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FIFTH EXHIBITION OF THE KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL  
SOCIETY.

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ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN,

AND

14  
LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

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FRANKFORT, KY.:  
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## THE FIFTH EXHIBITION

OF THE

# KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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This interesting occasion came off at Bowling-Green on the 18th to 22d of September, according to appointment, and was in all respects a pleasant and a prosperous occasion.

The very heavens seemed propitious, and by most bountiful and genial showers just preceding the Fair, gave a happy termination to a protracted and distressing drouth, thus allaying the heat, settling the dust, and cheering the hearts of the people.

All of the executive officers of the Society were in attendance, as well as a large majority of the Board of Directors, all uniting zealously and cordially, and by their careful and energetic management contributing to promote the utility and success of the occasion, and thereby avoiding all confusion and complication in the proceedings.

A prudent and efficient police were on duty on the grounds and in the halls both day and night; and though they were worthy of sincere commendation, yet to the pure and elevated moral tone of the community among which the Fair was held, is mainly to be ascribed the fact that not one solitary occasion for arrest occurred, and no article was stolen from the exhibition, and nothing was even misplaced or lost.

When it is said that the occasion was "prosperous," it is not intended to compare it with such Fairs as those of the National Agricultural Society, or with those of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The funds on which to base premiums for such exhibitions can only be raised in the immediate vicinity of large and populous cities, having public conveyances by which a vast multitude can be poured daily through the gates, and where every variety of art, and trade, and manufacture, gives interest to the occasion. But still the Fair was pleasant and respectable in all of its departments. Every variety of stock was on exhibition, and an appreciative and observant concourse of practical farmers, amateurs, and ladies, sat daily in the amphitheater capable of containing from four to six thousand persons, and pleasantly criticised them, and observed and enjoyed them, and went home pleased, wiser, if not better, than when they came.

In the Industrial and Floral Department the exhibition was not so large as could have been made in the Hall, which was 40 by 80 feet, but still there were very many creditable specimens of mechanical skill and of female ingenuity and taste; and the constant desire of both ladies and gentlemen to attend this part of the exhibition at all hours, showed in the community an elevated taste, highly appreciative of the beautiful, the elegant, and the useful. The scarcity of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, told too sadly of the withering drouth which has blasted the hopes of the husbandman in all of this region of the State during the present season.

In the Mechanical Department the attending community evinced, as was anticipated, the liveliest interest during the entire exhibition. A prosperous and enterprising people were desiring the further introduction of all the new and improved implements and machinery which are now so greatly assisting both the farmer and the mechanic, and this was the favored time to inspect and compare them. A new Power Hall, 40 by 80 feet, erected by the State Society expressly for the occasion, was filled with a variety of implements and machinery; and a powerful stationary steam engine of beautiful construction, with ample shafting, gave life and motion to the whole.

The adjacent grounds were also thronged with various specimens of mechanical skill and invention, while an admiring and scrutinizing throng of persons were constantly passing about among them, testing their performance, examining their workmanship, and inquiring their prices; and very many of the objects, at the close of the Fair, found their way to the homes of the farmers, instead of going back to the shops of the manufacturers.

But as *man* himself is greater than all the animals which he has subjected to his use, and as the immortal *mind* of man is far more precious than all the workmanship of his hands, therefore is *his* improvement ever of the greatest magnitude; and therefore the crowning exercise of the whole occasion was the Annual Oration, delivered by His Excellency, Governor MAGOFFIN. It is at once a sublime and imposing spectacle to see an admiring people gathered around the Chief Magistrate of the State, and listening eagerly to his studied and eloquent exposition of practical agriculture, commercial statistics, and domestic economy. The occasion rises grandly above all such of mere political character, and it is alike creditable to the head and the heart of the distinguished orator, that he should for a while turn away from the blandishments of power and place, and shut his soul to the excitements of the times, to present these nobler themes on this interesting occasion. With such noble and statesmanlike mien did he step in advance of his surrounding colleagues in the great cause of agricultural improvement, and so cogently and powerfully did he present the facts and arguments which he chose, that by the unanimous acclamation of the crowd, and of the Directors, he was requested to prepare his Address for publication; and the State Society now makes a noble effort to throw it broad-cast through the land, thereby not only to feed and feast cotemporary minds, but to sow good seed on fruitful ground, which will spring up in after life, and be blessed and owned by an admiring posterity.

As was previously intimated, the whole occasion was closed without one solitary occurrence to mar the harmony, enjoyment, and improvement which properly pertained to it. Every thing was done which could have been done to prevent and repress the excesses which often accompany the collection of crowds; and all temptations and inducements to immoralities of any kind were studiously and strictly prohibited.

Thus far, well and nobly has the State Agricultural Society filled its mission for the year. Two Fairs for the distribution of premiums on Tobacco (one at Louisville, and the other at Paducah) have been held, and also the General Exhibition of the Society at Bowling-Green, and all have been alike pleasant and successful, without a reservation. A sum greater than the amount given by the bounty of the State has been judiciously, fairly, and impartially awarded by the excellent committees, carefully selected by the Society. The funds of the Society have been at once liberally and economically disbursed by the officers of the Society, two

only of which receive very moderate salaries for their arduous services, and yet the funds of the Society have been slightly increased.

In going from the community among which the fair was held, and in returning to their respective homes, the officers of the Society carry with them the grateful and pleasant remembrance of a refined and elevated hospitality gracefully and cordially bestowed. To the Louisville and Nashville, and Louisville and Lexington railroads, bearing them to their homes, they tender also their grateful thanks for public spirit and enterprise manifested by many acts of assistance in getting up the Fair, and in the transportation of animals and articles, for exhibition, free of charge.

To the Divine Dispenser of all these blessings and favors, the Society offers most devout thanksgiving, and entreats most humbly a continuation in future.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,

*Corresponding and Recording Secretary.*

FRANKFORT, KY., *September, 1860.*

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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BOWLING-GREEN, KY., }  
*September 19th, 1860.* }

GOV. BERIAH MAGOFFIN:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, being profoundly impressed that the Agricultural Address which you have this day delivered before the State Society is one of the best, in every respect, which they ever had the pleasure to hear, would respectfully request that you furnish to the Board a copy of it for publication in pamphlet form, so that our whole community may share the benefit of the sound practical and patriotic lessons which it contains.

Most respectfully, &c.,

ROBERT W. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

BOWLING-GREEN, KY., }  
*September 19th, 1860.* }

R. W. SCOTT, Esq.,

*Secretary Kentucky State Agricultural Society:*

DEAR SIR: Your very polite letter, requesting a copy of the speech I had the honor to deliver to-day, before your Society, for publication in pamphlet form, is before me, and I herewith, in compliance with that request, inclose it to you.

I must beg of you to present to the Board whom you represent my most grateful appreciation of the flattering manner in which they have been pleased to notice my poor Address, and for yourself accept assurances of the highest regard, from your friend and obedient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN.

ADDRESS  
OF  
GOVERNOR B. MAGOFFIN,  
DELIVERED AT THE STATE FAIR,  
AT BOWLING-GREEN, SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

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Could the early settlers, the brave old pioneers of Kentucky, be here to-day to compare our work with theirs, how great would be their astonishment, and how their hearts would leap with joy at the progress we have made; and, were I addressing them—those bold and true men who, with scanty supplies and without beasts of burden, built their cabins, felled and burnt the timber, and planted a few acres at a time until a farm was cleared—those men who lived upon parched corn or the game of the forest, and were clothed from the untanned leather of their skins—the men who fought the great battle of civilization against barbarism—those fearless and gallant men of “the right stock and stamp,” who came to Kentucky to encounter the Indian scalping-knife and to subdue the wilderness—were I speaking to those men of “rude shelters, rude store-houses, and rude fortifications,” who left homes of comfort and came here to incur all the difficulties, dangers, and hardships incident to the first settlement of our country—those bold men of great hearts, and iron will, and steady perseverance, and nerves of steel, who toiled and prayed, and worked and fought by day and by night, always relying upon a goodly Providence they knew would sustain and comfort them, that would help themselves—were I addressing the men who had the work of clearing away the wilderness and breaking up the soil in its primitive state, “with their attachment to old customs, old implements, old systems of farming and manufacturing,” I would speak differently to-day. Surrounded as you are by slack-water navigation, by turnpikes, and railroads, and telegraphs, with all the comforts of life—living upon the fat of the land, in the heart of the finest country on earth, whose forest and wilderness have been made to blossom as the rose, while we are happily relieved from many of their prejudices and difficulties, we would not forget the praise, or fail to acknowledge the deep debt of gratitude we owe to them for the priceless inheritance they have left us.

Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are the three great interests of this country. They mutually assist and depend upon each other, and all have an important part to perform in the grand drama of human life. Agriculture is the most important of the triple sisterhood, because it is the source and foundation of all other avocations. When it flourishes they prosper; when it languishes they languish; and civilization has kept equal



pace with the cultivation of the soil. Wherever it was encouraged, and honored, and protected among the ancients, as in Rome, in Sicily, and in China, refinement and riches were the result. When it was neglected, as in Egypt, in Chaldea, and Syria, the people continued in barbarism. As it declined in Saxony, the people became degraded, and with its restoration they rapidly improved. All nations and people of ancient or modern times have been softened in their manners, and have become gentler and better, freer and happier, and more independent, as they have improved in this art. The history of Normandy, of England, and of the United States is a full illustration of the proof of this position. The Northern Sea pirates of the ninth century, in the year 876, overran and subdued Normandy, and savage as they were, when forced by Rollo, their leader, to engage in agricultural pursuits, they softened in their manners, and became comparatively civilized. Such was their skill and improvement, their systems were acknowledged to be the best in Europe; and when they were introduced into England by the monks, upon the lands of the monasteries, the foundations of the English people for country life were laid, and their future success in agriculture secured. I suppose we would be justified, then, in coming to the conclusion that the reason why Adam was subjected to the curse of being a tiller of the soil, to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, was because his occupation was that which would eventually produce the highest degree of civilization, and in which the greatest degree of refinement and human happiness could be enjoyed. He was, when it was pronounced, nude, rude, and, according to our information, entirely in a state of nature, ignorant, and a barbarian. His occupation, as now conceded, produces the greatest contentment, prevents poverty, wretchedness, and wickedness; removes barbarism, promotes morality, temperance, and virtue, and establishes the liberties of a people upon the broad foundations of independence, virtue, intelligence, and patriotism. No one doubts, now, that the occupation of the farmer is the most powerful auxiliary of liberty and law, of civilization and Christianity; so the curse pronounced against Adam was not such a bad thing after all. The occupation of the farmer leads him to the adoration of his Creator, "faith in His protecting care, and humble submission to His will." Improved manners and customs, and a higher degree of refinement in this country as elsewhere, have been the result of his success. We see it in all the old States, and nowhere else has it been greater than in our own State.

Everywhere around us are the evidences of civilization and refinement. Everywhere we are reminded of our duty to our God by the churches we see—of our duties to our children by our school-houses and colleges—of our duties to the poor and unfortunate by the magnificent hospitals and charitable institutions, and of our duties to the great cause of agriculture, upon which every other interest depends, by the spacious amphitheatres erected by our agricultural societies, and such splendid exhibitions as we have here to-day. How beautiful the future! How grand and imposing the spectacle before us! Here are brought together this vast assemblage of ladies and gentlemen from every section of our own State, and from neighboring States, the fit representatives of all the pursuits of life, and of all grades and classes in society. The farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant are here to exhibit their productions, to interchange views and to compare their opinions in regard to their own interest and the welfare of this great Commonwealth. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the refined and the uncultivated, the professional man and the man of science, men, women, and children, as exhibitors or as spectators, are here to attend

the Farmer's Festival—to see and be seen—to make new friendships—to renew and cement the old ones—to strengthen the ties that bind us together as one people—to grasp each other by the hand in warm gratulation and holy friendship.

In a mere social point of view, our fairs, if there were no other benefits, and no higher purposes, are divine institutions, and would amply repay all the trouble and the expense they cost. Incompetent as I know I am to instruct you in your duties—poor as the selection has been, no one could feel more highly honored than I do, in being chosen to deliver the annual address of the society to such an audience as this. As I look over it, I feel proud of my native State, proud of her beautiful and gifted daughters, and of her noble sons who have elevated me to the exalted position I now occupy. Descended as you are from the noblest race of men that ever shouldered a rifle or founded a State, I have good cause to congratulate you, the worthy sons of such sires, upon the improvement you have made—an improvement in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and in nothing more than in the physical condition and beauty of the country. For this improvement we are indebted, probably, more to our fairs than anything else. The first exhibition of the kind took place at Lexington, in the year 1816. The first State Society was held in Frankfort in 1838. Before this time but little progress was made. How great the change since that time in the general aspect of our country—in live stock, farm productions, agricultural implements, and machinery, and in the prices of everything we have for sale. How great the change, as seen here to-day, in grains and seeds, in the garden and the orchard, in vegetables, and fruits, and flowers, in the dairy and pantry articles, in the home-made goods and the needle-work of the ladies—in their butter, and cheese, and quilts, and inimitable embroideries, and works of art so beautifully displayed before us in Floral Hall—all speaking volumes in favor of their domestic tastes and habits, of their skill and their industry; and convincing us they know something besides playing on a piano, and have studied arts as important as the accomplishments of the parlor or the ball-room. Contrast the present with the past, and we may take encouragement in regard to what will be our improvement in the future. The forests have disappeared, and every where around us are rich fields under a high state of cultivation. The rude log-cabin and the worm fence have given way to stately palaces and snug cottages glistening in the cheerful sunlight, and the beautiful grounds that surround them are protected by substantial, but highly ornamental inclosures. The ill-favored kine of Pharoah, and the "razor-back" hogs of another day, ravenous and half-starved, are no longer to be seen on our farms. Our railroads accomplish a journey in two days which could scarcely be made in two weeks. The ponderous axe, the heavy hoe, and the unwieldy plow, have given place to light and far superior implements of husbandry. The sickle is rarely used, but its place is supplied with the cradle and the reaper, which accomplish the work of a day in an hour. The threshing machine has been substituted for the old wheat fan, the flail, and the horses and oxen that trod out the grain upon the dirt floor.

Under the improved modes of farming, chiefly brought about by our agricultural societies, the products of our soil have nearly all of them increased—increased in quality as well as quantity, and have equally increased in price, until last year, including live stock, they amounted to the enormous sum of over \$86,000,000. Our taxable property was nearly \$500,000,000, and more than three fourths of it belonged to the farmers of

the State. They have abundant cause to be satisfied when they see the great improvement in some of the heavy staples of our State, and in the increased quantities sent to market every year. They supply the cotton, sugar, and rice-growing States of the South and the manufacturers of the North with their surplus products. The first of these staples I propose to call your attention to is tobacco; and as you are so deeply interested in its culture in this part of our State, I will give you a brief history of the plant. An Italian traveler discovered it in the year 1542 in the West India Islands; a few years after it was transplanted to Lisbon as a medicine. It soon found its way into the American colonies, and in the year 1586, Sir Walter Raleigh having learned to smoke in Virginia, introduced it upon his return to England into the court of Queen Elizabeth. From thence it was carried into France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Turkey, and elsewhere, and now all these governments derive a heavy income from the duties imposed upon it. High as are the prices paid for this article in Europe, occasioned by the heavy burdens imposed upon it, the consumption is immense and increasing. Even in our own country, where 300,000,000 pounds are produced yearly, one half is consumed at home, it being twelve pounds to the man. How deeply interested are our planters in having these duties removed—nothing could engage the attention of our Government, through its ministers abroad, of more deep concern to them. Remove or modify these burdens, and as all prices are regulated by supply and demand, the demand would greatly increase and the price rise. Millions now unable to buy it would be enabled to do so; and with the rise of the price your land would rise proportionably in value, as well as the labor by which it is produced. If, then, our ministers would spend less time in conforming to the customs of these courts, in dress and manners, and the observance of ceremonies in which they never can excel, and in following the example of Sir Richard Weston, an English Ambassador, who, centuries ago, introduced into England from Flanders the culture of the red clover and the turnip, they would do something for our agricultural interests; or the example of Franklin, who introduced into Pennsylvania plaster of paris; or Gen. Humphreys, our Minister to Spain, who introduced the Merino sheep; or Chancellor Livingston, our Minister to France, who sent over about the same time other breeds of sheep; the famous Rambouillet stock, one of the French breeds; or Wm. Cobbett, who introduced the ruta бага turnip into Queens county, New York, the failure of which crop for one year in England, Mr. Webster declared, would produce a revolution, because they could neither get wool for their manufactures, or mutton for the operatives. Following the example of these great and good men, then, their time might be more profitably employed, and benefits incalculable might result to our country. In making treaties much might be accomplished in favor of the tobacco interests of our State. I would entreat you to call the attention of your members of Congress and of the President to the subject. Let Congress be memorialized and much good may be done.

As it is, tobacco land in Connecticut is worth \$100 per acre, and yields about 50 per cent. per annum. In New York, it is valued at \$75, and yields about \$40. In this State, supposing the valuation to be an average of \$40 per acre, this land yields far more abundantly than in either of the States mentioned in proportion to the valuation. These lands are rising rapidly, and have never been estimated properly until within the last few years. To show the increase in the last ten years in this valuable staple, I give you the crops of 1849 as compared with 1859: In 1849 we raised

55,501,196, in 1859, 95,493,548 pounds of tobacco. Increase in ten years, 39,992,352 pounds—and what portion of our farmers, let me ask, have got rich faster within that time than our tobacco planters? They are a thrifty, enterprising, intelligent portion of our people, not excelled in good offices by any part of our enviable population.

Wheat has become another great staple. The high prices it has commanded for a few years past, have greatly encouraged its production. In 1849 we raised 1,142,822 bushels; in 1859, 5,808,178; increase in ten years, 3,665,356 bushels, and our wheat commands the highest price in market. The yield has increased within the last twenty years from 10 to 25, and 30 and 40 bushels per acre, under our improved mode of culture. In 1849 we raised 95,343 bushels of barley; in 1859, 372,138; increase, 276,795 bushels.

