

Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Section 65, Pages 1921 - 1950

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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Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

COTTON.

By reference to the foregoing tables, it will be observed that in 1874 there were produced 89,729 pounds of cotton; in 1875, 325,825 pounds; an increase during the year of 236,096 pounds, or 263 per cent. This result is remarkable, however considered. Yet, we will remark here, that the disasters of the previous year, and the constant fear that grasshoppers would destroy small grains in the spring of 1875, led to diversions from the ordinary crops, which were liable to be destroyed, to those which it was supposed would be secure from their ravages; and the question of seed, too, entered largely into the question of *what to plant or sow*. Owing to the destruction of crops last fall, and the inability of farmers to procure just the kind of seed most desirable, they planted whatever they could obtain with the least cost. By a careful examination of the tables, however, it will be seen that the large increase in cotton is mostly confined to the southeastern portion of the State, where the growers are enthusiastic in the conviction that it is ultimately to be the staple crop of these counties.

FLAX.

The flax crop in 1874 was 174,698 bushels; an increase in the year of 273,166 bushels, or 156 per cent. This remarkable increase has occurred, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshopper, in the counties on the eastern border, where this tender plant was the first to be destroyed. The devastated acreage has all been deducted from the amount of acres sown, so that the average yields appear the same as if no destruction had occurred. This crop is growing in favor with our farmers, not alone for the actual profits of the crop, for they are not large, but because that within about ninety days from the time of sowing they can harvest and market the crop, at a time when little else from among the growing crops will bring the cash.

HEMP.

In 1874 the hemp crop aggregated 2,331,126 pounds; in 1875, 473,227 pounds: a decrease during the year of 1,858,899 pounds, or 393 per cent. Outside of the disturbing causes of the past year, which caused so many derangements in the normal relations of the crops, there does not appear any adequate reason advanced for this large decrease.

TOBACCO.

In 1874 there were 293,828 pounds of tobacco grown; in 1875, 280,662 pounds, showing a slight decrease during the year. This is a better showing than we had any right to anticipate, as the young locusts are very destructive to the young plants.

As a whole, these brief deductions for the foregoing table indicate very flattering results in these special crops. Men are observing with much interest these results from year to year, as the question of diversified industry is an important one to the farmers of the State.

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DAIRY INTERESTS.

In order to conform to the tables of the United States census of 1870, for the purpose of comparison, no separate compilation is made of the product of cheese manufactories, but the factory and home-made product are aggregated.

The cheese product for 1870 was 226,607 pounds; for 1875, 1,240,610 pounds: an increase in five years of 447 per cent.

The number of pounds of butter manufactured in 1870 was 5,022,758; in 1875, 8,827,810: an increase of 75 per cent. in five years.

To the observing, this very satisfactory increase is the harbinger of momentous results in the not far distant future. The increase in milch cows during the past five years has been nearly one hundred per cent. In practical results the effect of the increase is larger, as more attention is paid to dairy interests than formerly, when calves were permitted to run with the cows, the latter being kept only for rearing the young. A few years ago butter would be seldom seen on the farmer's table, except upon the tables of those who came from the East. The western farmer is as different in his tastes and wants from his eastern neighbor as those of different nationalities can possibly be. The former takes great delight in his sleek, growthy calves; the latter in "gilt-edged butter." The former holds in high esteem his "bonny-clabber" and "buttermilk"; while the latter will look upon these with disgust, preferring his in sweet milk and cream. These tastes—the results of local custom more than anything else—have no small influence in determining the policy of the farmer in the general operations of the farm, especially where these interests are involved. Of course, we do not ignore the fact that actual business calculations enter largely into the question of adopting this industry or that; whether specialties shall be followed, or mixed husbandry. Yet we can see in the direction of all our industries the potential influence of education, tastes, and pre-conceived notions. And not until the immigrant becomes acquainted with the modifications of climate and capabilities of our soil, will he adapt himself to the industrial wants of the State.



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TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE AND BUTTER MADE IN 1870 AND 1875,
AND THE INCREASE AND DECREASE, BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	1870.		1875.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.		PER CENT. OF INCREASE.		PER CENT. OF DECREASE.	
	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	BUTTER.
Allen	1,450	90,588	7,174	140,369	55,734	49,681			394.75	54.84		
Anderson	4,305	93,485	40,628	141,927	36,423	48,442			866.18	51.81		
Atchison	15,957	194,894	6,350	179,487			9,607	15,407			60.20	7.90
Barbour				255		255						
Barton				4,520		4,520						
Bourbon	8,425	255,218	4,100	256,943		1,725						
Brown	3,605	131,357	2,051	210,223		78,966	4,325				51.33	
Butler	150	2,620	1,060	206,053		910	1,554				43.10	
Chautauqua	325	3,600	630	159,427		295			606.66	7764.61		
Chase	210	41,145		93,112		51,967			90.76	4328.52		
Cherokee	225	95,340	4,119	143,026		3,894			1730.66	126.30	100.00	
Clay	1,975	30,070	630	79,424		47,686				50.01		
Cloud	1,000	25,871	675	107,879		49,354	1,455			164.13	73.67	
Coffey	1,000	140,602	2,974	174,515	1,974	33,913	325			316.98	32.50	
Cowley		4,412	300	161,082		300			197.40	24.12		
Crawford	3,370	120,319	4,235	189,621		59,502				3550.99		
Davis	1,250	58,525	375	85,615		27,090			25.70	45.65		
Dickinson	2,050	41,161	160	115,402		74,341				46.28	70.00	
Doniphan	2,050	194,396		163,650			875			289.36	92.19	
Douglas	8,381	293,376	9,465	304,542	1,084	11,166	2,050	20,746			100.00	15.81
Edwards				830		830			12.93	3.80		
Elk	325	3,600	3,430	122,833		3,095			952.30	3312.03		
Ellis				2,050		2,050						
Ellsworth	10,150	10,096	5,650	32,211		22,115	4,500			219.04	44.33	
Ford				500		500						
Franklin	6,000	185,640	4,901	206,485		20,845	1,099			11.22	18.31	
Greenwood	190	55,285	2,200	165,032	2,010	109,747			1057.89	198.51		
Harvey			41	68,490		41						
Jackson	1,718	145,698	2,584	222,895		866				50.41	52.98	
Jefferson	6,750	261,161	2,487	245,065								
Jewell			3,222	110,808	3,222	110,808	4,363	16,096			63.15	6.16
Johnson	24,850	219,328	15,925	190,629		9,740	8,925	28,739			35.91	13.09
Labette	100	69,218	9,810	216,804		31,830			9740.00	213.22		
Leavenworth	1,280	224,837	33,150	222,518		85	32,019		2411.35			
Lincoln		1,950		74,369								
Linn	2,760	233,214	40,555	189,081	37,795	72,419				3713.79		
Lyon	16,930	129,120	47,020	165,326	30,090	36,306	44,133		1369.38			
Marion		12,745	3,220	49,428	1,880	36,683			177.73	28.04		
Marshall	240	125,393	28,510	305,147		179,844			552.94	287.82		
McPherson		7,500	1,133	69,487	1,133	61,687			11304.00	143.52		
									790.86			

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TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POUNDS OF CHEESE AND BUTTER MADE IN 1870 AND 1875,
AND THE INCREASE AND DECREASE, BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1870.		1875.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.		PER CENT. OF INCREASE.		PER CENT. OF DECREASE.	
	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE, POUNDS.	BUTTER, POUNDS.	CHEESE.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.	BUTTER.
Miami	5,025	240,323	26,970	272,352	21,945	31,929			436.71	13.28		
Mitchell			580	63,632	580	63,632						
Montgomery			6,820	78,574	6,820	78,574						
Morris	1,700	30,560	6,006	68,040	4,306	37,480			253.29	122.75		
Nemaha	28,285	300,460	798,350	270,275	770,065	69,815			2734.29	34.82		
Neosho	30	59,025	2,094	187,721	2,064	128,696			6880.00	218.03		
Norton			40	3,475	40	3,475						
Owage	30,900	99,398	49,547	197,961	18,647	98,563			60.34	99.16		
Osborne			100	65,754	100	65,754						
Ottawa	450	35,169	190	63,627			260		92.73	57.77		
Pawnee				7,095		7,095						
Phillips			400	18,062	400	18,062						
Pottawatomie	2,670	122,422	1,078	214,905			1,592		40.99	99.62		
Reno			100	40,405	100	40,405						
Republic		13,790	3,275	117,265	3,275	103,475				750.36		
Rice			6	28,624	6	28,624						
Riley	1,044	111,590	11,105	138,346	10,061	26,756			963.69	23.98		
Rush			40	4,076	40	4,076						
Russell				3,765		3,765						
Saline		40,331	1,392	95,739	1,392	55,408				137.38		
Sedgwick		100	6,175	83,219	6,175	83,119				83119.00		
Shawnee	12,600	238,005	11,840	236,090			760			7.59	6.09	
Smith			516	55,107	516	55,107						
Sumner				56,800		56,800						
Wabanssee	12,054	69,685	20,420	242,412	8,366	72,727			69.40	104.36		
Washington	200	53,182	1,230	197,698	1,030	144,516			525.00	271.73		
Wilson	610	32,730	2,122	211,342	1,512	178,612			249.50	300.87		
Woodson	2,900	45,199	1,795	113,361		68,162	1,105			150.80	38.10	
Wyandotte	825	40,865	50	94,408		53,543	778			131.02	93.96	
Total	226,607	5,022,758	1,240,610	8,827,810	1,053,576	3,972,182	45,573	167,130	447.47	75.75		

* The product of Howard County in 1870 is divided between Chautauque and Elk, in proportion to the amount of product for 1875.
No returns from the counties of Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt, Rooks, and Wallace.

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TABLE showing the Number of Acres of Nurseries, Orchards and Vineyards for 1875, and the Number of Gallons of Wine made in 1874.

COUNTIES.	NURSERIES.	ORCHARDS.	VINEYARDS.	
	No. OF ACRES.	No. OF ACRES.	No. OF ACRES.	No. OF GALLONS OF WINE MADE IN 1874.
Allen	2,012	242,413	4,251	323
Anderson	4,300	193,125	2,950	470
Atchison	5,700	250,000	11,600	2,949
Barbour				
Barton	225	6,112	508	
Bourbon	9,575	468,775	8,495	2,022
Brown	13,225	279,500	3,294	26
Butler	5,937	200,118	3,206	30
Chautauqua	1,068	139,011	2,412	36
Chase	200	41,325	1,387	7
Cherokee	4,950	381,050	5,091	87
Clay	2,125	41,887	800	15
Cloud	1,175	37,475	125	415
Coffey	3,375	243,190	6,397	260
Cowley	23,518	179,512	2,188	
Crawford	4,200	298,099	3,020	41,293
Davis	2,350	37,325	650	7,088
Dickinson	1,250	78,320	2,906	
Doniphan	6,975	280,700	24,411	
Douglas	20,800	504,045	43,379	
Edwards		1,250		
Elk	225	143,300	2,124	10
Ellis	100	487		2
Ellsworth	1,325	5,175		2
Ford	300	500	600	
Franklin	34,328	335,016	17,244	837
Greenwood	1,625	168,112	2,348	36
Harvey	2,625	85,550	1,800	
Jackson	4,650	212,475	1,774	116
Jefferson	6,600	300,824	7,952	776
Jewell	1,775	13,087	250	
Johnson	4,500	369,343	11,344	2,926
Labette	12,750	432,050	9,284	68
Leavenworth	9,325	400,475	15,796	3,710
Lincoln	250	4,486	150	
Linn	6,700	368,500	2,650	723
Lyon	4,200	228,900	3,612	627
Marion	2,250	60,578	82	
Marshall	4,275	150,537	1,850	
McPherson	9,419	31,985	2,994	
Miami	3,050	361,400	9,825	1,658
Mitchell	2,475	8,950		
Montgomery	22,650	351,403	13,800	89
Morris	800	47,050	8,900	57
Nemaha	900	152,500	2,025	1
Neosho	3,822	354,596	4,018	110
Norton		1,850		
Osage	5,875	253,386	4,903	148
Osborne	3,650	5,775		
Ottawa	3,150	28,608	1,825	10
Pawnee	200	2,300		
Phillips	125	2,975	175	
Pottawotamie	1,950	103,825	4,612	551
Reno	2,451	20,885	1,150	
Republic	1,550	34,268	1,650	
Rice	1,100	6,700	200	
Riley	1,100	51,262	1,250	
Rush	800	1,400		
Russell		450	50	
Saline	7,775	38,125	450	
Sedgwick	3,575	109,016	412	
Shawnee	14,800	266,250	9,588	258
Smith	1,537	10,582	250	
Sumner	4,236	65,037	487	
Wabaunsee	1,050	65,287	1,437	365
Washington	1,500	100,831	1,237	2
Wilson	4,850	279,700	6,425	3
Woodson	1,950	137,525	931	
Wyandotte	4,600	224,900	15,100	5,408
Total	323,703	10,311,448	299,594	73,508

No returns from Comanche, Hingman, Ness, Pratt, Rooks and Wallace.

