

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Section 36, Pages 1051 - 1080

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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If the timely suggestions of Governor Osborn had been complied with, by the several boards of county commissioners, the result would have been an invaluable fund of statistics bearing upon the question of resources and destitution throughout the State.

This Board has done everything in its power to secure full and accurate statistics, and the difficulty under which we have labored may be inferred from the following colloquy:

(SCENE: Office of Central Relief Committee. Enter solemn-looking individual, relief agent, from one of the western counties. Presents his credentials.)

Officer—What is the destitution in your county?

Agent (hesitatingly)—Well—about 3,600. (Estimates of the Board 1,100, taken from twelve careful reports of citizens in that county.)

Officer—What is the population of your county?

Agent (promptly)—Forty-six hundred. (The census as taken by the assessors this year, shows a population of about 2,409.)

The officer proceeds to investigate sundry matters concerning the county, and discovers that there were about 400 votes cast at the recent general election.

Officer (suspiciously)—What is the extent of destitution in your county?

Agent—Awful, sir, perfectly awful. A great many have been compelled to leave the county; have gone to the settlements to winter.

Officer—Did you know that your vote this fall was only 400? How can you have the population you represent, and so few voters?

Agent (triumphantly)—That is explained sir, as I said, by so many people leaving.

Officer—Then I should imagine that the great majority of the totally destitute have left.

Agent (hurriedly)—But, sir, a constant stream of immigration is coming in.

Officer—What is the condition of the immigrants now pouring into your county?

Agent—They are *very destitute*. They bring no money with them.

This upsets any little confidence the officer may have had; but the agent gets his credentials on the strength of his home indorsements, and goes his way, conjuring up a delectable dish for our Eastern sympathizers.

BUFFALO MEAT—"BONE PICKING."

Some of the western counties are supplied with wild meat in abundance, especially when the buffalo are on the range. Other wild game—antelope, deer, wild turkey, prairie chickens, etc.—can be had in many localities.

The gathering and delivery at the several railroad stations of buffalo bones for shipment East has become quite an important industry; especially at the present time is it important in furnishing employment for men and teams.

The following is from a Topeka correspondence in the *New York Tribune* of Dec. 2, 1874:

"'Bone picking,' as we term it out here on the selvage of civilization, is a regular industrial pursuit, involving the collection, assortment and sale of the skeletons of defunct buffaloes. These skeletons are plentifully scattered over the uncultivated western area of Kansas, and parties of half a dozen or more, with wagons, go in search of them and bring them in to the railroad stations for shipment East. The extent of this singular pursuit is really surprising. There are hundreds of men engaged in it, and all the border railroad towns have bone-middlemen who make a business of buying and shipping the gatherings of the 'pickers.' The books of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad show that ten to twenty tons of buffalo bones are shipped over that line alone every day. The bones are worth, delivered at the railway station, an average of \$5 a ton. The bulk of them is sold for fertilizing purposes in the soil-enfeebled districts of the Eastern and Middle States, Philadelphia being the principal point of consignment. Certain portions of the buffalo skeleton, however, are adapted to nobler uses than the invigoration of worn-out earth, and are sold at a handsome price to the manufacturers of buttons, combs and knife handles. At almost every frontier railroad depot one can see great piles of these queer remains of the bounding bison awaiting shipment; and the variations of the value of bones are of more interest to the people than the fluctuations of the grain markets.

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KILLING BUFFALOES FOR THEIR HIDES.

"The hide-hunters are even more numerous than the bone-pickers, and their trade is much more exciting and hazardous. They usually follow in the wake of buffalo-hunting expeditions and roving bands of Indian 'meat-jerkers.' The Indians who kill buffalo take only a small portion of the animal, and the white men who slay them for sport rarely touch them with a knife; so the hide-hunter, who goes after, is usually sure of his spoil, as the hide remains in good order for removal nearly a week after the killing, if the wolves keep away. When hides are not to be had fast enough, or with personal safety in this way, the hide-hunters project little raids of their own out into the buffalo ranges, killing the animals simply for the hides, and leaving the meat to decay, or selling it at a nominal rate to accompanying parties of dealers. The hides are tanned and dressed by a much more rapid, but less perfect and effective, process than that followed by the Indians, and only the hides of animals killed in cold weather make really valuable robes. In a little more than three months over 50,000 of these hides were shipped from the stations on the western division of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad; and it is estimated that the shipments for this year, over that road and the Kansas Pacific, will aggregate 125,000. As each hide represents a slain buffalo, these figures convey a fair, though not a full idea of the magnificent butchery which has been going on among these 'monarchs of the plains.' The hides, after being dressed, are rolled up in as small a compass as possible, and shipped to the large Eastern cities, where they are subjected to a process of recleansing and drying, and put into the market for sale. The original purveyor of the hides gets about as much for them as the New England or New York farmer receives for the hides of his cattle; but the profit to the Eastern dealer, as can be seen at a glance, is considerable. Attempts have been made, from time to time, to convert the buffalo hide into leather, but without much success; and it probably has no very great value except for use as a robe. A robe prepared by Indians is now so scarce a thing as to be a real curiosity, the frontier white men having monopolized the business.

THE TRADE IN BUFFALO MEAT.

"Of still greater importance than bone-picking or hide-hunting, is the trade in buffalo meat in Kansas. It has employed, during the last year or two, an amount of labor and capital that would seem almost incredible to a person unacquainted with the facts. The meat market opens in November, when the weather becomes cool enough for its transportation, and continues until the 1st of April. During these five months as much as 2,000,000 pounds are shipped from the Kansas prairies to all parts of the country. In the winter months, a buffalo-steak can be obtained about as easily and almost as cheaply in the butchers' stalls of the leading Northern cities, as a beef-steak or a mutton-chop, and in Kansas it is common as hog meat. When buffaloes are killed for the meat, only the hams and shoulders are brought in, and shipments are usually made in that shape, the hide nearly always being left on to the end of the journey. The leading markets for buffalo meat 'in the rough' are St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis, whence it is reshipped, in cleaner and more artistic condition, to cities of the seaboard. At Kansas City, too, large quantities are cured and packed for Eastern use, and some successful experiments have been made in shipments direct to New York and Philadelphia from extreme western Kansas in refrigerator cars. The price in Kansas ranges from \$50 to \$80 per ton in bulk, and the local dealers retail it at six to eight cents per pound. The settlers in that part of the State adjacent to the stamping-ground of the buffalo procure meat enough in a day's hunting to last them through the winter; and many a poor homesteader in the Valley of the Arkansas has kept the wolf from the door on this article of diet alone for months at a time."



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Table showing the total area of winter wheat, and increase and decrease as compared with the crop harvested in 1874.

Counties.	Acreage.	Increase.	Decrease*	Counties.	Acreage.	Increase.	Decrease
Allen	3,308		2,206	Marion†	12,903	8,602	
Anderson	1,760		4,108	Marshall	9,915	4,958	
Atchison	16,223	2,704		McPherson†	14,813	10,241	
Barbour				Miami‡	4,794		3,472
Barton†	1,000	800		Mitchell†	2,027	1,203	
Bourbon	5,732		7,598	Montgomery‡	14,796	1,930	
Brown	24,039	6,492		Morriss†	3,787	631	
Butler†	17,481	11,654		Nemaha†	4,656	1,552	
Comanche				Neosho*	12,192		
Chase†	3,827	638		Ness			
Cherokee‡	25,746			Norton†	160	32	
Clay†	8,477	3,633		Osage	15,584	2,597	
Cloud†	5,854	3,217		Osborne†	748	528	
Coffey‡	6,110		2,037	Ottawa‡	2,233	957	
Cowley†	13,748	2,749		Pawnee†	750	750	
Crawford‡	14,684		4,895	Phillips†	27	14	
Davis	3,651	730		Pottawatomie*	4,709		
Dickinson†	18,787	3,757		Pratt			
Doniphan	23,587	2,144		Reno*	1,013		
Douglas‡	10,575	2,115		Republic†	4,009	1,678	
Ellis†	210	154		Rice†	424	333	
Ellsworth†	567	378		Riley*	3,264		
Ford				Rooks†	500	250	
Franklin	1,457		4,370	Russell†			
Greenwood‡	6,672	1,668		Saline	18,054	5,250	
Harper				Sedgwick*	2,793		
Harvey†	5,488	3,920		Shawnee‡	7,884	717	
Howard†	10,714	974		Smith†	101	49	
Jackson	11,392	1,899		Sumner†	3,505		
Jefferson	10,136	199		Wabaunsee‡	3,955		
Jewell†	2,856	1,483		Wallace			
Johnson‡	15,864	2,644		Washington†	11,234	5,617	
Kingman				Wilson†	14,327	1,902	
Labette‡	40,592	8,100		Woodson†	2,217	2,216	
Leavenworth	9,792	890		Wyandotte	5,934	1,187	
Lincoln†	2,315	1,389					
Linn†	3,978		3,978				
Lyon‡	12,253	4,084					
					512,092	118,792	35,630

* Acreage of 1874. No returns for fall of 1874.

† 25 per cent. and under of winter wheat put in with drill.

‡ 25 per cent. and under 50 per cent. of winter wheat put in with drill.

§ 50 per cent. and under 75 per cent. of winter wheat put in with drill.

|| 75 per cent. and over of winter wheat put in with drill.

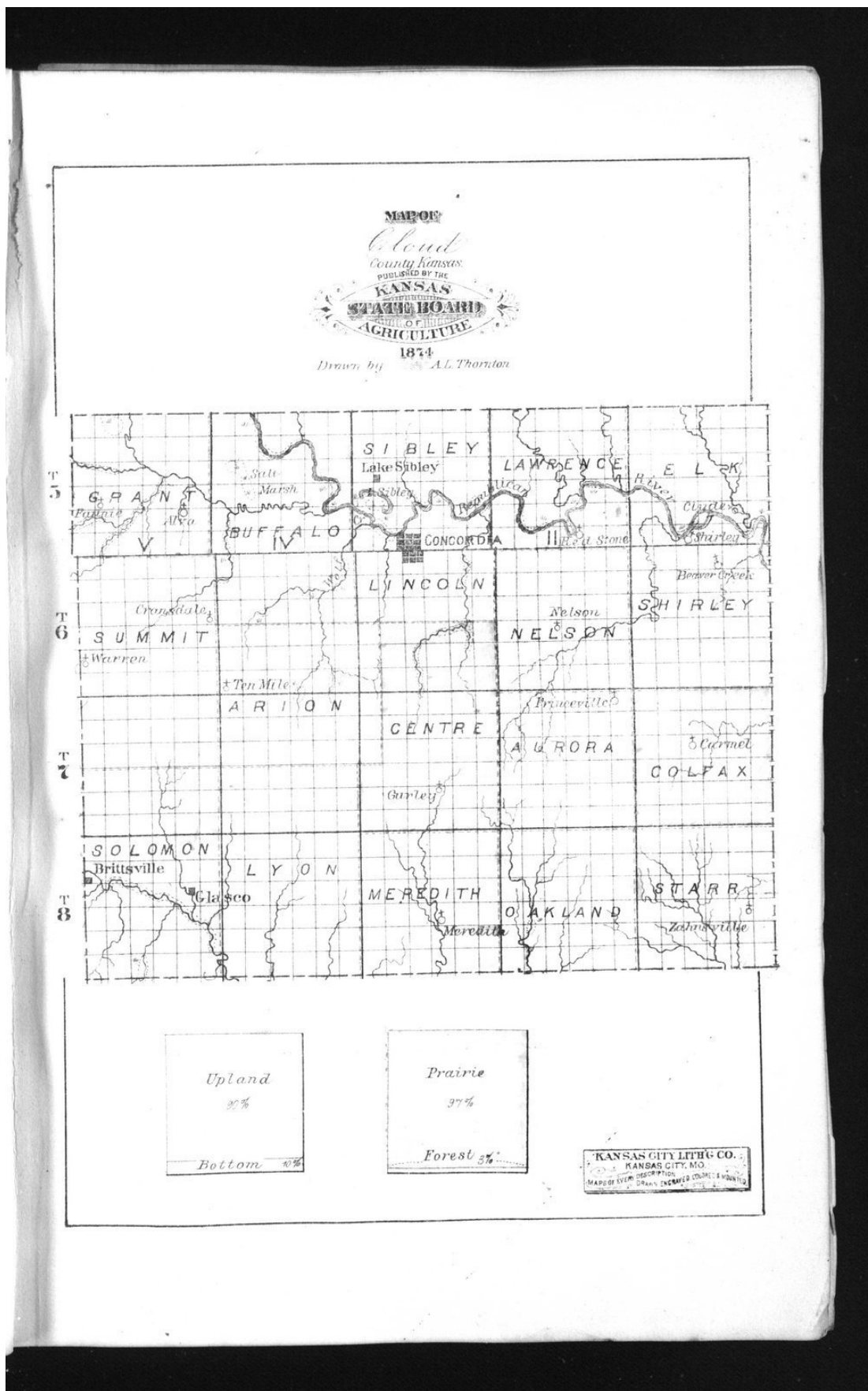
The actual increase of winter wheat in the State is 83,912 acres. Per cent. of increase 16.

