

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Section 1, Pages 1 - 30

These reports by the State Board of Agriculture include the proceedings of the board, reports for the previous year, maps of counties, abstracts of counties, miscellaneous articles, and reports of agricultural societies, the state fair, state and county statistics, agricultural industries and products, the agricultural college, and the Kansas Academy of Science. The annual reports began in 1872 and were succeeded by biennial reports beginning in 1877-78. Volume numbers were discontinued with the 1953-1956 report; the last being volume 44. From 1953 to 1976 the reports drop "biennial" from the title. Annual reports begin again from 1976 to 1984, except 1982-1983 which is biennial. The dates for each report reflects the reporting year and not the publication date, which was usually a year later. The title of each report reflects the form given on the title page. Only volumes 1 (1872), 2 (1873), 3 (1874), 4 (1875), the centennial edition (1875), 5 (1876), 6 (1877-1878), 7 (1879-1880), 10 (1885-1886), 11 (1887-1888), 13 (1891-1892), and 14 (1893-1894) are currently available.

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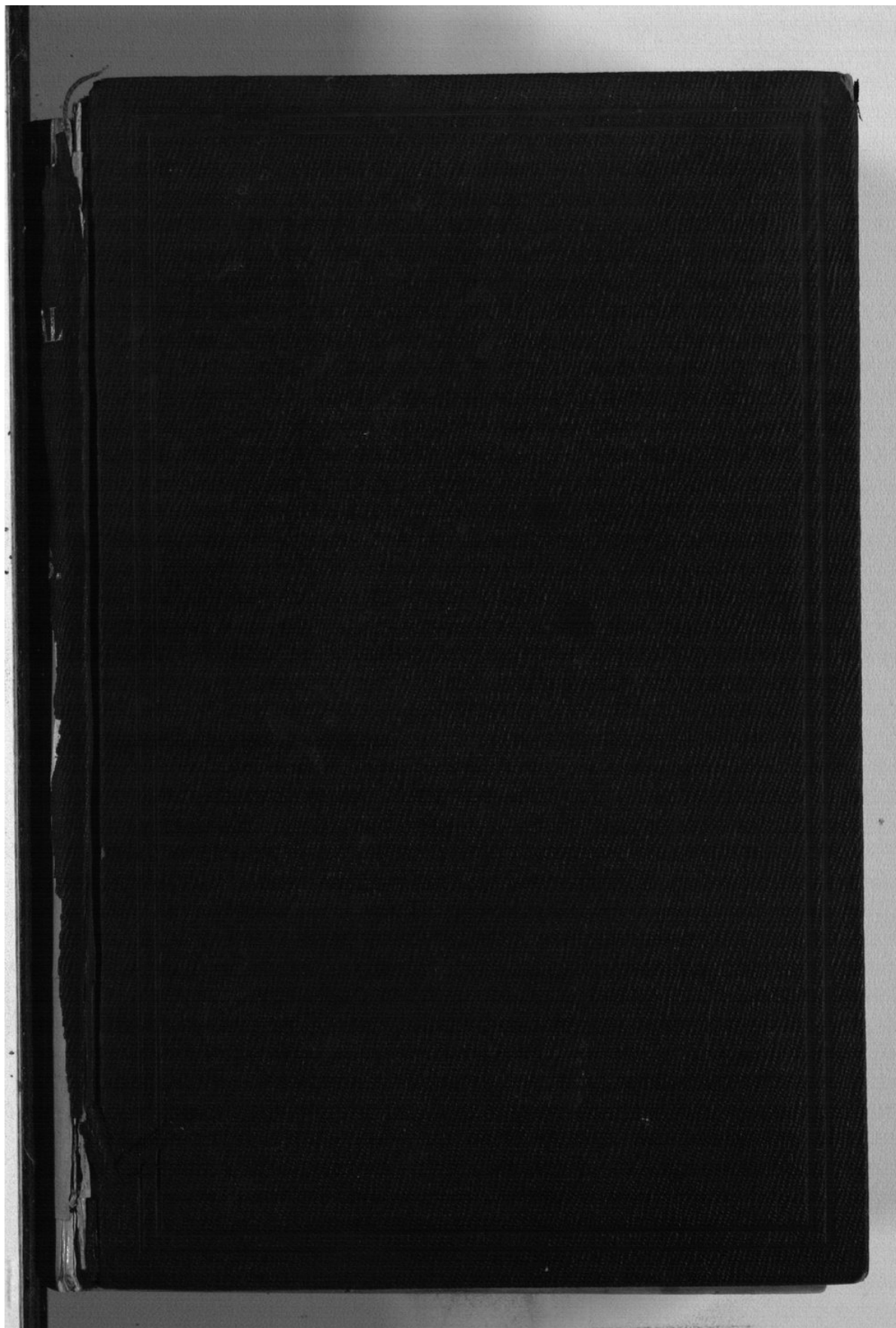
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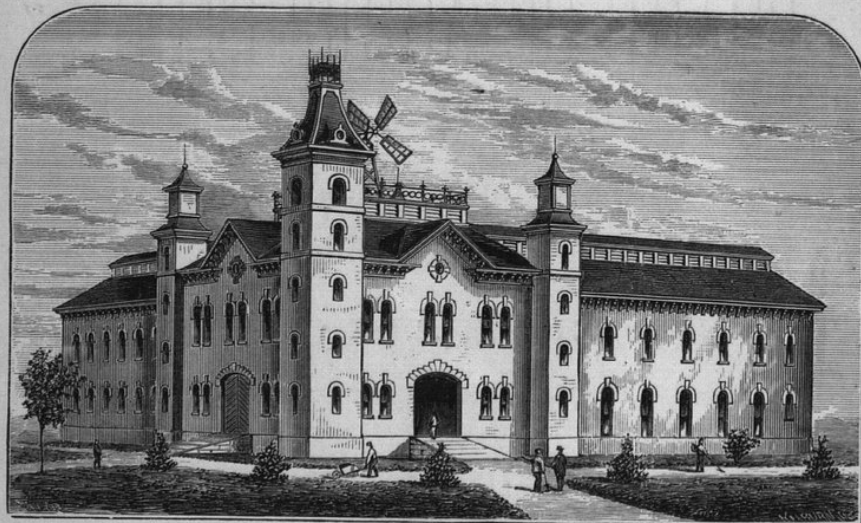
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Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture



Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture



VIEW OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BARN.

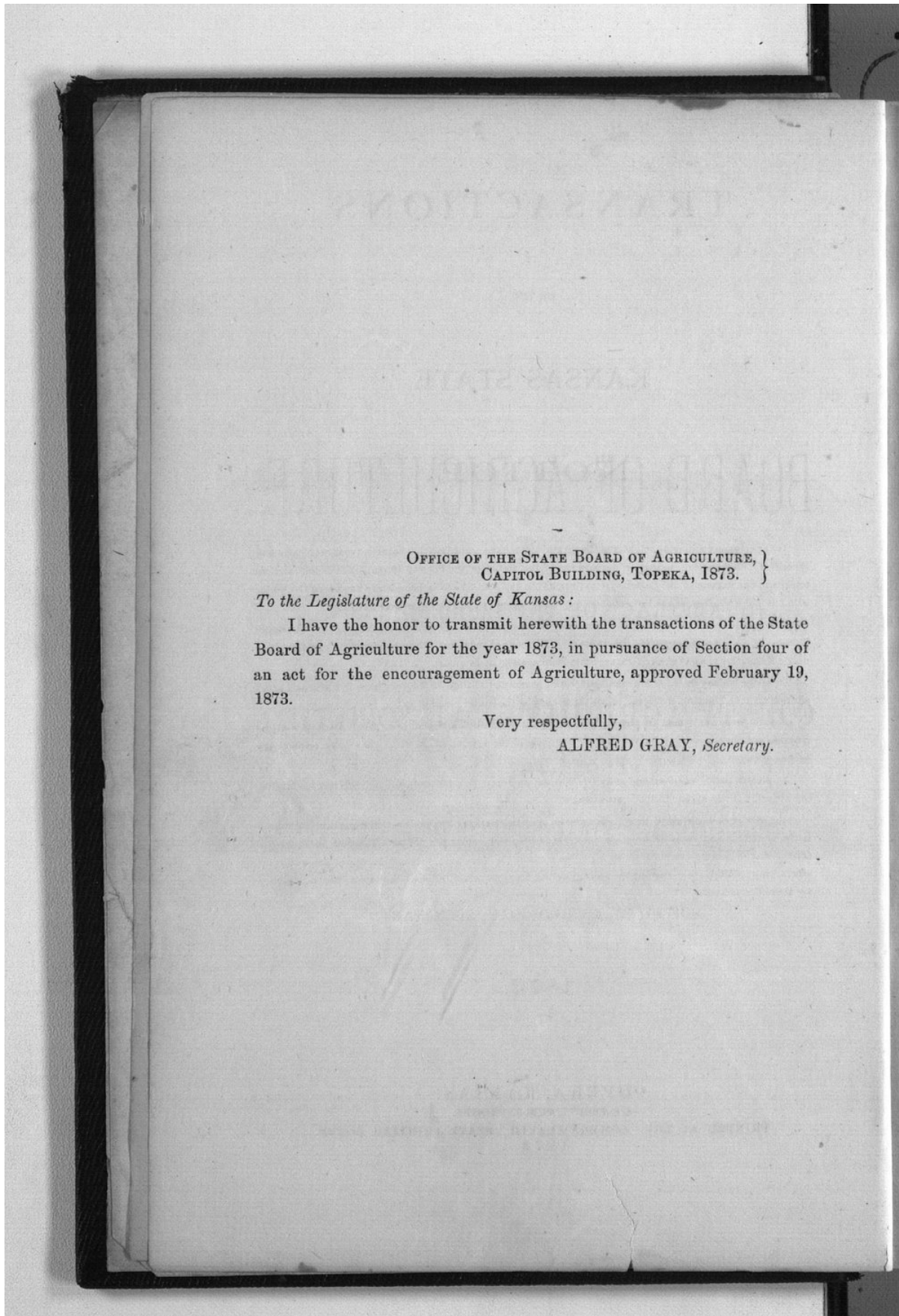
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
KANSAS STATE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
WITH AN
ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
AND THE
REPORT OF THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EDITED BY ALFRED GRAY, SECRETARY.

