

## Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873

### Section 2, Pages 31 - 60

This annual report from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture includes information on livestock and other agricultural topics. Also covered are county statistics for population, acreages, productions, live stock, and assessed valuation of property. Information on the Ninth Annual State Fair and the Transactions of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Academy of Science is also included.

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destroying the unmaturing crop, we in Kansas have, generally speaking, been spared from all these evils; our crops have been unprecedentedly large, and we are securing for them unusually high prices. And when I say the agriculture of the State is prosperous, it is equivalent to saying that the State is prosperous; for upon agriculture depends all our hopes; upon agriculture all must look as the basis of business. The lawyer cannot get his fees unless the farmer gets a crop, neither can the physician, nor the clergyman, nor can the merchants have customers.

The President then stated that the subject of sorghum culture and manufacture was the topic of consideration for the evening, and he called upon Hon. C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee county, who had some fine specimens of sugar and syrup on exhibition, to give his experience on the subject.

Mr. Lines then read an essay on Sorghum and Imphee, which contained a very interesting account of his investigations, and his experience relative to the sorghum and imphee culture and manufacture. The essay was referred to a committee composed of Hon. R. G. Elliott, Hon. S. M. Strickler, and Lieutenant Governor Osborn.

The President then called on other farmers present to give their experience on the subject. He said that on this subject especially a comparison of the varied experience of the members of the club would be most useful, for upon this subject we are most ignorant; and in relation to the manufacture of syrups and sugar, there are most important requirements, upon which experience has as yet thrown but little light.

Dr. Buck, of Jefferson county, said that his observation confirmed in his mind the opinion which had been expressed by Mr. Lines, that chemicals prevent rather than promote crystalization. Out of sixteen hundred gallons of sorghum syrup, manufactured in his neighborhood on Cook's evaporator, all but about fifty gallons failed to crystalize; and all but the fifty gallons was cleansed with chalk, lime, and an alkali made of hickory bark. In the manufacture of the fifty gallons, no alkali or other cleansing material was used. The juice was boiled just as it came from the cane, and about a pound of finely crystalized sugar to the gallon was the result, and the syrup was in color and consistency very much like strained honey.

Dr. Ayers, of Linn county, said that during the past season he had made about twenty barrels of syrup. He noticed that one kind of cane, having a white seed, was two weeks later than the other kinds raised in his neighborhood. He also noticed that where sorghum had been mixed with broom-corn, the yield of syrup was greater than that from pure sorghum. He was surprised to notice the fact, but he observed it in several different cases. With cane that had been frost-bitten, he could make but little syrup, and that was of a very inferior quality. But in one instance of frost-bitten cane, the syrup granulated; quite a quantity of sugar was deposited in the bottom of the barrel. He did not know the reason of this. He would like to know what had been the experience of others with frost-bitten cane, and also with adulterated or mixed cane.





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Mr. Stone, of Bourbon county, said that during the past season he had had an opportunity to see tested the sweetness of different kinds of cane by the means of the saccharometer, which was used by one of his neighbors. He observed that the Mammoth sorghum raised by himself did not possess as much saccharine matter as the other kinds; the Mammoth sorghum possessed but  $8\frac{1}{2}$  degrees of saccharine matter, while other kinds possessed  $11\frac{1}{2}$  degrees. The sorghum crop, in his county, yielded from 80 to 150 gallons of syrup to the acre.

Mr. Mudge, of Wyandotte county, said he had made 1,300 gallons of syrup during the past fall. He used two flat pans; first boiling about two-thirds down in one pan and finishing in another. Himself, with another man and a boy, were employed about fifty days in making 1,300 gallons. He found that the richest soil produced the best cane, yielding the largest amount of syrup. He sprouts his seed, soaking it twelve hours in warm water, then putting it into a bag and burying it in the ground for forty-eight hours, or until it has sprouted, then plant, covering it very lightly with the foot. Cultivate it as corn; the better the cultivation the better the yield of cane. We boiled the juice down to 20 degrees in the first pan, and then in the finishing pan to 33 to 34 degrees. I think to have it granulate, it should be boiled to 38 degrees, or to the consistency of tar, as Mr. Lines has said. I used no chemicals. We have been engaged four years in its manufacture, and have every year made improvements, and this year great improvement. I am informed by a gentleman who saw samples of syrup at Washington, that mine is as good as any he saw. That at Washington, however, was made two or three years ago. Thorough boiling and thorough skimming are the most important requisites, so far as our experience yet goes. The cane that I have manufactured, yields one gallon of syrup to seven, eight and nine gallons of juice; the best juice yields one gallon to seven of juice. Adulterated cane, or that mixed with broom corn, took twelve gallons of juice to make one of syrup, and a poor article at that. Poor soil will produce but little cane and but a small yield of juice. The largest yield of syrup was 160 gallons to the acre, raised by Mr. Eli McKee, and the syrup was of the best quality. Syrup sells with us at fifty cents per gallon by the barrel. Slight frost does not injure cane, nor will a heavy frost injure it if it is thawed by heat and immediately crushed. But if left to thaw and then sour or ferment it is ruined. In October, 1862, I tried some frozen cane, thawing it over a fire, and it was not materially injured.

Dr. Ayers said he had heard that a light-red soil would produce cane yielding the lightest-colored and best syrup; but he had not been able to determine the fact.

Mr. Mudge said he had seen the same statement, but he had made careful observations and had not found the statement correct. In regard to boiling: he would not have fresh juice added when a batch is nearly boiled down. When a batch is boiled to twenty degrees he would add no more fresh juice.

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Mr. Mudge said he had planted sorghum and the white imphee. He thought the sorghum the most profitable; it is more uniform in its yield.

Mr. Lines thought it important to discriminate between the different kinds of imphee; the Oom-see-an-a, or black-seed imphee, being the kind from which he obtained successful results. It is a little earlier than sorghum. The white-seed imphee is one or two weeks later. Mr. Mudge supposes that if his syrup had been boiled down four degrees lower, that is to 38 instead of 34 degrees, it would have granulated. I think he is mistaken. Sugar cannot be made the way the gentleman makes his syrup. There are certain substances which must be expelled in making syrup, and certain others that must be expelled in making sugar. I have never seen any good sugar made with the kind of pan used by the gentleman. There should be no fresh juice added to the boiling juice. Cook's evaporator prevents the necessity of this. It is so constructed that the juice being poured into one end of the pan passes over a long line of heated surfaces. In different parts of its course different kinds of impurities rise to the surface and are thrown off, and it becomes syrup without the mixture of any fresh juice from first to last.

Dr. Hidden, of Nemaha, inquired if grinding in an iron mill was favorable to granulation. He had seen sugar made where a wooden mill was used in crushing, and he had thought it possible that as they did not crush the cane so completely, the rollers not working so closely together, perhaps that circumstance was more favorable.

Mr. Lines said his experience was that it was better to strain the juice. He had used a woolen strainer the past season; he had not before done so.

Mr. H. L. Jones, of Salina, said some persons were of the opinion, that in order to make sugar, the boiling should not cease from the time of commencing till it is boiled down. Some of his neighbors, who had succeeded in making sugar, considered this important.

Dr. Ayers described an arrangement of two pans with dampers, as employed by him with quite satisfactory results. He stated that the people of Linn county make as much molasses as is used in the county.

Mr. Lines said the same is true in Wabaunsee county.

Mr. Jones said they still buy some West India molasses in Saline county, but he was of the opinion that a good deal of what is sold for West India or New Orleans molasses is sorghum.

Dr. Hidden and Mr. Mudge expressed the same opinion.

Mr. Tipton said he had three brothers who are engaged in buying sorghum syrup for a manufacturer for fifty cents a gallon, and get in return the same article made over into New Orleans molasses at seventy-five cents a gallon.

The President then read the following report:

*To the President and Secretary of the State Agricultural Society:*

Your committee, to whom were referred specimens of sorghum and imphee sugar and syrup, exhibited by Hon. C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee county, beg leave to report that the samples are all of very superior quality, and not surpassed by any that have before come



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under our observation; we therefore recommend that the following premiums be awarded by the Society to Mr. Lines:

1st.—For best ten pounds sugar, being a sample of 25 lbs. made from Chinese sugar cane.....	\$10 00
2d.—Best ten pounds sugar, made by exhibitor from imphee .....	10 00
3d.—Best one gallon syrup, sample of one barrel, made from Chinese sugar cane.....	5 00
4th.—Same from imphee.....	\$5 00

Respectfully submitted.

S. M. STRICKLER.

P. B. MAXSON.

J. P. JOHNSON.

J. S. HIDDEN.

Mr. Jones said he had sold a good deal of molasses at retail. He had often inquired for sorghum of the wholesale dealers, but they never had it; they send it off to the manufacturers. It is important that the dealers be induced to keep sorghum on sale.

Mr. Lines said that we in Kansas have great advantages over the East in the sorghum culture and manufacture. Mr. Tipton informs us that we make better syrup and sugar than they do in Ohio; he has compared our manufacture with articles on exhibition at the rooms of the Ohio State Sorghum Association at Columbus. They have nothing to equal that on exhibition here this evening. Mr. Mudge says the best soil produces the best cane, yielding the best quality of syrup. There is no better soil in the world than ours. Our dry climate is favorable; we do not have those long periods of wet weather which they have so often in the more Eastern States, and which are almost fatal to the successful evaporation of sorghum. Sugar cannot be made when the weather is damp. Our market must always be good. The entire mountain region, already teeming with a population which must be supplied with this manufacture exclusive of their own production, is at our own door almost, while our facilities for reaching the Eastern market are bound to be very soon greatly increased. In answer to an inquiry made by Dr. Buck, Mr. Lines stated that he had a half-bushel of black imphee seed which he donated to the Society for distribution.

Mr. Tipton said he had two hobbies—one is cattle and the other sorghum. We are making progress. Our sorghum is becoming acclimated. He was decidedly of the opinion that acclimation had a great deal to do with the improvements we have made in this branch of business. Four years to come will bring about wonderful improvements. All the syrup used in Anderson county is sorghum.

