One of London's Most Prominent Physicians Succumbs
BORN IN LAMBERT COUNTY
Practiced in This City for Nearly Half Century

London lost one of its oldest and most prominent physicians yesterday in the death of Dr. Walter H. Moorhouse at his residence, 249 Queen's avenue. The deceased had been a practicing physician in the city for nearly half a century. He was 85 years of age, having been born in Lambton County on June 12, 1841.

He received his early education in the local schools and his degree of M.D. in the University of Toronto in the spring of 1874. A few following years of his life were spent in the hospitals of London and Edmund. In 1878 he enrolled as a student in St. Thomas College, London, England, and left shortly after to attend the medical school of Lord Lester, who was then introducing the germ theory of disease and antisepctic treatments of wounds. While there he received the L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. degrees in medicine. In 1884 he took the examination of the arts faculty at Western University and received the B.A. degree.

In November, 1876 he began to practice his profession on Race street and after five years there he removed to 249 Queen's avenue, where he had practiced medicine and surgery up until the time of his death.

PROFESSIONAL HONORS

During his service many professional honors came his way, all unsolicited by him. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Ontario Medical Association and president of the London Medical Association, and in 1892 he was elected president of the Canadian Medical Association.

For some time he acted as professor of therapeutics in the medical faculty of the Western University, also as professor of the principle and practice of medicine, which position he filled for many years. He also acted as dean of faculty for 17 years. Following an active career he resigned all connections with the faculty in the spring of 1907 to practice privately.

In 1900 he was elected vice-chancellor of the Western University, which office he resigned in 1903, upon the reconsecration of the charter of university. For a period of 17 years he was the representative of the Western University in the Ontario Medical Council, of which body he was elected president in 1907.

MEMBER OF SENATE

In 1871 he married Margaret A., daughter of the late Rev. T. Butler, who died in 1900. In December, 1902, he married Mary Butler, daughter of the late Richard Butler, of London.

Dr. Moorhouse endeavored to advance himself in the knowledge of his beloved profession, and for this purpose had made frequent trips, not only to the medical centers of America, but also to many European hospitals, where he had at different times taken many post-graduate courses.

The late doctor was known to be an active worker in local charities. He was a member of the senate for Huron College, was church warden for St. Paul's Anglican Church for a period of 14 years and was one of the foremost promoters of the Woodland Museum.

Dr. Moorhouse was a Conservative in politics and a prominent Anglican in religion.

He is survived by his widow, two sons having died in their infancy.
L. A. Morthouse
Farm Management Demonstration
Washington, D.C.

Dec. 4th, 18
Saturday Dec. 7th 18

Attended the annual meeting of the Monmouth County Board of Agriculture.

The morning session for men was scheduled to take place at 9:45 a.m., but the members were somewhat late in coming together and it was much later than the when (the business was started), considerably beyond the hour for opening.

The reports from Community Directors were exceedingly brief but in the main they indicate that some progress has been made during the year.

Only one special talk was given during the morning. This was on types of seed corn and was presented by T. R. Piney of the Agricultural College. An interest was created during the year in the testing of seed and farmers believe that an appreciably larger gain results from this work.
The County agricultural project included the usual list such as Crop improvement relating particularly to Potato, corn, alfalfa, corn crops, late potatoes, etc. due to live stock improvement especially dairy work and hog raising.

A small amount of farm management demonstration work was done although it was not carried out under this heading. The problems under consideration were Cost of Producing hogs which in one case amounted to 9 cents per pound for a given herd and Records for a dairy dealing with the各种，cost of feed and production for the herd.

The business of the meeting was conducted with such a rush to get thru that there was not much of an opportunity for serious reflection or thought.

definite consideration of the material which was presented.
Practically the same condition obtained in the afternoon. The meeting was not called to order on time and too many speakers were available.

A noted lecturer, 'Dr. Sedi,' came in for the afternoon, and everybody was anxious to hear him. The members of the audience were not in a receptive mood for substantial stuff. I reached the conclusion that my address on the business side of farming was entirely out of place. A few short crisp statements pertaining to the value of being able to analyze the farm business would have been more effective than the work I tried to present. In the future I will not attempt to give many facts and figures when the audience is looking for light entertainment.
Monday December 9th, 18

Called upon Mr. Earl Brown who is the County Agent at Hartford, and had a very interesting conference with him.

I was especially anxious to get Mr. Brown's views with reference to Farm Management Demonstration and was now that he is actively engaged in County agent work.

The war emergency has interfered seriously with practically all projects and it has been almost impossible to carry out any part of the plan in a regular systematic manner.

During the early part of the year some twenty or more farms were placed with farmers in the County. The results have not been checked as yet; however, Mr. Brown believes the several of those men have kept the various items quite complete.

One case in particular was brought to my attention. The farmer in this instance...
had some six or more cows on his farm. He felt that they were not doing as well as they should do and after checking up his account he found that he was losing money. After consultation with Mr. B., he decided to sell off most of the herd for beef and he intends to increase up gradually once more with better producers. The operator is well satisfied with his results thus far.