The hay crop in 1849 was 113,741 tons; in 1859, 143,091; increase, 29,350 tons. The total of cattle, horses, and mules in 1849 was 1,133,794 head; and in 1859, 1,196,352; increase, 62,558, principally in horses. Aggregate value of live stock in 1849, \$29,661,436; and in 1859, \$50,048,043; increase, \$20,386,607. From the fact that hemp has become less profitable than some other crops here, there was raised in 1859 8,101,157, against 35,574,000 pounds in 1849; decrease, 27,472,843 pounds. We yield the palm in this article to our younger sister—Missouri is now the great hemp-growing State of the Union.

It is a remarkable fact, and should not be concealed, that while we pride ourselves on being so large a corn-growing State, there has been a decrease in its production in Kentucky, in ten years, of 6,696,635 bushels. In 1849 we raised 58,672,591 bushels; in 1859, 51,975,956. Upon the whole, notwithstanding the great drouth from which you have suffered so much, I can and do most cordially congratulate you, Mr. President, together with all the officers of this association, and this vast assemblage, upon your present prosperous and improving condition, and we are warranted in coming to the conclusion, from the splendid exhibition of this year annual State Fair, and the deep interest manifested in its objects, that the next cycle of ten years will show a far greater improvement than the last. No people have grown rich faster or improved in a greater degree in all that can elevate and adorn a free and happy people, than ours within that time. Why should it not be so, with these advantages? Unlike the farmers of England, they own the soil they cultivate, and have a voice in the politics of the country and in framing their own laws. It is yours and your children's after you. Every improvement endears it to you and to them. You mingle your labor with it and you feel it is yours, with all its instructive and delightful associations. You have no oppressive tithes, you impose your own burdens, you can't be taxed without your consent, and, thank God, there is enough and to spare to the native born and the foreigner. With our fertile soil and salubrious climate we ought to have as large profits for our labor as the farmers of England. Surely, if the English farmer can pay an annual rent, equal, in some instances, to the value of your lands, and make money, your profits should be greater with all the advantages you possess. We have nothing to discourage except in the production of corn. It has fallen off in the last ten years over 6,000,000 bushels. What is the cause of this and what is the remedy, let me ask? Perhaps, in investigating this, we may ascertain the means of renewing our tobacco lands and of keeping up the production of other exhaustive crops to the soil. While I am no great advocate of book farming—which has not been fully tested by practical experiments—while I condemn the

practice of receiving and acting upon suggestions and theories not backed by experience, as an humble farmer I feel the lack of scientific knowledge as much as any of you, and without the aid of science we will fail to observe the cause of the evil of which we complain, or its remedy. We know the fact exists that our corn crops are diminishing, and in searching for the cause, agricultural chemistry teaches us the constituent elements of the soil—that these elements are necessary to the production of certain plants and crops of different descriptions—that while tobacco derives its sustenance from one class of these elements chiefly, corn is sustained mainly by another, and wheat feeds still upon others—and so other crops; that to produce these crops in the greatest abundance, the nature of the soils must be understood, and the lost elements must be restored. If, then, you plant corn in a soil not adapted to its production, you will have a poor crop. If you plant too often upon the same land, your crop will diminish as the elements are exhausted upon which it lives and feeds. The great law of restitution must be maintained. Rotation in crops must be observed; rest must be given to the land in sowing it down in timothy, clover, and blue grass; manures of the right kind must be applied. Just here comes in the successful application of science to soil, of mind to labor. To be a thoroughly successful farmer, then, the properties of manures and the nature of the soils must be understood; labor must be applied in the right way and at the right time, and after the crops are gathered it is just as important to know what produces fat in your animals, what bone and what muscle, in order to feed them to the best advantage. Our State is so fertile we do not see the importance, as they do in New England, where their lands are much worn, of attention to this subject. It is estimated that \$100,000,000 are wasted every year of the manures in the United States. We ought to think of it in amazement and alarm when we reflect that this amount is lost every year in the productive power of our soil, passing into the air in gases, and from the barn yards washed by the rains into the branches, or lying in neglected heaps of one description or another all over the plantation.

Nature, in some form or other, retains the sources of nutriment. The vapors from the ocean and the land drift into the sky, are condensed into clouds, descend in showers upon our fields and pastures, to fertilize and bring forward our crops, and to give life and beauty to trees and grasses and flowers, and through brooks and springs and rivers, descend again, until they mingle with sources from which they spring, “again to traverse the same ceaseless round.” So of the earth. Its elements are consumed to make the varied forms of vegetable and animal life. They have their offices assigned them by the Creator, and then decay and die, and return to their original elements, again to pass through the same ceaseless round. To preserve the productiveness of the soil, *that* must be restored which has been taken away; and this involves a knowledge of nature and her immutable laws. Science must come to the rescue—science tested by reason, and practice, and experience. If your neighbor is more successful in farming or the rearing of animals, curiosity and self-interest both incline you to seek him, and to possess yourself of his superior knowledge. May you not as well seek it from books and treatises, and agricultural newspapers, which you can read at your leisure, to compare it with your own experience, and to reject or adopt it as your reason dictates? It might have been excusable in the early history of agriculture in Kentucky, to ridicule what has been called book-farming—when it was thought that little or no education was needed for a farmer—when “parents educated their chil-

dren for pedagogues in academies, and for professional men in colleges, and thought an education commencing at the county school-house and ending at the plow-handle was sufficient for their boy who was to get the old homestead." It might have been tolerated when the dignity of labor and the respectability of the farmer had to be asserted by referring to a long list of illustrious names in antiquity, and to such names as Washington and Jefferson, and Clay and Calhoun, and Wright and Webster, whose favorite occupation was the cultivation of the soil. It might have been done when we were compelled, for the same purpose, to refer to Fulton and Franklin, and Watt and Morse, and to other great inventors of the mechanic arts, through whose labors so much good has been done, and so much glory has been gained. But since the formation of our agricultural societies, the diffusion of knowledge through them, and the consequent improvement of our country, book-farming has been vindicated. It won't do now, in the midst of all the light and knowledge upon the subject, and in the full blaze of our civilization, to ridicule book-farming. The prejudice and ignorance that would prompt it would be ridiculed into shame and to silence.

What makes one mechanic superior to another? Is it not on account of his superior scientific knowledge—his knowledge of the nature and properties of the metal he works? Why is Ben. Mills a better gunsmith than others around him? Because he has studied his trade as a science, and can apply the principles of his art, which he thoroughly understands. He is reasoning, and analyzing, and searching, and experimenting, and hammering away, and at last grasps the truth by which he discovers something new every day. If, then, this knowledge is so necessary for the mechanic, and the manufacturer, and the professional man, is it not as necessary for the farmer? Do they not all live by his labor, and is not his position and occupation at least as respectable as others? Does it not require as much labor and brains to carry it on? Is not the material with which he is to work more difficult to understand? Is not the soil a compound of more various materials, more complex, and more difficult to analyze than metal or wood? Through the art of agricultural chemistry, all this knowledge, so important to the farmer, can be gained, worn out fields resuscitated, and the errors of the past corrected.

We have been taunted with the assertion and the accusation that slave labor was the cause of our worn out fields in the South. Might we not as well make the charge that the worn out fields of New England were the result of white labor? White labor would have worn out our soil as fast as black, and science is fast redeeming them in both sections of country. Many persons in the South have been engaged in this work of redemption with the most satisfactory results. Mr. Ruffin, a scientific farmer of Virginia, has made a large fortune within the last few years, I understand, by purchasing, at a very low price, worn out and abandoned farms, and, after resuscitating, selling them again. Let us hear no more of this taunt, that slave labor blasts the soil. It has been the result of a false and pernicious practice of tillage and husbandry, by which \$300,000,000 annually have been lost. We are satisfied with our system of labor, and we hope they are with theirs; and when these taunts come, we point with pride to our institutions, the enlightened liberality and public spirit of our people, the enterprise of our citizens, the improvement in our trade, the rapid accumulation of our wealth, the rewards of our labor, the fertility of our soil, and the salubrity of our climate, the beauty of our improving country towns and villages, to our comforts and refinement, our manners and cus-

toms, and to our progress in all that makes a free, a happy, and independent people.

Until the year 1815, agriculture was without science. In that year Sir Humphrey Davy discovered that every soil had a variety of elements. Since that time the worn out farms of Great Britain have been resuscitated according to the same process it has been done here, and the production of her lands has been so improved that she is enabled to sustain her extraordinary burdens. Since that time, as in France, the wheat crop has been doubled; where forty, now eighty bushels are produced; her population has increased, in sixty years, from 4,000,000 to near 40,000,000. While we lose \$100,000,000 of manures annually in waste, her farmers expend \$300,000,000 in restoring and enriching her soil. We have 130,000,000 of acres of land in the United States under cultivation; upon 100,000,000 it is supposed there is a deterioration in the productive power of the soil of three dollars per acre, or of \$300,000,000 annually, occasioned by our system of farming. In the States of New York and Massachusetts the loss is \$25,000,000. It is this that has drawn and is drawing millions of dollars, with hundreds of thousands of persons every year, from the scenes of their childhood, on the impoverished hillsides and valleys of New England, to the fertile lands of the far West. This deterioration in the soil must be prevented. It can be done here as well as in England and France, where the whole country has been transformed into a garden. It can be prevented by the application of guano to the soil, by a change of crops, by preserving and spreading on manures, by cultivating less land, and cultivating it better. It is wise to profit by the teachings of the past. One of our greatest errors is, we cultivate too much land.

