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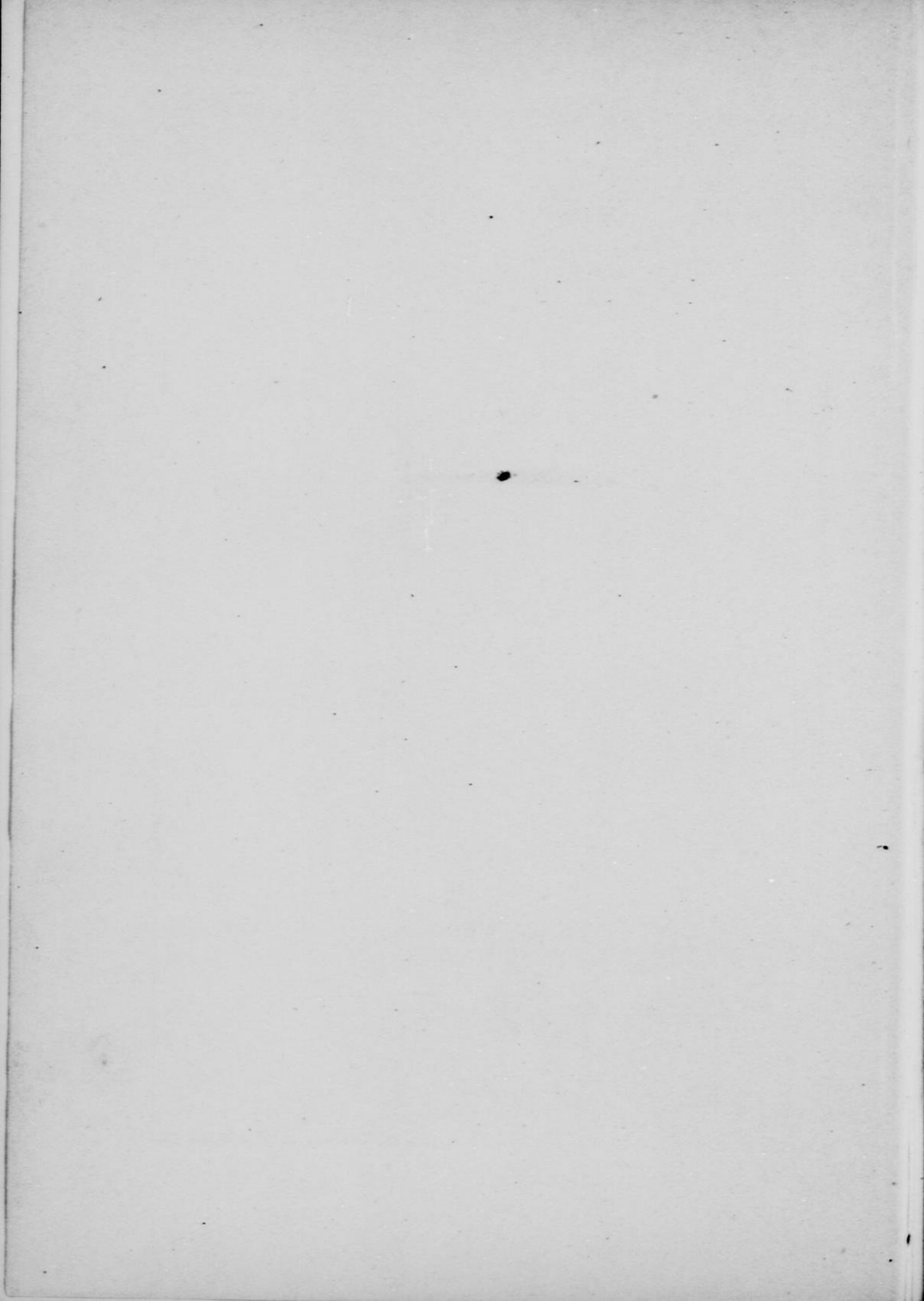
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN

State Board of Agriculture

For the Year 1906.

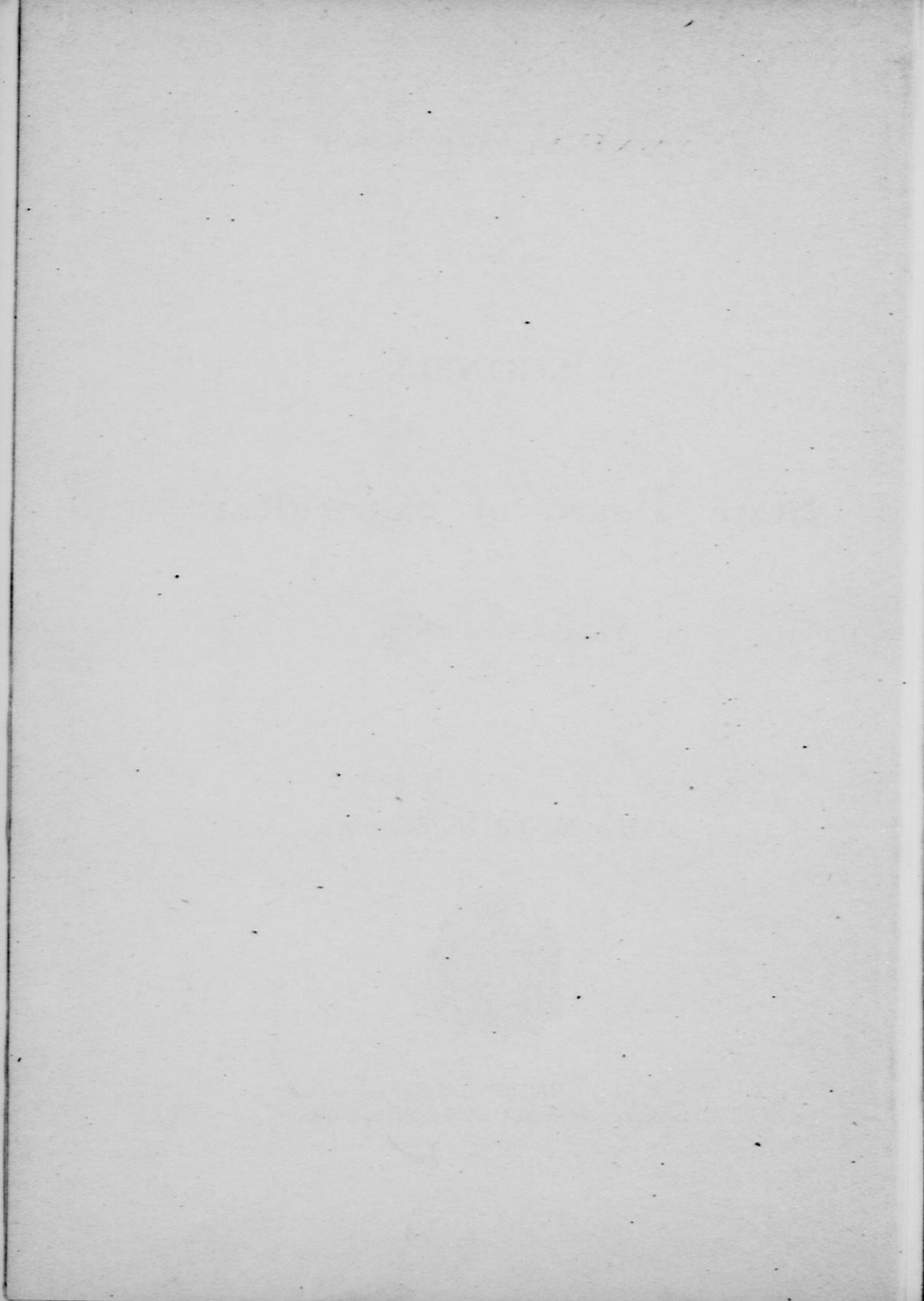
JOHN M. TRUE, Secretary.



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1906.



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OCT 31 1906

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To his Excellency, J. O. DAVIDSON,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin.

SIR:—I am pleased to herewith submit to you, the annual report of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture for the year ending March 6th, 1906.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

President—George McKerrow.
Vice President—George G. Cox.
Secretary—John M. True.
Treasurer—(Ex-officio) J. J. Kempf.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President—George McKerrow.
Vice Presidents—George G. Cox, C. G. Wilcox, Grant U. Fisher, George Wylie.

MEMBERS WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

At Large—George Wylie, Morrisonville.
At Large—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.
1st District—C. H. Everett, Racine.
2nd District—O. F. Roessler, Jefferson.
3rd District—George G. Cox, Mineral Point.
4th District—W. H. J. Kieckhefer, Milwaukee.
5th District—George McKerrow, Sussex.
6th District—C. W. Harvey, Beaver Dam.
7th District—J. L. Herbst, Sparta.
8th District—James J. Nelson, Amherst.
9th District—C. G. Wilcox, De Pere.
10th District—Ed. Nordman, Polar.
11th District—Laurens E. Scott, Stanley.

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LAWS

RELATING TO

Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, Chapter 60.

Section 1456. The Department of Agriculture as heretofore established, is continued. its object shall be the promotion of the interests of agriculture, dairying, horticulture, manufactures and domestic arts.

Said department shall be managed by a board, to consist of one member from each congressional district, and two from the state at large, to be appointed by the governor, for terms of three years from the first day of January in the year of their appointment.

Not more than two-thirds of the members of said board shall be at the time of making any appointment thereto, members of the same political party. Vacancies shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired portion of the term.

Section 1457. The members of said board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed out of any funds set apart for their use by the state, or otherwise received by them, the sums actually expended in the performance of their duties.

Section 1458. Said board shall hold its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in March, and at such meeting shall elect one of its members as president, and one as vice president, and some person, not a member, as secretary, who shall hold his office for one year unless he is sooner removed by the board.

The state treasurer shall be ex-officio treasurer of the board.

Such officers shall perform such duties as usually pertain to such offices, and such as the board may direct.

Section 1458a. Said board may occupy such rooms in the capitol as may be assigned for that purpose by the governor.

They shall have sole control of the affairs of the Department of Agriculture, and all state fairs, and state fair grounds, and may make such by-laws, rules and regulations in relation to the management of the business of such department, and said fairs, and the offering of premiums thereat, as they shall from time to time determine.

The board shall make a report of its action to the governor, on or before the first day of December in each year.

Section 1458b. Whatever money shall be appropriated or otherwise received by said board, for the Department of Agriculture, shall be paid to the state treasurer, and be disbursed by him, on orders signed by the president and secretary of the board, for such purposes as, in the judgment of the board, will best promote the interests committed to their charge.

No officer, clerk or employee of said board shall have any claim upon the state for any salary or expenses, except such as may be allowed by the board, and paid from any appropriation or funds under their control; and the state shall not in any manner whatever be liable for any debt or obligation incurred, or contract made by said board.

Section 1466. The principal officers of the state board of agriculture,, shall have full jurisdiction and control of the grounds, on which such board may exhibit, and all the streets, alleys and other grounds adjacent to the same, during all such exhibitions, so far as may be necessary to exclude therefrom all other exhibitions, booths, stands or other temporary places for the retail or sale of any kind of spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles, that they might deem objectionable.

The president, or in his absence, any vice-president acting in his stead, may appoint any necessary policeman to assist in preserving the peace, and enforce regulations upon the grounds and adjacent streets, who, for such purpose, shall have all powers of a constable and be entitled to similar fees.

Chapter ... Laws of 1905.

Section 1. Section 1463 of the statutes of 1898, as amended by chapter 274 of the laws of 1901, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1463. There shall be paid within ten days after the first day of February, out of the state treasury, to each organized agricultural society, association, or board in the state, which shall have substantially complied with the following conditions, forty percentum of

the total amount of premiums thereby paid at its annual fair for the preceding year, provided that in computing the amount upon which such percentum is to be paid, not more than one-half thereof shall have been paid for trials or exhibitions of speed, or other contest, for which published premiums have been offered. On or before the first day of February, in each year, the president and secretary of each society, association, or board, claiming state aid, shall file with the secretary of state a sworn statement of the actual amount of cash premiums and purses paid at the fair of the preceding season, which premiums and purses, must correspond with the published offers of premiums and purses, and a further statement that at such fair, all gambling devices whatsoever, and the sale of intoxicating liquors had been prohibited and excluded from the fair grounds, and all adjacent grounds under their authority or control. Such statement shall be accompanied by an itemized list of all premiums and purses paid, upon which such forty percentum payment is claimed, a copy of published premium list and speed list of fair, and a full statement of receipts and disbursements for the past year, duly verified by the secretary. Copies of such statements shall be deposited with the secretary of state and the secretary of the state board of agriculture. Such money shall be paid to the treasurer of the society, association, or board, upon his receipt, countersigned by the secretary. Provided, that the amounts to be paid to any such organized agricultural society, association or board, during any year, shall not exceed the following amounts to-wit:—to the State Board of Agriculture the sum of ten thousand dollars, to the Northern Wisconsin State Fair or the La Crosse Inter-State Fair Association, the sum of five thousand dollars each, and to any county agricultural society or other association or board above mentioned, the sum of one thousand and seven hundred dollars each.

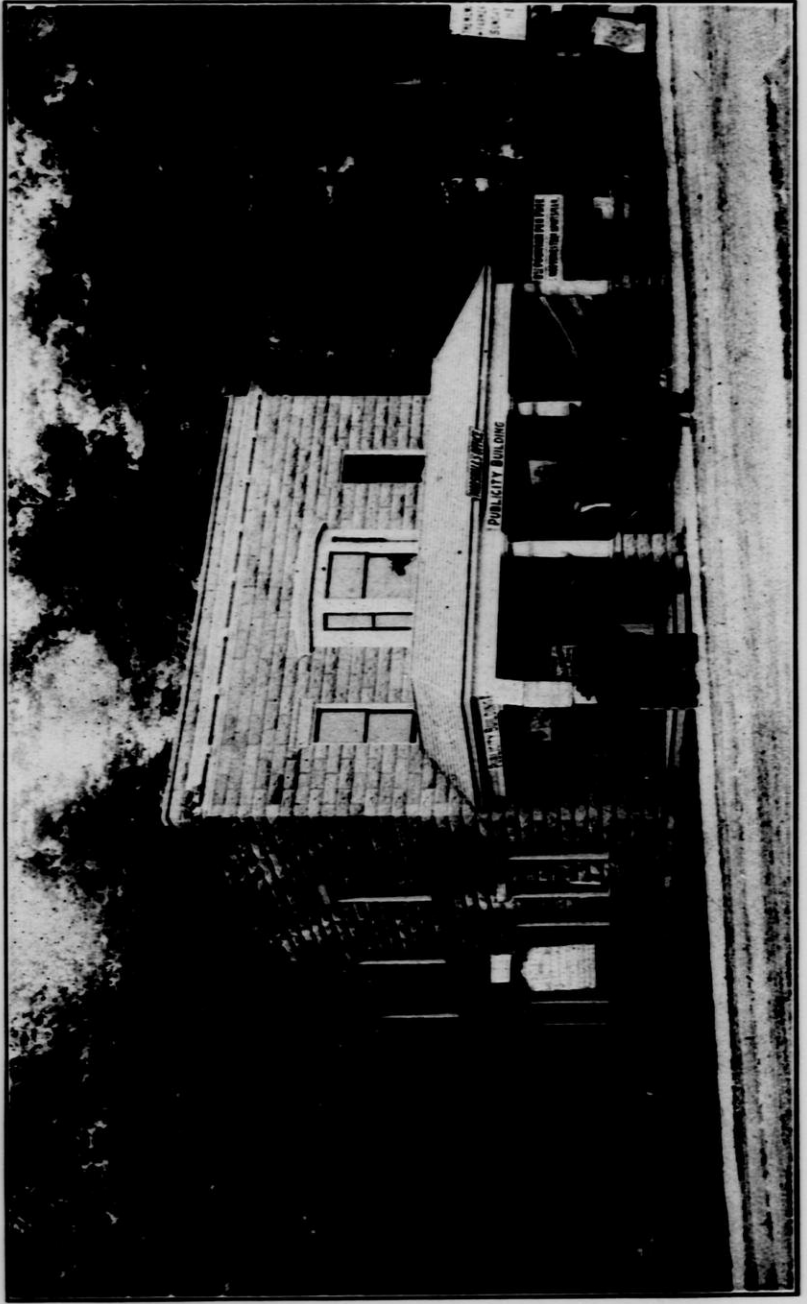
Section 2. Sections 1458c of the statutes of 1898, 1458d of the statutes of 1898, as amended by chapter 356 of the laws of 1901, and chapter 337 of the laws of 1901, as amended by chapter 290 of the laws of 1903, are hereby repealed.