During the winter months.

Mr. Brown is planning to bring a group of these men together for the purpose of making a study of their farm methods.

In giving the books out, Mr. Brown usually made it a point to have inventory inserted and assistance was rendered in corn.

Mr. Brown is of the opinion now that he would like to take up farming on a cash rent basis. He thinks it would afford an opportunity to test out the idea of accomplishing something as a local leader.
Monday, December 9th, 18

Left Stamford about noon and went over to Wallingford and thence to the Agricultural College. Expected to find Mr. Manchester at the college for a conference, but there some misunderstanding he was requested not to come over today.

I had a long talk with the Assistant Director, Mr. J. E. Davis. He told me quite a little about the work which Mr. Manchester has been doing in the state. The county enterprises which he has had under his supervision have all been given a farm management slant.

If Mr. Manchester is appointed State Farm Management Demonstrator, he will undoubtedly be promoted later to the head of all of the Farm Management work in the State.

Mr. Davis believes that it will be necessary to make some studies on farm management for the purpose of giving the F.M.D. a working basis.
I displayed the charts which were prepared under the direction of Mr. Morrison. Mr. Davis liked the idea very much, but he thought that some changes would be necessary in order to adapt the suggestions to New England conditions.

As a rule too many horses and too many men have been maintained on the farms of Conn. A better labor distribution is one of the things that they have been striving for recently. This means that some adjustments have been necessary in lining up the enterprises for each farm.

Recently some photographs were taken by the Extension Department showing the cows of a certain dairy herd together with the records of production for these individuals. Contrast can be used to advantage in Extension work.
Tuesday December the 10th, 18

Attended two sessions of an Extension School at Manchester
field under the direction of Allen H. Manchester, Colby
Agricultural for Litchfield.

The topics discussed after
my arrival were: knees
and manure and
feeding dairy calves.
Both of these topics were
treated in an instructive
and entertaining manner.

There were 15 boys and
9 adult men, 1 woman
in attendance at the
morning session. This
number was increased slight-
ly for the afternoon meeting.

There was a special
section on Home Demo-
stration work for the
benefit of the Women
Country Club work was
also taken up in this
section.

Mr. Henry Doane represented
the Agricultural work while
Mr. Mrs. Reid discussed dairy's
In the afternoon Mr. Manchester occupied the first hour. It was given to a consideration of Essential Economics in Farming. The following points were brought out:

1. The operator in this area should select those things which he can produce as cheaply as his competitor.

2. High transportation charges on certain crops such as apples and potatoes will undoubtedly cause us to grow these crops profitably.

3. Crops having a high value per acre should be selected.

4. Crops which are well adapted to the locality should be chosen.

5. Economy of production should be kept in mind. Comparison of cost of hay and silage was made.

The good things which have been mentioned about Mr. Manchester were full confirmed by visitors.
Wednesday, Dec. 11th-18.

 Came over to Amherst from Northampton this morning. Walked over to the Agricultural College and had a conference with Director Hurd and County Agent Foster Parker.

Director Hurd was very busy in preparing some financial statements for the Supervisor of accounts at Boston. A new law has been put into force recently and some changes in methods of reporting will be necessary in order to make the summaries conform with the new ruling.

Director Hurd discussed the Farm Management Demonstration Project with me very frankly. He estimated that the men in charge had had some difficulty in finding himself and in determining the program which should be followed. Director Hurd suggested that the main problem of this state at the present time appeared to be one of Dairy Farm Management and that has been selected as a project for immediate
attention. Good organization will
be emphasized. Accounts will
be maintained on typical
farms and the results which
have accrued will be used for
demonstration purposes.

Other types of agriculture will
also be included in the project.
County Agent Parker also insists
that the farm management-
demonstration work would be
closely correlated with projects
in agronomy, animal husbandry,
horticulture, poultry husbandry,
etc.

For instance, it is planned
to put on a campaign in
controlling weed-oats for coarse
pomt, also in treating seed
potatoes for scab. A record
will be kept on the farms
where this work is done.
At the end of the season it
will be possible to say whether
this will be a paying proposition
or not.

Records will also be kept
in order to determine the cost
of producing some of these
farm staples. The enterprise record
Wednesday afternoon, Dec 11th, 18...

Had a very profitable conversation with Prof. Ford this afternoon.

He has experienced some difficulty this year in keeping the labor not only on the farm but also on the instructional staff.

It is his opinion that the labor problem will continue to be of paramount importance for a time at least.

The farm management subject matter which should be placed in the foreground in Mass. had to do with the reorganization of the work on each farm so as to permit the greater economy in the utilization of labor. The enterprises should fit together in such a way as to permit an even distribution of labor.

Illustration on college farm introduction of onion crop which does not fit well in present moto...
began efficiency on the farm as a feature which could be improved considerably in Missouri.