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TABLE showing the Number of Taxable and Cultivated Acres in Kansas in 1875, by counties; the per cent. of Cultivated to Taxable Acres, and the Increase and Decrease of Cultivated Acres during the year.

COUNTIES.	TAXABLE ACRES.	ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION.	PER CENT. OF CULTIVATED TO TAXABLE ACRES.	INCREASE IN CULTIVATED ACRES DURING THE YEAR.	DECREASE IN CULTIVATED ACRES DURING THE YEAR.
Allen	307,743	70,878.55	23.03	2,380.55	
Anderson	333,272	45,788.93	14.03		1,989.07
Atchison	265,948	101,113.00	38.02	58,120.00	
Barbour	2,920	1,411.00	48.32	1,411.00	
Barton	215,198	13,161.98	6.11	7,127.98	
Bourbon	392,802	147,689.08	37.52	48,175.08	
Brown	328,886	137,028.87	41.66	13,688.87	
Butler	547,241	95,173.23	17.39	23,592.23	
Chautauqua	170,459	55,772.50	32.71	5,700.00	
Chase	408,203	31,311.82	7.67	7,188.82	
Cherokee	369,739	126,165.13	34.12	26,127.13	
Clay	142,538	78,675.81	55.27	30,538.81	
Cloud	119,870	85,211.42	71.08	32,167.42	
Coffey	385,931	59,768.11	16.00		1,048.89
Cowley	358,923	101,308.33	28.22	32,180.33	
Crawford	373,872	117,954.00	31.52	30,760.00	
Davis	116,703	30,131.37	26.33	7,326.37	
Dickinson	281,049	71,011.12	25.26	19,124.12	
Doniphan	234,339	106,430.50	49.68	12,413.50	
Douglas	291,434	147,923.75	50.75	38,779.75	
Edwards	143,961	1,166.50	.81	1,166.50	
Elk	157,228	48,071.93	30.57	7,540.43	
Ellis	35,544	1,391.75	3.91		277.25
Ellsworth	88,373	9,810.26	25.56	2,844.26	
Ford	120,061	84.12	.07		10.88
Franklin	346,922	123,620.24	35.65	58,177.24	
Greenwood	527,552	57,855.34	10.96	14,139.34	
Harvey	219,173	73,820.62	33.68	51,474.62	
Jackson	329,962	90,738.76	27.50	2,985.76	
Jefferson	351,758	139,924.19	39.77	20,734.19	
Jewell	76,216	71,203.95	93.37	13,171.95	
Johnson	259,749	145,664.49	56.79	16,393.49	
Labette	401,918	139,688.14	34.75	26,167.14	
Leavenworth	284,276	134,317.46	47.24	17,371.46	
Lincoln	44,112	16,616.27	37.66	1,962.27	
Linn	364,380	105,789.08	29.03	10,883.08	
Lyon	446,051	75,119.23	16.84	12,075.23	
Marion	493,808	34,884.76	7.06	10,204.76	
Marshall	430,026	83,465.55	19.40	11,263.55	
McPherson	198,012	75,419.90	38.08	43,134.90	
Miami	363,768	156,436.12	43.03	14,712.12	
Mitchell	76,038	39,539.41	52.00	5,749.41	
Montgomery	362,017	120,061.03	33.08	28,493.03	
Morris	257,266	60,115.78	23.32	40,998.78	
Nemaha	432,401	83,714.84	19.36	22,930.84	
Neosho	357,944	137,721.45	38.47	67,047.45	
Norton	8,820	4,799.50	125.63	1,643.50	
Osage	429,638	91,576.04	21.31	4,045.04	
Osborne	38,691	26,252.11	67.85	4,193.11	
Ottawa	177,875	36,042.16	20.26	19,113.16	
Pawnee	220,019	4,529.50	2.05	3,077.50	
Phillips	19,557	16,698.69	85.41	5,250.69	
Pottawatomie	361,067	87,380.13	24.20	24,128.13	
Reno	331,560	55,792.12	16.82	17,897.12	
Republic	122,631	86,743.72	70.73	25,939.72	
Rice	200,092	22,023.01	11.00	9,636.01	
Riley	217,909	57,607.23	26.43	19,065.23	
Rooks*	2,756				* 8,285.00
Rush	64,039	1,763.00	2.75	1,763.00	
Russell	31,360	6,407.54	20.43	6,407.54	
Saline	299,274	65,569.79	21.90	10,829.79	
Sedgwick	392,831	58,367.75	14.85	14,978.75	
Shawnee	346,276	87,268.14	25.20	3,348.14	
Smith	31,719	31,596.12	99.60	7,825.12	
Sumner	284,715	39,738.96	13.98	4,362.96	
Wabaunsee	417,629	41,299.04	9.89	6,266.04	
Washington	285,733	80,856.21	28.29	14,751.21	
Wilson	273,750	106,162.87	38.73	17,770.87	
Woodson	262,177	47,863.81	18.25	5,760.81	
Wyandotte	90,500	43,434.38	47.97	13,964.38	
Total	17,672,187	4,749,900.89	26.87	1,091,741.28	11,611.09

* No returns of cultivated average for 1875.

No returns from Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt, and Wallace.



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TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF RODS OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FENCE, AND THEIR VALUE, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1875.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF RODS OF FENCE.					VALUE OF FENCES.				
	STONE.	RAIL.	BOARD.	HEDGE.	* WIRE.	STONE.	RAIL.	BOARD.	HEDGE.	WIRE.
Allen	13,958	149,400	47,461	153,167	21,000	\$ 24,426.50	\$201,690.00	\$ 65,258.87	\$ 84,241.85	\$ 14,700.00
Anderson	16,020	130,489	29,859	68,783	17,600	34,042.50	182,684.60	38,816.70	42,989.37	13,300.00
Atchison	19,021	86,519	196,035	133,988	30,100	42,797.25	108,148.75	274,449.00	67,994.00	21,070.00
Barbour		5,305	633		600		7,692.35	886.30		480.00
Barton		240					336.00			875.00
Bourbon	46,470	394,119	94,699	242,256	46,500	98,748.75	512,354.70	39,518.40	145,353.60	31,387.50
Brown	2,523	91,147	353,664	109,700	44,700	6,338.25	127,695.80	495,129.60	65,820.00	32,407.50
Butler	10,662	101,130	21,033	194,432	13,300	25,322.25	136,535.50	26,291.25	92,364.70	9,975.00
Chautauqua	13,135	287,593	6,305	53,147	30,700	27,911.87	424,199.67	9,457.50	30,559.52	23,025.00
Chase	6,488	91,869	32,329	8,743	13,300	16,320.00	128,626.60	42,423.75	5,027.22	10,560.00
Cherokee	391	223,114	6,092	233,870	22,900	830.87	278,892.50	8,071.90	116,935.00	17,175.00
Clay	2,512	10,426	2,308	16,692	1,500	9,480.00	14,075.10	2,980.80	8,346.00	1,050.00
Cloud	491	8,284	1,617	6,222	1,000	1,350.25	11,183.40	2,068.05	3,266.55	850.00
Coffey	13,909	124,189	32,196	104,421	17,000	19,632.00	232,748.70	96,707.77	54,351.12	17,685.10
Cowley	4,614	188,086	9,555	135,986	20,300	31,295.25	176,969.32	53,024.40	67,993.00	12,750.00
Davis	26,558	67,398	11,818	18,501	10,500	9,804.75	235,107.50	13,615.87	116,091.80	15,150.00
Dickinson	11,754	11,622	15,592	102,869	3,800	39,857.00	99,412.05	20,681.50	9,713.02	7,875.00
Doniphan	9,887	128,379	331,177	101,409	46,900	35,362.00	15,980.25	21,361.04	51,434.50	2,850.00
Douglas	80,730	235,198	119,772	287,265	43,500	22,245.75	154,054.80	488,486.07	60,845.40	30,485.00
Edwards				500		232,098.75	343,389.08	167,680.80	172,359.00	33,712.50
Elk	9,308	166,390	7,311	124,420	18,200	19,567.00	232,946.00		300.00	
Ellis	355		1,472	1,840	200	510.00		10,966.50	68,431.00	13,195.00
Ellsworth	1,210	18,211	4,759	1,755	2,300			2,060.64	1,012.00	190.00
Ford			360			2,420.00	27,316.50	7,852.35	965.25	2,942.50
Franklin	16,963	356,920	71,541	250,605	44,500	38,166.75	472,919.00	576.00		
Greenwood	13,641	194,453	32,641	106,580	24,000	28,987.12	262,511.55	114,465.60	125,302.50	34,487.50
Harvey		20	1,751	136,630	200		25.50	55,489.70	58,619.00	19,200.00
Jackson	3,534	249,910	66,527	104,089	31,900	8,369.50	324,883.00	88,148.27	71,725.50	145.00
Jefferson	36,318	351,787	171,192	146,476	55,900	81,715.50	430,939.07	235,388.00	46,840.05	25,520.00
Jewell	451	26,621	2,319	6,844	2,900	902.00		3,246.60	3,935.30	44,720.00
Johnson	17,624	304,611	104,559	334,592	43,000	44,060.00	447,485.95	23,361.80	73,293.00	2,030.00
Labette	4,592	257,884	25,332	341,120	28,700	11,480.00	354,590.50	148,996.57	167,296.60	34,400.00
Leavenworth	18,973	320,526	216,144	144,851	35,200	2,935.00	424,696.95	248,365.60	170,710.00	20,090.00
Lincoln	1,576	10,776	2,086	562	1,400	2,935.00	15,625.20	2,920.40	72,425.50	44,400.00
Linn	22,730	416,289	25,107	184,157	46,400	57,443.75		28,872.05	309.10	1,085.00
Lyon	4,337	162,407	82,570	84,969	24,900	10,592.50	223,309.62	109,405.25	87,474.57	30,160.00
Marion	3,035	5,355	6,944	34,800	1,500	7,966.87	7,357.00	9,895.20	44,624.47	8,675.00
Marshall	9,510	60,214	33,721	31,022	10,300	23,775.00	84,299.60	50,581.50	19,140.00	975.00
McPherson	100	3,750	1,751	30,062	500	225.00	5,343.75	2,013.65	14,279.45	7,467.50

* Estimated.

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TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF RODS OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF FENCE, AND THEIR VALUE, BY COUNTIES, FOR 1875.
(CONCLUDED.)