The prospects for an excellent crop of winter wheat never were better in this State, at this season of the year, than at the close of this report. Fall pasture has been nutritious and abundant. Domestic animals are free from any prevailing disease, and go into winter in good condition. Ample hay has been secured, a very small per cent. of which has been destroyed by prairie fires, compared with previous years. In most counties where the corn crop has been destroyed, spring wheat can be purchased at forty-five and sixty-five cents per bushel. Counties reporting a decrease in area of winter wheat, are Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Coffey, Crawford, Franklin, Linn, Miami and Woodson—all in one body in the southeasterly part of the State, where the chinch bugs did the most damage to small grains last spring. Total acreage of winter wheat reported, is 512,092. An ordinary yield another year, say sixteen bushels per acre, would give 8,193,440 bushels. Assuming that the yield of spring wheat will equal that of the present year, 3,010,777, we have an estimate of 11,204,217 bushels as the wheat harvest of 1875, for the State.

FLAX AND OTHER SEED FOR FRONTIER COUNTIES.

At the present time, it is impossible to predict how far the generous contributions from the eastern part of this, and from other States, will go toward supplying seed for next spring's planting in the frontier counties. It is no less important to provide seed for another crop, than food and clothing during the winter.

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So far as flax has been tried in the western counties, experiments have been successful. It is very seldom troubled with insects, stands the drouth remarkably well, and can be marketed early in the season. It attains its growth during the spring months, when there is the greatest amount of rainfall. Hitherto nearly every crop of flax raised in the State has been mortgaged to parties out of the State who have furnished the seed—that is to say, it has been loaned, to be returned after harvest, one and a fourth to one and one-third bushels for each one raised; and upon the further condition that the producer (the mortgagor) sell his entire crop to his benefactor (the mortgagee) at a given price. The result is that the crop is sent to St. Louis or elsewhere, manufactured into oil, and then sent back to the State for consumption, with freight, insurance and commission added both ways. If ways and means can be provided by which flax seed can be furnished the farmers of the State, so that they will be entirely free to dispose of the product at the highest market rates whenever and to whomsoever they choose, a wonderful stimulus will be given to this industry, and oil mills will be erected wherever the product will warrant it in different parts of the State.

The correspondence of this office indicates that capital will seek this kind of investment in Kansas, whenever a necessity has been created for it. This subject will be referred to again under the head of "Flax Statistics and Culture."

CABINETS IN THE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS.

BOTANICAL.

One hundred dollars was appropriated by the last Legislature for taxidermic and botanical collections for the cabinets in the agricultural department. Prof. James H. Carruth, of Lawrence, the botanist of the Board, has commenced a collection of the flora of the State. James Wilson, of Leavenworth, has donated a valuable collection of ferns.

This work has been commenced by Prof. Carruth and a few enthusiastic and public-spirited citizens of different parts of the State, without pay. All that will be required to secure a complete botanical collection for the State, and for exchange with the State University and Agricultural College, so that complete sets may be secured for the Agricultural Rooms and those institutions, will be the actual cost of species sheets and genus covers, and a small amount for postage and expressage.

BIRDS.

The collection of birds is confined to those found in Kansas, and was prepared for the Board by Geo. O. Welch, of Lynn, Massachusetts. The selections were carefully made by Prof. F. H. Snow, President of the Academy of Science. It is desirable that the collection of birds be continued, and that one of the animals of the State be commenced before any of the species become extinct.

MINERALS AND FOSSILS.

The collection of minerals and fossils has been continued until the cabinet now numbers over 500 specimens, of which 340 have been named, numbered and placed in the catalogue. Under the law relating to these collections, some specimens have been sent to the office by assessors, some donations have been made by individuals; but the State is indebted for most of the collections to the members of the Academy of Science, who have had charge of all the collections in the Rooms. Large donations of fossil remains of fish, from the cretaceous formations in the western parts of the State, &c., during the present year, by Prof. B. F. Mudge, are worthy of special mention. The donations of Prof. Mudge include valuable specimens of gypsum, calcite and other minerals from the same locality.



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INSECTS.

Mr. Edwin A. Popenoe, entomologist of the Board, has donated a large collection of coleoptera. Mr. P. has named, numbered and arranged the same.

A complete catalogue of birds, plants, insects, minerals and fossils belonging to the Agricultural Rooms, will be found in the proceedings of the Academy of Science.

LIBRARY.

A nucleus for an agricultural library has been formed. It contains a complete set of the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and incomplete sets of the reports of the following States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin. In addition to this, we have the reports of the Smithsonian Institution for 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867; reports of the geological surveys of Indiana and Minnesota; horticultural reports from Massachusetts and Nebraska; together with some valuable miscellany from different organizations throughout the country.

AGRICULTURAL SAMPLES.

A semi-circular conical stand, with receding shelving, capable of holding nearly two hundred specimens in glass jars, has been secured. Samples of corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, timothy seed, millet, castor beans, flax, and cotton, together with specimens of mineral paint, lime, plaster paris, and cement, from different counties, have been placed on the stand for preservation. The purpose is to secure like samples from every county in the State.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD.

STATEMENT OF TREASURER.

To appropriation salary Secretary.....	\$1,500 00
By amount paid out.....	1,346 14
Balance on hand.....	\$153 86
To appropriation clerk hire.....	\$1,000 00
By amount paid out.....	788 45
Balance on hand.....	\$211 55
To appropriation postage and expressage.....	\$350 00
By amount paid out.....	349 00
Balance on hand.....	\$1 00
To appropriation members attending meetings of Board.....	\$500 00
By amount paid out.....	477 22
Balance on hand.....	\$22 78
To appropriation printing and binding 3,500 annual reports.....	\$5,000 00
By amount paid out.....	5,000 00
To appropriation taxidermic and botanical collections.....	\$100 00
By amount paid out.....	100 00
To appropriation miscellaneous and printing.....	\$1,200 00
By amount paid out.....	1,074 55
Balance on hand.....	125 45
To amount received from miscellaneous and premium fund.....	\$2,940 35
By amount paid out.....	2,940 35

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To amount appropriation for outstanding indebtedness.....	\$6,585 42
By amount paid out.....	6,250 06
Balance on hand.....	\$335 36
Total on hand.....	\$850 00

J. C. WILSON, *Treasurer.*

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

RECEIPTS.

To appropriation for salary of Secretary.....	\$1,500 00
To appropriation for clerk hire.....	1,000 00
To appropriation for postage and expressage.....	350 00
To appropriation for expenses of members attending meetings of the Board....	500 00
To appropriation for taxidermic and botanical collections.....	100 00
To appropriation for printing and binding 3,500 volumes of the annual report,	5,000 00
To appropriation for outstanding indebtedness, due for years 1871-72-73.....	6,585 42
To appropriation for printing and publishing 15,000 annual premium lists.....	500 00
To appropriation for statistical blanks, rolls, and miscellaneous printing.....	1,200 00
To miscellaneous and premium fund.....	2,940 35
Total.....	\$19,675 77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Orders have been drawn on the separate funds in the following amounts, as per vouchers on file in this office:

For salary of Secretary.....	\$1,346 14
For clerk hire.....	788 45
For postage and expressage.....	349 00
For expenses of members attending meetings of the Board.....	477 22
For taxidermic and botanical collections.....	100 00
For printing and binding 3,500 volumes of the annual report.....	5,000 00
For outstanding indebtedness due for the year 1871, 1872 and 1873.....	6,250 06
For printing and publishing fifteen thousand annual premium lists.....	500 00
For statistical blanks, rolls, and miscellaneous printing.....	1,074 55
For miscellaneous and premium fund.....	2,940 35
Total.....	\$18,825 77

BALANCES NOT DRAWN.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$153 86
Clerk hire.....	211 55
Postage and expressage.....	1 00
Expenses of members attending meetings of the Board.....	22 78
Outstanding indebtedness due for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873.....	335 36
Statistical blanks, rolls, and miscellaneous printing.....	125 45
Total.....	\$850 00

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$19,675 77
Disbursements.....	\$18,825 77
Balance undrawn.....	850 00
	\$19,675 77

The fiscal year of the State Board of Agriculture commenced on the 8th day of January of the present year. The undrawn balances, so far as necessary, will be applied to the unexpired fiscal year. The appropriation for the report, of \$5,000, was paid directly to the State Printer by the Auditor of State, and did not pass through the hands of the officers of this Board. The money was so paid to the State Printer owing to the uncertainty of the law making the appropriation, whether said appropriation should apply on



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the report of 1873 (the cost of which was overlooked by the Secretary of State in making a deficit statement to the last Legislature for the previous year), or on that of 1874. After it was so paid, the Attorney General decided that it belonged to the report of 1874, and it has been so applied.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No report has been furnished of the Transactions of the State Horticultural Society for publication in this report, the reason whereof is explained by the following correspondence:

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, December 20, 1874.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas:

DEAR SIR: I have had time on my way home to carefully review the bearings of your proposition, made at the cars yesterday, to publish our condensed Transactions in your forthcoming report. I believe that while there was no direct action in relation to the matter, the understanding of the members generally is, that our Transactions are to be published as last year, if at all. I think this is the understanding of the Board. It does not seem to me to come within the limits of our authority as a Board to change, without the order of the Society, the policy adopted last year.

And further permit me to say, while always cherishing the most kindly feelings towards the State Board of Agriculture, and while being thoroughly interested in all the work which you are seeking to accomplish, I cannot withhold the opinion, in view of our relations, past and present, and the fact that while all farmers are in some sense horticulturists, all horticulturists are by no means farmers, we can best promote the material interests of our State, secure harmony and the good will of all parties, by fully and frankly recognizing the individuality and independence of our respective organizations. Besides, if I understand the situation, as presented in your statement yesterday, and as gathered from other parties, it would seem that much of the unpleasant feeling hitherto existing has grown out of attempts to publish our Transactions in common. If this is the condition of things, while having no personal objections to urge, but viewing it simply from the standpoint of our common interests, I cannot regard this whole matter in any other light, only as above stated. Very respectfully,

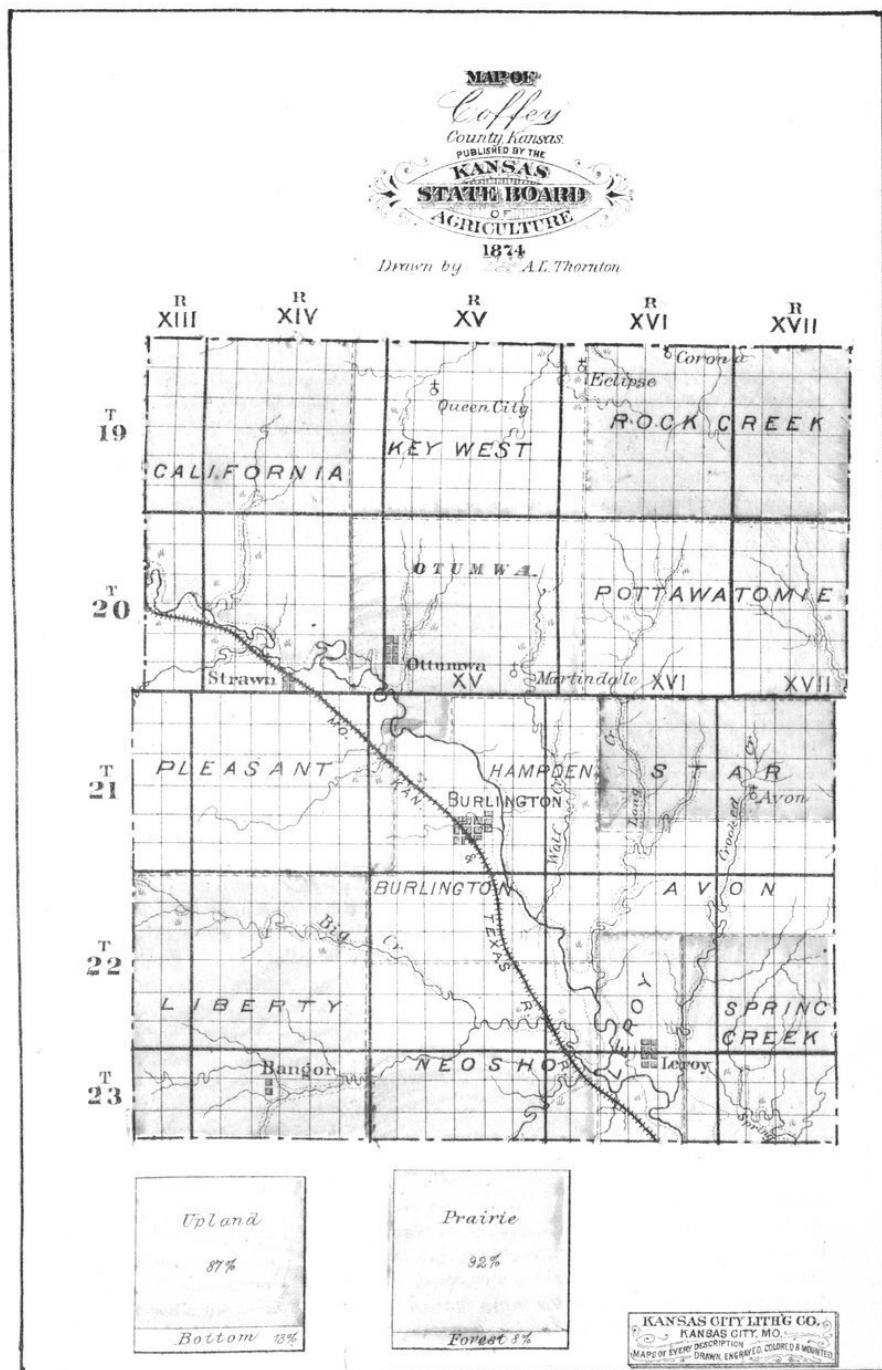
E. GALE.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, }
TOPEKA, KANSAS, December 21, 1874. }