Prof. Grant believes that further farm management investigations should be made and a constructive program should be developed in his field of research. New studies will be undertaken as soon as assistance can be secured.

At the present time the demonstrator has very little material that can be used in his extension work. He therefore finds it necessary to assemble and compile data for instructional purposes. He is doing this by getting farmers to keep accurate accounts of their business, by securing cost figures of special enterprises and he anticipates sending out some some schedules in order to get labor on such crops as oat wheat corn etc.
Wednesday Evening Dec 17th

Mr. Redman came in for a short period and we discussed some phases of Farm Management Demonstration Work. In his experience, he has found that this is one of the weakest projects of all. The methods of teaching have been very ineffective. It has been a difficult matter to define clearly the field of Farm Management. Many of the agents engaged in this work have had a very inadequate conception of the problem. I tried to give him my views on the subject, but he had only a brief period in which to talk over these matters.
Mr. Southwick came in about nine o'clock and remained until ten thirty or later. We talked over his problems in a general way and I tried to indicate to him some of the methods of attack. I feel sure that he is getting the Farm Management idea and has developed a very good plan for getting the farmer interested.

The main projects have to do with such features as:

1. Dairy Farm Management
   Use is being made of the local organization of the New England Milk Producers Association. They are primarily interested in the cost of producing milk.

2. Farm organization and efficiency, planning work and adjusting enterprise.

3. Demonstration farm management trips after Manchester

4. Cost of production ext.
Thursday morning Dec. 12th

Spent the entire morning in conference with Mr. B. Southwick. We went over each of the projects in detail and method of attack was outlined quite clearly.

County agents have not been very enthusiastic about the J. M. project. This has been due largely to the fact that subject matter specialists in other transfer courses have been numerous and our courses have had a very full program.

The conference will be held at the college next week and all projects will be gone over thoroughly.
Had a very pleasant conference with the County Agent, Mr. Parker. He gave me a very favorable report on the work which Mr. Douthridle has been doing.

Douthridle requested me to furnish him with some of the latest suggestions with reference to methods, of doing demonstration work and any other point that might be helpful in getting the project on a better footing in Mass.
Friday, December 20th

Went out to the College of Agriculture immediately after lunch and made arrangements to have a conference with Dr. Burnett at 2 o'clock p.m.

Dr. Burnett outlined very briefly some of the work which they have been doing in Farm Management Demonstrations. He stated that surveys had been made in three rather distinct areas during a period of three years and the information gained had been taken back to these areas.

Dr. Burnett has formed the opinion that these surveys may perhaps be extended to include some four or five typical areas and if the selections are well made the results will be very useful in Farm Management Extension Work.
A criticism is being prepared with reference to Farm First Extension work and will be presented at the Annual meeting of the American Farm Management Association.

The Bureau believes that two things are necessary for the success of this project:

1. Propaganda
2. Accumulation of Farm First facts.

The illustrations were cited in the case of the first item. One of these had to do with the use of lime on the State. The campaign leading up to the greater application of this idea on New York farms was continued throughout a period of years without getting very extensive results. It remained finally for the Farm Bureau to push this idea first by securing a reasonable price on the common and second by demonstration.

b. The silo.
Mr. Livermore
Teaching Farm Management.
Newfane Meeting - Dec. 10th

Attendees

1. Pruning & Spraying
   J. Strickland

The former was discussed in relation to the latter.

If effective work is to be done in spraying, the tree must be kept in open form.

The speaker did attempt to outline in detail or give a demonstration with reference to (spraying) pruning.

He gave the audience an opportunity to ask any questions about pruning. It was assumed that the farm operators were quite familiar with methods of pruning and the accent on the point was limited. Gradually no questions were asked.

Considerable interest was shown in the control of certain insects and fungal diseases. Many questions were asked. A definite decision was given by the speaker.

E. G. Bass, Earl Blewett, Collins
San Jose Deale
Spray service institute in the district.
About 70 in attendance
Farm Bureau membership on 200

2. Drainage districts and their organization

Mr. Peer
Mr. E. Ayers

Farmers were asked to indicate whether they wished to use the state ditches for putting in some tile drains this spring. One of these machines was operated in the southern or S.W. part of the County last year. The cost was not far from fifty cents per rod, for a specified depth.

The matter of organizing a drainage district was taken up. Difficulties in the way of furnishing through ditches will be forthwith. Existing laws with their weaknesses were explained. The men in attendance were very much interested in this topic. Apparently there are areas in this township where the drainage is exceedingly poor.

Mr. Pees has handled this problem with some measure of success. He was also the originator of the spray service and is now developing a milk distribution.
March 10th, 1919.

3 The Farm Survey
G. P. Deorville

a. Distribution of records.
b. Discussion of results.
c. Report of business for the year 1917 in comparison with preceding years.

Mr. Deorville was the last man on the program for the afternoon and he has a difficult place to fill; however, the men who came out remained for the most part until the end of the address.