Mr. Maxson said: For the past three years I have known no syrup to be used in my neighborhood in Lyon county but sorghum. Last year and this, as good articles as I have seen anywhere, have been produced in abundance. This year more has been produced in the county than will be used. In many instances sugar has been produced. Mr. Barber has made eighteen or twenty barrels of syrup, a good deal of which is graining, I am told. It is very common for it to grain when made with Cook's evaporator.

Mr. Bennett said: A vast quantity of syrup is made in Doniphan county. All kinds of evaporators are used. As much syrup has been made this year as will be used. I have heard of 170 gallons to the acre. Fifty cents a



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gallon is the common price. Imphee and sorghum are both cultivated. Some kinds of imphee do not do well.

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

President Denison, of the State Agricultural College, being present, was called on to speak in reference to the condition of the institution. Dr. Denison said he had been very deeply interested in the discussion to which he had listened. The State Agricultural Society and the State Agricultural College ought to be, and he believed were, in sympathy with each other. They ought to work together, having the same object—the diffusion of intelligence among the farmers of Kansas. He believed that Kansas was indebted to a State agricultural society for her agricultural college. The State Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania established the first agricultural college in this country, and the interest which grew out of that institution led Congress to pass the agricultural college act.

### WHEAT.

The President: In 1862 Kansas produced 202,232 bushels, averaging 21 bushels to the acre, valued at 74 cents per bushels. This compares with the other States as follows:

Bu. per Ac. Price per Bu.			Bu. per Ac. Price per Bu.		
California.....	24¾	\$1 03	Massachusetts.....	17	\$1 61
Connecticut.....	17	1 44	Missouri.....	17	77
Delaware.....	15	1 12	New Hampshire.....	15	1 53
Illinois.....	14	76	New Jersey.....	19	1 30
Indiana.....	16	88	New York.....	18	1 25
Iowa.....	14	69	Ohio.....	16	96
Maine.....	16	1 55	Rhode Island.....	20	1 50
Maryland.....	14	1 39	Pennsylvania.....	18	1 22
Michigan.....	18	1 00	Vermont.....	16	1 35
Minnesota.....	20	56	Wisconsin.....	17	78

Thus it is seen that only one State, California, comes up to Kansas in the wheat crop. It seemed to be the impression the other evening that we must put wheat in with a drill in order to make a sure thing of it.

Dr. Buck: There is but one drawback to wheat raising in Kansas; that is the want of a market, or in other words, the want of good mills to grind it. In 1863 there was but little wheat raised in my neighborhood. I put in that fall 80 acres, and got 27 73-100 bushels to the acre. My neighbors sowed broadcast, and not one had good wheat. I raised the Early May. Last year I had a good crop; I have now 200 bushels on hand. My wheat which I sowed last fall looks well now. My opinion is that if we will put in our wheat well, we shall not fail once in more than four or five crops. The last four years have been as trying as we shall have. I can raise a better crop on sod than on any other ground. I roll my wheat in the spring. If you sow winter wheat you get \$20 where you get \$10 by sowing spring wheat. Straw is worth almost as much as hay. I would rather try to raise twenty bushels of fall wheat than eight of spring wheat. Either drill or plow it in. I raise a better crop on sod than on old ground, because I break four inches deep.





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The reason is that if it is plowed in June the grass is tender and is killed; the roots of the grass lay exposed and dry out. Our soil has all the qualities for wheat of new soil. I drill lengthwise with the furrows. I plow in June and sow with drill in August. I never use anything but a drill. In order to have a crop on old ground you must burn everything off, for whatever you plow under has a tendency to dry up the soil. I don't roll my wheat when I sow it, but leave it in ridges as the drill leaves it. But I roll in the spring with a very heavy roller, and then I sometimes harrow it and roll it again. Roll as soon as you can in the spring. I have raised four crops in succession without winter-killing, while my neighbors have had theirs freeze out. I brought the blue-stem wheat from Illinois, but it would not mature. I now raise the Little May. It is a small, round, red wheat—best wheat for Kansas I know of.

### RYE.

The President then gave the following statistics of rye for 1862 from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

<i>Bu. per Ac. Price per Bu.</i>		<i>Bu. per Ac. Price per Bu.</i>	
Kansas.....	28 \$0 80	Iowa.....	23 \$0 40
Maryland.....	16 60	California.....	20 1 87
Illinois.....	20 43	Connecticut.....	14 86
Indiana.....	20 53	Missouri.....	17 45

The whole number of bushels raised in Kansas that year is set down at 2,498.

Mr. Thoman: The first rye that I sowed was in the fall of 1860. I sowed two acres on the 13th of October, sowing one bushel of seed to the acre. I raised one hundred bushels from the two acres. I have never since had more than 26 bushels to the acre. I sowed first on corn stubble and harrowed it in. I think rye is a sure crop in Kansas. The kind I sowed was half white and half black rye.

Mr. Bennett: I have sowed rye for the last four years. I came near failing in the dry season, but still raised 17 bushels to the acre. My average has been 35 bushels per acre. It is the surest crop I have tried. Rye is a very hard grain, and should be ground to be fed. You can raise it cheaper, bushel for bushel, than corn. If you sow it early you can pasture and it does not damage it at all. But I would not pasture it late in the spring. I believe it a good plan to sow all kinds of grain, for sometimes one kind of grain may fail and another won't. If you sow wheat with a drill on old ground it will be a week later than if sown broadcast; it will grow better and stronger, but is more liable to be taken with the rust. I sow early in September, that is wheat; I sow rye from August to October. My rye is never injured; it is mixed white and black. I average 1,000 bushels a year of small grain. The largest crop I have raised of spring wheat is 36 bushels per acre. I have raised 40 of winter wheat. Rye has generally been 25 cents per bushel, but I have sold it as high as 50 cents.

Dr. Buck: Mr. Bennett says wheat does not ripen quite as early when drilled as when sown broadcast, but that the grain is heaviest, and better

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and plumper. That is an argument in favor of drilling; it shows that wheat sown that way takes a better root and grows and matures, while that sown broadcast dries up before coming to maturity.

Mr. Thoman: I cut my rye early and use it all summer for my horses. I cut it mixed with hay, half and half, wetting it and feeding same as oats. I sometimes put in bran with it.

#### CHINCH BUG.

Dr. Buck: If rye were sown among corn about the time it begins to tassel it will give food for the chinch bug and save the corn.

President: I think those who sow spring wheat this year should sow a quart of winter wheat with it, to feed the chinch bugs.

#### OATS.

Mr. Thoman: I have raised 50 bushels of oats to the acre, and twice about 40. I sow about the 1st of March, or as early as I can. They can be raised as well as anything else in Kansas. I sow black side-headed oats, sowing two bushels to the acre.

Mr. Black: One of my neighbors raised this year 50 bushels to the acre.

Dr. Buck: Mr. Evans sows four bushels to the acre. He raises fine oats.

#### BARLEY.

The President gave the following statistics of barley:

	Bu. per Ac.	Price per Bu.		Bu. per Ac.	Price per Bu.
Kansas.....	37	\$0 65	Minnesota.....	34	\$0 49
California.....	23¾	1 20	Missouri.....	27	78
Connecticut.....	25	85	New York.....	29	1 06
Illinois.....	36	60	Ohio.....	25	79
Indiana.....	29	81	Pennsylvania.....	29	85
Iowa.....	29	54	Wisconsin.....	33	71
Maryland.....	32	87			

Mr. Thoman: In 1862 I raised 40 bushels of barley to the acre. It is a good feed for horses, fed occasionally.

Mr. Bennett: I think they feed barley to horses in California. If we had the means of grinding barley it would be the best grain we could raise for hogs and cattle. In Ohio, where I had a mill of my own, I tested this fairly with other grain. You can boil it or soak it for feed if you can't get it ground.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

The President gave the following statistics for 1862:

	Bu. per Ac.	Price per Bu.		Bu. per Ac.	Price per Bu.
Kansas.....	30	\$0 51	Minnesota.....	26	\$0 42
California.....	20	1 14	Missouri.....	25	48
Connecticut.....	16	70	New York.....	22	54
Illinois.....	23	43	Ohio.....	23	53
Indiana.....	25	50	Pennsylvania.....	24	60
Iowa.....	29	37	Wisconsin.....	26	44

Mr. Bennett: I think there is no better country than this for buckwheat. I have raised 75 bushels from one and one-fourth acres, just plowing sod and sowing about the last of June. It would not do to sow too early. This season it was almost an entire failure, on account of the early frost.



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Mr. Rogers: It failed with us entirely this year, on account of the early frost.

#### TOBACCO.

The subject of tobacco was then taken up, and the following statistics were given:

	<i>Lbs. per Ac.</i>	<i>Price per Lb.</i>		<i>Lbs. per Ac.</i>	<i>Price per Lb.</i>
Kansas.....	1,024	\$0 20	Michigan .....	1,000	\$0 14
California .....	230	—	Minnesota.....	1,140	11
Connecticut .....	1,300	14	Missouri.....	1,000	12
Delaware.....	310	12	New York .....	1,200	10
Illinois.....	1,101	14	Ohio.....	940	11
Indiana.....	1,109	12	Pennsylvania.....	1,116	14
Maryland .....	933	11	Wisconsin.....	1,200	12

The President then read the following statement from Dr. Welborn, of Wyandotte county:

MR. PRESIDENT: Agreeably to your request, I furnish you for publication the following statement of my experience in raising tobacco the past season:

I prepared the seed-beds in the latter part of February by burning large piles of logs and brush upon the ground, digging to the depth of four or five inches with a hoe, and raking fine. The seed of eight varieties—White Stem, Maryland Bread Leaf, Brazil, and five unnamed sorts (all the unnamed proved inferior to the named)—was then sown broadcast and buried by raking lightly and tramping with the feet. The plants came up in three or four weeks, and the weather being dry, I gave them occasionally a thorough sprinkling. Seven acres of the land planted in tobacco had borne two crops of corn and potatoes. The remaining eight acres one year ago was covered with a dense growth of young redbud, hickory and walnut timber, with an undergrowth of hazel brush and grape vines.

