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**A FARM-MANAGEMENT SURVEY OF THREE REPRESENTATIVE AREAS IN INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND IOWA.<sup>1</sup>**

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**INTRODUCTION.<sup>1</sup>**

Farm management treats of the business of farming. A farm-management survey has for its purpose a study of the profits of the individual farmer to determine the factors that control his income. Agriculture to be progressive must be profitable. As farming is a business involving both capital and labor, the farmer should receive a fair income on his investment as well as wages for his labor. Many farmers receive no wages for their work, due largely to poor farm organization or from following types of agriculture unsuited to their particular region.

Successful farming is an individual, economic problem. The farm is a combination of enterprises, and their individual organization will determine in a large measure its profitableness.

The corn-belt States excel almost all other regions in wealth of farm products. On rich soil with ample rainfall a system of agriculture is found that is unequaled as an example of the expansive type of farming. This type is developed on the basis of the farm work horse as the means of motive power. To attain its highest efficiency, this type calls for expansion in farming area. Such a type is in direct contrast to the agriculture of the countries of southern Europe or of Belgium, where man and not the horse furnishes the labor. The American type is based on the product per man, the European on the product per acre of land.

In the summer of 1911 the Office of Farm Management of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, made a farm-management survey of certain districts in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. The results of this survey, which are outlined in this

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