A very great interest was shown in the results of the survey for 1917. Mr. Deorville places emphasis upon the average results for the community. The most important questions were pointed out and some rather striking lessons were brought to the attention of these men.
The results of this survey were given in a mimeographed report. A copy of the report was given to each man who cooperated in giving information, with reference to the farm business. An analysis of each individual farm was set down in the report. Given one and each man had an opportunity to see whether his results were as good, better, or poorer than the average for the community.

Summary.
March 11th, 1919.

Spent a brief period during the morning with the staff of the Coos Bay Farm Bureau. We are very much in sympathy with the survey work which Mr. Deerville is doing in his district. He has endeavored to assist as much as possible each year.

In the afternoon I went out to Oceola and visited a farm home near Company with Mr. G. P. Deerville. I had the privilege of listening while Mr. P. took a record. The operator in question has made up a statement for the Internal Revenue Bureau and was therefore well prepared to give a fairly accurate statement of the various items that enter into the survey record.

The area under study is essentially a fruit area. The farm income comes largely from peaches and apples. Visited a 30 acre peach orchard owned by Mr. Kirkwood.
In the evening we went over to the farm home of Mr. Consoll. Some 10 men in the neighborhood came to their meeting point for the purpose of filling out and discussing a summary of their business for the year 1915. There were 10 new men in the session. Most of the farm operators present had kept records for four or five years. They were therefore in a position to go ahead and fill out the summary sheets without receiving very much assistance.

One man had his account made up. He spent the evening making and an income tax statement. Several interesting questions came up for discussion.

My impression was that these men are getting into very fundamental things in the analysis of the farm business and they appear to appreciate the assistance given by the College.
March 12, 1919

Called upon Mr. Fick and to the Farm Bureau Dept.

Went up to Albion for consultation with Mr. G. H. Miller who is employed by the State Agr. College for Extension work in Entomology.
March 18th, 1919.

Committee:
Austin Courts, St. John, Mich.
Essex Co. Clinton Co.
Robert A. Munro, Maple Grove Farm
Martini, Michigan

Farm Record.

Montgomery Ward Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

See report by Graves.

1. The business viewpoint.
   Educating the county year.

2. Farm records & account
   Group meetings.
   Surveys made.

3. Enterprise surveys.
   a. Dairy herd records
   b. Hog & livestock records
   c. Crop studies

4. Labor efficiency.
   Blackboard talks.

5. Agricultural credit elements.
a. Wheat
b. Apples
c. Silo Filling

Bean production does not fit in with these enterprises.

Mr. Montefelt's business last year 1918 amounted to

Receipt: £6000
Expense: £5000

Considerable repair work and building was done on the farm.
March 20th, 1919.

Make inquiry concerning training of Wm. W. Hawthorne and write Professor Bowd
concerning this information.

Gave this matter attention when I returned from this trip.
March 23, 1909.

Conferrred with Director Wilson concerning Farm Management Demonstration Work

Mr. Cavend outlined his prospective program of work and the Director thought that the sub-projects were entirely feasible.

I presented some of the features that we have been developing. Director Wilson was very emphatic in pointing out that there is room for improvement with respect to a more efficient use of hired labor on the farms.

It was thought that there is a place for the large draft horse in Maine. Larger crews could also be feasible.

The program which Mr. Cavend has in mind is outlined on the succeeding page.
Director Wilson brought my attention to the fact that certain features of advertising had been eliminated from the Institute Annual, and methods of chart have been inserted in their place. See copy of Annual which was supplied.

"Farmer's Bulletin entitled 'Methods of Saving Labor in Hay Making' was reproduced in the 1918 Institute Annual.

Farm planning was discussed as a subject that should receive some attention from an extension standpoint.

Conferred with Messrs. Peck and Brosard.

attended a Demonstration at which the subject of Farm Survey was discussed.

Will not Brosard make a good man to use in connection with our Farm Management Extension Program?
March 23rd 1919.

Conference with Prof. Bos.

Farm Business Facts. Would it be advisable to lease one of the farms? Prof. Bos thinks it will be worth while.

1. Presentaion of work on
   - Farm Leases. Conference
   - with Landlord & Tenant.

   1. Drainage
   2. Seeding down grass
   3. Keeping up fences.
   4. Improvement that will prove profitable.

   Develop finances as well as farms. Overlook the little things and give special attention to the major features.

   Meetings to be held in June - July.

5. Cost of operating Tractors:
   1. Price of Tractor on farm
   2. Efficiency in using Tractor.

   * 3. How to figure the cost of running a tractor?

   4. Sensing poplar seed
      with Tractors

Note: Efficiency.
c. Place of field peas as a farm crop and sweet clover as a pasture crop.

These crops are coming into use in some parts of the State.

d. Farm Records - representative farmers are selected and the information they obtain is used for instructional purpose.

a. Crop yields
b. Live stock prod. receipts

c. Other enterprise
d. Expense

How can the business improve?