During the winter it was well cleared, and, when the frost was out, the whole field was plowed to a moderate depth and thoroughly harrowed. It was then cross-plowed, harrowed again, and, with a common one-horse plow, thrown into ridges three and a half feet apart.

After running cross-furrows with a shovel plow, at the same distance apart, the ridges were rounded into hills, a foot across and eight inches high, with a hoe. The transplanting began on the first of June and was completed about the 25th.

As soon as the leaves were well started, the hills were scalped with a hoe, half an inch of earth being taken off and the top left free from grass and weeds. When a small portion of the field had been treated in this way, I followed with a shovel-plow, running two furrows in a row, and continued until the entire field had been twice plowed. The second plowing was at right angles to the first, and, as it proceeded, the most forward plants were primed—the bottom leaves taken off.

The old land required a third plowing. After this the whole was thoroughly primed and hilled with a hoe, each hill being made flat and broad. Began topping when there were from twelve to sixteen leaves upon a plant. (I would recommend that topping be commenced as soon as there are from ten to twelve leaves, and, after the first two weeks, would top at eight or ten.) From this stage till cutting-time the worms and suckers were removed weekly, with one exception. The cutting was begun the last week in August, and finished the latter part of September. As fast as cut, it was hung upon scaffolds in the field until yellow or piebald, then removed and hung in barns, where it was exposed to a slow fire from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, afterwards to a strong fire for a week. By this process the light or bright yellow tobacco, suitable for "natural leaf," was produced.

Of the varieties raised, I have a decided preference for the White Stem and Yellow Pryor, as they yield more and seem better adapted to this climate.

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The aggregate amount of the crop, carefully weighed and estimated, was 18,000 pounds. Estimating at prices now (January 1st, 1864) ruling in St. Louis market, the account stands thus:

2,250 lbs. prime at 25c.....	\$ 562 50	4,500 lbs. lugs at 10c.....	\$ 450 00
3,000 lbs. No. 1 at 20c.....	1,800 00		
2,250 lbs. No. 2 at 15c.....	337 50	Total value of crop.....	\$3,150 00

#### EXPENSES.

The work was performed mainly by men employed by the month, and, reckoning nothing for my own labor and skill, which was worth at least five dollars per day, the cost of producing was as follows:

Amount paid for labor and team work, including board and keeping of team.....	\$368 00	From total value.....	\$3,150 00
Preparing for market, at \$10 per 1,000 lbs.....	180 00	Deduct total expenses.....	693 00
Allow for rent of land, 15 acres at \$3.....	45 00	Profit.....	\$2,457 00
Interest on cost of barns, \$500 at 10 per ct.....	50 00	Profit per acre.....	\$ 163 00
Allow for depreciation of buildings.....	50 00		
Total expense of raising, curing and preparing for market.....	\$ 693 00		

The President: There were one hundred acres of tobacco raised in Wyandotte county last year.

Mr. Bottem, of Wyandotte: All the fields did well in our county last year. The yield was generally estimated at 1,000 lbs. per acre. Dr. Welborn's crop was, I think, the best I have ever seen anywhere. He has put up a tobacco manufactory. He thinks he will manufacture 25,000 lbs. of last year's raising. Mr. Yonts, another of our farmers, raised fourteen or fifteen acres of tobacco. He estimates his crop to be worth \$3,000.

The President: Gen. Stringfellow thinks tobacco will do well anywhere. It does well in Missouri, and must therefore succeed here. High winds will not be a serious objection to it.

Mr. —: I raised tobacco in Linn county last year; it did well.

Mr. Williams of Jackson county: I am an old tobacco raiser. I raised tobacco in Ohio. I have not raised it here, but I shall. It was the most profitable crop we could raise in Ohio. We used to get there from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. per acre. We burn the seed-beds there in fall and winter. Beds burned in the spring are more likely to dry out, and it is best to have them freeze after burning. I don't know what is the advantage of burning the beds, but it is an old custom and all tobacco raisers follow it. The seed ought to be sown early, but it will do to sow in April if the seed be soaked in milk. The beds should be well tramped or rolled. After sowing the seed, I sowed some seed obtained from the Patent Office and they didn't grow. The best kinds now raised in Ohio are the Burleigh, and another kind of Kentucky tobacco. It is the heaviest kind.

#### POTATOES.

Potatoes came next in order for discussion, and the following statistics for 1862 were given:

	Av. bu. per Ac.	Value.		Av. bu. per Ac.	Value.
Kansas .....	108	\$0 49	Michigan .....	134	\$0 31
California.....	62½	62	Minnesota .....	175	25
Connecticut.....	108	45	Missouri .....	89	41
Illinois.....	100	40	New Hampshire.....	109	36
Indiana.....	112	40	New York.....	125	38
Iowa.....	144	32	Ohio.....	80	51
Maine.....	153	35	Pennsylvania .....	114	50
Maryland.....	99	63			





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The President: The process of mulching will prove very beneficial.

The President then read the following statement from Dr. Welborn, of Wyandotte county:

L. D. BAILEY, Esq.: I send you an account of my experiment the past season in raising potatoes, and the success which attended it. Wishing to make the most of half an acre of land which I intended for a vineyard, and knowing of no other crop which would pay well at a small cost and do the vines no injury, I planted it with potatoes of the New York Peachblow variety. The ground was fitted by *plowing early in the spring to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches*, then laid off in rows three feet apart.

Every alternate row was set with grape-vines, leaving the rows of potatoes six feet apart. The seed was cut in pieces of two eyes each, dropped every two or two and a half feet in the row and covered with a plow. They were hoed once and plowed twice, with no especial pains. About the middle of October they were dug, assorted and marketed.

The account is as follows:

	Dr.		Cr.
To plowing at \$6.00 per acre.....	\$3.00	By 175 bushels sold at 50c.....	\$87 50
To three bushels seed at 50c.....	1 50	By fifteen bushels (small) at 25c.....	3 75
To cutting and planting.....	1 50		
To hoeing, two days at \$1.00 a day.....	2 00	Total.....	\$91 25
To plowing, 1/4 day at \$1.50.....	38		27 13
To digging, 5/4 days at \$1.00.....	5 25		
To hauling, one day at \$2.50.....	2 50	Profit.....	\$64 12
To marketing, 4 1/2 days at \$2.50.....	11 25		
Total.....	\$27 13		

In the above statement nothing is allowed for the rent of the land, as it was paid many times by the growth of the grape-vines.

QUINDARO, January 12, 1864.

J. B. WELLBORN.

#### ✓ HEMP.

The following statistics in regard to hemp raising were presented:

	Lbs. per Ac.	Val. per Lb.		Lbs. per Ac.	Val. per Lb.
Kansas.....	\$12 50	\$0 05	Missouri.....	9 06	\$0 03 1/4
Minnesota.....	11 40	05			

The President inquired what was known in regard to hemp reapers and hemp breakers.

Mr. Bennett stated that McCormick had a reaper constructed on purpose for reaping hemp. It is used in Doniphan county. He described the manner in which it was worked.

Mr. Thoman described a hemp breaker which he saw a few days since, near Topeka. He understood it to be a new invention, and untried.

Mr. Bottem: Hemp raisers in Missouri all tell me that they prefer breaking by hand. The machines waste enough to pay for hand-breaking.

Mr. Craig stated the same thing.

#### ✓ COTTON.

The President: I raised more cotton last year than I could get picked. It grew well. It would have been a profitable crop if I could have gotten it picked. It would have yielded \$100 profit to the acre; a thousand pounds of seed cotton to the acre. I planted green seed; but little of the white seed planted last season did any good. I had six or seven acres planted on the 2d and 4th of June. I found in July that it hadn't been tended at all, and it was all buried up with weeds. I went through with a hoe and cut out the weeds around the hills, then had it plowed and cultivated. It was hardly

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cleaned out before the 20th of July. On the 20th of August it was a foot and a half high and completely covered with blossoms. It made from twenty to thirty bolls to the plant. I didn't top it. My seed was all grown in Kansas the year before. My ground was upland. I saw a field of fifteen acres planted by Judge Miller, of Lawrence, of seed brought from Tennessee. It stood as high as my head. It was not as well covered with bolls as mine, though they were larger. The frosts of August and September both injured it. Mine was not injured until October.

#### CASTOR BEANS.

The President: It would be very well for some of our farmers to try the cultivation of the castor bean as a farm product.

Mr. Williams: Mr. Adams, of Douglas county, raised last year a crop of seven acres of castor beans. He gathered 200 bushels, and that was not more than two-thirds of the crop. For want of help he had to let the balance go. They are worth from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel in St. Louis. They grow very thriftily here, and require but little cultivation. They are planted in rows a little wider than corn. Some of them ripen while others are green, so that several pickings are necessary. The pickers drive along between the rows, with a one-horse sled, and gather them. They are drilled, the stalks standing from eight to twelve inches apart.

Mr. Detrick: A great many castor beans are raised in Illinois. I am told that if they bring fifty cents per bushel they are more profitable than any other crop; but the labor of gathering them may be an objection at the present time.

#### WOOL GROWING AND STOCK RAISING.

The President made some general remarks upon the subject of wool growing in Kansas, expressing the opinion that there is no portion of the country better adapted to that branch of industry. He also stated that there has been during the past year a very gratifying increase in the number of sheep in Kansas; and a considerable number of improved sheep have been brought in. He then read the following statement which he had received from Delos N. Barnes, of Leavenworth county, showing the profits of wool growing with Spanish Merino sheep in Kansas. Average cost of pure breed flocks per head, ten dollars. If well cared for they will increase forty per cent. per annum of whole flocks, and shear an average of 6½ pounds of wool per head. The account of 1,000 head stands thus:

FLOCK.		Dr.	FLOCK.		Cr.
To interest on cost at ten per cent.....	\$1,000 00		By 6,500 lbs wool at 60c.....	\$3,900 00	
To 400 bushels corn in shock at 20 cents...	800 00		By 40 per cent. increase.....	\$4,000 00	\$7,900 00
To shepherd one year's services.....	400 00				
To assistance to feed.....	150 00		Balance to profit.....	\$5,020 00	
To shearing to six cents per head.....	60 00				
To washing.....	30 00				
To ten barrels salt at \$4 per barrel.....	40 00				
To interest on acres pasture.....	300 00				
To incidentals .....	100 00				
Total .....	\$2,880 00				





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The President also read the following statement of John D. Ross, of Leavenworth county, showing the profit on 1,000 native coarse-wooled sheep.