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF RODS OF FENCE.					VALUE OF FENCES.				
	STONE.	RAIL.	BOARD.	HEDGE.	* WIRE.	STONE.	RAIL.	BOARD.	HEDGE.	WIRE.
Miami	12,094	467,108	53,698	185,419	53,300	\$ 28,723.25	\$618,918.10	\$ 85,916.80	\$ 97,344.97	\$ 39,979.00
Mitchell	2,167	10,285	3,291	3,440	1,500	4,063.12	14,913.25	4,442.85	1,869.00	1,275.00
Montgomery	5,801	274,565	29,029	222,508	30,900	13,052.25	362,425.80	35,383.55	111,254.00	21,630.00
Morris	8,571	66,806	18,732	11,349	8,400	24,285.25	75,112.37	26,324.80	6,136.95	7,140.00
Nemaha	8,958	259,322	85,691	56,181	35,300	21,375.25	350,074.70	109,256.02	25,843.26	26,475.00
Neosho	1,941	338,184	27,466	210,025	35,700	5,580.37	443,048.40	32,959.20	98,711.75	28,560.00
Norton		470					681.50			
Osage	39,654	265,709	39,779	122,606	34,600	79,308.00	366,724.87	37,730.05	67,433.30	25,830.00
Osborne	15	5,911	2,546	610	800	28.12	8,866.50	3,819.00	250.75	640.00
Ottawa	5,768	10,956	4,243	22,745	2,000	10,813.00	16,160.10	6,364.50	10,235.25	1,540.00
Pawnee				3,840					2,304.00	
Phillips		2,707	1,380	730	400		3,922.82	1,932.00	396.00	320.00
Pottawatomie	25,224	209,292	73,169	30,083	30,800	56,754.00	283,354.20	117,070.40	15,041.50	24,640.00
Reno			240	13,477				420.00	7,412.35	
Republic	1,420	18,031	2,195	19,262	2,100	3,372.50	26,144.95	2,908.37	9,631.00	1,050.00
Rice		25	290	7,875			26.25	507.50	4,331.25	
Riley	41,645	65,226	13,508	44,080	12,000	124,935.00	89,699.50	23,639.00	22,040.00	9,000.00
Rush		480					678.50			
Russell	384	1,980	440	640	300	768.00	2,871.00	561.00	304.00	255.00
Saline	486	10,279	6,250	76,217	1,700	1,154.25	14,133.62	10,937.50	28,108.50	1,275.00
Sedgewick		9,551	7,918	100,780	1,700		13,931.40	11,253.15	45,351.00	1,700.00
Shawnee	49,884	136,506	136,836	151,779	32,300	112,329.00	180,870.45	188,149.50	68,300.55	21,892.50
Smith	6	2,096	380	3,970	200	12.75	3,144.00	608.00	2,282.75	168.00
Sumner										
Wabanssee	25,222	121,054	21,391	18,926	17,700	79,272.00	163,422.90	26,728.75	10,469.30	11,947.50
Washington	3,279	38,272	14,171	64,959	5,500	9,837.00	62,634.00	22,673.60	30,855.52	4,785.00
Wilson	6,824	391,289	45,844	133,081	44,400	17,060.00	527,586.82	68,766.00	66,540.50	35,964.00
Woodson	3,328	150,556	30,490	41,157	18,400	7,904.00	203,250.60	36,576.00	30,578.50	13,800.00
Wyandotte	813	284,583	31,480	24,098	31,700	2,235.75	284,585.00	40,984.00	15,663.70	27,579.00
Total	703,428	8,550,315	2,825,116	5,822,408	1,205,200	\$1,662,792.09	\$11,426,358.73	\$3,912,969.29	\$3,019,051.10	\$893,220.00

* Estimated.

No returns from the counties of Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt, Rooks and Wallace.

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HERD LAW.—FENCES.

THE COMMON AND STATUTE LAW IN RELATION TO FENCES.

The owner of real estate is entitled to the exclusive possession of his property. No one else has any right, without his permission, in the land. This is the elementary common law doctrine. Hence it follows that if any other person disturbs the possession of the owner, either by entering upon the land himself, or by allowing his cattle to do so, he is a trespasser, and liable for all damages.

At common law, then, no person had any right to pasture his cattle on the land of another. The only apparent exception was the right of common; but our Supreme Court has decided that no such right exists or can exist under the laws of Kansas. The common law of England is in force in this State, by statute, as modified by constitutional and statutory law, judicial decisions, and the condition and wants of the people. General Statutes, 1127, sec. 3.

At common law, the owner of land is the owner of everything attached to it, for an indefinite extent upwards or downwards. He has the exclusive right to possess and enjoy it unmolested and undisturbed. He is not obliged to fence against the cattle of other persons. The owner of the cattle is obliged to keep them on his own premises at his peril; and if they stray or wander on the land of his neighbors, whether his neighbor's land is fenced or not, he is liable for the damages committed while there. This is the doctrine of our Supreme Court, as laid down in the *Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Rollins*, 6 Kan., 175. It is elementary, and may be found in all elementary writers.

Has the common law in this respect been repealed, or is it still in force? One thing is certain, and that is, that we have no law authorizing one man to pasture his cattle on the land of his neighbor. That would be beyond the power of the Legislature to do, for it would be giving one man a right to another's land without his consent. We have no law that attempts to do it. On the contrary, it may be asserted, that if a man herds his cattle on a vacant, unoccupied quarter section of land, that belongs even to a non-resident of this State, the owner may recover of that person all that the grass on said land is worth.

This was the theory on which the case of *Powers vs. Clarkson*, 11 Kan., 101, was tried, and is assumed to be the law. In the case of *Powers vs. Kindt*, 13 Kan., 74, the plaintiff was allowed to recover damages against the defendant for gross negligence, in allowing his cattle to be herded near the corn field of the plaintiff, where they would in all probability break into his corn field.

Not only does the law recognize the right of the owner of unfenced land to the grass growing thereon, but it protects him in the criminal code. Chapter 113, General Statutes, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to cut down or carry away the grass, in which he has no interest or right, standing, lying or being on land not his own, and subjects the party to a fine not exceeding \$500; and the same statute gives the owner a right of action against the offending party for treble the value of the grass. Hence it may be seen, that the policy of the law is to protect the owner of land in his right to the grass growing thereon.

As a conclusion of this subject, it may be remarked, that no one under the common or statute law of the State of Kansas has any right, title or interest in the grass growing on the land of another, and that he has no right to pasture his cattle on his neighbor's land, or to cut the grass growing thereon.

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FENCE LAWS.

We come now to consider the effect that the laws in relation to fences have had on the exclusive right of the owner to his own land. In the first place, no fence law has ever attempted to give to any man the right to pasture his cattle on the land of another.

The first act of the Legislature on the subject was passed February 27, 1860.

This law required, that when the lands of two persons join and both parties shall use the same, that it shall be the duty of each to build one-half of the line fence. Laws of 1860, page 123. The same Legislature legalized wire fence.

On the 13th of May, 1861, the Legislature passed another act on the subject of division fences. It provided in detail the manner in which division fences shall be maintained, and the procedure by which one party can compel the other to build his share of the fence. Section 7 (compiled Laws, 553), contains the provision: "If any person, liable to contribute to the erection of a separation or division fence, shall neglect or refuse to make and maintain his proportion of such fence, or shall permit the same to be out of repair, he shall not be allowed to have and maintain any action for damages incurred, but shall be liable to pay to the party injured all such damages as shall accrue to his lands, and the crops, fruit trees and shrubbery thereon, and fixtures connected with the said land, to be ascertained and appraised by two resident freeholders."

The General Statutes (chap. 40) contain the present law on the subject of fences. In the first article of said chapter is contained the declaration that all fields and enclosures shall be enclosed with a fence sufficiently close, and goes on to state and declare what shall constitute legal fences. Article II provides as to who shall be fence viewers, and gives them duties and compensation. Article III requires the owner of adjoining lands to keep up and maintain partition fences, and provides how the same shall be built, and the manner of compelling parties to build fences. Article IV substantially re-enacts section 7 of the Laws of 1860, above quoted. It also provides the manner in which damages done by cattle shall be ascertained and collected. The effect of the legislation of Kansas, so far as it modifies the common law in relation to fences, is as follows: Unless a party shall maintain a lawful fence, he does not take such care of his own land and crops as to enable him to recover damages which might have been avoided had he kept up a good fence.

This is the view of our Supreme Court as laid down in the case of *Union Pacific Railroad vs. Rollins*, above cited. In other words, the Legislature does not make it right or lawful for any man to pasture his cattle on his neighbor's land, but says, if a man will not maintain a lawful fence, he cannot be heard to complain if the cattle of an adjoining owner escape on to his land.

In the case of *Larkin vs. Taylor*, 5 Kans., 433, the Court decides that the law of this State as to enclosures, makes the party having a fence insufficient in law guilty of negligence, and he cannot recover for injuries done to his crops by stock running at large and roaming upon his land through such insufficient fences; nor can such a party recover, even if the owner of the stock was himself charged with negligence, unless it amounts to a wilful, wanton, or malicious want of care. In the opinion in the case, the Court seems to intimate that in case the acts of the parties are such as to show a wilful intent to commit a trespass, that the owner may recover even if he had no sufficient fence.

HERD LAW.

The first step of the Legislature toward restraining the common law in relation

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to fences, was by an act of the Legislature approved February 25, 1870 (chapter 115, Laws of 1870), entitled "An act to provide for a Herd Law in the counties of Saline, Ottawa, Cloud, Cherokee and McPherson." This law prescribes that if the owner of stock of any description shall allow the same to trespass on the premises of another person, such owner shall be liable in damages for any injury sustained by reason of the trespass. The act also gave a lien on the animals for damages.

This act was before the Supreme Court in the case of *Darling vs. —*, 7 Kans., 592. The Court held the act to be unconstitutional and void, for the reason that it was in conflict with the general fence law of the State, and was obnoxious to the provisions of the Constitution, that all general laws should have a uniform operation throughout the State. This put an end to all special acts of the Legislature on the subject.

By act of February 24, 1872, the Legislature passed a general herd law. It provides that the county commissioners of the different counties shall have power to direct, by an order, what animals shall not be allowed to run at large within the bounds of their counties. The act also provides that the order shall be entered on the records of the board, and requires it to be published. It also gives a lien on the animals for all damages done. The law also provides for the manner in which the lien can be enforced. This law has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. This law was amended by act of the Legislature, approved March 7, 1874; Laws of 1874, page 203. This law requires that the county commissioners, on a petition of two-thirds of the legal voters of the county, shall make an order prohibiting stock of all kinds, or of any kind, from running at large. The act makes it a misdemeanor for any person to violate its provisions, besides being liable, civilly, for damages done. This is the present law of Kansas in relation to stock running at large. The Supreme Court has decided that the order of the county commissioners must apply to the whole county, and cannot be confined to one or more townships.

COST OF FENCES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following is what S. T. Kelsey, formerly an active member of this Board, has to say on the subject of fences:

"Statistics show some curious facts. We find by compilation of reports to the Department of Agriculture, that the cash value of the annual *farm products* of the United States, is over \$2,450,000,000, while the value of all the *live stock*, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs, was, on the first day of February, 1872, \$1,659,211,933, or about \$800,000,000 less than the value of the annual farm products.

"To protect this \$2,450,000,000 worth of growing crops from being destroyed by the \$1,659,211,933 worth of live stock, we have built 1,619,199,428 rods of fence, inclosing 250,505,614 acres of ground, with an average of 6.46 rods per acre, costing \$1.08 per rod, or \$6.98 per acre, making a total cost of \$1,748,529,185, or about \$89,317,192 above the value of all the live stock. The annual decay and cost of repairs cannot be less than ten per cent. of the original cost of the fence, or \$174,852,918; interest at seven per cent. per annum, \$124,319,811; total annual cost, \$299,172,729. But this is not all. A fence occupies and wastes an average of one-half rod wide, or one acre for every 50 inclosed, making a total for all the fences of 50,101,123 acres. The gross proceeds, per acre, for the cultivated grounds in the United States for the year 1871, amounted to \$9.78. Call it \$9 per acre, and taking two-thirds as the cost of cultivation, we have \$3 as the net proceeds per acre, which would show an annual loss of \$150,303,369, which, added to the annual cost

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of fencing, make a sum total of \$449,476,098 expense and loss per annum for keeping up the fences after they are built. By reducing these figures so that they will be more readily understood, we see that for every dollar's worth of live stock that we have, we have expended one dollar and six cents in fencing, to protect one dollar and forty-seven and one-half cents' worth of growing crops. And this is kept up, at an annual expense of 25 cents in costs of repairs, interest and loss of land.

* * * * *

"The present law in Kansas (except where the county commissioners of any county order it otherwise), is, that the growing crops on a man's farm may be legally eaten up or destroyed by other people's live stock, unless a fence shall be built around his land which a legislature has chosen to call a legal fence. We can easily see why, when the timbered States of the East were first settled, this custom of fencing-in the farm crops should have been adopted. It was a task requiring many days, or even years, of hard labor to chop down and clear off the timber from a ten-acre lot, and the fencing would only use up a part of the timber, which must in some way be disposed of, while the large tracts of woodland could only be used to furnish pasturage for the cattle. As the timbered lands of the East were cleared, and the prairies of the West opened for settlement, fencing material became scarce and high-priced. * * * * * The present fence law, in most of the States, is simply a blind clinging to an old custom, which was good and useful in its time, but has outlived its usefulness, and should be placed on the retired list.

"The live stock should be fenced in, or otherwise cared for by the owner of such stock, and he should be liable for any damage they may do to the property of other persons, through his neglect to care for them. Where the burden of fencing against stock is upon somebody else, and not upon the owner, many of the stock owners care not whether stock is orderly. Thousands of breachy cattle are annually turned out upon the prairies, and, as soon as the grass gets a little dry, they break down the fences and destroy the farmers' crops.