County Agent keeps a line on ten or a dozen farmers and keeps a check on what they are doing.

e. See as many farmers as possible to change from Receipts & Expenses to Inventory Methods of Reporting

f. Rural credit / Liberty bond

f. Preparation of material for marketing / Warehouse
Continued

a. The town plan of study.

b. Plan work of farms so that labor will be more evenly distributed.

6. B. Bercard & Earl Duney

College of Agriculture,
St. Anthony Park, Minn.

At a conference with County
agent leaders Jones and
we presented the matter of
doing some work on farm
leases. It was decided to
dry one town work method
of less or perhaps a half
day in counties and if good
results are obtained further
effort in this direction can
be planned.
Supply of labor in Minn. does not appear to be adequate at the present time. It was the opinion of the Co. Agus Leader that the Federal Dept. of Labor renders very little of any assistance to farmers. Better results have been obtained by going to & making use of some of agencies in the city. They mean a fee for their service and are anxious to have a fair percentage of fees. Success.
March 24th, 1919

Mr. East of Illinois

110 meetings where the account book was completely worked out.

8 meeting general farm management work.

2414 men carried account through the fall.

3100 total attendance at 110 meetings.

At 118 meetings this attendance would be 3500 approximately.

Champaign County
50 attended
300 additional men had account book explained

Peoria factory
Emery to begin 75 attended
9 additional
Aug. 25. 30 men who had account book explained.
2K & 2578
and again Apr 15.

2nd Apr. 14
Ohio - 10-11-12
Mr. Case

March 25th, 19__

What will it cost to secure some film pictures of farming operations showing features of special types. Mehardy farm, Stono, Illinois.

Rotation

Corn 3 Approx 1/2 of farm.
Corn
Dry beans hay & seed 160-200
Wheat 200
Duck clover pasture

Mr. Case outlined very fully his method of presenting work at the old day meetings in which farm accounting was the sole item of discussion.

See correspondence and report made by Whelpton.
March 26th, 1914.

Mr. Robertson was in the Southern part of the state; hence did not have an opportunity to confer with him. Spent a brief period at the office and discussed some items relative to keeping accounts on the farm.

Met Mr. T. A. Coleman and had a very profitable conference with him. He is convinced that farm management will occupy a prominent place on the extension program within the coming five years. Heretofore we have emphasized single enterprises. More attention will be given to the failure to the organization and business management of the farm as a whole.

1. Good organization

2. Labor distribution

This will enable earning power of men engaged

3. Better housing conditions for labor on the farm.
Mr. Coleman's tenant owns stock and machinery on a share basis. This tenant received a salary of $100 last year or slightly better than 70c per day, while Mr. Coleman made 12 per cent on his investment a year ago.

Called upon Prof. Neauke and discussed matters of a general nature. The college contemplated organizing a Department of Drama Dept. in the near future.

Prof. Neauke requested me to send him a copy of Dr. Smith's address - which was given at the Baltimore conference.
April 13, 1919. Extension Conf.

Let the chart talk.

Large enough to be seen.

Size adds to force.

Printing sharp and distinct.

Plenty of white space.

Pictures, Picture, Pictures.

One idea on a sheet.

Language simple and direct.

Varied to keep interest.

Mounted for ease & effect.

Poor charts worse than none.
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Geo. E. Morris, Roxbury, Ohio.
Was this map included on the survey made by N. W. Hawthorn.

Mr. Faber of Ohio has requested that I furnish him with a copy of our combined census and farm survey schedule.

Shelby, Ohio. By July 6-19

See "Records of New Hampshire Concerning Estate Cost Record taken in 1917 by Faber & Tuner" Efficiency tour Greene Co. General Agr. Sheep Survey - Athens Co. Sheep farming
Apr. 10-11-19.

Photos of Mature Basket-Rack Illustr. & Descript.

Mr. Faber.

Some work is being done on records which were taken in 1914 and 1915. Certain proportions can be obtained from these records and material can be utilized at present time. Est. Labor Costs in comparison with others.

Mr. Faber is placing emphasis upon the following features:

1. Farm account and farm organization.


3. Cost Accounting in case of specialized types of farming e.g. Tomatoes Milk production.

4. Farm Planning is proposed for another year. Exhibits last autumn at state fair attracted wide interest & attention.

5.
April 12-19.

Hitch Demonstration at farm of W. H. Butler, Sandusky, Ohio, Woodside Farms.

Morning exercise: Horse judging by teams from variousds. The three classes were trot out for these tests.

a. Five mares.
b. Four stallions.
c. Show—Stud, Mare, Foal

Moving pictures of demonstration that were taken at point previous week.
Demonstration of different tasks
in field during the afternoon.

6 horse
4 horse abreast
Apr. 14-19

Indiana.

2100 Account Books distributed in 1918

540 Summarized with individuals.
Note: Demonstrators with reference to distribution of books.

How has this matter been handled?

