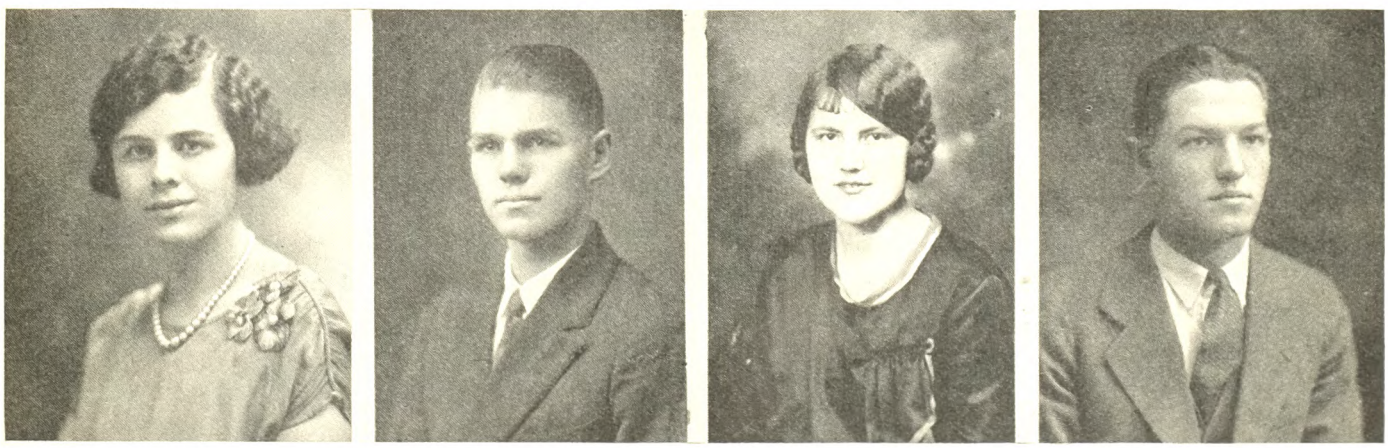
THE FIRST DAY that Shelby County's seed corn tester opened for business, farmers brought 1575 ears for testing. Vocational agriculture students and instructor at the Sidney high school cooperated with County Agent R. W. Munger in operating the tester.



OHIO'S DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE accomplishments of the four club members pictured above were listed in an earlier issue of the News. Identified, they are, from left to right: Julia Mae Roser of Cridersville, Auglaize County; Carl Anthony of Union Furnace, Hocking County; Isabel Nye of Rome, Ashtabula County; Harold Judy of Germantown, Montgomery County. Accompanied by W. H. Palmer, state club leader, and Hulda Horst, assistant leader, the delegates spent June 16 to 22 under the shadow of the Washington Monument, a stone's throw from the offices of the Secretary of Agriculture, in Washington. With delegates from most of the other states they camped, went sightseeing, learned much about the city and its official residents, talked over the 4-H club program, its aims and ambitions, and found time to enjoy life under the guidance of the federal 4-H club office. The Ohio Bankers' Association, the Ohio State Grange, and the Ohio Livestock Producers' Association helped finance the trip for Ohio's delegates.

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The Plots Thicken

More Trees, and More Interest in Forestry in Ohio Reported by Specialist F. W. Dean

"The planting season just closed has been one of the most successful in the history of the forestry department. Planting conditions were ideal throughout the state. The season opened unusually early and the soil was in excellent condition for early spring planting. Vegetation was advanced about two weeks earlier this time than last year, and the little tree seedlings, both hardwoods and pine, started off with a jump."

So reports F. W. Dean, extension forester, on the second year in which an extension forestry program has been under way in Ohio. His report continues:

Trees Sent to 80 Counties

"Unofficial information indicates that 2,500,000 trees were sent out this year from the state forest nurseries to 400 landowners in 80 counties. This is about a million trees more than were sent out last year, and breaks all records. Nearly half a million trees were distributed through the efforts of the Extension Service.

"Despite the corn borer campaign, 33 forest tree planting demonstrations were held in 14 counties. Attendance totaled 781. Counting talks at schools, granges, and farm bureaus, 1800 people were reached directly with forestry information during the planting season.

"American Forestry Week and Arbor Day, April 29, were celebrated with planting demonstrations. At Bellville, Richland County, the Chamber of Commerce started a small city forest, planting 3000 trees with the assistance of high school students. At Camp Crag, Medina County, 40 men, representing civic clubs, planted 12,000 trees under the supervision of L. J. Leffelman, assistant state forester, and County Agent L. H. Barnes.

"Demonstrations similar to these took place during Forestry Week in Miami and Cuyahoga Counties. A radio dialogue between the extension forester and State Forester Edmund Secrest was broadcast on Arbor Day over Station WEAO.