Prof. E. Gale, President State Horticultural Society, Manhattan, Kansas:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 20th inst., in which you decline to furnish the Transactions of the State Horticultural Society for 1874, for publication in the Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture. The first clause of section 4 of "An act for the encouragement of Agriculture" provides that "It shall be the duty of the State Board of Agriculture to make an annual report of its proceedings for the preceding year, to the Legislature, embracing a report of the State Horticultural Society," etc. My application to you for the Transactions for publication was in view of the foregoing provision of law, and in order that the farmers and horticulturists of the State might have the benefit of both reports. You will remember that I stated to you that if the Horticultural Society desired copies of the Horticultural Report bound separately from the Agricultural Report, it could be done. You say: "I cannot withhold the opinion that, in view of the relations, past and present, and the fact that while all farmers are in some sense horticulturists, all horticulturists are by no means farmers, we can best promote the material interests of our State, secure harmony and good will of all parties, by fully and frankly recognizing the individuality and independence of our respective organizations." Under the auspices of the State Horticultural Society, the Annual Transactions are published when they are about a year old. Only a few copies are published, and distributed among those who style themselves horticulturists; they receive

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no popular circulation among "farmers who are in some sense horticulturists," and who are entitled to have, in proper season, what they are taxed to pay for. Permit me to say to you, and through you to the State Horticultural Society, that this Board has no jealousies concerning the "individuality and independence" of your Society. Its only purpose is to subserve the public interest by making its reports valuable, and placing them in the hands of farmers and horticulturists at the earliest possible moment. Nor can I see how the "individuality and independence" of the State Horticultural Society can be disturbed by the arrangement provided for by law, and which this Board is willing in good faith to carry out, unless it be in the circumstance that the Board requires your present Secretary to submit his manuscripts for inspection before they go into print, to insure the Board against attacks which he has made a matter of official record.

In conclusion, permit me to say that this Board entertains none other than the most friendly feeling toward your Society, and is ever ready to co-operate fully in all matters relating to the material interest of the State.

The records of rainfall in Kansas, which you expressed a desire, a few days ago, to have, will be in type in a day or two, at which time I will take pleasure in furnishing you with a proof. Any other statistics in this office, which you or your Society may wish, will be cheerfully furnished upon application.

Very respectfully yours,

ALFRED GRAY,
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

TENTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR.

One of the first questions presented for the consideration of this Board, after its organization, was that of the Fair held annually under the auspices of the Board since its organization.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FAIRS—INDEBTEDNESS OF 1871, 1872, 1873.

An examination of the books of the office revealed the fact that these fairs had drawn large sums annually from the public treasury, and had still proved financial failures. A large debt incurred in their holding had been carried over from year to year, until it had reached the sum of \$6,585.42, which we found due to exhibitors.

We could do no less than ask the Legislature to remove this debt by a direct appropriation. It had, by annual appropriations from 1863 to 1873, inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to \$22,500, or an average of \$3,500 per annum, admitted the justice and expediency of furnishing funds from the treasury of the State to pay premiums, and could not with consistency or honor decline to pay this balance due exhibitors, beyond the limit of previous appropriations.

Conceding the duty of the State to redeem its clearly-implied obligation to meet accrued indebtedness on this account, this Board was unable to concede that wisdom or justice sustained such use of public money. It was our theory that, to justify the use of State treasure, not only the object, but the results, of its use must be State in character. To justify the offering of public money for premiums on skilled labor, it must be within the reach of producers *generally* to compete for such premiums. This privilege is substantially denied in a State so broad in extent and so sparsely settled as is ours, and one with so imperfect and expensive means of travel. Not one-fiftieth portion of the State could be accommodated by any locality at which a fair could be held; nor could they be itinerated to make a series of them equalize these advantages; a large town and an available center of railroad lines being a prerequisite condition of success, and these being few and closely grouped, when compared with the area of the State.

For these reasons, it was decided to either drop the Fair as a portion of our work, or hold it after some plan which would relieve the State from paying its premiums. The most we could agree to, or did ask for, was the necessary printing, postage and clerical hire incident to this duty.

CO-OPERATIVE OR PRO RATA SYSTEM.

By a very wise provision of a law then just passed, the provision of which, we think, should apply to every branch of the State government, the Board of Agriculture were forbidden to incur any debt not provided for by existing appropriation. Therefore we could not offer, unconditionally, a list of premiums without incurring personal liability therefor.

Under these circumstances it was decided to hold a Fair upon a co-operative, or mutual plan, making the premium list the basis of a *pro rata* division of the net proceeds of the Fair. This condition was made public, in connection with the list of offering, in the following words:

"NOTICE.—This premium list is made up, and specific sums of money are offered in

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each case upon a purely mutual and co-operative plan; that is to say: The entire net proceeds of the exhibition, over and above the necessary expenses of its management, shall be divided *pro rata*, on the basis of this premium list, among those who are entitled to premiums.

"If such net proceeds do not pay the full amount awarded, it shall be accepted, nevertheless, in full for all liability of the Board on account of such awards; and if such net proceeds shall exceed the amounts awarded, the whole shall be divided *pro rata* on the same basis."

PROPOSALS FOR HOLDING THE FAIR.

In March last, proposals for the holding of the tenth annual exhibition were solicited from the principal towns of the State. Only two propositions were received—one from Wyandotte and the other from Leavenworth.

The citizens of Wyandotte seemed very anxious to have the tenth annual exhibition held at that place, and made the following proposition:

Five hundred dollars by subscription of citizens, to be paid to and expended by the county agricultural society, under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture; one thousand dollars in the bonds of the city of Wyandotte, at par; one thousand dollars from the Board of Trade of Kansas City. The latter one thousand dollars was to be paid only on condition that the State Fair be subordinated to the Kansas City Exposition by being held the week following.

The Board having previously decided that it would be inexpedient to do so, the Kansas City proposition was disposed of. The Wyandotte proposition, then, in addition to the free use of grounds, buildings, and tracks of the Wyandotte County Agricultural Society, was narrowed down to one thousand dollars.

The fair grounds of the Wyandotte County Agricultural Society are beautifully located, about one and one-fourth miles from the railroad depot. They contain about forty acres of ground, with ample water and shade, and a good half-mile track. The grounds are well fenced, but the buildings, stalls, etc., what there are, are of the most temporary character. The estimated cost of erecting temporary buildings, stalls, etc., was not less than \$2,500, which fact alone precluded the acceptance of the proposition.

Leavenworth, through Levi Wilson, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of that place, tendered the free use of the fair grounds for the annual exhibition of 1874, "such grounds to be in good condition for such fair, including buildings, stalls, etc." Mr. Wilson adds: "Your attention is respectfully called to the superior advantages of our grounds over any existing elsewhere in the State. It contains thirty acres, with abundant water and ample buildings. It has an amphitheater, seated and covered, capable of holding 10,000 persons."

The Leavenworth proposition possessed the advantage over the Wyandotte proposition, of securing to the Board fair grounds, with buildings and appurtenances all complete, so that no expenditure of money was necessary.

FAIR LOCATED AT LEAVENWORTH.

A committee was appointed, consisting of W. P. Popenoe, of Shawnee; J. C. Carter, of Coffey; and E. H. Funston, of Allen; with instructions to visit Wyandotte and Leavenworth, consider the propositions of the two cities respectively, and determine acceptance of the one by them deemed most advantageous, full power being delegated to make such action final. The result was in favor of Leavenworth, where the Fair was subsequently held.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FAIR.

The necessary arrangements and advertising were immediately commenced, and progressed with the most brilliant promise of complete success. The *pro rata* provision of the premium list met with a very general acquiescence, if not unqualified favor. The indication that it was to be in fact as well as in name a *Farmers' Fair*, and a true exposition of the producing industries, inspired confidence and awakened an interest in the class



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who by rights and duty should, but too frequently have not, felt an interest in such enterprises.

PROSPECTS OF STATE FAIR—DROUTH AND LOCUSTS.

In July and August, when too late to retrace our steps, the intervening dry weather was supplemented by a second disaster in the form of locusts. So general was the depression and gloom that to undertake to hold a fair seemed a public insult, and many whose judgment was deserving great respect counseled the abandonment of the undertaking. It was, however, finally decided that such abandonment would be accepted as an authoritative declaration of our Board that drouth and grasshoppers had left us nothing from the soil to exhibit. We knew such an impression would be as unjust to our State as it would be disastrous to its future, and as the least of evils we *must* hold the Fair, trusting to the wisdom and patriotism of the people for the necessary sacrifice for its success. This determined, the following appeal was very generally circulated through the State:

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

OFFICE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, }
TOPEKA, August 18th, 1874. }

The State Board of Agriculture, recognizing that they are but the representatives of the people, feel constrained to address you in a plain statements of facts, and a few earnest suggestions as to your relations and duties in connection with the forthcoming State Fair.

The holding of fairs does not commend itself to our judgment as work best calculated to attain the ends sought in the organization and maintenance of a State Board of Agriculture. It brings it into a supposed rivalry with organizations which should act warmly as auxiliaries. It alienates, for the time being, sections of the State remote from the fair, disappointed in ambitions for its holding in their locality. It renders the Board liable to criticism and unfriendly feeling, in the unsatisfactory adjustment of competing claims and disputed questions always incident to such expositions. It absorbs the time and attention of the Board, at a time when the whole State should have such attention at the local fairs.

We are convinced that the business of holding fairs legitimately belongs to associations organized for that specific purpose, and the duty of a State Board of Agriculture to foster and encourage, and of the State Legislature to aid, by wise legislation, these local industrial organizations. Then there will be a relation of confidence, a systematic co-operation, which will enable the State Board to gather, collate and send back to the people an annual harvest of facts and experiences of immeasurable value to the State.

Holding these views, still we do not feel authorized to drop this hitherto important feature without first consulting the popular judgment. We feared that those who had so long looked upon "our Annual Fair" as the chief, if not the only legitimate work of the Board, might look upon it as revolution without reason, and it was resolved to hold this Fair, putting it before the public in a practical form, as a rational harvest festival and competitive exposition of the industries of the State, free as possible from the objectionable features of such exhibitions.

We now come to say to you, that this fair, which was looked upon as a mere *incident* in our work, a *trifle* in its scale of values, has been wrought by unlooked-for circumstances into a matter of *prime concern* to this Board, and to every citizen of the State. We now believe that the results of the proposed Fair are of more vital consequence, and will have a more marked effect upon the condition and prosperity of the State for years to come, than any pending question or enterprise. Believing this, we come to you with an appeal addressed in deep earnestness to your reason, your patriotism, and your interest.

Our eyes cannot be closed to the fact, nor can our ears deny the declaration, that disaster, severe and grievous disaster, has befallen a large portion of the producing population of the State. Some localities have lost a half-crop by chinch bugs, a broad belt has suffered an equal loss from dearth of rainfall, and to these must be added the still greater

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calamity of a devastating inflow of grasshoppers, consuming the substance left as the fruit of a summer's toil. These blows have been struck with such force and rapid succession as to almost paralyze energy, crush ambition, and blot out hope.

The first sight of disaster is always the worst view we get of it, each look thereafter discovering some unexpected exemption, some kindly cause for gratitude. At first this Board were beset with appeals to suspend the Fair, and not mock distress by a festal gathering in honor of the harvest king, with a skeleton rattling its fleshless bones in every face.

