

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.

Creator: Kansas State Board of Agriculture

Date: 1874

Callnumber: SP 630.6 K13 1873 KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 225322

Item Identifier: 225322

www.kansasmemory.org/item/225322

KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

27

destroying the unmatured 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.

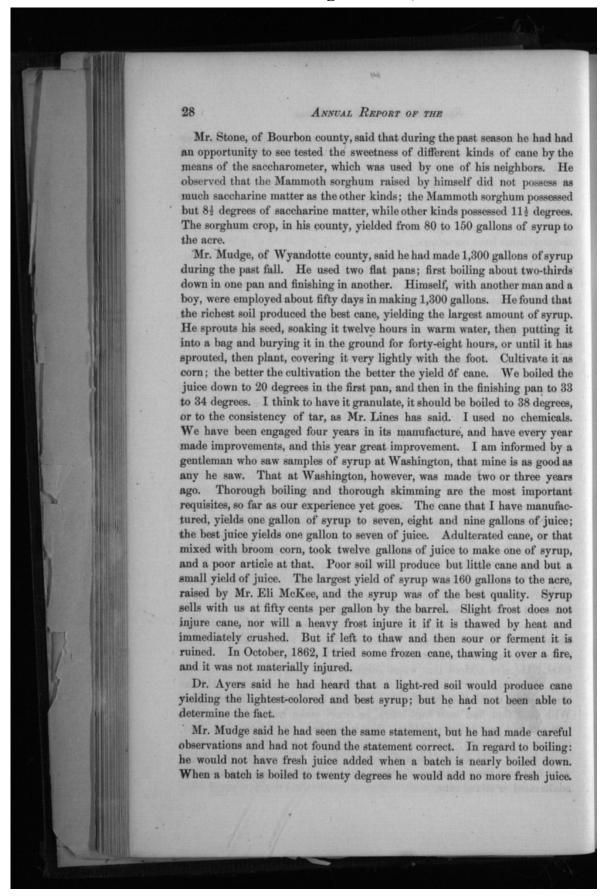
Mr. Lines then read an essay on Sorghum and Imphee, which contained a very interesting account of his investigations, and his experience relative to the sorghum and imphee culture and manufacture. The essay was referred to a committee composed of Hon. R. G. Elliott, Hon. S. M. Strickler, and Lieutenant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







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

29

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.

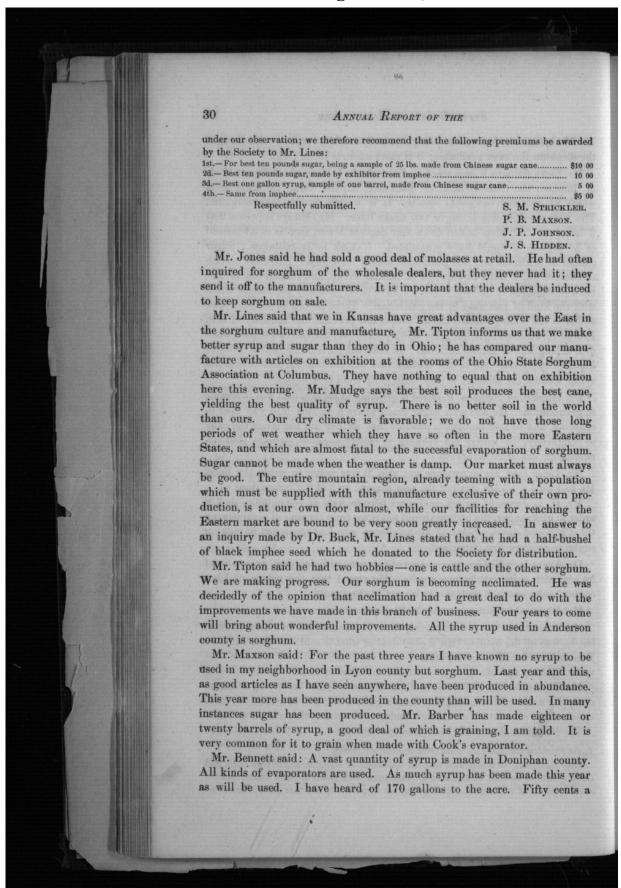
Mr. Tipton said he had three brothers who are engaged in buying sorghum syrup for a manufacturer for fifty cents a gallon, and get in return the same article made over into New Orleans molasses at seventy-five cents a gallon.

The President then read the following report:

To the President and Secretary of the State Agricultural Society:

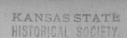
Your committee, to whom were referred specimens of sorghum and imphee sugar and syrup, exhibited by Hon. C. B. Lines, of Wabaunsee county, beg leave to report that the samples are all of very superior quality, and not surpassed by any that have before come







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

31

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.

