

## Kansas historical collections

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This seventeen volume series is the first serial published by the Kansas State Historical Society from 1875 until 1928. The publication of the Kansas Historical Quarterly followed in 1931. Volumes 1-10 were officially titled the "Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society." The title changed to "Collections of the..." beginning with volume 11. The series contains addresses and papers delivered at the annual meetings, biographical sketches, compiled historical information, and transcriptions of select collections in the Historical Society's holdings. The first seven volumes contain biennial reports of the board of directors. Beginning with volume 8 the biennial reports were published separately. Searchable tables of contents and indexes for each volume are forthcoming.

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"It came in the natural course of events to my mother, who was the second daughter of Martha Jefferson and Governor Randolph. She was eleven years old when she moved to Monticello, where she remained until her twenty-seventh year, in 1825, when she married. She grew up there at the knee and by the side of the president, and being very intelligent was perhaps his favorite grandchild. Her morals and education were watched over by him with the greatest care. He directed all her studies and questioned her on all the books she read, leading her to give attention to the classics and mathematics as well as to feminine accomplishments. During all these years he never said an unkind word to any of his family, although he reproved them when he thought the occasion required it. He was full of the smallest and kindest attentions to the children, and delighted them with any little gifts he thought they would particularly enjoy. What seems to have struck my mother, as much as anything, was his truthfulness, and his endeavor to impress on his grandchildren that nothing could justify falsehood. He praised industry, and considered a mind always employed as the true secret to happiness. . . . The following anecdote, told me by my mother, may illustrate how he carried out in practice his advice to cultivate amiability at home. His son-in-law, Governor Thomas Mann Randolph, was a man of intelligence, and integrity, but of a violent temper, which was soured by the loss of his ample fortune, caused by carelessness and a mistaken kindness which led him to indorse the notes of impecunious friends. He brooded over his misfortunes and at one time became so irritable that he refused to speak to Mr. Jefferson, by whom he and his family were supported. During the time that this aberration lasted it was the practice of the President, at every meal at which the governor was present, to address a remark to him, which, while acknowledging his presence with courtesy, required from him no answer. Can we wonder that his conversation and daily life made my mother look up to him and speak of him, even in her old age, as a saint? . . . The world has never denied his vast information, his great intellectual powers, or his devotion to his country. This short sketch will, I trust, leave on the minds of many the impression that his family and friends were right in believing him to have been as good as he was great."—*Thomas Jefferson Coolidge.*





## THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE: SOME HIGH LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

By I. D. GRAHAM,\* Assistant, State Board of Agriculture.

THE Kansas State Board of Agriculture had its beginnings in the organization of the Kansas State Agricultural Society in 1857, which took place in an open-air meeting called for the purpose at Topeka. Mr. A. R. Larzalere, of Doniphan county, was made president and C. C. Hutchinson, of Shawnee county, secretary.

The records of this society were placed for safe keeping in the collection of the State Historical Society at Lawrence, where they were later destroyed in the Quantrill raid, and very little is known of the proceedings. Apparently it held but two annual meetings and, because of the sparse settlement of the state and the political troubles of the time, it suspended its activities for the time being.

On March 5, 1862, after the "border war" had been nominally ended by the admission of Kansas to the Union as a free state, another meeting was held in Topeka for the purpose of reorganizing the state society. This meeting resulted in the adoption of a constitution and the election of Lyman Scott of Leavenworth as president; F. G. Adams of Wyandotte as secretary, and Isaac Garrison of Shawnee county as treasurer. The executive committee consisted of E. B. Whitman of Douglas, F. P. Baker of Nemaha, W. A. Shannon of Lyon, C. B. Lines of Wabaunsee, J. O. Marshall of Linn, Martin Anderson of Jackson, Thomas Arnold of Coffey, J. W. Sponable of Johnson, William Wells of Riley and R. A. Van Winkle of Atchison county.

At the meeting of the executive committee in the following June the proposition to hold a state fair was rejected on account of the wartime conditions which prevailed, but the committee prepared and sent out what is believed to be the first questionnaire relating to agriculture in this country, and from the information thus gained, they made a report to the legislature.

A list of approximately 200 names was published of those who had paid their dues to the society, and among them were many who made political as well as agricultural history. In this roll of members there were only eleven who were listed as farmers, while every other business seems to have been represented, including a considerable number of military men and one wholesale liquor dealer.

The second annual meeting of the society was held on January 13, 1863, and

\*Called from a farm in Chase county to a membership in the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, where he served for nineteen years, Mr. Graham has been identified with the agricultural interests of Kansas for a half century. He was a founder and secretary of the Kansas State Dairy Association; secretary of the Kansas Improved Live Stock Association; secretary of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association; founder and secretary of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, the first of its kind; founder and secretary of the Shawnee Short-horn Breeders Association; organizer and director of the old Kansas State Fair, which became the Kansas Free Fair; head of a department in the Kansas Free Fair for ten years; editor of the Kansas Farmer; assistant and acting chief of the department of live stock of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco for three years; a founder and the first secretary of the Kansas Good Roads Association; a life member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, the American Poultry Association, and the Kansas Academy of Science. He also holds memberships in the Kansas Editorial Association and the Kansas Press Association and has been a prolific writer on agricultural and live-stock topics for the official publications of both the nation and state and for many newspapers and magazines. He has occupied his present position in the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for ten years.



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

789

L. D. Bailey, of Lyon county, was elected president and F. G. Adams retained as secretary. It was voted to publish an official journal to represent the activities of the society and that it should be named *The Kansas Farmer*. The first issue of this paper appeared under date of May 1, 1863, as a monthly at 50 cents a year. This journal was later changed to a weekly under private ownership and was made the official state paper for the publication of stray notices, which it remained for more than a half century.

State Treasurer W. Spriggs, who was largely interested in farming in Anderson county, gave his experience in feeding cattle for the market. One hundred calves were purchased at \$3 per head, fed for three years at a total cost of \$700, and sold for \$25 a head as three-year-olds, making a profit of \$1,500.

The members of the society were early impressed with the importance of holding a state fair, and after asking for and receiving inducements from several towns, they accepted those offered by Leavenworth and the first annual state fair of Kansas was held in that city on October 6-9, 1863. No record is left of the classification upon which premiums were awarded, but the financial statement shows the total receipts to have been \$5,139.12 and the disbursements \$5,377.10, leaving a deficit of \$247.98.

At this second annual meeting the secretary reported that the last legislature had appropriated \$1,000 for the use of the society. This sum was drawn by the president and placed on interest, subject to the call of the society.

In the spring of 1863 the society had arranged for the purchase of 500 bushels of cotton seed, which were disposed of to the farmers of the northern and eastern parts of the state "without loss to the society."

The report of this meeting gravely states that "About this time the mania for large farms, corn and stock raising, seemed to occupy the thoughts and energies of the farmers to the exclusion of almost everything else, and in the race for fortunes in stock raising, stock dealing and stock feeding, the other varied industries of the state are neglected."

At the third annual meeting, held in Representative Hall, Topeka, on January 12, 1864, the president reported the death of nine life members, five of whom were killed in the Lawrence massacre and three had lost their lives in the Civil War.

After the presentation of a paper on sorghum culture and manufacture, Mr. C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee, was awarded cash prizes "For the best 10 pounds of sugar made from Chinese sugar cane, \$10; for the best 10 pounds of sugar made from imphee, \$10; for the best gallon of sirup from Chinese sugar cane, \$5; for the best gallon of sirup from imphee, \$5."

Dr. C. A. Buck, of Jefferson county, stated that the only drawback to wheat raising in Kansas "was the want of mills to grind the wheat." He earnestly urged the growing of winter wheat and the plowing the land and sowing the wheat in August. He also stated that tobacco seed ought to be sown early, "but will do to sow in April if the seed has been soaked in milk."

On February 20, 1864, the *Kansas Farmer* was ordered sold. Governor Dick Yates, of Illinois, was selected to deliver the annual address at the state fair to be held in October of that year. Owing, however, to the unsettled condition of the country no fair was held in that year or in 1865.

In 1866, after receiving an offer of \$2,006 in cash and the free use of the





fairgrounds and buildings, it was decided to hold the state fair in Lawrence in October and to invite Horace Greeley to deliver the opening address. This fair resulted in a statement by the secretary that "The fair was considered a grand success." The receipts were \$4,459 and the disbursements \$4,458; balance, \$1.

The state fair of 1867 was also held at Lawrence and in the month of September. As this was the third state fair to be held by the society, and as experience had been gained from the other two, it is of interest to note some of the provisions of the premium list in order to contrast them with present-day ideas of fair management and purposes.

That the society only partially comprehended the value of competition in the show ring for improving the pure breeds of live stock is shown by the fact that, after requiring pedigrees for the Shorthorns, Devons and Ayrshires, the next class was made for "Other breeds, grades and crosses, pedigrees furnished as far as possible." Sweepstakes provided for "The best bull of any age or breed" and "The best cow of any age or breed." Thirteen classes were provided for horses, with a premium of \$50 for the best thoroughbred stallion and only \$30 for the best draft stallion of any breed.

Sheep were classified as long-wools, American or Spanish Merinos and middle-wools, with sweepstakes for any age or breed. For swine the Berkshires were the only breed to receive a separate class. The Cumberland, Yorkshire, Chester County Whites, Woburn Irish and Magic breeds occupied one class and the "Suffolk, China, Essex and other small and distinct breeds" were grouped in another class.