Tuscarawas Leads Again

"Tuscarawas County again leads in forest planting. More than 200,000 trees have gone into the county this spring from the state department of forestry. Within the past two years nearly 500,000 trees have gone into this county for reforestation. Credit for this record belongs mainly to G. E. Boltz, county agricultural agent. He has aroused farmers and the clay mining companies to the possibilities of forestry.

"Muskingum County took an active part in Ohio's forestry program this year by planting 90,000 trees. County Agent W. S. Barnhart arranged several planting demonstrations along State Routes 75 and 77, this latter the famous Muskingum Valley road between Zanesville and Marietta. These plantings, appropriately marked, will in time attract the attention of thousands.

"In Jackson County, County Agent Paul Fankhauser combined soils and forestry talks in a series of meetings. M. V. Bailey, soils specialist, emphasized the need for smaller acreages of pasture, but adding lime and fertilizer to make that acreage profitable; more hill land, both soils and forestry specialists agreed, should go into trees.

"To Harrison County and County Agent D. P. Miller belong the honor of organizing the first 4-H forestry club in Ohio. The 11 members planted 15,000 trees this spring. The club is fortunate in having as a leader one already successful in leading a boys' club, and also experienced in the lumber business."

243 Want Ton-Litters

The business of raising ton-litters continues to be popular in Ohio. This year 243 farmers have agreed to try to raise a ton of pork from a litter of pigs in six months, and so qualify for membership in the Ohio Ton-Litter Club.

Fairfield County leads this year with 20 candidates, and Marion is second with 17. Mercer and Montgomery each reports 13, Crawford 11, and Highland and Seneca each 10. In all, 52 counties have entrants.

Mr. Taylor Has the Floor

E. P. Taylor, Pike County extension agent, is patting Pike County's rugged back and boasting: "Twenty-eight of our 37 poultry demonstration farms had a production average of more than the standard of 16 eggs a hen in March. We doubt if this record can be equalled in the state. Use of the Ohio all-mash ration is growing by leaps and bounds."

Establish Play-Work Ratio

Fixed schedule for local farm bureau meetings has been decided by program committees from St. Marys and Noble Townships, Auglaize County, as follows: 30 minutes for discussion of farm bureau work; 30 minutes for discussion of Extension Service activities; 30 minutes for playlets or stunts; 15 minutes apiece for routine business, recitations, and community singing.

Versatility, "Attribute" 13

Shifting from the role of audience at a dress rehearsal to that of make-up director, and again to that of ballet director, Addis K. Barthelmeh, home agent in Stark County, helped in the presentation of four plays in rural communities during April.

Pull, Dobbin, Pull!

For Dynamometers Will Tell Only the Truth at Ohio County Fairs This Summer

Visitors at Ohio county fairs this summer will see proof that a horse can develop more than one horsepower.

A dynamometer, invented by E. V. Collins of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, has been purchased by the animal husbandry department of the university for use at Ohio county fairs in pulling contests for horses and mules.

Fourteen states used the dynamometer for 180 pulling contests last year. More than 1500 draft horses were tested. This year, with Ohio among them, 16 state fairs will conduct such contests, as well as numerous county fairs.

Audience Can Read Results

The dynamometer is so designed that animals pulling have to raise a weight on a direct lift, just as if they were pulling a heavy weight out of a mine shaft. The apparatus registers the weight pulled so that the audience may read it easily.

Tests conducted in 1923 shortly after the dynamometer was invented proved to doubting horsemen that it was easily possible for a pair of horses to lift 2000 pounds or more on direct pull. Eight out of nine pairs of horses weighing more than 3000 pounds, it has been found, can develop over 20 horsepower, and several teams have developed more than 25 horsepower.

The maximum so far developed by a pair of horses is 29 horsepower, the record of the world's championship pulling team —"Cap" and "King", brothers, Belgian-Percheron cross, owned by Clarence Bugh of Cherokee, Iowa. These horses, weighing 3700 pounds, pulled 3475 pounds a distance of 27½ feet, which is equivalent to starting (15 or 20 times) a load of 45,120 pounds of granite block pavement.

Iowa Team Holds Record

Pulling honors for teams under 3000 pounds is held by another Iowa team, "Jim" and "Mack", black grade Percherons, owned by Clyde Kinney of Bagley, Iowa. Weighing 2915 pounds, these horses made a record pull of 3100 pounds at the Iowa State Fair in 1925. This was a greater load in proportion to the team's weight than that drawn by any other team so far tested.

The dynamometer is to draft horses what the race track is to race horses, according to Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, which cooperates with the Extension Service in pulling contests. Such contests, it is believed, besides providing wholesome attractions at fairs, will stimulate interest in better draft horses, and better care of the draft horses now on farms.

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