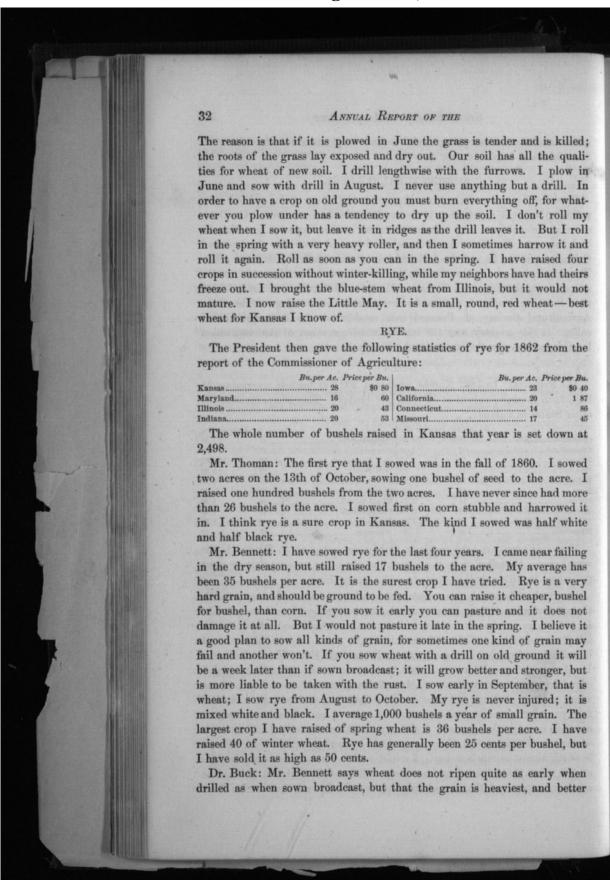
The President: In 1862 Kansas produced 202,232 bushels, averaging 21 bushels to the acre, valued at 74 cents per bushels. This compares with the other States as follows:

Bu. per Ac. Pr	ice per Bu.	Bu. per Ac. Pr	ice per Bu.
California 243/4	\$1 03	Massachusetts 17	\$1 61
Connecticut 17	1 44	Missouri	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.

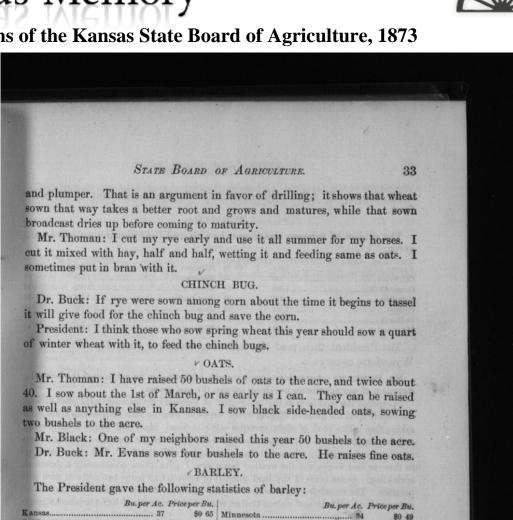
Dr. Buck: There is but one drawback to wheat raising in Kansas; that is the want of a market, or in other words, the want of good mills to grind it. In 1863 there was but little wheat raised in my neighborhood. I put in that fall 80 acres, and got 27 73–100 bushels to the acre. My neighbors sowed broadcast, 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.







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



		. Bu. per Ac.	Price per Bu.
Kansas 37	\$0 6	Minnesota 34	\$0 49
California 233/4	. 1 2	Missouri 27	78
Connecticut 25		New York 29	
Illinois 36	60	Ohio 25	79
Indiana 29		Pennsylvania	
Iowa 29		Wisconsin 33	
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

BUCKWHEAT.

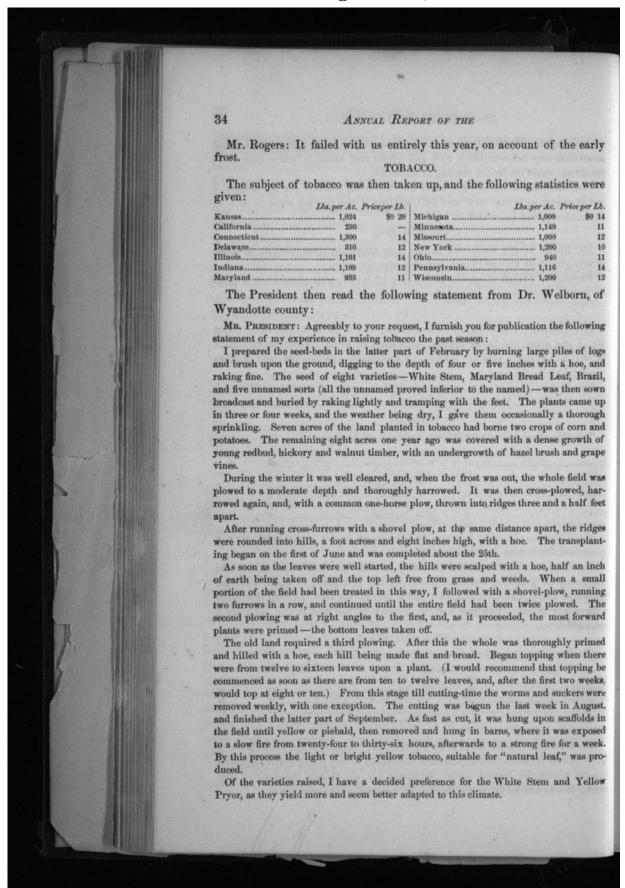
The President gave the following statistics for 1862:

Bu. per Ac. Pr	ice per Bu.	Bu. per Ac. Pri	ce per Bu.
Kansas 30	80 51	Minnesota 26	\$0 42
California 20	1 14	Missouri 25	48
Connecticut 16		New York 22	54
Illinois 23	43	Ohio 23	53
Indiana 25	50	Pennsylvania 24	60
Iowa 29	37	Wisconsin 26	44

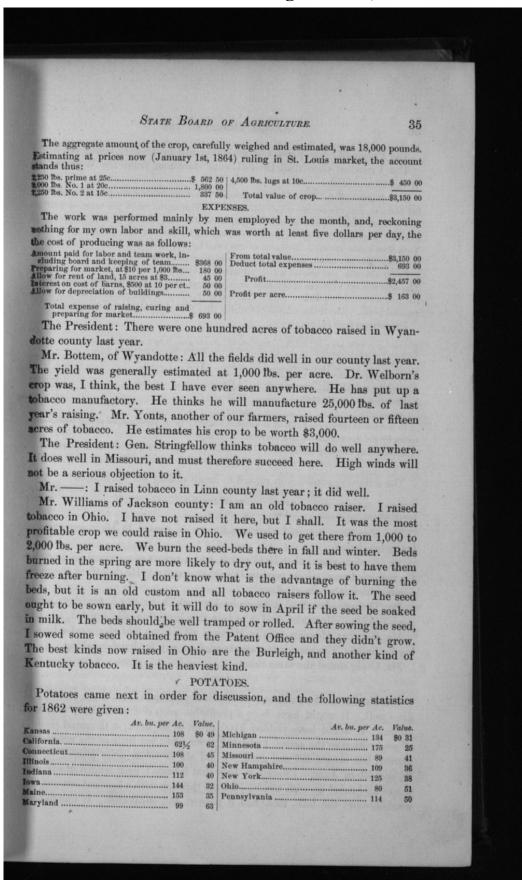
Mr. Bennett: I think there is no better country than this for buckwheat. I have raised 75 bushels from one and one-fourth acres, just plowing sod and sowing about the last of June. It would not do to sow too early. This season it was almost an entire failure, on account of the early frost.

3 .

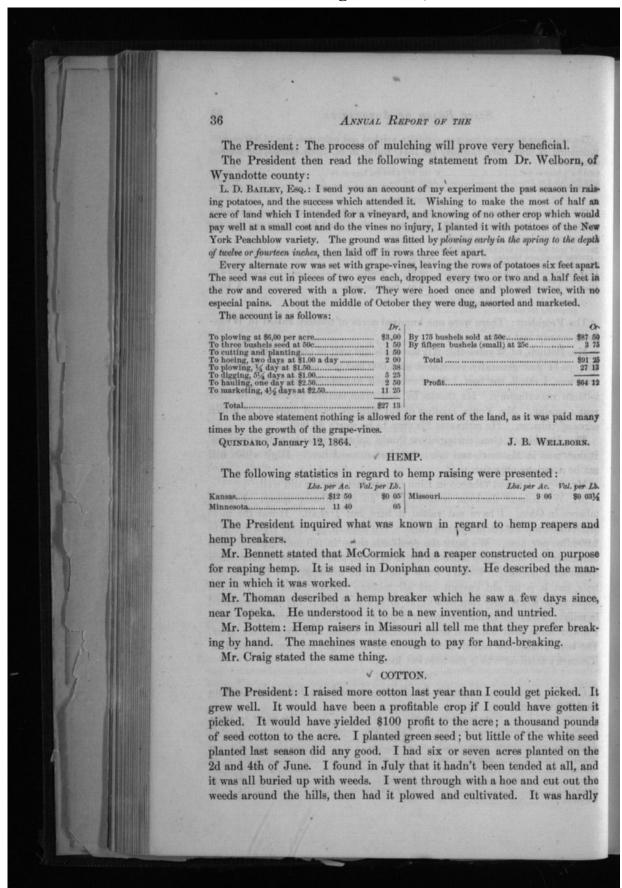






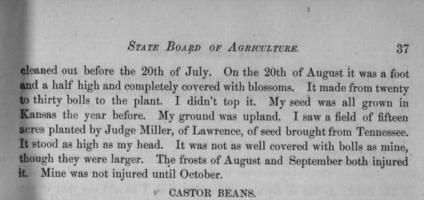








Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



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.