Section 3. Section 1464 of the statutes of 1898 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1464. All moneys received by any such society, association, or board, either from the state or any other source, after paying the necessary incidental expenses thereof, shall be paid out annually for premiums awarded, in such sums and in such way and manner as its by-laws, rules and regulations shall direct, on such live animals, articles of production, agricultural implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and productions as are the growth and manufacture of the district which such society,

association or board represents, but live stock, the growth of any other county, state or country, may receive the same premiums as those which are the growth of the district where fair is located, should the society, association or board governing so decide.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.





PUBLICITY BUILDING. STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

1905.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

ANNUAL MEETING

Madison, March 15, 1905.

Present, Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Everett, Klein, Kieckhefer, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Nelson, Wilcox and Scott.
Vacancy in Tenth District.

The minutes of previous meetings read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to accept the dates for State Fair assigned by American Association of Fairs and Expositions September 11-15, inclusive.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. W. G. Kirchoffer was re-elected official engineer of the board; and on motion of Mr. Cox, Dr. E. D. Roberts was chosen official veterinarian for next State Fair, to serve without pay.

Voted to grant use of track on fair grounds for Milwaukee Athletic High School Meet, subject to arrangement made with Milwaukee Driving Club.

The application of Wisconsin State Tobacco Association for publication of papers in annual report of board, was on motion of Mr. Everett referred to the secretary.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the secretary was instructed to notify Mr. A. von Cotzhausen of the termination of his lease of privileges at fair grounds on May 1st, and to send him a bill for balance of rent due.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, lease of track and stable privileges to Milwaukee Driving Club was extended for coming season.

The secretary submitted his financial report for period from January 1st to March 6th, 1905, and the same was referred to a committee of audit, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Kieckhefer and Everett.

The committees on revision of premium list submitted reports which were considered, amended and adopted.

The superintendent of art department was allowed to arrange for loan exhibits in his department. He was also allowed to make certain changes in interior of Art Hall.

Mr. Wilcox from committee on speed, asked for an offering of \$27,000 in speed purses, with the understanding that the same guaranties be made by Milwaukee as last year. The request was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox the secretary was instructed to procure fifteen framed sets of views of State Fair grounds, to be used by members for advertising purposes.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, took a recess until 1:30 o'clock P. M.

1:30 o'clock P. M.

Quorum present. The committee of audit reported as follows: "Your committee of audit has examined the financial statement of the secretary and finds the same correct."

George G. Cox,
Wm. H. J. Kieckhefer,
C. H. Everett,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to amend Section 4 of "Duties of Officers" to read as follows:—

The treasurer shall receive and hold all moneys belonging to the board, keeping the same in a separate fund, and pay out the same only upon orders drawn by the secretary and countersigned by the president of the board.

He shall in person or by deputy, establish an office upon the fair grounds during each annual fair held, for the purpose of receiving from the secretary all moneys of the board coming into the hands of that officer, and for the payment of orders drawn upon the treasurer for payment of premiums, purses or other expenses.

He shall render a full report to the board at its annual meeting in each year, of all moneys received by him, and the amount paid out upon orders, which report in connection with that of the secretary, shall at this time be duly audited by the board, and from time to time, as required by the board, report the amount of funds in his possession belonging to the board.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to amend rule defining duties of superintendent of gates to read as follows:

The superintendent of gates shall have direct charge and oversight of all gate keepers and see that their work is properly done, in accordance with directions of the board of managers. He shall at stated periods, under the direction of the board of managers remove the accumulations of money from all turn stile boxes, counting the same to see that it agrees with the record of each turn stile, and turn the moneys so obtained over to the secretary, taking his receipt therefor. He shall also file with the secretary a daily statement of the receipts of each stile.

He shall establish at each place of entrance to fair grounds or grand stand, a person to change money to proper demoninations to be used in turn stiles.

He shall at close of fair, render a report to the board of managers, giving the names, time of service and amount paid each for service.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of board for Mr. George McKerrow for president. The ballot was cast and Mr. McKerrow declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the president cast the ballot for board for Mr. George G. Cox for vice-president, and he was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the president cast the vote of board for Mr. John M. True, and declared him elected.

Messrs Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie were in like manner chosen additional members of board of managers.

The following named superintendents were elected, the new departments of "Grounds" and "County Exhibits" having been created.

Gates—C. D. Rosa, Beloit.

Privileges—O. F. Roessler, Jefferson.

Speed—C. G. Wilcox, De Pere.

Special Attractions—Wm. H. J. Kieckhefer, Milwaukee.

Forage and Transportation—John LaFeber, Milwaukee.

Horses—George G. Cox, Mineral Point.

Cattle—George Wylie, Morrisonville.

Sheep—James Dillon, Mondovi.

Swine—W. C. Bradley, Hudson.

Poultry—Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove.

Agriculture and Horticulture—J. L. Herbst, Sparta.

County Exhibits—C. H. Everett, Racine.

Dairy—L. E. Scott, Stanley.

Machinery—David Wedgwood, Little Suamico.

Art—James J. Nelson, Amherst.

Woman's Work—Mary E. Chadwick, Watertown.

Marshal—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.

Grounds—C. W. Harvey, Beaver Dam.

On motion of Mr. Everett the salary of secretary was increased to \$1,500, and the allowance of \$300 for expenses con-

tinued; and Mrs. B. L. Wentworth was engaged as clerk and stenographer in office for ensuing year, at \$50 per month.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to engage Mr. Phillip as workman on fair grounds for coming year at \$50 per month for May, June, July, August, September and October, and \$45 per month for remainder of year.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, President McKerrow and Secretary True were delegated to attend meeting at St. Paul, Minn., of representatives of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin to consider the selection of special attractions for respective state fairs, and they were given power to sign contracts for such attractions.

On motion, secretary was instructed to write Mr. Currie, in charge of Canadian exhibit at last fair, that we would need space formerly occupied by him for exhibits for which premiums are offered.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, March 30, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Fisher and Wylie.

Mr. Gregory, representing the Pain's Fire Works Company, and Mr. O'Donnell, representing the O'Donnell Fire Works Company, appeared before board with offers of fire works displays for state fair.

Mr. O'Donnell's proposition was accepted, to furnish full fire works display, with "Siege of Port Arthur" the central figure, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings during state fair week on the percentage plan. The O'Donnell company is to receive the first \$1,000 of receipts of gates and grand stand after six o'clock p. m. After this it is to receive 50% of such receipts until they amount to \$5,000; when it returns to board of agriculture \$500, and after this, money is

divided evenly between company and board. The board has the right to annul the contract drawn at end of any performance, if it does not meet representations made.

Authorized secretary to arrange for balloon races at fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

State Fair Grounds, May 4, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie; also members of board, Harvey and Kieckhefer.

The request of Sunday School Athletic League for use of grounds for meet was granted subject to regulations to be imposed by superintendent of grounds. Granted request of Knights and Ladies of Maccabees for location for rest room at coming state fair.

Mr. Harvey was allowed to arrange for immediate telephone service on grounds.

President and secretary were authorized to arrange for rough plans for amphitheater to expedite work of erection should means be provided.

In the purchase of turn stiles, the president was authorized to use his own judgment in selection and price.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to lease no part of fair grounds the coming year for pasture or similar purposes; the renting of stalls and taking proper stock for pasture to be left to superintendent of grounds.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to pasture no horses in "in-field" that may interfere with training on track.

The secretary was instructed to procure designs for advertising material for next fair, and report to next meeting of board.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Wis., May 17, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie.

The secretary reported result of correspondence with Ferry & Clas relative to plans of live stock judging pavilion on fair grounds, and he was instructed to correspond with architect of Iowa pavilion to ascertain at what price Iowa plans can be obtained.

Allie Wooster came before board relative to furnishing a "Ladies' Relay Race" at coming state fair. On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to enter into contract with Mr. Wooster for such attraction for five days at fair, at an expense of \$2,000, and secretary was instructed to draw contract for same.

Mr. James T. Drought of Milwaukee made application for use of track for automobile meet and exhibition, June 2nd and 3rd or 9th and 10th.

Voted to grant use of track for dates named, for \$100, in case permission be obtained of Milwaukee Driving Club and trainers of horses on track.

Bids for furnishing advertising material for coming state fair were considered, and contracts awarded as follows: American Show Print Co., five thousand 21 x 28 hangers (3,000 tinned) at \$150; The Greve Show Printing Co., one thousand 8 sheet bills at \$175; and the American Sign Co., one thousand two hundred 100 x 24 cloth banners and five thousand 24 x 42 cloth banners at \$495.50.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, June 1, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox and Fisher.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to authorize the secretary to engage Dana's Military Band for two days at state fair at \$500, provided that if required they would also furnish music in evening.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the secretary was authorized to secure other music at an expense not to exceed \$1,000.

The secretary was instructed to notify U. S. Inspector Behmke that this board will co-operate with him in a demonstration of bovine tuberculosis.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Superintendent Harvey was instructed to procure estimates of contemplated improvements and repairs in dairy building, and report at next meeting.

The secretary reported a failure to secure any plans whatever of Iowa pavilion, and on motion of Mr. Fisher, Ferry & Clas were instructed to at once, prepare plans sufficient to enable work to be commenced on new live stock judging pavilion as soon as legislative appropriation is received.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, June 12, 1905.

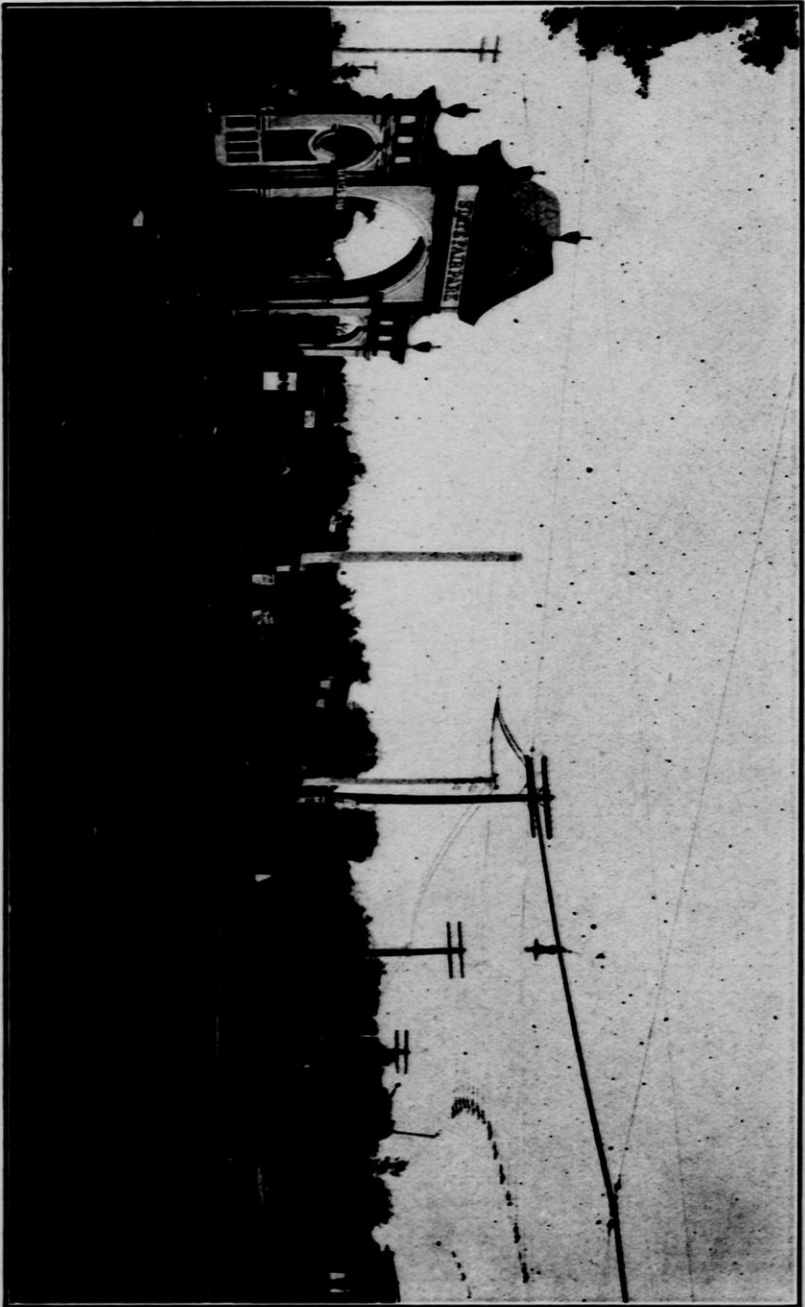
Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wilcox and Fisher.

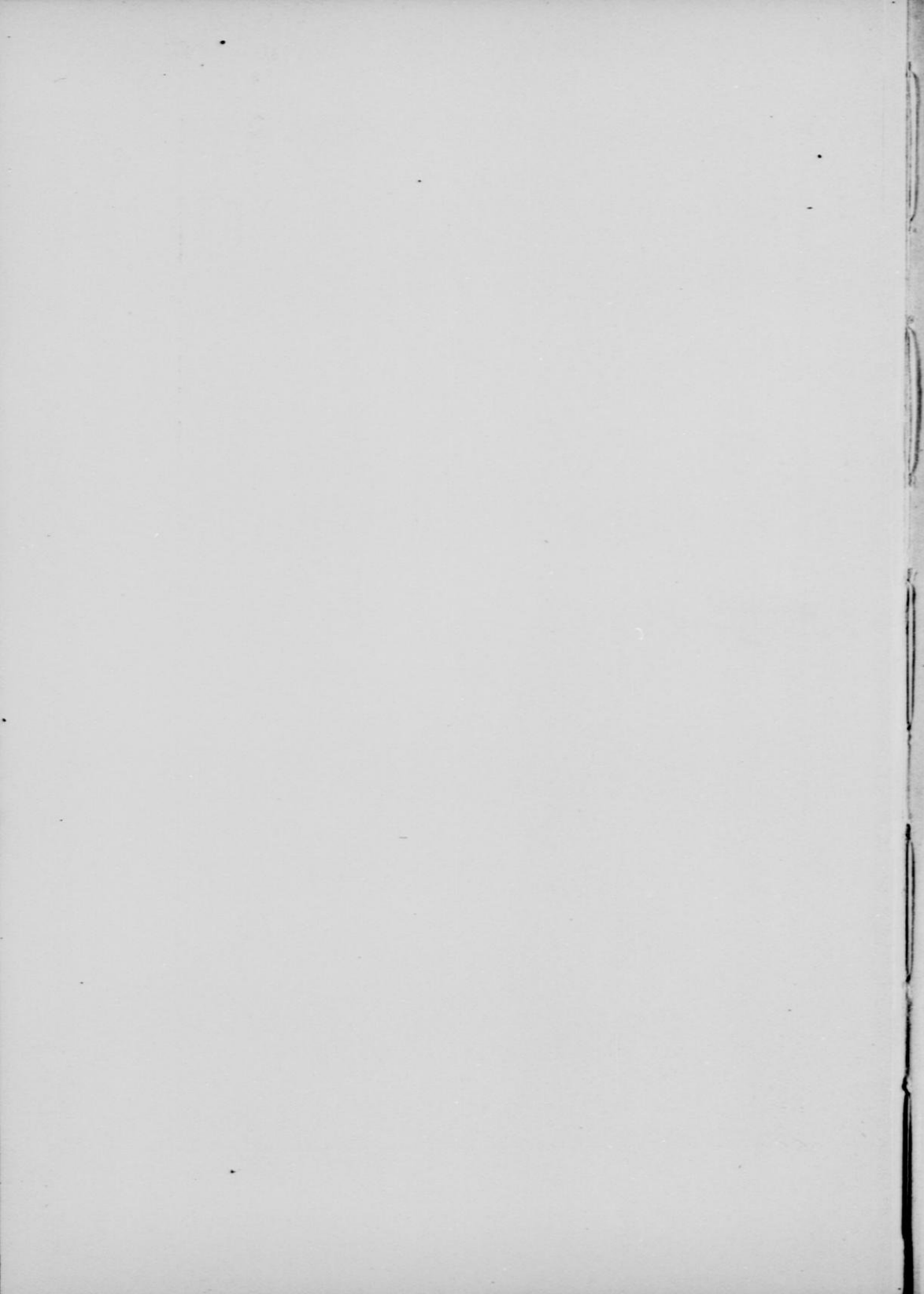
Mr. A. C. Clas, architect, came before the board with plans for contemplated live stock judging pavilion. The board located building.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Clas was instructed to obtain bids for construction of pavilion, to be considered at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. E. A. Hartman submitted an offer to handle the bill posting advertising of state fair in the state this season, in accord-



ENTRANCE STATE FAIR GROUNDS.



ance with a list of towns submitted, for \$903.50, and on motion of Mr. Cox the offer was accepted.