Flour, starch, butter, cheese, honey, bread, cake, doughnuts, crackers, pickled cucumbers, gherkins, peaches, catsup and browned coffee were all grouped together as "Lot 42" and premiums awarded accordingly. Lot 53 included plowing and spading matches, canned fruits, butter, cheese and native wines. The latter were to be in three-bottle lots and were to be "sent to the rooms of the society prior to January, 1868."

Some improvement is found in the classification for the state fair of 1868, but not much. This fair was held in Leavenworth and the premium list provided a class for "Alderneys and other breeds, grades excluded." The thoroughbred stallion retained his prize of \$50, and the draft stallion his \$30, while "horses of all work" were given \$50 as the top prize.

"Berkshires, Suffolk, Essex, China and other small and distinct breeds" were grouped together in one class, and the poultry list included China, Dorking, Game, Poland, Spanish, Jersey Blues, Bolton Grays, Dominique, Shanghai and African Bantams with a premium for "native birds," whatever that may have been.

There were no wines listed for premiums at the fair, but the exhibits were made and prizes awarded on wines at the winter meeting of the society, when "It is designed to make the winter meeting at the state capital an occasion of interest to all who may choose to attend."

The state fair of 1869 was held at Lawrence in September and was characterized by "A grand baseball tournament" and a "Grand velocipede exhibition." In recognition of his services as general superintendent of the fair the society presented Alfred Gray with a silver wine set.

The sixth annual state fair was held at Fort Scott in September, 1870, and



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

791

the seventh at Topeka in September, 1871. Alfred Gray had been elected secretary of the society at the annual meeting in January of that year and the premium list was prepared under his direction. This is notable as it marks the first classification of swine by breeds instead of groups of "large breeds" and "small breeds."

Lawrence, Ottawa and Topeka were competitors for the location of the state fair, but the superior advantages of Topeka, which offered "The free use of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society fairgrounds, located one-fourth mile from the city limits, containing 44 acres, having 15 acres of timber for shade for visitors and stock, a stream of living water, a tight board fence not less than 7 feet high and with not less than 5 good wells on the grounds" proved the deciding factor and this state fair was held at Topeka.

This fair was reported as having been the largest and most successful ever held under the auspices of the society. There were 309 entries of horses and mules and more than 600 hogs. The committee in charge reported that "In our judgment, a finer show of Jersey cattle is seldom seen in the best fairs of the East than was brought together at the Kansas state fair this year." The Ayrshires were represented by the herd of J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte county, who many years later became the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Only one Devon was exhibited, but this inspired the committee to recommend "The introduction of a herd of thoroughbred Devons into Kansas, by any gentleman of means, as an enterprise which promises greatly as a means of improving the stock of the state for beef and working cattle."

In the report of this fair it is stated that "In the magnificent display of vegetables at the state fair, one very noticeable feature was the display from the Great American Desert. Saline county, bordering on the buffalo country, was awarded first premium on oats, fall barley and salt." Salt is no longer considered a vegetable in Kansas.

The dies for the making of the gold and silver medals awarded at this fair were destroyed in the great Chicago fire. As this was the last fair to be held by the Kansas State Agricultural Society, it may be of interest to note that the receipts were \$14,634.80 and the disbursements, \$14,634.37.

The legislature passed a law creating the Kansas State Board of Agriculture which was approved on February 19, 1872. Under the constitution adopted in conformity with this law, the officers and executive committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society became the officers and executive committee of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. These officers were: President, H. J. Strickler, Topeka; vice president, George W. Veale, Topeka; treasurer, Thomas Murphy, Atchison; secretary, Alfred Gray, Wyandotte; members: J. K. Hudson, Wyandotte; S. T. Kelsey, Pomona; James I. Larimer, Leavenworth; John N. Insley, Oskaloosa; George L. Young, Topeka; James Rogers, Burlingame; Martin Anderson, Holton; George A. Crawford, Fort Scott; William Martindale, Madison; and Malcolm Conn, Council Grove. Governor James M. Harvey and Secretary of State William H. Smallwood were *ex officio* members.

The first official act of the newly created State Board of Agriculture was to open bids for the location of the state fair of 1872. That of Topeka was accepted and the eighth annual state fair was held at that place with the





superintendents of the various departments named from the membership of the board.

Such attention as has been here given to the doings of the State Agricultural Society has been for the purpose of showing the foundation upon which the present State Board of Agriculture was built, as well as to glimpse the crude ideas which then prevailed as to the objects and purposes of a state fair and how it should be conducted. The main purpose of the society seems to have been the holding of the state fair, though much attention was given to the problems of the farmer and the improvement of the agriculture of the state.

A new agriculture had to be created under new and untried conditions, and the state-wide meetings held by the society in those days of imperfect means of communication did much to disseminate the information that had been gathered by individual experience, but the organization of the society was purely voluntary, without responsibility to the state whose name it bore and without the necessary funds with which to do aggressive and productive work.

Of necessity the work of the society for the improvement of the agriculture of the state had to be almost wholly experimental. Not only were the climatic and soil conditions of the state new to all previous experiences; not only were the means of transportation and communication elementary; not only were the early years of its history distracted by the horrors of the border war and the war between the states, unparalleled in all human history; not only were the crops which would thrive under Kansas conditions and the methods of cultivating them unknown, but the implements of husbandry, the labor-saving devices, as well as the types of horses and mules to which the farmer is now accustomed, were all wholly unknown or imperfectly developed.

Perhaps it is not generally realized, but since the Kansas State Agricultural Society began its labors the improvement of the live stock of the farm has kept pace with the improvements in the machinery of the art. A very large share of the work of the early days on the farm was done with the aid of inferior horses, many of them ponies or having pony blood. The great draft horses of to-day were not available to the pioneer farmer of Kansas because they did not exist in Kansas and were few in the world. But due to the activities of the society and carried on by the Board, Kansas now ranks third among the states in number of purebred Percherons and is well represented among the other breeds of draft horses; has produced some world-famous leaders on the turf and now has a larger number of horses than forty-four other states.

The first state-wide farmers' convention and the first state coöperative association were organized by the board at its second annual meeting in January, 1873. At the same meeting the board secured the enactment of a law for the collection and publication of the farm statistics of the state. This law made the Kansas Academy of Science a coördinate department of the State Board of Agriculture, with its office and museum in the rooms of the board in the statehouse, and contained the requirement that the academy make a report to the Board each year to be published in its proceedings.

At the birth of the State Board of Agriculture in 1872 the crop reports for the state were made up from statistics gathered by the State Agricultural Society, and were as follows:





*The State Board of Agriculture.*

793

*Kansas Crops in 1872.*

<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Production.</i>
174,976	Wheat, bushels	2,307,462
3,503	Rye, bushels	58,854
11,805	Barley, bushels	160,412
334,200	Corn, bushels	19,618,456
2,484	Buckwheat, bushels	22,122
132,520	Oats, bushels	3,052,937
17,631	Potatoes, white, bushels	984,993
297	Potatoes, sweet, bushels	5,488
16	Cotton, pounds	10,900
55	Tobacco, pounds	48,586
	Wool, pounds	122,707
1,200	Hemp, pounds	1,046,227
20	Broom corn, pounds	6,000
168	Castor Beans, bushels	1,200
4,249	Sorghum for sirup, gallons	386,343

693,123

The number of farm animals was reported as follows: Horses, 82,797; mules, 9,138; cattle, 319,068; sheep, 39,775; hogs, 196,930.

The secretary of the board in his report for 1872 stated that "Application was made to the auditor of state for such statistical information as had been returned to his office by the county clerks, and which had been obtained by them of the township assessor of the respective townships. Early in November only six of the sixty-six counties had made any returns, and most of these were very imperfect. Subsequently eight other counties made returns, making fourteen in the aggregate. This report was sent out to the world as the 'Products of the state of Kansas for the year 1872,' a most mischievous libel on the productive resources and energies of the state."

In his report published in 1873, the secretary stated that the revised statistics for 1872 showed a total of 15,312,562 acres of taxable land in the state, of which 2,982,599 acres were under cultivation. The total crop value for 1872 was given as \$25,265,109. The state had 66 organized counties and a population of less than 600,000. The corn crop of that year was reported at 45,667,451 bushels, which was thought so enormous that the secretary considered it "One of the largest, most alarming, and yet beneficial results ever known in the state; alarming, because corn was crowned king and was well-nigh the ruination of the average farmer; beneficial, because when farmers found that the supply so far exceeded the demand for home consumption, that in some parts of the state it would be used for fuel, and would not bear transportation to a distant market, they realized as they could not have realized in any other way—through their purse strings—the absolute necessity of turning their attention to a more diversified industry. This they have done with most beneficial results, as will be seen under the head of 'Castor Beans, Cotton, Flax and Tobacco.'"

Corn at that time had very little money value and these remarks by the secretary may have had some influence, as the report for the following season showed 59,423 bushels of castor beans, 251,222 pounds of cotton, 63,478 bushels of flax seed, 1,410,304 pounds of hemp and 393,352 pounds of tobacco among the crops produced.