1872.

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
S. S. PROUTY, PUBLIC PRINTER.
PRINTED AT THE "COMMONWEALTH" STATE PRINTING HOUSE.
1873.

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture



OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, }
CAPITOL BUILDING, TOPEKA, 1873. }

To the Legislature of the State of Kansas :

I have the honor to transmit herewith the transactions of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1873, in pursuance of Section four of an act for the encouragement of Agriculture, approved February 19, 1873.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary.*

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

NOTICE.

It is extremely annoying to observe the errata which have crept into this volume, typographically and otherwise. The apology is, that in the absence of the ability of the Society to employ sufficient clerical force, and the neglect of the Legislature to provide for the same, have so completely hampered the Editor with clerical work that he has been unable to give the report requisite thought and attention.

The practical and scientific papers contained in this volume, with one exception, are by citizens of Kansas, who know and appreciate the wants of our diversified industry. The exception is a paper on Economic Entomology, by Prof. C. V. RILEY, State Entomologist of Missouri.

Injustice is done Dr. J. A. Warder, the veteran pomologist of Ohio, in the very imperfect synopsis of his address on Tree Planting, delivered before the Society at the winter meeting.

Both of these gentlemen are thoroughly in sympathy with any movement the object of which shall be progress and development of the resources of the State in the specialties in which they have respectively become eminent.

A valuable paper was contributed by Dr. Warder, on Forest Tree Culture, but was received too late for this report. It will appear in the transactions of 1873.

An effort has been made to collate railroad statistics showing the imports and exports of the State; tariffs of freight and rates of fare; amount of land received, sold, price per acre, location and price per acre of that remaining unsold, etc., etc.; but as some of the companies did not respond at all, and some others only partially, to a request for the information sought, which renders the tables incomplete, they are therefore omitted.

EDITOR.

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1873.

JAMES M. HARVEY, Governor.....	} Ex-Officio.
W. H. SMALLWOOD, Sec. of State.....	
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WM. MARTINDALE.....	Madison.
MALCOLM CONN.....	Council Grove.

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Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Kansas State Board of Agriculture:

The delay attending the publication of this volume is owing to the fact that the Public Printer was engaged on other work which took precedence.

The first forty-eight pages were reserved for the Secretary's report and printed last, to enable him to record the action of the Legislature upon subjects relating to Agriculture, to revise lists of officers of District and county Agricultural Societies and farmers' clubs, and give the action of farmers' organizations up to the time of going to press.

The plan adopted for the report is as follows:

I. The report of the Secretary is intended to include, under the law relating to statistics and industries passed at the last session, all the various industries of the State. The deficiency in this respect of the present report will be explained under the head of statistics.

II. The proceedings of the Board, embracing a report of the annual exhibition.

III. Reports of District and county Agricultural Societies, containing a synopsis of awards and a general review of Agriculture in the districts and counties.

IV. Prize Essays and Practical papers, embracing a vast amount of useful information on subjects relating to Agriculture and the mechanic arts.

V. Department of the Academy of Science. This Society has been made a co-ordinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, thus securing to the Board and to the State the co-operation of the scientists of the State. Reference need only be made to the valuable contributions to this volume by leading members of this Society, to show the wisdom of the law.

VI. Department of the State Agricultural College.

The act entitled "an act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, grants 30,000 acres of land for each Senator and Representative in Congress, for the endowment of an Agricultural College, "to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Kansas received 90,000 acres by virtue of this act.

In 1863, in consideration of ceding by the Bluemont Central College Association, of the Bluemont College, certain lands, etc., to the State, the Agricultural College was located at Manhattan. Thus the old Bluemont College, its ministerial influences and theological library were secured as legacies to the farmers of Kansas, who are watching with profound interest and concern the management of this institution, and are entitled to a faithful account annually of its management, its



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progress and its apathy. If it comprehends and grasps the spirit of the new order of things which substitute for the musty classics, the arts and applied sciences which relate to the practical concerns of life; if it imbibes the spirit which comprehended the exigency for Agricultural Colleges in 1862; in short, if it shall stand out distinctively as an *industrial school* for the sons and daughters of the farmers and mechanics of Kansas; or, on the other hand, if it shall simply duplicate our common schools and make a sickly effort for existence beneath the overshadowing influences of the State University, it should be the province of the State Board of Agriculture, in either case, to hand a lifelike photograph to the farmers and mechanics of the State who are cherishing hopes that this institution may meet their wants.

The College, from its commencement, has been a very good literary institution, but we have that kind dotting our prairies everywhere. At the time of the passage of this act literary institutions prevailed in the several States. It was the purpose of the general government to establish something different. Until 1872 the conduct of the College farm did not meet the expectations of its friends. Since that time Maj. Fred. E. Miller has been in charge as farm superintendent, and practical farmers commend his energy, enthusiasm and skill, and the results of his farm management have been highly satisfactory. But what moots it that the farm management is faultless and the conduct of the school unobjectionable as a literary institution, unless there be some connection between the two? With the aid of compensated student labor the theories of the class room should be verified in the field. To study chemistry and practice hoeing potatoes; to study botany and practice picking up stones; to study entomology and practice plowing, are illustrations of an industrial education which practical farmers do not appreciate. Pure science with Latin and English literature, in the hands of Professors whose education, observation and experience alike incline them to a literary course, gives poor encouragement to the friends of industrial schools. Every Professor in an Agricultural school should be an enthusiast in Agriculture, and should be able to electrify the students with the magnetic influence of his own enthusiasm, showing the importance of improved Agriculture, its relation to other pursuits, and its many sources of pleasure and profit.

The girls in attendance should receive more practical instruction, and their education be for some specified purpose, as they and their friends have reason to expect it will be in an industrial school. They receive some instruction in horticulture. That is very good as far as it goes. But it is not enough. They should be taught practical house-keeping and thoroughly understand the best manner of doing the work in kitchen, parlor and bed-room. If printing were introduced as a study in the college, it would not only afford remunerative employment to any girl or boy either, who may choose it for a business in life, but it is also the best of teachers in composition, orthography and punctuation.

A class of experiments could be conducted in which private enterprise will not and cannot engage, the results of which would add immensely to the productive industry of the State as well as furnish range and scope in an educational point of view, to the practical concerns of the College.

It is admitted by most stock growers in Kansas that our native grasses are exceedingly nutritious, but it is maintained by many that

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while our native grasses are good for grazing, and when converted into hay are eaten with avidity by stock; yet in hay they lose most of their nutritive qualities. An analysis of the grasses at the different stages of growth, both green and cured in connection with actual experiments in feeding, with comparative results, with like experiments with timothy, red top, red clover, Lucerne and Alsike clover for hay, to which might be added blue grass and white clover for pasture, would be of value.

The produce of butter and cheese in Kansas is becoming an important feature in agricultural industry. Farmers are casting about for improved breeds, not only for the production of milk, but for the breeds that will transmit with certainty their valuable qualities in a grade or cross. A series of experiments, showing the relative value of Devons, Jersey's Ayrshires, Holstines and Durhams, for the purposes named, and the value of any given breed or cross for beef and milk combined, would furnish information which would be of practical utility to the whole State.

During the past year much has been done in the farm and nursery departments. The superintendents of those departments have made a good showing in their reports, as may be seen by referring to the Agricultural College Department of this volume, but the present course of study is a bungling failure and unworthy the spirit of the endowment act, an artful device to present an industrial course in theory, but to dodge it in practice.

As Regents, favoring a more practical education, we had the pleasure of moving to strike *Greek* from the curriculum to make room for something more practical. Subsequently this irrepressible word took undue advantage of a "thin Board," claimed and obtained recognition. Again its expulsion was moved when the Board was not so "thin," which again prevailed. Despairing, however, of reaching a line of policy that would accord with the unmistakable demands of the farmers of the State for an *industrial school*, we favored the passage of an act which "excused" the old Board and provided for the appointment of a new one. Governor Osborn, under the provisions of the law referred to, has made the following appointments:

James Rogers, of Osage, for three years, ending April 1, 1876.
Charles Reynolds, of Davis, for three years, ending April 1, 1876.
N. A. Adams, of Riley, for two years, ending April 1, 1875.
J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, for two years, ending April 1, 1875.
Josiah Copley, of Jefferson, for one year, ending April 1, 1874.
N. Green, for one year, ending April 1, 1874.

