

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE**

A. J. MEYER, Director

**EXTENSION SCHOOLS
IN AGRICULTURE**

3126



Extension school demonstration in pruning

PROJECT ANNOUNCEMENT 11

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

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¹In cooperation with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

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³In cooperation with Northeast Missouri Agr. Association

Extension Schools In Agriculture

W. H. HARGROVE

Extension schools in agriculture are courses of instruction offered by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture to farmers in the state who cannot take advantage of the courses given at Columbia. These schools offer five days of consecutive teaching in two or at most, three subjects of special interest in the community. They provide more complete and detailed instruction than can be given in the one-day or two-day farmers' meetings and are designed for the practical farmer. The aim of these schools is to present as briefly and clearly as possible the fundamental scientific principles underlying the common farm practices to the end that farmers may be guided in the application of such practices not by specific recommendations but by an intelligent understanding of the various physical and economic factors involved.

The work is conducted for the most part by the members of the Agricultural Extension Service who spend their whole time among the farmers of the state and who are, therefore, in close touch with the every day problems of the farm. The schools are usually held from Monday to Friday inclusive. The sessions begin at 10 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon with an hour intermission at noon. If those in attendance bring basket dinners, a part of the noon hour may be used for conferences and general discussions.

The regular work of the day sessions consists of lectures, demonstrations, field trips, discussions, and when desirable, practice periods. Lantern slides, charts, plant specimens collected locally and livestock furnished by the community are used in demonstrations where feasible. Persons enrolled in the school are not asked to recite, but they are expected to attend regularly, and they will want to ask questions and take part in the general discussions. Regular attendance is important since the lectures and demonstrations follow each other in consecutive order so that full benefit from the course can be secured only by attending all sessions. The courses are practical. They are given by persons who have had practical farm experience and have been selected for this service because of their ability to present the work in a practical understandable way.

COURSES

The following outlines will give an idea of the nature of the work given in these schools. Either animal husbandry or soils and crops is required and given wherever a school is held for the first time. One or two other courses may be selected by the local community from the following list: Dairy Husbandry, Entomology, Agricultural Engineering, Poultry, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Soils and Crops.

Animal husbandry.—The instruction in animal husbandry includes the following subjects:

How to balance rations for livestock.—This lecture is a discussion of the value of different feeds for the various classes of livestock and how and what commercial feeds to select for balancing rations.

Silage—what to expect of it and who should have a silo.—The advantages and disadvantages of silage, who should have a silo, why some silos fail, and what to expect of silage as a feed are discussed.

Horse and mule management.—How to manage the farm work stock to make it efficient and more profitable, feeding, breeding, and caring for horses are discussed.

Selecting and managing the breeding flock.—This consists of a lecture and demonstration in judging sheep for breeding purposes, and their management for profitable wool and lamb production.

Lambs in the corn field.—The types to select and the different systems of management for satisfactory results in pasturing the forage crops in the corn are given.

How to make pork on less grain.—Feeding hogs on pasture is compared with dry lot feeding. Crops for hog pasture and the management of hogs to make the most efficient use of forage and grain are also discussed.

Reducing the cost of winter made pork.—The use of tankage, shorts, and oilmeal as supplements to corn for fattening hogs and the value of slops, ground and warm feed are discussed.

Making beef on less corn.—This lecture considers the value of silage for cattle for market—heavy and light silage rations, and supplements for fattening cattle.

Management of the breeding herd.—This discussion shows how the cow herd can be wintered on less grain, and considers feeding and management of the bull, and growing the calf.

How to improve livestock.—This number consists of a lecture on livestock improvement and a demonstration in judging and selecting breeding animals, especially the sire.

Livestock organization.—This lecture shows why livestock men should be organized, and considers some matters pertaining to producing, shipping and marketing livestock which can be revised by a united effort.

Producing pork in Missouri.—Breeding, feeding and management under different systems in Missouri, and suggested remedies, including feeding the brood sow and her litter and management of the boar are considered.

How to use self-feeders for fattening hogs.—The advantages and disadvantages of self-feeders, cost of gains on self-feeders and how to manage hogs on self-feeders are discussed.

Judging livestock.—Demonstrations in judging and selecting different classes of livestock for breeding and market purposes are held. This involves individual inspection of animals and comparative judging. At least one hour should be devoted to each class of stock studied. The number of periods devoted to this work must be governed by the stock available, quarters for judging, and weather conditions.