In the well cultivated parts of Europe, the productive power of the land has been doubled. England produces eighty bushels of wheat where there were forty; France about double—where there were forty, seventy-five bushels is the yield; and so of the crops in both of these countries. France has greatly improved in every thing to make her powerful, as she has acquired means to feed herself; and England has increased from about 4,000,000 in 1800 to near 40,000,000. Of this population one third is engaged in agriculture, and two thirds in commerce and manufactures. She has her Birmingham and Manchester, her London and Liverpool; but her chief pride and glory is in her agricultural interests, in the culture of her soil, and in the beauty and fruitfulness of the country. It is in the magnificent scale with which her farming operations are carried on, and the passion which the English people have for country life. From the prince to the peasant, from the nobleman to his hirelings, you observe this love of the country and of rural pursuits. The professional man, the banker, and the mechanic, when they have amassed fortunes, go into the country to enjoy the quiet of a farm. It is a natural trait of character. George III coveted the title of farmer, and wrote many interesting articles on the subject of agriculture. English liberty, and law, and civilization, have kept equal pace with rural pursuits. We know not whether to admire the great defender of constitutional liberty (Burke) more as the farmer and philosopher, or the orator and statesman. His treatise, entitled "Thoughts and Details on Scarcity," addressed to Mr. Pitt in 1795, contains a mine of information upon the subject of agriculture. It embodies his experience as a farmer for twenty-seven years, and as a complete system of husbandry, compares well with his profound political wisdom and surpassing eloquence as a statesman. He saw the errors of English farmers, and their remedy. He lamented the diminished numbers of the nobility, who owned

the soil, and the exactions imposed upon the lessors, or renters, as much as he admired the magnificent scale upon which they carried forward their gigantic farming operations.

One hundred years ago the landholders of Great Britain were 230,000, now they are 35,000—the lands of the thriftless and profligate having fallen into the hands of the few prudent and wealthy. The incomes of the wealthiest range from \$100,000 to \$1,500,000 per annum. The Marquis of Bredalbain, it is said, can ride one hundred miles on his own estate. The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland. The Duke of Devonshire has 96,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres in Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's Park, in Sussex, covers fifteen miles in a circuit; and an agriculturalist, a few years ago, bought the island of Luves, in the Hebrides, containing 500,000 acres. These large domains are growing larger, and the great estates are absorbing the freeholds there, upon a much smaller scale it has been done in Kentucky. The larger farmers here, too, are yearly buying out the smaller ones, and where a dozen voters lived a few years ago, only one wealthy landholder now resides, upon his hundreds of baronial acres. These noblemen are among the first men in Europe, in moral, social, and intellectual position, and are spending vast sums of money from their incomes in the cultivation and improvement of their estates. Immense expenditures are yearly incurred in their systems of cultivation, of subsoiling, and drainage, and irrigating their lands.

In this country we are said to be the most slovenly farmers in the world, because we cultivate too much land. We proceed upon the idea the more acres we have and skim over, the richer we are. We annex to our farms, in our love of greater dominion, more land, when we have not labor enough to make profitable what we have. "History is but the accumulated experience of the past," and amid all her teachings we continue to err. Cato, Seneca, Homer, Hesiod, Horace, and Virgil, (whose little farm, he says in his immortal Georgics, was on the banks of the Mincio,) all concurred in inculcating the same truths we would inculcate to-day, and they are to cultivate less land, cultivate it better, to plow deeper, and fertilize more thoroughly; such was the admonition and exhortation addressed by the ancients to the farmers of old, and such is ours to you to-day. Cincinnatus, who was chosen Supreme Dictator of the Roman Republic, and who quit his plow at the call of the Roman Senate, to lead its armies to battle and to victory, owned only four acres of ground. Cato, the Censor, was said to be the best farmer of his day, because he had a small farm and carried into practice what he wrote on agriculture, entitled *Res Rustica*. Marcus Cervius Dentatus, who was thrice Consul of Rome, with his own hands cultivated most successfully his little farm of four and a half acres.

Such was the high esteem in which farming was held by the ancients, small as were their farms, that many of the noblest of the Roman families took their names from family plants; Cicero, for instance, the Fabii, and the Lentuli, and the Pisones. We have not time to examine closely the Jewish policy bearing on this subject; but under the Agrarian law of Moses, as the population increased, (the patrimony being inalienable,) these lands became necessarily subdivided, and as the farms grew smaller they were better cultivated, and became so productive that the Hebrews, numerous as they were, lived comfortably for ages in the narrow and rocky land of Judea. The farms in England and France are more productive, because better tilled and much smaller than ours. In England the farmers are divided into proprietors, renters, and laborers. The land-holders have



immense tracts, but they rent them to farmers in small parcels, and these farmers, who seldom work with their hands, direct their laborers in the cultivation of the soil, raising an average of about 12 per cent. upon the capital employed, besides paying their rent. It is clearly established from the experience of the past, that the best policy is to cultivate small farms, and cultivate them well. The illustration given in Roman history of the old farmer, who had ten acres only and was compelled to sell half, and found he reaped the same reward for his labor upon the other half that he did upon the whole, was just as forcible and as current 2,000 years ago, as the story of the old gentleman in New York, twenty years ago, who owned six hundred acres of land, and after giving away four hundred acres to his children, cultivated the remainder with more profit than he received from the whole farm. He objected to the marriage of his daughter, because he could give her nothing at that time. Upon consultation with his neighbor, he was advised to give her two hundred acres of his land, upon the assurance that he could make as much out of the four hundred acres with the same amount of labor. This he concluded to do, and was delighted with the experiment, as the yield was about the same. His second daughter was soon married, and he gave her two hundred acres more of the four hundred remaining, with the same success, raising from two hundred acres, after apportioning off his children, even more, with the same labor and less trouble, and far more satisfaction, than he received from the whole six hundred acres.

We might pile argument upon argument, and illustration upon illustration, to strengthen our position if we had time. Professor Mapes, of New York, who is a man of science, being nearly bankrupt in fortune by speculations, twenty years ago commenced lecturing for a livelihood upon scientific farming, upon the principles here laid down, and was laughed at by almost every body; but he persevered, and having received a few thousand dollars he purchased a little farm, and has proved himself to be one of the best and most thrifty farmers in our country. He has already made a handsome estate, and his income is enormous in proportion to the land he cultivates. Only a few years ago I saw it stated, upon reliable authority, that he had, the year before, purchased an addition to his farm of ten acres of weedy and exhausted land, although it had once been good, for \$250 per acre. He analyzed the soil; he ascertained what crop would grow best upon it; he plowed it two feet deep; he manured and pulverized it, and planted it in cabbage and potatoes, and the first year made enough, clear of all expenses, to pay for the land. Who would not like to know how this was done, though he might be compelled to read it in a book? By the side of this farmer lives a farmer who has better land and a much larger farm. He employs the same labor and incurs about the same expense in manuring. He don't make one fourth as much from twice the quantity of ground in cultivation. He don't employ enough labor. He cultivates badly. He does not understand the nature and properties of his soil, and he plants, and works, and spreads on great quantities of manure unsuited to the ground and the crops he is cultivating; of course the yield from twice the quantity of ground is much less than that of his intelligent, judicious, and thrifty neighbor. By industry we thrive, if it be judiciously applied. Some men work all the time—day and night, through heat and cold. They have no time to read, to converse with their neighbors, to go to church, even; but they never, with all their delving and parsimony, grow rich; while their liberal, inquiring, experimenting, managing neighbor, with half the labor with his hands, thrives

every day. He thinks it all-important to inform himself upon every thing appertaining to his calling in life, and *he takes time to read*. He thinks, he compares, he consults with his neighbors; he reasons upon the facts he gathers, and adopts that which is good and rejects that which is bad. He works with his brains, and saves work for his hands. He gets the best seed, the best implements of husbandry, and the best breeds of stock. We have no such excuses as our ancestors had for running against light and knowledge. They had not the implements we have; they could not plow deep, because they used the forked stick, with one prong for a coulter and the other for a beam. We have iron and steel plows and subsoilers, and have no excuse for scratching the earth three or four inches in depth when we have the means of turning up with the same labor a virgin soil that will make our farms as productive as ever. We need not fear to go too deep, to go through the soil, to turn up the thick deep red or yellow clay, to be fertilized and pulverized by the action of the air, the rain, and the heat, and the freezes of winter. The deeper you go the better. You have suffered immensely in this part of Kentucky this year from the drouth. The failure of your crops, and the parched vegetation everywhere around us, indicate it. We suffer immensely from the same cause every year in different parts of our country, highly favored as it is. The loss from this cause alone is immense. We have no reliable means of ascertaining it, but it probably exceeds the cost of the expenses of the Government. What is the remedy? Our attention could not be given to a subject of more importance. To a great extent deep plowing will remedy this. The roots of most plants, we know, will descend to the moisture—pulverize the soil, then, by deep plowing—the earth beneath will be mellow, moist, and watery, and your crops will stand both too much rain and the drouth much better. The plants will be thrifty as the roots descend into a lower, a richer, a moister, and more porous soil—or if too much rain, the water will sink, and can be carried off by drainage through ditches a trifle deeper than your plowing. In the shallow plowing, the moisture is not retained for any length of time. The soil has been exhausted to the depth of a few inches, it evaporates fast, becomes dry, parched, and hard, loses all its nutritive qualities, and the crops shrivel, languish, and are lost. True, we must do our subsoiling over every year, because the soil bakes and becomes so hard the roots cannot penetrate it. Another remedy is irrigation. Through deep plowing and irrigating our lands, such drouths as we have had this year would be contemplated with far less fear.