Believing we held a public trust, and had an important duty to perform in giving steadiness, if possible, to a condition of things not unlikely to produce a panic, ten fold more damaging in its effects than the cause which produced it, we have used extraordinary efforts to obtain full and reliable information as to the true condition of the State. We know that up to July the promise was above the average yield of years, for corn, and not much below for potatoes. We know that the gathered crop of wheat was ten per cent., at least, above, instead of ten per cent. below the average yield, as claimed by the Commission of Agriculture. Fruit was admitted by all to be more than abundant. We were satisfied that no inconsiderable quantity of the old crop of corn was still in store, and that famine could not be one-half so near our doors as supposed by those stung to despair by total loss of their *only* crop, and others, who are never so happy as when peddling some tale of real or imaginary harm.

We now say to you, that Kansas is *not beggared*, but *rich* in ability to feed and care for her *every citizen*. No appeals need be made by our Executive to the Secretary of War for army rations, nor by philanthropists for charitable contributions from beyond our borders, as neighbor States have been forced to do already. Patience and courage on the one hand, and open-handed manliness on the other, will feed and care for all our people, bridging them safely over to another and abundant harvest.

But the cry has already gone out of "chinch bug, drouth and grasshopper," to be crystalized into a damaging public belief, unless we send *authenticated truth* close upon its track to counteract it. Suffering much *less* than our sister States of the West, from grasshoppers and short crops, we are in a condition to suffer much more than they from *misrepresentations*.

You, the people of Kansas, have the power to nip this impending evil of misrepresentation in the bud, by contributing to make the Fair of September 7th, 1874, an exhaustive and truthful exponent of the products of the soil, the condition of the industries and the faith and endurance of the people of Kansas under adverse circumstances. If every county in the State is represented by the best of its herds, its flocks and its fields, if you make such a showing as we *know* you can make, and believe it your duty to make, then our Annual Fair for the year 1874 will be to the State its proudest and its most profitable vindication.

We appeal to every citizen, whose pride and whose property are invested in Kansas soil, to give active aid and effective work to accomplish this end; especially do we appeal to the Press of the State to work devotedly and vigorously in this behalf. We ask local societies to proceed at once to organized effort in the interest of the sections respectively represented by them.

It gives us pleasure to state that every arrangement for comfort and economy of visitors has been perfected. Cheap board and ample facilities for camping can be depended upon. The fair grounds are being placed in complete order, and through the enlightened liberality of the citizens of Leavenworth, a new and additional building is being put up, fifty by two hundred and fifty feet in size.

By order of the Board.

ALFRED GRAY, *Secretary*.

GEO. T. ANTHONY, *President*.

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RAILROADS.

The officers of all our railroads, except those under the control of Maj. Henning, of Kansas City, gave us cordial sympathy and all the aid in their power, by free transportation for all connected with the conduct of the Fair, special rates and trains during its holding, and in prompt response to our every request.

THE EXHIBITION.

The result was all that could be desired as an exhibition. The products of the soil were never so well represented, either as to breadth of country, variety of production, or quality of product. No citizen could visit the department of farm products without profound satisfaction that in so adverse a year, skill and improved husbandry had won so great a triumph. Through the co-operation of President Carr, of the Kansas Pacific Railway, representatives from leading Eastern journals were present, and able to correct the prevalent idea that *all* of Kansas was dried out and eaten up.

HORSE RACING, LIQUOR, ETC.

In the conduct of this Fair, the Board met an opposition at once powerful and implacable, in what are known as the "horse interest" and the "liquor interest," but which are better described as race-track jockeys and gamblers, and dramshop keepers. It is so apparent that the issue made up at this time is to be contested until the law upon which it rests is sustained by unqualified public approval, or repealed, that we deem it a plain duty to give a detailed statement of facts connected therewith. At the date of our assuming control of the work of this Board, it was apparent that the previous conduct of Fairs met with very general condemnation. Large sums had been annually offered for tests of speed, and always paid, regardless of claims of exhibitors. This discrimination in favor of the race track was manifest, as of the sum of \$6,585.42 found by us due to exhibitors, not a dollar was due on tests of speed. This contest between the race track and exhibitors' department is as old as the history of agricultural fairs in this country. It is less our purpose to take part in the controversy than to state facts and give data which will protect the inquirer from misapprehension and misrepresentation. To this end we give a table herewith, showing in detail, offerings, awards and payments by the State Society and Board, on different animals and articles entering into competition, annually, up to and including the year 1873.

PREMIUMS OFFERED AND AWARDED, 1863-1873, INCLUSIVE.

The following table shows the amount of premiums offered and awarded, and for what purpose, at the respective State Fairs from 1863 to 1873, inclusive:



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AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS OFFERED AND AWARDED FROM 1863 TO 1873, INCLUSIVE.

Articles.	1863.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Off'e'd.	Awar'd.	Offered.	Awar'd.	Off'e'd.	Awar'd.	Off'e'd.	Awar'd.	Off'e'd.	Awar'd.	Off'e'd.	Awar'd.	Off'e'd.	Awar'd.	Offered.	Awar'd.	Offered.	Awar'd.	Offered.	Awar'd.
Short-horn cattle.....	\$174	\$164	\$224 00	\$214	\$275	\$260	\$275	\$215	\$230	\$230	\$275	\$260 00	\$350	\$350	\$445 00	\$445 00	\$325 00	\$325 00	\$265 00	\$220 00
Jerseys.....											145	25 00	245	215	122 00	111 50	225 00	168 00	265 00	240 00
Holsteins.....																			265 00	
Herefords.....																			265 00	160 00
Devons.....	128		194 00		193		193		149		149		243	30	121 50	47 50	225 00	118 00	265 00	110 00
Ayrshires.....			194 00		193		193		153		153		265	140	132 50	25 00	225 00	53 00	265 00	
Grades and crosses.....	82	82	230 00	167	191	148	191		146	146	149	65 00	155	155	140 00	80 00	35 00	85 00	65 00	55 00
Milch cows.....	30	30	30 00	85	30		30		25		25		33	33	50 00		40 00		25 00	
Herds.....	45	45	105 00		105	80	85	50	40	40	70	70 00	150	150	90 00	90 00	110 00	70 00	200 00	100 00
Fat cattle.....	41	38	60 00		20	20	20	20	16	16	20	10 00	50	50	40 00		15 00	15 00	30 00	30 00
Work oxen and steers.....	30	10	124 00	15	20	10	20		20		20	10 00	150							
Sweepstakes.....	133	88	55 00	55							100	100 00	150	150	75 00	75 00	60 00	60 00	75 00	75 00
Thoroughbred horses.....	160	30	293 00	123	294	291	294	241	239	95			602	430	405 00	310 00	356 00	262 00	377 50	
All-work horses.....	76	31	225 00	194	235	213	245	218	209	160	326	305 00	642	642	575 00	535 00	361 00	318 00	377 50	222 50
Roadster horses.....	76	52	276 00	115	273	200	273	230	231	154	326	325 00					356 00	290 00		
Draft.....			229 00	112	206	125	206	105	193	121	116	108 00	360	261	420 00	315 00	293 00	255 00		
Matched, light harness, saddle, etc.....	89	89	272 00	191	332	167	120	61	70	70	100	100 00	185	165	125 00	125 00	70 00	70 00	255 00	180 00
Sweepstakes.....	105	85	215 00	185			45	45			100	100 00	323	225	180 00	130 00	150 00	150 00	130 00	
Speed (by the Society).....			80 00	55	90	90	40	6	55	55	813	813 00	1825	1825	1000 00	1000 00	2700 00	2700 00		
Equestrianism.....	159	86	225 00	225	200	130	200	110	147	90	147	136 00	147	108			20 00	20 00		
Jacks and mules.....											50	50 00	50	50						
Sheep.....	241	173	376 00	218	391	183	288	225	180	170	175	90 00	260	245	150 00	140 00	170 00	170 00	300 00	300 00
Poultry.....	182	42	215 00	118	321	86	146	48	146	97	540	515 00	920	915	450 00	425 00	449 00	396 00	635 00	600 00
Agricultural implem'ts.....	13	6	19 50		5	5	82	9	82	20	80	77 00	80	63	95 00	95 00	103 00	87 00	129 00	69 00
Mechanic arts.....	40		105 00	5	105				10		35		135	135	35 00	25 00			90 00	25 00
Farm products.....	46	24	704 00	245	461	246	377	259	374	272	542	346 00	762	588	1100 50	568 00	666 00	643 00	664 00	549 50
Horticultural and floral.....	165	127	560 00	115	530	133	456	180	299	294	594	377 50	739	480	1612 00	913 00	615 00	399 00	780 50	528 00
Fine arts.....							15		100	100	15		25	10	325 00	325 00	15 00	15 00	32 50	15 00
Textile fabrics.....	55	53	471 00	204	421	240	326	214	243	169	488	239 00	485	339	341 00	211 00	294 00	128 00	233 50	115 00
Natural history.....	93		150 00	40	150		160	20	150	40	35	5 00	45	115	50 00	30 00	50 00	40 00	70 00	65 00
Plowing matches.....	36		90 00	30	90	15	90		80	60	70		70	30	58 00	25 00	58 00	20 00	58 00	30 00
Honey.....			82 00												50 00	35 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	35 00
Essays.....															175	25	175 00	75 00		
Boys and girls.....																				
Total.....	\$2204	\$1280	\$5830 50	\$2711	\$5165	\$2596	\$4515	\$2404	\$3722	\$2513	\$5803	\$4134 50	\$10005	\$8276	\$9114 50	\$6377 00	\$8765 50	\$7215 50	\$6826 50	\$4156 00

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The detail of the foregoing table is condensed into a summary of the aggregate offerings, awards and payments, for the convenience of the reader:

Summary of Premiums offered and awarded since the organization of the Society.

Articles.	PREMIUMS, 1863-1874.		Per cent. awarded
	Offered.	Awarded.	
Short-horn cattle.....	\$3,038 00	\$2,883 00	.94
Jerseys.....	1,003 00	759 50	.75
Holsteins.....	265 00		
Herefords.....	491 00	160 00	.32
Devons.....	1,861 50	305 50	.16
Ayrshires.....	1,774 50	218 00	.12
Grades and crosses.....	1,444 00	981 00	.68
Milch cows.....	320 00	150 00	.47
Herds.....	1,000 00	695 00	.69
Fat cattle.....	312 00	199 00	.63
Work oxen and steers.....	384 00	45 00	.11
Sweepstakes—Cattle.....	648 00	603 00	.93
Thoroughbred horses.....	3,110 50	1,742 00	.56
All-work horses.....	3,267 50	2,858 50	.87
Roadsters.....	1,811 00	1,296 00	.71
Draft horses.....	2,023 00	1,402 00	.69
Matched, light harness, saddle, etc., horses.....	1,618 00	1,218 00	.75
Sweepstakes, etc.....	1,270 00	1,050 00	.82
Speed.....	6,603 00	6,544 00	.99
Equestrianism.....	124 00	124 00	100
Jacks and mules.....	1,714 00	1,241 00	.72
Sheep.....	2,531 00	1,914 00	.75
Swine.....	4,024 00	3,142 00	.78
Poultry.....	688 50	431 00	.62
Agricultural implements.....	346 00	190 00	.55
Mechanic arts.....	1,945 00	933 00	.48
Farm products.....	5,696 50	3,740 50	.65
Horticultural, floral, and pomological.....	6,371 50	3,546 50	.56
Fine arts.....	527 50	465 00	.88
Textile fabrics.....	3,357 50	1,932 00	.57
Natural history.....	953 00	355 00	.37
Plowing matches.....	700 00	210 00	.30
Honey.....	222 00	120 00	.51
Essays.....	350 00	100 00	.28
Boys and girls.....	146 50	109 50	.74
Total offered and awarded, and average per cent.....	\$61,951 00	\$41,663 00	.67