The annual report of the board for 1872 contained, in addition to the statistical and other matter, a department for the Kansas Academy of Science,





a department for the State Agricultural College and a department for the State Horticultural Society. The report for 1873 contained reports of the volume of business transacted by the railroads of the state and both of these reports contained details of the state fairs held by the board.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas State Farmers' Convention, held under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture in April, 1873, a series of resolutions regarding the farmer's problems was passed which could be made to apply to-day with but little change. The resolutions are quoted in full except one which demanded a revision of the tariff so that salt and lumber would be placed on the free list. The resolutions follow:

*Resolved*, That organization is the great want of the producing classes at the present time and we recommend every farmer in the state to become a member of some farmers' club, Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, or other local organization.

*Resolved*, That the taxes assessed and charged upon the people, both by national, state and local governments, are oppressive and unjust, and vast sums of money are collected far beyond the needs of an economical administration of government.

*Resolved*, That we demand that the legislature of our state shall pass a law limiting railroad freight and fares to a just and fair sum, and that unjust discrimination against local freights must be prohibited.

*Resolved*, That the act passed by the last legislature exempting bonds, notes, mortgages and judgments from taxation is unjust, oppressive and a palpable violation of our state constitution, and we call upon all assessors and county boards to see that said securities are taxed at their fair value.

The election of a new board at the January meeting in 1874, of which George T. Anthony, of Leavenworth, was president and Alfred Gray, of Topeka, secretary, resulted in the adoption of a new policy. Recognizing that, as the board had its origin in the state and derived its powers and duties from it, the work of the board should be solely in the interests of the state. It is recorded that "The members of the board are unanimously of the opinion that more important work than the holding of a state fair demands the attention of the board," and it was decided to make the statistical and immigration interests the leading features of its work.

The winter of 1873-74 was an unusually severe one and the live stock of the state suffered considerably because of a shortage of hay and grain before the tardy appearance of the prairie grasses in the following spring. When spring finally appeared the growth of vegetation was rapid and luxuriant and the prospect became so pleasing that the secretary was able to report the prospects in condition and increased acreage far above the average, excepting only the spring wheat, up to July 25 when the grasshoppers, or Rocky Mountain locusts, made their appearance.

The immigration to the newer counties of the state during the preceding two years had been very heavy and, as the chief dependence of the settlers was sod corn, potatoes and garden vegetables, the locust invasion resulted in a panic which made emigration seem to many as the alternative of starvation, unless help could be had.

This calamity afforded the Board of Agriculture its greatest opportunity to be of direct personal service to the farmers of the state up to that time. The statistical machinery of the board was made available to the governor, George T. Anthony, that knowledge might be had of the location and number of citizens needing help and the amount of the destitution, if any.



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

795

With the assistance of the board the governor was enabled to inaugurate relief measures in food and clothing, "women and children first." The people in these newer counties had some revenue from the sale of buffalo hides and meat and from the shipment of buffalo bones, which everywhere dotted the prairies, but not all were situated to take advantage of this meager source of supply, and the secretary estimated that there were a number living in counties that were unable to provide for them.

Other states suffered as much or more than Kansas and had made appeals for outside assistance after the grasshopper raid. This provoked Governor Anthony to issue a proclamation in which he said:

"Kansas is not beggared, but rich in ability to feed and care for every citizen. No appeal need be made by the executive to the secretary of war for army rations, nor to philanthropists for charitable contributions from beyond our borders as neighboring states have already been forced to do. Patience and courage on the one hand, and open-handed manliness on the other, will feed and care for all our people. Suffering much less than our sister states of the West from grasshoppers and short crops, we are in condition to suffer much more from misrepresentation."

While the promptness of such relief measures as were necessary depended upon the governor, their efficiency would not have been possible without the activities of the Board of Agriculture. An even greater achievement for the benefit of the people and for posterity was accomplished by the Board of Agriculture in the same year. This consisted in securing the passage of a law against race-track gambling and the sale of intoxicating liquors on the fairgrounds of the state. This result was accomplished in the face of the most bitter antagonism of the "horse interests" and the "liquor interests," as well as a public apathy which had previously tolerated both of these evils seemingly as matters of course on a fairgrounds.

The board had the satisfaction of reporting that the state fair of 1874 had been more nearly self-supporting than any previous fair conducted by either the society or the board. This in spite of the disastrous grasshopper invasion of the state and the bitter fight made on the board by reason of the exclusion of liquor selling and race-track gambling from the fairgrounds of the state.

From this time on, until it was discontinued by the board, the holding of the state fair was only an incident in the regular work, though an unusual value was attached to the state fair of 1874 as a means of advertising to the world that Kansas was not only not pauperized by the grasshoppers, but was fairly prosperous under adverse conditions.

Credit should be given to Alfred Gray, the first secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the establishment of the system of crop reporting and statistical records which, with such modification and improvement as have been demanded by experience, is still in use and which has established the nation-wide reputation of the board for dependability.

The crop report for 1874 showed 6,870,606 bushels of winter wheat and 3,010,777 bushels of spring wheat, thus indicating a growing preference for the winter rather than the spring varieties, but this was not the hard winter wheat upon which the present reputation of the state as a wheat producer is based.

The corn crop of that year amounted to 15,369,182 bushels, and cotton, castor beans, hemp and tobacco continued as crops of sufficient importance to be recorded in the reports of the board. There was a total of 3,037,957 acres





in crops with a large percentage of increase for all crops except tobacco and prairie pasture under fence, which decreased 84 and 15 per cent, respectively.

The average salary paid to male school teachers of the state was \$37.24 per month; for female teachers, \$28.69 per month. The average value of the school land sold during that year was \$3.91 per acre. Mention of these things is here made in order that some idea may be gained of the conditions which existed when the State Board of Agriculture began its existence and work. Kansas still remained an undeveloped territory out of which a state was to be created, although it had been admitted to the Union as a state. It had the merit, however, to realize its needs for a complete statehood and to devise means for meeting them. The year 1875 was marked by the broadening of the activities of the board to include the work of an industrial and statistical bureau; the duties of a census commission; the abandonment of supervision over the state fair and the preparation for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. At the meeting of the board that year the question of most anxious thought and discussion was as to whether Kansas would continue to grow wheat, or whether the soil would soon become exhausted, and a proper rotation of crops was recommended to the farmers of the state in order to forestall such a possibility.

The duties and responsibilities of the board were largely increased during the years 1875 and 1876 by Kansas' participation in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. By law the board of managers for the exposition appointed by the governor was directed to act in conjunction with the State Board of Agriculture, and secretary Alfred Gray of the Board of Agriculture was made centennial manager for the state.

The legislature ordered a special condensed report of the Board of Agriculture for use at the centennial, which should contain, in addition to the statistical and other matter of the report proper, some additional matter covering the general history, education, agriculture, transportation, geology and natural history of Kansas. These special articles were: History, D. W. Wilder, state auditor; education, John Fraser, state superintendent of public instruction; agriculture, John A. Anderson, president, State Agricultural College; transportation, T. Dwight Thacher, editor, *Lawrence Journal*; geology, B. F. Mudge, professor of geology at the State Agricultural College; natural history, F. H. Snow, professor of natural history at the state university.

To Kansas belongs the credit of evolving the idea of a separate state building for its exhibits in expositions and of being the first state to apply for and receive an allotment of ground for this purpose at Philadelphia. In this matter Kansas was followed by thirteen other states which had separate buildings in the Centennial Exposition. Since that time this idea has become almost universal among the states.

As Colorado had once been a part of Kansas and as the Colorado managers desired to occupy a part of the Kansas building for the convenience and economy of both states, their request was granted and the Kansas building housed both exhibits.

Kansas made another innovation in its decision to place all Kansas exhibits in the Kansas building on a noncompetitive basis. Had these exhibits been entered for competition for the prizes offered they would have been widely separated, each according to kind, and would have been obscured in the



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

797

general mass without the advantage of presenting Kansas as a whole. It was felt that the commendation of the general public, rather than the more restricted judgment of the jury of awards, would more than compensate for any possible loss of prize money.

Kansas had but lately passed through the grasshopper invasion, which had been broadcast to the world, and public commendation was needed for the future good of the state. This could only be secured by a unified exhibit. The wisdom of this plan was more than justified in the action of the exposition in suspending its rules and in the awards made upon the Kansas exhibit. A more important result was obtained in the greatly increased immigration to the state in the years immediately following the centennial.

Owing to a change in its sessions the legislature provided for biennial reports of all state departments, and the first biennial report of the Board of Agriculture was issued to cover the years 1877-78. In the proceedings for 1877 is a very strong presentation of the reasons for the abandonment of the state fair as a board activity.

At the annual meeting of the board in 1878 a resolution was passed requesting Secretary Alfred Gray to accept the appointment as United States commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition, which had been tendered him. This was done for the honor of the state, but his duties as secretary of the board had become so important and pressing that he declined that honor.

Two important papers published in the first biennial report were upon the subjects of fish culture and the geology of the state, showing that the farmers were interested in finding new sources of revenue as well as new facts about their soil upon which they had to depend for their crops.

An attempt at the commercial navigation of the Arkansas river from its mouth to Arkansas City, Kan., was recorded. After a successful trip of a steamer from Little Rock, Ark., to Arkansas City, Kan., had been made, a locally built boat was loaded with 700 bushels of wheat at Arkansas City and sent down the river to Little Rock, where both the boat and the cargo were sold. Another local boat was not so successful, and the attempt was finally abandoned.

An enthusiastic report on the growing of silk, which was begun in Franklin county, Kansas, in the late sixties was made. During the period covered by this report an attempt was made to colonize the Negroes in Kansas, and colonies were established in Graham and Morris counties with promising results.