No. of books distributed

Arrangement with Pub. Co.

Distribution by banks.

Work done by banks and helping to check up on accounts.
Apr. 15th, 1919

Conference for corn belt men during the month of July. It will be a meeting devoted largely to the experience.

1. Special addresses
2. Make special definite assignments to men.
Send Mr. Cass a copy of Exam. issued by Civil Service Commis. for the purpose of securing men to assist with the Supervision of the Farm Management Demonstration.
1. Types of Farming

2. Economic factors that determine types.

3. Important crops in any system usually include about three cereals and two legumes or more.

4. Problems of crop rotation should be solved and worked out by Farm Management and Crop Production men and cooperation.

5. The Farm may be studied in its relationship to Capital requirements, Land Equipment, Labor, etc.

6. Types of farming may be considered from the standpoint of the state.

7. The various types of farming may be considered from the viewpoint of the country as a whole.
Apr. 17-19.

Dr. H. C. Taylor

a. Organization and
b. Operation.

1. Subject matter
   what are the problems we should attach
2. Methods of research
3. Organization of office
   and relationship of office to other
Prof. App, New Jersey.

1. Farm units
   a. Selection
   b. Readjustments
   c. Conditions which influence

2. Farm balance
   a. Relationship of enterprises
   b. Proportion of enterprises
   c. Livestock required to consume crops
1. Farming as a Business

2. Types of Farming
   a. Factors that determine type

3. Balance
   a. Labor distribution
   b. Fertility maintenance
   c. Pasture utilization
   d. By-product utilization
   e. Risk

4. Size of Business

5. Production
   a. Quality of production

6. Farm layout

7. Farmstead arrangements

8. Building arrangements

9. Labor management

10-11. Horse & machine mfg

12. Marketing

13. Choosing a region
14. Choosing a farm
15. Getting started in farming
16. Renting a farm
17. Buying a farm
18. Business methods on farm
19. Practice studies on the farm.

Farm Balance
Dr. Elliott
Dr. Knapp
Mr. Munger
Mr. Peabody
McGowan
O. Jeffers
Committee Meeting

A balanced farm is one on which the various enterprises are carried on in such a proportionate relationship so as to yield maximum aggregated profit throughout a long time period.

A well balanced farm organization must contain sufficient enterprises:

1. To permit a rotation of crops
2. To minimize risk
3. To reduce credit requirements

4. To secure more efficient utilization of farm energy. Farm Outfit

5. Utilization of by-products
6. Most efficient utilization of labor
Dr. Knapp

most profitable

1. Utilization of Labor

2. Utilization of Power and Equipment

3. Maintenance of Fertile

4. Maintenance of Family

5. Prevention of Waste and Prodads

6. Utilization of by-products

Subject matter

1. Types of Farming
   a. Enterprises
      i. Cropping Systems
      ii. Livestock Systems
      iii. Balance

2. Age of Business
   a. How does the farm plan for the future?
   b. Farm Practice and Extent
   c. Intensity

3. Layout:
   a. Field
   b. Farmstead
   c. Blag

4. Labor management
   a. Manual
   b. Horse
   c. Machine
5. Production - Disposal Ratio of Prod.
6. Utilization of Capital & Credit

Alternate outline:

1. Types of Farming
2. Typical Organization
3. Financial Organization
4. Production Organization

Sub-heads:
2. Balance
   - Size of business
   - Object
3. Capital Credit
   - Risk
   - Methods of financing
4. Production Practice
   - Labor
   - Water, disposal, fertility maintenance
Methods of Studies

1. Farm Practice
2. Farm Survey
3. Cost accounting
4. Comparative study of types of farming - geography
5. Historical method
6. The Experimental Method - Economic method

Coop. App
Reef
Reformer
Fakoner

Ch. Cooper
States Relations

Next Headings
8. Relative opportunities in different localities
9. Special Influences - war, community etc.
10. Personal ability
Committee Report

1. Types of Farming
   a. Determination of Enterprises
      i. Climate, Soil, Top., Water
   b. Combination of Enterprises
      i. Labor Cost
         a. Monthly, Weekly
      2. Obligation of Farm
      3. Utilization of Land in Production
      and Values
      4. Risk
      5. Capital Competition
      6. Fluctuation
      7. Larger Land Values
   c. Size of Business
      1. Work unit: - acre, acre
      2. Number of animals

2. Farm Plan or Layout
   a. Field Arrangement
   b. Farm house arrangement
   c. Silo

3. Effective use of labor
4. Effective use of labor and equipment

5. Intensity of production
   a. Crop
   b. Livestock

6. Buying and Selling
   a. Communication
      i. Time
      ii. Place
      iii. Method
      iv. Farm Quantity
      v. Demand
      vi. Variations
      vii. Price relationship
Methods of Study