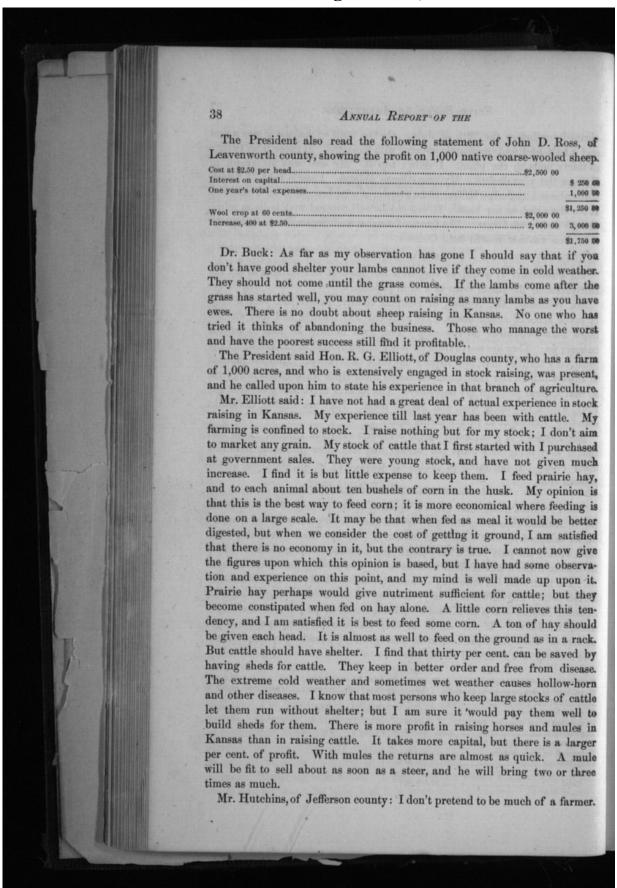
Mr. Detrick: A great many castor beans are raised in Illinois. I am told that if they bring fifty cents per bushel they are more profitable than any other crop; but the labor of gathering them may be an objection at the present time.

WOOL GROWING AND STOCK RAISING.

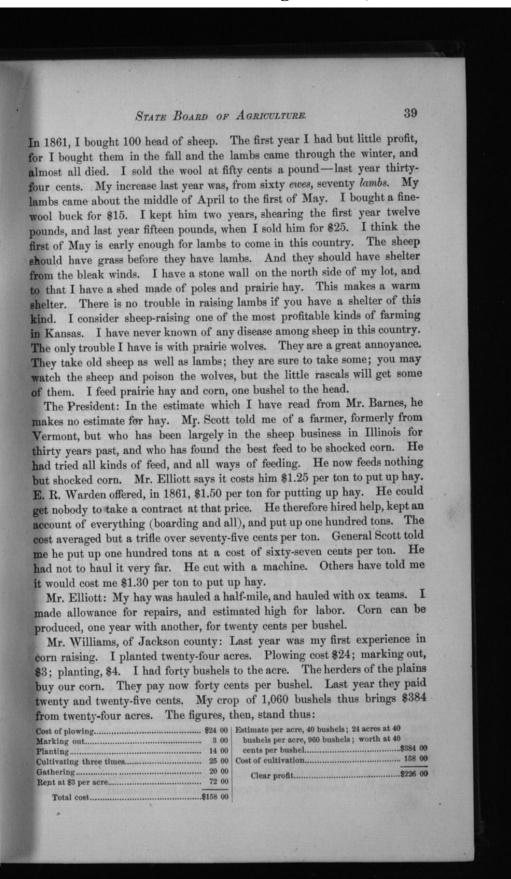
The President made some general remarks upon the subject of wool growing in Kansas, expressing the opinion that there is no portion of the country better adapted to that branch of industry. He also stated that there has been during the past year a very gratifying increase in the number of sheep in Kansas; 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. To interest on cost at ten per cent	Dr. 1,000 00 800 00 400 00	FLOCK. By 6,500 lbs wool at 60c\$4,000 00	<i>Cr.</i> \$3,900 00 \$7,900 00
To assistance to feed	150 00 60 00 30 00 40 00 300 00 100 00	Balance to profit	\$5,020 00
Total	Section 1	distriction of Johnson country.	