The death of Secretary Alfred Gray on January 23, 1880, closed the career of the man who, more than any other single individual, was the founder of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The energy and ability with which he transformed the older Agricultural Society into the Board of Agriculture and built the foundation of accuracy, comprehensiveness and reliability which has since characterized it, has made of his work a living monument.

At a special meeting of the board on February 5, 1880, Major J. K. Hudson, of Topeka, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Gray, and the biennial report for 1879-80 was issued by him.

The work of the board continued in a dual capacity. In addition to its primary work along agricultural lines it continued as the sole immigration agency of the state. At this time the population of the state was 995,966, which was a gain of 467,621, or approximately 47 per cent, in the preceding five years. There were 8,868,885 acres under cultivation, and the crop value





of the year 1880 was \$63,111,635. The state had 2,215,937 acres in winter wheat and 3,554,396 acres in corn. There were 367,589 horses, 58,303 mules, 1,115,312 cattle, 1,281,630 hogs and 426,492 head of sheep in the state in 1880.

The policy of the board was to make of its biennial reports an attractive immigration agency through their showing of the facts of Kansas agriculture, as well as the topography of the state and the natural resources in timber, coal, building stone, water power, etc., by counties, together with the climatological data, in order that there might be presented a mental picture of the state and its possibilities to the immigrant, at the same time retaining the value of the report as an agricultural reference book to the people of the state.

The quarterly and other reports were made with special reference to presenting to the farmers of the state the condition of the crops and live stock, the weather reports and a discussion of live topics relating to the farm.

Major Hudson served as secretary of the board from February 5, 1880, until September 30, 1881, when he resigned because of the pressure of private business, and his assistant, F. D. Coburn, of Franklin county, was elected to fill the unexpired term. Under a decision of the attorney-general it was found to be illegal to elect for the unexpired term, but such election could be only until the next annual meeting of the board.

The annual meeting of January 9, 1882, therefore proceeded to hold an election for the unexpired term of Major Hudson and this resulted in the choice of Major William Sims, of Shawnee county, and the biennial report of 1881-'82 was issued by him.

At the annual meeting of 1883 the board amended its constitution and by-laws to conform to the decision of the attorney-general in regard to election of its officers; established the system of monthly crop reports which is still in use; indorsed the artificial propagation of fish by farmers as a profitable sideline, and inaugurated cooperative agricultural experiments with the State Agricultural College.

In this biennium the board initiated a movement looking to a geologic survey of the state and another for the control of Texas fever among cattle, both of which have since been fully developed through legislative enactment. Reports of the board were issued in a number of foreign languages for the benefit of European homeseekers, many of whom were coming to America. The board also issued a special report for distribution at the World's Cotton and Industrial Exposition at New Orleans.

Interest in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum had been growing, and three factories had been erected in the state at a total investment of \$250,000 for plants and working capital. In 1884 there was manufactured 602,000 pounds of sorghum sugar from 2,400 acres of "cane." The state was later induced to pay a bounty of two cents per pound "for all sugar manufactured in Kansas from sorghum, sugar beets or other sugar-producing plants grown in the state." As there was no considerable market for sorghum sugar, and as one could not be created, the manufacture of sorghum sugar proved a failure, though that from sugar beets remains successful to the present day.

In their experimenting to find what crops or products were best suited to the new agricultural conditions of Kansas, the silk industry and the manufacture of sorghum sugar had been tried and found wanting, but the production



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

799

of fish on the farm had proved successful in some measure after the introduction of the German carp, and a degree of enthusiasm prevailed for the fish which, like the English sparrow, was destined to become a pest instead of a benefit.

In January, 1885, the board took steps for the creation and maintenance of the office of state entomologist to cope with the problems of insect depredations growing out of the enormous increase in their food supply through the rapid change from prairie grass to cultivated crops in the state.

At the meeting of the board in 1886 a movement was inaugurated for the creation of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the board was among the first to petition congress for the creation of a United States Department of Agriculture, with a chair in the President's cabinet.

Oil and gas received their first official notice in the board's report for the biennium of 1885-'86, when it was stated that there were three bored oil wells in Kansas; that prospecting was being carried on and that "Kansas may produce oil that will yield a fair remuneration to the intelligent investor." Gas had been discovered in a number of localities within the state and was being used in a small way for illumination in single buildings but "It is a new thing in its present value and importance." Paola seems to have been the first town to utilize natural gas in a commercial way.

In 1887 the board memorialized congress for the creation of agricultural experiment stations and requested the state legislature to create such a station in connection with the State Agricultural College.

At the annual meeting of the board in 1888 Martin Mohler, of Osborne county, was elected secretary of the board to succeed William Sims, and a vote of thanks was tendered Major Sims "for his meritorious and faithful service." The board appointed E. B. Cowgill, of Sterling, as "sugar commissioner for the state of Kansas," to report on the manufacture of sugar on which the state was to pay a bounty.

Rock salt had been discovered in Ellsworth county in 1887, and later in Rice county, and at this meeting the geologists declared that the strata in which it was found belonged to the same geological era as that already being worked at Hutchinson.

Much attention was being paid to dry methods of farming, and the board, while indorsing these, directed attention to the obvious method of approaching this problem through the adaption of crops to Kansas conditions, as well as that of adopting the proper methods of seeding and cultivation.

The board inaugurated active measures for the eradication of the loco weed and other deleterious plants from the prairie pastures of the state. The loco was popularly supposed to be poisonous to live stock, but the chemical tests made under the auspices of the board failed to reveal any toxic properties. It killed animals by an impaction of the stomach, but was none the less dangerous. The action of the board undoubtedly saved the taxpayers a large sum of money, as a neighboring state had paid out as much as \$200,000 in bounties for the destruction of loco, but had very little to show for it.

Although salt had been manufactured from salt springs and wells for a number of years in Kansas the recently discovered beds of rock salt gave it a new vogue, and the geologist of the board made a report showing the widespread use of salt as a fertilizer for wheat, as a conservator of soil moisture





and as an agency for controlling chinch bugs and cutworms. All of these statements were bolstered up by experiments made at the Kansas Agricultural College and in a number of other states.

The Kansas college experiments showed that the sowing of 300 pounds of salt to the acre had increased the yield of wheat by 9 per cent. From other sources it was reported that salt was valuable in destroying small weeds, in improving the quality of the pastures, in strengthening the straw of wheat and oats, in producing a heavier yield of grain, in preventing the rust of grain, and in the prevention of potato rot.

The biennium of 1889-'90 showed a heavy reduction in the population of the state, due to a reaction from the "boom" which had been induced by speculators in the preceding years, as well as by the low crop production of 1890, when the state suffered from the hottest and dryest growing season since 1870.

Influenced by the crop conditions of the state the legislature materially reduced the appropriations for the Board of Agriculture, and thus hampered its activities, and yet Secretary Martin Mohler was able to report a total value of \$283,740,491 for the biennium of 1889-'90 as compared with \$275,561,140 for the preceding biennium of 1887-'88.

Alfalfa was first recognized by Secretary Mohler in the statistics of the board for 1891, when a total of 34,384 acres was reported and every encouragement given for its further expanse. The board took action looking to the establishment of an experiment station in western Kansas; appointed a committee to secure official participation of the state in the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 and to secure a pure-food law for the state.

It was during the year 1892 that Prof. F. H. Snow, of the state university, began his experiments for the control of chinch bugs by inoculating them with a disease fungus which later resulted in his receiving an unsolicited appropriation from the legislature to defray expenses in the continuation of his experiments.

At the annual meeting in January, 1894, the board elected its fifth secretary in the person of F. D. Coburn, who issued the ninth biennial report as prepared by Secretary Martin Mohler, for the year 1893, and by himself for 1894. In the statistics for 1893 appeared for the first time a recognition of the grain sorghums, with a total of 60,915 acres for the state.

The decennial census of the state, which is made by the board, showed a population of 1,334,734 in 1895 as compared with 1,268,530 in the census of 1885, and a total of 21,576,704 acres under cultivation in 1895 as compared with 14,252,815 acres in 1885.

The board had adopted the policy of making its reports agricultural volumes rather than immigration documents and the editorial ability of Secretary Coburn was brought into play with the result that subject matter for the reports, culled from such widely different sources as the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, the experiment station reports of this and other states, and the agricultural press of the country, were characteristic of his reports for the more than twenty years of his incumbency of that office.

With the advent of alfalfa and the grain sorghums to the agriculture of the state in the early nineties, the farmers of Kansas entered upon a new



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

801

era of prosperity and the records of the board show a regular and material increase in farm production since that time.

At its twenty-sixth annual meeting, held in January, 1897, the board secured an investigation of the charges being made at the Kansas City stockyards. The board also received authority to locate a permanent exhibit of Kansas agricultural products in the rotunda of the statehouse.

At the twenty-eighth annual meeting, held in 1899, ex-governor Geo. W. Glick, then president of the Board of Agriculture, made an address in which he outlined the policy of the board to enable the farmers of the state to become more expert in their work; to adopt new methods and apply new rules to old methods; to make of each farm an experiment station for the application of new discoveries in science; to make each farm an agricultural school for the boys and girls; to reduce the cost of production and secure a maximum of production; to add comfort, happiness and contentment to rural life and to make the farm attractive to the boys and girls as well as to the farmer and his wife. In a general way this policy has since been adhered to, though time and change have greatly increased the scope and duties of the board.