We should have draining, too, to carry off too much water in the soil. In the driest summer, wherever there is a ditch dug, whether upon high or low lands, you see how luxuriant and rank the weeds grow compared with the growth of the vegetables around them—and this is because of the depth of the loose plowed soil which has been thrown up, enabling it to retain for a much greater length of time the dampness, and the richness of the subsoil which has been thrown to the top, affording both food and drink to the famishing and thirsting plants, or weeds, or wild flowers, and enabling them to grow more rapidly, and mature much earlier, and be out of the reach of frosts. Deep plowing, then, is necessary in all sorts of land, high and low, and draining on both. It is necessary in dry lands, because the lands must be rendered porous, and the moisture retained; in wet lands, to relieve the roots of the plants from too much water. The difficulties are greater in the no less important matter of irrigation, of which we know so little. But great as they are, it is a thing of immense import-

ance when our drouths are so severe, and we must soon know more. Does less rain fall than formerly? Within the last twenty-five years our springs, branches, streams, creeks, and rivers have diminished greatly in size, and there is much less water than formerly. Without going into the discussion of whether less water falls from the clouds upon the earth, by which the supply to the streams is diminished, or the earth requires more moisture in producing vegetation, we think we are safe in the conclusion that as the forests are cut away and the country is cleared up and put in cultivation, the earth has become drier, because the water and the moisture by which the springs were supplied is absorbed by the sun. The noblemen of England have given their attention to this subject, and have expended vast sums in erecting works for irrigating their lands; and, although their climate is much damper and cooler than ours, and their drouths less severe, they are greatly encouraged to extend their operations for this purpose. Pumps, machinery, and steam have been used with great effect in carrying water to high points, from which it has been conveyed through passes to the point where it is needed. If it pays so well there, there is more necessity for it here in a drier climate, and it will pay better.

The system of irrigating lands has been carried to a higher degree of perfection in Lombardy and Switzerland than anywhere else. Lombardy is said to be the most fertile, picturesque, and beautiful country in the world, and notwithstanding the Austrian despotism which has cursed it, it retains its freshness, its loveliness, and luxuriance. Their harvests, under their systems of irrigation, have been doubled, and the grass must be cut every month, during the growing season in that mild and incomparable climate, or it suffers from neglect. The country is level, and the water, which, from the slopes and the snows of the Alps, descends into the beautiful Lake of Como, and others, which lie at the foot of the mountains, escapes into the plains, and winds its way through rivers and streams, thence by canals into artificial pools, from which it is let off upon the surrounding country, and again drawn off into other pools to inundate, enrich, and refresh their meadows and lands adjacent. Irrigation is said to be the life-blood of Lombardy. It has been done with equal good effects, and much easier, in Switzerland. The country there is diversified by mountains, steep hills, gentle slopes, and flat lands, and when the water rushes down from the mountains to the low lands, its course is directed by the farmers over the hill sides, and descending still further, it is made to irrigate the valleys; and finally, after accomplishing its great purpose, it makes its escape into the streams below them. The severe drouths we are subjected to may force these systems upon us, and if they be profitable there, why not make them so here, especially where there are abundant supplies of water, with a sufficient elevation? But I fear I shall grow tedious, and must draw to a close. My subject is one of such vast importance, "so great in its scope, so various in its processes and objects," that we must not go too much into detail, but must content ourselves with a few general rules, such as we have endeavored to lay down. The avocation of our farmers must keep pace with everything else, as every other pursuit depends upon it. Every day we have new inventions. Steamboats and steam presses, steam engines, and steam ships, railroads and the electric telegraph, are carrying the world forward with a velocity never before heard of, and the farmer must step boldly forward and take his position where he belongs, at the head of the column. Forward must be his word, and marching under the flag of progress, he will find the highest position is to be his in the future.

After all honors have been sought for in the fierce and feverish conflict of life, the philosopher, the statesman, the warrior, and the poet, all, all who have chased the fleeting shadows in the dawn and noontide of life, as the waning of existence closes around them, have come to the conclusion that his life was the most desirable, that "ambition had no goal, achievement no triumph, to equal the calm perennial joys of a humble rural home." Such has been the testimony of Cincinnatus and Cicero, of Washington and Jefferson, of Jackson and Clay.

Until the 17th century, but little progress in agriculture was made. Much was written, and but little read. Changes for one hundred years past, for the better, have taken place; but it was not until the formation of agricultural societies, within the last twenty-five years, that our improvement in agriculture has been so marked. The change in that time, through the influence of these societies, has been greater than for several hundred or a thousand years before. Through these, prejudices have been eradicated, books, pamphlets, papers, and essays have been circulated. The press has been at work most powerfully in creating the revolution. All has been done that can be done with the means, in carrying forward the work, in disseminating useful knowledge, in arousing a spirit of emulation and rivalry, in extracting the greatest yield from the soil with the least labor and exposure, in the importation and improvement of the breeds of animals, in farm productions, in the orchard, the garden, the loom, and the dairy, they have done much. The common schools, those nurseries of genius and patriotism, and guardians of the liberties of the people, have done much; but education in them is too general for our purpose. We ought to have an agricultural college, for the education of those who wish to become farmers, with a model farm attached, and our improvement in the next thirty years will be twice as great. In France these schools have had a fine effect in promoting agricultural improvement; and a single model farm at Grignon, near Paris, contains 1,200 acres of nearly every variety of soil. In Europe there are 352 institutions of this kind, 68 in Russia, 100 under the French government, to one of which, in 1849, she appropriated half a million dollars. Within the last twenty years it has been eminently successful in New York, where they have a farm of 700 acres, and why not here? If great good has followed their establishment there, why will not the same results follow here in a better soil and better climate? Professorships, too, ought to be established in all our colleges, exclusively devoted to the department of agriculture.

Encourage your county and State societies, disseminate knowledge among the people, protect your common schools, establish agricultural colleges for the education of the farmer, and his standard will soon be elevated to its proper point, and his sphere of action and of usefulness be greatly enlarged. Do this, and ignorance and prejudice will vanish. Do this, and great lustrous truths will be evolved, which will dispel the errors of the past like the mists of the morning are scattered before the sun. Do this, and science will assert her true position in disproving the theories of *pretenders* whose errors have done irreparable damage, and like the *ignis fatuus*, have led us into the mirage of disappointment. Do this, and the disastrous effects of insect life among the farmers will at once disappear. Do this, and the plants and animals which look to you for protection will find it. Do this, and worms and birds and weevil and devastating grasshoppers, the army and boll-worm, and that parasite of the Hessians, who were hired to subjugate our fathers and invade our country during the revolution, the Hessian fly—all these plundering ene-

