

Chapter 1 : Henry Charles Taylor - Wikipedia

Pioneers in marketing ; a collection of twenty-five biographies of men who contributed to the growth of marketing thought and action / Edited by John S. Wright and Parks B. Dimsdale, Jr.

Early life[edit] Taylor was born in Iowa on a farm near Stockport. From an early age he was able to see how proper land and economic management reinforced each other. Additionally, Taylor had been impacted by the depressions of the late 19th century, especially that of the s, and what devastating effects they had on farmers. He entered Drake University to do two years of preparatory work, then went on to Iowa State College , where he received his B. He then joined the University of Wisconsinâ€”Madison to earn his Ph. However he soon realized that his economics study offered more than he was expecting. Ely , he left in to travel through Europe, briefly studying economics at the London School of Economics in Britain and at the University of Halle-Wittenberg and the University of Berlin in Germany. Taylor returned to Wisconsin in to complete his degree in economics in Room was made for him in the Department of General Economics and the School of Commerce to teach economic geography and economic history. However, as he later noted there was nothing in the budget to provide for his area of interest, agricultural economics. Ely suggested that he simply teach the given courses and slowly develop work on agricultural economics. Upon approaching the dean with the idea, he was told there would be no place for such courses for the next ten years. Nevertheless, by the winter of , Ely had arranged for fourteen lectures to be given to agricultural students on the economics of farm management. The dean was impressed by the prepared syllabus and eventually Taylor set up an agricultural economics course for four-year students. He devoted himself by to founding a Department of Agricultural Economics at the University for both research and teaching. Taylor wrote the first agricultural economics textbook in the United States in He also adapted a dot map system with William J. Spillman to show historical shifts in agricultural production. Taylor used this as an opportunity to secure funding from the government to create a new faculty position for marketing. He joined the department in to become its second faculty member. He served as its president in Taylor chose to join the United States Department of Agriculture for the chance at giving a national role to agricultural economics, even though the new position meant a large reduction in salary. He moved to Washington D. Not long after his arrival in Washington, the wartime prices of farm products collapsed, which proved disastrous for a great number of farmers. In , President Harding appointed Henry C. Wallace , who knew Taylor and was himself a great supporter of farmers, as the new Secretary of Agriculture. For him this was a chance to consolidate the economics work of the department which had been scattered through many offices. Among them, two of his Ph. The bill was not supported by the White House but had support from much of the Department of Agriculture. Wallace died unexpectedly in late , and Taylor had lost one of his greatest supporters. Although he knew Taylor and they possibly were friends, Coolidge appointed Jardine on the condition that he get rid of Taylor. Jardine asked him to step down and he would try to find him a government position of equivalent rank. Taylor ignored the request and carried on his work, stating that he himself never actively supported the McNary-Haugen Bill or any other such program. Taylor was dismissed from his post officially on August 15, Taylor wrote of his experience in government in in a page manuscript called "A Farm Economist in Washington, He then went to Rome to serve as the United States member of the Permanent Committee of the International Institution of Agriculture between and Stine on studying the history and development of agricultural economics. With its completion in , Taylor began a study of land scarcity in highly industrialized nations like England, Germany, and Japan, and how their economies were adapting with the loss of their colonies. Taylor regularly attended the meetings of the International Conference of Agricultural Economists until he was 90, and also worked to complete a year history of the original Taylor farm, Tarplewick, started by his parents in Iowa in Andrew Boss , William J. Spillman , and George F. Warren , from a background in agronomy , and Benjamin H. Ely in general economics. He found teaching to be the most rewarding part of his career. Taylor was eventually hospitalized by bone cancer of the leg, a terminal illness, but even then continued to see visitors. He was survived by his daughter, Esther E. Henry Charles Taylor Land tenure in Wisconsin with special reference to

the land tenure stages. A farm economist in Washington,

Chapter 2 : FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, LAKEPORT, BELKNAP CO., NH - FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

38 CHOICES First Quarrer Profile by Gerald F. Vaughn Benjamin H. Hibbard: *Scholarship for Policy Making* Henry A. Wallace, regarding his preparation to become secretary of ag.