Cost at \$2.50 per head.....	\$2,500 00	
Interest on capital.....		\$ 250 00
One year's total expenses.....		1,000 00
		\$1,250 00
Wool crop at 60 cents.....	\$2,000 00	
Increase, 400 at \$2.50.....	2,000 00	3,000 00
		\$1,750 00

Dr. Buck: As far as my observation has gone I should say that if you don't have good shelter your lambs cannot live if they come in cold weather. They should not come until the grass comes. If the lambs come after the grass has started well, you may count on raising as many lambs as you have ewes. There is no doubt about sheep raising in Kansas. No one who has tried it thinks of abandoning the business. Those who manage the worst and have the poorest success still find it profitable.

The President said Hon. R. G. Elliott, of Douglas county, who has a farm of 1,000 acres, and who is extensively engaged in stock raising, was present, and he called upon him to state his experience in that branch of agriculture.

Mr. Elliott said: I have not had a great deal of actual experience in stock raising in Kansas. My experience till last year has been with cattle. My farming is confined to stock. I raise nothing but for my stock; I don't aim to market any grain. My stock of cattle that I first started with I purchased at government sales. They were young stock, and have not given much increase. I find it is but little expense to keep them. I feed prairie hay, and to each animal about ten bushels of corn in the husk. My opinion is that this is the best way to feed corn; it is more economical where feeding is done on a large scale. It may be that when fed as meal it would be better digested, but when we consider the cost of getting it ground, I am satisfied that there is no economy in it, but the contrary is true. I cannot now give the figures upon which this opinion is based, but I have had some observation and experience on this point, and my mind is well made up upon it. Prairie hay perhaps would give nutriment sufficient for cattle; but they become constipated when fed on hay alone. A little corn relieves this tendency, and I am satisfied it is best to feed some corn. A ton of hay should be given each head. It is almost as well to feed on the ground as in a rack. But cattle should have shelter. I find that thirty per cent. can be saved by having sheds for cattle. They keep in better order and free from disease. The extreme cold weather and sometimes wet weather causes hollow-horn and other diseases. I know that most persons who keep large stocks of cattle let them run without shelter; but I am sure it would pay them well to build sheds for them. There is more profit in raising horses and mules in Kansas than in raising cattle. It takes more capital, but there is a larger per cent. of profit. With mules the returns are almost as quick. A mule will be fit to sell about as soon as a steer, and he will bring two or three times as much.

Mr. Hutchins, of Jefferson county: I don't pretend to be much of a farmer.

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In 1861, I bought 100 head of sheep. The first year I had but little profit, for I bought them in the fall and the lambs came through the winter, and almost all died. I sold the wool at fifty cents a pound—last year thirty-four cents. My increase last year was, from sixty *ewes*, seventy *lambs*. My lambs came about the middle of April to the first of May. I bought a fine-wool buck for \$15. I kept him two years, shearing the first year twelve pounds, and last year fifteen pounds, when I sold him for \$25. I think the first of May is early enough for lambs to come in this country. The sheep should have grass before they have lambs. And they should have shelter from the bleak winds. I have a stone wall on the north side of my lot, and to that I have a shed made of poles and prairie hay. This makes a warm shelter. There is no trouble in raising lambs if you have a shelter of this kind. I consider sheep-raising one of the most profitable kinds of farming in Kansas. I have never known of any disease among sheep in this country. The only trouble I have is with prairie wolves. They are a great annoyance. They take old sheep as well as lambs; they are sure to take some; you may watch the sheep and poison the wolves, but the little rascals will get some of them. I feed prairie hay and corn, one bushel to the head.

The President: In the estimate which I have read from Mr. Barnes, he makes no estimate for hay. Mr. Scott told me of a farmer, formerly from Vermont, but who has been largely in the sheep business in Illinois for thirty years past, and who has found the best feed to be shocked corn. He had tried all kinds of feed, and all ways of feeding. He now feeds nothing but shocked corn. Mr. Elliott says it costs him \$1.25 per ton to put up hay. E. R. Warden offered, in 1861, \$1.50 per ton for putting up hay. He could get nobody to take a contract at that price. He therefore hired help, kept an account of everything (boarding and all), and put up one hundred tons. The cost averaged but a trifle over seventy-five cents per ton. General Scott told me he put up one hundred tons at a cost of sixty-seven cents per ton. He had not to haul it very far. He cut with a machine. Others have told me it would cost me \$1.30 per ton to put up hay.

Mr. Elliott: My hay was hauled a half-mile, and hauled with ox teams. I made allowance for repairs, and estimated high for labor. Corn can be produced, one year with another, for twenty cents per bushel.

Mr. Williams, of Jackson county: Last year was my first experience in corn raising. I planted twenty-four acres. Plowing cost \$24; marking out, \$3; planting, \$4. I had forty bushels to the acre. The herders of the plains buy our corn. They pay now forty cents per bushel. Last year they paid twenty and twenty-five cents. My crop of 1,060 bushels thus brings \$384 from twenty-four acres. The figures, then, stand thus:

Cost of plowing.....	\$24 00	Estimate per acre, 40 bushels; 24 acres at 40	
Marking out.....	3 00	bushels per acre, 960 bushels; worth at 40	
Planting.....	14 00	cents per bushel.....	\$384 00
Cultivating three times.....	25 00	Cost of cultivation.....	158 00
Gathering.....	20 00	Clear profit.....	\$226 00
Rent at \$3 per acre.....	72 00		
Total cost.....	\$158 00		





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The President: Connected with stock raising is dairying. I have a letter from Mr. Burr, of Osage county. He has thirty-five cows; cost, \$28 per head. He makes cheese and butter, but makes no account of butter. He sold his cheese last year at ten cents per pound, and it brought him \$28.50 per head.

At a meeting of the Society on the 20th of February, 1864, the President, Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to sell the *Kansas Farmer* to H. E. Lowman, of Lawrence, upon the condition that he would take the publication and supply all unexpired subscriptions.

It was decided to hold a fair in October, 1864. Governor Yates, of Illinois, was designated to deliver the address, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, no fair was held.

The third annual meeting was held on the 12th day of January, 1865, and a new board of officers elected, as follows:

*President*—L. D. Bailey, of Douglas.

*Secretary*—John S. Brown, of Douglas.

*Treasurer*—William Spriggs, of Anderson.

*Executive Committee*—R. G. Elliott, of Jefferson; Henry B. Keller, of Leavenworth; E. S. Hubbard, of Wyandotte; A. J. W. Brown, of Allen; James B. Maynard, of Doniphan; C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee.

No fair was held this year, and the society apparently remained in a dormant condition, until the fourth annual meeting, which was held January 3, 1866, when the officers of 1865 were re-elected, together with the following:

*Executive Committee*—C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee; J. W. Sponable, of Johnson; G. W. Deitzler, of Douglas; S. S. Tipton, of Anderson; H. J. Strickler, of Shawnee; Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte.

At the annual meeting, on motion, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That this society do earnestly desire such a change in the estray law as shall require the county clerk of each county to advertise a complete list of all stray animals in three consecutive numbers of the *Kansas Farmer*, so that all persons who have lost animals by straying may know where to look for the advertisement: *Provided*, That the cost of such advertisement shall not exceed fifty cents for each animal."

After discussion, the resolution was adopted.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held June 3, 1866, John S. Brown resigned his position as Secretary, and General H. J. Strickler was appointed.

Proposals having been invited for the location of the fair in October, the following was received:

"*PROPOSAL*: The citizens of Garnett and Anderson county agree to pay to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society two thousand dollars (\$2,000), in consideration that the State Fair be held at the town of Garnett, for 1866."

General Deitzler stated that it was the wish of the people of Lawrence to have the fair held there this fall; that a joint stock company, known as the Lawrence Fair Association, had organized, and four thousand five hundred

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dollars (\$4,500) had been subscribed (hoped to raise it to ten thousand) for the purpose of inclosing grounds, erecting buildings and preparing suitable booths, pens, etc., all of which was tendered to the State Board, free of expense, for the holding of the fair; and, in addition, the people of Lawrence had subscribed one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars (\$1,710), subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, for the holding of the fair. Other advantages could be enumerated in favor of Lawrence, which he hoped the Board would take into consideration, viz.: accessibility, having railroads running east, west and northeast, with a good bridge across the Kansas river.

On motion, it was resolved that the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society would locate the State Fair at Lawrence, for the year 1866, upon condition that two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in cash be raised, and the use of the grounds, etc., of the Lawrence Fair Association furnished free of expense.

General Deitzler, after an absence of an hour's duration, reported that the people of Lawrence had increased their subscription to two thousand and six dollars (\$2,006), and he moved to amend his proposal by striking out one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars (\$1,710), and inserting two thousand and six dollars (\$2,006), which was granted, and the State Agricultural Fair for 1866 was located at Lawrence, upon the conditions specified.

Horace Greeley was invited to deliver the opening address.

A sheep-shearing was provided for, to be held on the Fair Grounds on the first Thursday of June, 1867.

General Deitzler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*"Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the farmers of Kansas the system of associated cheese and butter manufactory, established and in successful operation in New York and other Eastern States, being convinced, by judicious management, it will prove more profitable than any other branch of agriculture. For information on this subject, send to G. W. Comstock, Esq., Utica, New York, for report of New York Cheese Manufacturing Association, 1865; price, fifty cents."*

The second annual exhibition was held at Lawrence on the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of October, 1866. General James L. McDowell acted as General Superintendent. The annual address was delivered by Hon. S. O. Thacher. He was then followed by an eloquent address by Hon. I. S. Kalloch. The fair was considered a grand success. The receipts were \$4,459; disbursements, including cost of buildings, \$4,458; receipts over expenditures, \$1.