"In the fall of 1867, I wrote to many of the leading agriculturists in Kansas, asking them to state the proportion of crops destroyed by stock in their localities during the year. They put it at from 10 to 40 per cent., the average being over 20 per cent. I am now living in a county (Reno) where the stock law is enforced, and I am confident that the damage to the crops by stock will not amount to 7 per cent. The difference is, that every man there is compelled to care for his own stock, and so it is all cared for; and I am satisfied that the cost of fencing-in, or herding the stock, is not so great as the cost of hunting, loss from strays, and stealings of stock that is allowed to run at large. The settlers, being protected in their right to the use of their own lands, are putting them in cultivation to grow provisions for their families, and are planting out hedges, which will soon make permanent fences, at a trifling cost compared with building fences immediately of expensive material, most of which must be bought and freighted from a distance. Without the herd law, these hedges could not be safely and successfully grown, as stock will browse down the plants, and trample and wallow upon the rows until, in nine cases out of ten, no matter how well tended otherwise, they will ruin the hedge if allowed to have access to it.

"An extensive stock owner, whose herds ranged over one-third of a county, once said to me, 'I care nothing about the extra cost of herding, for I always expect to herd my cattle; but get a herd law, and we should soon have a settler on every quarter section of land in the county, and there would be no herding ground left.' And right here is the whole difficulty. A few men want to keep back the settlements, and oblige all who wish to cultivate the soil—the men who are doing most



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to settle up and develop the country, and who have the heaviest burden of taxes to pay—to expend more than all the stock in the county is worth to fence in their crops, and give free range to the stock owners, who need not own or improve, or pay taxes upon a single acre. But people are beginning to believe, that when they have bought a piece of land, and paid for it, and pay taxes upon it, they ought to own the land, and the crops growing thereon, and be protected in their rights to do with it as they please, providing that nothing which they do, or grow, or keep on their farms, shall interfere with other people in their rights to enjoy the same privilege.

"We are told that the stock business is the best paying business in the country, and the laws should therefore encourage it. Now it does seem that if it is a good business, as everybody appears to believe it is, it should be able to compete with other branches of business in a fair competition; and surely without any such special favor as a law obliging people who choose to follow other branches of business to expend their money in protecting their own premises, in order that the stock man may have the free range of pastures he does not own, and feed that costs him nothing."

There are, according to the assessors' returns, in the State, 703,428 rods of stone fence, which have cost \$1,662,792.09. Rail fence, 8,550,315 rods; cost, \$11,436,358 73. Board, 2,825,116 rods; cost, \$3,912,969.29. Hedge, 5,822,408 rods; cost \$3,019,051.10. Wire (estimated), 1,205.20 rods; cost, \$893,220. Total number of rods of fence in the State, 19,106,467; aggregate cost of same, \$20,924,391.21. The value of farm product for 1875, is \$43,970,494.28; while the value of livestock is only \$28,610,269.46. Ten per cent. on the fence investment adds \$2,092,439.12. As much more should be added for natural wear and tear, except for stone and hedge. The cost of the latter is not properly chargeable, however, to the fence account; or, if it is, it should have proper credit for its compensating influence as wind breaks, influence upon climate, etc., the same as artificial forests.

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MANUFACTORIES.

The following is a list of the principal manufactories returned this year. This list is exclusive of breweries and cigar manufactories, machine shops of the different railroads, and the minor industries. The returns of 1874 are placed in comparison. It will be seen that there has been a large increase during the year:

	1875.	1874.
Water Power Saw Mills.....	31	15
Steam Saw Mills.....	97	50
Water Power Flour Mills.....	79	80
Steam Flour Mills.....	112	59
Wind Power Flour Mills.....	10	
Water Power Saw and Grist Mills.....	26	13
Steam Saw and Grist Mills.....	56	14
Furniture and Cabinet Factories.....	30	13
Foundries and Rolling Mills.....	12	5
Woolen Factories.....	6	6
Miscellaneous, embracing Oil Factories, Cheese Factories, Gypsum, Soap and Carriage Factories.....	145	50
Total.....	604	305

STATEMENT showing the Number of Cigar Manufactories, and the Product, by Counties, for 1875.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF FACTORIES.	PRODUCT.	COUNTIES.	NO. OF FACTORIES.	PRODUCT.
Allen.....	2	69,000	Marshall.....	3	173,950
Atchison.....	3	351,915	Miami.....	1	92,250
Bourbon.....	5	383,390	Montgomery.....	3	82,600
Cherokee.....	1	135,400	Pottawatomie.....	1	12,500
Clay.....	1	1,000	Riley.....	1	4,350
Davis.....	1	17,350	Saline.....	2	111,300
Douglas.....	6	206,540	Sedgwick.....	1	14,550
Franklin.....	1	227,475	Shawnee.....	6	363,794
Johnson.....	1	77,388	Washington.....	1	4,000
Leavenworth.....	20	2,306,700	Wyandotte.....	3	153,000
Lyon.....	1	128,550			
			Total.....	71	4,916,902

STATEMENT showing the Number of Breweries and the Product of the same, by Counties, for 1875.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF BREWERIES.	BARRELS.	COUNTIES.	NO. OF BREWERIES.	BARRELS.
Allen.....	2	300	Marshall.....	1	350
Atchison.....	2	4,044	Miami.....	1	449
Bourbon.....	1	1,550	Mitchell.....	1	123
Cherokee.....	1	1,530	Montgomery.....	1	396
Cloud.....	1	257	Nemaha.....	1	125
Coffey.....	1	212	Neosho.....	1	70
Cowley.....	1	80	Neosho.....	1	77
Davis.....	2	358	Reno.....	1	746
Doniphan.....	2	113	Riley.....	2	1,000
Douglas.....	3	1,169	Sedgwick.....	2	1,975
Labette.....	1	143	Shawnee.....	1	105
Leavenworth.....	5	11,749	Washington.....	1	616
Lyon.....	1	540	Wyandotte.....	1	
			Total.....	37	28,017

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

Pursuing the path entered upon in our last report, we continue herewith the statistics of banks and bankers, believing, as we then said, that "familiarity with such statistics will not only shed light upon the path of industry, but make more plain the duty of the citizen, in the higher and more responsible capacity of citizen-sovereign. It will serve to give the popular mind and public judgment steadiness and wisdom upon the great financial and social problems involved in political action, protecting them from the demagogue and charlatan, whose business it is to mislead the thoughtless and betray the trustful. The question of banking, and the increase and decrease of real and representative currency; the process by which money accumulates in commercial centres, and again finds its way back into rural circulation; the relations of these to, and their influence upon, the value of labor upon the farm and in the workshop, are all matters of moment to every farmer, mechanic and business man. And when these, and kindred subjects, are woven into the daily life-study of the masses, we shall have entered upon the true path to high attainment in our respective professions."

Since the issue of that report, monied stringency and commercial derangement have been so general, and so oppressive, as to give full play to the genius of demagoguery in solution of the tangled problem and ingenious devices for escape from its consequences. It has been a period, above all others, when the wisdom and broad-based intelligence, resting upon a study and familiarity with the great common law of business, was a prime necessity, and would have saved much of bewilderment and loss.

The pulsations of commerce and business are soonest felt in the money market, as money is the true measure of all such transactions. We ask, then, for the statement of capital and deposits of banks in our State, a careful perusal. One thing, at least, will be made clear by them, that the absence of money in the pockets of the multitude, does not prove that the money necessary to make such pockets plethoric does not exist. The provoking fact is thrust in our face, that just at the time when we were in such distress for money, and praying Congress to start money printing machines to meet our wants—when the wise (?) men of our day were telling us that there was "absolutely no money" in the country wherewith to transact its business, there was lying in our banks a larger aggregate of money than before or since.

During a period when our farmers had nothing to sell, and many were compelled to buy bread; when the merchant and mechanic could not pay their creditors, because they were neither paid nor patronized by the public, there seems to have been no falling off, but a marked increase of accumulations in the form of bank deposits.

Since then our abundant harvest has quickened the pulsations of trade, and no available purchasing point for grain or stock has been without the currency to pay for all that was offered, and this, as will be seen by a glance at the table of comparative capital and deposits, with but a small falling off of deposits.

We leave the facts with the reader, and allow him to make his own deductions therefrom.

Circulars have been sent to each National Bank in the State, with a request for a statement of deposits during the year, for the purpose of making our tables of bank statistics complete for the year, but up to the time of going to press we have not received statements enough to enable us to make a showing. We must therefore omit the same, and refer the reader to the enumeration of National banks and their capital, in the Industries, by Counties, in another part of this report.

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STATEMENT, showing by Counties, the Number of Banks other than National, Capital and Deposits, for the period of six months, ending May 31, 1875.

COUNTIES.	No. OF BANKS.	FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING MAY 31ST, 1875.		COUNTIES.	No. OF BANKS.	FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING MAY 31ST, 1875.	
		CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.			CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Allen	3	\$ 25,166	\$ 51,977	Linn	3	\$ 22,000	\$ 56,838
Anderson	2	31,760	59,399	Lyon*	3		
Atchison	3	127,840	147,442	Marion*			
Barton*				Marshall	3	48,838	34,023
Brown*				Mitchell*	6	65,564	130,638
Butler*				Montgomery	3	15,744	32,237
Chase*				Nemaha	3	20,422	13,038
Cherokee	3	17,820	3,353	Neosho	2	30,800	37,699
Clay*				Osage			
Cowley	4	51,300	38,100	Pottawatomie*			
Crawford*				Reno*	2	25,000	54,460
Davis*				Riley	3	65,000	97,064
Dickinson*	2	14,146	18,846	Sedgwick	7	311,969	349,888
Doniphan	3	113,250	155,944	Shawnee			
Douglas				Sumner*			
Ellsworth*				Wabaunsee*			
Franklin				Washington*			
Greenwood*				Wilson	3	49,738	15,834
Harvey	2	10,000	27,943	Woodson*			
Howard*				Wyandotte*			
Jackson	4	5,534	14,172	23 counties, 1 bank each	23	243,107	379,960
Jefferson	4	91,881	63,881				
Johnson	3	26,220	47,463				
Labette	3	64,705	84,073				
Leavenworth	4	92,160	412,057				
				Total	97	1,569,964	2,326,329

STATEMENT, showing by Counties, the Number of Banks, other than National, Capital and Deposits, for the six months, ending November 30th, 1875.

COUNTIES.	No. OF BANKS.	FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1875.		COUNTIES.	No. OF BANKS.	FOR SIX MONTHS, ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1875.	
		CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.			CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Allen	2	\$ 28,000	\$ 45,354	Leavenworth	4	84,956	409,852
Anderson	2	31,760	76,693	Linn	3	23,240	65,585
Atchison	3	135,000	210,779	Lyon*			
Barton*				Marion*			
Brown*				Marshall	3	47,621	32,645
Butler*				Mitchell*			
Chase*				Montgomery	4	56,397	93,396
Cherokee	2	8,500	28,008	Nemaha	2	36,020	36,286
Clay*				Neosho	3	19,400	11,482
Cowley	4	61,300	46,891	Osage	2	30,800	31,716
Crawford*				Pawnee*			
Davis	2	25,461	74,024	Pottawatomie	2	2,500	18,778
Dickinson	2	613	21,943	Reno*	2	25,000	52,113
Doniphan	2	10,000	17,798	Riley			
Douglas	3	112,250	159,642	Saline*	3	55,000	112,302
Ellsworth*				Sedgwick	7	303,574	361,556
Franklin				Shawnee			
Greenwood*				Sumner*			
Harvey*				Wabaunsee			
Howard*				Washington*			
Jackson	4	10,800	20,688	Wilson	3	57,313	16,404
Jefferson	4	92,345	58,939	Wyandotte*			
Johnson	3	25,892	43,569	21 counties, 1 bank each	21	218,581	312,482
Labette	3	73,433	91,086				
				Total	93	\$1,575,606	\$2,453,061

* Where but one bank is doing business in a county, it would not be justifiable to give capital and deposits. All such are aggregated in last line.

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the average Capital and Deposits of Kansas Banks and Bankers, by months, during each period of six months ending May 31st, 1874, and May 31st, 1875, respectively, with Loss or Gain.

BANKS.	MONTH OF DECEMBER.		MONTH OF JANUARY.		MONTH OF FEBRUARY.	
	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Banks other than Nat'l, 1874	\$1,490,166	\$1,963,696	\$1,517,872	\$2,090,548	\$1,499,551	\$2,112,880
" " " " 1875	1,564,410	2,432,277	1,571,030	2,443,690	1,534,438	2,339,183
Gain	\$ 74,244	\$ 468,581.	\$ 53,158	\$ 353,142	\$ 34,887	\$ 226,303
Loss						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the average Capital and Deposits of Kansas Banks and Bankers, etc.—Continued.