mies that have no muskets or drums or balls or banners, but have been far more destructive than invading armies, will be rendered harmless. Do this, and our crops will be better as our lands grow older and more productive; a taste for rural life will everywhere be cultivated, the country will become from year to year more attractive, and home, sweet home, be the scene of unadulterated pleasure and delight. Do this, and thousands who now desert their homes in the country to become knights of the yardstick and professional men in our busy cities, or indulge in the golden dreams of California and Pike's Peak, will seek more certain fortunes in digging dirt that always pays, and yields the more the deeper you go. Do this, and those habits of temperance, frugality, industry, and independence, will be cultivated, that make the best citizens in time of peace, and the best soldiers in war—those habits which enable us to do without standing armies in this land of civil and religious liberty—upon which our free institutions rest, and by which they are protected. Thrift and abundance will take the place of misery and poverty; beautiful cottages will rise on the ruins of deserted homesteads; weeds, and thistles, and briars will disappear from the worn out fields, and the resuscitated lands will revive, and improve, and flourish, in all the luxuriance of their primitive richness and verdure. The destiny of our country will be what we would have it. The poet's dream, and the seer's prophetic visions in regard to the future will be realized. We have grown from 3,000,000 to 30,000,000 of people, from thirteen to thirty-three States and seven Territories, embracing twenty-three degrees of latitude and sixty degrees of longitude, with a soil of unsurpassed fertility, of every pleasing variety, and a climate unequalled, with 30,000,000 of people, and composed of all nations and races, with \$2,000,000,000 of annual productions, the fruits of their industry; with an extent of territory nearly equal to all Europe, and a commercial position far better, open alike to the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, and commanding the trade of the world, every sea whitened by the sails of our vessels, and plowed by the keels of our steamers, with our turnpikes, railroads and canals, with our rivers and lakes and inland seas, all connected and navigable, stretching away into the very heart of the country, to bear off to the markets of the world our increasing commerce, and the undeveloped and untold mineral wealth which is hidden in the bosoms of the mountains around them; with our cities that have sprung up like Jonah's gourd, and churches and school houses and colleges; our hospitals and charitable institutions for alleviating the misfortunes of suffering humanity; with our progress in agriculture and manufactures, the arts and sciences, all flourishing together under the freest and happiest Government on earth, and all the growth of a century, what shall we look for in the future—in the next cycle of a hundred years? Are there not those training now in our schools who will make new discoveries, and make new inventions, and establish new systems, as far superior to ours as ours are to the old systems and the old inventions? Are there not those now among us following the lead of De Witt Clinton, who joined the waters of the lakes and the Hudson and the Atlantic together, and the example of Fulton, who invented the steamboat, of Franklin who caught the lightnings from the clouds and disarmed them, of Watt the inventor of the cotton gin, and Morse of the telegraph—of Fitch, and of Oliver Evans, who invented the locomotive and the carding machine—of Godfrey who invented the quadrant, of Faust the inventor of printing, and of that immortal mechanic who invented the telescope; are there not those, I say, who, following the example of these illustrious benefactors of

mankind, who will develop new truths, new principles, and make new discoveries, which will bring more countless blessings upon us and the generations who must follow us? Guided by the experience of the past, encouraged by everything we see around us, inspired by the advantages we possess, and determined to work out the highest destiny of which man is capable in this glorious land of liberty, what may we not accomplish before the close of the present century? Oh, what a future lies before us, if the Union is preserved. Into what insignificance do all parties shrink when compared with its preservation? Without a country I want no party. Proud as Kentuckians are of her noble institutions, appreciating fully the inestimable privileges we enjoy, let us do nothing to weaken the bonds of our glorious Union, but everything to strengthen them. Let us encourage a loyal spirit among our people, and strengthen the fraternal ties that bind us together as a nation. Let us discard the sectional feeling which now threatens the Republic with destruction, and encourage that broad and patriotic spirit of nationality which characterized its founders, and by the cultivation of which alone it can be preserved. Let us ask that only which we are ready to concede to others, submitting to no encroachment upon our Constitutional rights, and demanding perfect equality among the States that compose the Federal Union. Let us stand by the rights and the equality of the States, and the Union of the States—by the flag under which our fathers fought, and by that Union which is based upon the compact of the Constitution. Oh, let us guard the ark of our political equality and safety, as the brightest, best hope of mankind, and no visionary romancer, no wild dreamer, can picture in his wildest imaginings what will be the progress of our glorious and beloved country within the nineteenth century.

# LIST OF PREMIUMS

AWARDED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE KENTUCKY  
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## First Day.

- Bull four years old and over, one entry—H. O. Rutherford, Logan, premium.  
Bull three years old and under four, one entry—Wm. & Ben. Warfield, Lexington, premium.  
Bull under one year old, two entries—Dr. B. F. Ray, Logan, premium; Dr. A. Covington, Bowling-Green, certificate.  
Cow four years old and upwards, three entries—Wm. Warfield, Lexington, premium; Thos. Smith, Logan, certificate.  
Cow three years old and under four, one entry—Isaac Walton, Simpson, premium.  
Cow two years old and under three, one entry—Dr. R. N. Beauchamp, Logan, premium.  
Cow one year old and under two, two entries—Wm. Warfield, premium; Dr. A. Covington, certificate.  
Heifer calf, two entries—Wm. Warfield, premium; Joseph Covington, Warren, certificate.
- HERD.
- Bull and three cows over two years old, one entry—Wm. Warfield, premium.
- SWEEPSTAKES.
- Bull of any age, two entries—Wm. Warfield, premium; Dr. B. F. Ray, Logan, certificate.  
Cow of any age, six entries—Wm. Warfield, premium and certificate.  
Work oxen, one entry—Jos. Covington, premium.
- SHEEP.
- Long wool buck over two years, two entries—S. T. Drane, Eminence, premium; Z. M. Beall, Logan, certificate.  
Long wool buck under two years, four entries—Newton Bright, Eminence, premium; S. T. Drane, certificate.  
Long wool ewe over two years, two entries—S. T. Drane, premium; Z. M. Beall, certificate.  
Long wool ewe under two years, one entry—N. Bright, premium.  
The long wool sheep of Messrs. Bright and Drane are thorough-bred Cotswold.
- SOUTHDOWN.
- Buck over two years old, one entry—J. D. Duncan, Warren, premium.  
Buck under two years old, two entries—Fuqua & Brown, Eminence, premium; Woodford Dulaney, Warren, certificate.  
Ewe over two years, two entries—Fuqua & Brown, premium; Wm. P. Sublett, Warren, certificate.  
Ewe under two years, three entries—Fuqua & Brown, premium and certificate.
- MIXED BREED.
- Buck over two years, six entries—Newton Bright, premium; Wm. P. Sublett, certificate.  
Buck under two years, three entries—S. T. Drane, premium and certificate.  
Ewe over two years, four entries—S. T. Drane, premium; Z. M. Beall, certificate.  
Ewe under two years, two entries—N. Bright, premium; Jos. McCormick, Warren, certificate.
- CASHMERE GOAT.
- Buck, three entries—Dr. J. M. Head, Sumner, Tenn., premium; R. H. Henderson, Logan, certificate.  
Ewe, two entries—R. H. Henderson, premium and certificate.
- HOGS.
- Boar over two years, one entry—J. W. House, Sumner, Tenn., premium.  
Boar under two years, three entries—J. W. House, Sumner, Tenn., premium; V. T. Smith, Warren, certificate.  
Sow over two years, three entries—J. W. House, premium and certificate.  
Sow under two years, two entries—J. W. House, premium; V. T. Smith, certificate.  
In all, seventy-one entries first day.

## Second Day.

### THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

- Stallion four years old and over, four entries—Wm. M. Wilson, Barren, premium; J. W. Malone, Logan, "Daniel the Prophet," certificate.  
Stallion three years old and under four, two entries—John H. Page, Allen, "Wagoner, jr.," premium; S. T. Drane, Eminence, certificate.  
Stallion two years old and under three, two entries—Miles Kelly, Warren, "Altorf, jr.," premium; A. G. Green & Bro., Barren, "Red Buck," certificate.

Stallion one year old and under two, five entries—J. H. Page, Allen, "Joe Black," premium; H. B. Tully, Logan, certificate.

Stallion under one year old, four entries—Miles Kelly, Warren, "Doubloon," premium; Miles Kelly, Warren, certificate.

Mare four years old and over, seven entries—W. D. Meriwether, Todd, "Cholera," premium; Wiley Taylor, Todd, "Prairie Flower," certificate.

Mare three years old and under four, one entry—R. W. Ogden, Warren, "Chessie Moore," premium.

Mare two years old and under three, one entry—Woodford Dulaney, Warren, premium.

Mare one year old and under two, three entries—Wiley Taylor, Todd, premium; Miles Kelly, Warren, certificate.

Mare under one year old, four entries—H. B. Tully, Logan, premium; Wiley Taylor, Todd, certificate.

The prizes were all well contested in the blooded rings, and the "mettled coursers" made a splendid show, and would compete successfully with any stock in the country.

#### MULES.

Horse mule two years old and under three, one entry—Wm. G. Robinson, Warren, premium.

Horse mule one year old and under two, one entry—B. K. Tully, Logan, premium.

Mare mule two years old and under three, one entry—Geo. A. King, Logan, premium.

Mare mule one year old and under two, one entry—Miles Kelly, Warren, premium.

Mare mule under one year old, five entries—Miles Kelly, Warren, premium; J. W. Ewbanks, Warren, certificate.

Forty-two entries second day.

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### Third Day.

Harness stallion four years old and over, six entries—S. G. Burbridge, Logan, "Regulator," premium; Jack Downing, Fayette, certificate.

Harness stallion three years old and under four, one entry—E. B. Crane, Barren, premium.

Harness stallion two years old and under three, one entry—Miles Kelly, Warren, premium.

Harness stallion one year old and under two, six entries—R. W. Cruse, Warren, premium; A. C. Franklin, Tenn., certificate.

Harness stallion under one year old, six entries—Dr. N. Conn, Logan, premium; Miles Kelly, Warren, certificate.

Mare four years old and over, three entries—J. L. Nichol, Warren, premium; H. J. Potter, Warren, certificate.