The people of the State will watch with uncommon interest and solicitude, the action of the new Board.

The institution will struggle in vain for a friendly recognition in the hearts of the people as long as any of its chairs are filled with theologians who believe in Greek and despise Agriculture, and who would be objects of christian charity, were it not for the humane and lenient spirit of a Board of Regents.

The considerations named have induced me to make an Agricultural College Department a feature of this report.

VII. The Transactions of the State Horticultural Society. This report has been furnished and edited by G. C. Bracket, Esq., the Secretary.

The plan thus presented, if faithfully adhered to, will furnish an



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annual volume which will be of permanent value in the archives of the State.

STATISTICS.

A report containing only the business meetings of the Board, the story of the annual exhibition, together with a few essays, falls far short of making what an Agricultural report ought to be. All the various industries of our vigorous young State should be faithfully delineated. No township should be omitted in the grand summary of progress and development of the year. An effort has been made to collect industrial statistics of the State, but the absence of any efficient official source through which they could be obtained, and an entire absence of data of previous years, have made the effort an act of pure awkwardness.

During the past year there has been an increasing interest in and demand for information concerning agriculture, horticulture, stock growing, manufactures, etc., by those seeking homes and investments in the West. They want facts, not approximate statements. Well prepared and carefully digested tables, showing the actual progress and development of the State, so that comparative statements with the progress of other years and with other States could have been made, would have astonished the most enthusiastic believers in Kansas, and have been of incalculable value for immigration purposes. In the East our State Board has been regarded as a kind of an immigration bureau, and it has been compelled to conduct a very large correspondence, most of which could have been saved if the information sought had been collected in some authentic form for distribution.

There is no proposition more self-evident to the careful observer than that individual and national prosperity depends upon the productive qualities of the soil. Where the soil is rich and the fertility is maintained through a series of years, an accumulation of wealth is the result, which, in part, is observable in improved school houses and churches, comfortable and attractive homes, and the varied luxuries and enjoyments attending prosperity. When the soil is poor or the fertility is not maintained, a corresponding decline and want of thrift are noticeable. All the surrounding and dependent industries are quickened or deadened by the degree of prosperity attending the farmer; or more truly speaking, by the elements of fertility maintained in the soil. The gradual decline of fertility may not be observable until too late to apply the proper remedies. The incalculable value, therefore, of the statistics gathered from year to year to enable the farmer, the political economist and the statesman to comprehend at one glance the true condition of things needed, can readily be seen. If soil will produce less per acre of any given crop, or of the principal crops, in 1872 than ten years ago, it is import to individuals and to the State to know it in order to apply the proper remedies.

With a view of meeting this exigency, application was made to the Auditor of State for such statistical information as had been returned to his office by the county clerks, and which had been obtained by them of the township assessor of the respective townships. Early in November only six out of sixty-six counties had made any returns, and most of those were very imperfect. Subsequently eight other counties made returns, making fourteen in the aggregate. This report is sent out to the world as the "Products of the State of Kansas for the year 1872," a most mischievous libel on the productive resources and energies of the State. Here is the report of the stock and principal crops:

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"PRODUCTS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS," AS RETURNED TO THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

Counties.	Mules. No.	Horses. No.	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Hogs. No.	Wheat. Bu.	Rye. Bu.	Corn. Bu.	Buckwheat. Bu.	Oats. Bu.	Potatoes. Bu.	Tobacco. Lbs.	Barley. Bu.
Atchison	622	3,219	20,882	.....	22,849	151,673	4,823	1,123,525	1,069	211,261	49,666	376	21,747
Bourbon	442	4,345	14,109	1,969	7,153	168,949	1,739	943,291	775	279,907	40,143	2,959	998
Brown	431	3,721	8,987	1,713	11,700	166,956	1,844	1,111,405	1,698	210,527	26,881	.....	26,703
Crawford	254	2,361	7,509	1,134	4,045	121,454	710	618,688	1,950	122,602	17,025	5,194	480
Doniphan	931	4,523	11,392	1,620	20,614	259,764	4,666	1,290,665	723	171,455	49,003	575	71,685
Franklin	283	3,657	12,584	3,495	10,522	63,943	1,351	771,434	1,222	146,213	37,024	5,360	50
Jackson	236	3,345	19,589	1,045	5,163	122,797	1,442	629,311	290	124,793	24,546	690	3,704
Lafayette	341	2,255	8,615	1,180	3,435	39,311	1,339	544,575	486	125,215	27,235	2,037	262
Marion	109	1,974	3,735	314	494	6,941	461	75,820	250	10,604	2,566	.....	279
Miami	605	5,144	12,399	2,145	12,597	101,709	20,499	1,117,197	955	225,370	37,429	4,450	861
McPherson	29	376	2,373	.....	520	13,698	703	7,749	15	10,112	4,905	.....	211
Osborne	201	381	1,917	16	124	.....	.....	8,581	.....	20	354	.....	.....
Montgomery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,673	1,075	714,987	1,355	43,903	37,331	2,026	141
Wyandotte	73	463	1,649	253	7,166	28,733	1,233	592,309	473	89,130	42,825	7,905	2,355
Total	4,567	34,905	117,220	14,825	106,410	1,276,639	41,880	9,409,098	10,644	1,723,632	406,257	31,520	129,881

After consideration, blanks were sent to every county clerk in the State, with a request that they be filled from the assessors' returns. Hon. E. S. Nicolls, of the State Board, kindly undertook to visit in person the counties along the line of railroads. Blanks had been issued by the respective county clerks without concert of action, which resulted in a want of uniformity, which alone, would have destroyed the value of the information sought to be obtained. On the part of the assessors there seemed, in a great majority of cases, a want of appreciation of the importance of the information sought. Some made no returns at all, others partial. After a great deal of work and a voluminous correspondence, the following tables were compiled from the returns of thirty-six counties:

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PRODUCTS OF THE STATE, AS RETURNED TO THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.												
	WHEAT.		Barley.	Corn.	Buck-wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	POTATOES.		Sorghum.	Castor Beans.	Co'ton.	Tobacco.
	Winter.	Spring.						Irish.	Sweet.				
Allen.....	6186	.....	27	12 112	95	5189	189	297	.....	99	.....	.....	4
Anderson.....	2311	.....	29	15 350	61	3 293	.....	200	.....	167	.....	.....	.....
Atchison.....	9 823	.....	358	31 357	112	7 198	68	648	.....	87	.....	.....	246
Bourbon.....	16 853	.....	63	20 738	191	12 039	.....	519	.....	216	.....	4 1/4	.....
Br wn.....	1 0004	.....	4 692	27 040	44	6 454	149	335	.....	33	.....	.....	92
Coffey.....	2 576	.....	10	10 684	149	3 842	247	578	.....	68	.....	.....	110
Clay.....	2 640	.....	69 1/2	6 089	26 1/2	8 88 1/2	.....	207 1/2	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
Cowley.....	1 575	.....	85	27 660	329	3 229	.....	305	229	982	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	11 989	.....	11	20 829	115	6 452	105	292	.....	289	.....	.....	.....
Doniphan.....	13 716	.....	4 892	38 739	50	5 822	289	616	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	5 577	.....	.....	21 704	101 1/2	5 781	.....	329	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood.....	8 947	.....	6	10 167	25	1 819	189	144	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
Harvey.....	.....	.....	1 855	.....	.....	80	12	431	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Johnson.....	12 130	.....	92	48 083	102	10 161	451	543	.....	3	149	.....	.....
Jackson.....	7 719	.....	227 1/2	18 581	123 1/2	5 809	102	252	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2 650	.....	220	16 590	225	19 009	390	6 730	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	11 297	.....	5 1/2	35 182	123 1/2	10 545	379	1 388	.....	169	.....	.....	.....
Labette.....	8 529	.....	47	20 220	40	8 132	133	515	.....	448	.....	.....	.....
Lyon.....	5 173	.....	12	9 018	46	4 059	82	303 1/2	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Leavenworth.....	2 178	.....	45	7 015	9	1 126	164	230	.....	4 1/2	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	2 762	.....	10 1/2	15 080	53	1 567	88	331 1/2	.....	419	.....	.....	.....
Miami.....	2 888	.....	79	24 912	120 1/2	6 732	198	389	.....	174	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	722	.....	14	2 415	9	427 1/2	30	26 1/2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
McPherson.....	1 254	.....	10 1/2	2 933 1/2	1	379 1/2	55	60 1/2	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Osborn.....	.....	.....	492	.....	.....	1	.....	4 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage.....	3 835	.....	40	16 180	159	717	71	279	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	5 250	.....	300	4 000	20	350	.....	300	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Reed.....	.....	.....	2	8 061	.....	28	.....	50	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Republic.....	1 229	.....	156	8 108	63	1 156	.....	190	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Rice.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riley.....	8 308	.....	108	348	10 583	1 695	.....	555	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
Sedgewick.....	96	.....	.....	737	.....	79	.....	251	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	3 210	.....	188	16 559	71 1/2	2 173	79	38 1/2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	425	.....	.....	816	2 1/2	310	18	48	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Woodson.....	2 131	.....	224	12 964	29	1 872	99	388	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Wyandotte.....	.....	.....	156	8 073	17	1 821	127	336	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Wabaunsee.....	8 432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	166 157	8 819	11 805	324 200	2 483 1/2	132 520	3 568	17 630 1/2	297	4 249	168 1/2	15 1/2	54 1/2
													20
													1 200