Adjourned, to meet at office in Madison to-morrow at 10 o'clock a m.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

June 13, 1905.

Adjourned meeting.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wylie and Fisher.

Adjourned until Friday, June 16, at one o'clock p. m., at fair grounds.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, June 16, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present except Mr. Wylie.

Mr. H. A. Bushea, representing the Gaskill Carnival Company, was present, and offered terms for exhibiting upon grounds during coming state fair. He was requested to submit contract to next meeting of board for consideration.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, June 20, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present.

The contract of Mr. H. A. Bushea for Gaskill Carnival Company was presented by secretary, and on motion of Mr. Fisher the same was accepted and president authorized to sign same.

Mr. Clas, architect, submitted bids for the construction of live stock judging pavilion according to plans and specifications adopted by board as follows: Chas. Luenzman Co., \$54,475; Chas. Luenzman Co., without iron, \$35,475; Henry Ferge, \$56,533; D. B. Danielson, \$45,923. Mr. Danielson deducted \$1,150 for roof without ceiling, and \$300 for change from white pine to hard pine flooring; and his amended bid at \$44,473, was submitted to meeting of full board.

Bids for iron and iron work were received as follows: Worden-Allen Co., \$20,970; Modern Steel Construction Co., \$21,290; American Bridge Co., \$24,000.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, June 20, 1905.

Meeting of State Board of Agriculture.

All members present.

Minutes of meetings of board of managers since annual meeting were read and approved.

The board of managers submitted bid of Mr. Danielson for construction of live stock judging pavilion at \$44,473, and on motion of Mr. Everett the bid was accepted, and president authorized to sign contract for such construction. Bond fixed at \$20,000.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, Mr. McKerrow was elected to succeed himself as member of live stock sanitary board from this board.

Board of managers was instructed to proceed with erection of central toilet building in accordance with plans to be furnished by Mr. Clas.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the board of managers in conference with superintendent of dairy department, are to provide a suitable refrigerator for dairy building.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the board of managers was instructed to obtain bids for reshingling roofs of such buildings as need such repairs.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the board of managers was instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of 5,000 feet, more or less, of concrete walk, the board to do excavating and filling foundation with cinders.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the board is to build a "Publicity Building" if it can manage funds for such improvement.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the election of press agent was taken up, and Mr. Bart Ruddle was elected at a salary of \$200.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, July 6, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present.

Superintendent of Grounds Harvey reported that he had received four bids for building concrete walk at 10 cents per square foot; the board to do excavating and putting in of cinder foundation, and he was instructed to notify bidders that all bids being alike, new bids would be received; he being authorized to contract with most satisfactory bidder.

Mr. Culver, representing Dode Fisk with his trained horse act, was before the board with an offer of \$200 for day and evening throughout week of fair, with weather provision and a guaranty of satisfaction involving a forfeit of \$50.00.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the proposition was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the superintendent of privileges was instructed to rent all buildings and grounds in present condition, without promises of improvements or additions.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to change specifications of "Central Toilet Building" submitted by Mr. Clas, from "tooth chiseled concrete blocks," to "rock faced concrete blocks" in enumerating material to be used in construction.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to close with Mr. Danielson to move "Farmer's Home" dining hall 38 feet, for \$150; he to put in needed sills, the board furnishing lumber.

Voted to reduce bond of Mr. Danielson on construction of live stock judging pavilion, from \$20,000 to \$10,000, the same to be secured from some surety company.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to contract with Interior Wood Work Company for a roof of "Paroid" on one of the horse barns for \$160.80, two-ply paroid roofing to be used; and work to be guaranteed to stand eight years.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to proceed to build both the central toilet building and the publicity building, bids for construction to be solicited for consideration at an adjourned meeting Wednesday, July 12th.

Adjourned..

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, July 12, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present.

Mr. Hufschmidt, representing Parke, Davis & Co., submitted a proposition to furnish material and disinfect buildings on fair grounds during state fair without expense to board. Proposition accepted.

The Milwaukee Driving Club applied for use of old paddock, now used for pigeon department at fair; and on motion of Mr. Wylie the request was granted subject to consent of Mrs. Howie, superintendent of poultry department.

The application of commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana for space at fair for car containing exhibit of state's resources, was granted.

The full board was chosen as delegates to the National Reciprocity Conference in Chicago, August 15-17.

Mr. Potter of West Allis was given rough plans for "Pub-

licity Building," and instructed to draw plans and specifications of building for use of contractors; he to receive \$20.00 for such plans and specifications, unless he be the successful bidder for construction, in which case he makes no charge for same.

Mr. White of Elkhorn, asked for privilege of holding public sale of stock on fair grounds during state fair; no expense to board. Privilege granted for Friday, September 15th.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted that when the board adjourn, it be until next Wednesday, July 19th, at eleven o'clock a. m., at fair grounds.

Messrs. Fisher and Harvey were authorized to contract with Whitnall-Rademaker Supply Company for walls and foundations of "Central Toilet Building," material to be concrete.

Voted to place \$300 with The Wisconsin Agriculturist in advertising coming fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, July 19, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie.

Mr. McKerrow reported that he had visited Chicago and obtained an offer of self registering turn stiles from the Chicago House-Wrecking Company, and on motion of Mr. Fisher, it was voted to purchase twenty such stiles at \$30.00 each.

Professor Farrington and Mr. Moore asked for certain improvements in dairy building, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Harvey was instructed to have same made.

Opened bids for plumbing in central toilet building. Two bids were received as follows: Smith-Blodgett Co., \$990; J. B. Russell, \$920; and on motion of Mr. Wylie, Mr. Russell's offer was accepted.

Bids for completion of central toilet building and publicity building were received; and the bids of W. T. Carson for the

former, at \$666.30 and the latter for \$1,720 by H. G. Potter were accepted, they being respectively, the lowest bids received. Secretary was authorized to draw contracts for these several jobs.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Aug. 2, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present.

The proposition to have second story rooms of publicity building sized and tinted instead of plastered, was submitted and accepted, no additional expense to result.

Mr. Carson not having signed the contract for construction of central toilet building, it was voted that in case Mr. Carson does not sign contract, the work be let to Mr. Potter, the next higher bidder.

Bids were received for construction of septic tank in connection with toilet building, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. D. B. Danielson, at \$297.00.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to move spring house in grove, to position near art hall.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to purchase twenty-five iron and slat settees of Hennecke Co., at \$1.75 each.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Mr. Harvey was instructed to erect bill-board near main entrance outside of fence.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to pay Mr. Danielson, on judging pavilion, such an amount as Architect Clas may approve.

Adjourned until Thursday, Aug. 10th.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Aug. 10, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie.

Mr. Drought of Milwaukee presented the question of an auto race for state fair. The matter was laid over for consideration at an adjourned meeting to be held in conjunction with Milwaukee Committee of Conference in city, August 18.

The secretary was instructed to order flags and cots of Chicago House Wrecking Company at prices quoted, if goods were found satisfactory.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Aug. 18, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present except Mr. Cox.

Mr. Wilcox was authorized to purchase three wheel scrapers.

The secretary was authorized to draw an order for Mr. H. G. Potter for \$500 on contract for building publicity building.

The secretary was instructed to purchase twenty 15 foot flags for new pavilion, and thirty-four 9 foot flags for grand stand, at best prices obtainable.

The secretary presented offer of Gollmar Bros. circus to advertise fair in connection with their shows; and secretary was authorized to accept offer if places of showing were advantageous.

The secretary was also instructed to make the owner of "Audubon Boy" an offer for fast mile at fair. He was also instructed to get price for telephone system on grounds.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Aug. 25, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. Cox, Fisher and Wylie, Mr. Cox presiding.

Mr. Brockhausen, representing the Federation of Labor, requested permission to distribute literature from a booth during state fair. Permission granted.

The superintendent of grounds was instructed to at once repair fence and put stands on same for police; also to arrange a set of turn stiles to illustrate workings, before next meeting of board.

The secretary was instructed to obtain further information as to cost of telephone system on grounds, so far as rental of phones was concerned.

Voted to place \$40 in advertising with Farmer's Sentinel.
Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 1, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present.

Mr. Danielson asked to be allowed to furnish canvas cover for amphitheater during the fair, he being unable to complete building in time specified in contract, and permission was granted.

The secretary reported that in accordance with directions of board he had contracted with Standard Telephone Company for telephone circuit of grounds.

Bills of Whitnall-Rademaker Supply Co. for concrete block construction on publicity building and central toilet at \$1,442.46 and \$922.33 respectively, were presented and allowed.

The bill of Interior Wood Work Co. for roofing barn was allowed at \$160.80.

Voted that in the 2:06 pace, \$200 be added to purse for 1st and 2nd horses in case they beat track record, and \$100 extra be given in case the winner be a Wisconsin horse.

Voted to offer owner of "Audubon Boy" \$200 for exhibition race, \$400 if he beat track record, and \$1,000 if he equal 2:00. If a race can be secured between "Dan Patch" and "Audubon Boy," board offered \$1,000 for winner and \$500 to other horse.

The car advertising in city was left to Press Agent Ruddle.
Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 6, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie.

Mr. O'Donnell asked for an additional expenditure of money in advertisement of the fire works feature of fair, and it was voted to grant a further appropriation of \$50.

Mr. Wilcox was authorized to ask aid of Mr. Beggs of Street Railway Co. in advertising fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 7, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Quorum present.

Mr. Harris, representing the Pacific Borax Company, was granted the privilege of driving a twenty mule team attached to wagon upon fair grounds during the fair, the board to furnish place for shelter tent and give medal for exhibit.

Mr. O'Donnell made request for tickets to be used in placing advertising of fire works, which was granted, and the board fur-

ther instructed Superintendent Kieckhefer to provide team for advertising purposes of same event.

Appropriated \$125 for building of front entrance to Pike.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 14, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Quorum present.

The marshal was authorized to swear out warrants for arrest of parties caught breaking fence or selling concessionaire's tickets outside of gates.

Protest of Ray Biggs against payment of premiums in department A was received, reading as follows:

"I hereby protest first and second prize winners in class 9, prize number 109."

Signed,
RAY BIGGS,
MRS. RAY BIGGS.

Protest was filed, and secretary instructed to withhold payment of premiums until further notice.

The request of Mr. Harding to be allowed to remove his cattle before time authorized by rules, was left to president for decision.

Voted to hold a meeting of board at Beaver Dam September 29th.

Voted, that when we adjourn it be until tomorrow evening at seven o'clock.

In matter of special race for tomorrow, voted to give \$100 in case present track record is broken.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 15, 1905.

Meeting of Board.

Quorum present.

The report of W. C. T. U. Rest Room committee was received, and consideration laid over.

Bills in the hands of secretary were presented and audited by board.

Settlement of questions connected with speed department was left with Superintendent Wilcox.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Beaver Dam, Wis., Sept. 28, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

All members present except Scott and Klein.

Bills were presented and audited.

Application of Mr. Rosenthal of Milwaukee for assistance on account of injury to boy by kick of horse at fair was refused.

In the matter of the protest of Ray Biggs of payment of premiums in department A, voted to pay premiums as awarded, except that Mr. Biggs be paid \$25 instead of \$10.

Mr. Wylie was chosen to attend meeting of American Hereford Association and endeavor to obtain a special exhibit of that breed of cattle for next state fair.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to put in concrete bridge reinforced with steel, this fall, on street from main entrance to grand stand, and the board of managers was authorized to obtain plans and specifications, and let contract for construction.

Recess until afternoon.

Afternoon, September 28.

Quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, voted to agree to give 50 cents per lineal foot for laying of water pipe not less than 8 inches in size, by West Allis village authorities, for such distance in front of grounds as may be designated by this board, provided that the whole expense shall not exceed \$500.

Mr. Wilcox was authorized to procure medals for the girls engaged in relay race at state fair; such medals not to exceed in cost \$10 each.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Harvey for the pleasant entertainment of the board at this visit.

The secretary was instructed to draft resolutions expressing the appreciation of the board for assistance rendered in its work by associations, press, officials and citizens of Milwaukee, which were submitted as follows:

"Whereas, The recent Wisconsin state fair was eminently satisfactory to visitors, patrons and managers, leaving the State Board of Agriculture in excellent position to take up the work of another year, it gratefully acknowledges the various influences and efforts that made such success possible, and unanimously adopts the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture hereby begs to express its keen appreciation of the assistance it received from the press of the state at large and of the city of Milwaukee; the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee; the Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee, the city officials and other public-spirited gentlemen who by their influence aided us in our work.

"Resolved, That we highly value the counsel and effective assistance rendered by the Milwaukee Committee of Conference and its able and efficient secretary, and trust that this organization may be continued."

Mr. Danielson asked for an additional payment on pavilion

in consideration of the amount of material he has now on the grounds.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the architects relative to propriety of granting such request, and if approved to pay such an amount as added to previous payments would not exceed 50% of contract price.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Oct. 11, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie.

Plans and specifications for concrete-steel bridge near power house were presented by Engineer Kirchoffer and adopted.

Bills for construction of same were received from J. W. Mitchell for \$725, and D. B. Danielson for \$884. The bid of Mr. Mitchell was accepted and a contract executed for construction.

Voted that in case of Superintendent Harvey's inability to attend to work upon grounds this fall, that Mr. Cox be chosen to superintend such work.

Authorized Engineer Kirchoffer to propose plans and specifications for a one-arch concrete-steel bridge across track, street and sidewalk on north side of grounds, and report same to board.

Instructed superintendent of grounds to remove dirt on track this fall, preparatory to putting in bridge in the spring.

Secretary was instructed to correspond with Mr. Fleming, relative to payment of rent for stable and pasturage of cow.

Voted to build small barn near residence for team.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Nov. 9, 1905.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present: Messrs. McKerrow, Cox and Wylie.

Messrs. Fisher, Wilcox, Everett, Herbst and Harvey were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions; and Messrs. McKerrow, Wylie and Cox to meetings of Live Stock Associations to be held the same week; the latter to work in the interests of exhibits for next fair.

Opened bids for construction of a concrete-steel bridge under race track and joining street at north end of grounds, in accordance with the plans and specifications of Engineer Kirchoffer, and found as follows

Geo. Nelson, \$4,270; D. B. Danielson, \$3,935; Newton Engineering Co., \$3,929; J. W. Mitchell. \$3,636; Sponholz Co., \$3,400.

Sponholz Co. amended their bid by agreeing to finish that part of bridge under race track, 70 feet—on or before May 15th, contractors to be allowed \$5.00 per day bonus for each day such part of contract is completed before May 15th, and said contractors to forfeit \$5.00 per day for each day that work is prolonged after May 15th. Contractors also agreed to give a surety bond of \$1,500 for proper and timely performance of contract. With these amendments the bid of Sponholz & Co. was accepted.

Agreed with J. W. Mitchell to put in wing walls of concrete between wagon and sidewalk bridges, across creek and power house; such wings to be 17 and 18 feet in length, respectively, and 9 feet in height, 5 feet in ground; consideration \$135.00.

The secretary was instructed to pay Contractor Danielson such amount on contract as architects' estimate may show to be due him.

The secretary was further instructed to pay Mr. Mitchell for bridge over creek, upon the statement of Engineer Kirchoffer of its completion; also to pay the amount due Mr. Carson

on toilet building, on statement of completion by Superintendent Cox.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Feb. 19, 1906.

Special meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present: Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Roessler, Kieckhefer, Harvey, Cox, McKerrow, Herbst, Nelson and Wilcox.

Secretary read a communication from family of Mr. Klein, deceased member of board, acknowledging in appropriate terms courtesies extended by the board at funeral of deceased.

Mr. Cox moved the appointment of a committee of three on resolutions on death of Mr. Klein. Adopted. President appointed Messrs. Cox, Kieckhefer and Harvey as such committee.