From the foregoing list subjects may be chosen to suit the needs of the particular community.

Dairy husbandry.—The course in dairy husbandry may be made up of subjects chosen from the following list.

Farm dairying.—The relation of dairying to the general farm operations, factors determining success or failure with special reference to local conditions, kind of cattle, breeding practices, marketing of the cattle, their products are considered.

Purebred sires that pay.—Missouri communities are now getting increased returns as a result of using properly selected purebred sires. Where to obtain, and how to select, a good dairy sire; cooperation in the use of purebred sires from the community view point are considered.

Dairy herd records, their value and how to keep them.—(May include demonstration in use of milk scales and the Babcock test if previously requested.) A simple, inexpensive plan for keeping complete herd records is shown.

Judging and selecting the dairy cow.—(May be either a judging demonstration or lantern-slide lecture according to previous request.) Particular attention is given those points of type and conformation that will enable the farmer to select those cows having the ability to produce most profitably.

Feeding dairy cattle.—Attention is given to the selection of the most economical feed stuffs, and how they may be best combined in the most desirable and profitable ration. Home grown feeds and certain crops such as alfalfa, clover, soybeans, cowpeas, or Sudan grass and corn or sorghums for the silo are usually best and cheapest.

Balancing the dairy ration.—This lecture includes a study of the feed requirements for maintenance and milk production and a study of the common feedstuffs combined in such proportions as to give a properly balanced and most economical ration.

Silage on the dairy farm.—Corn, sorghums and other crops for the silo are compared. The making and feeding of silage, supplementary grains and hays to be fed with silage are considered. Special attention is given to the summer silo for supplementing short pastures.

Raising the dairy calf.—Care and feeding of the dairy calf are considered, both where skim milk is available and where milk substitutes must be used. Factors affecting successful calf raising are discussed. Bringing the good heifer calves to maturity pays. A fair dairy cow has the earning capacity of \$1000 securely invested at 5 per cent.

Care and management of the dairy herd.—This lecture consists of a study of vital points in the successful care and management of the dairy herd. It includes the general care and handling, housing and health of the entire herd, and gives special attention to the every-day problems of the dairy farmer.

Diseases and ailments of the dairy herd.—The common diseases and ailments of the dairy herd, such as tuberculosis, abortion, garget, scours, are discussed in a practical way.

The dairy business.—This lecture discusses dairying as a business and shows methods of handling and developing operations successfully. Old and new, and good and poor methods on the dairy farm and in the handling of milk and dairy products are shown.

Dairy organizations.—Forms of organizations such as bull clubs, dairy improvement associations, cow testing associations, dairy cattle breeders associations are explained. The purpose and plan of work are explained and results that have been obtained and may reasonably be expected from such organizations are considered.

Dairy products as food.—(Community may be asked to supply some materials where needed.) The food value of dairy products, and purposes for which different dairy products may be used to best advantage are given.

Caring for milk and cream.—(Illustrated.) Good and bad methods in producing and caring for milk and cream on the farm, and their care and handling in the home are shown.

Farm buttermaking.—(May be in the form of a discussion, illustrated lecture, or demonstration as conditions seem to warrant.) Handling and ripening cream, the most approved methods in the manufacturing, packing and marketing of farm butter are considered.

Entomology.—The program in entomology in either a two, three or five day school may be selected from the following list of subjects:

Why the farmer should study insects.—This discussion deals with some of the annual ravages and losses on the farm due to the destructive work of insects. The classes of insects from the standpoint of their feeding habits are studied, and the best methods of prevention and control are carefully considered.

Insects injurious to wheat, rye and oats.—The hessian fly, wheat joint worm, chinch bug, army worm, and other insect pests injurious to wheat, rye and oats are carefully considered. The most practical and efficient methods of control are thoroly emphasized.

Insects injurious to corn, cane, kaffir, milo, etc.—The best methods of controlling the chinch bug, army worm, cut worms, wire worms, grub worms, corn bill bug, corn root louse, corn ear worm and other insects injurious to corn, cane, kaffir, milo, feterita and Sudan grass are given.

Insects injurious to apple orchards.—The most practical and efficient ways of controlling the coddling moth, curculio, canker worm, apple tree borers and other insect pest injurious to apple orchards are given in this lecture. Sprays, spray mixtures, and spraying equipment are also discussed.