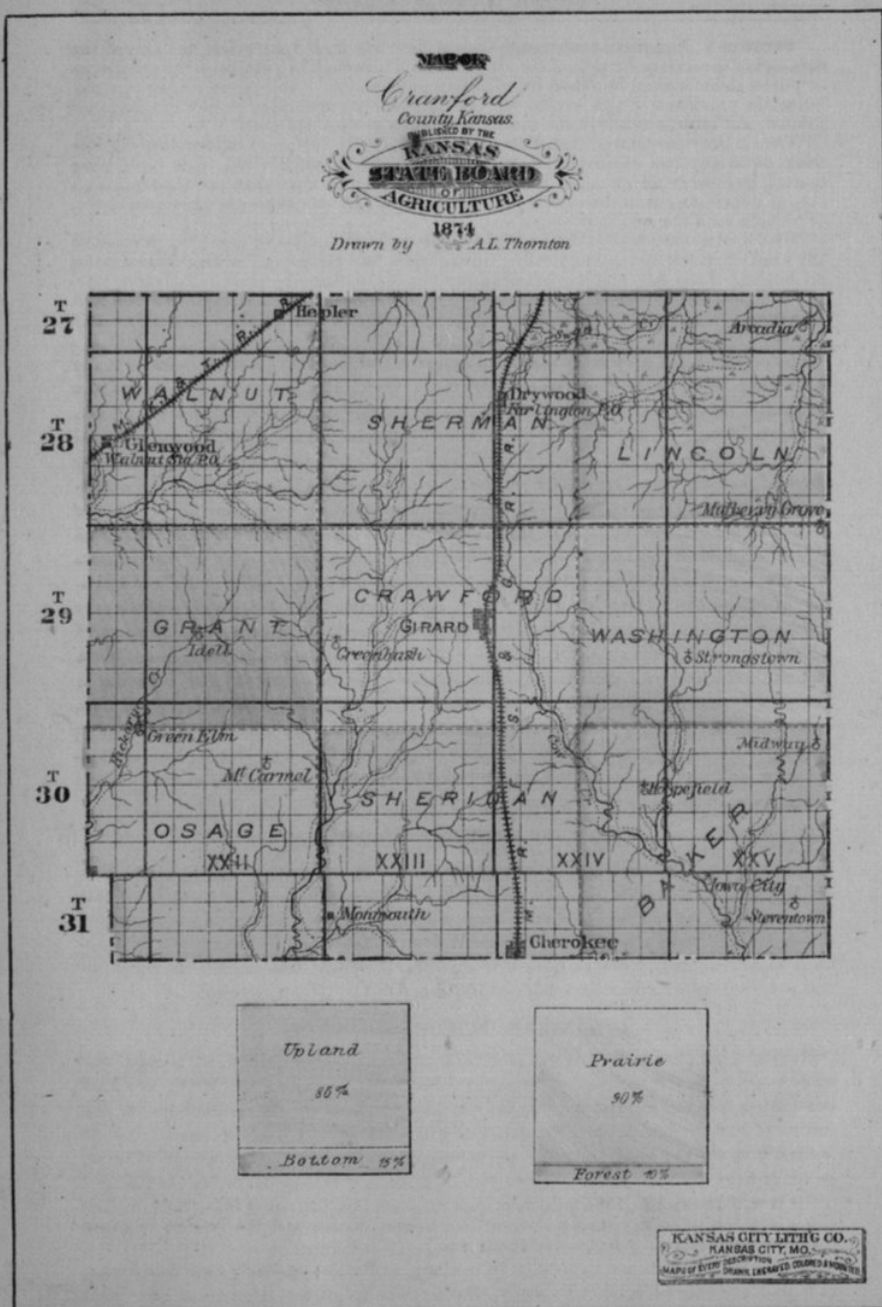
By this summary it appears that from the organization of the Society to the close of 1873, \$6,603 in cash premiums were offered for speed, and \$54,348 on all other things; the per cent., 10.82 on speed and 89.18 for all premiums other than speed. In this connection, however, it will be observed by reference to the detailed table that the sums offered on speed were very trifling up to the year 1870. Of the \$6,603 offered during the entire period, \$6,338 are included in 1870-71-72-73. On the last year named 26.72 per cent. of the aggregate award was to speed.

LAW RELATING TO HORSE RACING, ETC.—WHAT LED TO ITS PASSAGE.

But aside from the payment of so much money on account of the race track, other and grave objections were raised to the immoral and corrupting practices claimed to be incident thereto. Whether true or false, the public mind was fixed in the belief that the tricks of the jockey took the place of fairness and honor in the conduct of these races, and the arts of the gambler, "practiced in the sale of pools" and other devices, tempted the unwary and robbed the thoughtless, to the impairment of morals and the serious loss of money.

The press of the State, with singular unanimity, gave voice to this sentiment, and even demanded the abolition of the Board, as a body more costly than profitable, and unworthy of public confidence and support. This sentiment culminated in the passage of an act to suppress these and other evils complained of. The act referred to was passed by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature, and was conceded to be the embodiment of public judgment. It reads as follows:

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"SECTION 1. No agricultural organization of the State shall appropriate any part of the earnings of the society for tests of speed; but if such tests shall be permitted, the premiums or purses therefor shall be raised by voluntary contribution. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be liable for the amount of money so misappropriated, and imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

"SEC. 2. Any person who shall knowingly and willfully furnish to the purchaser of any stock, or to any fair association, a false pedigree of such stock, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"SEC. 3. Any person who shall sell pools, engage in any games or gambling devices of any kind, or in the sale of intoxicating drinks, upon any fair ground in this State during the holding of any fair, and any officer of any fair association who shall authorize or permit such pool selling, gambling, or the sale of intoxicating drinks, as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense."

The unmistakable purpose of this law is to correct what the Legislature deemed to be evils connected with the management of fairs. It undertakes to punish, as a crime, the practice of using the name of Agriculture to attract the youth of the country together, and then tempt them to debauchery and crime by placing before them, in every gilded device, the means and appliances of drunkenness and gambling. It means that in the name of industry those things shall not be made respectable, which sap the life and undermine the foundation of industry. If in this the law is wrong, let the law be condemned instead of the officers who execute the law, as has been done without reason in this case. Moral turpitude never found a more unreasonable, characterless expression than in the war made on this Board for attempting to execute this law in this spirit under the obligation of official oath. Men who, as legislators, were too cowardly to face public sentiment by speaking or voting against this law, pending its consideration and passage, as citizens and editors demanded, denounced the members of this Board as a set of puritans, intent upon restricting the liberty of the citizens, in the interest of religious bigotry, for enforcing a law they themselves had enacted. The assumption was complete and unequivocal, that horse racing, pool selling and the sale of intoxicating drinks upon the Fair grounds, must be permitted, regardless of law, or the Fair would be made a failure by the interests claiming such right. The issue was squarely joined, and a war upon the Fair relentlessly waged to the hour of its close.

THE LAW STRICTLY ENFORCED.

We do not recall these facts for the purpose of apology or defense. The law was simple and plain in its provision. Our obligation to enforce it involved the integrity of our official oaths. We can safely, as we do most cheerfully, trust time to vindicate us against the wicked and wanton aspersions of the arch-fiend of falsehood, in the interest of gambling and debauchery. Our purpose is to show a true state of facts to guide the legislator and govern those who may come after us in the conduct of this department.

FINANCIAL FAILURE—CAUSES.

Having accomplished all that was possible to make the Fair a failure, an attempt was made to create an impression that through the restrictive features of this law the late Fair was made a financial failure, and that the excluded elements are the essential ones to the success of such an enterprise. The extent to which this effort proved successful may be judged from the expression of good men subsequent to the Fair. As a sample of these, we quote from the *Leavenworth Commercial*, in its issue of Sunday following the Fair:

"It is well known to all the citizens of Leavenworth that the recent State Fair in this city was not a pecuniary success, because the liquor interest and the interest of horse breeders were ignored by legislative enactment."

This sentiment has found expression in so many, and such apparently authentic forms, as to gain currency as truth with many, who for want of correct information have been

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made to believe a lie. All such will, we know, be glad to stand corrected, and none more so than the *Commercial*, which put this general expression in the tangible form of printed words.

In the first place, it is not true that "the liquor interest, and the interest of horse breeders, were ignored by legislative enactment," as a careful reading of the law complained of will clearly show. Instead of ignoring, it undertakes to protect the *horse-breeding* from the *horse-jockeying* interest; to say that horse racing, with the corrupt surroundings of pool selling, and gambling deceptions, commonly carried on in that connection, shall not be recognized and made respectable as an *industrial pursuit*, worthy of commendation by large premium awards.

THE LAW NOT AGAINST ANY PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

There is nothing in the law to check the most ambitious and enthusiastic encouragement of the horse-breeding interest. No limit is put to the premium offered on the best breed horse, or to any test needful to establish the merit of competing animals. Again, there is not a word in the law against encouraging the liquor interest by the offering of premiums on distilled, fermented or vinous liquors. Each one of these products may be encouraged, if, in the judgment of the Board, it is desirable.

Indeed, the offering of premiums on the product of the liquor dealers' industry, is nowhere forbidden in the law. The law has wisely left all this to the discretion of the Board; and it might be well for them to call out a full representation of this handicraft by a large premium for the greatest number of ragged paupers, raving drunkards, convicted criminals, neglected wives, and starving children, whose pedigree of disgrace and misfortune ran back to the exhibitors.

It is also untrue that the fact of our Fair "not being a pecuniary success" was due to this law. Had the year been one of average return to the farmer and mechanic, the Board would have paid every dollar called for by the premium list. As it was, in the face of crop failure and crop destruction, and in a season of commercial depression almost without parallel, our Fair came nearer being self-sustaining than any previously held by the State Board. As shown by the record, the State has furnished an average sum of \$3,500 per annum for payment of premiums, to which was added a contribution from the place where the Fair was held, of \$1,500 to \$4,000 a year. No year, we believe, in the past five, but what the Board has received more money from these sources than would be required to pay our premium awards in full, and leave a handsome balance in the treasury; and yet none of these fairs were financial successes, and it took nearly \$6,000 from the State to make good the deficiency. This is the first fair in five years the legitimate receipts of which have been equal to the current expenses.

But if the presence of gambling devices, horse racing and liquor selling, had proved a success as means of sustaining the dignity of, and securing pecuniary success to our fairs, why this sudden and stringent prohibition? Why this singular unanimity in the passage of this law? How came it that the Legislature passed an act intended in its effects, if not in its purpose, to carry hitherto successful enterprises into bankruptcy and disgrace? Satisfactory answers to these questions may be found in the history of fairs and the downfall of fair associations in Kansas up to the period of the passage of this law. Horse racing had been a leading feature, pool selling a common practice, and in too many instances, whisky the controlling spirit. Yet all these "attractives" did not make them financial successes. As exhibitions of industry, they were a farce; as financial enterprises, a failure. So general and disgraceful had become the financial disasters under such management, as to culminate in a sentiment as universal as air, demanding reform or abolition. Hence the law of which complaint is made.

HORSE RACING AND LIQUOR BLIGHT.

The editor of the *Commercial*, nor any of its home patrons, need go abroad for evidence that horse racing, gambling and whisky selling will not make a fair association financially

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successful. They have had unrestricted sway in the management of the association of Leavenworth county, resulting in the sinking of more than \$30,000 and the final loss of its grounds by sheriff sale. The last fair held by that association has a "big race every day," a saloon at every turn. No restriction of personal liberty. Yet it owes, to-day, for both premiums and expenses of that fair, and such claims are likely to rest in unsatisfied judgments as a warning to all who follow the same path.

STATE GRANGE—ACTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That for the purpose of advancing our business interests, promoting general acquaintance and good fellowship among the Patrons of our State, we would recommend an annual gathering or reunion of all our membership, so far as possible, at the annual State Fair, in each year; and would further recommend the State Board of Agriculture to permanently locate the State Fair at some central point within the State; and that our State Grange, from year to year, make arrangements whereby large numbers of our membership could be provided with cheap and comfortable board and lodging, and all needed facilities for holding business meetings, Grange meetings and social gatherings. And we would most earnestly request that Patrons take hold of these annual exhibitions, and make them the grand exponent of productive labor and material wealth within our State, and the gathering together of our people from every part of the country for mutual consultation, comparison and profit.

JOHN G. OTIS, *Secretary*.

WM. SIMS, *Chairman*.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Class A—Cattle.

LOT 1—SHORT-HORNS.

John Mead, Osage county, Kansas, best bull three years old and upward.
A. Caldwell, Leavenworth, second.
H. C. Squires, Leavenworth, best bull two years old and under three.
F. M. Gable, Leavenworth, second.
Mathew Ryan, Leavenworth, best bull one year old and under two.
James O'Neil, North Lawrence, Kas., best bull calf.
Colin Cameron, Maple Hill, Kas., best cow three years old and upward.
Same, best cow two years old and under three.
Mathew Ryan, Leavenworth, best heifer one year old and under two.
John Mead, Osage county, Kas., best heifer calf.
E. M. SHELTON,
W. W. SHORTT,
ABE GILTNER,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 2—JERSEYS.

M. J. Parrott, Leavenworth, best bull three years old and upward.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, second.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best bull two years old and under three.
Chas. Kearney, Wathena, Kas., best bull one year old and under two.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best bull calf.
Same, best cow three years old and upward.
Same, second.
Same, best cow two years old and under three.
Chas. Kearney, Wathena, second.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best heifer one year old and under two.
Same, second.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best heifer calf.
J. D. SMITH,
JAS. WHITTAKER,
A. C. PIERCE,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 3—HOLSTEINS. (No entries.)

LOT 4—HEREFORDS.

H. Woodard, Blue Rapids, Kas., best bull three years old and upward.
Same, best bull two years old and under three.
Same, best bull calf.
Same, best cow three years old and upward.
Same, second.
Same, best cow two years old and under three.
Same, best heifer calf.
M. J. FIREY,
J. A. BEAL,
D. B. BURDICK,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 5—DEVONS.