He attended the school in his home community and, from to , Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. In he received a B. At the University of Wisconsin, he earned his M. At the turn of the century agricultural economics was just beginning to be recognized as a distinct field of study. In he left Wisconsin to become chief of the Office of Farm Management in the United States Department of Agriculture where he had an opportunity to apply his theories of agricultural economics. While continuing his work in this office, Taylor also served one year as chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. The two divisions were eventually combined in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which Taylor headed from to . During these years Taylor gave new stimulus to the economic research work in these government organizations, coordinated the marketing work with problems of production and farm management, revised the work in crop estimates, and negotiated agreements between the Department of Agriculture and nine European cotton associations for the establishment of universal standards for American cotton. After leaving the department in Taylor served as research associate in the Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities and as professor of economics at Northwestern University. In he became director of a comprehensive survey of rural Vermont for the Vermont Commission on Country Life. In this position Taylor studied and reported on the work of agricultural missionaries in India, China, and Japan. This agency worked to collect and disseminate agricultural information on a world-wide basis. In , after serving one year as president of the thirteenth general assembly of the institute, Taylor returned to the United States to become director of the Farm Foundation, an organization set up to manage funds to promote the improvement of rural living conditions. In he retired but began work on a history of agricultural economics sponsored by the Farm Foundation. Taylor completed this project at age 80 in . In subsequent years Taylor continued to be an active researcher, and he was still carrying out research for a book at the time of his death, April 9, . He was survived by his daughter, Esther Taylor born Taylor published very extensively during his career. *A Century of Iowa Farming* The oral history interview noted in this section of the Contents List is available on microfilm in the Historical Society library. Researchers may be aided by consulting the detailed appendix below which lists individual correspondent names, although it is important to know that this list reflects the contents of the collection in , and that it does not reflect the names of any new correspondents added in the correspondence received by the Historical Society after Ely, Mordecai Ezekiel, Henry W. Reisner, Beardsley Ruml, H. Russell, Theodore Saloutos, Theodore W. Schoenfeld, Max Sering, J. Russell Smith, Henry A. WRITINGS consists of variant book drafts, articles, speeches, outlines, book reviews, and shorter works of other types, together with some relevant correspondence. The section is divided into short pieces mainly embracing articles and speeches and books and longer works, both published and unpublished. The articles and speeches section of the WRITINGS series consists primarily of manuscripts, although a few titles are also documented by related correspondence. In some cases the documentation present about a particular item is actually little more than an expanded bibliographical comment prepared by Dr. Arrangement of the book material is complex, and it is difficult to use because, unlike the articles section, it often includes multiple variant drafts, correspondence, reviews, and some working papers. Using the draft book material in this collection is also difficult because Taylor revised his manuscripts repeatedly and because he often reworked only a portion of a draft rather than the complete work. In addition, he often reused sections or ideas for an entirely different manuscript. Of special note among the literary drafts are original correspondence and reports on the establishment of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Wisconsin in Part III of his unpublished history of agricultural economics and the biographical interviews of numerous agricultural leaders conducted by Anne Dewees and commented on by HCT in preparation for *The Story of Agricultural Economics*. Acquisition Information Presented by Henry C. Taylor, Naples, Florida; Esther E. Morehouse, Littleton, New Hampshire.

Chapter 3 : Archival Resources in Wisconsin: Descriptive Finding Aids

*Marketing Wisconsin Milk [Benjamin Horace Hibbard, H. E. Erdmann] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

Chapter 4 : EconPapers: American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Benjamin Hibbard was born on month day , at birth place, to Benjamin Hibbard and Phoebe Hibbard (born Sharpless). Benjamin was born on April 27 , in Darby, Chester, Colony of Pennsylvania, Great Britain.

Chapter 5 : Benjamin Hibbard - The Mathematics Genealogy Project

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Natural Resources Journal 7 Nat Resources J.2(Public Lands) Spring Hibbard, Benjamin H., A History of Public Land Policies R. Burnell Held This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Journals at UNM Digital Repository.

Chapter 8 : Core Historical Literature of Agriculture (CHLA)

According to our current on-line database, Benjamin Hibbard has 17 students and descendants. We welcome any additional information. If you have additional information or corrections regarding this mathematician, please use the update form.

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