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KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THIRTY-SIX COUNTIES, AS RETURNED TO THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHEL.						NO. OF GALLONS.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.										
	WHEAT.		Rye.	Barley.	Corn.	Buck-wheat.		Oats.	POTATOES.		Sorghum.	Cotton	Tobacco	Wool.	Hemp.	Broom Corn.	Castor Beans.	
	Winter.	Spring							Irish.	Sweet.								
Allen	76,253		1,550	50	431,622	1,045	108,880	29,795		1,582	277	120						
Anderson	37,688	188	640	423	326,353	614	82,631	19,208	56	5,089	329	1,830	4,122					
Atchison	131,673		4,828	21,742	1,128,524	1,063	211,261	49,666		4,689		376	124,900					
Bourbon	168,349		1,729	998	943,291	775	279,907	40,148		16,679	450	2,950	4,928					
Brown	166,956		1,844	26,768	1,111,405	1,198	210,527	26,881		3,063								
Coffey	62,007		3,036	751	335,546	984	99,519	22,929		4,168	660	18,225	18					
Clay	34,429		1,027	522	192,457	129	11,096	11,132		287	505	126						
Cowley	31,500	8,739			883,200		150,000	133,260		177,000	2,950							
Crawford	121,454		710	485	618,868	1,950	122,612	17,028		22,982	1,622	5,190	1,826					
Doniphan	259,764		4,696	71,085	1,220,666	729	171,455	49,008		16,175		5,290	921,222	6,400				
Franklin	69,803		1,187		725,144	1,075	139,208	34,043		4,468	8,960	7,125						
Greenwood	37,242		1,712	175	342,281	134	57,712	17,483		8,238	100	205						
Harvey					30,545		995	516										
Johnson	131,074		4,910	1,632	1,300,026	1,949	238,200	53,191		68	225	1,100	1,256					
Jackson	122,797		1,442	3,704	639,371	280	124,793	24,846			680	3,017						
Jefferson	35,429		5,700	820	2,334,000	3,041	40,150	99,000	500	9,660		5,000	5,600	1,200				
Linn	107,229		4,824		878,028	1,164	205,011	26,693		16,678	960	7,740	32,422					
Labette	99,371		1,339	382	544,575	486	128,215	27,235		30,419	1,747	2,037	3,068					
Lyon	79,238		1,079	288	378,606	397	123,138	28,556		1,427	680	8,099						
Leavenworth	29,428		1,704	156	224,250	65	39,744	21,251	900			578						
Montgomery	30,679		1,073	141	714,937	1,355	48,316			15,444	1,016	2,266	1,200					
Miami	101,709		2,499	861	1,117,197	935	225,570	37,439		16,130	60	4,450	6,804					
Marion	6,941		461	279	75,320	230	10,634	2,566		1,276		702						
McPherson	19,695		708	211	70,740	16	10,112	4,905		3,480								
O'neal					3,581		20	354										
Osage	54,922		762	690	548,998	1,173	198,611	25,484		7,900	25	438						
Ottawa	15,000	22,460	3,200	6,500	120,000	350	7,099	15,000	600	750	50	1,512						
Republic	20,144	18,108		4,094	238,240	1,170	4,021	18,440	3,162	1,535		8,531						
Rice		115			2,400		87	55		83								
Riley	47,800		4,435	8,846	396,615		42,454	38,129			240	10,140						
Sedgwick					16,093		1,849											
Shawnee	47,608		1,179	1,243	621,594	824	90,764	30,447	300	1,579		122						
Woodson	5,308		26		12,840	2	7,145	2,032		1,065	30	2,630						
Wyandotte	24,730		1,223	2,355	331,909	472	80,130	49,825		5,375	1,200	796	338					
Wabunsee	45,968	2,238		4,996	235,595	83	39,619	32,432		7,644		2,567						
Total	2,255,638	51,779	53,854	160,412	19,618,456	22,122	3,062,997	954,908	5,438	886,343	10,900	43,566	122,707	1,046,227	6,000	1,200		



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STOCK OF THIRTY-SIX COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	MULES.		HORSES.		NATIVE CATTLE.		SOUTHERN CATTLE.		SHEEP.		Hogs.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Allen.....	180		2,361		12,456				746		2,508	
Anderson.....	106		1,659		5,047		251	\$ 175	1,906		3,082	
Atchison.....	622		3,219		10,441				716		11,447	
Bourbon.....	442		4,348		14,109				1,969		7,133	
Brown.....	481		3,721		8,287				1,713		11,700	
Coffey.....	187		2,775		8,794				3,437		2,333	
Clay.....	33	\$ 3,180	1,119	\$ 589 0	3,578		\$ 52,450		145		1,200	\$ 8,400
Cowley.....	808	80,810	4,357	374,345	22,200	621,603	13,920	218,750	2,370	8,295	11,500	88,500
Crawford.....	254		2,951		7,389				1,124		4,045	
Douglas.....	981		4,523		11,392				1,623		20,614	
Franklin.....	370		3,345		11,509				3,442		9,569	
Greenwood.....	315		3,993		15,511				979		2,072	
Harvey.....	60		485				889		85		115	
Johnson.....	357		6,187		16,457				597		15,347	
Jackson.....	286		3,343		10,589				1,475		5,768	
Jefferson.....	89		1,680		3,460		3,060	4,500	1,400		23,980	
Linn.....	570	25,083	4,762	217,464	13,305	192,082			6,149	10,941	11,667	22,377
Labette.....	341		2,305		8,715				1,130		3,438	
Lyon.....	164	2,454	4,347		16,821				1,578		2,643	
Leavenworth.....	117		429		1,508				460		2,096	
Montgomery.....	214		1,133		4,0 8				429		1,581	
Miami.....	505		5,144		12,399				2,145		12,597	
Marion.....	169		1,974		8,735				314		494	
McPherson.....	29		276		2,573						329	
Osborn.....	257		881		1,917				16		124	
Osage.....	192		3,645		12,418				529		4,288	
Ottawa.....	193	12,300	1,900	75,000	9,550	102,000	15,000	192,000	625	1,875	3,210	16,050
Reno.....	47	4,283	268	12,943	82	1,770	468	6,600			32	258
Republic.....	96	9,600	1,500	112,500	4,8 2	97,040	142	1,704	1,109	1,663	1,532	4,928
Rice.....	12	1,010	181	10,080			1,884	22,650			64	288
Riley.....	132		2,051		7,864				1,548		2,433	
Sedgewick.....	5	5,982	39	23,295			108	16,468			410	591
Shawnee.....	571		2,953		13,427				969		6,213	
Woodson.....	21	6,6 5	297	88,296	1,050	88,563			838	6,674	181	3,237
Wyandotte.....	73		463		1,649				243		7,166	
Wabunsee.....	106	7,95 1	2,201	109,900	8,114	162,380			697	2,226	2,296	6,888
Total.....	9,138		82,787		288,466		35,692	421,077	30,773		196,960	

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Thirty-six counties out of sixty-six are but imperfectly represented in the foregoing tables.

In Leavenworth and Douglas, the wealthiest counties in the State, only two townships are represented in the former, while the latter is omitted entirely. There are thirty counties not included. By making a very moderate allowance for the incompleteness of the returns from the said thirty-six counties, it is entirely within bounds to place the industries of the State, for the year 1871, 100 per cent. above the tables represented by the said thirty-six counties.

Assuming this to be a fair approximate estimate, the following will show the injustice to the State by the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as well as the returns to the Auditor of State. All are for 1871.

TABLE showing an approximate estimate of the principal crops for 1871, as compared with the estimates of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and the returns to the Auditor of State.

Grains, etc.	By State Board of Agriculture.	By Department of Ag., D. C.	Returns as made to Auditor of State.	Difference in favor of estimate by State B. of Ag.	Difference in favor of estimate of Dept. of Ag.
Corn..... Bu.	39,236,912	24,693,000	9,499,098	14,543,912	
Wheat..... "	4,614,924	2,694,000	1,276,087	1,920,924	
Rye..... "	117,708	86,000	41,880	81,708	
Oats..... "	6,105,874	4,056,000	1,723,632	2,049,874	
Barley..... "	320,824	101,000	129,881	219,824	
Buckwheat..... "	44,244	32,000	10,664	12,244	
Potatoes, Irish..... "	1,969,986	3,452,000	406,257		1,482,014
Potatoes sweet..... "	10,976			10,976	
Sorghum..... lbs.	772,686			772,686	
Wool..... "	245,414			245,414	
Cotton..... "	21,800			21,800	
Hemp..... "	2,092,454			2,092,454	
Broom Corn..... "	12,000			12,000	
Caster Beans..... "	2,400			2,400	
Tobacco..... "	97,172		31,550	97,172	

Clearly, our system of collecting statistics, is at fault. That of the Department of Agriculture is but little better. The latter is through correspondents, who guess without pay, and board themselves; a beggarly system to be adopted by one of the most enlightened and prosperous governments of the earth. Nor would it be so in any other industry than agriculture—the most neglected by the General Government of all pursuits. Millions are expended annually for commerce, comparatively nothing for agriculture.