Secretary presented communication from secretary of West Allis Gun Club, asking for use of fair grounds for shooting during the remainder of winter and early spring. Board declined to grant request.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to endorse the action of President McKerrow in protesting against the location of Milwaukee City Isolation Hospital near state fair grounds; and on motion of Mr. Kieckhefer the president and secretary were requested to see land commissioners and urge them to use all possible means to prevent the building of Isolation Hospital near the state fair grounds.

Elected Mr. Wilcox delegate from board to annual meeting of Great Western Trotting Circuit, and Mr. McKerrow was chosen alternate delegate.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the president was instructed to appoint committees on consideration of live stock classes in premium list; agriculture, horticulture and dairy; fine arts and woman's work; speed and special attractions, and tickets and gates; and committees were named respectively as follows:

Cox, Wylie and Fisher.

Herbst, Scott and Nordman.

Nelson, Everett and Harvey.

Wilcox, Kieckhefer and Roessler.

McKerrow, Harvey and Wylie.

These committees are to report their recommendations to annual meeting.

The president appointed Messrs. Kieckhefer, Cox and Fisher a committee to audit financial statements of secretary and treasurer for year ending March 6th, 1906.

The committee on resolutions on death of Mr. Klein reported as follows:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst George Klein, an honored and respected member of this board, and

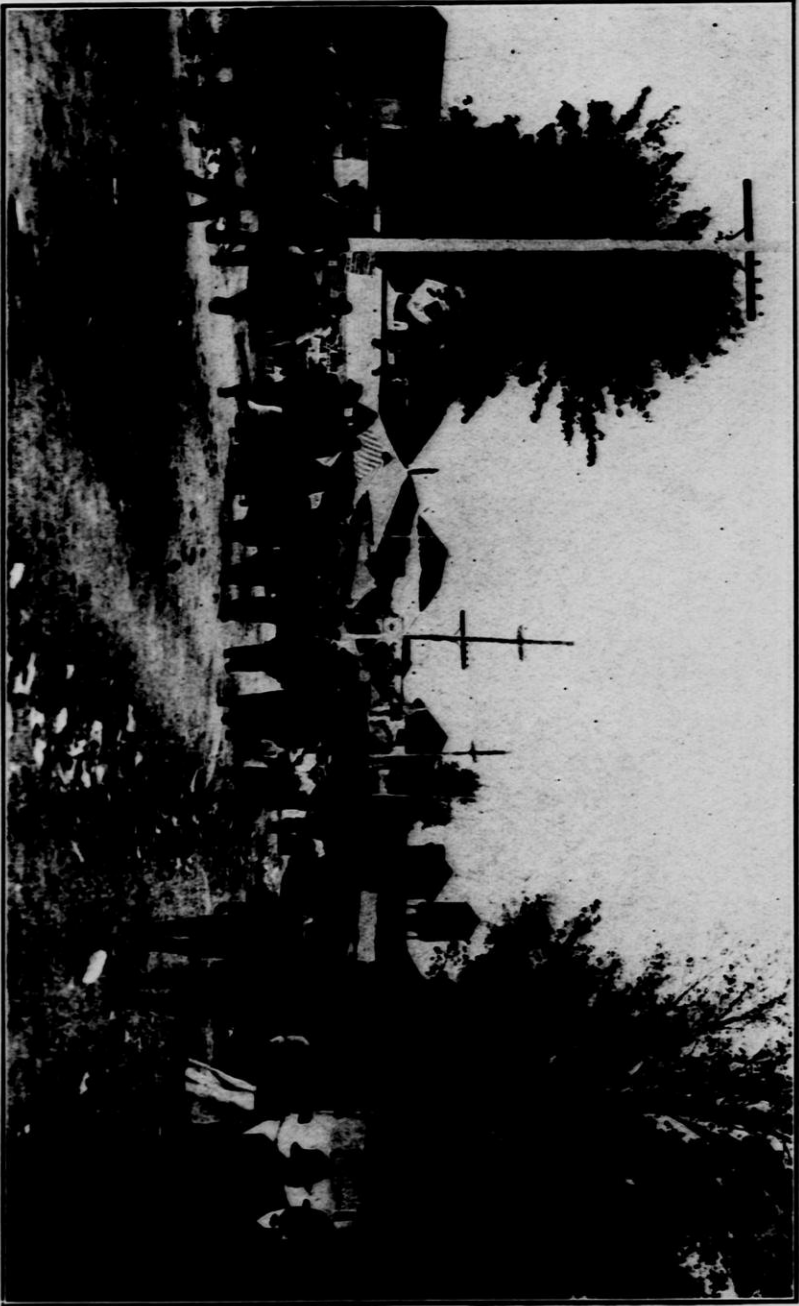
Whereas, In his death we lose a man of irreproachable character, a man respected by his fellow members, who will miss his jovial good nature and mature judgment, therefore,

Resolved, That we offer to the sorrowful wife and family of the departed member and friend our sympathy, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed by the secretary and presented to the wife of the deceased; and further, be it

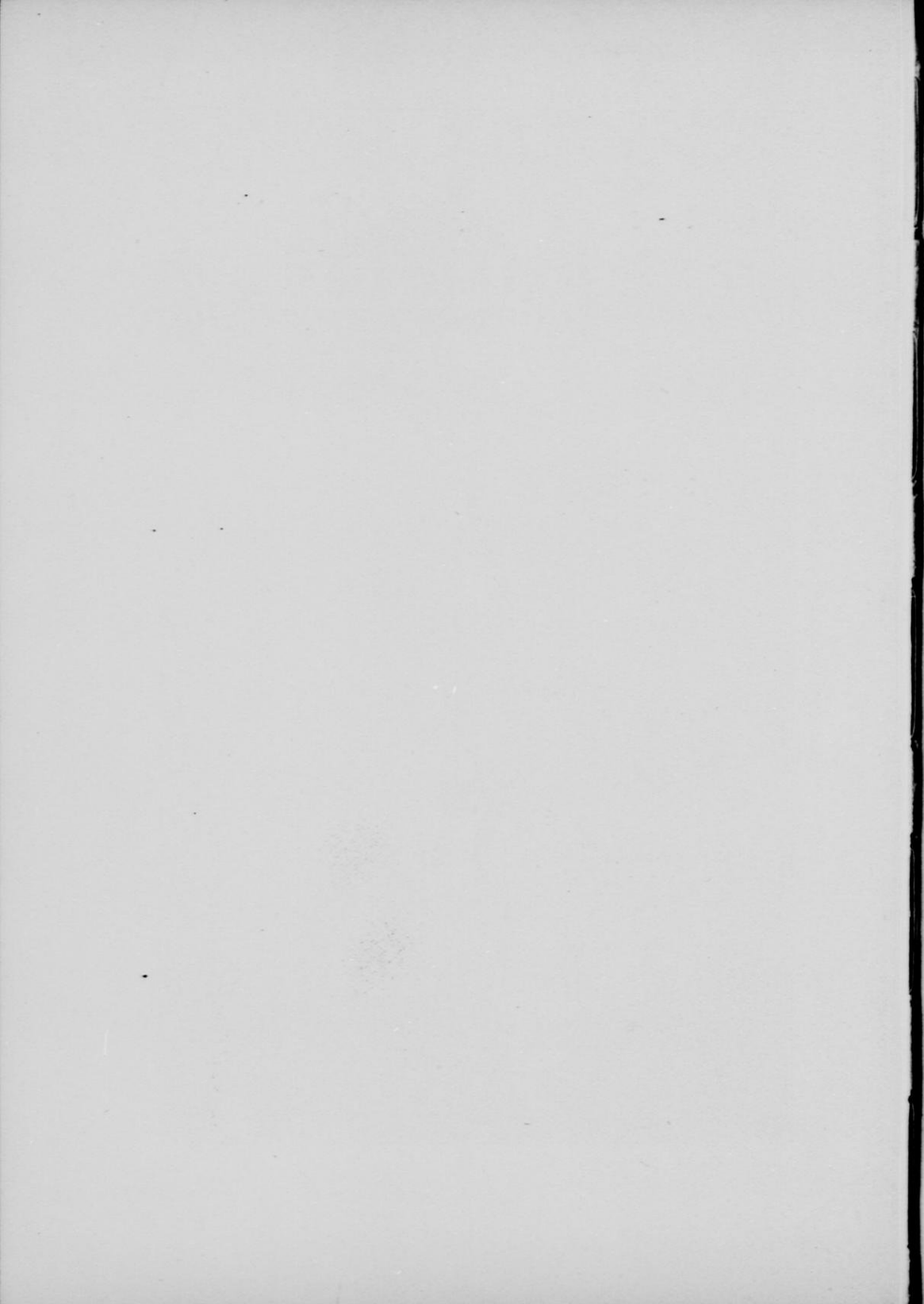
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board, and a copy be furnished Hoard's Dairyman, The Jefferson Banner and The Wisconsin Agriculturist for publication."

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.



MIDWAY. STATE FAIR GROUNDS.



SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	Milwaukee Driving Club, rent, season 1904.....	\$135 00
2.	Emil T. Gunz, stall rent, 1904.....	20 00
3.	H. M. Roys, stall rent, 1904.....	2 40
4.	State of Wisconsin, annual appropriation, 1904.....	4,000 00
5.	State of Wisconsin, 10 per cent of premiums paid, 1904	3,354 50
6.	F. W. Harding, Wis. Shorthorn Breeders' Assoc. Con., 1904	150 00
7.	C. W. Harvey, collections of rent, 1904.....	20 00
8.	State Treasurer, refund of lost orders.....	209 63
9.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, refund of premium, 1904.....	5 00
10.	E. Klinkert, stall rent, 1904.....	32 00
11.	C. W. Harvey, sale of horse, etc.....	51 00
12.	A. von Cotzhausen, balance on rental of grounds, 1904	70 00
13.	American Trotting Association, suspension speed.....	640 00
14.	American Trotting Association, return over payment..	10 00
15.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent, 1904.....	20 00
16.	Waldo Thorn, suspension speed.....	125 00
17.	A. von Cotzhausen, rent of stalls.....	21 00
18.	Jas. T. Drought, rent of grounds for automobile meet.	100 00
19.	C. W. Harvey, collections.....	30 35
20.	A. von Cotzhausen, stall rent.....	21 00
21.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent.....	35 50
22.	A. von Cotzhausen, pasturage.....	6 00
23.	P. J. Liston, suspension speed.....	105 00
24.	John Grape, entry fee.....	2 00
25.	American Trotting Association, suspension speed.....	64 65
26.	M. H. Gosche, speed entry.....	62 50
27.	C. G. Long, speed entry.....	62 50
28.	J. A. Milburn, speed entry.....	75 00

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
29.	American Show Print Co., duplicate order 184.....	150 00
30.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent.....	47 50
31.	Mrs. Rhoda Goldberg, speed entries.....	50 00
32.	T. C. Neal, speed entries.....	25 00
33.	J. H. Leeds, speed entries.....	125 00
34.	Babcock, Winne & Hoyle, speed entry.....	25 00
35.	T. W. Kinser, speed entry.....	125 00
36.	Buttonwood Stock Farm, speed entries.....	250 00
37.	H. M. Hoffman, speed entry.....	125 00
38.	E. M. Blessing, speed entry.....	25 00
39.	Woodlawn Farm Co., speed entry.....	25 00
40.	J. L. Schillinger, speed entry.....	187 50
41.	Henry Bros., speed entry.....	25 00
42.	Frank Rayburn, speed entry.....	62 50
43.	J. C. Mowry, speed entry.....	125 00
44.	J. H. Mack, speed entry.....	25 00
45.	J. B. Fitzsimmons, speed entry.....	125 00
46.	Frank Leake, speed entry.....	62 50
47.	Frank Colby, speed entry.....	125 00
48.	John Bassett, speed entry.....	62 50
49.	Ed Holland, speed entry.....	62 50
50.	John Splan, speed entry.....	50 00
51.	C. H. Gardner, speed entry.....	125 00
52.	S. S. Brandt, speed entry.....	125 00
53.	J. F. Barbez, speed entry.....	25 00
54.	B. A. Pomeroy, speed entry.....	62 50
55.	J. A. Barrett, speed entry.....	187 50
56.	Colonel A. E. Brackett, speed entry.....	62 50
57.	George Spencer, speed entry.....	12 50
58.	Fred Kleiner, speed entry.....	25 00
59.	Peter Vredenburgh, speed entry.....	25 00
60.	Lu Green, Jr., speed entry.....	150 00
61.	S. L. Branch, speed entry.....	62 50
62.	Carl Rooks, speed entry.....	62 50
63.	W. W. Fleming, speed entry.....	125 00
64.	Matt I. Williams, speed entry.....	25 00
65.	W. H. McLain, speed entry.....	125 00
66.	C. H. Aldrich, speed entry.....	25 00
67.	S. H. Newman, speed entry.....	50 00
68.	W. H. Gostlin, speed entry.....	25 00
69.	Ray McDonald, speed entry.....	125 00
70.	Wm. Dagler, Jr., speed entry.....	87 50
71.	C. B. Wilson, speed entry.....	25 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
72.	W. H. Judy, speed entry.....	12 50
73.	F. T. Reed, speed entry.....	25 00
74.	L. J. Gripman, speed entry.....	12 50
75.	John Hussey, speed entry.....	125 00
76.	Leo B. Marks, speed entry.....	62 50
77.	J. C. Adams, speed entry.....	112 50
78.	Prosper Van Noyen, entry fee and stall rent.....	11 00
79.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent and pasturage.....	52 25
80.	F. J. Lindley, entry fee, Dodge county exhibit.....	2 00
81.	F. A. Pamperin, speed entry.....	25 00
82.	Prosper Van Noyen, stall rent.....	2 00
83.	Llewellyn & Sons, entry fee and stall rent.....	29 00
84.	Mary C. Nicholson, entry fee.....	2 00
85.	Matilda H. Alvord, entry fee.....	2 00
86.	A. K. Ferris, entry fee.....	2 00
87.	Herman Goetsch, entry fee.....	2 00
88.	American Trotting Association, suspensions speed.....	102 60
89.	A. von Cotzhausen, pasturage.....	17 00
90.	Rust Bros., entry fee and stall rent.....	26 00
91.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, entry fee.....	2 00
92.	John H. Curtis, entry fee.....	2 00
93.	Seymour Bros., entry fee and stall rent.....	12 00
94.	W. Woodard, entry fee.....	2 00
95.	Ole Esker, entry fee.....	2 00
96.	J. L. Butt, withdrawal speed.....	50 00
97.	J. G. Hickcox, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
98.	W. G. Bartholf, entry fee.....	2 00
99.	H. Fassbender, entry fee.....	2 00
100.	B. G. Bursch, entry fee.....	2 00
101.	Ed. Wunsch, entry fee.....	2 00
102.	A. McLane, entry fee.....	2 00
103.	Sleep Bros., entry and stall rent.....	26 00
104.	Fox Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
105.	Wm. Everson & Sons, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
106.	J. F. Weber, entry fee.....	2 00
107.	Grant Winner, entry fee.....	2 00
108.	W. C. Ganschow, entry fee.....	2 00
109.	W. D. Becker, entry and pen rent.....	5 50
110.	A. R. Radtke, entry fee.....	2 00
111.	Emil B. Hosig, entry fee.....	2 00
112.	Mrs. A. H. Claymier, entry fee.....	2 00
113.	Matt L. Williams, withdrawal speed.....	30 00
114.	E. D. Pendleton & Sons, withdrawal speed.....	75 00