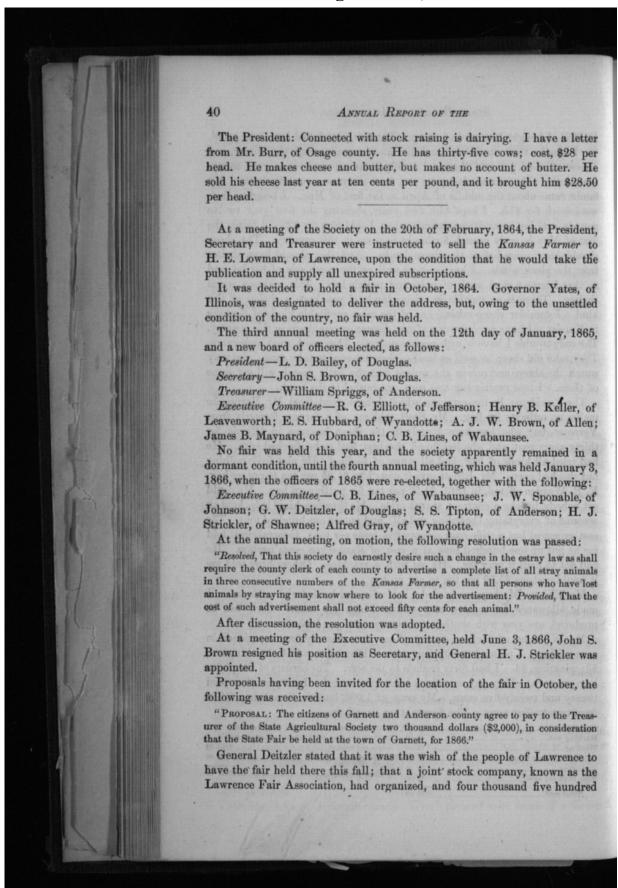




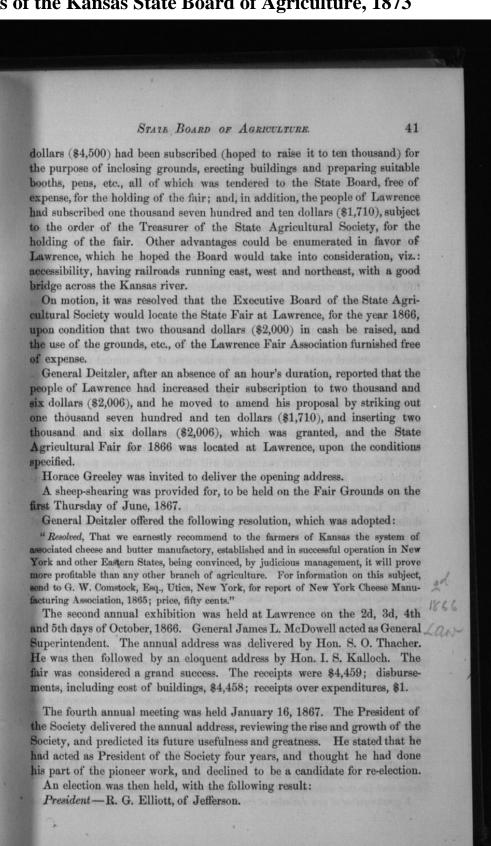




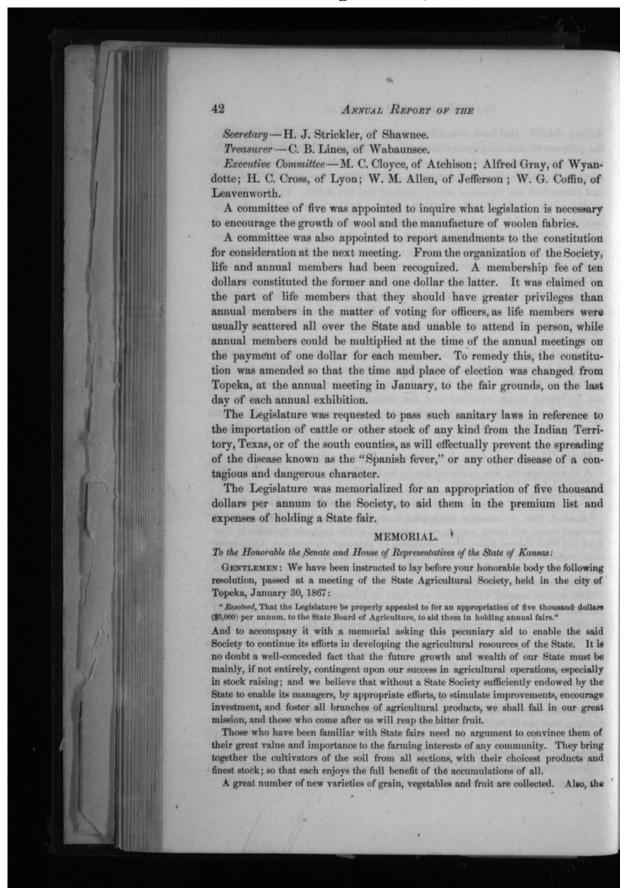






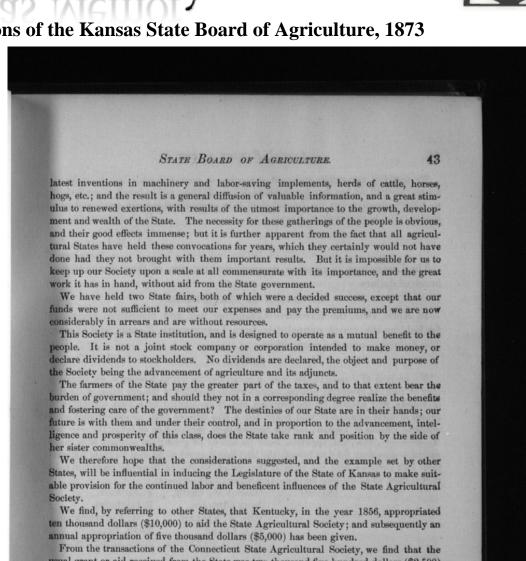








Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



usual grant or aid received from the State was two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) annually.