The correspondents selected by the Department in Kansas, are among our most enterprising and reliable citizens, and, doubtless, do the very best that can be done under a bad system.

If the estimates of the Commissioners of Agriculture are relatively the same in the western States, the following table compiled from the reports of that department for ten years, divided into two series of five years each; the first series from 1862 to 1866, inclusive; the other from 1867 to 1871, inclusive, will show the increase and decrease per acre of the principal crops, and the relative production per acre in Kansas and Missouri.

	KANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
	1st. Series 1862—1866	2d Series. 1867—1871	1st Series. 1862—1866	2d Series. 1867—1871
Corn.....	35 4-5	34 1-5	15	18 1-5
Wheat.....	17 3-5	16	15	15 1-5
Rye.....	22 4-5	21 1-5	17	17
Oats.....	33	23 2-3	27	29 4-5
Barley.....	28 2-5	25 2-3	24 2-5	24 2-5
Buckwheat.....	25 4-5	18 2-5	13	20 3-5
Hay.....	2 1-4	17-10	1 8-4	1 1-2
Potatoes.....	90 3-5	100 3-5	85	92



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TRANSACTIONS OF THE

After giving the matter careful consideration, to meet the wants of this office in supplying statistical matter and samples of grain, specimens of stone, coal, etc., the following bill was prepared and introduced into the legislature. It passed, and has become a law:

AN ACT relating to the collection of statistics and industries of the State, and amendatory of sections eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five, of the General Statutes of 1868, as amended by section one, chapter thirty, of the Statutes of 1869.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Sections eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five of the General Statutes of 1868, relating to counties and county officers, as said sections are amended in section one of chapter thirty, of the General Laws of 1869, be and are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 80. Each township trustee, as the township assessor of his township, and each city or ward assessor, as the assessor of his city or ward, at the time for taking lists of property for taxation in each year, shall require each person, company and corporation in his township, city or ward, to make a statistical statement of the previous year as follows, to-wit:

AGRICULTURE.

Number of acres, and number of bushels per acre, of winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, corn, buckwheat, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, castor beans; number of acres and number of gallons per acre, of sorghum; number of acres and number of pounds per acre of hemp, cotton, tobacco and flax; number of acres and number of tons per acre of timothy, clover, millet and Hungarian; number of acres harvested and yield per acre of prairie hay; number of acres of different kinds of pasture, and number of fleeces of wool and average weight of the same.

HORTICULTURE.

Number of acres of nurseries, orchards and vineyards, with the amount of capital invested in each; number of bushels of orchard products; number of pounds of grapes per acre, and in the aggregate, number of gallons of wine.

STOCK.

Number of mules, horses, native cattle, southern cattle, sheep and hogs, subdivided into the breeds or classes to which they respectively belong.

MANUFACTORIES.

Number of flouring mills, saw mills, woolen mills, silk looms and cheese factories, and the amount of capital invested in each; the number of pounds produced in each cheese factory, the number and kind of cows used, and all other dairy products.

APIACULTURE.

Number of stands of bees, native and Italian, to be stated separately; kind of hives used, number of pounds of honey produced, and the source from which the greatest yield of honey is gathered.

COAL AND STONE.

The kind of coal and the number of tons of each kind mined, and the number of perch and kind of stone quarried for commercial and domestic purposes.

MINERAL PAINT, ETC.

Number of hydraulic cement, mineral paint and pottery works, and capital employed in each.

In making the statement of statistics herein mentioned, the actual average of the current year as compared with that of the last year shall be given; and the said assessors shall make such other statistical returns, not herein mentioned, as may be required by the State Board of Agriculture, of and through the county clerks, and such assessor shall make a return of such statement to the county clerk of his county at the time of returning the list of property for taxation.

SEC. 81. The trustee of each township, as assessor thereof, shall also, at the time of making the assessment in each year, ascertain and set down, in tables prepared for that purpose, a list of all persons in his township who are deaf and dumb, blind or idiots, setting forth their respective names, ages, sex, and whether they have ever attended school; also the name of the father, mother, or guardian, and postoffice address of each, which he shall return to the county clerk at the same time that he returns the statements mentioned in the foregoing section.

SEC. 82. The county clerk of each county shall furnish the assessors of his county such blanks as may be necessary for taking the aforesaid statements, which said blanks shall be furnished by the State Board of Agriculture to the county clerks, and the county clerk shall within thirty days after the aforesaid statements are returned to him, make out and forward a tabular statement thereof by townships to the State Board of Agriculture, together with a duplicate of so much of said statistical returns as relate to improved breeds of stock, manufactories, cotton, hemp, flax, wool and tobacco.

SEC. 83. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to publish as part of their annual transactions, a detailed statement, by counties, of the various industries of the State, and other statistics, which shall be collected from the returns of the county clerks, and from such other reliable sources as the said board may deem best; also to collect, arrange and publish, from time to time, in such manner and

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KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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form as the said board may deem to be for the best interest of the State, such statistical and other information as those seeking homes in the west may require, and they shall deliver a synopsis of it to such immigrant aid societies, railroad companies, real estate agencies, and others interested, as may apply for the same; also to arrange, in suitable packages and cases, and place the same in the agricultural rooms for public inspection, samples of agricultural products, geological and other specimens, provided for in this act; and the said board shall also lay copies of that part of such statements concerning the deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic, before the respective superintendents of the institutions for the care and education of such persons.

SEC. 2. The Academy of Science shall be a co-ordinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, with their office in the agricultural room, where they shall place and keep for public inspection the geological, botanical and other specimens, the same to be under the direction and control of the officers of the said academy of science. An annual report of the transactions of said academy of science shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of November, of each year, to the State Board of Agriculture for publication in the annual transactions of said board. This section to be inoperative and void unless accepted by the said academy of science, in writing, signed by the president and attested by the secretary thereof.

SEC. 3. The said assessors shall collect samples of agricultural and other products, and forward the same to the county clerk; also collect and forward as aforesaid specimens of gypsum, lime and sandstones, with a description of the character, extent, locality and accessibility of each; of the various coal beds, their qualities; location and extent of the various ores of value, which said samples and specimens shall be sent by the county clerk to the agricultural room capitol building, Topeka, for preservation and public inspection.

SEC. 4. All printing and binding for the State Board of Agriculture and all packages, tables and cases necessary to exhibit and preserve the agricultural samples and geological and other specimens the collection of which is provided for by this act, shall be furnished by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 5. The assessors shall receive no pay for their services as such assessors or otherwise, except on the certificate of the county clerk that he has fully complied with the requirements of this act.

SEC. 6. That sections eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of chapter twenty-five of the General Statutes of 1863, as amended by section one, of chapter thirty of the General Statutes of 1869 of which section one of this act is amendatory, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the *Kansas Weekly Commonwealth*.

Approved March 6, 1873.

I, W. H. Smallwood, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State.
[SEAL.] Done at Topeka, this 3d d y of March A. D. 1873.

W. H. SMALLWOOD,
Secretary of State.

The act for the encouragement of Agriculture, approved February 19, 1872, was amended so that each District or County Agricultural Society organized under the laws of the State, will be entitled to a representation on the State Board of Agriculture at the annual meeting for the election of officers, "Provided, that the Secretary of each District or County Society, or such other person as may be designated by the Society, shall make a monthly report to the State Board of Agriculture, on the last Wednesday of each month, of the condition of crops in his district or county, make a list of such noxious insects as are destroying crops, and state the extent of their depredations, report the condition of stock, give a description of the symptoms of any disease prevailing among the same, with means of prevention and remedies employed, so far as ascertained, and such other information as will be of interest to the farmers of the State."

The law also provides that districts and counties which shall have held fairs during the year must make report thereof to the State Board to be entitled to such representation, but does not make the holding of a fair a condition precedent.

Delegates to the annual meeting are entitled to the same mileage and pay as Regents to the State Agricultural College. Thus the legislature has provided for a convention of farmers who are entitled to sit as members of the State Board of Agriculture, not only for the election of officers, but for the consideration of all matters relating to the farming interest.

The State Board, in presenting this bill for the action of the Legislature, did so, not only in the interest of the farmer, but with the expectation that dependent industries—all the material interests of the State—will be benefited, for upon agricultural prosperity largely depends commercial gain and success.

The earnestness with which District and County organizations, Farmers' Co-operative Associations, Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, are now co-operating for one common purpose, encourages the hope that all agricultural organizations, of whatever name, will unite in sending the most intelligent producers to this annual meeting, which promises to be the most important gathering ever held in the State.