Geo. B. Coffin, Leavenworth, best bull three years old and upward.
John Taylor, Leavenworth, best bull two years old and under three.
Chas. S. Coffin, Leavenworth, best cow three years old and upward.
M. J. FIREY,
H. R. HUBBARD,
COLIN CAMERON,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 6—AYRSHIRES.

Colin Cameron, Maple Hill, Kas., best bull three years and upwards.
Same, best cow three years and upwards.
Same, best heifer calf.
J. D. SMITH,
GEO. W. GREEVER,
GEO. B. COFFIN,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 7—GRADES AND CROSSES.

Colin Cameron, Maple Hill, Kas., best cow three years and upwards.
Chas. Kearney, Wathena, second.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best cow two years old and under three.



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Colin Cameron, Maple Hill, Kas., best heifer one year old and under two.
Same, best heifer calf.

R. W. JENKINS,
M. J. ALKIRE,
THOMAS WHITE,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 9—HERDS.

H. Woodard, Wathena, Kas., best herd of one bull and five cows from one to seven years old, all to be of one breed and owned by exhibitor.

W. W. SHORT,
ABE GILTNER,
GEO. W. GREEVER,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 10—FAT CATTLE.

D. B. Burdick, Burlingame, Kas., best fat steer.
John Kirtz, Leavenworth, second.

LOT 11—SWEEPSTAKES.

D. B. Burdick, Burlingame, Kas., best bull of any age or class.

D. B. Burdick, Burlingame, best cow of any age or class.

W. W. SHORT,
ABE GILTNER,
GEO. W. GREEVER,
Awarding Committee.

(Special premium by H. M. Aller and Matthew Ryan, of Leavenworth.)

D. B. Burdick, Burlingame, Kas., best bull full blood.

M. J. FIBBY,
H. R. HUBBARD,
O. D. HARMON,
Awarding Committee.

(Special premium by "The Butchers' Association of the City of Leavenworth.")

John Kirch, Leavenworth, best and fattest steers, not less than three, from three to seven years old, and owned by one man.

JOHN STORM,
JOSEPH ———,
THOMAS NEWBY,
Awarding Committee.

Class B—Horses.

LOT 14—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Robert P. Gist, Fairmount, Kansas, best stallion four years old and over.
Wm. Noel, Oak Mills, Atchison county, Kansas, second.
T. S. Towns, Leavenworth, best stallion three years old and under four.
P. F. Moore, Oskaloosa, Kas., best stallion two years old and under three.
Dick Ward, Topeka, best stallion colt one year old and under two.

LOT 15—MARES OF ALL WORK.

E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best mare four years old and over.
B. F. Montague, Platte City, Missouri, best filly two years old and under three.
W. M. Sumner, James's crossing, Kansas, second.
M. J. Parrott, Leavenworth, best filly one year old and under two.
Robert P. Gist, Fairmount, Kansas, second.

J. F. TAYLOR,
J. W. MOORE,
T. ATCHISON,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 16—MATCHED ROADSTERS.

Gen. John Pope, Fort Leavenworth, best pair of matched roadsters.

Harry Phillips, Leavenworth, second.
ISAAC E. EATON,
T. ATCHISON,
O. J. HOPKINS,
Awarding Committee.

M. H. Insley, Leavenworth, best pair carriage horses.

A. C. SCHNELL,
CLINTON COCKRILL,
J. J. POTTER,
Awarding Committee.

M. J. Parrott, Leavenworth, best pair farm horses, second.

T. ATCHISON,
O. J. HOPKINS,
JOHN C. DOUGLASS,
Awarding Committee.

A. Caldwell, Leavenworth, best gelding or mare for light harness.

George A. Eddy, Leavenworth, second.
A. C. SCHNELL,
J. W. BROWN,
CLINTON COCKRILL,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 17—SWEEPSTAKES.

John W. Loar, Leavenworth, best stallion of any age.

Robert P. Gist, Fairmount, Kansas, best lot of colts of any age, not less than six in number, sired by any one horse, and shown with sire.

Dick Ward, Topeka, best stallion colt under three years old.

B. F. Montague, Platte City, Missouri, best filly under three years old.

J. W. MOORE,
J. N. FALKNER,
T. ATCHISON,
Awarding Committee.

LOT 18—JACKS AND MULES.

John W. Loar, Leavenworth, best jack four years and over.

Same, best jack under four years and over one.

Same, best jennet two years and over.

Same, best jennet sucking colt.

Geo. P. Coffin, Leavenworth, best pair mules for draft or farm.

H. R. HUBBARD,
R. W. GREEVER,
WM. JOHNSON,
Awarding Committee.

(Special premium by Jaggard & Foster.)

For best ladies' driving, taken by Mrs. F. Potter Leavenworth.

A. CALDWELL,
J. P. BAUSERMAN,
F. C. BULKLEY,
Awarding Committee.

(Special premium by B. S. Richards.)

Best riding by a boy under fourteen years of age, saddle and bridle, taken by W. S. Town, Leavenworth.

O. J. HOPKINS,
I. E. EATON,
JOHN C. DOUGLASS,
Awarding Committee.

(Special premium by M. Benedict.)

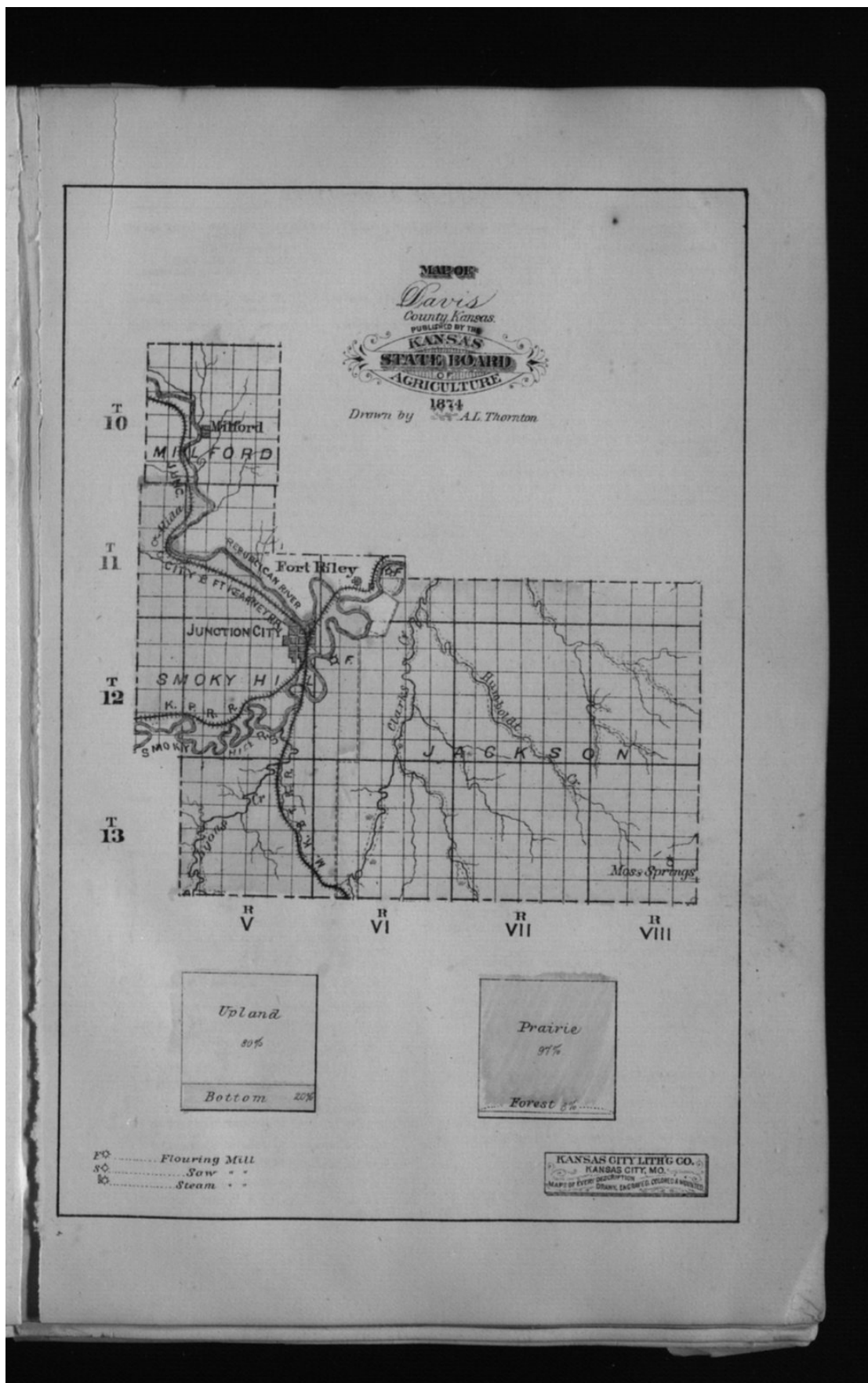
Best lady riding, speed not considered, taken by —.

(Special premium by Mrs. M. Lockhart.)

Best lady riding, speed not considered, taken by —.

(Added by the Board.)

Best sucking colt, taken by R. P. Gist, Fairmount, Kansas.



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Class C—Sheep.

LOT 19—LONG-WOOLS.

D. N. Fulton, Wakefield, Clay county, Kas., best ram one year and over.
Jas. O'Neill, North Lawrence, second.
A. N. Fulton, Wakefield, Kas., best ram lamb under one year.
Geo. Shutt, Cameron, Mo., best pen of three ewes over one year.
Jas. O'Neill, Lawrence, best pen of three ewe lambs under one year.
Same, best lot of sheep, not less than five, shown with sire.

J. D. SMITH,
E. A. SMITH,
J. D. ROSS,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 20—SHORT-WOOLS.

Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo., best ram one year and over.
Charles Stone, Peabody, Kas., second.
Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo., best ram lamb under one year.
Charles Stone, Peabody, Kas., best pen of three ewes over one year.
Samuel Jewett, Independence, Mo., best pen of three ewe lambs under one year.

Charles Stone, Peabody, Kas., best lot of sheep not less than five shown with sire.

E. A. SMITH,
J. D. SMITH,
J. D. ROSS,

Awarding Committee.

(Special premium by the Butcher's Association of the City of Leavenworth.)

Best fat sheep, George Shutt, Leavenworth.

J. D. SMITH,
COLIN CAMERON,
E. A. SMITH,
GEO. B. COFFIN,
J. D. ROSS,

Awarding Committee.

(Special premium of \$100 for best breed of sheep for Kansas, for both mutton and wool, to be represented by at least one aged ram and ewe and one or more lambs, offered by the following gentlemen: Michael Phelan, Owen Duffey, W. C. Lobenstein, Kohn & Weil.)

Edward Jones, Wakefield, Clay county, Kas.

J. D. SMITH,
COLIN CAMERON,
E. A. SMITH,
GEO. B. COFFIN,
J. D. ROSS, Awarding Com.

Class D—Swine.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CLASS D.

I have the honor to report to you the following facts observed and conclusions arrived at during the exhibition at Leavenworth, Kansas, under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, in Class D—Swine Department:

The number of animals entered for exhibition was about 135. Classified by breeds, there were, of Berkshire, 60; Poland-China, 40; Essex, 20; cross-bred hogs, 15. There were many fine and well-bred animals, presenting the marked characteristics of their respective breeds unmistakably; but a complete list of awards made having already been published, I will make no particular mention of individuals.

The awarding committee in this department performed their duties in a careful and impartial manner, as I believe, and their decisions and awards gave as good satisfaction as could be expected, where the first premiums were less in number than the competitors therefor. As their decisions and awards were in every instance made after careful examination and comparison, and in doubtful cases a full discussion of the points involved, I fully indorse them as entitled to the confidence of your Board, and of farmers, breeders and feeders of swine generally; and in the correctness of the conclusion arrived at, in recommending a breed for general use, I have great confidence.

The points taken into consideration in making their recommendation and assigning premiums for "Best display of hogs," were: First, Size; also, weight taken in connection with age, as data for judging of "early maturity." Second, Quality, covering form, proportion of valuable products in the fatted animal to offal and inferior parts; ability to assimilate food and make a profitable return for the same, and general health, vigor and freedom from defects. Third, Permanence of characteristics, as shown by evenness and similarity in successive generations. Fourth, Power of reproduction and transmission of type and qualities in a cross.

Your committee found that, with the exception of two or three aged Poland-Chinas, the largest hogs on exhibition were Berkshires, and that age considered, the Berkshires were the heaviest; that in quality the Berkshires were first. That in "permanence of characteristics and transmission of type as distinct breed in a cross," as shown by the animals on exhibition and the experience of breeders present, the Essex and Berkshire were superior to all others on exhibition. In view of these facts, the Committee on Sweepstakes recommend the Berkshires as a breed for general use in this State, and awarded premium for "Best display of hogs" to N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Missouri.