Mare three years old and under four, two entries—W. G. Robinson, Warren, premium; W. J. Wood, Barren, certificate.

Mare two years old and under three, two entries—J. E. Hawkins, Woodford, premium; Wm. Winlock, Barren, certificate.

Mare one year old and under two, two entries—Woodford Dulaney, Warren, premium; James K. McGoodwin, Warren, certificate.

Mare under one year old, six entries—Dr. R. N. Beauchamp, Logan, premium; E. Staten, Allen, certificate.

Gelding four years old and over, seven entries—J. L. Nichol, Warren, premium; H. P. Allen, Warren, certificate.

Gelding three years old and under four, one entry—J. E. Hawkins, Woodford, Bob Ridley, premium.

Pair carriage horses, one entry—John M. Arnold, Warren, premium.

Pair carriage mares, one entry—H. J. Potter, Warren, premium.

Pair buggy mares, one entry—W. J. Wood, Barren, premium.

Stallion and five colts, two entries—Dr. E. Barr, Logan, premium; W. J. Wood, Barren, certificate.

Stallion for all purposes, seven entries—S. O. Rutherford, Logan, premium; T. Y. Patterson, Logan, certificate.

Mare for all purposes, nine entries—Woodford Dulaney, Warren, premium; G. T. Lewis, Barren, certificate.

Sixty-four entries third day.

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### Fourth Day.

#### SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion four years old and over, seven entries—P. D. Hampton, Warren, premium; D. King, Logan, certificate.

Stallion three years old and under four, one entry—J. M. Whitesides, Tenn., premium on "Black Hawk, jr."

Stallion two years old and under three, two entries—Dr. J. H. Franklin, Tenn., premium on "J. C. Breckinridge;" John Twyman, Barren, certificate.



Stallion one year old and under two, four entries—S. T. Drane, Eminence, premium; Dr. J. H. Franklin, certificate.

Stallion under one year old, three entries—Wm. P. Sublett, Warren, premium; Dr. B. F. Ray, Logan, certificate.

Mare four years old and upwards, two entries—Dr. B. F. Ray, premium; Wm. Murray, Warren, certificate.

Mare three years old and under four, two entries—Geo. G. Hawkins, Tenn., premium; W. J. Wood, Barren, certificate.

Mare two years old and under three, two entries—Jas. Stamps, Warren, premium; J. D. Duncan, Warren, certificate.

Mare one year old and under two, one entry—A. Kirtley, Edmonson, premium.

Mare under one year old, one entry—B. F. McLemore, Logan, premium.

Gelding four years old and upwards, thirteen entries—Geo. T. Cotton, Woodford, premium; J. M. Whitesides, Tenn., certificate.

Gelding three years old and under four, four entries—M. J. Clark, Warren, premium; D. C. Covington, Logan, certificate.

Gelding two years old and under three, one entry—E. B. Crane, Barren, premium.

Mare of any age, one entry—G. T. Lewis, Barren, premium.

Forty-four entries fourth day.

### Fifth Day.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Stallion any age or breed, fifteen entries—Jno. H. Page, Allen, premium; S. T. Drane, Eminence, certificate.

Mare any age or breed, eleven entries—J. L. Nichol, Warren, premium; Wm. G. Robinson, Warren, certificate.

#### JACKS.

Jack three years old and under four, eight entries—O. Robinson, Clarke, premium; William Simpson, Marion, certificate.

Jack two years old and under three, three entries—J. W. Malone, Logan, premium, on "Triumph;" J. A. Copeland, Tenn., certificate.

Jack one year old and under two, one entry—Crandall & Gilbert, Logan, premium.

Jack under one year, one entry—Dr. B. F. Ray, Logan, premium.

Jennet three years old and under four, two entries—A. C. Franklin, Tenn., premium on imported "Mary Cassus;" Wm. McCutchen, Logan, certificate.

Jennet two years old and under three, one entry—J. D. Jackson, Warren, premium.

Jennet one year old and under two, one entry—Wm. McCutchen, premium.

Jennet under one year old, three entries—Wm. McCutchen, premium; Dr. B. F. Ray, certificate.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Jack of any age, eight entries—A. C. Franklin, Sandersville, Tenn., premium on imported "Pyranees," three years old; O. Robinson, Clarke, certificate.

Jennet of any age, four entries—A. C. Franklin, premium; Wm. McCutchen, certificate.

EXTRA RING.

Saddle gelding, aged, ten entries—Geo. T. Cotton, Woodford, silver pitcher, \$20.

Sixty-seven entries fifth day.

### DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Ten yards fine jeans, home made, six entries—Mrs. J. D. Duncan, Warren, premium; Mrs. A. Kirtley, Edmonson, certificate.

Ten yards negro jeans, home made, two entries—Mrs. Wm. McCarley, Logan, premium; Mrs. A. Kirtley, Edmonson, certificate.

Ten yards white linsey, home made, two entries—Mrs. Ed. Duncan, Warren, premium; Mrs. E. A. Smith, Warren, certificate.

Plaid linsey, home made, one entry—Mrs. Wm. McCarley, Logan, premium.

Flannel, home made, one entry—Mrs. Wm. McCarley, Logan, premium.

Pair blankets, home made, three entries—Mrs. B. K. Tully, Logan, premium; Mrs. Wm. McCarley, certificate.

Coverlet, five entries—Mrs. Mary Baker, Tenn., premium and certificate.

Carpet, all wool, three entries—Mrs. A. C. Franklin, Tenn., premium; Mrs. S. W. Brents, Jefferson, certificate.

Woolen shawl, four entries—Miss Hettie Barclay, Bowling-Green, premium; Miss Jennie Barclay, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Woolen hose, four entries—Mrs. L. L. Cooke, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. A. Kirtley, Edmonson, certificate.

Woolen half hose, four entries—Mrs. B. K. Tully, Logan, premium; Mrs. H. B. Tully, Logan, certificate.

White counterpane, three entries—Mrs. Mary Baker, Tenn., premium; Mrs. Jno. Borthwick, Simpson, certificate.

Silk patchwork quilt, five entries—Mrs. S. W. Brents, Louisville, premium; Mrs. T. C. Calvert, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Worsted patchwork quilt, three entries—Mrs. S. W. Brents, Louisville, premium; Mrs. Edmunds, Barren, certificate.

Calico patchwork quilt, six entries—Mrs. H. B. Tully, Logan, premium; Mrs. P. A. Ryan, Warren, certificate.

White quilt, solid, two entries—Mrs. L. J. Bradford, Augusta, premium; Mrs. Ed. Duncan, Warren, certificate.

Vest, made by lady, two entries—Miss Margaret Reade, Warren, premium; Mrs. L. J. Bradford, Augusta, certificate.

Linen shirt, made by lady, four entries—Mrs. W. L. Underwood, Bowling-Green, premium; Miss Margaret Reade, Warren, certificate.

Cotton shirt, made by lady, three entries—Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Bourbon, premium; Miss Margaret Reade, certificate.

Silk embroidery, two entries—Mrs. James Fall, Russellville, premium; Mrs. T. K. Foster, Russellville, certificate.

Worsted embroidery, two entries—Miss Josie Underwood, Bowling-Green, premium; same, certificate.

Thread embroidery, four entries—Miss Mag. Baker, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. J. Fall, Russellville, certificate.

Knit chair tidy, three entries—Miss Josie Underwood, premium; Miss Emma Bradford, Augusta, certificate.

Ornamental shell work, one entry—Mrs. L. J. Bradford, Augusta, premium.

Ornamental hair work, two entries—Mrs. M. T. Runyan, Frankfort, premium; Miss Sally Bradford, Augusta, certificate.

Fancy hair work, one entry—Miss Ella Scott, Frankfort, special premium.

Silk embroidery, in colors, one entry—Miss Josie Underwood, Bowling-Green, premium.

Silk embroidery, in one color, four entries—Mrs. L. L. Cooke, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. S. W. Brents, Louisville, certificate.

Worsted embroidery, in flowers, four entries—Mrs. L. J. Bradford, Augusta, premium; Mrs. Underwood, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Infant's dress worked with floss, one entry—Mrs. W. L. Underwood, premium.

Pair worked slippers, three entries—Miss Josie Underwood, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. L. J. Bradford, certificate.

Infant's wool socks, three entries—Mrs. Jas. Fall, Russellville, premium; Mrs. Wm. V. Loving, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Worked pin cushions, two entries—Mrs. Wm. V. Loving, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. Underwood, certificate.

Specimen of sewing machine work, five entries—J. N. Williams, Louisville, premium; J. D. Allen, Bowling-Green, certificate.

#### PAINTINGS, &c.

Portrait painting in oil, one entry—James H. Cooke, Bowling-Green, premium.

Animal painting in oil, two entries—Benjamin Warfield, Lexington, premium; Wm. Warfield, Lexington, certificate.

Animal painting in water colors, two entries—Benjamin Warfield, premium and certificate.

Vegetable painting, six entries, (discretionary premium)—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium and certificate.

Cattle drawing, one entry—Benj. Warfield, Lexington, premium.

Flower painting—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium; same, certificate.