Pressure was continually being brought to bear upon the board for the re-establishment of the state fair under its management, and a committee was appointed at the twenty-eighth annual meeting to confer with the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association in regard to it. This movement did not meet with the approval of the secretary of the board and was abandoned, though the committee had reported favorably.

Active work for securing the passage of a national pure-food law was undertaken by the board, and in his report for 1901-'02, the secretary said: "Kansas is already the forward commonwealth in some most important lines of agriculture, and has attained, or is rapidly progressing towards, leadership in others. She stands accredited with a wheat crop never equaled in magnitude elsewhere, and corn production which few states surpass." (Wheat, 90,333,095 bushels from 5,316,482 acres in 1901, and corn, 201,367,102 bushels from 6,990,764 acres in 1902.)

Pursuing its objective of having a proper representation of the state at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1903, the board secured the appointment of a board of managers to which coöperation was pledged. The board took action at its annual meeting in 1902 which resulted in the establishment of an experiment station at Hays, Kan.

The decennial census for 1895 showed a population of 1,334,734. The total of farm production for that year was \$128,503,792, and the taxable value of farm lands was given as \$166,623,312.

Finding that "inasmuch as our legislature has not and cannot make an appropriation for representation of the state in the Trans-Mississippi exposition, to be held in Omaha in 1898," the board inaugurated a movement to raise the necessary funds by other means. This action was taken at the annual meeting of January, 1898, which also repeated the request to the executive council that arrangements for a permanent agricultural exhibit in the rotunda of the state capital be made.

At the end of the next biennium, 1899-1900, the population of the state had increased to 1,444,708, the assessed valuation of the land to \$163,361,613, and the total value of farm products in the state for 1900 was given as \$187,796,407.





The acreage in wheat amounted to 4,378,532 with a yield of 77,339,091 bushels; corn, 7,369,020 acres and 134,523,677 bushels; alfalfa, 276,008 acres, but no tonnage separate from other tame hay was reported.

That "Kansas Grows the Best Wheat in the World" was first announced by Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York city, whose paper on this subject was published in the board's thirteenth biennial report (1901-1902). This report also records the indorsement by the board of the State Good Roads Association, which held its first meeting on January 15, 1901. The board took steps for the representation of the state in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1904. Further action looking to the development of the beet sugar industry in the state, and for the establishment of a state fair was also taken.

By legislative action in 1893 the board was charged with the enforcement of the law regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, as an added duty, and the first report thereon was published in the fifteenth biennial report, covering the years 1905-1906.

Secretary Coburn, having been granted leave of absence by the board on January 1, 1903, to serve as chief of the department of live stock in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, reported that he had returned from St. Louis in April, 1904, on account of impaired health.

At the annual meeting in January, 1905, the board again took action looking to the establishment of a state fair, and also for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in the common schools. The apportionment and certification of the \$10,000 appropriated by the legislature for a bounty on Kansas-grown and manufactured sugar, was made a duty of the board.

The decennial census, as taken by the board in each year ending in 5, showed a total population of 1,544,968 for 1905. Kansas City, Kan., reported a population of 77,912 and was the largest city in the state; Topeka had 41,886 and Wichita, 35,541, as the other leading cities. There were under cultivation in the state 17,558,740 acres, and the tax value of all taxable land was given as \$189,179,923. The farm value of the year's products was given as \$238,836,425, of which \$53,087,649 was from wheat; \$68,718,584 from corn and \$73,754,130 from live stock products.

In 1905 the state had 3,401,025 cattle, 977,958 horses and mules, 2,133,555 hogs, 158,591 sheep and 170,807 dogs.

At the thirty-sixth annual meeting, held in January, 1907, the board asked the legislature for an appropriation for a state fair. They also asked the enactment of a pure-seed law and of another protecting against the adulteration of feedstuffs, as the first movement towards the creation of what later became the control division of the board.

At its thirty-eighth annual meeting, held in January, 1909, the board renewed its request for the establishment of a state fair by the legislature and asked favorable consideration of a plan to establish a local experiment station on each county farm. They also asked the Agricultural College to establish short courses in agriculture.

The biennial report for 1913-'14 is notable in that it records a number of events of importance to the agriculture of the state. The first survey of county agent work ever made was recorded and showed that there were then employed in Kansas nine county agents and four district agents whose work



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

803

covered more than one county. The statistics of *feterita*, a grain sorghum new to Kansas, and of silos, were first recorded in 1914.

The first systematic effort ever put forth on a comprehensive scale, from any source, to learn what is being done by the farmers in coöperative action, was made by the board and the results recorded in this report. The Kansas State Fair was established at Hutchinson in 1913 and was placed under the management of a board of managers, consisting of four members of the State Board of Agriculture together with the secretary of the State Horticultural Society: H. S. Thompson, Sylvia; George B. Ross, Ottawa; F. D. Coburn, Topeka; and Thomas A. Hubbard, Wellington, were elected as the first members of the state fair board of managers.

Preparatory to concerted action for the control of hog cholera the board made the first systematic survey of the extent and ravages of this disease in the state and reported that the loss amounted to 192,386 head, or 85 per cent of the total loss from all causes, and that this loss had aggregated approximately \$2,000,000. Near-by states having suffered more severely than Kansas, the board enlisted the services of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College and the State Live Stock Sanitary Department to begin control measures with the aid of the recently discovered antihog-cholera serum.

This volume records the election of the sixth secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in the person of J. C. Mohler, to succeed F. D. Coburn, who resigned to take effect on June 30, 1914, because of advancing years and impaired health.

The more than twenty years which Coburn had served as secretary had been the period of greatest growth in the development of a stabilized agriculture in the state; in the acclimatization of well-known crops and in the enlarged area of some of later introduction. Alfalfa, the grain sorghums and hard winter wheat, three of the most important introductions to Kansas agriculture, were well established in the state when Mr. Coburn took office, and during his incumbency it was his duty to record something of the benefits which they, along with other crops, had brought to the state.

In 1894, when Secretary Coburn was elected to office, the state had a population of 1,338,331, as compared with 1,672,106 in 1914, when he retired. In this period the cultivated land area increased from 19,666,283 acres to 20,006,296 acres, and the total of crops and live-stock products from \$113,355,896 to \$376,297,712. The wheat area grew from 4,840,892 acres in 1894 to 9,116,183 acres in 1914. Corn decreased in the same period from 6,404,705 acres to 5,279,552 acres. Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter increased in value from \$42,069,703 to \$69,201,112. Alfalfa was not given a valuation separate from other clovers and cultivated grasses during Mr. Coburn's term, so that no comparison of value can be given.

The changes in numbers of live stock during this period are shown in the following table:

Class.	1894.	1914.
Horses .....	864,651	1,071,434
Mules and asses .....	86,729	243,844
Milk cows .....	524,127	856,883
Other cattle .....	1,291,793	1,430,150
Sheep .....	166,384	130,638
Swine .....	1,623,375	1,451,761





Dairy products had increased from \$4,846,739 to \$14,731,716, and poultry products from \$3,421,296 to \$10,876,386 in these twenty years.

Population had changed in the five leading cities as here shown:

City.	1894.	1914.
Kansas City, Kan.....	42,646	87,334
Topeka .....	30,724	49,840
Wichita .....	21,619	59,716
Leavenworth .....	20,466	21,294
Atchison .....	13,978	16,429

In the twenty-year period of Mr. Coburn's term as secretary there had been no innovation of new crops such as had previously occurred in the introduction of hard winter wheat, alfalfa and the grain sorghums, or as occurred since 1914 in the development of Kanred wheat, Kanota oats and the introduction of Sudan grass, but progress had been made in the acclimatization of well-known crops and in the improvement of the live stock of the state.

The development of the oil, gas, salt, cement, coal, zinc and other mineral resources of the state had increased the population in some districts and contributed to the prosperity of the people by not only bringing in new wealth, but by providing a home market for farm products among the nonagricultural population.

Through the work of the board, acting as the sole immigration agency of the state, Kansas had been able, in some measure, to disprove and discredit the opprobrium which had rested upon it from pioneer days in the minds of many in the older sections of the country who knew the state only by hearsay.

When J. C. Mohler took office he was the only secretary who had been specially trained for the work. Beginning as a clerk in the administration of Secretary Martin Mohler, he served as clerk, chief clerk and assistant secretary during the whole of Secretary Coburn's term and thus brought to the discharge of the duties for which he had been chosen, not only a broad and thorough knowledge of Kansas agricultural conditions, but a special training such as had not been had by any of his predecessors in office.

Secretary J. C. Mohler had been in office less than two months when the World War broke out and created new and unprecedented conditions and placed grave responsibilities upon the board. One of the first duties assumed by the new administration was the securing of a revision of the laws so that the board would become more truly representative of the agricultural interests of the state. This was accomplished in such a manner that no county in the state will fail of representation upon the Board of Agriculture except through its own failure to act.

Perhaps no act of the board had met with such instant and general approval as that which inaugurated the series of special reports upon the various phases of the agriculture of the state as represented by "Alfalfa in Kansas," the first of these to be issued. Although not of this series, a Breeders' Directory, containing the names of Kansas breeders of pure-bred live stock, in proper classification, was also issued.