BANKS.	MONTH OF MARCH.		MONTH OF APRIL.		MONTH OF MAY.	
	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Banks other than Nat'l, 1874	\$1,361,944	\$1,954,301	\$1,367,583	\$2,174,675	\$1,436,286	\$2,381,512
" " " " 1875	1,539,081	2,359,645	1,550,644	2,387,888	1,563,862	2,352,646
Gain	\$ 177,137	\$ 405,344	\$ 183,061	\$ 213,213	\$ 127,576	
Loss						\$ 28,966

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the average Capital and Deposits of Kansas Banks and Bankers, by months, during each period of six months ending November 30th, 1874, and November 30th, 1875, respectively, with Loss or Gain.

BANKS.	MONTH OF JUNE.		MONTH OF JULY.		MONTH OF AUGUST.	
	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Banks other than Nat'l, 1874	\$1,539,805	\$2,608,575	\$1,521,317	\$2,452,382	\$1,581,410	\$2,446,423
" " " " 1875	1,583,173	2,331,333	1,604,812	2,430,076	1,579,576	2,406,128
Gain	\$43,368		\$83,495	\$22,306		
Loss		\$277,242			\$1,534	\$40,295

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the average Capital and Deposits of Kansas Banks and Bankers, etc.—Concluded.

BANKS.	MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.		MONTH OF OCTOBER.		MONTH OF NOVEMBER.	
	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.	CAPITAL.	DEPOSITS.
Banks other than Nat'l, 1874	\$1,610,840	\$2,406,572	\$1,630,434	\$2,370,385	\$1,647,591	\$2,340,962
" " " " 1875	1,560,497	2,493,373	1,565,188	2,521,023	1,558,892	2,536,435
Gain		\$86,801		\$150,638		195,473
Loss	\$50,343		\$65,246		\$88,709	

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POPULATION.

CENTRE OF POPULATION.*

By the centre of population is meant the point where the State would be at equilibrium were it considered as a plane without weight, but capable of sustaining weight, and in sustaining its population each person, in his respective position, considered as of equal gravity; or in other words, the centre of gravity of this plane, sustaining its population, considered as a solid.

We have two methods of finding this centre: one by computation, the other by experiment. In the first method we consider the population of each county concentrated at their respective geographical centres as forming the parts or molecules, as it were, of this solid, representing the population of the State sustained by a weightless plane.

The centre of gravity of the same may be computed by rules laid down in natural philosophy for the computation of the centre of gravity of solids.

In the second method, instead of imagining the population of the State sustained by a weightless plane, as in the foregoing, we represent the plane by some solid of uniform density and of the proper shape, as cardboard, of the exact shape of the map of the State, on a convenient scale, on which we paste a map of the State, by counties, on the same scale; at the centre of each county on this map we place weights. These weights on this cardboard represent the population of the counties, so that the weight of the weights and of cardboard at the centres of any two counties is to each other as their respective populations.

We may now find the centre of gravity of this solid by suspending it to a plumb line, with the solid in any two or more positions, marking in each case the exact course of the line on the cardboard. The intersection of these two or more courses will be the centre of gravity of the solid, and hence the location of the centre of gravity on the map and cardboard. That the latter method may be practicable, it is necessary to have decimal weights.

General Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Ninth (1870) Census of the United States, gives the following method adopted by him in ascertaining the population of the United States. He says:

"Several different things may be covered by the phrase, 'centre of population,' but what is commonly intended is the point at which the equilibrium would be reached were the country taken as a plain surface, itself without weight, but capable of sustaining weight, and loaded with its inhabitants, in number and position, as they were found at the period under consideration, each individual being assumed to be of the same gravity as every other, and consequently to exert pressure on the pivotal point directly proportioned to the distance therefrom." * * *

* * * "The method taken is as follows: The population of each county was assumed to be concentrated at its geographical centre. The parallel of the 24th degree north latitude, and the meridian 67 west of Greenwich, were then chosen as convenient lines, being south and west respectively of all the population of the United States, to which to refer the local centres thus taken. The distances of these centres north of the former line, and west of the latter, were next ascertained. Distances westward were measured on parallels of latitude, and in degrees of latitude were referred to the parallel of the intermediate half degree. The population of each was thereupon multiplied successively into the corresponding distances thus obtained; and the aggregate of all products of population into distances northerly was divided by the aggregate population of the country to determine the latitude of the centre of population; and the aggregate of all products of population into distances westward was divided by the same aggregate population to determine the longitude of the centre of population."

* See map on page 514, showing the centre of population for 1860, 1870 and 1875; also the number of persons to the square mile, by counties, for 1875.

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The method of Mr. Walker was also taken in determining the centre of population for the State, except that the latitude of the northern boundary of the State, and longitude of the western boundary, were taken, and instead of computing the distances from the several geographical centres of counties to the said latitudinal and longitudinal lines (northern and western boundaries), the sectional lines were counted, producing substantially the same result.

These centres of population were established for 1860, 1870 and 1875. It will be seen that the centre from 1860 to 1870 traveled east fourteen miles on the same parallel of latitude. This will surprise many, but if the curious will take the census of those decennial periods and make a careful notation of the increase of population in the eastern counties, he will at once be convinced of its correctness. And in the same manner, if he will note on the map, by making a like comparison for 1870 and 1875, he will observe the remarkable tendency of population to the southwest, which has removed the centre to the northeasterly part of Lyon. The centres of population as thus established are as follows:

1860—	{	Latitude, 38° 54' 56"
	{	Longitude, 95° 24' 2"
1870—	{	Latitude, 38° 54' 56"
	{	Longitude, 95° 8' 33"
1875—	{	Latitude, 38° 34' 43"
	{	Longitude, 95° 59' 20"

The computations were made by a student of the Lincoln school, of Topeka.

CENSUS OF 1875.

By reference to the following comparative tables, it will be seen that the population of the State in 1860 was 107,206; in 1870, 364,399: increase in ten years, 239 per cent., or 23.9 per cent. per annum. Population in 1875, 528,437: increase in five years, 30 per cent., or 6 per cent. per annum. The average annual increase in the United States, from 1860 to 1870, was 2.22 per cent.

On the first of March, 1874, the population of the State, as returned by the assessors, was 530,367. This included an estimated population of 1,950, as follows: Comanche, 250; Harper, 300; Kingman, 300; Ness, 200; Pratt, 300; Wallace, 600. These counties are not included in the official returns in the following tables. Deducting this estimated population of 1,950 from the official returns of 1874, we have 528,417. The official returns of this year, 528,349, show a decrease of 68 from 1874 to 1875. Owing to the locust visitations last fall, there was quite an emigration to other States to spend the winter. The census was taken on the first day of March, before our people returned, to any great extent. If the census had been taken on the first of May, instead of the first of March, several thousand would have been added to the population returns of the State.

As will be seen, by an examination of the election returns of 1874 and 1875, at the general election for representatives, in November, 1874, when the election was vigorously contested by all parties, the number of votes polled was 86,190. In November of this year, with a general apathy prevailing throughout the whole State, the number of votes polled for representatives was 91,764; an increase over the vote of the year before of 5,574. Assuming that each vote represents four persons, and we have 22,296. Deducting the decrease of 68, as shown by the tables, from the 22,296, and we have an increase during the past year of 22,228.

No one at all familiar with the election contests of the two years, will for a moment doubt that at least 5,000 more votes were polled in 1874 than in 1875, in proportion to the population. If this be so, the population during the past year has increased over 40,000. This is no fault of the census, as the enumeration was made on the first of March, while the election was held eight months later.

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POPULATION of the Organized Counties for 1860, 1870, and 1875 (a).

COUNTIES.	1875.	1870.	1860.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	COUNTIES.	1875.	1870.	1860.	WHEN ORGANIZED.
Allen	6,638	7,022	3,082	1855	Lyon (d)	9,542	8,014	3,515	1858
Anderson	5,809	5,220	2,400	1855	Marion	5,907	768	74	1865
Atchison	20,187	15,507	7,729	1855	Marshall	10,822	6,901	2,280	1855
Barbour	2,099	2		1873	McPherson	6,205	738		1870
Barton	16,829	15,076	6,101	1855	Miami (f)	12,667	11,725	4,980	1856
Bourbon	8,928	6,823	2,607	1855	Mitchell	5,370	485		1870
Brown	9,852	3,035	437	1855	Montgomery	13,017	7,564		1869
Butler				1875	Morris	4,597	2,225	770	1858
Chautauqua (e)	3,116	1,975	1,046	1859	Nemaha	7,104	7,339	2,436	1855
Chase	12,223	11,038	1,501	1866	Neosho (g)	11,076	10,206	88	1864
Cherokee (b)	6,672	2,942	163	1866	Ness (h)	899	2		1873
Clay	7,170	2,323		1866	Norton	10,268	7,648	1,113	1859
Cloud	7,235	6,201	2,842	1859	Osage	3,467	33		1871
Coffey	8,963	1,175	158	1873	Osborne	4,429	2,127		1866
Comanche (h)	9,386	8,160		1867	Ottawa	1,006	179		1872
Cowley (c)	4,611	5,526	1,163	1855	Pawnee	2,813			1872
Crawford	6,841	3,043	378	1857	Phillips	10,344	7,848	1,529	1856
Davis	13,943	13,969	8,083	1855	Pottawatomie	5,112			1872
Dickinson	18,505	20,592	8,637	1855	Reno	8,948	1,281		1868
Doniphan	234			1874	Republic	2,453	5		1871
Douglas				1875	Rice	7,065	5,105	1,224	1855
Edwards	940	1,336		1867	Riley	451			1873
Elk (e)	1,758	1,185		1867	Rooks (v)	1,052	156		1873
Ellis	813	427		1873	Rush	6,360	4,246		1859
Ellsworth	10,108	10,385	3,030	1855	Russell (k)	8,310	1,095		1870
Ford	6,483	3,484	1,077	1862	Salline	15,417	13,121	3,513	1855
Franklin				1873	Sedgwick	3,876	66		1873
Greenwood (d)	5,046			1870	Shawnee	4,925	22		1871
Harper (h)	13,632	2,794	19	1857	Smith	4,649	3,362	1,023	1859
Howard (e)	6,681	6,053	1,936	1855	Snanner	538			1868
Jackson	11,716	12,536	4,459	1855	Wabaunsee	8,621	4,081	383	1860
Jefferson	7,651	207		1855	Wallace (h)	9,749	6,694	27	1865
Jewell	14,580	13,684	4,364	1873	Washington	4,476	3,827	1,488	1855
Kingman (h)	14,571	9,973		1867	Wilson	12,362	10,015	2,609	1859
Labette	27,698	32,444	12,606	1855	Woodson				
Leavenworth	2,493	516		1870	Wyandotte				
Lincoln	11,546	12,174	6,336	1855	Total	528,349	364,399	107,206	
Linn									

(a) In comparing the census of 1860, 1870 and 1875, by counties, the names of the counties are given as they appear in 1874. Where names of counties have been changed, those last named are credited (with the exception of Howard, erected into Chautauqua and Elk by the last Legislature, see (c)), with the enumeration of previous years, to which their territory respectively is entitled. Where counties have been divided, and absorbed by others, a *pro rata* distribution has been made. This makes the comparative table complete for the State, as at present subdivided and organized into counties.

(b) February 28, 1868, McGee county was changed to Cherokee.

(c) Subsequent to the taking of the census of 1860, Hunter county was changed to Cowley.

(d) In 1862, Madison county was divided: the north part was allotted to Breckinridge, the south part to Greenwood, and Breckinridge was subsequently changed to Lyon. The population of Madison county in 1860 was 638. Upon the supposition that the county was equally divided, 318 have been added to each of the counties of Lyon and Greenwood.

(e) June 3, 1861, the name of Godfrey county was changed to Seward, and subsequently Seward was changed to Howard. March 11, 1875, Howard county was divided from east to west, through the geographical centre, the north part being erected into Chautauqua, and the south into Elk county.

(f) June 3, 1861, the name of Lykins county was changed to Miami.

(g) June 3, 1861, the name of Dorn county was changed to Neosho.

The following is a list of unorganized counties: Arapahoe, Buffalo, Clark, Cheyenne, Decatur, Foote, Grant, Graham, Gove, Greeley, Hodgeman, Hamilton, Kansas, Kearney, Lane, Meade, Rush, Rawlins, Sequoyah, Stanton, Stevens, Seward, Sherman, Sheridan, Scott, Thomas, Trego, Wichita.

(h) It appears from the record in the office of the Secretary of State, that the counties of Comanche, Harper and Ness polled 812 votes at the general election of 1873. The counties of Kingman, Pratt and Wallace polled 422 votes in 1874. There have been no returns from these counties for 1875. Allowing four inhabitants to the voter, it will give to these counties, at the periods named, a population of 4,936.