The fourth annual meeting was held January 16, 1867. The President of the Society delivered the annual address, reviewing the rise and growth of the Society, and predicted its future usefulness and greatness. He stated that he had acted as President of the Society four years, and thought he had done his part of the pioneer work, and declined to be a candidate for re-election.

An election was then held, with the following result:

*President*—R. G. Elliott, of Jefferson.





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*Secretary*—H. J. Strickler, of Shawnee.

*Treasurer*—C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee.

*Executive Committee*—M. C. Cloyce, of Atchison; Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte; H. C. Cross, of Lyon; W. M. Allen, of Jefferson; W. G. Coffin, of Leavenworth.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire what legislation is necessary to encourage the growth of wool and the manufacture of woolen fabrics.

A committee was also appointed to report amendments to the constitution for consideration at the next meeting. From the organization of the Society, life and annual members had been recognized. A membership fee of ten dollars constituted the former and one dollar the latter. It was claimed on the part of life members that they should have greater privileges than annual members in the matter of voting for officers, as life members were usually scattered all over the State and unable to attend in person, while annual members could be multiplied at the time of the annual meetings on the payment of one dollar for each member. To remedy this, the constitution was amended so that the time and place of election was changed from Topeka, at the annual meeting in January, to the fair grounds, on the last day of each annual exhibition.

The Legislature was requested to pass such sanitary laws in reference to the importation of cattle or other stock of any kind from the Indian Territory, Texas, or of the south counties, as will effectually prevent the spreading of the disease known as the "Spanish fever," or any other disease of a contagious and dangerous character.

The Legislature was memorialized for an appropriation of five thousand dollars per annum to the Society, to aid them in the premium list and expenses of holding a State fair.

### MEMORIAL.

*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas:*

GENTLEMEN: We have been instructed to lay before your honorable body the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held in the city of Topeka, January 30, 1867:

"Resolved, That the Legislature be properly appealed to for an appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per annum, to the State Board of Agriculture, to aid them in holding annual fairs."

And to accompany it with a memorial asking this pecuniary aid to enable the said Society to continue its efforts in developing the agricultural resources of the State. It is no doubt a well-conceded fact that the future growth and wealth of our State must be mainly, if not entirely, contingent upon our success in agricultural operations, especially in stock raising; and we believe that without a State Society sufficiently endowed by the State to enable its managers, by appropriate efforts, to stimulate improvements, encourage investment, and foster all branches of agricultural products, we shall fail in our great mission, and those who come after us will reap the bitter fruit.

Those who have been familiar with State fairs need no argument to convince them of their great value and importance to the farming interests of any community. They bring together the cultivators of the soil from all sections, with their choicest products and finest stock; so that each enjoys the full benefit of the accumulations of all.

A great number of new varieties of grain, vegetables and fruit are collected. Also, the

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latest inventions in machinery and labor-saving implements, herds of cattle, horses, hogs, etc.; and the result is a general diffusion of valuable information, and a great stimulus to renewed exertions, with results of the utmost importance to the growth, development and wealth of the State. The necessity for these gatherings of the people is obvious, and their good effects immense; but it is further apparent from the fact that all agricultural States have held these convocations for years, which they certainly would not have done had they not brought with them important results. But it is impossible for us to keep up our Society upon a scale at all commensurate with its importance, and the great work it has in hand, without aid from the State government.

We have held two State fairs, both of which were a decided success, except that our funds were not sufficient to meet our expenses and pay the premiums, and we are now considerably in arrears and are without resources.

This Society is a State institution, and is designed to operate as a mutual benefit to the people. It is not a joint stock company or corporation intended to make money, or declare dividends to stockholders. No dividends are declared, the object and purpose of the Society being the advancement of agriculture and its adjuncts.

The farmers of the State pay the greater part of the taxes, and to that extent bear the burden of government; and should they not in a corresponding degree realize the benefits and fostering care of the government? The destinies of our State are in their hands; our future is with them and under their control, and in proportion to the advancement, intelligence and prosperity of this class, does the State take rank and position by the side of her sister commonwealths.

We therefore hope that the considerations suggested, and the example set by other States, will be influential in inducing the Legislature of the State of Kansas to make suitable provision for the continued labor and beneficent influences of the State Agricultural Society.

We find, by referring to other States, that Kentucky, in the year 1856, appropriated ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) to aid the State Agricultural Society; and subsequently an annual appropriation of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) has been given.

From the transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, we find that the usual grant or aid received from the State was two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually.

From the revised statutes of Wisconsin, chapter 80, section 4, we find that the Legislature of that State annually appropriates three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, to be expended by said society in such manner as it may deem best calculated to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, the mechanical, manufacturing, and household arts in the State. Section 13, of the same chapter, provides that the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid annually to each organized county agricultural society.

From the report of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, for the year 1857, we find in the treasurer's report the receipt of three thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars (\$3,643) from the Treasurer of the State. Subsequent to this time, we have been informed that the State of Ohio levies a special agricultural tax for the support of the State and county agricultural societies.

The State of California, by special enactment, appropriates the sum of \$5,000 annually for the support of the State Agricultural Society. (See general laws of California, 1854.)

The committee deem it unnecessary to continue the reference to other States for example or precedent. We could refer you to the State of Illinois, that appropriates \$6,000 annually to aid her State Agricultural Society. This State, growing in wealth and greatness like magic, furnishes a fair example of what an intelligent and stimulated agriculture may accomplish for a State; and also to the other Western States that furnish the aid petitioned for in this memorial.





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We therefore respectfully and most earnestly ask your honorable body to make an appropriation of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000); and in behalf of our Society, we pledge ourselves that the amount shall be so expended as to make ample and satisfactory return to the people of Kansas.

H. J. STRICKLER,  
C. B. LINES,  
J. L. McDOWELL,  
*Committee.*

The Legislature, in response, appropriated the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

### LOCATION OF STATE FAIR.

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1868  
LOAN. In April, 1868, the Executive Committee met, and considered proposals for holding the fourth annual fair, from Leavenworth, Topeka and Olathe. The following were the propositions:

#### TOPEKA.

We propose to donate to the State Agricultural Society of Kansas, in fee simple, a tract of land not exceeding — acres, located within two miles of the city limits of the city of Topeka, well adapted for the purposes, and to be selected by a joint committee to consist of three members of your Board and a like number from the undersigned committee of citizens of Topeka; the title therefor to be perfected on or before the — day of —, 186—, and approved bond for title to be given; the selection to be made within — days from the date hereof; the land thus donated to be used for State Agricultural Fair purposes, with the right of the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, to hold fairs thereon when not used for State Agricultural Fair purposes.

(Signed) GEORGE W. VEALE, F. JOHNSON,  
JOHN GUTHRIE, E. G. MOORE,  
GEO. W. KELLAM, J. W. FARNSWORTH,  
F. L. CRANE, THEO. MILLS,  
W. W. H. LAWRENCE, JOHN ARMSTRONG.

#### OLATHE.

J. W. Sponable, on behalf of Johnson county, offered the free use of fair grounds at Olathe and one thousand dollars in money, to the use of the Agricultural Society.

#### LEAVENWORTH.

In view of the importance to the State of the most complete success of your Society, and from a conviction that Leavenworth is the most available point for your coming fair, the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Leavenworth has resolved to tender to the State Agricultural Society the free use of its grounds for the annual fair and exhibition of 1868. The advantages of this city for the location of your fair will naturally suggest themselves to you. A city of 25,000 inhabitants, and a variety of mechanical and artistic occupations carried on in it, secures an exhibition in some important departments that could not be reached in a place of less size. In hotel accommodations and all the means of interest and comfort to attendants, we think Leavenworth is without a rival. Our grounds consist of thirty-two acres, inclosed by a high, close fence. It contains a half-mile track or drive, ample for all the tests desired by your Society. Its buildings consist of an exhibition hall in the form of a cross; an eating house, twenty by one hundred feet, with a stand full seated in the second story, facing the exhibition rings and judges' stand; officers' quarters, twelve by thirty feet; building for sheep and hogs, twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; one hundred and fifty stalls for stock, including thirty-five box stalls. In addition to this, there are three eating stands, band and judges' stands, treasurer's office outside, and a commodious poultry building inside. Springs

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furnish an abundance of water within the grounds, for stock and other purposes. Last year there was a test of three steam fire engines with water on the ground. As a question of income for the gate fees, it is apparent that your Society would be a large gainer, for the attendance of our city population would be many thousands. If our proposition is accepted the local fair will be omitted for this year, and a cordial co-operation given to make your exhibition a great success, for itself and the State.

Very respectfully yours. By order.

GEO. T. ANTHONY,

*Secretary Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association.*

Capt. Anthony also offered in addition to the above, the sum of \$1,500, to be deposited to the credit of the Society, with the First National Bank of Leavenworth.

It was alleged that the proposition of Topeka simply proposed to give the State Society eighty acres, to be improved and held as a fair ground, for the use and benefit of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, except at such times as the society might require the same for State fairs. That the proposition, in other words, did not convey an absolute fee of the land.

Upon motion, Messrs. Veale, Lawrence, Kellam and Armstrong, of the Topeka committee, were recalled, who stated that the donation of the eighty acres was to be considered as a gift for fair ground purposes, to be used by Shawnee county for fairs when not used by the State, and when abandoned as a fair ground, to revert back to the grantors.

The committee then submitted another proposition, in lieu of the above named, to pay the sum of \$1,500 to the Society. Neither proposition contemplated any improvements on the fair grounds at Topeka, by the citizens thereof.

Considering the size of the several competing points, in connection with the propositions, the proposition of Leavenworth was regarded the most favorable, and the fair was accordingly located there. The proposition of the enterprising town of Olathe, was without doubt much the largest in proportion to the population thereof; but being removed so far from the center of population, at that time, it was not deemed advisable to hold a fair there, as the gate fees are the chief reliance for financial success.