Under the new administration the biennial reports of the board were characterized by the timeliness and entire originality of the subject matter and the wide range of topics of immediate interest covered. Heavy drafts were made upon the time and resources of the board by the State Council of



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

805

Defense which had been formed by the governor by the appointment of the heads of various departments of state, during the recess of the legislature.

The necessary funds for the operation of the council were drawn from appropriations made for the governor's office, the Board of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College and other state departments and institutions, and Kansas was thus able to show in the front rank of war work. Mr. Mohler was secretary of the Council of Defense during its entire existence.

Among the immediate results accomplished by the Council of Defense was the presentation of exact information from the records of the board which enabled the government to prevent profiteering in agricultural products. The council was also instrumental in increasing the number of swine in the state to meet the emergency of war-time demands.

Through the activities of the Board of Agriculture and other agencies, an adjustment of freight rates on feed shipments was secured to foster the greater production of the meat and dairy animals so much needed in war time.

"Hogs in Kansas" was issued in 1919 as the second of the series of special reports inaugurated by the present administration, and received an equally cordial reception as had been accorded to "Alfalfa in Kansas." An element of highest value in both of these special reports was the definite statement of the cost of production of each product, and these statements are the first known efforts to secure the cost of production of any farm product upon a comprehensive scale with the state as a unit.

A brief survey of the situation at the close of the World War shows something of the response made by the farmers of Kansas for increased production. With many of the boys at the front, the wives and daughters in Red Cross work and the great scarcity and high price of farm labor, the farmers of the state utilized their resources to the utmost and greatly extended both their operations and their production.

In 1914, the year in which the war began, Kansas had 21,064,767 acres under cultivation, and at the close of the war in 1918, the acreage was 22,249,594, an increase of 1,184,827 acres in four years. This rate of increase was not exceeded in the unparalleled occupancy of the state after the Civil War.

In response to the slogan "Wheat Will Win the War" the farmers of Kansas sowed 10,828,000 acres to wheat and not only had more than half of their entire crop area in wheat, but became the first state to reach the ten-million-acre mark in any one crop. Kansas made an average yield of more than 100 million bushels of wheat during the war period and thus displaced corn which had previously ranked first in number of bushels.

This average of wheat production has been considerably increased since that time, and the state now produces approximately one-half of all the hard winter wheat grown in the United States, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Feeling that they are the chief patrons of the common schools and the principal taxpayers in their support, the farmers of the state should have a voice in the selection of the textbooks used, the board secured a change in the law by which one member of the board was made a member of the School Book Commission.

The first statistics relating to tractors, silos, cream separators and Sudan grass were published in the twentieth biennial report. These showed that in





1915 there were 2,493 tractors, 9,712 silos and 70,259 cream separators on the farms of the state, and 1916 showed a total of 31,386 acres of Sudan grass.

In 1918 investigation showed that, owing to two successive crop failures where wheat was extensively sown, often to the exclusion of other crops, the finances of many farmers were depleted and their credit exhausted. In this emergency the board appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and seek relief through the proper officials. This action resulted in the setting apart of \$5,000,000 from the President's emergency fund for wheat-seed loans, to be used in assisting the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

The board's crop statistics, which have been gathered, compiled and tabulated by counties for so many years, supplied unquestioned and conclusive evidence in support of the contention of the committee and were an invaluable aid in securing the needed results. Thus the efforts of the board on behalf of the farmers of Kansas proved of direct benefit to those of the other states as well.

Record is made of the fact that demands upon the board for participation in farmers' meetings of various kinds had more than doubled and calls for addresses before an increasingly large number of agricultural, live-stock, marketing and other organizations were met by the attendance of the secretary or a representative.

The legislature of 1919 created a Division of Irrigation in the Board of Agriculture, with a Commissioner to be appointed by the board, and placed the State Entomological Commission under the supervision of the board. Through the initiative of the board the Kansas Agricultural Council was organized, through which the work of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Live Stock Association, the Farmers' Union, the State Grange, the Equity Union, the Farmers' Coöperative Grain Dealers' Association, the State Horticultural Society, and the State Farm Bureau was coördinated and coöperative action assured. Secretary Mohler, of the Board of Agriculture, was made secretary of the council.

Among the other resolutions of the board in the biennium of 1919-'20 were: A demand for the standardization of farm machinery so that similar parts shall be interchangeable regardless of where manufactured; reduced railroad fare for harvest hands; repeal of the daylight-saving law; appeal for an adequate number of railroad cars to move Kansas farm crops promptly; to determine the feasibility of applying government tests to farmers' grain at local elevators; consideration of grain grades and prices; broadcasting an address defining the Kansas farmers' attitude towards industrial reorganization; making an exhaustive study of tenancy in the state, which had never been done, and concentrating its efforts to upbuild the state's agriculture by rendering a greater and more diversified service.

Having been instrumental in establishing the Farm Bureau in Kansas the board renewed its pledge of coöperation; requested the legislature to create a state department of labor and industry to replace the service formerly rendered by the discontinued federal employment agency and requested the United States Department of Agriculture to take the necessary action to protect against the further spread of the lately imported European corn borer.

A special meeting of farm organizations, grain dealers, millers, bankers, rail-



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

807

road men and editors was called by Secretary Mohler in June, 1920, to consider marketing conditions in view of the sudden and drastic reduction in prices of farm products. One of the chief difficulties encountered had been the lack of transportation facilities and, as the railroads could promise no relief under government control of the railroads, the board, acting in conjunction with the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers' Union and other organizations, secured from the Interstate Commerce Commission an order which gave to the state its just share of available cars for grain marketing.

A special census taken by the board proved that tenancy had increased in Kansas only eight-tenths of one per cent in the last ten years. A weekly crop-reporting service was inaugurated in coöperation with the county agents and farm bureaus to supplement the regular and more extensive monthly service.

In 1920 the supreme court of the United States sustained a decision by the supreme court of the state as to the constitutionality of a state law to license merchants selling farm products on commission and placing the administration of this law in the State Board of Agriculture. This law was enacted in 1915, but was under contest in the courts for more than three years, and the first complete report of fees collected by the board was made in 1920.

The annual meeting of the board in January, 1921, was made to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the board, and a special program was provided. As showing something of the progress made by the state in the half century of the board's existence, it may be stated that the population of the state in 1872 was 605,068 as compared with 1,792,924 in 1921. The area reported in crops in 1872 was 683,124 acres as compared with 21,191,583 acres in 1921. The total value of agricultural products in 1872 was \$25,265,109 as compared with \$351,121,241 in 1921.

Owing to the fact that the returns for 1872 did not show the values of farm animals in some counties, a comparison of values is not possible, but the numbers in each class is given for each year:

Animals.	1872, number.	1921, number.
Horses .....	82,797	995,342
Mules and asses .....	9,138	266,718
Cattle .....	319,068	2,755,821
Sheep .....	39,773	266,055
Swine .....	196,980	1,268,295

In the enumeration of cattle for 1872 there were 35,602 which were listed as "Southern cattle pasturing in Kansas." According to present methods these cattle would not have been listed in the total for the state.

The increase in the number of acres under crops, together with the different crops which have been added to the agriculture of the state since the board was organized in 1872, though prairie hay was not included in 1872, are here shown:

Crop.	Acres, 1872.	Increase in 50 years. Acres, 1921.
Winter wheat .....	166,157	10,330,862
Spring wheat .....	8,819	14,789
Corn .....	334,200	4,621,669
Oats .....	132,520	1,923,233
Rye .....	3,503	101,553
Barley .....	11,805	724,070





Crop.	Increase in 50 years.	
	Acres, 1872.	Acres, 1921.
Emmer .....		431
Potatoes, white .....	17,631	59,052
Potatoes, sweet .....	297	2,242
Cow peas .....		1,661
Flax .....		19,667
Broom corn .....	20	10,202
Millet .....		57,966
Sugar beets .....		5,033
Sorghum for sirup .....	4,249	4,909
Sorghum for seed .....		56,344
Sorghum for hay .....		642,491
Milo for grain .....		120,189
Milo for hay .....		6,299
Kafir for grain .....		752,918
Kafir for hay .....		27,445
Feterita for grain .....		38,983
Feterita for hay .....		8,518
Jerusalem corn .....		1,108
Sudan grass .....		95,395
Alfalfa hay .....		1,064,741
Timothy .....		150,364
Clover .....		74,719
Blue grass .....		417,509
Sweet clover .....		27,641
Orchard grass .....		711
Other tame grasses .....		28,870
Prairie hay .....		912,940
Buckwheat .....	2,484	
Castor beans .....	168	
Cotton .....	16	
Tobacco .....	55	
Hemp .....	1,200	
Totals .....	683,124	22,104,523

In 1872 the Board of Agriculture was but newly organized and had to not only create the necessary machinery for the collection of statistics without funds or other assistance from the state, but it had to create a public sentiment and a spirit of coöperation which made such statistics possible. For these reasons the statistics of value of farm property were not available from some of the unorganized counties, though the acreage was obtainable.

At the fifty-first annual meeting, held in January, 1922, the board sent a vigorous protest to the Kansas senators and representatives in congress against the proposed transfer of the Bureau of Markets from the Department of Agriculture, where its sole purpose is to help the farmer, and place it in the Department of Commerce where the interests of the middlemen come first; also, of the proposed transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture, where it has a purely agricultural function, to the Department of the Interior, where the lumber interests are more directly represented.