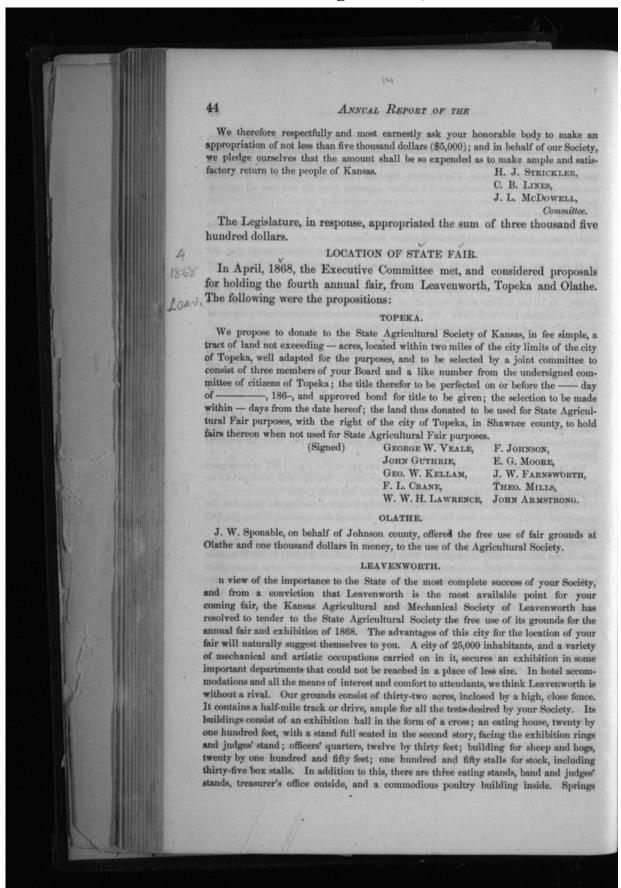
From the revised statutes of Wisconsin, chapter 80, section 4, we find that the Legislature of that State annually appropriates three thousand dollars (\$3,000) to the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, to be expended by said society in such manner as it may deem best calculated to promote and improve 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.)

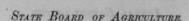
The committee deem it unnecessary to continue the reference to other States for example or precedent. We could refer you to the State of Illinois, that appropriates \$6,000 annually to aid her State Agricultural Society. This State, growing in wealth and greatness like magic, furnishes a fair example 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.







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



45

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:

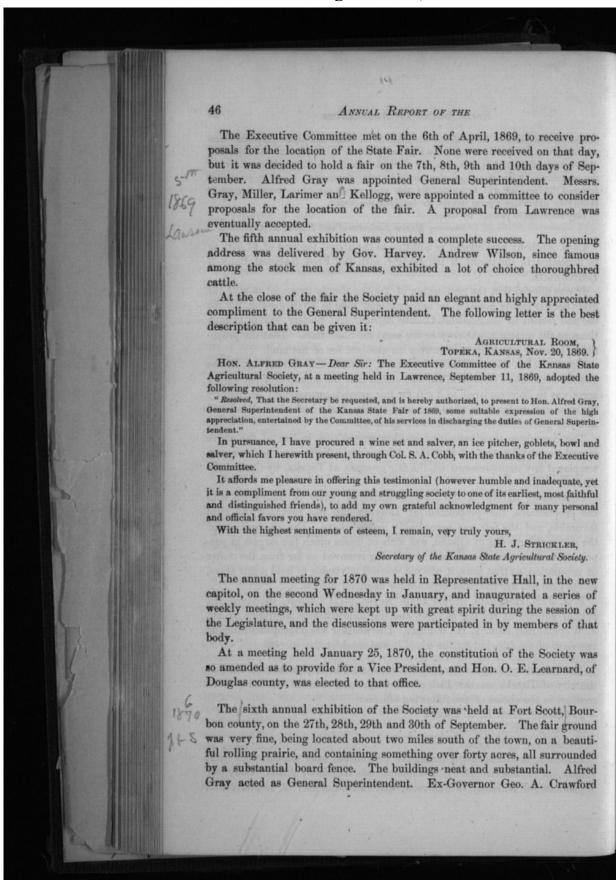
President-Hon. R. G. Elliott.

Secretary-H. J. Strickler.

Treasurer—C. B. Lines.