(i) The census returns of population of Howard township, Elk county, were transmitted to the County Clerk for transmission and copy on the 18th day of August last, at his request. Although repeatedly requested to return the same, he has neglected to do so. The population of Howard township in 1874 was 712, which is included in the population of Elk county, given above.

(k) After the census tables had been made up, complaint came from Russell county. A correspondence with the County Clerk elicited the fact that the rolls of the city of Russell had not been forwarded to this office at all. It came too late for insertion in the tables, as they were already in the printer's hands. The following is a synopsis of the returns from the city of Russell: Our tables show Russell county to have a population of 1,052. To this should be added the population of the city of Russell, 160, making the population of the county 1,212. Of this population of 1,212, all are white. There are 18 foreign males, and 14 foreign females; 70 native males, and 37 native females. 137 were born in the United States, 12 in Germany, 5 in Ireland, 4 in England, 1 in Scotland, 6 in Sweden, 1 in South of Europe, and 4 in British America; 1 emigrated from Colorado, 4 from Connecticut, 19 from Illinois, 6 from Indiana, 20 from Iowa, 5 from Maine, 1 from Michigan, 3 from Minnesota, 7 from Missouri, 1 from Nebraska, 5 from New York, 1 from Ohio, 10 from Pennsylvania, 1 from Virginia, 42 from Wisconsin, 3 from Scotland, and 25 were born in Kansas.

(l) Returns of 1874.

The unorganized counties contain a population of about 500.



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TABLE OF POPULATION, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGGREGATE,

And the Native and Foreign-born Population; also the Indians, Native and Foreign-born, and the Blacks, at the Census of 1875, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.	ALL RACES.								
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	NATIVE.			FOREIGN.		
				TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Allen	6,638	3,419	3,219	6,162	3,171	2,991	476	248	228
Anderson	5,809	3,021	2,788	5,378	2,755	2,623	431	265	165
Atchison	20,187	10,486	9,701	17,071	8,686	8,385	3,116	1,800	1,316
Barbour	366	198	168	350	190	160	16	8	8
Barton	2,099	1,135	964	1,651	898	753	448	267	181
Bourbon	16,829	8,835	7,994	15,694	8,112	7,572	1,135	713	422
Brown	8,928	4,781	4,147	7,919	4,183	3,736	1,009	598	411
Butler	9,852	5,377	4,475	9,316	5,042	4,274	536	335	201
Chautauqua	7,417	3,970	3,447	7,139	3,786	3,353	278	184	94
Chase	3,116	1,665	1,451	2,786	1,465	1,321	330	200	130
Cherokee	12,223	6,439	5,784	11,589	6,093	5,497	643	406	237
Clay	6,672	3,577	3,095	4,953	2,560	2,393	1,719	1,017	702
Cloud	7,170	3,817	3,353	6,077	3,170	2,907	1,098	647	446
Coffey	7,335	3,794	3,441	6,794	3,531	3,263	441	263	178
Comanche	8,963	4,839	4,124	8,550	4,585	3,965	413	254	159
Cowley	9,386	5,039	4,347	8,727	4,657	4,070	659	382	277
Crawford	4,611	2,485	2,126	3,433	1,804	1,629	1,178	681	497
Davis	6,841	3,672	3,169	5,206	2,744	2,462	1,635	928	707
Dickinson	13,943	7,239	6,704	12,369	6,333	6,034	1,574	904	670
Doniphan	18,505	9,394	9,171	16,196	8,104	8,092	2,309	1,230	1,079
Edwards	234	138	96	201	117	84	33	21	12
Ellis	6,215	3,253	2,962	5,177	2,675	2,502	326	200	126
Ellsworth	940	528	412	736	400	336	204	128	76
Ford	1,738	1,002	736	1,421	797	624	337	205	132
Franklin	813	626	187	642	494	148	171	132	39
Greenwood	10,108	5,173	4,935	9,399	4,767	4,632	709	406	303
Harper	6,483	3,461	3,022	5,971	3,156	2,815	512	305	207
Harvey	5,046	2,774	2,272	4,200	2,285	1,915	846	489	357
Jackson	6,681	3,496	3,185	5,997	3,097	2,900	684	399	285
Jefferson	11,716	6,124	5,592	10,974	5,663	5,311	742	461	281
Jewell	7,651	4,125	3,526	7,012	3,753	3,259	639	372	267
Johnson	14,580	7,572	7,008	13,472	6,984	6,518	1,108	648	460
Kingman									
Labette	14,571	7,735	6,836	13,630	7,162	6,468	941	573	368
Leavenworth	27,028	13,819	13,209	22,897	11,349	11,548	4,801	2,570	2,231
Lincoln	2,493	1,363	1,130	2,158	1,160	998	335	203	132

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TABLE OF POPULATION, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGGREGATE—CONTINUED.
And the Native and Foreign-born Population; also the Indians, Native and Foreign-born, and the Blacks, at the Census of 1875, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.	ALL RACES.								
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	NATIVE.			FOREIGN.		
				TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.
Linn.....	11,546	5,964	5,582	11,180	5,723	5,457	366	241	125
Lyon.....	9,542	4,985	4,557	8,515	4,390	4,125	1,027	595	432
Marion.....	5,907	3,213	2,694	3,937	2,139	1,798	1,970	1,074	896
Marshall.....	10,822	5,752	5,070	8,570	4,465	4,105	2,252	1,387	965
McPherson.....	6,205	3,389	2,816	4,354	2,295	1,959	1,951	1,094	857
Miami.....	12,667	6,580	6,087	11,790	6,056	5,734	877	524	353
Mitchell.....	5,370	2,842	2,528	4,873	2,533	2,340	497	309	188
Montgomery.....	13,017	6,888	6,129	12,313	6,460	5,853	704	428	276
Morris.....	4,597	2,488	2,109	4,001	2,128	1,873	596	300	296
Nemaha.....	7,104	3,696	3,408	5,926	3,026	2,900	1,178	670	508
Neosho.....	11,076	5,883	5,193	10,189	5,350	4,839	887	533	354
Norton.....	899	524	375	844	486	358	55	38	17
Osage.....	10,268	5,454	4,814	8,670	4,526	4,144	1,598	928	670
Osborne.....	3,467	1,895	1,581	3,133	1,682	1,451	334	204	130
Ottawa.....	4,429	2,360	2,069	3,769	1,962	1,807	660	398	262
Pawnee.....	1,006	546	460	856	454	402	150	92	58
Phillips.....	2,813	1,546	1,267	2,562	1,385	1,177	251	161	90
Pottawatomie.....	10,344	5,393	4,951	8,442	4,317	4,125	1,902	1,076	826
Reno.....	5,112	2,794	2,318	4,503	2,447	2,056	609	347	262
Republic.....	8,048	4,290	3,758	6,713	3,539	3,174	1,335	751	584
Rice.....	2,453	1,239	1,114	2,225	1,193	1,032	228	146	82
Riley.....	7,065	3,748	3,317	5,390	2,795	2,595	1,675	953	722
Rooks.....	567	314	253	401	224	177	50	29	21
Rush.....	451	263	188	339	200	139	113	70	43
Russell.....	1,032	560	462	939	520	419	103	70	33
Saline.....	6,360	3,389	2,971	4,388	2,285	2,103	1,972	1,104	868
Sedgwick.....	8,310	4,567	3,743	7,496	4,049	3,447	874	518	356
Shawnee.....	15,417	8,027	7,390	13,621	6,997	6,624	1,796	1,030	766
Smith.....	3,876	2,130	1,746	3,514	1,905	1,609	362	235	127
Sumner.....	4,925	2,667	2,258	4,628	2,477	2,151	297	190	107
Wabaunsee.....	4,649	2,494	2,155	3,694	1,935	1,759	955	559	396
Washington.....	8,621	4,566	4,055	6,981	3,601	3,380	1,640	965	675
Wilson.....	9,749	5,097	4,652	9,263	4,802	4,461	486	295	191
Wyandotte.....	4,476	2,396	2,080	3,987	2,105	1,882	489	291	198
Grand Total.....	528,349	278,769	249,580	463,403	241,140	222,263	63,667	36,930	26,737

* No returns from Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt and Wallace counties. † Howard township, Elk county, population of 1874, and appears only in the grand totals.
‡ Returns of 1874, and appears only in the grand totals. § See note to preceding table.



Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

TABLE OF POPULATION, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGGREGATE.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.									COLORED.			INDIAN.			
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	NATIVE.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN.	
				TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.				MALE.	FEM.	MALE.	FEM.
Allen	6,384	3,397	3,087	5,908	3,049	2,859	476	248	228	254	122	132				
Anderson	5,682	2,970	2,712	5,251	2,704	2,547	431	266	165	197	51	76				
Atchison	18,268	9,563	8,705	15,152	7,763	7,389	3,116	1,800	1,316	1,917	921	996				
Barbour	356	198	168	350	190	160	16	8	8							
Barton	2,096	1,133	963	1,648	866	782	448	267	181	3	2	1				
Bourbon	15,910	8,390	7,520	14,775	7,677	7,098	1,135	713	422	912	442	470				
Brown	8,777	4,695	4,082	7,768	4,097	3,671	1,009	598	411	141	76	65				
Butler	9,815	5,355	4,460	9,279	5,020	4,259	536	335	201	37	22	15				
Chautauqua	7,372	3,948	3,424	7,094	3,764	3,330	278	184	94	45	22	23				
Chase	3,092	1,651	1,441	2,763	1,451	1,311	330	200	130	24	14	10				
Cherokee	11,983	6,310	5,673	11,340	5,904	5,436	643	406	237	221	117	104				
Clay	6,666	3,575	3,091	6,447	3,558	2,889	1,719	1,017	702	6	2	4				
Cloud	7,169	3,816	3,353	6,076	3,169	2,907	1,093	647	446	1	1					
Coffey	7,120	3,745	3,375	6,679	3,482	3,197	441	263	178	114	48	66				
Comanche																
Cowley	8,935	4,822	4,113	8,522	4,568	3,954	413	254	159	28	17	11				
Crawford	9,374	5,033	4,341	8,715	4,651	4,064	659	382	277	12	6	6				
Davis	4,466	2,412	2,054	3,388	1,731	1,557	1,178	681	497	145	73	72				
Dickinson	6,830	3,669	3,161	5,195	2,741	2,454	1,635	928	707	11	3	8				
Doniphan	13,094	6,810	6,284	11,320	5,905	5,415	1,574	904	670	849	429	420				
Douglas	16,073	8,134	7,939	13,764	6,904	6,860	2,309	1,230	1,079	2,432	1,200	1,232				
Edwards	233	137	96	200	116	84	33	21	12	1	1					
Ellis	5,501	2,873	2,628	5,175	2,673	2,502	326	200	126	2	2					
Ellis	921	520	401	717	392	325	204	128	76	19	8	11				
Ellsworth	1,696	967	729	1,359	762	597	327	205	132	62	35	27				
Ford	779	612	167	608	480	128	171	132	39	34	14	20				
Franklin	9,636	4,936	4,700	8,927	4,530	4,397	709	406	303	470	237	233				
Greenwood	6,428	3,432	2,996	5,916	3,127	2,789	514	305	207	54	28	26				
Harper																
Harvey	5,022	2,758	2,264	4,176	2,269	1,907	846	489	357	24	16	8				
Howard																
Jackson	6,571	3,437	3,134	5,887	3,038	2,849	684	399	285	78	42	36				
Jefferson	11,119	5,823	5,296	10,377	5,362	5,015	742	461	281	597	301	296				
Jewell	7,647	4,123	3,524	7,048	3,751	3,297	639	372	267	4	2	2				
Johnson	14,014	7,289	6,725	12,907	6,642	6,265	1,107	647	460	551	277	274				
Kingman																
Labette	14,232	7,578	6,654	13,291	6,999	6,292	941	573	368	329	169	169				
Leavenworth	23,545	11,835	11,710	22,744	11,832	10,912	9,441	4,801	2,570	2,211	1,918	2,219				
Lincoln	2,481	1,358	1,123	2,146	1,155	991	335	203	132	12	5	7				
Linn	10,804	5,607	5,197	10,438	5,366	5,072	366	241	125	742	357	385				