Insects injurious to stored grains, food and food products.—The control of the angoumois grain moth, rice weevil, saw tooth grain beetle, and other insect pests injurious to stored grains, seeds and food products is given.

Insects injurious to garden and truck crops.—The Colorado potato beetle, cabbage worms, flea beetles, striped cucumber beetles, squash bug, plant lice and others are carefully considered in this lecture. Practical and effective ways of control are given, such as spraying, use of repellent substances, adding chemicals to the soil, clean culture, rotation of crops, fall planning.

Insects injurious to peach, cherry and plum orchards.—A brief but thoro consideration of the best methods of controlling the plum curculio, shot hole borer and other injurious insects is given in this lecture. The most practical and efficient sprays are also considered.

Control of San Jose scale.—This lecture deals with a thoro and practical discussion of the control of the scale. The life history and habits of the insect are pointed out, and a discussion of sprays and spraying equipment is given.

How to control injurious insect pests of the household.—The cockroaches, crickets, the little red ants, fleas, bed bugs, cloth moths, carpet beetles and other injurious insects of the household are discussed. Practical and efficient remedies are emphasized.

Honey bees on every fruit farm.—The life history and habits of the honey bee are given together with their importance in pollenizing the fruit blossoms. Some profitable ways of handling bees for pleasure and for profit are given.

Insects injurious to health.—This lecture shows how the house fly and the malarial mosquito may affect health. Practical and effective ways of control are considered, after the interesting life histories and habits of the pests have been taken up.

Insects and parasites injurious to animals.—How to control the stable fly, the warble fly, the bot fly, the horn fly, the sucking and biting lice and other insects and parasites injurious to livestock are carefully considered. Practical and effective remedies are discussed.

Insects and parasites injurious to poultry.—This lecture deals with the most practical and effective ways of handling or controlling the lice, mites and other external parasites injurious to poultry.

Insects injurious to meadows.—The wire worms, cut worms, army worms, root borers, webworms, grub worms, and others are discussed. The control measures are emphasized.

Agricultural engineering.—This course considers some of the most common problems which arise in farm engineering.

Silos and silage.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) The value of silage to the farmer, the size of silo to build, location of silo for convenience, essentials of a good silo, the different kinds of silos and their characteristics, making corn silage, time to cut, amount of water to use, prevention of mould are subjects considered.

Farm buildings.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) Importance of good buildings on the farm, planning the location of the buildings for convenience and appearance, keeping the yards dry and sanitary, designing the buildings for economy, convenience and durability, foundations, roofs and interior framing, how to secure plans for buildings are discussed.

Concrete construction.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) Concrete for farm improvements is a cheap, durable, building material. Causes of failure in concrete work, importance of good materials, proper proportioning and reinforcing, construction of feeding floors, water tanks and fence posts on the farm, surface finishes for concrete, water proofing concrete are discussed.

Farm drainage.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) Missouri lands which need drainage, methods of draining, locating the tile, depth and distance apart of the lines, establishing the grade, digging the trench, laying and covering the tile, kind of tile to use, draining the seepy hillside, cost of tile drainage are given in this lecture.

Prevention of soil erosion.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) Extent of loss due to soil erosion in Missouri; amount of fertility lost where no ditches are cut; methods of stopping soil erosion; straw and brush in the ditches; the soil saving dam, how it works, size of tile to use; where this method is practical, the Mangum terrace, how it is laid out, how constructed, and how it works; cost of terracing are subjects taken up in this lecture.

Building and equipping the house.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) Planning the home for economy, convenience and comfort; the surroundings of the house, lawn, trees; modern conveniences, heating, lighting, water supply and sewage disposal, and how they may be had in every country home; possibilities of remodeling old houses are taken up.

Farm sanitation.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) This number considers safeguarding the water supply, sources of contamination, methods

of prevention; construction and maintenance of soft water filters; purification of water; sanitary sewage, disposal; flies and their control; the problem of rats and mice; sanitation in the yards and barns; some common disinfectants.

Use of the tractor on the farm.—(Lecture illustrated with lantern slides) Subjects considered are cost of power for farm operations; importance of power in all farm work; advantages of the tractor; limitations of its use; possibilities of the tractor displacing the horse in farm work; size and type of tractor to buy; ratings of tractors and actual power.

Poultry.—The course in poultry will deal particularly with the problems of the farm flock. Methods of improving the flock and increasing poultry profits thru better methods of breeding, feeding and housing are discussed.