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
115.	W. J. Moyle, entry fee.....	2 00
116.	Wis. Live Stock Assoc., entry and stall rent.....	18 00
117.	Gottfried Vogel, entry fee.....	2 00
118.	Fred Alger, entry fee.....	2 00
119.	D. J. Cameron, withdrawal speed.....	150 00
120.	Albert Erickson, entry fee.....	2 00
121.	Otto Peetz, entry fee.....	2 00
122.	Mrs. L. A. Peters, entry fee.....	2 00
123.	Frank Burkhalter, speed entry.....	25 00
124.	P. B. Haight, withdrawal speed.....	75 00
125.	Goldenstein Bros., entry and stall rent.....	8 00
126.	W. A. Voigt, entry fee.....	2 00
127.	S. H. Newman, withdrawal speed.....	5 00
128.	E. O. Siggelkow, entry fee.....	2 00
129.	Mrs. T. P. Leonard, entry fee.....	2 00
130.	Herman Kretschmer, entry and coop rent.....	2 90
131.	Anna Reiter, entry.....	2 00
132.	C. J. Martin, entry fee.....	2 00
133.	J. A. Klokker, entry fee.....	2 00
134.	Mrs. Wm. Ehlers, entry fee.....	2 00
135.	White River Stock Farm, withdrawal speed.....	210 00
136.	S. L. Branch, withdrawal speed.....	12 50
137.	H. J. Noblet, entry fee.....	2 00
138.	Manlove Gate Co., entry fee.....	2 00
139.	Void.	
140.	Void.	
141.	Chas. Conver, entry fee.....	2 00
142.	Mrs. Royal S. Holmes, entry fee.....	2 00
143.	Otto A. Kielsmeier, entry fee.....	2 00
144.	Oren Longley, entry fee.....	2 00
145.	Chas. Jensch, entry fee.....	2 00
146.	W. S. Walsh, entry fee.....	2 00
147.	Mrs. B. B. Denison, entry fee.....	2 00
148.	W. B. Barney & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
149.	H. N. Olson, entry fee.....	2 00
150.	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud, entry fee.....	2 00
151.	A. von Cotzhausen, entry fee.....	2 00
152.	Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, entry fee.....	2 00
153.	Gentilly Dairy Co., entry fee.....	2 00
154.	F. E. McCormick, entry fee.....	2 00
155.	Gerrie J. Vogt, entry fee.....	6 00
156.	John Vogt, entry fee.....	6 00
157.	William Smiley, entry and stall rent.....	16 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
158.	Fred Alger, coop rent.....	1 00
159.	Mrs. L. M. Buell, entry fee.....	2 00
160.	H. C. Boers, entry and coop rent.....	2 75
161.	Jos. Barta, Jr., entry and coop rent.....	4 00
162.	Wm. E. Prisk, entry fee.....	2 00
163.	Herman Schoepfler, entry fee.....	2 00
164.	F. H. Patten, entry fee.....	2 00
165.	Amanda Rissman, entry fee.....	2 00
166.	W. H. Moyes, entry fee.....	2 00
167.	J. H. Field, entry fee.....	2 00
168.	C. F. Brinkman, entry fee.....	2 00
169.	E. C. McCormick, entry fee.....	2 00
170.	Ole Hanson, entry fee.....	2 00
171.	C. F. Krueger, entry fee.....	2 00
172.	John E. Boettcher, entry fee.....	2 00
173.	Lewis Lewellin & Sons, stall rent.....	3 00
174.	Mrs. L. S. Pease, entry fee.....	2 00
175.	Mary E. Pease, entry fee.....	2 00
176.	Chas. Sass, entry fee.....	2 00
177.	W. C. Waite, entry fee.....	2 00
178.	H. Anderson, entry fee.....	2 00
179.	Henry Tennesen, entry fee and stall rent.....	3 00
180.	T. J. Warner, entry fee.....	2 00
181.	Francesco Spicuzza, entry fee.....	2 00
182.	A. & F. Norenburg, entry fee.....	2 00
183.	Ferdinand Grimm, entry fee.....	2 00
184.	Mrs. E. Westphal, entry fee.....	2 00
185.	Paoli Creamery Co., entry fee.....	2 00
186.	Estella Wilcox, entry fee.....	2 00
187.	J. F. Bachman, entry fee.....	2 00
188.	J. Rothebach, Jr., entry fee.....	2 00
189.	C. W. Sly, entry fee.....	2 00
190.	John Grosser, entry fee.....	2 00
191.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, entry fee.....	2 00
192.	Daniel Schley, entry fee.....	2 00
193.	Herbert Kalk, entry fee.....	2 00
194.	Mrs. William Sweeney, entry fee.....	2 00
195.	John L. Unertl, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
196.	J. C. Post, entry fee.....	2 00
197.	Frank Bowar, entry fee.....	2 00
198.	Kelly Bros., entry and pen rent.....	5 00
199.	New Way Motor Co., entry fee.....	2 00
200.	A. H. Jones, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
201.	Henry Schuster, entry fee.....	2 00
202.	Lillie Geerds, entry fee.....	2 00
203.	F. H. Colby, withdrawal speed.....	225 00
204.	John Grape, entry fee.....	2 00
205.	Irvin W. Stryker, entry fee.....	2 00
206.	John Kivlin, entry and pen rent.....	5 00
207.	J. W. Koepsell, entry fee.....	2 00
208.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, entry fee.....	2 00
209.	E. L. Duxbury, entry fee.....	2 00
210.	Emil A. Bartell, entry fee.....	2 00
211.	H. E. Baumann, entry fee.....	2 00
212.	Mell Hill, entry fee.....	2 00
213.	H. W. Ayers, entry fee.....	2 00
214.	E. E. Schmidt, entry speed.....	62 50
215.	A. C. Steinhauer, entry fee.....	2 00
216.	Adele Westphal, entry fee.....	2 00
217.	William Haag, entry fee.....	2 00
218.	Tena Lavenduska, entry fee.....	2 00
219.	Ella Nickey, entry fee.....	2 00
220.	Jessie M. Law, entry fee.....	2 00
221.	Frank Blumenstein, entry fee.....	2 00
222.	August Brandt, entry fee.....	2 00
223.	Frank A. Rivers, entry fee.....	2 00
224.	Fred Wuetrich, entry fee.....	2 00
225.	L. H. Jewett, entry fee.....	2 00
226.	A. W. Parkin, entry fee.....	2 00
227.	P. J. Springsteen, entry fee.....	2 00
228.	Robert Hardy, entry fee.....	2 00
229.	Adam Seitz, entry fee.....	2 00
230.	Arthur Kittinger, entry and coop rent.....	2 65
231.	Fred Anderson, entry fee.....	2 00
232.	A. L. Kleeber, entry fee.....	2 00
233.	W. C. Bolt, entry fee.....	2 00
234.	J. Leo McCormick, entry fee.....	2 00
235.	Edwin Hed, entry fee.....	2 00
236.	S. B. Cook, entry fee.....	2 00
237.	Wm. E. Wright, entry fee.....	2 00
238.	J. J. Jackson, entry fee.....	2 00
239.	E. J. Czamanske, entry fee.....	2 00
240.	Mrs. S. J. Curtis, entry fee.....	2 00
241.	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt, entry fee.....	2 00
242.	Mattie Hall, entry fee.....	2 00
243.	Nannie Hall, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
244.	Henry Torhorst & Son, entry and stall rent.....	6 00
245.	A. M. Flebrantz, entry and coop rent.....	3 00
246.	A. T. Barndt, entry fee.....	2 00
247.	John Christofferson, entry fee.....	2 00
248.	F. E. Snyder, entry fee.....	2 00
249.	Rowlands Bros., entry and stall rent.....	8 00
250.	John H. Williams, entry and stall rent.....	14 00
251.	Chandler Bros., entry and pen rent.....	4 50
252.	Forest & Dunham, entry and stall rent.....	10 00
253.	T. H. Dann, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
254.	William Fox, entry fee.....	2 00
255.	Gustave Moeller, entry fee.....	2 00
256.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent.....	26 00
257.	Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, entry fee.....	2 00
258.	Sam Jones & Son, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
259.	A. J. Klein, entry and pen rent.....	4 80
260.	Ferdinand Schmeder, entry and pen rent.....	5 00
261.	M. W. & W. H. Reed, entry and pen rent.....	14 00
262.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, entry and stall rent.....	20 00
263.	Eli Crall & Son, entry and pen rent.....	5 00
264.	Alex Klockner, entry fee.....	2 00
265.	Gust Schreiber, entry fee.....	2 00
266.	Geo. Maurer, Jefferson county exhibit, entry fee.....	2 00
267.	Oscar Stegeman, entry fee.....	2 00
268.	Ruby L. Gleason, entry fee.....	2 00
269.	J. A. Scharfer, entry fee.....	2 00
270.	L. Olsen, entry fee.....	2 00
271.	Eric Hermanson, entry fee.....	2 00
272.	Louis W. Genske, entry fee.....	2 00
273.	Galesburg Creamery Co., entry fee.....	2 00
274.	Mrs. G. Halladay, entry fee.....	2 00
275.	Geo. W. Mullen, entry fee.....	2 00
276.	Samuel Erb, entry fee.....	2 00
277.	Henry Elmer, entry fee.....	2 00
278.	Murphy Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
279.	A. V. Grow, entry fee.....	2 00
280.	A. J. Roycraft, entry fee.....	2 00
281.	W. N. Wadell, entry fee.....	2 00
282.	W. A. Conry, entry fee.....	2 00
283.	F. W. Bartlett, entry fee.....	2 00
284.	Jas. E. Emerson, entry fee.....	2 00
285.	D. A. Sheldon, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
286.	Edgar H. Coulson, entry fee.....	2 00
287.	W. J. Clark, entry fee.....	2 00
288.	F. W. Sutcliffe, entry fee.....	2 00
289.	R. Conrad, entry fee.....	2 00
290.	Ida Bowers, entry fee.....	2 00
291.	G. H. Weber, entry fee.....	2 00
292.	L. H. Glaesel, entry fee.....	2 00
293.	John Kirkpatrick, entries in J.....	10 00
294.	E. J. Hildeman, entry fee.....	2 00
295.	Gust Traeger, entry fee.....	2 00
296.	Emil Falk, entry fee.....	2 00
297.	W. Lund, entry fee.....	2 00
298.	Fred L. Bartell, entry fee.....	2 00
299.	F. H. Matthes, entry and stall rent.....	5 00
300.	S. L. Mann, stall rent.....	6 00
301.	Mrs. S. Moffet, entry fee.....	2 00
302.	Mrs E. L. Douville, entry fee.....	2 00
303.	Fred Jaquith, entry fee.....	2 00
304.	E. A. Reese, entry fee.....	2 00
305.	F. T. Reed, payment withdrawal speed.....	3 00
306.	Paul G. Knoll, entry fee.....	2 00
307.	Leroy Skofstadt, entry fee.....	2 00
308.	John C. Robinson & Son, entry fee.....	2 00
309.	B. J. Ellis, entry fee.....	2 00
310.	Renk Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
311.	B. S. Van Name, entry fee.....	2 00
312.	William F. Krohn, entry fee.....	2 00
313.	M. D. Cunningham, entry fee.....	2 00
314.	Iron River Cheese and Creamery Co., entry fee.....	2 00
315.	Wm. J. Kelly, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
316.	J. A. Trevillian, entry fee.....	2 00
317.	C. F. Langkilde, entry fee.....	2 00
318.	W. J. Martin, entry fee and pen rent.....	5 00
319.	Geo. Martin, entry and stall rent.....	8 00
320.	Stauffacher & Roth, entry fee.....	2 00
321.	Richard P. Breeze, entry fee.....	2 00
322.	W. Judcome, entry fee.....	2 00
323.	Sager Bros., entry fee and pen rent.....	5 00
324.	C. M. Kates, entry fee.....	2 00
325.	Minnie Wiese, entry fee.....	2 00
326.	Jos. Knickerbocker, entry fee.....	2 00
327.	Tena Fromader, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
328.	Krause Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
329.	Sadie Uihlein, entry fee.....	2 00
330.	Blumenstein Creamery Co., entry fee.....	2 00
331.	Charles Kleber, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
332.	A. J. Fraser, entry fee.....	2 00
333.	Selma Erdman, entry fee.....	2 00
334.	Arthur Oestreich, entry fee.....	2 00
335.	Paul C. Wilson, entry and stall rent.....	24 00
336.	W. J. Hyne, entry fee.....	2 00
337.	Frank H. Wisner, entry fee.....	2 00
338.	J. R. Lovv, entry and stall rent.....	4 50
339.	Harry H. Moats, entry fee.....	2 00
340.	I. Goldman & Co., tickets.....	22 50
341.	H. W. Larson, entry fee.....	2 00
342.	Robert S. Witte, entry and stall rent.....	7 00
343.	McLay Bros., entry and stall rent.....	28 00
344.	R. Connor Co, entry and stall rent.....	14 00
345.	P. Oscar Olsen, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
346.	W. A. Thomas, entry fee.....	2 00
347.	S. B. Davidor, entry and stall rent.....	6 00
348.	A. W. Dopple, entry and stall rent.....	14 00
349.	J. P. Allyn, entry and coop rent.....	3 00
350.	S. A. Storrs, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
351.	D. W. Powell, entry fee.....	2 00
352.	Dr. D. Robertson, entry and stall rent.....	6 00
353.	Louis Pierron, entry and coop rent.....	3 90
354.	Minnie Becker, entry fee.....	2 00
355.	N. B. Cutler, entry fee.....	2 00
356.	Otto Olson, entry fee.....	2 00
357.	Mrs. Frank J. Granger, entry fee.....	2 00
358.	F. L. Schlick, entry fee.....	2 00
359.	Geo. Ewald, entry and coop rent.....	21 00
360.	J. McD. Randles, entry fee.....	2 00
361.	E. M. Baker, entry fee.....	2 00
362.	E. C. Golz, entry fee.....	2 00
363.	Stiles Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
364.	Hans Berg, entry fee.....	2 00
365.	O. C. Vaughn Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
366.	O. A. Keilsmeier, entry fee.....	2 00
367.	Ray Biggs, entry fee.....	2 00
368.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, entry fee and coop rent.....	5 75

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
369.	R. B. Dobrogowski, entry and coop rent.....	11 25
370.	F. W. Moldenhauer, entry fee.....	2 00
371.	William P. Hanley, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
372.	John C. Schultz, entry and coop rent.....	3 30
373.	International Harvester Co., entry fee.....	2 00
374.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	170 00
375.	Henry Graber, entry fee.....	2 00
376.	Mrs. Amelia A. Laning, entry fee.....	2 00
377.	R. E. Pilgrim, entry fee.....	2 00
378.	J. H. Pilgrim, entry fee.....	2 00
379.	Dawson Bros., entry and coop rent.....	8 00
380.	J. F. Dabareiner, entry fee.....	2 00
381.	Mrs. Chas. Lentz, entry fee.....	2 00
382.	Mrs. E. W. Fisher, entry fee.....	2 00
383.	Mrs. O. Pratt, entry fee.....	2 00
384.	W. H. Whiteside, entry and stall rent.....	5 00
385.	Jacob Baehler, entry fee.....	2 00
386.	Currie Bros. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
387.	F. H. Harms, entry fee.....	2 00
388.	L. A. Goodchild, entry fee.....	2 00
389.	John A. Koenig, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
390.	Mrs. J. A. Koenig,, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
391.	E. J. Ells, entry fee.....	2 00
392.	F. A. Viergutz, entry fee.....	2 00
393.	Reddelein Bros., entry and stall rent.....	6 00
394.	J. M. Dunlop, entry fee.....	2 00
395.	Mrs. J. H. McRostle entry fee.....	2 00
396.	D. T. Pilgrim, entry fee.....	2 00
397.	Anthony Spalthoff, entry fee.....	2 00
398.	C. W. Judkins, entry fee.....	2 00
399.	Thomas O'Niell, entry fee.....	2 00
400.	E. A. Paddock entry fee.....	2 00
401.	E. T. Carroll, entry and stall rent.....	18 00
402.	Chas. T. Hill, entry fee.....	2 00
403.	J. S. Palmer, entry fee.....	2 00
404.	W. C. Coffman, entry fee.....	2 00
405.	John T. Edwards, entry and stall rent.....	15 00
406.	P. W. Lange, entry and coop' rent.....	2 45
407.	Taege & De Gellecke, entry and coop rent.....	5 25
408.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach, entry fee.....	2 00
409.	Josephine Stoppenbach, entry fee.....	2 00
410.	E. L. Adams, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
411.	John Hansen, entry fee.....	2 00
412.	C. H. Christianson, entry fee.....	2 00
413.	J. Slimmer, entry fee.....	2 00
414.	Frank Kittinger, entry and coop rent.....	2 30
415.	Fred Y. Parfrey, entry and coop rent.....	5 20
416.	G. L. Dietrich, entry fee.....	2 00
417.	Ray Curtis, entry fee.....	2 00
418.	R. S. Sheldon, entry fee.....	2 00
419.	Etzler & Moses, entry fee.....	2 00
420.	Star Oil Burner Co., entry fee.....	2 00
421.	W. H. Van Schaick, entry fee.....	2 00
422.	A. H. Beyer, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
423.	Thos. McCauley, entry fee.....	2 00
424.	Christian Glaus, entry fee.....	2 00
425.	William Boldt, entry fee.....	2 00
426.	F. W. Huth, entry fee.....	2 00
427.	Mrs. John Hans, entry fee.....	2 00
428.	John Hans, entry fee.....	2 00
429.	Phebe S. Wilbur, entry fee.....	2 00
430.	L. G. Ramm, entry fee for Taylor county exhibit.....	2 00
431.	William J. Sherman, entry fee.....	2 00
432.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	219 00
433.	H. W. Koerner, entry fee.....	2 00
434.	D. O. W. Joslin, entry fee.....	2 00
435.	E. L. Husting Co., supply wagon.....	3 00
436.	Lindsay Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
437.	E. J. Fargo, entry fee.....	2 00
438.	Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., entry fee.....	2 00
439.	Geo. W. Tulenz, entry fee.....	2 00
440.	T. J. Dunbar, entry and stall rent.....	5 00
441.	Mrs. L. Sheldon, entry fee.....	2 00
442.	Frank Simonet, supply wagon.....	3 00
443.	J. C. Trowbridge, entry fee.....	2 00
444.	A. B. Hoyt, entry fee.....	2 00
445.	Mitchell Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
446.	Alex C. Guth, entry fee.....	2 00
447.	Gilson Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
448.	Carpenter-Skiles Co., supply wagon.....	3 00
449.	Joseph Ward, entry fee.....	2 00
450.	Robert R. Klesslich, entry fee.....	2 00
451.	William Toole, entry fee.....	2 00
452.	Bennie Ward, entry fee.....	2 00
453.	E. L. Benedict, entry fee.....	2 00