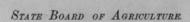
Five new members of the Executive Committee were elected, viz.: S. T. Kelsey, of Franklin; B. W. Williams, of Atchison; Alfred Gray, of Wyandotte; J. N. Insley, of Jefferson; and Jas. I. Larimer, of Leavenworth.







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



47

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.

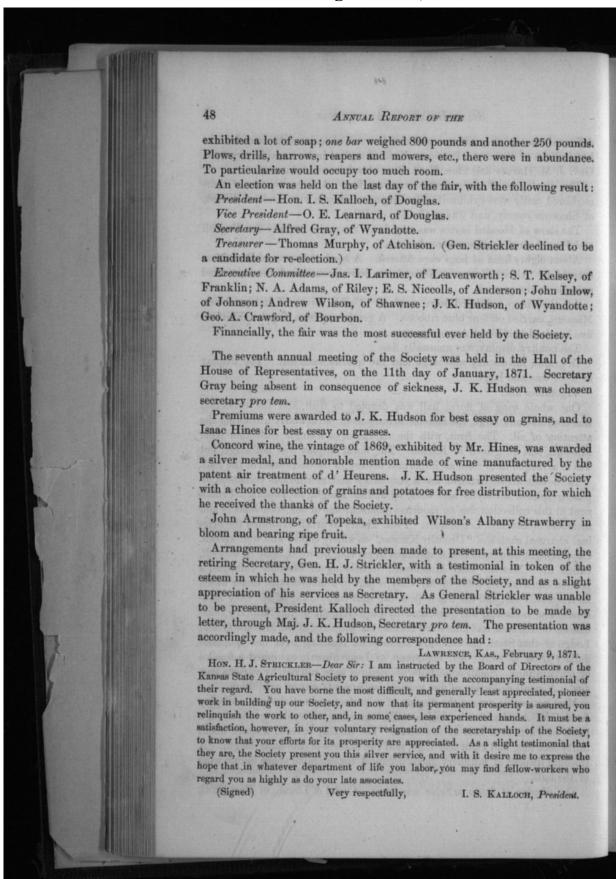
One whole wing of floral hall was devoted to fruit, and the collection was both fine and large, the tasteful arrangement particularly attracting the attention of all. The fruit, with the exception of a single collection from Missouri, was all grown in Kansas. The floral display was not large, but was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

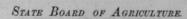
The display of fancy articles was large. Castel & Listah, of Fort Scott,







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



49

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:

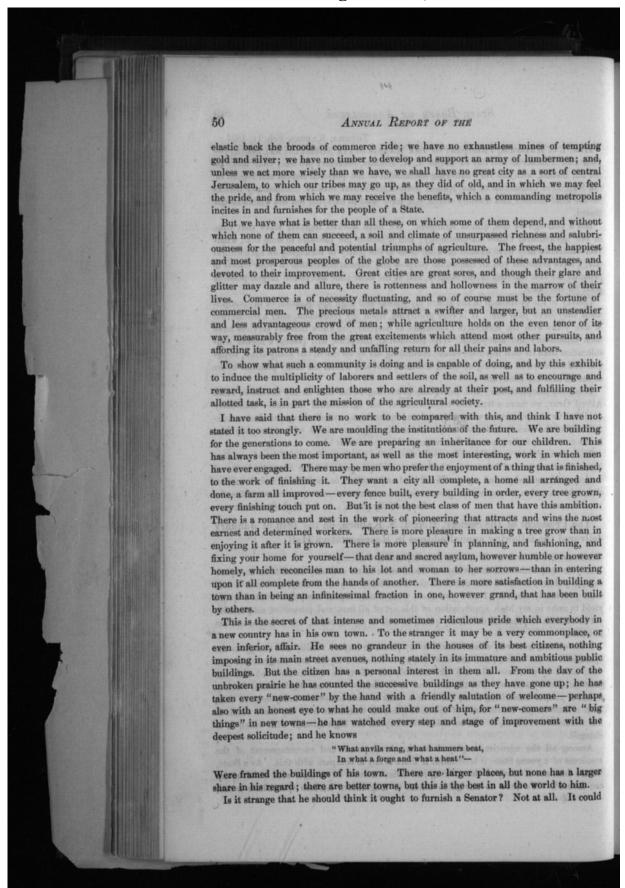
Gentlemen and Friends of the Kansas State Agricultural Society:

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.