The board made a vigorous protest against the practice of assessing pure-bred live stock at an arbitrary value when the improvement of the live stock of the state is dependent upon the quality of its breeding stock and this quality should be encouraged by concessions in the tax rate, rather than discouraged by an excessive valuation for taxation purposes.

The board again took action favoring national legislation for a "truth in fabric" law, and also passed a resolution favoring such legislation as will re-



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

809

sult in that degree of Americanism which will elevate the public schools and render the publication of any foreign-language papers unnecessary in America.

The board directed that an investigation be made as to the feasibility of utilizing convict labor in the manufacture of such woolen products as yarn, blankets, etc.

The year 1923 was characterized by a near failure of the wheat crop in Kansas, due to a combination of wet weather which afforded a favorable condition for the development of rust on the wheat; to damage by insects, and to local floods and hailstorms. Of the 11,601,636 acres sown to wheat for that season, only 7,835,000 acres were harvested, with an average yield of only 9.7 bushels per acre, making it the lowest average yield since 1917.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the board was addressed by Major Gen. James G. Harbord, of Kansas, who won a world fame by first stopping the German onrush to Paris with his command in the World War and later by organizing and conducting the service of supply of the American Expeditionary Forces. Since his retirement from the army General Harbord has been president of the Radio Corporation of America and his address on "The Possibilities of Radio to Agriculture" proved prophetic.

The board entered another protest against the Kansas system of double taxation in which a mortgage and the property against which it stands are both taxed. The board requested the legislature to make a special appropriation to the State Agricultural College for the purpose of providing educational exhibits at the fairs of the state; also that the dog tax be applied to reimburse farmers for losses or damages to sheep caused by dogs.

The legislature was earnestly urged to so regulate the oleomargarine manufacture and sale as to protect the dairy industry of the state, which is becoming so important, and a resolution was passed by the board commending the work of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

In 1923 there arose an emergency of large proportions which was met by the board in a most gratifying manner. Owing to the apparent failure of the wheat crop in a number of counties of the southwest portion of the state, and because of price deflation which had so seriously affected the industry for several years, a considerable number of farmers in the counties of that section found themselves without means to buy the necessary seed wheat, or with no collateral with which to borrow.

On the initiative of Secretary J. C. Mohler an organization was formed to finance a seed-wheat pool and Mr. Mohler was made president. About 750 farmers in fourteen counties were thus provided with selected seed wheat with which to sow 100,000 acres, upon the plan to return to the association one-fifth of the subsequent crop, with no return in case of a yield of less than five bushels per acre. The success of this pool resulted in an extra fine crop for the farmers and a return of the full amount of the investment with a profit of 100 per cent to the subscribers.

The work of the board and the scope of its activities was enlarged in 1923 by the transfer through legislative enactment of the administration of the feed-stuffs, fertilizer and live-stock remedy laws from the State Agricultural College and this work is now maintained as the Control Division of the Board of Agriculture.





In 1923 the board issued another special report in the series now in process of publication under the title "Dairying in Kansas." The list of these special reports now includes "Alfalfa in Kansas," "Hogs in Kansas," "Wheat in Kansas," and "Dairying in Kansas." It is probably true that no accomplishment of the board in its long history of more than a half century has brought more of widespread approval, or been more in demand, than these special reports.

At the fifty-third annual meeting, held in January, 1924, in Topeka, the Board inaugurated a movement to secure a tax on motor fuels, the proceeds to be used for road construction and maintenance. This has since become a law, as has also the motion to regulate motor vehicles used for public hire on the public highways, which was proposed by the board.

Much attention is being given by the board to the rehabilitation of alfalfa in the state, as Kansas had fallen from first to third place in its production, due to the enlarged wheat area and other causes. Reports indicate that the rate of decrease has stopped and gains are being made each year in acreage.

Under the provisions of law the board and its secretary had been made the Board of State Fair Managers and they were able to report a very successful fair in 1924, though the one held in 1923 had been less successful because of rainy weather. The board also continues its policy of making exhibits of its work at various fairs in the state each season.

The total of agricultural products of the state for 1924 was reported at \$501,629,566, which is the largest since 1920.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting, held at Topeka in January, 1925, was characterized by a memorial service for the late F. D. Coburn, for more than twenty years secretary of the board. This meeting was further notable through the action of the members and delegates unanimously voting to request the appointment of Secretary J. C. Mohler as secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Coolidge, where a vacancy had occurred. Secretary Mohler had previously received the indorsement of the entire Kansas delegation in congress for that position.

A coöperative arrangement was entered into between the United States Department of Agriculture and the board whereby the work of crop reporting was consolidated and the office of the federal crop reporter was transferred to that of the board with supervision over the crop reporting for the state.

The office of state dairy commissioner was transferred from the State Agricultural College and made a division of the State Board of Agriculture and the Live Stock Registry Board was abolished and its duties assigned to the State Board of Agriculture by legislative enactment.

Further action by the board resulted in the passage of a pure-seed law, the administration of which was placed in the hands of the board. Resolutions were passed indorsing the work of the State Geological Survey; protesting against the practice of dealers selling inferior and cull dairy cattle into the state; and advocating a sales tax on luxuries so that all may more equally bear the expenses of government, which many now escape. The board also favored a state system of public highways which shall connect every county seat and all important market centers and be paid for out of the funds derived from the tax on gasoline and the motor-license fees.

The season of 1925 showed a reduced yield of corn and a wheat crop that measured less than half that of the preceding year and the state's balance sheet



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

811

showed a total of agricultural production of \$418,749,000. The live-stock inventory of the state showed a decrease of 36,000 head in the horse-power and a reduction in cattle other than milk cows from 2,289,432 head to 2,241,141. Milk cows increased from 568,327 to 611,214 head. Swine decreased 400,000 head in numbers, but there were 50,447 more sheep in the state.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting, held in January, 1926, was opened with the "get-acquainted dinner" at which were three Ljungdahl brothers, who had made a conspicuous success in their calf-club work and won many prizes at the larger fairs of the state and at the American Royal, as guests of honor.

One session of the meeting was devoted to the dedication of the memorial tablet of F. D. Coburn, which had been installed in the Memorial Building in Topeka in perpetuation of the memory of the late secretary of the board.

The board expressed appreciation of the activities of the State Horticultural Society which had resulted in the award of first prize to Kansas in the apple display of the American Pomological Society in its first and only meeting held west of the Mississippi river.

Resolutions adopted at this meeting included an indorsement of the Curtis senate bill to consolidate all government agencies dealing with education into a national Department of Education with a secretary in the President's cabinet; commending the attitude of President Coolidge and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine on coöperative marketing, and favoring state legislation to promote the best interest of county fairs.

The year's crop situation showed a marked improvement, although some of the best producing counties had fallen below the average. The aggregate farm production in Kansas for 1926 was \$469,488,858 and was 50 million dollars larger than that of 1925, and 47 millions larger than the average of the last five years. Kansas ranks fifth in the volume and value of agricultural products and eighth in the value of live stock.

The State Board of Agriculture held its fifty-sixth annual meeting in January, 1927, and took such action as resulted in a change of the law so that inmates of penal institutions shall be employed in the construction of buildings and other public works.

The resolutions included a recommendation to the legislature that all funds received from oil and gas leases on islands and in river beds shall be placed in the permanent school fund along with that derived from the sale of school land; recommending an appropriation to maintain the operation of the vocational education laws in those counties where funds are not sufficient, and asking that the question of so amending the constitution that bonds can be voted for highway improvement be submitted to a popular vote.

The agricultural situation of the year showed further improvement over that of the preceding year as well as over the average for the preceding five years. The balance sheet for 1927 showed a total in agricultural production of \$503,904,586 as compared with \$469,488,858 in 1926, and with \$426,370,315 as the average of the five year period. This is an increase of \$34,415,728 for the year and \$77,534,271 above the average of the five years.

The live-stock situation showed improvement in aggregate value for the year. Horses decreased in numbers by 50,911 head in 1927 as compared with 1926; mules decreased 18,046 head; milk cows 10,678, and other cattle 227,619 head in the same period. However, this decrease in numbers was offset in





some degree by the increase in the aggregate value of the live stock of the state. Horses, mules and swine showed a decrease in aggregate value, but milk cows, other cattle and sheep increased, so that the total for the state was \$184,602,488 in 1927 as compared with \$176,389,426 for 1926.

As showing something of the interest and progress in power farming and the accessories of modern agriculture, the following comparison in numbers, as between the first census of the combined harvester-thresher and the latest available information, is made:

	1923.	1927.
Combined harvester-thresher.....	2,706	7,562
Cream separators .....	94,763	99,906
Silos .....	14,156	13,034
Farm Tractors .....	24,120	38,061

Two events stand out in the history of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture as epochs. The first of these occurred when the Kansas Agricultural Society, a voluntary institution with no legal existence and no funds, was erected into the State Board of Agriculture as a department of the state. The second was the reorganization of the board in 1917 to be composed of two members from each congressional district, elected by the permanent farm organizations, so that no farmer in the state will be without representation.

While the board has been continuously active throughout its entire history, and many of the years of its greatest activity have received but scant recognition in this brief sketch, its largest accomplishments have been made since the reorganization.

As at present constituted, the board is more thoroughly representative of the state and is composed of men selected because of their qualifications, broad views and deep interest in the advancement of agriculture in the state. Functioning as never before, this board has done more in the way of original investigation, as witness the special reports on "Alfalfa in Kansas," "Hogs in Kansas," "Wheat in Kansas," "Dairying in Kansas," and "Poultry in Kansas" as parts of a projected series by the experts of the department.