Poultry management.—(Lecture) The place and importance of poultry on the farm, advantages and disadvantages of poultry keeping, size of farm flock, location and types of houses, poultry records and profits are considered.

Breeds and breeding.—(Lecture) Breed and type characteristics; principles and laws of breeding, selection and mating for vigor and egg production are discussed.

Incubation and brooding.—(Lecture) Principles of incubation and brooding are given together with natural incubation, artificial incubation, types of incubators, brooders and methods of operation, feeding growing chicks.

Feeding and marketing.—(Lecture) Feed requirements of poultry, study of feeds, compounding rations, methods of feeding, care and selection of market eggs are topics considered.

Caponizing, killing and dressing.—(Demonstration) In this demonstration the method and purpose of caponizing, killing for home use, dry picking, trussing and boning are shown.

Judging, sanitation and disease control.—Judging for vigor and utility, treatment for lice and mites, prevention and treatment of disease are given.

Veterinary science.—The purpose of the Agricultural Extension Service in presenting this course in veterinary science is to give in a practical, usable form such information as all stock raisers should have. This course is designed to give the farmers information which will assist them to introduce into their farm practices the essentials of disease prevention and control. The course may be selected from the following list of subjects.

Herd management as related to health.—That health is essential to the economic development of any class of livestock cannot be questioned. This lecture is a brief discussion of the disorders incident to improper management of the herd and the influence on the health of livestock as a result of selection, breeding, feeding and housing.

Care of sick and injured animals.—(Lecture and demonstration) There is a natural tendency for the animal body to resist disease and repair injured tissues. In this talk the importance of intelligent nursing of sick animals as an adjunct to professional service is especially emphasized.

Limits of the usefulness of drugs.—The indiscriminate use of drugs, the action of which is not understood, becomes a hobby with some stockmen and much harm is often unwittingly done. Combination of drugs sold under attractive trade names and for which extravagant claims are made can well be ignored. Patented stock feeds have no place in the regular ration of animals

and in fact too often prove detrimental to animals to which they are fed. Sick animals require treatment but well animals do not.

Abortion disease.—As a barrier to progress in cattle breeding in Missouri, contagious abortion has no equal. The nature of the disease and methods of diagnosis and control will be discussed.

Sterility of cows and mares.—(Lecture and demonstration) A large number of cows that abort become non-breeders. Some sterile cows and mares under appropriate treatment may be made to conceive. The lecture will deal with the causes and symptoms of the malady and the demonstration will consist of an examination of cows for sterility.

Blackleg in calves.—(Slide lecture) A complete discussion of the symptoms and methods of control of blackleg is given.

Tuberculosis.—(Slide Lecture) The transmissibility of tuberculosis from one class of livestock to another and from animal to man makes it one of the most dreaded of animal diseases. The importance of tuberculosis in its relation to future progress in animal husbandry constitutes the principal thought in this lecture.

Hog cholera.—(Slide lecture) A discourse on hog cholera control methods, general hog farm sanitation, and the relation of sanitation to economic production of pork.

Parasitic animal diseases.—(Slide lecture) The influence of animal parasites on the animal economy has in the past been given far too little attention, but at present stockmen have come to realize that while these pests may not kill domestic animals outright, the unthriftiness incident to their presence and activity renders the animal unprofitable.

Subjects requiring special consideration are: (a) External parasites of farm animals; (b) Parasites of the digestive tract of farm animals.

Injuries and diseases of new-born animals.—Discussion considers practical methods that will reduce the loss that comes from improper handling of the mother and young animal at time of birth. Included in this talk also is the subject of white scours in calves and colts and infective inflammation of the stomach and intestines of young animals together with suggestions for their control.

Equine influenza.—There is no more formidable enemy to the horse and mule breeder and feeder than influenza. In Missouri the disease is prevalent and very destructive. The causes, symptoms and methods of control are discussed.

Horticulture.—This course considers fruit and vegetable production, orchard and garden practices.

Orchard management.—This lecture constitutes a brief discussion of the present status of commercial orcharding in Missouri, including its relation and seeming adaptability to various soil types of the state; influence of local and remote markets and transportation facilities; varieties, culture, cover crops, equipment.

The farm orchard.—The relation of the small orchard to the general farm and its importance on the farm are considered with a plan for developing a family orchard, and its relation to the vegetables and small fruit garden. Soil management, culture, companion crops, permanent cover crops, planting plan, purchase of stock, varieties for a succession are also discussed.