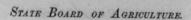
Among all the agencies employed for the development and encouragement of the resources of a young State, it is doubtful if there is any to compare with this. As a State, we are destitute of many of the striking and salient natural advantages with which many are favored. We have no navigable waters or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







Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



51

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:

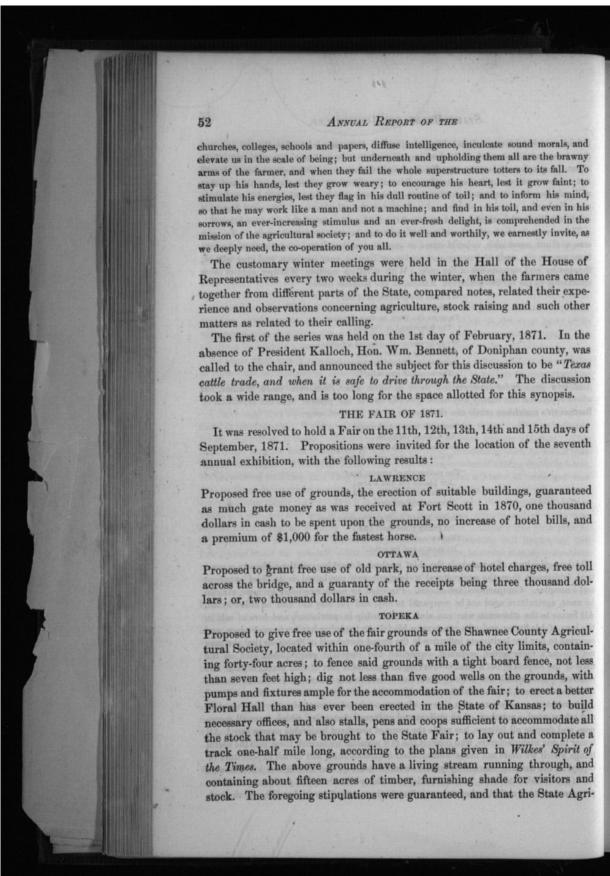
"I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves,
Where soon shall roll a human sea.

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

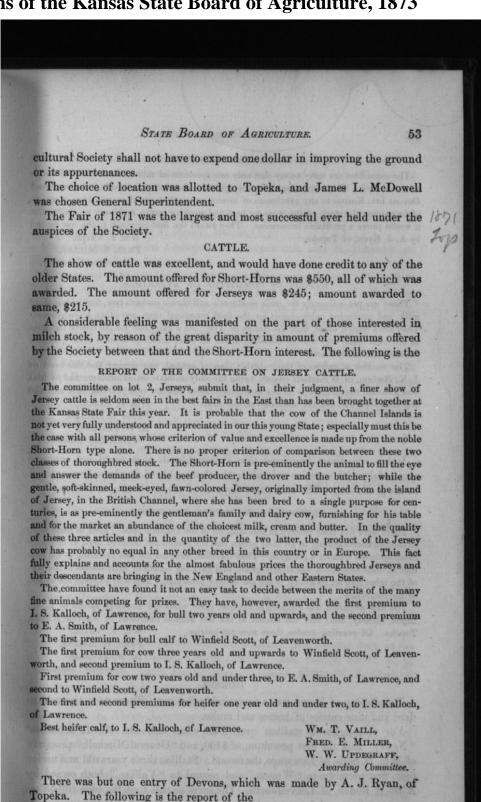
"Each rude and jostling fragment soon Its fitting place shall find, The raw material of a state, Its muscle and its mind."

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

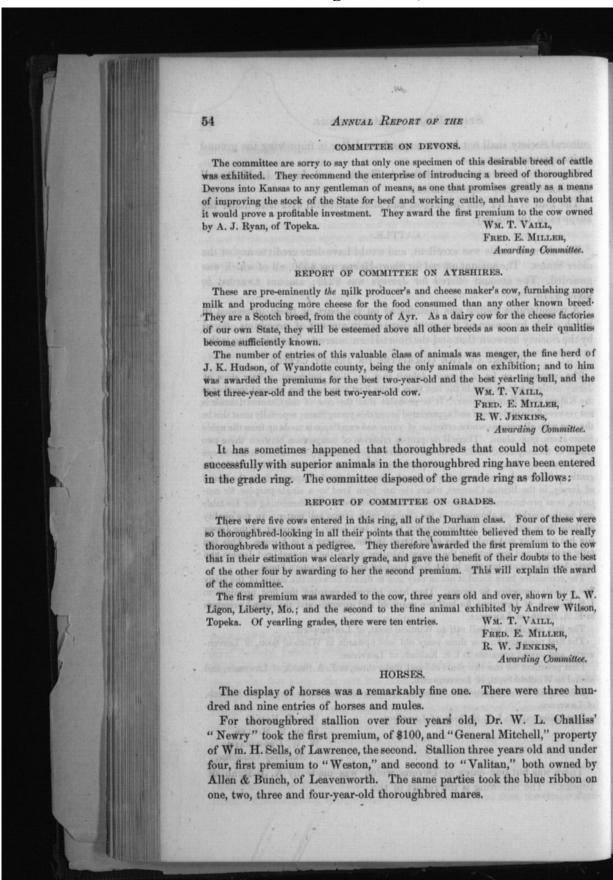






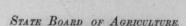








Transactions of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1873



55

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 2:46\\(^3\). Premium, \\$100. W. H. Sells, Lawrence, fasting 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,

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.