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
454.	E. L. Benedict, entry fee for Rock county exhibit.....	2 00
455.	R. C. Dieckow, entry fee.....	2 00
456.	Salome Battles, entry fee.....	2 00
457.	F. H. Raesler, entry fee.....	2 00
458.	Clement & Fike, entry and coop rent.....	5 20
459.	Mrs. Henry Fischer, entry fee.....	2 00
460.	A. J. Wileman, entry fee.....	2 00
461.	Ed Finn, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
462.	Jos. W. Webber, entry fee.....	2 00
463.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	125 00
464.	Albert T. Keipper, entry and coop rent.....	3 45
465.	William Mohaupt, entry fee.....	2 00
466.	J. L. Jacquot, entry fee.....	2 00
467.	S. D. Cannon, entry fee.....	2 00
468.	E. T. Roloff, entry fee.....	2 00
469.	Frank Kleiner, entry fee.....	2 00
470.	Will Clark, entry fee.....	2 00
471.	Fred C. Stecker, entry fee.....	2 00
472.	J. G. Kennedy, entry fee.....	2 00
473.	E. J. Fargo, additional stall rent.....	10 00
474.	A. F. Strebe, entry fee.....	2 00
475.	A. H. Knoke, entry fee.....	2 00
476.	O. E. Knoke, entry fee.....	2 00
477.	E. M. Barton, entry fee.....	2 00
478.	Mrs. A. Meyer, entry fee.....	2 00
479.	Mrs. Susis Abert, entry fee.....	2 00
480.	Viola Abert, entry fee.....	2 00
481.	H. W. Austin, entry fee.....	2 00
482.	G. E. Jordan, entry fee.....	2 00
483.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, entry fee.....	2 00
484.	E. R. Adams, entry fee.....	2 00
485.	John Glanzman, entry fee.....	2 00
486.	M. L. Brandel, entry fee.....	2 00
487.	H. O. Sears, entry fee.....	2 00
488.	W. H. Edwards, entry fee.....	2 00
489.	W. D. McGill, entry fee.....	2 00
490.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, entry fee.....	2 00
491.	W. A. McKerrow, entry fee.....	2 00
492.	Albert P. Zler, entry fee.....	2 00
493.	Casper Olsen, entry fee.....	2 00
494.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, entry fee.....	2 00
495.	Mr. George Jeffery, entry fee.....	2 00
496.	H. A. Main, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
497.	State Public School, entry fee.....	2 00
498.	Edw. Roloff, entry fee.....	2 00
499.	Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus, entry fee.....	2 00
500.	Wernich Seed Co., entry fee.....	2 00
501.	P. M. Swartz, entry fee.....	2 00
502.	Ralph Skidmore, Marinette county entry fee.....	2 00
503.	Barnes Safe & Lock Co., entry fee.....	2 00
504.	Parry Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
505.	G. G. Adler, supply wagon.....	3 00
506.	Staver Car Co., entry fee.....	2 00
507.	The Turez Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
508.	Monitor Drill Co., entry fee.....	2 00
509.	Anderson Car Co., entry fee.....	2 00
510.	Lydia-Wollenburg, entry fee.....	2 00
511.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, entry fee.....	2 00
512.	Mrs. S. Poppe, entry fee.....	2 00
513.	Henry J. Schulte, entry fee.....	2 00
514.	Empire Creamery Separator Co., entry fee.....	2 00
515.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	204 00
516.	Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., entry fee.....	2 00
517.	Marie Holman, entry fee.....	2 00
518.	Abraham Kern, entry fee.....	2 00
519.	H. F. Crandall, entry fee.....	2 00
520.	Grover & Taylor, entry fee.....	2 00
521.	Adeline B. Bellman, entry fee.....	2 00
522.	Challenge Co., entry fee.....	2 00
523.	Lawrean Bolstad, entry fee.....	2 00
524.	W. W. Wilson, entry fee.....	2 00
525.	Edw. Williamson, entry fee.....	2 00
526.	Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm, entry fee.....	2 00
527.	Caroline Schmasow, entry fee.....	2 00
528.	Elsie Meyer, entry fee.....	2 00
529.	H. C. Lange, entry fee.....	2 00
530.	C. Williamsen, entry and coop rent.....	18 00
531.	F. H. Kelling, entry fee.....	2 00
532.	Chas. G. Wolff, entry fee.....	2 00
533.	Prestin & Scheinert, entry fee.....	2 00
534.	D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., entry fee.....	2 00
535.	Appleton Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
536.	Racine Sattlery Co., entry fee.....	2 00
537.	A. M. Schulz, entry fee.....	2 00
538.	Mrs. H. N. Graves, entry fee.....	2 00
539.	C. J. Manhardt, entry and coop rent.....	2 85

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
540.	H. Groh, supply wagon.....	3 00
541.	Aithouse-Wheeler Co., entry fee.....	2 00
542.	Fred Plinke, entry fee.....	2 00
543.	Henry Hartkopf, entry fee.....	2 00
544.	Erwin Engleman, entry fee.....	2 00
545.	John F. Magrane, entry fee.....	2 00
546.	Jos. Volz, entry fee.....	2 00
547.	Wisconsin Carriage Co., entry fee.....	2 00
548.	Seidt-Best Mower & Harvester Guard Co., entry fee..	2 00
549.	Divan Bros., entry and stall rent.....	18 00
550.	Edward G. Pasewalk, entry fee.....	2 00
551.	Fuller & Johnson Co., entry fee.....	2 00
552.	Mrs A. W. Lehman, entry fee.....	2 00
553.	B. S. Beckington, entry fee.....	2 00
554.	E. L. Douville, supply wagon.....	3 00
555.	E. W. Ripley, entry fee.....	2 00
556.	Mrs. S. J. Molloy, entry fee.....	2 00
557.	Automatic Carrier Co., entry fee.....	2 00
558.	Max Staehle, entry and coop rent.....	3 25
559.	L. S. Learned, supply wagon	3 00
560.	Mrs. W. F. Grimshaw, entry fee.....	2 00
561.	M. S. Barker, Forest county exhibit, entry fee.....	2 00
562.	Mrs. A. Flower, entry fee.....	2 00
563.	L. P. Holgerson, entry fee.....	2 00
564.	Geo. E. Reynolds, Adams county exhibit, entry fee....	2 00
565.	Alice I. Clapp, entry fee.....	2 00
566.	Jennie Rielvold, entry fee.....	2 00
567.	Jos. Holub, supply wagon.....	3 00
568.	Mrs. E. G. Radtke, entry fee.....	2 00
569.	E. G. Ripley, Kenosha county exhibit entry fee.....	2 00
570.	L. A. Jansen, entry and coop rent.....	4 50
571.	Isabel Jansen, entry and coop rent.....	4 60
572.	Wagner Bros., entry and coop rent.....	6 60
573.	Mrs. Anna E. Pierce, entry fee	2 00
574.	Sandwick Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
575.	S. D. Burke, entry fee.....	2 00
576.	Alinda Jenzewsky, entry fee.....	2 00
577.	The Thomas Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
578.	Lucy D. Hale, entry fee.....	2 00
579.	Mrs. Enoch Chase, entry fee	2 00
580.	Sharpless Separator Co., entry fee.....	2 00
581.	De Laval Separator Co., entry fee.....	2 00

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
582.	A. U. Hassman, entry fee.....	2 00
583.	F. W. Ashman, entry fee	2 00
584.	C. Gerlach, entry fee.....	2 00
585.	John Wunsch, entry fee.....	2 00
586.	Edward Seaman, entry fee.....	2 00
587.	A. W. Zimmerman, entry fee.....	2 00
588.	Peter Witteman, entry and coop rent	2 50
589.	J. P. Heer, entry and coop rent.....	3 75
590.	O. J. Bedard, entry and coop rent.....	5 30
591.	J. I. Case plow works, entry fee.....	2 00
592.	Jacob Stocker, entry fee.....	2 00
593.	May Fournass, entry fee.....	2 00
594.	The S. B. Rowell Co., entry fee.....	2 00
595.	Mrs. G. Hyland, entry fee	2 00
596.	Alfred Schroeder, entry fee.....	2 00
597.	Fuchs Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
598.	Maud S. Pump Co., entry fee.....	2 00
599.	Hirsch Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
600.	S. L. Allen & Co., entry fee	2 00
601.	J. V. Beyer, entry fee.....	2 00
602.	Walter Korb, entry fee.....	2 00
603.	William Korb, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
604.	Jacob Weiss, entry fee.....	2 00
605.	Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf, entry fee.....	2 00
606.	Mrs. L. Yankee, entry fee.....	2 00
607.	F. T. Adler, supply wagon	3 00
608.	F. T. Reed, balance withdrawal speed	2 00
609.	A. Robertson, entry fee.....	2 00
610.	Sandwich Mfg. Co., supply wagon	2 00
611.	Jack Hartley, entry fee.....	2 00
612.	John Lawson Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
613.	Lutter & Jacobi Co., entry fee.....	2 00
614.	Wilder-Strong Implement Co., entry fee.....	2 00
615.	Frank Austerman, entry fee.....	2 00
616.	Dain Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
617.	Smith Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
618.	Mrs. A. Gulick, entry fee.....	2 00
619.	Diamond Crystal Salt Co., entry fee.....	2 00
620.	Hastings Industrial Co., entry fee.....	2 00
621.	Hersinger Co., supply wagon	3 00
622.	South Bend Chilled Plow Co., entry fee.....	2 00
623.	P. P. Mast & Co., entry fee.....	2 00