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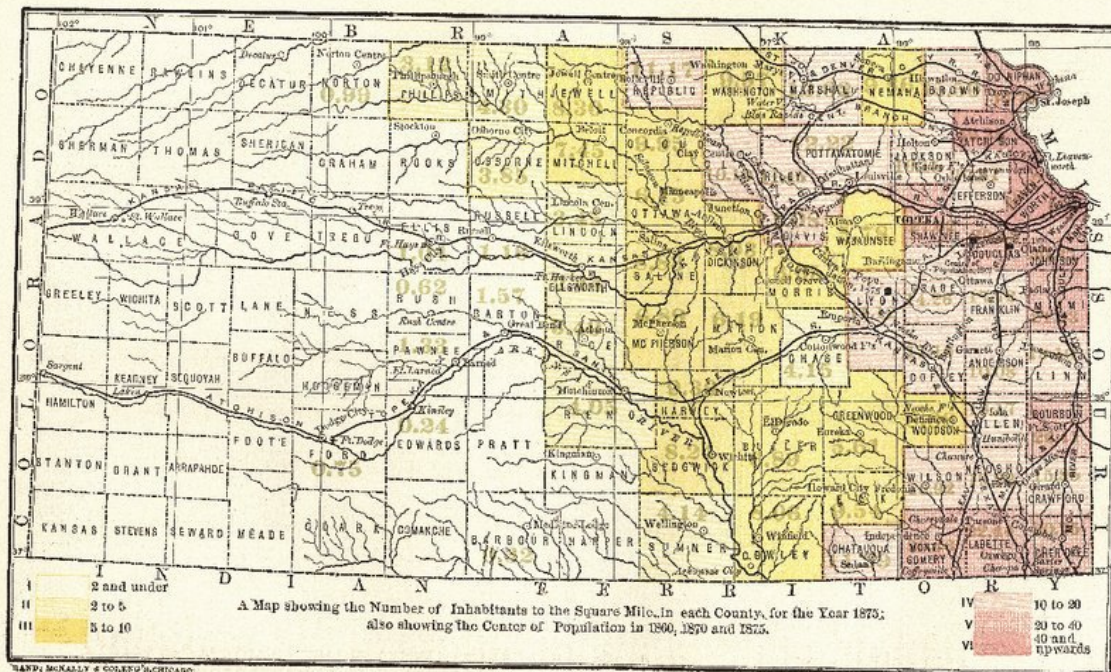
TABLE OF POPULATION, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE AGGREGATE.—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.									COLORED.			INDIAN.			
	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	NATIVE.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN.	
				TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.				MALE.	FEM.	MALE.	FEM.
Lyon	9,205	4,812	4,393	8,178	4,217	3,961	1,027	595	432	337	173	164				
Marion	5,907	3,213	2,694	3,937	2,139	1,798	1,970	1,074	896							
Marshall	10,769	5,723	5,046	8,518	4,437	4,081	2,251	1,286	965	51	28	23		1	1	
McPherson	6,393	3,387	2,916	4,352	2,393	1,959	1,351	1,094	857	2						
Miami	12,165	6,344	5,821	11,289	5,830	5,459	876	534	352	486	226	260	10	5		1
Mitchell	5,366	2,839	2,527	4,869	2,530	2,339	497	309	188	4	3	1				
Montgomery	12,841	6,798	6,043	12,137	6,370	5,767	704	428	276	176	90	86				
Morris	4,492	2,422	2,070	3,866	2,062	1,804	596	360	236	134	65	69		1		
Nemaha	7,077	3,681	3,396	5,899	3,011	2,888	1,178	670	508	27	15	12				
Neosho	11,014	5,855	5,159	10,127	5,322	4,805	887	533	354	52	28	24			10	
Ness																
Norton	899	534	375	844	486	358	55	38	17							
Osage	10,085	5,358	4,727	8,487	4,430	4,057	1,598	928	670	181	94	87		2		
Osborne	3,466	1,896	1,580	3,132	1,682	1,450	334	204	130	1						
Ottawa	4,428	2,359	2,069	3,768	1,961	1,807	660	398	262	1	1					
Pawnee	999	545	454	849	453	396	150	92	58	7	1	6				
Phillips	2,791	1,533	1,258	2,540	1,372	1,168	251	161	90	22	13	9				
Pottawatomie	10,008	5,219	4,789	8,106	4,143	3,963	1,902	1,076	826	38	24	14	150	148		
Pratt																
Reno	5,103	2,789	2,314	4,494	2,442	2,052	609	347	262	9	5	4				
Republic	8,044	4,387	3,777	6,709	3,536	3,173	1,335	751	584	4	3	1				
Rice	2,444	1,334	1,110	2,216	1,188	1,028	228	146	82	9	5	4				
Riley	6,975	3,696	3,279	5,300	2,743	2,557	1,675	953	722	89	51	38		1		
Rooks																
Rush	451	263	188	401	234	167	50	29	21							
Russell	1,042	584	458	929	514	415	113	70	43	10	6	4				
Saline	6,353	3,383	2,970	4,381	2,279	2,102	1,972	1,104	868	7	6	1				
Sedgwick	8,205	4,513	3,692	7,331	3,905	3,426	874	518	356	105	54	51				
Shawnee	14,033	7,334	6,719	12,258	6,305	5,953	1,795	1,029	766	1,069	530	539	163	132	1	
Smith	3,876	2,130	1,746	3,514	1,905	1,609	362	225	137							
Sumner	4,908	2,660	2,248	4,611	2,470	2,141	297	190	107	17	7	10				
W. b. unsee.	4,563	2,449	2,114	3,608	1,890	1,718	955	559	396	21	9	12	36	29		
Wallace																
Washington	8,620	4,765	4,055	6,989	3,660	3,329	1,640	965	675							
Wilcox	9,733	5,086	4,647	9,247	4,791	4,456	486	295	191	16	11	5				
Woodson	4,431	2,371	2,060	3,942	2,080	1,862	489	291	198	45	25	20				
Wyandotte	10,081	5,279	4,802	8,377	4,270	4,107	1,704	1,009	695	2,272	1,115	1,157	4	5		
Total	506,668	268,084	238,584	443,005	231,150	211,855	63,663	36,934	26,729	19,588	9,562	10,026	428	382	3	1

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TABLE OF NATIVITIES.

COUNTIES.	UNITED STATES.	GERMANY.	IRELAND.	ENGLAND, WALES.	SCOTLAND.	SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK.	FRANCE.	OTHER NORTH OF EUROPE.	ITALY.	OTHER SOUTH OF EUROPE.	BRITISH AMERICA.	NOT OTHERWISE STATED.
Allen	6,145	144	45	106	20	84	8			11	60	15
Anderson	5,366	135	115	83	14	9	6			4	26	1
Atchison	17,071	1,143	893	435	117	89	52	24	1	123	209	30
Barbour	349	9										
Barton	1,642	181	30	44	10		2			158	17	13
Bourbon	15,694	342	232	225	45		19			24	137	8
Brown	7,918	309	84	215	30	98	26	3		90	140	6
Butler	9,318	130	51	117	30	67	7	16		10	100	6
Chautauqua	7,141	46	45	78	17	43	6	6		1	18	3
Chase	2,786	74	48	82	30	43	23	1		6	22	1
Cherokee	11,564	179	148	132	14	49	8	16		18	83	12
Clay	4,956	234	82	559	59	426	12	15		72	255	2
Cloud	6,077	124	109	126	35	235	36	29		18	375	6
Coffey	6,793	132	68	144	11	14	19	3		2	48	1
Cowley	8,550	91	59	75	20	22	8	2	4	8	119	5
Crawford	8,737	170	134	73	33	25	28	6		13	159	8
Davis	3,415	357	189	220	42	245	5	14		33	73	18
Dickinson	5,309	496	198	234	92	148	9	5		200	235	15
Doniphan	12,373	648	337	167	17	173	63	17	4	76	61	7
Douglas	16,188	794	380	373	65	328	91	5		64	206	11
Edwards	201	11	7	12	3							
Elk	5,092	150	44	54	27	33	1	1		5	94	*714
Ellis	737	36	51	37	20	25	3	2	1	10	13	5
Ellsworth	1,421	85	70	46	23	54	1	2		4	49	3
Ford	608	25	80	28	9	8	4	1		5	17	28
Franklin	9,402	149	132	141	24	105	38	5		3	95	14
Greenwood	5,977	59	58	116	15	125	5	1		13	114	
Harvey	4,198	124	68	115	42	27	7	378		4	82	1
Jackson	5,997	178	171	125	24	29	2	10		40	104	1
Jefferson	10,974	235	206	126	33	12	12	3		41	12	2
Jewell	7,012	117	85	96	16	130	4	46		10	127	8
Johnson	13,455	350	292	159	42	54	9	16		86	90	27
Labette	13,630	217	221	151	55	69	26	6		39	150	5
Leavenworth	22,986	1,943	1,657	519	37	74	132	71	17	37	206	18
Lincoln	2,158	77	71	42	16	89	2	8		10	20	
Linn	11,176	96	81	93	12	23	5	2		7	48	3
Lyon	8,515	124	106	529	50	69	37	15		19	71	7
Marion	3,933	178	46	100	16	59	27	4	1	1,429	113	1
Marshall	8,573	777	309	318	81	304	34	10	1	67	340	8
McPherson	4,254	114	29	66	25	1,045	9	59		529	72	3
Miami	11,787	327	202	128	24	19	9		1	15	144	11
Mitchell	4,873	154	39	84	23	87	3	9		9	85	4
Montgomery	12,305	209	131	111	50	36	6	2		10	151	6
Morris	3,991	133	57	169	21	120	11	1		39	50	5
Nemaha	5,926	372	212	157	46	45	39	38	21	101	144	3
Neosho	10,188	134	303	80	37	98	25	3	1	32	170	5
Norton	844	16	6	6	2	6					19	
Osage	8,668	164	128	692	67	352	42	17	1	22	113	2
Osborne	3,130	128	17	54	11	10	2	5		28	81	1
Ottawa	3,770	146	66	208	13	41	8	15		15	133	14
Pawnee	856	23	14	15	3	11				75	9	
Phillips	2,563	81	30	42	11	12	4			4	66	
Pottawatomie	8,443	648	359	165	56	342	67	18	1	44	195	6
Reno	4,477	90	76	146	13	38	26	5	1	166	74	
Republic	6,715	130	66	187	77	431	4	2		318	115	3
Rice	2,225	62	20	59	11	24	17			1	33	1
Riley	5,390	529	73	196	19	662	5	2		72	112	5
Rooks												
Rush	401	18	4	13	2	1					12	
Russell	939	38	12	36	5	3	1			8	8	2
Salline	4,388	176	202	155	46	1,177	33	35		12	130	6
Sedgwick	7,435	249	138	166	55	66	17	14		24	139	7
Shawnee	13,695	416	273	437	77	270	91	26	5	37	174	6
Smith	3,514	130	20	70	10	21		36		19	64	2
Sumner	4,627	58	22	68	15	27	10			27	68	3
Wabawance	3,690	536	52	102	28	125	22	9		19	60	6
Washington	6,982	621	143	163	64	217	10	2		118	297	4
Wilson	9,263	108	46	89	35	119	17	1		13	55	3
Woodson	3,984	226	59	59	10	8	3	6		10	114	6
Wyandotte	10,668	600	513	148	42	155	36	32		56	105	7
Total	463,238	17,345	10,305	10,366	2,147	9,047	1,295	1,086	76	4,596	7,147	1,134

*Estimate of Howard township, Elk county.

No returns from the counties of Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt and Wallace.

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TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, WHERE FROM TO KANSAS, AND THE NUMBER BORN IN KANSAS.