Spraying.—The materials including kind, amount and cost, time and manner of application; labor requirements; equipment, kind, amount, and cost; water supply; loading conveniences and other accessories are discussed.

Pruning orchard trees.—The general principles of, and reasons for, pruning are given. Pruning young trees; apple, peach, cherry; pruning of bearing trees; renovation pruning of old neglected trees; manner of removing large branches; treatment of wounds; paints and washes are discussed.

Small fruits for the farm.—The methods of propagation, training and culture of grapes, bush fruits and strawberries, are discussed and a list of varieties is offered.

Pruning of grapes and bush fruits.—(Lecture and demonstration) Training of grapes to different systems, pruning young and bearing vines; pruning various bush fruits are considered.

Orchard diseases and insects.—The principal diseases and insects which injure orchard trees or fruits, including their life history, habits, and means of control are taken up.

Demonstrations will be made in the preparation of special mixtures on control measures where occasion seems to require.

The farm vegetable garden.—Propagation of transplant crops, early crops, late crops, plan for succession crops, cool weather crops and crops that endure summer heat, an all season garden, varieties, pest control are some of the subjects.

Potatoes.—Potato culture for the farm, including varieties early and late, tillage and mulch culture, seed improvement and selection, hill selection, conformity to type, place effect on seed, fertilizers are discussed.

Ornamental planting of rural home and school grounds.—The most elementary principles of farm home decoration are discussed. The plan is designed to fit into the general scheme of farm work, so that the least possible amount of time will be required in upkeep of premises. List of trees, shrubs, vines adapted to ordinary farm requirements, which will furnish needed shade and comfort as well as render the home or orchard ground attractive is given. This lecture will be illustrated with charts or lantern slides.

Soils and crops.—The relation of soils and crops with respect to fertility is discussed in this course. It is designed primarily to induce soil conservation.

Fertility, the basis of farm success.—Crop production depends upon moisture and fertility, with emphasis on fertility. Plants require ten elements of food for their growth and three of these are extracted from the soil in large quantities. The likelihood of shortage of these elements is discussed and methods of their renewal explained. Successful crop production over long periods will depend upon one's intimate knowledge of these elements and his ability to keep them supplied. This lecture is fundamental. A clear understanding of fertilizers, crop rotations and soil management can not be had without the knowledge of the principles discussed in this lecture.

Crop rotations.—Single, continuous cropping systems have always resulted disastrously, both to the farmer and his soil. Rotation of crops is the quickest and cheapest means of avoiding this evil and this subject is discussed from the view point of farm organization as it affects: (1) general crop yield; (2) the distribution of farm labor; (3) stabilizing the business by

providing a succession of proper forage and grain crops for livestock; (4) insect and weed control.

Commercial fertilizers.—The nature and source of commercial fertilizers, their effect on crops, how to select a fertilizer and estimate the relative value of fertilizers on the market are discussed. Fertilizer practice is recommended for local conditions.

Farm manures.—How to secure the greatest returns from farm manure and prevent the losses of fertility which it contains is considered together with the use of green manuring crops and winter cover crops.

Feeding the plant.—At this session the financial returns from rotation and fertilization are compared with the returns from unfertilized land. The results from many experiments in Missouri are compared and made applicable to local conditions. This is the final analysis of the question of fertilizers and rotations.

Humus and nitrogen supply in the soil.—The value of organic matter as a source of nitrogen in the soil, how it is lost from the soil, and methods by which it can be maintained are pointed out. This lecture together with the *Elements of Soil Fertility* will furnish a foundation for the lectures on tillage and crop production. Persons interested particularly in crop production should hear this and the lecture on *Soil Fertility*.

Acid soils and the use of ground limestone.—Causes of soil acidity, its relation to crop production, how to tell whether the soil is acid, and how to correct this condition are given. Experimental results from the use of ground limestone in Missouri are offered.

Growing legumes.—Legume crops are coming to be looked upon as a necessity and a great deal of interest is centered on the various kinds and varieties recommended for Missouri. This session is taken up with a round table discussion of those legumes best suited to Missouri conditions, considering the best method of cultivating them and the best uses to make of them when harvested.

Growing small grains.—New and promising varieties of wheat, oats and rye are tested from time to time. The results of these tests are discussed and the meritorious ones recommended.

The preparation of the seed bed for small grains, the rate of seeding and the use of fertilizers are discussed at length.