Prof. J. S. Hougham, of the State Agricultural College, delivered the annual address at the fair of 1868, and was followed with addresses by Dr. J. W. Scott and Hon. T. H. Walker. The weather was unpropitious during two days of the fair, but on the whole it was considered a success.

The annual meeting for the year 1869 was held in Representative Hall, in the city of Topeka, on the 13th of January. An election was held, which resulted in the choice of the following officers:

*President*—Hon. R. G. Elliott.

*Secretary*—H. J. Strickler.

*Treasurer*—C. B. Lines.

Five new members of the Executive Committee were elected, viz.: S. T. Kelsey, of Franklin; B. W. Williams, of Atchison; Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte; J. N. Insley, of Jefferson; and Jas. I. Larimer, of Leavenworth.





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The Executive Committee met on the 6th of April, 1869, to receive proposals for the location of the State Fair. None were received on that day, but it was decided to hold a fair on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of September. Alfred Gray was appointed General Superintendent. Messrs. Gray, Miller, Larimer and Kellogg, were appointed a committee to consider proposals for the location of the fair. A proposal from Lawrence was eventually accepted.

The fifth annual exhibition was counted a complete success. The opening address was delivered by Gov. Harvey. Andrew Wilson, since famous among the stock men of Kansas, exhibited a lot of choice thoroughbred cattle.

At the close of the fair the Society paid an elegant and highly appreciated compliment to the General Superintendent. The following letter is the best description that can be given it:

AGRICULTURAL ROOM, }  
TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOV. 20, 1869. }

HON. ALFRED GRAY—*Dear Sir:* The Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society, at a meeting held in Lawrence, September 11, 1869, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary be requested, and is hereby authorized, to present to Hon. Alfred Gray, General Superintendent of the Kansas State Fair of 1869, some suitable expression of the high appreciation, entertained by the Committee, of his services in discharging the duties of General Superintendent."

In pursuance, I have procured a wine set and salver, an ice pitcher, goblets, bowl and salver, which I herewith present, through Col. S. A. Cobb, with the thanks of the Executive Committee.

It affords me pleasure in offering this testimonial (however humble and inadequate, yet it is a compliment from our young and struggling society to one of its earliest, most faithful and distinguished friends), to add my own grateful acknowledgment for many personal and official favors you have rendered.

With the highest sentiments of esteem, I remain, very truly yours,

H. J. STRICKLER,  
*Secretary of the Kansas State Agricultural Society.*

The annual meeting for 1870 was held in Representative Hall, in the new capitol, on the second Wednesday in January, and inaugurated a series of weekly meetings, which were kept up with great spirit during the session of the Legislature, and the discussions were participated in by members of that body.

At a meeting held January 25, 1870, the constitution of the Society was so amended as to provide for a Vice President, and Hon. O. E. Learnard, of Douglas county, was elected to that office.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Society was held at Fort Scott, Bourbon county, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September. The fair ground was very fine, being located about two miles south of the town, on a beautiful rolling prairie, and containing something over forty acres, all surrounded by a substantial board fence. The buildings neat and substantial. Alfred Gray acted as General Superintendent. Ex-Governor Geo. A. Crawford

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delivered the opening address, and in a few well-chosen words extended the hospitalities of the city. President Kalloch replied in his usual happy style. Gov. J. M. Harvey and Hon. E. G. Ross also delivered addresses.

The display in all departments was very fine. A large number of thoroughbred cattle were exhibited. The largest exhibitors were Andrew Wilson, of Shawnee county, and Judge Chaffee, of Riley.

The show of blooded horses was very fine. Several unusually fine English and French draft stallions were shown.

About eighty head of hogs were entered. A herd of improved Berkshires entered by Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte, were pronounced the best bred animals on the ground.

All the sheep exhibited were merinos. Childs Bros., of Independence, Missouri, carried off four blue ribbons. A gentleman from Topeka exhibited five hundred half-blood Angora goats.

The poultry display was unusually fine.

In grains, the display was large and the quality excellent. The display of flour was also large.

Vegetables fine.

One whole wing of floral hall was devoted to fruit, and the collection was both fine and large, the tasteful arrangement particularly attracting the attention of all. The fruit, with the exception of a single collection from Missouri, was all grown in Kansas. The floral display was not large, but was so arranged as to form an important feature in the decoration of the hall.

In the fine art department was a very large and meritorious collection of photographs of all styles and sizes, by J. Lee Knight, of Topeka. Prominent in this collection was an immense mono-chromo of our State officers and members of the last Legislature. Prof. Henry Worrall exhibited the original charcoal sketch of "Drouthy Kansas," so widely copied and well known. Capt. Knight also exhibited a specimen of carving on wood, done by himself, called the "Masonic Clay Monument," consisting of Masonic emblems, a portion cut from the coffin of Mr. Clay, a part of a favorite tree under which he frequently sat, and the frame from the stair-case railing of the Clay mansion. The memorial was presented by Capt. Knight to the Sanitary Commission of Indiana, and afterward became the property of the Masonic Grand Lodge of that State, the Sanitary Commission realizing over one thousand dollars from its sale. Mr. Thompson, of Leavenworth, exhibited a fine lot of oil paintings. Small collections of pictures were entered by various parties. A small collection of fine musical instruments was on exhibition.

Most noticeable among the display of manufactured articles was a display from Geo. A. Crawford's woolen mills, consisting of woolen goods from a hank of yarn to a bolt of cassimere. The display covered a space about thirty feet long and eight feet high, and two shelves of the same length. A splendid display of millinery goods occupied considerable space in one wing of the hall.

The display of fancy articles was large. Castel & Listah, of Fort Scott,



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exhibited a lot of soap; one bar weighed 800 pounds and another 250 pounds. Plows, drills, harrows, reapers and mowers, etc., there were in abundance. To particularize would occupy too much room.

An election was held on the last day of the fair, with the following result:

*President*—Hon. I. S. Kalloch, of Douglas.

*Vice President*—O. E. Learnard, of Douglas.

*Secretary*—Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte.

*Treasurer*—Thomas Murphy, of Atchison. (Gen. Strickler declined to be a candidate for re-election.)

*Executive Committee*—Jas. I. Larimer, of Leavenworth; S. T. Kelsey, of Franklin; N. A. Adams, of Riley; E. S. Niccolls, of Anderson; John Inlow, of Johnson; Andrew Wilson, of Shawnee; J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte; Geo. A. Crawford, of Bourbon.

Financially, the fair was the most successful ever held by the Society.

The seventh annual meeting of the Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 11th day of January, 1871. Secretary Gray being absent in consequence of sickness, J. K. Hudson was chosen secretary *pro tem*.

Premiums were awarded to J. K. Hudson for best essay on grains, and to Isaac Hines for best essay on grasses.

Concord wine, the vintage of 1869, exhibited by Mr. Hines, was awarded a silver medal, and honorable mention made of wine manufactured by the patent air treatment of d' Heurens. J. K. Hudson presented the Society with a choice collection of grains and potatoes for free distribution, for which he received the thanks of the Society.

John Armstrong, of Topeka, exhibited Wilson's Albany Strawberry in bloom and bearing ripe fruit.

Arrangements had previously been made to present, at this meeting, the retiring Secretary, Gen. H. J. Strickler, with a testimonial in token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the Society, and as a slight appreciation of his services as Secretary. As General Strickler was unable to be present, President Kalloch directed the presentation to be made by letter, through Maj. J. K. Hudson, Secretary *pro tem*. The presentation was accordingly made, and the following correspondence had:

LAWRENCE, KAS., February 9, 1871.

HON. H. J. STRICKLER—*Dear Sir:* I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the Kansas State Agricultural Society to present you with the accompanying testimonial of their regard. You have borne the most difficult, and generally least appreciated, pioneer work in building up our Society, and now that its permanent prosperity is assured, you relinquish the work to other, and, in some cases, less experienced hands. It must be a satisfaction, however, in your voluntary resignation of the secretaryship of the Society, to know that your efforts for its prosperity are appreciated. As a slight testimonial that they are, the Society present you this silver service, and with it desire me to express the hope that in whatever department of life you labor, you may find fellow-workers who regard you as highly as do your late associates.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,

I. S. KALLOCH, *President*.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, Feb. 11, 1871.

HON. I. S. KALLOCH, PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—  
*Dear Sir:* I received this day of Major J. K. Hudson, Secretary *pro tem.*, your favor of the 9th instant, with the very flattering testimonial of the personal esteem and regard of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Agricultural Society. Accept my thanks for the kind manner and friendly words you have used in carrying out the wishes of the Board.

But a year ago we met, almost strangers. We have worked together since that time in our agricultural duties harmoniously; and it affords me pleasure to state that, whatever difference may have existed between us as to the policy of managing an agricultural fair, I have accorded you an honorable purpose and earnest conviction in your efforts to promote the best interests of the Society, and at the same time secure the largest possible good for the State.

Convey to the gentlemen of the Board my thanks and high appreciation of the compliment they have paid me. It is very gratifying, upon my retirement, after a connection of five years with the Executive Committee as Secretary, to know that my services have been satisfactory and acceptable. The testimonial, therefore, will possess a higher consideration than its own intrinsic value; reminding me by its use of our many trials, struggles and successes in working up an agricultural fair, and withal the many pleasant hours at the "Farmers' Festival."

It is both complimentary and personally gratifying to me that in my successor, Hon. Alfred Gray, we have a true and tried friend of our agricultural interests—eminently qualified for the position—who, with zeal and enthusiasm, will discharge his duties satisfactorily to the Society and creditably to himself. My best wishes will accompany him in his new field, feeling assured that honor and success await him.

In declining to be a candidate for re-election at the late State Fair, I informed you that it was from no want of interest in the welfare and prosperity of the State Agricultural Society, and assured you of my continued zeal and support in its behalf; and in conclusion, take occasion to renew that assurance, and express to you my warmest wishes for your success.

Respectfully yours, H. J. STRICKLER.