COUNTIES.	ALABAMA.	ARKANSAS.	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	CONNECTICUT.	DELAWARE.	FLORIDA.	GEORGIA.	ILLINOIS.	INDIANA.	IOWA.	KENTUCKY.	LOUISIANA.	MAINE.	MARYLAND.	MASSACHUSETTS.	MICHIGAN.
Allen	9	52	7	2	20	3			1,635	772	408	143	1	3	4	16	142
Anderson		50	3	12	13				981	564	386	38		9		24	113
Atchison	29	21	16	10	22	17	6	29	2,095	541	1,223	461	29	83	76	131	269
Barbour				2					34	36	41	60				1	1
Barton		1	1	9	11				599	88	236	30				2	59
Bourbon		340	23	16	4			26	3,445	1,049	848	236	18	10	13	54	221
Brown		4	14	2	1	7		2	1,543	289	594	122		72	6	22	146
Butler	9	29	18	12	4	3		6	2,175	813	1,132	319	4	53	11	28	228
Chautauqua	1	140	22	11	12	1		8	1,601	681	901	181	3		7	2	76
Chase		1	5	2	2			1	416	285	250	51	1		17	9	118
Cherokee		225	18	13				7	2,946	1,041	1,290	105	1	4	1	15	124
Clay	8	3	12	4	37			2	1,483	306	915	40		15	5	30	178
Cloud		7	16	20	5	1	1	15	1,440	428	1,194	49	2	34		13	244
Coffey	1	54	28	7	14				1,310	976	635	212	1	7		25	181
Cowley	9	57	18	7	14			5	1,891	911	1,150	333	4	38	8	18	142
Crawford	13	59	9	20	3			1	2,784	703	808	247	4	40		9	71
Davis	13	33	5	24	12		1	20	418	302	196	69	10	19	20	53	104
Dickinson	3	11	2	4	21				1,429	486	284	81	1	9	11	34	302
Doniphan	12	18	25	18	15	12		2	759	322	502	256	14	10	53	28	144
Douglas	47	245	28	28	74	1		22	1,764	1,387	724	208	31	76	40	325	403
Edwards				1					33		4	2		17		119	1
Elk	3	59	15	4				3	1,227	608	760	121		14		3	75
Ellis	2	2	1	10	2			2	111	33	26	12	4	1		10	10
Ellsworth	1	5		7	15			1	224	45	269	6		8	17	6	52
Ford	1	2		33	6	1		1	52	18	51	6	29	4	3	18	12
Franklin	7	80	3	14	14			19	1,916	736	651	95	2	60	44	39	224
Greenwood		65	4	10	2			23	1,433	714	682	93	2	4	24	16	78
Harvey	13	15	6	10	2	17			1,113	303	627	150	2	9	3	10	169
Jackson		3	12	4	4	9	1	7	783	497	614	119	10	3	16	40	139
Jefferson		63	15	10	14			2	1,025	751	1,022	252	1	22	28	38	137
Jewell			29	2		5			1,222	305	2,574	49		9	4	10	196
Johnson	16	53	27	29				17	2,012	760	916	341	12	12	12	42	180
Labette		7	34	15	3			14	3,774	1,665	1,402	422	3	3	2	24	159
Leavenworth		246	57	25	113	4	17	66	1,496	1,114	950	563	83	44	129	162	255
Lincoln		8	9	11	4			37	310	286	431	26	1	1	56	34	70
Linn		196	10	13	11		1	8	2,288	770	853	205	11	2	1	20	59
Lyon	24	39	29	31	16	4		2	1,064	1,038	686	87	1	9	5	49	227

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STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.



Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, WHERE FROM TO KANSAS, AND THE NUMBER BORN IN KANSAS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	ALABAMA.	ARKANSAS.	CALIFORNIA.	COLORADO.	CONNECTICUT.	DELAWARE.	FLORIDA.	GEORGIA.	ILLINOIS.	INDIANA.	IOWA.	KENTUCKY.	LOUISIANA.	MAINE.	MARYLAND.	MASSACHUSETTS.	MICHIGAN.
Marion	2	11	13	8	2			6	819	247	404	172	4	7	29	11	164
Marshall	14	29	24	51	1	1	17		2,062	463	950	167	3	60	30	49	233
McPherson	4	9	14	7					1,385	291	974	110	2	1	5	2	223
Miami	66	31	6	5	1			25	2,291	1,017	853	128	10	11	13	21	138
Mitchell	1	5	6	22	2			46	732	192	1,673	45	3	9	1	27	175
Montgomery	4	120	27	19	7		1	2	3,016	1,240	1,505	368	4	15	4	20	203
Morris	10	7	7	7	7			1	805	159	268	160	2	18	12	4	140
Nemaha	4	5	11	1	19			25	1,185	426	601	6	1	8	2	43	121
Neosho	10	64	22	16	6			11	3,067	1,489	845	237	1	2	24	28	117
Norton			2						119	41	301	10					29
Osage	5	37	20	20	12				1,882	954	668	254	5	28	26	31	265
Osborne	2	1	5	13					449	78	1,024	3		8	2	19	168
Ottawa	12	9	17	31				8	836	241	647	31		22	9	31	179
Pawnee		1	8	1				1	349	32	105	21	36		1	2	30
Phillips	7			4				2	307	68	917	1		15	1	7	75
Pottawatomie	9	15	10	10		3		33	1,467	876	749	72	16	24	92	49	256
Reno	1	16	4	3	8			1	1,474	353	579	94	9	23	7	37	179
Republic		1		1		6			1,298	297	2,178	41		9	1	12	232
Rice	8		14						678	212	343	67			2	2	12
Riley	3	17	2		42		1	2	902	406	446	64	10	39	39	83	236
Rooks				8					182	17	104	10				1	4
Rush		3	1	10	22				124	55	98	14	1		10	2	14
Russell	1	3	15	15	2	1		1	1,692	217	330	81	8	12	22	69	167
Saline	4	37	19	24	17		2	3	2,575	452	769	154	12	15	6	33	270
Sedgwick		77	25	20	51	8	5	20	2,086	1,700	597	272	15	68	29	141	224
Shawnee	34	1	15	1	16				495	133	1,407	32		6	1	6	123
Smith		4	6	17				1	1,345	353	766	159		15	1	8	128
Sumner	7	1	5	72		1			567	327	235	53	6	11	10	49	138
Wabunna	1	1	7	4	27				1,589	347	1,559	69	5	20	5	26	175
Washington		35	30	9	7		4		2,315	1,232	867	202	12	6	9	5	99
Wilson		17	4	4	17				1,033	465	352	60		10	1	9	57
Woodson	22	37	21	21	22	2	13	7	733	339	404	237	35	4	37	44	130
Wyandotte																	
Total	388	3,135	876	773	989	111	57	559	91,170	36,322	49,873	9,194	487	1,174	1,656	2,341	9,935

No returns from the counties of Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt and Wallace.



Reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, WHERE FROM TO KANSAS, AND THE NUMBER BORN IN KANSAS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	MINNESOTA.	MISSISSIPPI.	MISSOURI.	NEBRASKA.	NEVADA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	NEW JERSEY.	NEW YORK.	NORTH CAROLINA.	OHIO.	OREGON.	PENNSYLVANIA.	RHODE ISLAND.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	TENNESSEE.	TEXAS.	VERMONT.
Allen	22	5	576	26	3		4	142	20	426		59	2	5	49	41	15
Anderson	25		511	16	1	4	3	84	17	747		280	1		45	13	2
Atchison	89	60	4,097	264	2	12	198	864	20	1,169	1	640	15	15	145	46	48
Barbour	1		98	1				3		7		3				2	2
Barton	19	2	234	31			2	147		141	1	49			17	11	7
Bourbon	46	15	3,153	46	1	1	8	272	18	897	6	352	4	5	120	171	19
Brown	22		1,226	217		4	7	178	15	738	1	327			41	14	32
Butler	119	8	1,357	55		10	9	162	112	602		188	8	10	101	43	14
Chautauque	10	18	1,539	61	3	6		47	1	203	13	62	4		23	41	4
Chase	6	3	265	3	1	2	1	111	25	257	2	103	10		31	10	8
Cherokee	64	2	2,677	68			1	78	56	429		136	1	2	143	278	2
Clay	62		392	79	1		5	198	5	209		233	13	2	29	13	40
Cloud	101		499	317	4		3	232		256	5	109	10		13	3	4
Coffey	15	8	522	36		9	14	95	18	645	2	144			39	10	17
Cowley	89	11	1,309	52	10	3	13	83	25	492	8	123	2		69	50	2
Crawford	42	5	1,006	76		11	5	60	27	281		226			44	41	1
Davis	16	12	366	37		14	14	158	50	269		1	193		38	33	20
Dickinson	21	3	370	22	2		19	167	1	685	4	297	5		64	4	4
Doniphan	57	20	4,094	159		2	18	214	47	987	1	256	2		59	1	14
Douglas	30	21	2,364	40	1	64	77	637	65	1,290		784	41	1	98	59	63
Edwards	16					5	2	8		4							
Elk	32	1	849	25			6	25	13	219	6	26			28	26	10
Ellis	3		125	7	1			111	2	38		98		2	4	36	3
Ellsworth	30	1	186	21	4		5	61	5	176	3	63	2	1	13	30	11
Ford	2	10	157	9	2		1	59		44		18	1		8	80	
Franklin	52	1	1,025	19		10	47	238	18	1,169		361	10		71	41	10
Greenwood	15	4	753	46	2	5	4	84	15	355	7	57			58	23	21
Harvey	9	31	383	28	10	4	8	116	11	439		148	4		31	14	30
Jackson	19	36	940	20		4	6	78	1	494	1	137	2		23	2	6
Jefferson	39	1	2,221	85	1	7	12	157	43	673	4	366	5		76	40	12
Jewell	92		658	571	15	11	19	93	21	305		72			22	7	7
Johnson	18	2	3,158	65	1	3	38	146	118	1,422	1	247	6	2	100	33	17
Labette	65	8	2,211	52	2	12	22	200	13	619	6	142			118	189	24
Leavenworth	87	61	6,344	130	2	24	50	932	21	1,342	8	842	59	15	159	104	28
Lincoln	17		250	69			14	60	6	81		54			3	8	
Linn	21	6	2,007	24		3	5	117	12	587	1	136			47	44	11
Lyon	73	11	505	13	4	13	13	334	139	827	4	328	6	4	194	51	23

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TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION, WHERE FROM TO KANSAS, AND THE NUMBER BORN IN KANSAS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	MINNESOTA.	MISSISSIPPI.	MISSOURI.	NEBRASKA.	NEVADA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	NEW JERSEY.	NEW YORK.	NORTH CAROLINA.	OHIO.	OREGON.	PENNSYLVANIA.	RHODE ISLAND.	SOUTH CAROLINA.	TENNESSEE.	TEXAS.	VERMONT.
Marion	46	4	193	26		4	3	84		278		125		1	14	5	6
Marshall	66	20	732	157	1	23	38	721		664	1	249	8	5	42	11	17
McPherson	48	22	470	42	1	2	9	119	1	305		144	5	1	14	9	2
Miami	25	2	2,152	28	6	11	31	176	60	826	2	255	1	1	79	37	5
Mitchell	86	4	325	302	2	29	2	130	7	151		182	2		12	2	7
Montgomery	30	1	2,232	113	3	7	15	139	9	622	3	176		2	143	137	5
Morris	32	2	542	13		3	20	117	2	469	1	110	8		139	32	4
Nemaha	22	2	676	92	14	17	5	317		443		235		2	20	8	17
Neosho	38	16	1,468	76				144	5	521	2	141	1		81	32	14
Norton	9		87	128				9		12		13			2	2	2
Osage	64	6	761	24		30	23	314	7	885		568	1	3	53	17	21
Osborne	48		217	239	1	3	5	103	21	139	11	167		4		2	
Ottawa	29	1	320	31			2	67	1	313	1	301	12		1	19	23
Pawnee	7		69				1	37		92		39	2		6		2
Phillips	18	1	310	254		1		113	2	65	8	30				1	11
Pottawatomie	30	12	871	46		19	11	294	20	576	2	490	2	7	77	6	17
Reno	55	33	588	9	1	6	10	145		310		140	3		112	5	9
Republic	99	5	331	270			9	227		344	2	64			18	1	5
Rice	5		300	19				83	1	199	2	31		1	9	4	8
Riley	26	1	409	56		43	21	285	21	367		248	51	3	56	16	43
Rooks																	
Rush			70	37				2		7		15			6		
Russell	38		89	21	2		1	33	4	61	1	189				15	1
Saline	39	10	350	3		2	13	232	10	496	1	250	28		51	17	25
Sedgewick	68	2	873	81	2	2	14	185	26	630	1	210	4	1	31	46	7
Shawnee	55	7	1,583	99		41	31	579	46	1,547	11	602	17		76	41	186
Smith	140		365	279	2	7	14	60		132		10	8		5		6
Sumner	37	11	694	91	2		1	69	1	228		86			34	13	5
Wabunsee	52	4	349	2	1	3	21	110	12	376		214			105	2	19
Washington	107		623	360	2		31	245	15	489	1	79	4		13	5	4
Wilson	38		1,496	43	1		10	86	17	480		95			57	48	8
Woodson	26	17	471	19	1		13	141	14	231		77	3		18	16	10
Wyandotte	53	25	4,336	39	7	15	36	224	48	680	6	335	1	5	291	67	13
Total	2,873	582	73,369	5,789	122	510	1,083	12,306	1,322	32,362	149	13,399	381	106	3,646	2,215	963

No returns from the counties of Comanche, Harper, Kingman, Ness, Pratt and Wallace.