A compliance with this law in the matter of monthly statements in connection with the act for collecting statistics and industries, will furnish a fund of useful information concerning the industries of the State

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TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF CASH PREMIUMS OFFERED AND AWARDED EACH YEAR SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

ARTICLES.	PREMIUMS. 1863		PREMIUMS. 1866		PREMIUMS. 1867		PREMIUMS. 1868		PREMIUMS. 1869		PREMIUMS. 1870		PREMIUMS. 1871		PREMIUMS. 1872	
	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.	Offered.	Award- ed.
Shorthorn Cattle.....	\$ 174	\$164	\$224 00	\$ 214	\$ 275	\$ 260	\$ 275	\$ 215	\$ 290	\$ 280	\$ 275	\$ 260 00	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 445 00	\$ 445 00
Jerseys.....																
Devons.....	128		184 00		118		108		149		145	25 00	245	215	112 00	111 50
Ayrshires.....			194 00		108		108		158		158		245	240	182 50	47 50
Grades and Crosses.....	74	82	230 00	167	191	148	101		146	146	149	65 00	155	155	140 00	50 00
Milk Cows.....	9	20	30 00	88	30		30		25		25		25	25	10 00	
Herds.....	45	45	165 00		165	80	50		40	40	70	70 00	150	150	10 00	90 00
Fat Cattle.....	41	28	60 00		20	21	20	20	16	16	20	10 00	10	10	40 00	
Work Oxen and Steers.....	30	10	124 00	15	2	16	20		20		20	10 00	150	150		
Freightstock.....	123	46	158 00	51							100	100 00	150	150	75 00	75 00
Thoroughbred Horses.....	160	301	293 00	328	204	204	204	241	250	15			102	480	485 00	310 00
All Work.....	16	51	226 00	104	255	215	240	215	230	100	128	305 0	185	164	125 00	125 00
Roadster.....	76	62	276 00	115	273	200	278	230	231	154	336	255 00	442	442	575 00	155 00
Draft.....			229 00	112	206	125	206	105	193	121	116	108 00	300	261	430 00	315 00
Matched, Light Harness, Saddle, etc.	70	83	272 00	101	332	117	120	61	70	70	100	100 00	185	164	125 00	125 00
Sweepstakes.....	105	85	215 00	125			45				100	150 00	225	225	150 00	120 00
Speed (by the Society).....			30 00	55	90	90	40	6	55	55	500	550 00	500	500	500 00	500 00
Speed (special).....											483 00	1,550	1,550	500 00		
Equestrianism.....					4						15	50 00	50	50		
Jacks and Mules.....	120	86	180 00	225	200	130	210	147	99	147	126 00	147	168	147 00	111 00	
Sheep.....	241	173	276 00	218	231	183	288	235	180	170	175	90 00	206	245	130 00	140 00
Pigs.....	182	42	215 00	118	321	80	146	48	146	97	540	515 00	620	615	450 00	425 00
Swine.....	15	6	19 50		5	4	82	9	82	20	80	77 00	86	60	35 00	15 00
Poultry.....	5	5	25 00		10		82		10		55		25	185	35 00	25 00
Agricultural Implements.....	40		105 00	5	105		157	148	125	165	145	80 00	180	130	515 00	110 00
Mechanic Arts.....	46	24	704 00	245	461	360	577	250	374	272	542	346 00	762	688	1,100 00	568 00
Farm Products.....	165	127	590 00	115	560	123	456	180	220	294	204	377 40	719	450	1,612 00	913 40
Horticultural and Floral.....					15				100	100	15		25	10	225 00	335 00
Fine Arts.....	25	25	471 00	264	421	280	326	214	242	169	488	230 00	485	329	341 00	211 00
Textile Fabrics.....	93		350 00	40	150		760	29	120	40	25	5 00	45	115	50 00	20 00
Natural History.....	36		95 00	20	95	12	20		80	60	70		16	30	28 00	25 00
Plowing Matched.....														10 00	35 00	
Honey.....														175	25	175 00
Essays.....														25	175 00	75 00
Total.....	\$2,187	\$1,280	\$5,555 50	\$2,661	\$5,561	\$2,190	\$4,070	\$2,404	\$4,806	\$2,513	\$5,700	\$4,084 50	\$8,500	\$8,101	\$9,166 50	\$6,377 00

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STATE FAIRS.

A glance at the preceding table will give some idea of the growing importance in which the annual exhibitions are held by the people of the State, and will also be instructive in showing the relative progress of our various industries as represented at the respective Fairs.

PRESS OF THE STATE.

Most of the publishers of the State have sent complimentary copies of their publications to the Agricultural Rooms, and have otherwise contributed largely to the success of the Society by timely and friendly co-operation. For convenient reference the following list of papers of the State is appended:

LIST OF PAPERS PUBLISHED IN KANSAS.

NAME OF PAPER.	PUBLISHER.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Advocate.....	J. W. Horner.....	Chetopa.....	Labeite.....
Argus, D.....	J. M. Jones.....	Kalida.....	Woodson.....
Banner, (German).....	W. S. Burke.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Beacon.....	—— Haberlein.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas.....
Blade.....	Sowers & Millison.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick.....
Call, D.....	.....	Manhattan.....	Riley.....
Censor.....	Joseph Clark and James A. McMichael.....	Wamego.....	Pottawatomie.....
Chief.....	.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Chronicle.....	Sol. Miller.....	Winfield.....	Cowley.....
Chronicle-Journal.....	W. T. Chalfant.....	Troy.....	Doniphan.....
Chronicle.....	W. H. Johnson.....	Burlingame.....	Osage.....
Champion D. & W.....	R. Gregory.....	Abilene.....	Dickinson.....
Citizen.....	J. A. Martin.....	Council Grove.....	Morris.....
Commercial, D., Tri-W. & W.....	John Gilmore.....	Atchison.....	Atchison.....
Commonwealth, D. & W.....	Houston & Shaw.....	Fredonia.....	Wilson.....
Courier.....	Commonwealth Printing Company.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Democrat.....	W. E. Wilkinson.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee.....
Democrat.....	Council Grove Publishing Company.....	Seneca.....	Nemaha.....
Democrat.....	Good Brothers.....	Council Grove.....	Morris.....
Democrat.....	T. B. Peacock.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon.....
Dem. Standard, D. & W.....	Standard Company.....	Independence.....	Montgomery.....
D. Spatch.....	A. W. Ruler.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas.....
Eagle.....	M. M. Murdock.....	Hiawatha.....	Brown.....
Empire.....	H. E. Smith.....	Wichita.....	Sedgwick.....
Evangel.....	F. B. Colver.....	Concordia.....	Cloud.....
Express.....	Frank Root.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee.....
Enterprise.....	Wilson & McCown.....	Holton.....	Jackson.....
Enterprise.....	N. Baker.....	Spring Hill.....	Johnson.....
Examiner.....	—— Goodrich.....	Hanover.....	Washington.....
Farmer.....	Grant & Ketchum.....	Elk Falls.....	Howard.....
Frie Presse.....	.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Free Press.....	Col. G. P. Smith.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Gazette.....	R. B. Taylor.....	Neodesha.....	Wilson.....
Globe.....	Globe Printing Company.....	Wyandotte.....	Wyandotte.....
Grasshopper.....	Huron & Hoover.....	Atchison.....	Atchison.....
Head Light.....	C. T. Ewing.....	Grasshopper Falls.....	Jefferson.....
Herald.....	S. G. Mead.....	Thayer.....	Neosho.....
Herald.....	.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood.....
Herald.....	B. J. F. Hanna.....	Netawaka.....	Jackson.....
Herald.....	V. J. Lane & Co.....	Salina.....	Saline.....
Herald.....	.....	Wyandotte.....	Wyandotte.....
Herald.....	Dr. J. J. Crook.....	Parsons.....	Labeite.....
Herald.....	G. W. Tucker.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Independent.....	Bacon Bro's.....	Minneapolis.....	Ottawa.....
Independent.....	J. W. Roberts.....	Pleasanton.....	Linn.....
Journal.....	Frank Mcbowell.....	Oskaloosa.....	Jefferson.....
Journal.....	Scott & Perry.....	Columbus.....	Cherokee.....
Journal.....	T. D. Thatcher.....	Osage Mission.....	Neosho.....
Journal.....	John P. Kenna.....	Lawrence.....	Douglas.....
Journal.....	E. H. Snow.....	LaCygne.....	Lyon.....
Journal.....	Sampson & Bro.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin.....
Kansas.....	H. C. Ashbaugh.....	Salina.....	Saline.....
Kansas Magazine.....	Sanford & Son.....	Newton.....	Harvey.....
Landmark.....	W. A. Morgan.....	Topeka.....	Shawnee.....
Leader.....	H. W. McCune.....	Esbridge.....	Wabaunsee.....
Ledger.....	A. Reynolds.....	Cottonwood Falls.....	Chase.....
Ledger.....	T. Sinks and Dr. Brock.....	Emporia.....	Iyon.....
Medical Herald, Monthly.....	Yale & Co.....	Longton.....	Howard.....
Messenger.....	T. J. Hadley.....	Leavenworth.....	Leavenworth.....
Mirror.....	McPherson.....	McPherson.....
		Olathe.....	Johnsen.....



