of time to get an idea as to the amount of soil removed by erosion and drainage as well as to the effect of different crops, or fertilizers, upon the amount of material removed both in suspension and solution.

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FARM CROP SURVEYS.

In offering this paper the author wishes to state at the beginning that he has no perfected plan for making crop surveys. This paper is only a discussion. Some study has been given the matter for the past year and a start made in connection with a potato survey.

The survey method as a means of securing reliable data is constantly gaining wider application, ranging from geological surveys to social surveys. The early agricultural surveys were mostly reconnaissance explorations, as those through western New York orchards by Professor Bailey some twenty-five years ago. Later this was followed by the method of collecting systematic data in the excellent orchard surveys by Dr. Warren, and only a few years ago Dr. Warren again applied the survey idea to farm management surveys. More recently the Extension Department of the Ohio Experiment Station has investigated by what might be called a reconnaissance survey the culture of alfalfa and sweet clover in that state. Most valuable information was the result, that could not have been uncovered in any other way.

The crop survey, as I conceive it, differs from the farm management survey in many respects. The latter not only deals, at one time, with all crops raised, but also other business of the farm, as live stock and buildings, their organization, and relation to profits in farming, while a crop survey will ordinarily deal with only one crop at a time. "When to grow the crop?" is the problem of a farm management survey while "How to grow the crop?" is the problem of a crop survey. There will be some overlapping but, in general, the fields will be fairly well defined in any case by application of the above questions.

For best results, probably only one crop should be surveyed at a time. Taking as our definition, "how is the crop grown," a series of questions should be carefully prepared covering all problems in connection with growing and caring for that crop. As to taking records, the experience of men in similar survey work seems to agree that a typical area should be selected in each distinct agricultural region of the state. The record of every grower in this region should be taken, without distinction. If the data in each case are to be subjected to