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
624.	Lillie Nemitz, entry fee.....	2 00
625.	American Steele & Wire Co., entry fee.....	2 00
626.	Wisconsin Industrial School, entry fee.....	2 00
627.	Herman Vanselow entry and coop rent.....	12 25
628.	Ferdinand Vanselow, entry and coop rent.....	2 45
629.	J. Dorsch & Sons, entry fee.....	2 00
630.	Collins Plow Co., entry fee.....	2 00
631.	John Conrad, entry and coop rent.....	2 40
632.	Laura J. Lapham, entry fee.....	2 00
633.	Mrs. A. Gruettner, entry fee.....	2 00
634.	W. F. Pilgrim, entry fee.....	2 00
635.	Amanda Pagels, entry fee.....	2 00
636.	J. G. Boyd, balance stall rent.....	2 00
637.	Boerth & Porth Co., supply wagon.....	3 00
638.	Herman Ziemer, entry fee.....	2 00
639.	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., entry fee.....	2 00
640.	F. Simonet, supply wagon.....	2 50
641.	Mrs. Ernest Gegner, entry fee.....	2 00
642.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	198 00
643.	Mrs. A. L. Roethe, entry fee.....	2 00
644.	Mrs. Albert T. Keipper, entry and coop rent.....	3 30
645.	J. J. Ochsner, entry fee.....	2 00
646.	E. D. Ochsner, entry fee.....	2 00
647.	Van Brunt Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
648.	Void.	
649.	Mrs. C. J. Coon, entry fee.....	2 00
650.	Chappell & Ludington, entry fee.....	2 00
651.	E. Stolp & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
652.	Mrs. William Smith, entry fee.....	2 00
653.	Mrs. F. G. Haight, entry fee.....	2 00
654.	Milwaukee Gas Light Co., tickets.....	5 00
655.	Amanda Adam, entry fee.....	2 00
656.	Eleanor Hanson, entry fee.....	2 00
657.	Clara M. Byron, entry fee.....	2 00
658.	Albert Elsner, entry fee.....	2 00
659.	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, entry fee.....	2 00
660.	Luther Bros. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
661.	Mrs. J. W. Engel, entry fee.....	2 00
662.	Wheeler Bros., supply wagon.....	3 00
663.	Mrs. P. O. Olsen, entry fee.....	2 00
664.	Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright, entry fee.....	2 00
665.	William Mussehl, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
666.	E. H. Weber, entry fee.....	2 00
667.	Mrs. Clara Bradley, entry fee.....	2 00
668.	Mrs. E. Wilas-Hetlesaeete, entry fee.....	2 00
669.	Speed department.....	35 00
670.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., entry fee.....	2 00
671.	Mrs. V. M. Stewart, entry and coop rent.....	23 0
672.	Creamery Package Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
673.	H. T. Seeman, entry fee.....	2 00
674.	C. G. Loeber, entries and coop rent.....	20 65
675.	Kroeger & Dady, entry fee.....	2 00
676.	J. J. Miller, supply wagon.....	3 00
677.	Mrs. A. Jirachek, entry fee.....	2 00
678.	Jos. P. Allyn, coop rent.....	5 00
679.	Martin Engbretson, entry fee.....	2 00
680.	Boots & Stier, entry and coop rent.....	6 80
681.	Peffer & Melges, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
682.	Fred Stier, entry and coop rent.....	2 30
683.	C. H. Gardner, withdrawal speed.....	25 00
684.	Cyclone Fence Co., entry fee.....	2 00
685.	Racine Hatcher Co., entry fee.....	2 00
686.	A. J. Crowell, Wood county exhibit, entry fee.....	2 00
687.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	156 00
688.	Harry Markert, entry fee.....	2 00
689.	White Lily Washer Co., entry fee.....	2 00
690.	Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., entry fee.....	2 00
691.	Geo. W. Kemp, entry fee.....	2 00
692.	Chas. J. Kaiser, entry fee.....	2 00
693.	Schubert & Frank entry fee.....	2 00
694.	R. G. Winter, Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
695.	Lewis Bros. Co., supply wagon.....	3 00
696.	J. F. Roe, entry and coop rent.....	3 90
697.	T. H. Pasbrig, entry fee.....	2 00
698.	Pasbrig Bros., entry and coop rent.....	7 40
699.	J. Slimmer, balance stall rent.....	14 00
700.	Beach Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
701.	Reliance Engine & Iron Co., entry fee.....	2 00
702.	Hart-Parr Co., entry fee.....	2 00
703.	Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
704.	Geo. Cooke, entry and coop rent.....	3 90
705.	Eddie Finn, entry fee.....	2 00
706.	R. F. Gronert, entry fee.....	2 00
707.	G. N. Mihills, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
708.	F. W. Niesman Co., entry fee.....	2 00
709.	John Wuethrich, entry fee.....	2 00
710.	C. F. Chamberlain, entry and coop rent.....	2 25
711.	Miss L. Atkins entry fee.....	2 00
712.	Deere & Mansur, entry fee.....	2 00
713.	Moline Wagon Co., entry fee.....	2 00
714.	Deere & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
715.	Milwaukee Machine Co., entry fee.....	2 00
716.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
717.	Velie Car Co., entry fee.....	2 00
718.	S. S. Rich, entry fee.....	2 00
719.	Cook Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
720.	L. Winnegar, supply wagon.....	3 00
721.	Smith-Blodgett Co., supply wagon.....	3 00
722.	J. A. Gevaart, supply wagon.....	3 00
723.	Holcomb Bros., supply wagon.....	3 00
724.	C. P. & J. Lawson, entry fee.....	2 00
725.	Ohio Rake Co., entry fee.....	2 00
726.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	315 00
727.	Smalley Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
728.	Uihlein & Peters supply wagon.....	3 00
729.	Jacob Specht, entry fee.....	2 00
730.	John Ludwig, entry fee.....	2 00
731.	W. T. Elliott, entry fee.....	2 00
732.	E. J. Fargo, stall rent.....	4 00
733.	The Keystone Co., entry fee.....	2 00
734.	J. L. Nowak, entry fee.....	2 00
735.	Summit Foundry Co., entry fee.....	2 00
736.	F. E. Walsh, supply wagon.....	3 00
737.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	263 00
738.	Speed department.....	75 00
739.	O. F. Roessler privileges.....	61 00
740.	J. I. Case, Threshing Machine Co., entry fee.....	2 00
741.	E. G. Roberts, entry and coop rent.....	33 50
742.	E. D. Jones & Son, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
743.	F. J. Lindley entry fee.....	2 00
744.	M. A. Wagner, entry and stall rent	12 00
745.	E. Zeman, entry fee.....	2 50
746.	Bandlor & Co., supply wagon.....	2 50
747.	William Schoessow, entry fee.....	2 00
748.	N. E. Possley, entry fee.....	2 00
749.	Aug. F. Westpahl, entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
750.	Oswald & Jaeger supply wagon.....	3 00
751.	W. B. Barney & Co., stall rent.....	16 00
752.	Champion Potato Machine Co., entry fee.....	2 00
753.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	170 00
754.	Void.	
755.	Ed Malone, entry	1 50
756.	Davis-Holdback Co. entry.....	1 50
757.	G. P. Sauer, entry fee.....	2 00
758.	Ben Roan, entry fee.....	2 00
759.	W. W. Vaughn & Son, pen rent.....	6 00
760.	L. Kissels & Son, entry fee.....	2 00
761.	F. H. Battles, entry fee.....	2 00
762.	A. N. McGeoch, entry and stall rent.....	7 00
763.	M. D. Cunningham, stall rent.....	2 00
764.	Fish Bros. Wagon Co., entry fee.....	2 00
765.	Belle City Mfg. Co., entry.....	1 50
766.	John Graf, supply wagon.....	2 50
767.	A. M. Adams, entry fee.....	2 00
768.	Silberzahn Bros. Machine Works, entry fee.....	2 00
769.	J. T. Brice, entry fee.....	2 00
770.	J. McD. Randles, pen rent.....	2 00
771.	Wisconsin Dairy Supply Co., entry.....	1 50
772.	Jas. P. Christianson, entry fee.....	2 00
773.	Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
774.	American Ice Cream Co., wagon privilege.....	3 00
775.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, entry and pen rent.....	6 00
776.	Dowagiac Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
777.	Geo. E. Kelly, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
778.	Walter A. Wood Co., entry.....	1 50
779.	Modern Steel Structure Co., entry fee.....	2 00
780.	A. D. Baker Co., entry fee.....	2 00
781.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	216 00
782.	H. A. Briggs, entry and stall rent.....	24 00
783.	Oshkosh Pure Milk Co., entry fee.....	2 00
784.	Henry T. Graber, stall rent.....	4 00
785.	J. R. Peake & Son, entry and stall rent.....	32 00
786.	W. L. Houser, entry, stall and pen rent.....	53 00
787.	M. P. Sperbeck, entry fee.....	2 00
788.	F. H. Patten, pen rent.....	6 00
789.	R. R. Bates, entry fee.....	2 00
790.	Chandler Bros., balance on stalls.....	50
791.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	103 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
792.	Colonial Salt Co., entry fee.....	2 00
793.	Durant & Dort Carriage Co., tickets.....	4 50
794.	Double Power Mill Co., entry.....	1 50
795.	H. P. West, entry and pen rent.....	11 00
796.	Robert Hardy, stall rent.....	2 00
797.	Hans Berg, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
798.	C. T. Fisher, tickets.....	1 80
799.	John M. True, tickets.....	1 50
800.	Manson-Campbell Mfg. Co., entry.....	1 50
801.	John M. True, tickets.....	11 25
802.	David Bradley Company of Wisconsin, entry fee.....	2 00
803.	James G. Boyd, stall rent.....	8 00
804.	G. N. Mihills, stall rent.....	18 00
805.	Speed department.....	537 50
806.	Geo. L. Arnold, entry.....	1 00
807.	S. B. Friday, entry.....	1 75
808.	A. C. Perry, entry fee.....	2 00
809.	Omega Separator Co., entry fee.....	2 00
810.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	181 50
811.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	618 50
812.	N. B. Cutler, pen rent.....	4 50
813.	Wagner & Gohrs, supply wagon.....	3 00
814.	W. G. Bartholf, pen rent.....	4 50
815.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	211 00
816.	Adam Seitz, stall rent.....	18 00
817.	Speed department.....	53 75
818.	Geo. Carpenter, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
819.	J. C. Robinson & Son, stall rent.....	16 50
820.	Agnes P. Sperry, entry fee.....	2 00
821.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	45 00
822.	W. C. Waite, pen rent.....	5 00
823.	H. W. Ayers, stall and pen rent.....	30 00
824.	W. S. Dixon, entry and stall rent.....	20 50
825.	J. R. Love, balance stall rent.....	4 30
826.	Arthur G. Puerner, entry fee.....	2 00
827.	Etzler & Moses, pen rent.....	4 50
828.	Ideal Concrete Machine Co., entry fee.....	2 00
829.	Standard Paint Co., entry fee.....	2 00
830.	Chas. T. Hill, stall and pen rent.....	8 00
831.	Chas. Fisher, supply wagon, balance.....	1 05
832.	Nichols & Shephard Co., tickets.....	22 50
833.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	197 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
834.	Speed department.....	950 00
835.	Void.	
836.	Durand & Dort Carriage Co., tickets.....	9 00
837.	Void.	
838.	William Woodward, pen rent.....	2 50
839.	F. C. Runge, entry fee.....	2 00
840.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	228 00
841.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	100 00
842.	H. Bast, entry fee.....	2 00
843.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	170 00
844.	Renk Bros. pen rent.....	3 00
845.	Speed department.....	100 00
846.	A. Broughton, entry fee.....	2 00
847.	Anton Kaltenbrenner, entry fee.....	2 00
848.	E. M. Barton, stall rent.....	20 00
849.	Speed department.....	2,259 50
850.	F. W. Harding, entry and stall rent.....	39 00
851.	Speed department.....	228 75
852.	D. W. Powell, stall rent.....	3 00
853.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	171 00
854.	A. F. Guelzow, entry fee.....	2 00
855.	H. P. West, Fond du Lac county exhibit entry fee.....	2 00
856.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	210 00
857.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	225 00
858.	L. G. Ramm, tickets.....	1 00
859.	Louis Pierron, entry fee.....	2 00
860.	Speed department.....	692 00
861.	R. P. Breese, stall rent.....	5 00
862.	L. P. Martiny, entry and pen rent.....	7 50
863.	Void.	
864.	Speed department.....	1,117 50
865.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	220 50
866.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	225 00
867.	Speed department.....	740 00
868.	Void.	
869.	Speed department.....	462 50
870.	Void.	
871.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	574 62
872.	Jacob Karlen & Son, entry fee.....	2 00
873.	Speed department.....	662 50
874.	William Smiley, stall rent.....	2 00
875.	Speed department.....	255 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
876.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	755 45
877.	E. E. Jones, Sec. Wis. Short Horn Breeders' Assoc, pre- mium	94 22
878.	Speed department.....	142 50
879.	Speed department.....	200 00
880.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	41 00
881.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, coop rents.....	9 50
882.	Speed department.....	333 00
883.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, collections in poultry department	9 75
884.	C. D. Rosa.....	49 20
885.	Cash for meal tickets.....	195 75
886.	State treasurer.....	6 70
887.	Jas. Y. Gatcomb, speed entry.....	150 00
888.	C. Glaus, sale dairy exhibit, state fair.....	709 40
889.	G. E. Cleophas, speed entry.....	30 00
890.	Balance, Wis. Short Horn Breeders' Assoc., premium..	50 00
891.	Void.	
892.	American Short Horn Breeders' Assoc., special prizes	439 00
893.	C. L. Hill, Sec. Western Guernsey Breeders' Assoc., spe- cial premium.....	55 00
894.	W. R. Smith, Treas. Am. Holstein Friesian Cattle Assoc., special premium.....	500 00
895.	H. A. Perry, speed entry.....	175 00
896.	International Harvester Co., tickets.....	29 25
897.	Lindsay Bros., tickets.....	62 55
898.	L. E. Scott, sale of dairy exhibits.....	16 26
899.	James Rasmussen, surplus cloth banners.....	3 00
900.	C. A. Tyler, Sec. H. B. A. of A., special prizes.....	25 00
901.	Frank Kleinheinz, Wis. Sheep Breeders' Assoc., special premium	75 00
902.	Milwaukee Retail Grocers' Assoc. tickets bought.....	30 60
903.	American Shropshire Assoc., special premium.....	100 00
904.	Grant U. Fisher, return from marshall's department...	20 30
905.	R. E. Roberts, Wis. Poland China Assoc., spl. prem....	60 00
906.	Alfred von Cotzhausen, stall rent.....	41 50
907.	E. P. Wacholz, suspension speed.....	30 00
908.	H. B. Stanz, sales of cheese at fair.....	475 45
909.	C. W. Harvey, collections.....	56 90
910.	W. L. Houser. Aberdeen-Angus Co., special premium.	57 00
911.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	613 35
912.	The Lion Store, tickets.....	1 30
913.	John M. True, butter and cheese sold.....	11 17

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
914.	American Chester White Assoc., special premium....	10 00
915.	George Webber, use of track.....	10 00
916.	August Uihlein, stall rent.....	112 50
917.	American Trotting Associaton, collections.....	62 50
918.	J. H. Mack, stall rent.....	8 50
919.	J. G. Moore, sale of butter.....	8 00
920.	J. G. Moore, sale of cheese.....	3 30
921.	American Trotting Association, collections.....	132 50
922.	George Spencer, pasirage, 1905.....	10 50
923.	W. A. Schafer, Sec., Am. Oxford Down Assoc., spl. prem	60 00
924.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	57 00
925.	B. L. Wentworth, sale of butter and cheese.....	3 40
926.	L. E. Brown, refunded suspension.....	25 00
927.	Geo. G. Cox, collections.....	8 25
928.	S. H. Newman, stall rent.....	7 50
929.	Milwaukee Driving Club, rentals, 1905.....	138 00
930.	American Trotting Association, collections.....	10 00
931.	Geo. G. Cox, sale of manure.....	9 50
932.	W. W. Gillies, express paid.....	25

In addition to the above—

From gates at fair.....	\$46,905 47
From state aid, 1904 and 1905.....	17,354 50
From special appropriation	58,457 03
Total receipts	\$154,414 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	American Trotting Association, directory of horsemen.	10 00
2.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	21 00
3.	William L. Schetter, labor.....	1 75
4.	H. A. Briggs, horse.....	175 00
5.	John M. True, expense allowance, March.....	25 00
6.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	30 75
7.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	6 00
8.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	12 00
9.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 98

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
10.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	30 00
11.	C. W. Harvey, expenses.....	36 19
12.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	15 62
13.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	52 33
14.	John M. True, payment on March salary.....	25 00
15.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	6 63
16.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	7 32
17.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	25 31
18.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., 5 cars cinders.....	25 00
19.	John M. True, expenses trip to St. Paul.....	22 45
20.	David Wedgwood, expenses in 1904.....	7 00
21.	P. S. Wiswell, services and labor.....	15 00
22.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	15 75
23.	John M. True, balance March salary.....	100 00
24.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	30 30
25.	B. M. Wentworth, salary March.....	25 00
26.	Robert Phillip, wages March.....	45 00
27.	John M. True, expense allowance April.....	25 00
28.	Thomas Furnace Co., 8 cars cinders.....	40 00
29.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	18 00
30.	John M. True, payment on April salary.....	25 00
31.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	20 00
32.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	26 25
33.	John Streuli labor.....	17 50
34.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	13 13
35.	Fred Joehrs, labor.....	13 13
36.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	4 38
37.	P. S. Wiswell, labor of Saber, Sweet and Lang.....	24 33
38.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	25 20
39.	Ed. Lutzen, team work.....	17 40
40.	John Miller, team work.....	4 80
41.	John M. True, balance April salary.....	100 00
42.	B. L. Wentworth, salary April.....	50 00
43.	Robert Phillip, wages, April.....	45 00
44.	Robert Taylor, premium due 1904.....	5 00
45.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	10 00
46.	John M. True, expense allowance May.....	25 00
47.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	21 00
48.	John Streuli, labor.....	20 12
49.	Herman Jaeger, Jr., labor.....	17 59
50.	Fred Joehrs, labor.....	21 00
51.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	18 37

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
52.	Fred Maehl, labor.....	16 27
53.	Herman Jaegar, Sr., labor.....	15 75
54.	Arthur Ott, labor.....	6 13
55.	Chas. Meyer, labor.....	5 25
56.	Steeve Cedzo, labor.....	7 00
57.	Peter Smith, labor.....	3 50
58.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	31 60
59.	Ed. Lutzen, team work.....	13 13
60.	Fred Turner, team work.....	15 00
61.	Peter Schetter, labor.....	7 87
62.	Herman Ruck, labor.....	9 00
63.	Geo. DeBruine, team work.....	4 50
64.	E. F. Gcske, team work.....	9 00
65.	Dan De Bach, team work.....	9 00
66.	C. W. Harvey, salary superintendent of grounds.....	90 00
67.	Alferd von Cotzhausen, return on check.....	10 00
68.	Thomas Furnace Co., 2 cars cinders.....	10 00
69.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	5 76
70.	John Miller, team work.....	19 00
71.	S. S. Leonard, veterinary services.....	2 50
72.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	29 47
73.	John M. True, payment on May salary.....	75 00
74.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	36 75
75.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	24 00
76.	H. Jaeger, Jr., labor.....	14 00
77.	John Streuli, labor.....	17 33
78.	Fred Joehrs, labor.....	20 13
79.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	15 75
80.	Fred Maehl, labor.....	15 75
81.	Steve Cedzo, labor.....	14 88
82.	Peter Smith, labor.....	15 75
83.	H. Jaeger, Sr., labor.....	5 25
84.	Chas. Meyer, labor.....	7 00
85.	Mrs. Bert Sigrist, cleaning office.....	2 75
86.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	19 60
87.	Fred M. Turner, team work.....	12 00
88.	John Miller, team work.....	13 45
89.	George DeBruine, team work.....	8 00
90.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	35 00
91.	John M. True, balance May salary.....	50 00
92.	B. L. Wentworth, salary May.....	50 00

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
93.	Robert Phillip, wages May.....	50 00
94.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	6 75
95.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	23 00
96.	John Streuli, labor.....	20 38
97.	H. Jaeger, Sr., labor.....	20 38
98.	Fred. Joehrs, labor.....	21 00
99.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	21 00
100.	Fred Maehl, labor.....	20 38
101.	Steve Cedzo, labor.....	18 55
102.	Peter Smith, labor.....	20 38
103.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	35 00
104.	John Miller, team work.....	21 00
105.	Fred N. Turner, team work.....	18 00
106.	Herman Roch, labor.....	4 00
107.	Ed. Lutzen, labor.....	17 50
108.	C. W. Harvey, salary superintendent of grounds.....	75 00
109.	Milwaukee Paint and Varnish Co.' mdse.....	5 00
110.	John M. True expense allowance June.....	25 00
111.	F. W. Coon, subscription Wis. Tobacco Reporter.....	3 00
112.	F. C. Jiracheck, mdse. and repairs.....	12 95
113.	West Allis Gas Co., mdse.....	3 75
114.	West Allis Lumber Co., mdse.....	26 76
115.	A. Gilmore, blacksmithing.....	13 87
116.	Thomas Furnace Co., 8 cars cinders.....	40 00
117.	Lake Shore Stone Co., crushed rock.....	84 00
118.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	10 64
119.	E. H. Farrington, expenses trip to fair grounds.....	5 88
120.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	24 43
121.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	5 66
122.	A. LeFeber, mdse.....	40 81
123.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	24 00
124.	John Streuli, labor.....	20 12
125.	H. Jaeger, labor.....	16 27
126.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	18 37
127.	Fred Maehl, labor.....	18 37
128.	Peter Smith, labor.....	14 53
129.	Fred Joehrs, labor.....	17 66
130.	Steve Cedzo, labor.....	5 25
131.	G. Shanning, labor.....	8 00
132.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	34 00
133.	John Miller, team work.....	18 00
134.	Fred N. Turner, team work.....	24 00