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LIST OF PAPERS PUBLISHED IN KANSAS—Continued.

NAME OF PAPER.	PUBLISHER.	TOWN.	COUNTY.
Monitor, daily and weekly	Monitor Publishing Company	Ft. Scott	Bourbon
News	Thomas Hughes	Marysville	Marshall
News	J. Stotler	Emporia	Lyon
News	A. W. Moore & Co.	Holton	Jackson
Nationalist	Albert Griffin	Manhattan	Riley
News Letter	J. A. and H. F. Canutt	Olathe	Johnson
News	Perry Bro's & Co.	Hutchinson	Reno
News	A. Sellers	Alma	Wabunsee
New Era	S. Weaver	Grasshopper Falls	Jefferson
Patriot	Nelson Abbott	Atchison	Atchison
Patriot, D. & W.	A. D. Brown	Burlington	Coffey
Pioneer		Florence	Marion
Plain Dealer	J. W. Wilson	Garnett	Anderson
Plainman	A. B. Cornell	Russell	Russell
Post	D. A. Sain	Neosho Falls	Woodson
Press	Warner & Wasser	Girard	Crawford
Press	L. A. Hoffman	Seneca	Nemaha
Progress	Wilson & McGowen	Spring Hill	Johnson
Press	Ed. Bacon	Pleasanton	Linn
Pioneer		Lindsey	Ottawa
Register	L. Walker & Co.	Iola	Allen
Register	F. B. McGill	Oswego	Labette
Record	McDonald & Baker	Topeka	Shawnee
Reporter	Hicks & Barns	Louisville	Pottawatomie
Reporter	S. B. Stewart	Wathena	Doniphan
Republican	A. T. Lee	Baxter Springs	Cherokee
Republican		Augusta	Butler
Republican	B. M. Simpson	Paola	Miami
Republican	Wm. Parker	Independence	Montgomery
Republican	Beal & Sandborn	Troy	Doniphan
Reporter	G. A. Atwood	Ellisworth	Ellisworth
Republic	A. B. Wilson & Co.	Belleville	Republic
Republican	J. C. Martin	Washington	Washington
Republican		Council Grove	Morris
Sentinel	W. H. & R. E. Horner	Baxter Springs	Cherokee
Shaft	W. H. Morgan	Osage City	Osage
Sentinel	N. G. Barter	Mound City	Linn
Sentinel		Hiawatha	Brown
Solomon City Newspaper	Farry & Bro.	Solomon City	Saline
Spirit of Kansas	Ross & Stevens	Lawrence	Douglas
Star		Elk City	Montgomery
Traveler	H. B. Norton	Arkansas	Cowley
Telegraph	A. M. Baker	Waterville	Marshall
Times	T. B. Murdock	Eldorado	Butler
Times	Tibbits & Curtis	Blue Rapids	Marshall
Times, D. & W.	D. R. Anthony	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
Times	J. V. Admire and G. W. Carey	North Topeka	Shawnee
Transcript	Walker & —	Osage Mission	Neosho
Times		Perry	Jefferson
Times	L. W. Rivers	Chanute	Neosho
Times	F. E. Jerome & Co.	Osburn City	
Tribune	Tribune Publishing Company	Lawrence	Douglas
Tribune	G. W. Burchard	Independence	Montgomery
Union	G. W. Martin	Junction City	Davis
Union	W. T. McElroy & Co.	Humboldt	Allen
Union	Jas. A. & Caine S. Smith	Altoona	Wilson
Western Planter	R. H. Stone & Co.	Paola	Miami
Western Spirit	L. J. Perry	Paola	Miami

The following papers, not published in the State, have been donated:
The American Farmers' Advocate, monthly, Advocate Publishing Co., Jackson, Tenn.; *Hearth & Home*, monthly, Orange, Judd & Co., New York City; *National Live Stock Journal* Weekly, Geo. W. Rush & Co., Chicago, Ill.; *The Western Rural*, Weekly, H. N. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; *The Journal of the Farm*, monthly, Daniel Baugh, Editor and Publisher, Philadelphia; *Western Agriculturalist*, monthly, T. Buttersworth, Quincy, Illinois; *The Evergreen & Forest Tree Grower*, Pinney & Co., Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

RAILROADS.

With the exception of the North Missouri Railway Company, all the railroad companies operating lines in and leading to the State have given favorable consideration to all requests for the transportation of freight and passengers at reduced rates over their respective lines, to and from the annual exhibitions, and at such other times as the public interest seems to demand.

HON. H. J. STRICKLER, the Secretary of the Society from 1866 to 1870, both years inclusive, and President during 1872, was compelled, in consequence of poor health and the pressing demands of his private affairs upon his time and energies, to decline a re-nomination for the Presidency of the Board for the ensuing year. He is now closely confined to his home, at Tecumseh, with a painful illness that is rapidly wasting his vital energies. In the retirement of Gen. Strickler from public life, the Board and the State lose an efficient worker. He has been identified with the history and fortunes of the Society from its infancy.

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FARMERS' STATE CONVENTION,
HELD AT
TOPEKA, APRIL 26TH AND 27TH, 1873.

The Farmers' State Convention met at the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, March 26, at 2 p. m., and was called to order by the Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who read the following call, under which the Convention had assembled:

OFFICE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. }
CAPITOL BUILDING, TOPEKA, Feb. 27, 1873. }

To the Farmers of Kansas:

On the 10th inst. the following call for a "Farmers' State Convention" was issued:

The Farmers' Institute, held at Manhattan on the 23d of January, 1873, adopted the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the farmers of Kansas should organize themselves into district clubs and at once place themselves in correspondence with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That whenever a sufficient number of clubs have reported to represent the public opinion of the State, the Secretary of the State Board be requested to call a delegate Farmers' State Convention, so that said farmers may meet to devise ways and means for their present relief and future protection.

In obedience to the request contained in the above resolutions, a delegate Farmers' Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Topeka, on Wednesday, the 26th day of March, 1873, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Each County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and the farmers' clubs of each township in the State, will be entitled to one delegate. Application will be made to the different railroad corporations of the State for half fare rates to the Convention and return. If granted, notice will be duly given.

ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary*.

Subsequently the call was enlarged as follows:

Since issuing the above, applications have been received from the "Farmers' Union" of Douglas county, and from farmers of various parts of the State, requesting that Farmers' Unions, Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry, and all other farmers' organizations, as well as townships and counties having no such organizations, each have a representation in said Convention.

In view of the lively interest thus manifested, a cordial invitation is extended to the farmers of the whole State to send delegates to said Convention in pursuance of said request. But it is earnestly recommended that farmers do organize clubs and other agricultural societies, and send delegates therefrom wherever it is practicable to do so.

ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary State Board of Agriculture*.

Mr. Gray stated that the use of the Hall had been granted, that the hotels had agreed to entertain all who might be present at half fare rates, and that all the railroads had agreed to reduced rates except the Atchison & Nebraska and Lawrence & Pleasant Hill roads. The Convention was called under the auspices of the State Board, and he deemed it proper to state that it was done so because it was believed to be the best means to accomplish the end.

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On motion, Hon. J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte, was made temporary Chairman, and stated, upon taking his seat, that he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the farmers represented, who had met on the broad ground of mutual interest and protection, ignoring party lines, to consider questions of vital importance, and without faking up the time of the Convention, he desired that it at once proceed to business.

On motion, Dr. A. G. Chase, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, was made temporary Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of five was appointed on credentials. The Chair named Willis, of Morris; Stiles, of Wabaunsee; Galloway, of Montgomery; Kirkpatrick, of Crawford, and Miller, of Riley, as such committee.