The President of the Society, Hon. I. S. Kalloch, on the 18th of January delivered the following annual address in Representative Hall:

*Gentlemen and Friends of the Kansas State Agricultural Society:*

A year ago, with such misgivings as would arise in an ordinary mind from inexperience, I publicly assumed the duties of the Presidency of your Society, to which I had been previously elected. I told you then, what I may repeat now, that while I would yield to none in my high appreciation of this art of all arts, and pursuit of all pursuits, yet in matters of practical detail, my place, as well as my ambition, was to learn, and not to teach.

I have done, however, whatever laid in my power to impart vitality and energy to the operations of the Society, and am most happy to felicitate myself and congratulate you that, aided by associates who are like-minded, our efforts have been crowned with the most satisfactory success. For the first time in its history, the State Agricultural Society is not a pauper beseeching alms, but is on a basis of such honorable independence that, with a little longer continuance of the same generous treatment from the State which it has heretofore received, it will be able to accomplish the high mission with which it is charged.

Among all the agencies employed for the development and encouragement of the resources of a young State, it is doubtful if there is any to compare with this. As a State, we are destitute of many of the striking and salient natural advantages with which many are favored. We have no navigable waters or magnificent harbors upon whose broad,



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elastic back the broods of commerce ride; we have no exhaustless mines of tempting gold and silver; we have no timber to develop and support an army of lumbermen; and, unless we act more wisely than we have, we shall have no great city as a sort of central Jerusalem, to which our tribes may go up, as they did of old, and in which we may feel the pride, and from which we may receive the benefits, which a commanding metropolis incites in and furnishes for the people of a State.

But we have what is better than all these, on which some of them depend, and without which none of them can succeed, a soil and climate of unsurpassed richness and salubriousness for the peaceful and potential triumphs of agriculture. The freest, the happiest and most prosperous peoples of the globe are those possessed of these advantages, and devoted to their improvement. Great cities are great sores, and though their glare and glitter may dazzle and allure, there is rottenness and hollowness in the marrow of their lives. Commerce is of necessity fluctuating, and so of course must be the fortune of commercial men. The precious metals attract a swifter and larger, but an unsteadier and less advantageous crowd of men; while agriculture holds on the even tenor of its way, measurably free from the great excitements which attend most other pursuits, and affording its patrons a steady and unfailing return for all their pains and labors.

To show what such a community is doing and is capable of doing, and by this exhibit to induce the multiplicity of laborers and settlers of the soil, as well as to encourage and reward, instruct and enlighten those who are already at their post, and fulfilling their allotted task, is in part the mission of the agricultural society.

I have said that there is no work to be compared with this, and think I have not stated it too strongly. We are moulding the institutions of the future. We are building for the generations to come. We are preparing an inheritance for our children. This has always been the most important, as well as the most interesting, work in which men have ever engaged. There may be men who prefer the enjoyment of a thing that is finished, to the work of finishing it. They want a city all complete, a home all arranged and done, a farm all improved—every fence built, every building in order, every tree grown, every finishing touch put on. But it is not the best class of men that have this ambition. There is a romance and zest in the work of pioneering that attracts and wins the most earnest and determined workers. There is more pleasure in making a tree grow than in enjoying it after it is grown. There is more pleasure in planning, and fashioning, and fixing your home for yourself—that dear and sacred asylum, however humble or however homely, which reconciles man to his lot and woman to her sorrows—than in entering upon it all complete from the hands of another. There is more satisfaction in building a town than in being an infinitesimal fraction in one, however grand, that has been built by others.

This is the secret of that intense and sometimes ridiculous pride which everybody in a new country has in his own town. To the stranger it may be a very commonplace, or even inferior, affair. He sees no grandeur in the houses of its best citizens, nothing imposing in its main street avenues, nothing stately in its immature and ambitious public buildings. But the citizen has a personal interest in them all. From the day of the unbroken prairie he has counted the successive buildings as they have gone up; he has taken every "new-comer" by the hand with a friendly salutation of welcome—perhaps, also with an honest eye to what he could make out of him, for "new-comers" are "big things" in new towns—he has watched every step and stage of improvement with the deepest solicitude; and he knows

"What anvils rang, what hammers beat,  
In what a forge and what a heat!"—

Were framed the buildings of his town. There are larger places, but none has a larger share in his regard; there are better towns, but this is the best in all the world to him.

Is it strange that he should think it ought to furnish a Senator? Not at all. It could

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furnish a whole Congressional delegation, and a State administration thrown in, and then have more brains left in it than any of your "one-horse" towns, you know! Talk about the question of *location* not affecting men's views as to political promotion! It will never cease to do so until the question of location does not affect them at all, and that will only be when they return to the times when men abode in tents, and followed their nomadic herds; when the pilgrims of a day were the pilgrims of a life, until Death, a mightier shepherd, gathered the keepers of the flock, and counted the gains for himself.

These remarks show why the history of man has been a perpetual exodus. To cross seas, to climb mountains, to build cities, to construct railroads, to create institutions, and to propagate the seeds of a newer and nobler civilization, ever has been, and ever will be, the destiny and recompense of the race. With what an unction Whittier applies these sentiments to the earlier settlers of Kansas, in the familiar lines:

"We cross the prairies, as of old  
The pilgrims crossed the sea,  
To make the West, as they the East,  
The homestead of the free!

"We go to plant our common schools  
On distant prairie swells,  
And give the Sabbaths of the wild  
The music of our bells!"

And how grandly he immortalizes them in those other lines, even more familiar, but whose repetition can hardly any more tire the ear of the pioneer than the repetition of Beethoven's matchless music can tire the ear of the lover of song:

"I hear the tread of pioneers,  
Of nations yet to be,  
The first low wash of waves,  
Where soon shall roll a human sea.

"The rudiments of empire here  
Are plastic yet and warm;  
The chaos of a mighty world  
Is rounding into form.

"Each rude and jostling fragment soon  
Its fitting place shall find,  
The raw material of a state,  
Its muscle and its mind."

If the agriculture of a people is the chief method of working out these ideas to a practical fulfillment, then the agricultural society, properly conducted, is its chief exponent and exemplar. Comparisons are odious. Preceded by none, exceeded by none, rivaled by none, agriculture need not be compared to any, and yet may aid and be aided by all. All honor to the statesman who can sink partisanship in patriotism, and love of self in the love of his State; and who consecrates his talents to giving her her proper place, and securing to her her legitimate influence in the grand sisterhood of States, so that she may not appear a mere selfish, sectional, segregated and impotent geographical spot on the map of the Republic, but a vital, co-working and potential part of that grand, organic and coherent Union, which has not only been able to save its flag untarnished from the assaults of traitors at home, but to make its power felt and feared on whatever sea or shore it floats! All honor to our merchants who give us what we need and cannot raise, for what we raise and others need—members of an ancient and universal fraternity, which, over all meanness, and despite all failures, has made the name of merchant honorable among men! All honor to our manufacturers, who convert the raw material we furnish them into the useful things which we could not make without their ingenious skill, and lavish expenditure of capital in the cunning machinery which we could not buy, and should not know how to use if we could. And all honor especially to the philanthropists, professors, teachers, preachers, editors, and all others who minister to the wants of our higher life, and through





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churches, colleges, schools and papers, diffuse intelligence, inculcate sound morals, and elevate us in the scale of being; but underneath and upholding them all are the brawny arms of the farmer, and when they fail the whole superstructure totters to its fall. To stay up his hands, lest they grow weary; to encourage his heart, lest it grow faint; to stimulate his energies, lest they flag in his dull routine of toil; and to inform his mind, so that he may work like a man and not a machine; and find in his toil, and even in his sorrows, an ever-increasing stimulus and an ever-fresh delight, is comprehended in the mission of the agricultural society; and to do it well and worthily, we earnestly invite, as we deeply need, the co-operation of you all.

The customary winter meetings were held in the Hall of the House of Representatives every two weeks during the winter, when the farmers came together from different parts of the State, compared notes, related their experience and observations concerning agriculture, stock raising and such other matters as related to their calling.

The first of the series was held on the 1st day of February, 1871. In the absence of President Kalloch, Hon. Wm. Bennett, of Doniphan county, was called to the chair, and announced the subject for this discussion to be "*Texas cattle trade, and when it is safe to drive through the State.*" The discussion took a wide range, and is too long for the space allotted for this synopsis.

#### THE FAIR OF 1871.

It was resolved to hold a Fair on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th days of September, 1871. Propositions were invited for the location of the seventh annual exhibition, with the following results:

##### LAWRENCE

Proposed free use of grounds, the erection of suitable buildings, guaranteed as much gate money as was received at Fort Scott in 1870, one thousand dollars in cash to be spent upon the grounds, no increase of hotel bills, and a premium of \$1,000 for the fastest horse.

##### OTTAWA

Proposed to grant free use of old park, no increase of hotel charges, free toll across the bridge, and a guaranty of the receipts being three thousand dollars; or, two thousand dollars in cash.

##### TOPEKA

Proposed to give free use of the fair grounds of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, located within one-fourth of a mile of the city limits, containing forty-four acres; to fence said grounds with a tight board fence, not less than seven feet high; dig not less than five good wells on the grounds, with pumps and fixtures ample for the accommodation of the fair; to erect a better Floral Hall than has ever been erected in the State of Kansas; to build necessary offices, and also stalls, pens and coops sufficient to accommodate all the stock that may be brought to the State Fair; to lay out and complete a track one-half mile long, according to the plans given in *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. The above grounds have a living stream running through, and containing about fifteen acres of timber, furnishing shade for visitors and stock. The foregoing stipulations were guaranteed, and that the State Agri-

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cultural Society shall not have to expend one dollar in improving the ground or its appurtenances.

The choice of location was allotted to Topeka, and James L. McDowell was chosen General Superintendent.

The Fair of 1871 was the largest and most successful ever held under the auspices of the Society.

#### CATTLE.

The show of cattle was excellent, and would have done credit to any of the older States. The amount offered for Short-Horns was \$550, all of which was awarded. The amount offered for Jerseys was \$245; amount awarded to same, \$215.

