A PLANNED program for the production of seed of adapted corn hybrids has been developed in Ohio to the point where in 1937, 260 growers produced commercial supplies of seed and a group of 320 apprentices were gaining experience with $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ acre crossing plats. By 1937 seed production had been initiated in each of the 88 counties. This cooperative research-extension production program is designed to make available reliable seed of adapted hybrids at a price consistent with the best interests of producers and users.

In developing a trained personnel for the production of hybrids, the Ohio program has given similar opportunities to small and large producers, these opportunities being based on interest, abilities, and nature of services rendered. Most of the producers in Ohio have crossing plats of relatively small acreages. In 1937, 68% of the commercial growers of certified hybrids in Ohio had crossing plats of 10 or fewer acres, 23% had crossing plats ranging from 11 to 50 acres, 5% had crossing plats of 51 to 100 acres, and only 4% of the producers had over 100 acres in crossing plats.

Inbred lines developed in Ohio were released to qualified growers for the first time in 1937. From 1933 to 1937, the Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Extension Service, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and two trained growers, accepted the responsibility for the production and distribution of foundation seed stocks of single crosses. This was a proper function and responsibility of the Experiment Station during the initial period of rapid development and change, for it assured effective use of materials created by research, gave time for the development of trained personnel, assured seed stocks to small as well as large producers, and made possible the correlation of production, distribution, and use of foundation seed stocks.

But in 1936 it became evident that the Experiment Station could not provide sufficient personnel nor physical equipment to produce and distribute the great volume of seed stocks that would be required in 1938. Also, the required activities of the research and extension staffs in seed stock activities were diverting time, energies, and thoughts from the fundamental research and educational programs. To build up reserve supplies of seed stocks, financing would be required. Research and extension leaders in the program, together with

---

1Contribution from the Ohio State University, the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, cooperating. Also presented at the annual meeting of the Society held in Chicago, Ill., December 1, 1937. Received for publication December 9, 1937.

2Professor of Agronomy Extension, Ohio State University, and Agent, Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture; and Agronomist in Corn Investigations, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and Division of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, respectively.