Awaiting the report of the Committee, Mr. Bronson, of Douglas, was called for. He said he believed that speeches should be reserved until business had been dispatched. He did not want to occupy the stand, as it was an unfamiliar and unnatural place for him to be. He remembered a saying that he used to hear about taking boys who had done something not exactly right, "out behind the horse shed" and giving them a lesson. He believed that the farmers should not only be taken there, but into the public square, and even in the capitol, and be talked to. While the Hall was in no way natural to him, and while he would prefer to meet the farmers on an old stamping ground in Douglas county, yet it might be the best after all, as the farmers might be called to run the shebang themselves; and they might just as well get the hang of the barn one time as another, even if they never came again. While Leavenworth has the offices and penitentiary, and Topeka the capital and corruption, he had hoped that the old pioneer county would have had the honor of having the first Farmers' Convention held in Lawrence, but that he would have to be content with the holding of the second. He thought that the farmers, upon whose occupation everybody depends, should meet to act in their own interests, and that when they make no effort to resist their oppressors they act foolishly. Since it had come to the pass that thousands of farmers were compelled to give their business and products into the hands of a very small number of men, all for the purpose of transacting their business and passing back to them one-half of what had been received for their products, the farmers had acted like dunces. He was satisfied that a large portion of this expenditure could be saved to the farmers. The farmer has actually given one-half of his products to an inconsiderable number of men to handle his earnings, and as a result colossal fortunes have been made, monopolies have grown enormously, and all out of the wealth that should have been retained by the farmers. As it is, out of all that the farmers produce, there is only left them under the present system barely sufficient to recuperate the physical exhaustion in producing it. It cannot but be perceived that the present system of taxation is based wholly upon the idea of collecting every cent off of the farmer that can be, and of relieving capitalists, monopolies and corporations, of every dollar of taxation that can possibly be avoided. If the farmers do not effect a change they will certainly be foolish. A hundred millions of dollars is taken to run the government and pay the debt, and of this huge amount not a dollar is collected off the capital of the country. It is all collected off the consumers, and taxation and duties at last find their way to this class for final payment. The consumers pay it in their daily purchases for their families, and such men as A. T. Stewart, who have made their fifty millions, have never paid out of such profits one cent to support the government. William B. Astor pays not a dollar, neither do banks, monopolies or railroads. It is paid by the people, of whom the farmers are a very large proportion. He did not attack any political party. Tariff and taxation were by turns the pet measures of all parties. They all wanted a tariff for specific purposes and will again. The income tax, the only one that ever touched the rich man, was deemed so insignificant and bothersome that it was soon remitted; but the tax on coffee, sugar, iron, steel, and a hundred other necessities of daily use, have remained, however ramified and extended, or insignificant or bothersome they might be. The people were compelled to pay, and capital was exempted; and of the people the farmer was a large element. Everything purchased by the farmer bore the extreme burthen of taxation. Even from the revenue derived from the public lands, whether sold by the government at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or afterward by speculators, the farmer pays in the proportion of seven dollars to every ten. This is the situation nationally. When attention is turned to State affairs, it is only to meet the same condition of things. The farmer's last hen and chickens are compelled to be entered for taxation, while banking capital is almost wholly exempted from tax in local, State and national governments. The speaker added railroad

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capital also. Farmers are assessed on the full valuation of their farms, that with the best of husbandry yield no profits, while railroads under the laws are assessed on their property on a basis of the earnings of their respective roads. If the assessor were to assess his farm on its earnings, the speaker would be satisfied. By the laws everything is just so arranged that the farmer is made to bear the heaviest burden. It is a system so iniquitous that it should be changed at once, and it will be when farmers really demand it. He then called attention to what he designated as another outrage upon the farmers. Banks were created monopolies of the national currency, and because they are rich and can deposit bonds, the government gives them the people's currency; a currency issued as the medium for the transaction of all the business of the country, and which they loan at any rate of interest they please, and at the same time obtain interest on their bonds, thus realizing fully twenty per cent. on their capital. Who pays this interest? is the question asked to-day. Many think the borrower does, but it is far from being the case. It is only when he is unfortunate that he does. In legitimate business it is paid by the farmer who buys the goods, sells the grain and pork, or any one who transacts business with such borrower. A member of the Convention interrupted the speaker by inquiring whether bank stock was taxable or not, and stated that he knew of one bank that paid no tax. Governor Charles Robinson also stated that he was applied to to become a stockholder in a bank about to be started, and upon stating that he had no money, was told to make a temporary loan from another bank to pay his stock, and that upon the issue of the circulation by the government, he could repay the loan out of it.

Mr. Bronson resumed by saying that the currency, that which every one must have, is monopolized by a few persons who are rich. It is the people's money and they force the people to pay any rate of interest. Such laws may have been made in good faith, but those are the results. While wild cat money and shin plasters have given way to this better currency, and the people have been made more secure, still the interest and money made by it has been wrenched from the farmer, and this is why banks make money so fast. They have a dead sure thing; they can contract and extend and generally disarrange money so that it materially affects the price of all farm products. It is a great injustice to the farmer; they pay so much for their commercial exchanges, at such great odds, that it cannot be long sustained, and if continued will make the poor house approach the farmer much nearer than now. The farmers are permitting the worst system of legislation that a free people were ever called upon to sustain. The sole object being to make the farmer bear the taxation and to exempt capital. This year, when economy has been indulged in by the farmer to the fullest extent, when every burden has been increased, congress has taken double pay for itself, legislatures have voted money regardless of the exigency of the times, and have barefacedly exempted money loaned, and just what they have so exempted is doubled upon the farmer. Bear in mind they have had to carry every dollar of such exemptions made to the rich. No wonder the farmer goes on from year to year, and, like the blind horse in the tread mill, wants to know when the end will be reached. They carry the cities' extravagance and corruption, and a host of universal extravagances beside. The wealth of whole cities flows through them, and it can never be bettered until they decide to take charge of affairs themselves. They now paid from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of their earnings to a very small number to transact their business for them. The benefit of the few has been at the expense of the masses, and it was a principle unjust and unwise. Begin at home and in each school house; no bribery can reach there, and reforms begun there will be effectual. If the legislature be asked to make them, nothing will be accomplished, as it is a poor reformer. Any man with \$250,000 in his pocket will walk off with any legislature. With farmers the job would be too big for any such result. By working at home, and through intermediate agencies, the capital of the nation will at last be reached. A triune God has blessed us, and under the present state of affairs, these blessings seem to oppress and injure. It is because of a false financial system, and a false political system no longer bearable, saddled on the people, that the farmers have come here to see if they cannot be righted. It is useless to say they can do nothing as they have the votes and the power; but want of organization has kept them from accomplishing these reforms, and just so soon as organization is effected they will be as strong as they are now weak. It matters not whether this be done by Farmers' Unions or by the Patrons of Husbandry, and he would never quarrel with the means that accomplished these ends, and desired all to work with the means and tools that suited best; but there should be no antagonism. They had strong powers to combat, and when they met them in

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fight, should be confident that they were strong enough to cope with the enemy. He counseled them to avoid divisions, and believed that there was a working force in the land that would culminate in a strength sufficient to make their efforts a success.

A gentleman from Shawnee arose and stated that as Mr. Bronson had alluded to the capital as abounding in corruption, as a representative of it, he desired to state to the gentleman from Douglas, that he modestly disclaimed for Topeka any pre-eminence over Lawrence as to corruption. [Laughter.]

Dr. Lawrence, of Douglas county, said that it was for farmers to stand on a single organization as railroads and banks did. They had the example of mechanics, manufacturers and railroads, who have been successful by action, and made themselves millionaires by united effort, and had been instrumental in making paupers of the farmers in consequence of want of co-operation and isolation. If farmers were to generally co-operate it would be a joint stock company, and each one's interest would be for the benefit of all. If farmers were to do this, Kansas would bloom as the rose; if not, they might as well sell out and leave. For one he did not want to feel that he was daily becoming more destitute. Co-operation would make even the thieves tremble. A lawyer told him that the farmers had neither the ability or the honesty to dictate measures, and if it had been so, it was because they had avoided the polls; but the day had at last come, and who shall bury them? He hoped there would be a permanent organization before an adjournment was had. He believed that in every crisis there was a hero, and he thought the hour would develop the man and the method, and that there would now be found a mind equal to the task, as they did when the constitution was drafted in the old Temple of Liberty in Philadelphia. If an organization can be effected it will have a gigantic influence for good in Kansas. Kansas must depend upon agricultural pursuits, as her resources in other directions are limited, and instead of farming being profitable, on every hand farmers wanted to sell out. Instead of land lessening in value it should increase, and he believed with proper action now, our farmers would yet be prosperous.

Mr. Van Winkle, of Atchison, did not think the farmers came here to attack the financial policy of the government. He thought it was a matter of wisdom that the bonds were exempt from taxation; the government must have money, and must stand right with those who have it. Money brings more interest than government bonds, and why did not farmers sell out and invest in bonds? Simply because they can make more by not doing so. If farmers have the brains to protect themselves, let them do so, but do not make attacks on others. As regards assessment and taxation, have the law so formed that banks are taxed in the same manner as farms, and if anybody wants to go into either business, they could then do so understandingly. Railroads should not be taxed on earnings, but like everybody else. He did not propose to go in debt, but would practice economy; when railroads are taxed as farmers are they should be satisfied and not before. He liked to speak respectfully of law makers, but last winter they exempted loans, and he saw no reason why they did not farms also. He objected to the statement that the farmers paid the taxes for merchants, which they did not do unless they bought their goods. Stewart pays more taxes than all the farmers in Kansas, and with his own money at that. He believed our tariff laws in the main were good. There is a tax on iron and on salt, and Kansas ought to supply the world with salt, but it had not been developed. He stated that thirteen million people are engaged in industrial pursuits and half of them in agriculture, while the other half were distributed in various pursuits, and the true plan for the farmer was to attempt to destroy none.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following list of delegates:

Allen County—W. Hall, Iola; D. W. Foster, Humboldt.

Anderson—W. A. T. Gear, Greeley; R. H. Cunningham, Garnett; Thomas Goudy, Garnett; Samuel Earnest, John Moler.

Atchison—R. A. Van Winkle, Arrington; G. W. Glick, — Herron, H. Hank, Asa Barnes, L. Bishop.

Barton—A. J. Buckland.

Brown—J. T. Babbitt, Hatcher; Cyrus Lemmon.

Butler—M. Vaught, Chelsea; A. W. Beck, Smithfield.

Chase—W. S. Roneigh, Cottonwood Falls; Frank E. Smith, Cottonwood Falls.

Clay—J. B. Quinby, Wakefield.