Fancy painting, two entries—Miss R. Ella Scott, Frankfort, premium and certificate.

Landscape painting in oil, two entries, (discretionary)—Mrs. W. B. Loving, Bowling-Green, premium; Miss W. E. Loving, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Pencil drawing, three entries—Mrs. James Fall, Logan, premium; Miss Hettie Barclay, Bowling-Green, certificate.

#### GRAINS, SEEDS, &c.

Bushel white wheat, five entries—James K. McGoodwin, Bowling-Green, premium; Pitkin, Wiard & Co., Louisville, certificate.

Red wheat, six entries—S. G. Burbridge, Logan, premium; A. Kirtley, Edmonson, certificate.

Oats, two entries—S. T. Drane, Eminence, Ky., premium; W. L. Underwood, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Rye, two entries—S. T. Drane, Eminence, premium; Pitkin, Wiard & Co., certificate.

Barley, four entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium and certificate.

Buckwheat, one entry—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium.

Fifty ears corn for bread, four entries—A. Kirtley, premium; Newton Bright, Eminence, certificate.

Fifty ears corn for stock, two entries—Newton Bright, premium; A. Kirtley, certificate.

Cloverseed, two entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., Louisville, premium; Carter, Buchanan & Co., certificate.

Timothy seed, two entries—Carter, Buchanan & Co., premium; Pitkin, Wiard & Co., certificate.

Blue grass seed—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium and certificate.

#### GARDEN CROPS.

One bushel sweet potatoes, one entry—Dr. T. V. Bush, Sumner county, Tenn., premium.

Peck of beets for table use, two entries—E. W. Hill, Warren, premium; A. D. Webb, Bowling-Green, certificate.

#### ORCHARD.

Display of fall apples, one entry—Joseph McCormick, Warren, premium.

Display of greatest variety, three entries—Cary, Peter & Cary, Louisville, premium; Mrs. L.

F. Baker, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Display of peaches, one entry—C. E. Douglass, Tennessee, premium.

One dozen quinces, three entries—Mrs. W. L. Underwood, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. L.

F. Baker, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Catawba grapes, one entry—W. L. Underwood, premium.

Isabella grapes, one entry—Joseph McCormick, Warren, premium.

Muscadine grapes, one entry—W. L. Underwood, premium.

Greatest display of grapes, open culture, one entry—W. L. Underwood, premium.

#### FLOWERS.

Cut flowers, greatest variety, one entry—Mrs. J. K. McGoodwin, Bowling-Green, premium.

Hand bouquet, green-house flowers, one entry—Mrs. Jas. K. McGoodwin, premium.

#### DAIRY.

Five pounds butter, one entry—Mrs. E. A. Smith, Bowling-Green, premium.

Five pounds honey, one entry—Jos. McCormick, Warren, premium.

Pickles, three kinds, one entry—Mrs. Jas. J. Younglove, Bowling-Green, premium.

Jellies, three kinds, three entries—Mrs. Jas. J. Younglove, Bowling-Green, premium and certificate.

Preserved fruits in cans, two entries—Mrs. T. C. Calvert, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. J.

J. Younglove, Bowling-Green, certificate.

One gallon vinegar, two entries—Mrs. L. F. Baker, Bowling-Green, premium; Mrs. W. L. Underwood, Bowling-Green, certificate.

#### PANTRY.

Pound cake, one entry—Mrs. Jas. J. Younglove, premium.

White cake, two entries—Mrs. Jas. J. Younglove, premium and certificate.

Fruit cake, one entry—Mrs. Jas. J. Younglove, premium and certificate.

Loaf wheat bread, two entries—Mrs. E. A. Smith, Bowling-Green, premium and certificate.

Loaf corn bread, one entry—Mrs. Jos. McCormick, Warren, premium.

Ten pounds lard, one entry—Mrs. E. A. Smith, premium.

Kentucky wine, five entries—J. T. Bradford, Augusta, first premium, \$20; W. L. Underwood, Bowling-Green, second premium, \$5.

Cider, six bottles, three entries—Mrs. L. F. Baker, premium; Mrs. W. L. Underwood, certificate.

Barrel flour, two entries—B. F. Cawthon, Louisville, premium; Jas. K. McGoodwin, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Barrel meal, one entry—Jos. McCormick, premium.

Coal oil, one entry—Col. L. J. Bradford, Augusta, premium.

Burning fluid, one entry—Col. L. J. Bradford, Augusta, premium.

Parafine candles, one entry—G. W. Blatterman & Co., Maysville, premium.

#### DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Piano, two entries—J. R. Golladay, Bowling-Green, premium; Hall & Bean, Bowling-Green, certificate.

Piano melodeon, one entry—Hall & Bean, Bowling-Green, premium.

Vest pattern, home-made, three entries—Mrs. A. Kirtley, premium and certificate.

Kentucky mustard, one entry—William Warfield, Lexington, premium.

Water filters, four entries—J. Kedzie, premium and certificate.

Specimen of penmanship, one entry—Louisville Commercial College, premium.

Display of silver-ware, two entries—J. B. Aikin, Danville, premium and certificate.

#### MECHANICAL.

Close carriage, two-horse, one entry—Mrs. E. A. Smith, premium.

Open carriage, one-horse, one entry—J. F. Day, Pittsburg, Pa., premium.

Buggies, seven entries—Wm. P. Sheppard, Louisville, premium.

Set single harness, one entry—C. L. Howerton, Nashville, premium.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

- Portable steam engines, for farm use, one entry—Lane & Bodley, Cincinnati, premium.  
 Reaping machines, four entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium; E. A. McNair, Bowling-Green, certificate.  
 Mowing machines, five entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium; E. A. McNair, certificate.  
 Combined reaper and mower, four entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium; E. A. McNair, certificate.  
 Threshing machines, four entries—E. A. McNair, premium; Miller, Wingate & Co., certificate.  
 Horse powers, two entries—E. A. McNair, premium; Miller, Wingate & Co., certificate.  
 Portable saw mills, two entries—Lane & Bodley, Cincinnati, premium; Miller, Wingate & Co., certificate.  
 Corn shellers, four entries—J. D. Allen, Bowling-Green, premium; S. Howell, Morgantown, Va., certificate.  
 Straw cutters, eleven entries—G. W. Bashaw, Louisville, premium; J. D. Allen, Bowling-Green, certificate.  
 Two-horse wagon, one entry—V. C. Durham, Bowling-Green, premium.  
 Two-horse plow, for sod, two entries—V. C. Durham, premium; Pitkin, Wiard & Co., certificate.  
 Same, for stubble—Halsell & Co., Bowling-Green, premium; Pitkin, Wiard & Co., certificate.  
 Same, for sub-soil, two entries—Z. M. Beal, Logan, premium; Halsell & Co., certificate.  
 One-horse plow, seven entries—V. C. Durham, premium; Halsell & Co., certificate.  
 Harrows, two entries—J. M. Jainison, Columbia, Tenn., premium; Miller, Wingate & Co., certificate.  
 Roller, one entry—Miller, Wingate & Co., premium.  
 Cultivator, one entry—Halsell & Co., premium.  
 Hay rake, two entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium; J. D. Allen, certificate.  
 Wheat drill, three entries—Pitkin, Wiard & Co., premium; G. W. Bashaw, certificate.  
 Cattle scales, one entry—J. Perkins, agent, C. W. Wailey, Lexington, Ky., premium.  
 Portable cider press, four entries—Carter & Buchanan, Louisville, premium; G. W. Bashaw, certificate.  
 Pump, one entry—E. Barbaroux, Louisville, premium.  
 Collection of agricultural implements, one entry—Miller, Wingate & Co., premium.

## CABINET WORK, &amp;c.

- One half dozen chairs, one entry—J. W. South, Frankfort, premium.  
 Splint-bottom chairs, one entry—J. W. South, premium.  
 Mantel-piece—C. B. Donaldson, Bowling-Green, premium.  
 Water-cooler, one entry—J. & S. S. Lippencott, St. Louis, premium.  
 Churn, one entry—A. Wells, Virginia, premium.  
 Sewing machines, four entries—Joseph D. Allen, premium; G. H. Williams, Jefferson, certificate.  
 Specimen of book printing, one entry—G. W. Lewis, Frankfort, Ky., premium.  
 Soda fountain, one entry—J. & S. S. Lippencott, St. Louis, premium.  
 Silk hat, one entry—J. F. Hackney, premium.  
 Fur hat, one entry—J. F. Hackney, premium.

## DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

- Stump puller, one entry—G. W. Bashaw, premium.  
 Stationary engine, one entry—E. Barbaroux, Louisville, premium.  
 Wheeler's water drawer—J. D. Allen, premium.

- 67 entries 5th day.  
 44 entries 4th day.  
 64 entries 3d day.  
 42 entries 2d day.  
 71 entries 1st day.

- 288 entries of stock.  
 233 entries in Floral Hall.  
 101 entries in Power Hall.

622 entries in all departments.

ROBERT W. SCOTT,  
*Corresponding and Recording Secretary.*







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