I would in this connection suggest that a more extended classification of hogs be adopted for the future. Where "large breeds" and "small breeds" only are provided for in the premium list, confusion is apt to arise as to which "lot" certain breeds belong in.

I would say in conclusion, that after conferring with farmers and swine breeders and swine feeders from all parts of our State, at our own and the Kansas City Fairs, I am



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more than ever convinced that it is and will be comparatively unprofitable to breed and feed common and inferior stock, where improved stock that makes more flesh in proportion to the amount of food consumed can be obtained; and I would respectfully urge all farmers to use only thoroughbred males in the future, and thereby bring up their swine to a paying standard.

Respectfully yours,

H. R. HUBBARD, *Superintendent Class D.*

LOT 26—LARGE BREEDS.

Thomas White, Topeka, Kas., best boar over one year.

A. Caldwell, Leavenworth, second.

John W. Broadus, Leavenworth, best boar under one year.

R. J. Jeffries, Springdale, Kas., second.

J. W. Broadus, Leavenworth, best sow over one year.

B. Agee, Geary City, Kas., second.

John W. Broadus, Leavenworth, best sow under one year.

Thomas White, Topeka, second.

A. Caldwell, Leavenworth, best lot of pigs under six months, not less than six, shown with sire and dam.

M. J. ALKIRE,

L. V. URTIN,

JOSEPH H. WHEELER,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 22—SMALL BREEDS.

H. Harris, Leavenworth, best boar over one year old.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., second.

Same, best boar under one year.

Same, second.

Chas. Stone, Peabody, Kas., best sow over one year.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., second.

Same, best sow under one year.

Same, best lot of pigs under six months, not less than six, shown with sire and dam.

F. H. DUMBAULD,

WM. SIMS,

D. D. MARQUIS,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 23—SWEEPSTAKES.

H. Harris, Leavenworth, best boar of any age or breed.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., best sow of any age or breed.

Same, best lot of pigs under six months, not less than six, shown with sire and dam.

L. E. GORDON,

C. H. LOVEJOY,

H. C. SNYDER,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 24—HERDS.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., best and largest exhibition of thoroughbred hogs shown by owner.

Class E—Poultry.

LOT 25—CHICKENS.

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio Light Brahmas.

Same, best trio Dark Brahmas.

J. W. Wheeler, Leavenworth, best trio Partridge Cochins.

Same, best trio Buff Cochins.

Same, best trio White Cochins.

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio Silver Gray Dorkings.

Peter Meckel, Leavenworth, best trio White Dorkings.

James Reynolds, Leavenworth, best trio White Leghorns.

W. C. Hook, Leavenworth, best trio Silver-spangled Hamburgs.

A. Arland, Leavenworth, best trio Black Spanish.

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio Houdans.

Jas. Loar, Leavenworth, best trio Polands.

B. Agee, Geary City, Kas., best trio Black-red Game.

Same, best trio Brown-red Game.

Same, best trio Gray Game.

Wm. S. Woods, Leavenworth, best trio Game Bantams.

Mrs. E. D. Van Winkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kas., best pair peafowls.

D. C. Blackman, Leavenworth, best lot of chicks not less than twelve.

J. K. HUDSON,

M. B. LYONS,

GEO. W. ILER,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 26—TURKEYS, GEESE AND DUCKS.

Anson Bittz, Leavenworth, best pair Muscovy ducks.

A. Arland, Leavenworth, best pair China geese.

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best and largest display of poultry, owned and exhibited by one person.

J. K. HUDSON,

GEORGE W. ILER,

T. L. JOHNSON,

Awarding Committee.

(*Special premium by T. L. Johnson, Leavenworth.*)

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio White Leghorn chicks, hatch of 1874.

(*Special premium by H. M. Moore.*)

O. Baddus, Leavenworth, best pair of trio White or Spangled Houdans, hatch of 1874.

(*Special premium by Samuel H. Stone.*)

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio Light Brahma chicks, hatch of 1874.

(*Special premium by Samuel H. Stone.*)

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio Dark Brahma chicks, hatch of 1874.

(*Special premium by Samuel H. Stone.*)

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio Silver Grey Dorkings.

(*Special premium by C. Cunningham.*)

B. Agee, Geary City, Kansas, best trio Brown-Breasted Red Games, hatch of 1874.

(*Special premium by J. C. Ketcheson.*)

J. W. Wheeler, Leavenworth, best trio Asiatic chicks, hatch 1874.

(*Special premium by A. Badders.*)

J. W. Wheeler, Leavenworth, best trio Partridge Cochins chicks, hatch 1874.

(*Special premium by A. Badders.*)

J. W. Wheeler, Leavenworth, best trio White Cochins chicks, hatch 1874.

(*Special premium by N. R. Nye.*)

D. C. Blackman, Leavenworth, best pair of trio B. B. game bantams.

(*Special premium by E. J. Morgan.*)

J. W. Wheeler, Leavenworth, best trio Buff Cochins.

(*Special premium by S. A. Marshall.*)

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best display of chicks, hatch 1874.

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(Special premium by G. E. Magill.)

D. C. Blackman, Leavenworth, best trio of Light Brahma fowls.

(Special premium by C. J. Smith.)

N. R. Nye, Leavenworth, best trio of chicks other than Asiatics.

Class F—Agricultural Implements.

LOT 27—PLOWS.

Northwestern Parvin Steam Motor Manufacturing Co., by R. C. Parvin, Farmington, Ill.

The following report was made by F. J. Nutz, Superintendent Fort Scott Foundry, chairman of the committee on the steam plow:

"We have examined and tested the Parvin steam plow, by order of the State Board, and find that it works very powerful, pulling a gang of plows and plowing the hard ground as deeply as the beam would permit, and doing the work with apparent ease. We also plowed with it in newly-broken ground, to satisfy ourselves that it could travel on soft as well as on hard ground. It appeared to do its work easily, and the operator could start his furrows at the exact place desired without any apparent inconvenience, and could also be guided by him wherever required and doing everything claimed by the inventor, and we therefore recommend it as worthy your honorable mention and diploma.

F. J. Nutz, Chairman."

Lawrence Plow Company, Lawrence, best two-horse plow for general purposes, Kansas manufacture.

Thos. M. Nickal, Humboldt, Kas., best gang plow, Kansas manufacture.

Same, best sulky plow, Kansas manufacture.

Briggs & Enoch, Rockford, Ill., best two-horse plow for general purposes.

Same, best two-horse plow for sod or turf.

Same, best gang plow.

Same, best sulky plow.

H. Mabbitt, Leavenworth, best two-horse plow for old ground.

Briggs & Enoch, Rockford, Illinois, best two-horse independent cultivator.

H. Mabbitt, Leavenworth, best two-horse sulky cultivator.

Same, best grain drill.

Harris Manufacturing Company, Janesville, Wis., best broadcast grain sower.

Eagle Manufacturing Company, Davenport, Iowa, best sulky hay rake.

H. Mabbitt, Leavenworth, best spring-tooth hay rake.
G. F. Webster, Leavenworth, best hand corn planter.

H. Mabbitt, Leavenworth, best two-horse corn planter.

L. A. WALKER,

F. WELLHOUSE,

JOSEPH H. WHEELER,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 28—THRESHING AND OTHER MACHINES.

Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio, best mowing machine.

D. M. Osborne & Co., St. Louis, best reaping machine.

Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio, best reaper and mower combined.

D. M. Osborne & Co., St. Louis, Mo., best self-raker reaper and mower combined.

T. H. Leshner, Lawrence, best fanning mill

H. Mabbitt, Leavenworth, best straw and hay cutter.

Same, best and greatest display of agricultural horticultural and garden implements.

F. J. NUTZ,

JOHN L. BLAIR,

L. A. WALKER,

Awarding Committee.

ARTICLES COMMENDED.

S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., combined hand drill and hoe.

Same, hand drill.

Same, double-wheel hoe.

F. M. Burdick, Manhattan, Kansas, hay wagon.

Eagle Manufacturing Company, Davenport, Iowa, cultivator and stalk-cutter attachment.

Pioneer Heating Company, Leavenworth, hot-air furnace for soft coal.

Same, hot-air furnace for hard coal.

John Elliot, Columbus, Kansas, Elliot hay gatherer and gleaner.

JOSEPH H. WHEELER,

J. H. FITSWORTH,

C. T. BITLER,

Awarding Committee.

Class G—Mechanic Arts.

LOT 30—ENGINES AND MACHINERY.

Great Western Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, best engine of not more than twenty horse power, to be sufficient and used for running machinery during the fair.

Derby, Hockham & Finn, Leavenworth, best brick machine.

LOT 31—STOVES AND CASTINGS.

Great Western Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, best and greatest display of stoves.

Russell & Byers, Leavenworth, best cooking stove for wood.

Same, best cooking stove for coal.

Same, best parlor stove.

LOT 32—VEHICLES.

Kansas Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, best display of carriages.

Same, best display of buggies.

Same, best two-horse carriage.

John J. Potter, Leavenworth, best open buggy.

Same, best top buggy.

Same, best two-seated open phaeton.

J. Wright and Son, Leavenworth, best sleigh.

Kansas Manufacturing Company, Leavenworth, best two-horse carriage, Kansas manufacture.

Same, best two-horse wagon, Kansas manufacture.
John J. Potter, Leavenworth, best top buggy, Kansas manufacture.

Same, best spring wagon, Kansas manufacture.

R. K. MCCARTNEY,

GEO. W. GREEVER,

W. I. R. BLACKMAN,

Awarding Committee.

LOT 33—FURNITURE.

Abernathy Bros., Leavenworth, best display of furniture, Kansas manufacture.

Same, best display of upholstery, Kansas manufacture.

Same, best set of parlor chairs.

Same, best set folding camp furniture.

Same, best display of parlor furniture.

Same, best wall pockets.

T. H. Leshner, Lawrence, best washing machine.

LOT 34—MANUFACTURES OF ALL KINDS.

J. L. Neesbaum, Leavenworth, best package for transporting fruit, flour, etc.

M. Conway, Leavenworth, best carriage harness, Kansas manufacture.

James G. Sands, Lawrence, best single buggy harness, Kansas manufacture.



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B. S. Richards, Leavenworth, best gentleman's saddle.
Same, best lady's saddle.
M. Conway, Leavenworth, best specimen of horse collars, Kansas manufacture.
Same, best and largest display of harness, Kansas manufacture.
Baker, Horton & Co., St. Louis, Mo., best display of slate and marbleized slate mantels.
Munson & Burrows, Leavenworth, best panel door, Kansas manufacture.
Same, best revolving blinds, Kansas manufacture.
Same, best mouldings, Kansas manufacture.
Geo. W. Crane, Topeka, best display of blank books, Kansas manufacture.
Same, best printed blank books.
Same, best and largest assortment of legal blanks.
J. M. Anderson, Leavenworth, best specimen of roofing.
W. N. Nutz, Fort Leavenworth, best set of instruments and apparatus for telegraphing.
James Farren, Leavenworth, best sewing machine.

(Special premium by Frank Zipp.)

Eugene Doty, Leavenworth, best evidence or exhibition of skill in any department of the

mechanic arts, by a young gentleman under 21 years of age.

A. McLOUTT,
ED. SNYDER,
S. COON, *Awarding Com.*

ARTICLES FOR COMMENDATION.

John J. Potter, Leavenworth, pony phaeton.
Same, skeleton wagon.
Same, sulky.
Same, doctor's phaeton.
W. N. Nutz, Fort Leavenworth, electrical clock.
Same, jeweler's foot-bath.
T. H. Leshner, Lawrence, fan mill.
Frank Sproul, Doniphan, Kas., portable fence.
Joseph Sterling, Leavenworth, electrical clock made in Kansas.
Anderson & Tarrence, Tonganoxie, Kas., Tonganoxie lime.
J. G. McCoy, Kansas City, Mo., specimen of book manufacture.
Natemann & Wilcox, Olathe, Kas., wooden bed spring.
Battey Bros., Topeka, portable gas machine.
MRS. S. J. CARTER,
B. A. SPEARS,
W. C. BELL, *Awarding Com.*

Class H—Farm Products.