Growing alfalfa.—The growing of alfalfa is a vital subject. Failure has resulted more frequently than success. The plant is very exacting in its requirements for growth, but when these are met it will grow without difficulty. These conditions and their remedies are discussed at length. Much experimental evidence is at hand to verify the discussion.

Planning a cropping system.—This lecture outlines an arrangement of fields and rotation of crops adapted to local conditions which will keep up the soil fertility. If possible, some specific farm will be discussed.

Tile drainage in Northwest Missouri.—The cause of seepy places on the hillsides is explained and methods and cost of draining them with tile are considered.

Prevention of soil washing.—Methods of preventing soil washing by proper systems of cropping and by terracing, stopping and filling gullies and ditches are given.

Seed corn selection.—This lecture takes up and discusses the proper methods of seed selection in order to influence type, quality and yield. Some of the general laws of variation, transmission and heredity are offered in support of the recommendations. The value of seed testing is also considered.

Tillage and cultural methods.—This lecture considers tillage as a means of liberating plant food, conserving soil moisture and influencing soil temperatures. It relates the best methods of seedbed preparation, the after or inter-cultivation of crops, together with its effect upon nitrate formation and humus depletion.

ORGANIZATION OF AN EXTENSION SCHOOL

The following outline will give a general idea of the plan under which extension schools in agriculture are organized:

1. In deciding upon the location, four factors will be taken into account, and other things being equal preference will be given to the community—

- (1) That applies first
- (2) That presents the largest enrollment
- (3) That has never had an extension school
- (4) Where permanent organization already exists, such as farm clubs and granges.

2. Before an extension school will be assigned to any community applications must be filed with the Agricultural Extension Service, Columbia, Missouri, from at least fifty persons who agree over their own signatures to pay \$1.00 each to the local treasurer and to attend regularly during the continuance of the school.

3. The community receiving the benefits of the extension school in agriculture must pay the traveling and hotel expenses of the men in charge as well as all other incidental expenses incurred in connection with the course. The incidental expenses include such items as fuel, light, pay for janitor service, rent of hall, printing, postage, stationery. Generally the one dollar fee will take care of all expenses, but every community must provide some way to take care of any expenses above those covered by the fees. The demonstrators present their bills to the local manager who is requested to pay by check drawn in favor of the Agricultural Extension Service.

4. The local community is required to furnish a suitable meeting place, properly heated and lighted. The room in which the meetings are held should have provisions made for darkening the windows so that lantern slide lectures can be given. *At least eighteen square feet* of blackboard must be provided. This blackboard can be made by fastening together three twelve inch boards six feet long. The boards should have a smooth surface. This surface should be painted with two coats of liquid slating. The entire cost of such a blackboard need not exceed one dollar. Special provision should be made for judging livestock in comfortable quarters. Unless such quarters can be provided, the livestock demonstrations are not satisfactory and had best be omitted.

5. The local community is required to furnish livestock, corn and small grains and other equipment that may be necessary. It is desirable that a committee be appointed early in the season to gather representative samples of the principal crops grown in the community and preserve them for

use in the school for demonstration purposes. Do not collect freak samples. Collect only such samples as show the results of the best farm practices in the community where the school is held. In collecting these samples it is very desirable to have the story of how the crop was treated, previous crop grown on the land, and other facts.

HOW TO OBTAIN AN EXTENSION SCHOOL

Any farmers' club, grange, or other group of farmers may secure an extension school in agriculture. The following plan of procedure is recommended.

1. Write to the Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Missouri, for the proper application blanks and other necessary forms. (See pages 15 and 16)

2. Appoint an executive committee of good, live men who are interested in the project. This committee should consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary, who will act as general manager of the extension school, and a treasurer. These men need not be officers of any organization but should be especially selected because of their qualification for pushing an enterprise of this kind.

3. It is desirable to get some organized body of men, such as a farmers' club or a grange, back of the project to guarantee expenses in case regular fees do not cover all costs.

4. The methods of securing the interest of the community will vary in different places. In general, it is advisable first of all to secure the active cooperation of a dozen or fifteen men of good standing in the community where it is proposed to hold the extension school. This committee should represent as nearly as possible every section of the community. Then assign each of these men to solicit personally the support of a certain number of farmers who should be interested in such a move. At first, visit only men who are most likely to fall in with the project. After a large number of people have signed the application, it will be much easier to secure the cooperation of those who are likely to be most indifferent. When the enrollment is complete and all blanks are properly filled out, file them all together with the Agricultural Extension office.