1. Observational method
   a. Preliminary
   b. Reconnaissance
   c. Not as a final basis
2. Survey method
   a. Labor income
   b. Farm enterprise
   c. Cost studies
5. Interpretation
   Cost accounting method
4. Geographical
   Climate, soil, farm, topography, population
5. Historical

6. Experimental method
Conference of Demonstration Men
W. E. Tofts

1. Time - Latter July -
2. Place - 3 days
3. Subject Matter: Addresses by

Suggestions
- Dr. H.C. Taylor
- Dr. C.B. Smith
- Dr. Carver
- Henry Wallace
- Mr. Gugley
- Dr. Warren

Each demonstrator will prepare and give a paper on some phase of Extension work on Farm Management. This will deal with his success or failures during the year and should be presented so as to show the manner in which it is proposed to carry the project next year.
Demonstration Farms
6/14/19

a. Farms on which records have been kept for several years in succession might be used for this purpose. In many cases, complete farm accounting records have been maintained for several years on a number of farms. In many instances, these studies have been of very great value in bringing about certain reorganization of farm records.

b. Could not county agent select several farms on several soil types within his county and make arrangements to visit these farms in company with a party made up of men from this neighborhood. The farm selected for this purpose should possess some distinctive features of farm management. Objective should be clearly defined in each case and care should be taken to direct the minds of these men into the right channel.
Two projects: 1. Farm Records
2. Enterprise Records

The work in the projects for the past year has been built around two distinct projects: namely teaching farmers the value of farm records and showing them how to proceed, and giving particular attention to working out cost estimates for a single enterprise. The latter was done chiefly in a wheat county.

Farm management has been taken up actively in eleven counties thus far.

Roughly, speaking, some 1500 in 1.005 record books have been circulated during the year. A nominal charge by low cent has been made for the book. In some cases attempts have been made to furnish free of charge.
The former demonstrator in the state gave up the work in the month of May 1918. The new man, Mr. Ford, did not begin work in the department. It was found that the work included in many counties had been neglected or dropped, consequently it was necessary to begin over or make a new start.

In an appointment of committees during the year the fact was mentioned that only one man was designated as the officer of state management project.

Demonstrators in the project covering a period of at least four years so that studies may be taken up actively by Coop.

Suggestions:
1. Showning value of F. in new point in pointing out the very need immediately.
2. Make the program very clear so that agents can see officers and help them get started on.
3. Take advantage of equipment in various areas.
Discussion 6/5-19 11:30

Conferred with Messrs. Johnson and Green of the Dept. of Farm Management.
6/15-19  Director Dyer

Met the Director of Extension Dr Dyer on Wednesday. He was busy adjusting budget for coming year. State approp. formerly $120,000 was cut down to $120,000 by Gov. Recently another Act of 15,000 has been made. This was true above in order to make state appear connected with State Revenue. Gov.'s Tax program was not well supported by farmers consequently reductions were necessary.

Questions proposed:
1. Is it going to be necessary to continue to teach methods of farm bookkeeping and to go back from year to year in order to analyze the farmer's business?

2. How are we going to separate Cost of Producing Beef from Animal Feed and make it a distinct part of Farm management?
Dr. Meier continued

3. Farm management is an important project but it is difficult for county agents to interest themselves in the subject.

4. Farm layout and farm planning received some discussion.

5. Value of illustration which will convey the lesson to be taught.

Chart: Roosevelt + Thes. = Farmers fail to get idea.

Next Roy of Farm Economics presented some very pointed questions concerning our marketing problems and asked when the Dept. was going to do more than merely muddle

World supply and world demand should be studied.
Mr. Ross

6/5/19

The county agent leader as met appears to be very enthusiastic about farm management demonstration. He mentioned the fact that it was very difficult to obtain immediate results or to make a showing comparable with some of the other figures. Naturally, the agent wishes to make a record that will be to their credit and as most of these can see no prospect of results in the farm crops project they are inclined to pass it by and devote attention to something else.

Illus.: Poultry { Laying

No-laying

It is my opinion that these men have not obtained a clear concept concerning what farm management means.
Kansas Ag. College 6/16-19
R. E. McVail

a. Inventory and their use on the farm
   This is really the starting point in keeping records of value and
   on. McVail has placed special emphasis upon this phase.

b. Enterprise account. a stepping stone to complete record.
   When ever record bank of producing hop.

c. Diversity of Enterprises
   Comparative return on her typical Kansas farm.
Our discussion was directed to Inventory method of reporting farm income. It appears that the Internal Revenue Dept. in this state has refused almost exclusively to allow a return on the inventory basis. This matter should be taken up with Dr. Taylor and definite steps should be made towards the calling of a conference for the purpose by discussing these items and reaching a more uniform method of dealing with the situation on the farm.
6/6-19. 9:30 a.m.

Confered with Dr. Farrell of the Experiment Station.

He discussed the value of keeping detailed records by the control method. One illustration used included the plan followed by cow testing association. The man who is detailed for the latter work can be of very great assistance to the farmers who are cooperating in keeping the complete account.