LOT 35—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Leavenworth County Horticultural Society, best and greatest display of agricultural products, including fruits, by any State, county or district agricultural society, grange or individual.
C. H. Carpenter, Wyandotte, Kas., best and greatest display of cereals by any individual.
Same, best sample white winter wheat, one bushel.
Frederick Klingler, Wyandotte county, second.
Geo. W. Mitchell, Leavenworth, best sample red or amber winter wheat, one bushel.
T. Bartels, Wyandotte, second.
L. V. Urtin, Leavenworth, best sample spring wheat, one bushel.
F. Morasch, Wyandotte, second.
Riley Todd, Leavenworth, best sample rye, one bushel.
Wm. B. Davis, Tonganoxie, second.
A. S. Bowers, Petersburg, Kas., best sample oats, one bushel.
C. H. Carpenter, Wyandotte, second.
H. G. Brandt, Leavenworth, best sample barley, one bushel.
Same, second.
Davis Foster, Montgomery county, Kansas, best sample white Indian corn in ear, one bushel.
John Inscho, Montgomery county, second.
Wm. H. Thomas, Leavenworth, best sample yellow Indian corn in ear, one bushel.
Enos McLaughlin, Montgomery county, second.
Edgar Thomas, Leavenworth, best sample corn on stalk, five or more stalks.
John Dunlavy, Montgomery county, second.
Samuel Corry, Leavenworth, best sample buckwheat, one fourth bushel.
A. B. Wade, Lawrence, best sample timothy seed, one fourth bushel.
Jos. H. Wheeler, Nortonville, Kas., second.
W. W. Cone, Dover, Kas., best exhibition of any new valuable variety of wheat.
H. R. Hammond, Leavenworth, best exhibition of any new valuable variety of corn.

LOT 36—VEGETABLES.

E. J. Halmann, Leavenworth, best and greatest display of vegetables by any individual.
C. H. Cushing, Leavenworth, best display of sweet potatoes.
W. W. CONE,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
A. BENTON,
Awarding Committee.
L. A. Gordon, White Cloud, Kas., best and greatest display from along the line of any railroad.
C. H. CUSHING,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
F. WELLHOUSE,
Awarding Committee.

C. H. Carpenter, Wyandotte, best sample early Irish potatoes, one bushel, second premium.
Same, best sample late Irish potatoes, one bushel.
Alfred Gilmore, Leavenworth, best sample sweet potatoes, one bushel.
A. F. Jennin, Leavenworth, best lot of onions, one bushel.
A. F. Goss, Leavenworth, second.
Aug. Arland, Leavenworth, best beets, one bushel.
A. B. Wade, Lawrence, best white beans, one bushel.
W. A. Bishop, Leavenworth, best squash.
Boden & Gray, Montgomery county, Kas., best sample flax seed grown in Kansas.

LOT 37—FLOUR, STARCH, BUTTER, CHEESE.

Jacob Wuertth, Leavenworth, best sample flour, one sack to be exhibited by maker with statement of variety and quality of wheat used to make it.
Mrs. L. W. Urtin, Leavenworth, best starch of wheat, not less than five pounds, Kansas manufacture.
Same, best starch of Indian corn, not less than five pounds, Kansas manufacture.
W. W. CONE,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
H. H. GRAY,
A. BENTON,
Awarding Committee.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best butter made in May or June, not less than five pounds.
Mrs. Laura M. Cory, Pleasant Ridge, Kas., second.
E. A. Smith, Lawrence, best fresh butter, not less than five pounds.
Mrs. James L. Spears, Leavenworth, second.
ADDIE WHEELER,
M. E. GREENE,
NELLE TITTSWORTH,
Awarding Committee.

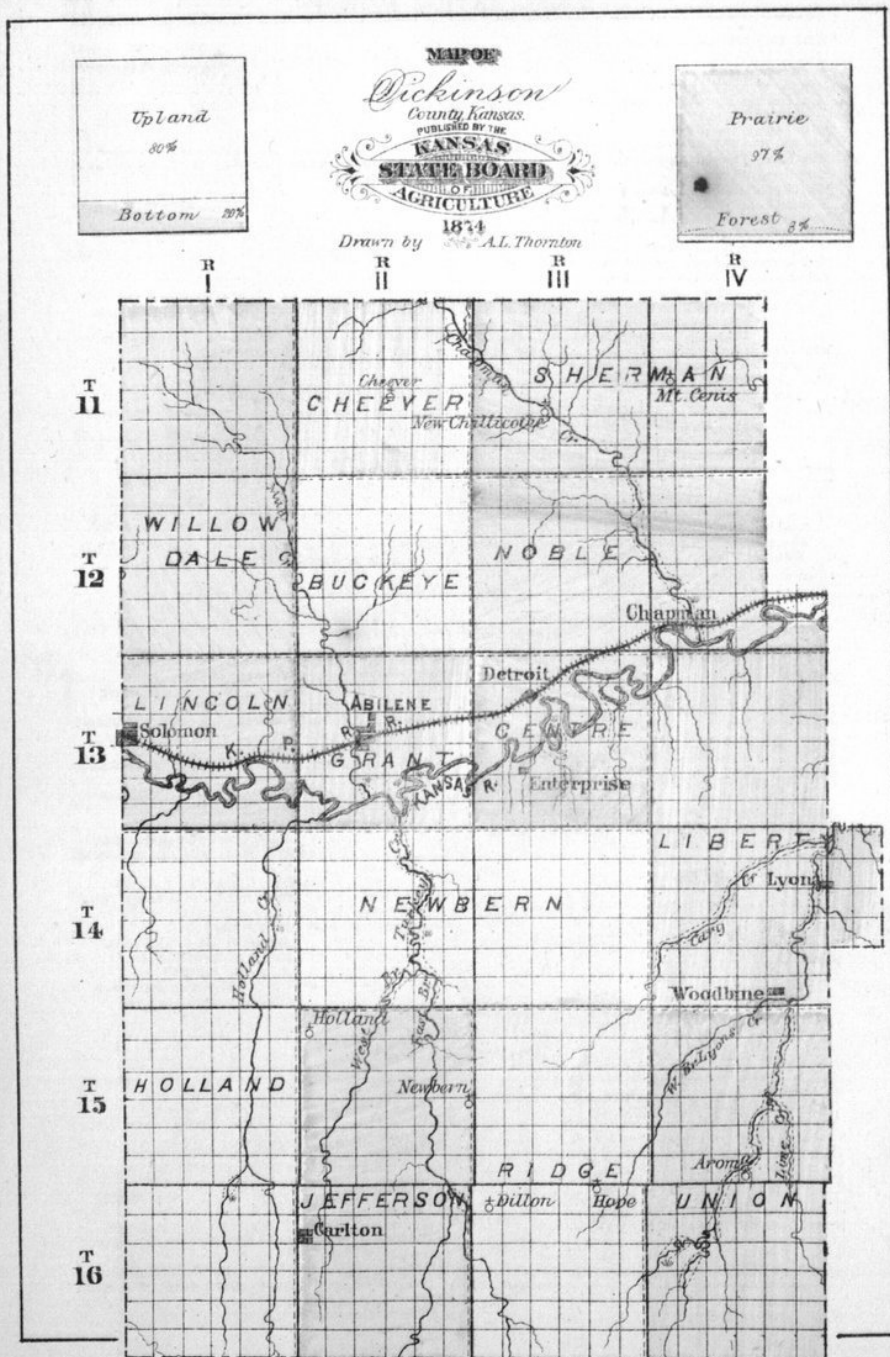
S. C. James & Co., Americus, Kansas, best cheese one year old and over.
Rockefeller, Burr & Co., Boyle station, Kansas, second.
Mrs. E. Davis, Tonganoxie, Kansas, best cheese under one year old.
S. C. James & Co., Americus, Kansas, second.
E. A. SMITH,
J. GURR,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
Awarding Committee.
Mrs. C. N. Grover, Leavenworth, best quart dried corn.

LOT 38—BREAD, CAKE AND PICKLES.

Mrs. Laura M. Cory, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas, best two loaves of wheat bread, made with hop yeast.



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Kate Hedrick, Leavenworth, second.
Mrs. C. H. Grover, Leavenworth, best two loaves of wheat bread, salt rising.
Mrs. L. W. Urtin, Leavenworth, second.
Mrs. Rachel Trussell, Leavenworth, best two loaves brown bread.
Miss Jennie Carroll, Leavenworth, second.
Nannie Wood, Leavenworth, best pound cake.
Mrs. Ellen Thomas, Leavenworth, second.
Miss Jennie Carroll, Leavenworth, best jelly cake.
Miss Nettie Calhoun, Leavenworth, second.
Elinore Finley, Kickapoo, Kansas, best fruit cake.
Mrs. A. Carroll, Leavenworth, second.
Miss Jennie Carroll, Leavenworth, best gold cake.
Mrs. Nannie Wood, Leavenworth, second.
May Richards, Leavenworth, best silver cake.
Mrs. Nannie Wood, Leavenworth, second.
Same, best marble cake.
Miss Jennie Carroll, Leavenworth, second.
Miss May Calhoun, Leavenworth, best ginger cake.
Mrs. W. K. Weymouth, Topeka, best doughnuts.
Miss Jennie Carroll, Leavenworth, best pound browned coffee.
Wm. H. Thomas, Leavenworth, best sugar-cured ham, domestic.
Thomas J. Bigger, Kansas City, Missouri, best sugar-cured ham by professional packer.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By Wm. Davis, best butter, not less than five pounds.
By Marshall & Halyard, best butter, not less than five pounds. Taken by E. A. Smith, Lawrence.
By the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, best and greatest display of produce obtained from the country along the line of any railway in Kansas. Taken by the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

By F. Scott, best two bushels Kansas-grown winter wheat. Taken by C. H. Carpenter, Wyandotte.
W. W. CONE,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
A. BENTON,
Awarding Committee.

By John Seckler, best ten bushels of corn raised by exhibitor. Taken by Wm. H. Thomas, Leavenworth.
W. W. CONE,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
Awarding Committee.

By Cochran, Bittman & Taylor, best Kansas-made cheese. Taken by Mrs. E. F. Davis, Leavenworth.
E. A. SMITH,
E. GURR,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
Awarding Committee.

By Brandon & Kirmeyer, best bushel barley. Taken by H. G. Brandt, Leavenworth.
W. W. CONE,
C. H. LOVEJOY,
A. BENTON,
Awarding Committee.

By B. C. Clark & Co., best display of home-made bread, made by exhibitor. Taken by Mrs. Nannie Wood, Leavenworth.
ADDIE WHEELER,
M. E. GREENE,
NELLIE TITSWORTH,
Awarding Committee.

By Henry Kirzdoom, best ham. Taken by Thos. J. Bigger, Kansas City.

Class I—Horticulture.

LOT 39—GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Silas R. Putnam, Leavenworth, best and greatest display garden vegetables by any individual.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best asparagus.
Same, best display of beans.
Same, best display of beets.
Victor Vanderstricht, Leavenworth, second.
Same, best kale.
O. N. Tinscher, East Leavenworth, Mo., best display cabbage.
Jacob Gilmore, Leavenworth, second.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best display carrots.
Same, best display table corn.
Same, best display cucumbers.
Same, best display egg plant.
Philip Mergen, Leavenworth, second.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best display kohlrabi, not less than six.
Same, best display watermelons.
Same, best display muskmelons.
Same, best display onions.
Geo. M. Fisher, Leavenworth.

Best display parsnips, half-bushel.
Edwin Coursey, Leavenworth, second.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best display peppers.
Philip Mergen, Leavenworth, second.
August Arland, Leavenworth, best display radishes.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, second.
Same, best display rhubarb.
Bernard Cunningham, Leavenworth, best display salsify.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best display of squash.
Same, best display tomatoes.
Geo. M. Fisher, Leavenworth, second.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best display turnips.
C. E. Wilcox, Wyandotte, Kas., best display Irish potatoes.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, second.
Silas R. Putnam, Leavenworth, best display sweet potatoes.
C. H. Cushing, Leavenworth, second.
JOSEPH H. WHEELER,
C. N. CARPENTER,
A. G. WILHITE,
Awarding Committee.

Class J—Pomology.

LOT 40—ARTIFICIAL FOREST.

D. C. Hawthorn, Leavenworth, best display of nursery-grown evergreens.
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, best and greatest display of fruit by any individual.
Thos. Ruble, Leavenworth, best display of apples, not less than fifteen varieties, and three specimens of each variety.
L. E. Gordon, White Cloud, Kas., second.
Thos. Ruble, Leavenworth, best display fall apples.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kas., second.
J. C. Gist, Leavenworth, best display winter apples.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kas., second.
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, best collection of ten varieties, for family use, for cultivation in Kansas.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kas., second.

Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, best quarter-bushel winter apples.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kas., second.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kansas, best one-fourth bushel fall apples.
C. H. Carpenter, Wyandotte, Kansas, second.
E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, best collection crab apples.
Mrs. Lucinda Loar, Leavenworth, best Maiden's Blush.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kansas, best Lowell.
L. E. Gordon, White Cloud, Kansas, best Rambo.
Same, best Genet.
J. C. Kerr, Leavenworth, best McAfee Nonesuch.
C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kansas, best Winesap.
Same, best Rome Beauty.
J. C. Kerr, Leavenworth, best Ben Davis.