The board has assumed, and been assigned by legislative enactment, many new and important duties that had previously been neglected or had been performed by other agencies less directly responsible for these specific duties, among which were some that involved the exercise of police power and which had been performed by a purely educational institution, the State Agricultural College.

Since the reorganization of the board Kansas has become the largest producer of hard winter wheat in the world and the largest wheat-producing state in the Union. Kansas hard winter wheat has become recognized as the best wheat in the world for bread-making, its chief use.

In this brief period Kansas has attained to fourth place among the states in the volume and value of its agricultural products, and has been credited with a reputation for growing the best alfalfa seed in America, the best English bluegrass seed, the best flax seed and as one of the best producers of garden seeds, in which it has a large industry, and with growing 90 per cent of all the apple seedlings that are produced in America.

Naturally, the activities of the board have increased with the growth and development of the agriculture of the state, and the continually enlarging



*The State Board of Agriculture.*

813

demands made upon it have increased the personnel of the office and greatly expanded its work.

In addition to addressing crop-improvement, live-stock and educational associations, coöperating with educational trains on various railroads, participating in farmers' week, home-coming week and other special occasions at the State Agricultural College, making exhibits at fairs and superintending departments at the Kansas State Fair and the Kansas Free Fair as opportunities for disseminating information about the agriculture of the state and the work of the board, the office of the board is daily engaged in supplying information by letter, radio, telegram or in personal interview upon a wide range of subjects, agricultural, horticultural, mechanical, architectural, entomological, cultural, educational, as well as in performing the numerous duties which are specifically required by law here enumerated:

1. Annual census of crops and live stock.
2. Gathering, compiling, publishing and disseminating official statistics.
3. Complete state population census once each decade.
4. Management of the state fair.
5. Supervision of the State Entomological Commission.
6. Preparation and publication of quarterly reports.
7. Compiling and printing of a biennial report.
8. Publishing crop and live-stock information monthly and weekly.
9. Press bulletins on agricultural growth and development.
10. Holding the state agricultural convention.
11. Conserving water resources and flood protection under state engineer.
12. Dairy development under state dairy commissioner.
13. Licensing commission merchants handling farm produce.
14. Feedstuffs inspection.
15. Execution of pure seed law and state-wide inspection of seeds.
16. Fertilizer inspection.
17. Inspection of live-stock remedies.
18. Administration of the stallion registration law.
19. Potato inspection.

For more than sixty years the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has functioned as the clearinghouse for the latest information about the agriculture of the state and, in its presentation of facts, has been the state's most potent advertising and immigration agency.

Co-existent with the state itself, the board has appreciated the wonderful natural resources with which the state was endowed and has devoted its energies to the development and dissemination of facts regarding the most adaptable crops and the best breeds of live stock for the previously unknown and untried conditions of the Great Plains region of which Kansas forms so conspicuous a part.

During this long history the board has been entirely free from political influence or political bias, and the resulting continuity of its service has fostered the maturing and execution of the long-time plans, without which there can be no permanent success in man's first and most important vocation, agriculture.





## TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS.

Gathered and transmitted by H. NORMAN NICCUM, Topeka.

SOME time ago I wrote you regarding my securing data on, and inscriptions on, the tombstones of cemeteries in and near Tecumseh. I spent some little of my spare time in this work, with, I think, rather satisfactory results.

There was a rather large cemetery on the property of Mr. Leupold, in Tecumseh, some forty years ago. From the dates on the markers remaining there (which I give below) you will see that this cemetery was in existence during the territorial days. Very few markers remain now and not more than four or five graves could be pointed out. The location of this spot, I believe, is not known to many outside of Tecumseh. The old cemetery is now a pasture and most of the markers are lying under a pine tree. I understand that there are some unmarked graves in an orchard of a Mr. Shaffer, but whose they are I do not know.

A Mr. Hoogland (whose first name was Eli, if I am not mistaken) is buried in an unmarked grave in the old castle, at Tecumseh, in the timber.<sup>1</sup>

There was also a cemetery—small, I believe—just north of the one in Mr. Leupold's pasture. It was on the north side of the Victory highway. The old store of the Tecumseh Coöperative Association stands on the spot. No trace of it now remains. I believe most of the bodies in these cemeteries were taken out to Bethel cemetery, south of Tecumseh.

The following are the inscriptions on the markers under the pine tree in the pasture:

(1)  
Sacred  
To the Memory of  
WILLIAM M. ALLEN  
Born  
Taylor Co. Virginia  
Jan. 13, 1834  
Drowned while bathing  
In Kansas River  
Near Tecumseh, K. T.  
June 14, 1860

(3)  
[Has Masonic Emblem]  
JESSE CHADWICK  
Born  
April 1st, 1826  
Died  
Dec. 14th, 1857  
Aged  
31 years and 8 mo.

(2)  
My wife  
FRANCIS R.  
Wife of  
REV. E. R. BROWN  
Died  
Mar. 31, 1877  
Aged  
22 yrs. 7 ms. 2 ds.

(4)  
[Badly broken]  
WILLIE  
Son of  
J. & R. E. COCKE  
Died  
July 8, 1885  
Aged 18

1. This is the only evidence that Mr. Hoogland or any other person was buried in or about the old castle.



*Tombstone Inscriptions.*

815

(5)  
[Broken]  
O  
K K  
L O L  
MARY J.  
Wife of  
DR. P. W. DAVIS  
Born  
Jan. 16, 1833

(6)  
Darling  
MYRTLE  
Inf. Dau. of  
T. S. & F. G. QUIETT  
Died  
Mar. 15, 1877  
Aged 13 dys.

Notice that the earliest year of death given is that of "1857." The one of William M. Allen had a footstone "W. M. A."

There is also a small family graveyard of the Hopkins family on the Victory highway (U. S. 40), about two miles east of Tecumseh. Inscriptions on the markers in the Eli Hopkins family cemetery are:

(1)

[Inscriptions on two sides]

(a)  
ELI HOPKINS  
Born  
Feb. 18, 1816  
Died  
July 3, 1894  
—  
SUSAN HOPKINS  
Born  
Oct. 21, 1818  
Died  
June 4, 1897

(b)  
GEORGE HOPKINS  
Born  
Sep. 1, 1855  
Died  
Aug. 12, 1879  
Aged  
23 yrs. 1 mo. 11 ds.  
ELISHA L.  
Son of  
E. & S. HOPKINS  
Born  
Mar. 16, 1850  
Died  
Nov. 6, 1866  
Aged  
16 yrs. 7 mos. 20 ds.

[There are footstones here with:]

"FATHER"  
"MOTHER"  
"E. L. H."  
"G. W. H."  
"E. H."

With this letter I inclose the inscriptions I secured at the Bethel cemetery, about four miles south of Tecumseh. They are complete, I believe. As the markers are of all descriptions, I made no effort to take a description of any, save those I have listed as "twin marker," "U. S.," which are those secured from the War Department, and "temporary" ones. The first two kinds are easily recognized by a person looking for them, and the third kind, being of a temporary nature, I thought it best to so designate them, for later they may not be found.

I understand from an old resident of Tecumseh that many bodies in the old cemeteries near Tecumseh were taken out to Bethel when Bethel was made a cemetery during the '80's. I believe that this is a Presbyterian churchyard.





Although many persons are buried at Bethel for whom no stone was provided, this gives a very good list of the surnames of the families who have lived in and near Tecumseh for the past seventy years. I tried to keep the last names in alphabetical order, but there are several mistakes, easily corrected.

There are 96 different women and girls whose names are mentioned in this list, and also 146 men and boys, making a total of 242 persons. There are 110 different surnames.

The earliest date mentioned for a man's birth is that of Rev. James Gordon (No. 53), who was born in 1809. For a woman's, that of Margaret S. Miller (No. 83), who was born in 1804.

There were 142 different markers from which I took data. There also were 24 inscriptions on the sides of these markers, beside those on the front, making a total of 166 inscriptions.

A peculiar marker is that of No. 4, which has the same inscription on both sides of it—a work which I rarely see.

## INSCRIPTIONS ON THE HEADSTONES IN BETHEL CEMETERY, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

(A complete list, taken October 8, 1927, 3 to 5 p. m.)

(1)	(2)
ADAMS	EVA M.
CHARLES B.	Dau
Jan. 1, 1845—May 17, 1904	1869—1903
NANCY T.	ANDERSON
his wife	
Mar. 25, 1847—Feb. 18, 1904	(3)
Our Dau.	PETER ANDERSON
AMY J.	1848—1914
Sept. 9, 1874—Sept. 16, 1897	ELMA
	His wife
	1848

(4)

[Same on each side—twin marker.]

ROBERT HERMANN	JOHN EDWARD
Died	Died
Nov. 16, 1880	Feb. 1, 1881
aged	aged
10 Ms. 18 Ds.	13 ys. 5 ms. 4 ds.

Sons of

PETER AND ELMA ANDERSON

(5)

[Inscriptions on two sides.]

(a)	(b)
ANNA ANDERSON	MATTHEW N. ANDERSON
Aug. 7, 1816	Sept. 29, 1849
Aug. 14, 1891	Dec. 24, 1898
NELSE ANDERSON	
Sweden	
Nov. 9, 1820	
Topeka	
June 9, 1903	