Reason for movement from the farm may be that many farmers in this part have not had opportunities for education for their children. May be economic. More attractive positions to open up have been made available in the city.
6/6-19.

And pleasure of meeting
The Barnes for 1

brief period.

He is of the opinion
that we should be prepared
to have figures available
on the cost of producing
arrest.

He would need
all information that
have not been obtained
he would make arrangements
to get it.

Use Complete Case Report
else Enterprise records.

We talked about present
status of appropriation
prepare memo to that

Mr. Shultz,

a. Immediate need for

substantiation of 80 or 60

production figures.

b. Money will be expended Oct.
1. Farm Layvies. This is not an important problem in Kansas.

2. Labor Income
   a. Business that will be profitable
   b. The farm as a place to live
      a. Speculation value

3. Less Efficiency or Diversity, whichever.

Two main lines of work are open to the demonstration in this state, namely:

a. Farm organization.
   Diversity

b. Determination of income tax and value of record to farmer.
Our conference was given up in the beginning to a discussion concerning the value of showing up the farm business from three points of view:

a. Productive Value of land
b. Speculative value of land
c. The Farm Home - Value of place in which farm should be considered entirely apart from the land.

There is very little opportunity to do labor efficiently with my hands. The altitude of the east and my body should be reversed here. In place of many large trees on the dry land area, farmers should probably reduce the number of horses and to adjust the business to meliorate more live stock.

Cost of production of crops or livestock may be used as a stepping stone to more help.
June the 8th, 1919

Ten route from Manhattan to Denver, Colo.

Arrived at Denver Colo. about 7:30 a.m.

Left at 3:30 p.m. via Union Pacific en route to Fort Collins, Colo.

Arrived at the latter place about 5-30 p.m.
Monday, June 9th, 1919

Called on the office of County Agent, Leader, and spent about two hours in conference with him.

He is in sympathy with the work which Mr. OSRay is doing and firmly believes that the plan which has been followed in the Canon and Lincoln counties should be extended to several other counties in the state. The actual problem of a county can be determined only by a careful analysis of the business man represents the wants of the county.

We discussed some of the problems of a few typical counties. Also some of the men with whom we have come in contact in connection with our investigational work.
Monday June 11th, 1919.

Confused with Dr. French of the Extension Division.

He referred to the request that was submitted to the office some time ago concerning approval of travel for Mr. Pernet to Oregon for the purpose of making a study of systems of dry farming followed in eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. The Director is of the opinion that these systems are of direct value and can be applied to dry farming areas in eastern Colorado.

The production of feed crops and use of more live stock appear to be very essential.

Considerable interest has been excited in the rise of silver during the past two years.

Discussed budget for the coming year.
Prof. Kezer was down at Dennis attending a Tractor Show. I did not have a chance to see him.

Mr. Barry, who has been assisting with the Farm Management Investigations, has made arrangements to take up work. He will work and will transfer to the new position July 1st.

I had an opportunity to meet Prof. Strongbell and one of the ACRED, Veterinary Department.
Monday June 9th, 1919

Mr. O. L. Raymer was not at the office during the morning. A little girl came to their home early today and for this reason she did not put in an appearance.

I had an opportunity to confer with him in the afternoon and we went over his project in detail. A fairly complete outline of this work will be found in a report recently submitted to the office.

The efforts of the demonstrator have been confined largely to two counties, Lincoln and Kit Carson.

See outline of program, Inventories, Receipts Exp, Fees, Cost, etc.
Mr. Payne has succeeded with his program as far as he has been able to carry it.

He has been much concerned regarding the extension of the farm management idea and wanted to know how some of the other men were handling their work.

Write and ask for copy of Tractor Book which the college is publishing.
Monday June 9th, 1919

I had an opportunity to spend a half hour or more with Patt~s Soup.

Agr. conditions in the middle central part of Colorado are not very promising this spring. The snow fall has been very light on the watershed and very little rain has fallen this spring. There is therefore a decided shortage of water in this region.

Mr. William Finne of the School of Agriculture has resigned and is moving to a farm.

a. Appropriation
b. Smith - Hughes North
c. Student attendance
Tuesday June 10th 19

Attended Tractor Demo. near Aurora, Colorado.

Approximately 110 tractors were in use on various types of power, disc, harrows, etc.

The ground was very dry and it was exceedingly dusty.

I walked over the field where the plowing was being done and viewed the equipment at the west side of the field.

The use to which tractors can be put was illustrated in various ways by different manufacturers.

? Was the place of the tractor on the farm from an economic standpoint seen clearly?
Wednesday June 11th

Confered with Messrs. Tilley, Russ Dem. Taylor and Dr. Brokaw.

Mr. Whelpson was over at Omaha in attendance at the State Bankers' Asse.

Mr. Whelpson has been making some progress with the work in Nebraska. He appears to be enjoying the present time and has made a very good impression upon the members.

Discussion General.