A considerable feeling was manifested on the part of those interested in milch stock, by reason of the great disparity in amount of premiums offered by the Society between that and the Short-Horn interest. The following is the

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JERSEY CATTLE.

The committee on lot 2, Jerseys, submit that, in their judgment, a finer show of Jersey cattle is seldom seen in the best fairs in the East than has been brought together at the Kansas State Fair this year. It is probable that the cow of the Channel Islands is not yet very fully understood and appreciated in our this young State; especially must this be the case with all persons whose criterion of value and excellence is made up from the noble Short-Horn type alone. There is no proper criterion of comparison between these two classes of thoroughbred stock. The Short-Horn is pre-eminently the animal to fill the eye and answer the demands of the beef producer, the drover and the butcher; while the gentle, soft-skinned, meek-eyed, fawn-colored Jersey, originally imported from the island of Jersey, in the British Channel, where she has been bred to a single purpose for centuries, is as pre-eminently the gentleman's family and dairy cow, furnishing for his table and for the market an abundance of the choicest milk, cream and butter. In the quality of these three articles and in the quantity of the two latter, the product of the Jersey cow has probably no equal in any other breed in this country or in Europe. This fact fully explains and accounts for the almost fabulous prices the thoroughbred Jerseys and their descendants are bringing in the New England and other Eastern States.

The committee have found it not an easy task to decide between the merits of the many fine animals competing for prizes. They have, however, awarded the first premium to I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence, for bull two years old and upwards, and the second premium to E. A. Smith, of Lawrence.

The first premium for bull calf to Winfield Scott, of Leavenworth.

The first premium for cow three years old and upwards to Winfield Scott, of Leavenworth, and second premium to I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence.

First premium for cow two years old and under three, to E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, and second to Winfield Scott, of Leavenworth.

The first and second premiums for heifer one year old and under two, to I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence.

Best heifer calf, to I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence.

WM. T. VAILL,  
FRED. E. MILLER,  
W. W. UPDEGRAFF,  
Awarding Committee.

There was but one entry of Devons, which was made by A. J. Ryan, of Topeka. The following is the report of the





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#### COMMITTEE ON DEVONS.

The committee are sorry to say that only one specimen of this desirable breed of cattle was exhibited. They recommend the enterprise of introducing a breed of thoroughbred Devons into Kansas to any gentleman of means, as one that promises greatly as a means of improving the stock of the State for beef and working cattle, and have no doubt that it would prove a profitable investment. They award the first premium to the cow owned by A. J. Ryan, of Topeka.

WM. T. VAILL,  
FRED. E. MILLER,  
Awarding Committee.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AYRSHIRES.

These are pre-eminently the milk producer's and cheese maker's cow, furnishing more milk and producing more cheese for the food consumed than any other known breed. They are a Scotch breed, from the county of Ayr. As a dairy cow for the cheese factories of our own State, they will be esteemed above all other breeds as soon as their qualities become sufficiently known.

The number of entries of this valuable class of animals was meager, the fine herd of J. K. Hudson, of Wyandotte county, being the only animals on exhibition; and to him was awarded the premiums for the best two-year-old and the best yearling bull, and the best three-year-old and the best two-year-old cow.

WM. T. VAILL,  
FRED. E. MILLER,  
R. W. JENKINS,  
Awarding Committee.

It has sometimes happened that thoroughbreds that could not compete successfully with superior animals in the thoroughbred ring have been entered in the grade ring. The committee disposed of the grade ring as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRADES.

There were five cows entered in this ring, all of the Durham class. Four of these were so thoroughbred-looking in all their points that the committee believed them to be really thoroughbreds without a pedigree. They therefore awarded the first premium to the cow that in their estimation was clearly grade, and gave the benefit of their doubts to the best of the other four by awarding to her the second premium. This will explain the award of the committee.

The first premium was awarded to the cow, three years old and over, shown by L. W. Ligon, Liberty, Mo.; and the second to the fine animal exhibited by Andrew Wilson, Topeka. Of yearling grades, there were ten entries.

WM. T. VAILL,  
FRED. E. MILLER,  
R. W. JENKINS,  
Awarding Committee.

#### HORSES.

The display of horses was a remarkably fine one. There were three hundred and nine entries of horses and mules.

For thoroughbred stallion over four years' old, Dr. W. L. Challiss' "Newry" took the first premium, of \$100, and "General Mitchell," property of Wm. H. Sells, of Lawrence, the second. Stallion three years old and under four, first premium to "Weston," and second to "Valitan," both owned by Allen & Bunch, of Leavenworth. The same parties took the blue ribbon on one, two, three and four-year-old thoroughbred mares.

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In horses of all work, the first premium, of \$100 dollars, for best stallion over four years old, was awarded to an animal owned by I. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence. A large number of very fine horses and mares of all ages were shown in this lot.

Premiums on draft horses were awarded to H. G. Turner, of Osawkee; L. Scott, Leavenworth, and T. Mason, Mound City.

On draft mares, John Cadogen, of Leavenworth, and B. Hinshaw, of Mound City, took the first premium.

Of matched horses and mares there were twenty-nine entries. E. L. & C. P. Baker, of Topeka, took the premium for best buggy mares; L. Pomeroy, Muscotah, best pair carriage geldings; John Long, Topeka, best farm horses.

B. F. Akers, of Leavenworth, took the first premium on best gelding for light harness; W. S. Tough, of Wyandotte, best gelding for saddle.

Of all the entries for fastest-trotting stallion, "Rhode Island," owned by B. F. Akers, was the only horse that started. He walked over the track in 2:46½. Premium, \$100. W. H. Sells, Lawrence, fastest trotting gelding, "Billy Weston," \$100. There were thirteen entries in this ring.

**SWEEPSTAKES.**—B. F. Akers' "Comus" took the prize for best stallion, any age; the same party took the premium on best lot of six colts, sired by one horse, and shown with sire; A. J. Huntoon, Topeka, best filly under three years old; Mrs. C. C. Whiting, best mare over four years old, "Topeka Belle."

**LADIES' RIDING.**—There were three entries for the pony purse offered for ladies' riding. The following awards were made:

Miss Ina Lawrence, Lawrence, first premium, \$25; Mrs. Chas. La Tourette, Topeka, second premium, \$15; Miss Ada Blyton, Silver Lake, third premium, \$10.

### TRIALS OF SPEED.

H. D. McMeekin, of the Tefft House, Topeka, offered an elegant silver pitcher, worth \$150 for fastest trotter. There were three entries: A. J. Huntoon, Topeka, "Roan Charlie;" Steiner & Tough, Leavenworth, "St. Elmo;" B. F. Akers, Leavenworth, "Comas." The pitcher was won by "St. Elmo."

**RACING PURSE, \$350.** There were six entries. The awards were as follows: Chas. Marvin, Paola, "Judie Conner," first money, \$200; R. C. Campbell, Ottawa, "Gray Eagle," second money, \$100; W. L. Challiss, Atchison, "Selim," third money, \$50.

**TROTTING PURSE, \$800.** There were three entries. The awards were as follows: B. F. Akers, Leavenworth, "Rhode Island," first money, \$500; Steiner & Tough, Leavenworth, "St. Elmo," second money, \$200; W. S. Wells, Lawrence, "Providence," third money, \$100.

**FASTEST PACING STALLION:** By the State Agricultural Society. There were three entries. The awards were as follows: Steiner & Tough, Wyandotte, "Blanco," first money, \$50; J. C. Campbell, Ottawa, "Gray Eagle," second money, \$25.





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TROTting PURSE, \$350: By the Topeka Driving Park Association, for horses that have never beaten three minutes. There were eight entries; "Morgan Defiance," by Chas. B. Gray, Ottawa; "Roan Charlie," by A. J. Huntoon, Topeka; "Gen. Wallace," by Geo. Wolff, Topeka; "I. S. Kalloch," by W. S. Wells, of Lawrence; "Lady," by Wm. Young, of Topeka; "Prairie Boy," by W. L. Challiss, Atchison; "Providence," by B. F. Akers, Leavenworth; "Kansas Boy," by J. S. Kellam, Topeka. The awards were as follows: "Providence," first money, \$250; "I. S. Kalloch," second money, \$100.

On the 11th of September, 1871, the President presented an application of Benj. F. Akers, to enter "Providence" for the three-minute purse, offered by the Topeka Driving Park Association. Horses that had beaten three minutes were barred. Mr. Akers, the owner of "Providence," started from Leavenworth with the horse to compete for this purse, but on his way, at the Lawrence fair, the horse made three minutes for the first time. The Secretary was directed to receive the entry, as the record was made after the horse had started to compete for this purse.

### SHEEP.

The exhibition of sheep was not large, but comprised very choice animals representing the various breeds.

### SWINE.

The exhibition of swine was the largest and best ever known in the West, there being over six hundred animals on the ground; competition was remarkably sharp and close. A spirited contest arose in regard to the appointment of committees on sweepstakes. At a meeting of the Board, the superintendent of swine, J. K. Hudson, stated that a committee had been selected with care, in his department, and awards had been made in the different lots. Thus far, competition had been confined to the breeds in the lots to which they belonged. In sweepstakes, all the different breeds will be brought together in competition. Exhibitors who have been unsuccessful in competing in the respective lots, object to the present committee, for the reason that competition would be confined, in sweepstakes, to animals that have been awarded premiums in the lots to which they belong. That the committee had acted with care and fidelity, and that he had the most implicit confidence in their judgment; that it is the object of the Society to point out to the general farmer the best breed of hogs. Awards in the respective lots to which the different breeds belong, have been or will be made before the examination of sweepstakes. These awards go forth as the deliberate judgment of this Society. Certain animals have been decided to be the best of their class by a competent committee. If, therefore, this committee shall be discharged and another appointed in its place, the members of the latter must be selected in the haste of the hour from the conglomerate mass on the fair ground, and the chances are against the selection of competent judges. The new committee may not agree with the first, and award the sweepstakes premium, where animals of all breeds come in competition, to animals that