5. A special blank will be furnished for the purpose of guaranteeing the expenses of the course in case they are not covered by the one dollar fee. This blank should be signed by at least six responsible persons, but it may be signed by any number above this. It is usually possible to estimate the cost of an extension school to within a few dollars, so that the community will know at the start about how many signers must be secured in order to take care of the entire cost.

6. All funds remaining after expenses are paid may be refunded or disposed of in accordance with the desire of the local management. It is recommended that any surplus be held in the treasury and used to finance another school.

7. It is desirable that every extension school have a printed announcement of the entire schedule.

8. It is generally desirable to have at least one evening program. Here is an opportunity to interest the whole community. Use local talent if possi-

ble. Do not put the College men on this program for more than one talk. Let the high school, the grade schools, the local teachers, the county superintendents, prominent farmers and other professional and business men all contribute to the evening program.

9. The working out of details should be left in the hands of local committees who must expect to spend a good deal of time to insure success of the extension school. The following committees are suggested.

(a) A livestock committee to arrange for local livestock for the judging demonstration

(b) A farm products committee to arrange for corn and small grains, where these are required

(c) A committee on arrangements to provide a meeting place, heat, light and other necessities

(d) A committee on evening program

It is generally unnecessary to have more than one or two men on a committee.

The most essential thing in securing a successful extension school in agriculture is to have everybody interested. The men who are leaders in the project must be full of enthusiasm and willing to work hard. They must convince themselves that such a course is desirable before they can convince anyone else. One who does not believe in the work or who does not have the courage of his convictions should not be allowed to solicit the interest of others. He will do more harm than good. If everyone will get solidly behind the movement and push it from time the application starts until the extension school is over, there will be no dissatisfaction anywhere.

FOLLOW-UP WORK

The main object of the school is to stimulate further study on the part of those who attend, and through them, to reach the more isolated and indifferent individuals. At the close of each extension school a plan is presented for following up in the community the different lines of work presented in the school.

Where the interest in the work seems to justify the expense, the Agricultural Extension Service will give assistance in arranging demonstrations on a farm or a few farms in the community to show to the whole community the practicability of the courses taught in the school. For the purposes of carrying on the demonstrations in the community the organization should be made permanent.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATION FOR EXTENSION SCHOOL

CountyPlace of MeetingPost. Office.....

Distance railroad station if in the country

OFFICERS

Name Address
Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary
Treasurer

COMMITTEES

Membership Committee

Name Address Name Address
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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Committee on Livestock

.....

Committee on Crops

.....

Committee on Arrangements

.....

Committee on Evening Program

.....

HALL FOR SCHOOL

Name
Location
Distance from railroad station
Name of hotel
Remarks
.....
.....
.....

APPLICATION CARD FOR EXTENSION SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

I hereby apply for Extension School of Agriculture to be held at
....., Missouri. I agree to pay a fee of
\$1.00 to the local treasurer, Mr.
and to attend all instructional exercises as regularly as possible.

Name

P. O., R. F. D.....

Occupation Do you live on a farm?.....

How many acres do you farm?

(Only cards completely filled out will be accepted.)

GUARANTEE BLANK

FOR FIVE DAY EXTENSION SCHOOL IN AGRICULTURE.

We, the undersigned, certify:—

1. That every person who has signed the accompanying application cards, un-
derstands fully that he is to pay \$1.00 toward the support of the
five day Extension School in Agriculture.

2. That it is understood by all persons that no one will be admitted to the
school who has not paid his fee.

We guarantee that all expenses of the five day Extension School will be paid
before the close of the last afternoon of the school.

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Digitization Information Page

Local identifier ProjectAnnouncement

Source information

Format	Book
Content type	Text with images
Source ID	Gift copy in Digital Services
Notes	page numbers appear in different location and

styles on different pages

Capture information

Date captured	September 2020
Scanner manufacturer	Fujitsu
Scanner model	fi-7460
Scanning system software	ScandAll Pro v. 2.1.5 Premium
Optical resolution	600 dpi
Color settings	8 bit gray
File types	tiff
Notes	

Derivatives - Access copy

Compression	Tiff: LZW compression
Editing software	Adobe Photoshop CC
Resolution	600 dpi
Color	gray
File types	pdf created from tiff
Notes	Images cropped, straightened, brightened