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
135.	H. Ruck, team work.....	4 00
136.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	10 52
137.	John M. True, payment on June salary.....	50 00
138.	O. R. Tower, mdse.....	28 67
139.	Chas. Nobles, dirt for race track.....	54 90
140.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	13 20
141.	Democrat Printing Co. subscription.....	1 25
142.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	19 22
143.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	20 00
144.	Burton Wentworth, help in office.....	5 00
145.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	10 06
146.	John M. True, balance June salary.....	75 00
147.	B. L. Wentworth, salary June.....	50 00
148.	Robert Phillip, wages June.....	50 00
149.	J. J. Nelson, expenses.....	9 80
150.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	13 94
151.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	2 95
152.	Void.	
153.	Greve Show Printing Co., advertising material.....	175 00
154.	American Sign Co., advertising material.....	499 78
155.	Rockford Tack & Nail Co., tacks for advertisements.....	11 40
156.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	24 00
157.	John Streuli, labor.....	21 00
158.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	19 25
159.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	21 00
160.	Peter Smith, labor.....	21 00
161.	G. Schanning, labor.....	22 00
162.	Wm. Wheeler, carpenter work.....	8 00
163.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	39 40
164.	Fred N. Turner, team work.....	16 00
165.	John Miller, team work.....	4 00
166.	C. W. Harvey, salary Superintendent of Grounds....	100 00
167.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	17 79
168.	Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising proposals.....	1 20
169.	E. A. Hartman, payment on advertising.....	200 00
170.	The Journal Co., advertising privileges.....	4 00
171.	Chas. Liebenthal, blacksmithing.....	25 35
172.	John M. True, expense allowance July.....	25 00
173.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	6 20
174.	Thomas Furnace Co., cinders.....	35 00
175.	N. P. Nelson, work and material.....	12 50
176.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	51 97

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
177.	Kentucky Stock Farm, advertising speed.....	7 60
178.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 60
179.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 28
180.	The Horse World Co., advertising speed.....	19 25
181.	Sentinel Co., advertising	10 50
182.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	1 75
183.	The Trotter & Pacer, advertising speed.....	16 00
184.	American Show Print Co, advertising material.....	150 00
185.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	10 40
186.	Kentucky Farmer & Breeder, advertising Stakes....	8 00
187.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	6 06
188.	John M. True, payment on July salary.....	25 00
189.	A LeFeber, oats and salt.....	19 00
190.	Chicago Horseman Newspaper Co., advertising.....	64 80
191.	Jos. Wagner, grass seed.....	6 20
192.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber.....	12 15
193.	S. S. Leonard, V. S., veterinary services.....	2 00
194.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., crushed stone.....	71 50
195.	H. Gilmore, blacksmithing.....	7 69
196.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	23 00
197.	John Streuli, labor.....	17 50
198.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	14 88
199.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	17 50
200.	Peter Smith, labor.....	18 38
201.	G. Schanning, labor.....	8 00
202.	Herman Long, labor.....	18 38
203.	George Stichler, labor.....	16 63
204.	Fred Elliott, services as engineer.....	2 75
205.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	33 20
206.	C. W. Harvey, expense account.....	10 99
207.	C. & N. W. Ry., freight on adv. material.....	1 63
208.	Western Horseman Co., advertising speed.....	60 00
209.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	15 00
210.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	7 85
211.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	16 94
212.	Klubertanz & Strohmeier, fountain tanks.....	39 00
213.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., telephone rental.....	36 00
214.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	24 00
215.	John Streuli, labor.....	21 00
216.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	17 50
217.	Peter Smith, labor.....	17 50
218.	George Stichler, labor.....	19 25

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
219.	Herman Long, labor.....	19 25
220.	George Young, labor.....	14 00
221.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	7 75
222.	Paul Raank, labor.....	5 25
223.	Edward Hohl, painting.....	11 60
224.	Fred N. Turner, labor.....	6 00
225.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	38 00
226.	C. W. Harvey, salary Superintendent of Grounds.....	100 00
227.	Wauwatosa Stone Co., stone.....	4 00
228.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., car of dust.....	37 20
229.	John M. True, balance July salary.....	100 00
230.	B. L. Westworth, salary July.....	50 00
231.	Robert Phillip, wages July.....	50 00
232.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	30 00
233.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	7 06
234.	Thomas Furnace Co., 8 cars cinders.....	40 00
235.	Spirit of the West, advertising speed.....	45 00
236.	F. C. Jirachek, mdse.....	9 25
237.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., crushed stone.....	38 75
238.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., extension bell.....	75
239.	John M. True, expense allowance August.....	25 00
240.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	18 30
241.	P. Thomas, freight and drayage.....	1 05
242.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	18 00
243.	E. A. Hartman, on bill posting.....	53 50
244.	Lewis Lewellin, over payment entry fee.....	12 00
245.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses.....	103 69
246.	D. B. Danielson, payment on Judging Pavilion.....	7,732 00
247.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	24 00
248.	John Streuli, labor.....	21 00
249.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	21 00
250.	Peter Smith, labor.....	19 25
251.	George Stichler, labor.....	17 50
252.	Herman Long, labor.....	17 50
253.	George Young, labor.....	15 75
254.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	25 20
255.	John Miller, team work.....	10 00
256.	Edward Hohl, painting.....	14 88
257.	John Zeltinger, painting.....	16 94
258.	C. Strong, labor.....	4 00
259.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	19 55
260.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	14 21

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
261.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	8 36
262.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	59 90
263.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages.....	40
264.	N. J. Newell, bill posting.....	1 50
265.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges.....	61 04
266.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	10 00
267.	H. G. Potter, payment on Publicity building.....	500 00
268.	International Harvester Co., mower.....	34 00
269.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	8 20
270.	Lottie McGilvra, office work.....	10 00
271.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight on cinders.....	40 00
272.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber.....	58 74
273.	Radcliffe & Porter Mfg. Co., windows.....	133 20
274.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	24 00
275.	John Streuli, labor.....	19 25
276.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	21 00
277.	Peter Smith, labor.....	19 25
278.	George Stichler, labor.....	21 00
279.	Herman Long, labor.....	21 00
280.	George Young, labor.....	21 00
281.	G. Schanning, labor.....	22 00
282.	William Barton, painting.....	16 00
283.	Otto Hermanson, carpenter work.....	24 75
284.	E. Benson, carpenter work.....	21 73
285.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	34 00
286.	Matt L. Williams, over payment on withdrawal.....	25 00
287.	John M. True, salary August.....	125 00
288.	Clark Engraving Co., premium ribbons.....	239 55
289.	C. Hennecke Co., settees.....	43 75
290.	Wm. Barnekow, sand and gravel.....	6 75
291.	Milwaukee Sidewalk Co., walks.....	841 26
292.	C. & N. W. Ry., freight.....	23 85
293.	Cheese & Dairy Journal, advertising.....	5 00
294.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	7 81
295.	Chicago House Wrecking Co., mdse.....	691 50
296.	James W. Good, advertising.....	2 00
297.	Whitehead & Hoag, badges.....	3 01
298.	Robert Phillip, wages August.....	50 00
299.	B. L. Wentworth, salary August.....	50 00
300.	Gerrie J. Vogt, overpaid entry fee.....	4 00
301.	John Vogt, overpaid entry fee.....	4 00
302.	Ellis B. Usher, advertising.....	100 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
303.	The Saunders Publishing Co., advertising.....	78 40
304.	Gollmar Bros., circus advertising.....	25 00
305.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	22 62
306.	Interior Wood-work Co., roofing barn.....	160 80
307.	Whitnall & Rademaker Supply Co., concrete, construction	2,364 79
308.	C. H. Everett, Superintendent Department G.....	45 00
309.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	56 17
310.	Wm. Hake, moving buildings.....	133 00
311.	Herman Ručk, labor.....	8 00
312.	H. G. Potter, payment on Publicity Building.....	700 00
313.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee	8 55
314.	John M. True, expense allowance, September.....	25 00
315.	The Horse Review Co., advertising.....	82 50
316.	The Herold Co., advertising.....	10 00
317.	Maggie Holub, chickens for table, Fair.....	4 00
318.	Jacob Krueck, delivering cow for tuberculosis demonstration	10 00
319.	Paul C. Wilson, overpaid stall rent.....	4 00
320.	Robert Cain, whitewashing.....	40 00
321.	J. W. O'Donnell, first payment on fireworks.....	478 50
322.	Frank Burkhalter, speed winnings.....	50 00
323.	Allen Bros. Speed winnings.....	100 00
324.	J. T. Edwards, stall rent returned.....	5 00
325.	Geo. Cloni, labor.....	20 00
326.	John J. Kempf, refund on tickets.....	9 00
327.	Thomas Machia, labor.....	14 33
328.	Wm. Burton, painting.....	25 68
329.	C. F. Robbins, speed winnings.....	18 75
330.	E. W. Conant, speed winnings.....	50 00
331.	E. D. Pendleton & Sons, speed winnings.....	50 00
332.	Fred Kleiner, speed winnings.....	450 00
333.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings.....	200 00
334.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings.....	100 00
335.	Sehraeder Bros., speed winnings.....	200 00
336.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings.....	100 00
337.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings.....	50 00
338.	John M. True, payment of office force.....	498 50
339.	James E. Carew, speed winnings.....	50 00
340.	Harrie Jones, speed winnings.....	100 00
341.	J. T. Wickersham, speed winnings.....	450 00
342.	Samuel B. Green, judging fruit.....	47 40

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
343.	S. H. Newman, speed winnings.....	450 00
344.	W. D. Collyer, judging butter.....	35 00
345.	F. H. Scribner, judging dairy cattle.....	35 00
346.	Void.	
347.	J. W. O'Donnell, second payment on fire works.....	604 00
348.	W. E. Prichard, judging horses.....	75 00
349.	Wm. Plaehn, judging pigeons.....	35 00
350.	K. J. Muir, judging pigeons.....	35 00
351.	W. C. Bradley, superintendent department D.....	30 00
352.	M. A. Judy, judging cattle.....	75 00
353.	Fred Paukhorst, Footville Band, music.....	125 00
354.	J. F. Barbee, speed winnings.....	100 00
355.	E. M. Blessing, speed winning.....	1,000 00
356.	Dana's Band, music.....	510 00
357.	Joseph Gordon, judging swine.....	50 00
358.	G. U. Fisher, Marshal's Dept.....	50 00
359.	T. C. Neal, speed winnings.....	450 00
360.	W. H. Judy, speed winnings.....	225 00
361.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	200 00
362.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	50 00
363.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	100 00
364.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	25 00
365.	Geo. Spencer, speed winnings.....	500 00
366.	E. L. Alderhold, judging cheese.....	11 50
367.	Geo. C. Loomis, speed winnings.....	200 00
368.	Woodlawn Farm, speed winnings.....	116 66
369.	Allen Bros., speed winnings.....	450 00
370.	J. E. Sibley, speed winnings.....	450 00
371.	James E. Carew, speed winnings.....	116 66
372.	Peter Vredenburgh, speed winnings.....	100 00
373.	Fred Marty, judging cheese.....	6 70
374.	John Splan, speed winnings.....	200 00
375.	J. W. O'Donnell, third payment on fire works.....	718 50
376.	G. J. Thomas, speed winnings.....	250 00
377.	C. H. Snell, track work.....	24 00
378.	C. F. Robbins, speed winnings.....	33 75
379.	J. C. Adams, speed winnings.....	116 66
380.	J. C. Adams, speed winnings.....	450 00
381.	W. T. Potts, judging cattle and sheep.....	120 00
382.	W. J. Gillett, judging Holstein cattle.....	28 00
383.	S. Butterfield, judging poultry.....	75 00
384.	W. A. Dobson, judging Road Horses.....	65 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
385.	Frank Wilcox, judging bees and honey.....	12 00
386.	E. E. Schmidt, speed winnings.....	1,125 00
387.	S. H. Newman, speed winnings.....	500 00
388.	W. L. Houser, partial payment on premiums A and B.	50 00
389.	John M. True, office expenses.....	7 00
390.	Wisconsin Live Stock Association, partial payment premium B.....	100 00
391.	Finch Eros, partial payment on premium A.....	125 00
392.	Chandler Bros., partial payment on premium C.....	25 00
393.	Wm. Eagler, Jr. speed winnings.....	125 00
394.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings.....	250 00
395.	T. H. Dann, premium in full B.....	8 00
396.	Forest & Dunham, partial premium B.....	30 00
397.	Void.	
398.	Henry Tennesen, partial premium A.....	20 00
399.	Goldenstein Bros., partial premium A.....	15 00
400.	Irving C. Smith, judging agriculture.....	30 00
401.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	53 00
402.	John Streuli, labor.....	42 88
403.	Peter Smith, labor.....	43 00
404.	Edw. Rieck, labor.....	43 00
405.	Geo. Stichler, labor.....	39 50
406.	Herman Long, labor.....	42 88
407.	George Young, labor.....	42 88
408.	G. Schanning, labor.....	51 63
409.	G. R. Shephard, labor.....	19 90
410.	Mrs. Geo. Young, cleaning Dairy and Woman's Work Buildings	10 00
411.	Mrs. Bert Sigrist, care of office and washing.....	22 40
412.	P. S. Wiswell, team work.....	60 00
413.	Geo. Brown, team work.....	42 00
414.	Ed. Eenson, carpenter work.....	49 50
415.	Otto Hermanson, carpenter work.....	46 50
416.	John Hussey, speed winnings.....	200 00
417.	E. W. Ripley, partial premium, Kenosha Co., Exhibit.	50 00
418.	James Dillon, superintendent department C.....	50 00
419.	G. C. Parish, assistant department C.....	21 00
420.	Harry Dillon, assistant department D.....	14 00
421.	J. C. Mowry, speed winnings.....	500 00
422.	Emil T. Gumz, speed winnings.....	120 00
423.	Jacob Slimmer, partial premium B.....	75 00
424.	C. F. Stone, partial premium B.....	100 00

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
425.	A. Libertati, music.....	1,875 00
426.	W. J. Moyle, judging plants and flowers.....	10 00
427.	W. C. Allen, speed winnings.....	1,000 00
428.	Void.	
429.	H. B. Drake, judging grains.....	15 00
430.	Hoyt & Doty, partial premium E.....	75 00
431.	M. A. Wagner, partial premium B.....	100 00
432.	J. McD. Randles, partial premium C.....	25 00
433.	W. G. Bartholf, partial premium C and D.....	60 00
434.	W. W. Vaughn & Sons, partial premium D.....	75 00
435.	E. G. Roberts, partial premium E.....	100 00
436.	J. J. Kempf, treasury force.....	138 00
437.	Wm. Everson & Sons, partial premium B.....	20 00
438.	Ed. Finn, partial premium B.....	30 00
439.	J. S. Donald, assistant department A.....	24 00
440.	C. W. Harvey, superintendent of grounds.....	106 20
441.	Jos. Clauder, music.....	175 00
442.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, partial premium C.....	30 00
443.	J. W. O'Donnell, fourth paymnet on fire works.....	944 62
444.	M. W. & W. H. Reed, returned pen rent.....	1 00
445.	M. W. & W. H. Reed, partial premium D.....	67 00
446.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, partial premium B.....	150 00
447.	Oakwood Stock Farm, speed winnings.....	50 00
448.	W. S. Dixon, partial premium C.....	100 00
449.	Wm. Smiley, partial premium B.....	75 00
450.	J. C. Robinson & Sons, partial premium B and C....	70 00
451.	A. A. Arnold & Sons, partial premium C.....	71 00
452.	W. B. Barney & Co., partial premium B.....	175 00
453.	M. D. Cunningham, partial premium B.....	100 00
454.	F. M. Barnes, special attractions.....	900 00
455.	Etzler & Moses, partial premium D.....	100 00
456.	S. A. Storrs, premium in full D.....	21 00
457.	John Kivlin, partial premium C.....	5 00
458.	R. Connor Co., premium in full B.....	38 00
459.	Mrs. Jennie A. Jamison, judging culinary exhibit....	25 00
460.	Mrs. L. Esser, judging needle work.....	25 00
461.	Prosper Van Noyen, premium in full A.....	10 00
462.	W. D. Becker, premium in full D.....	18 00
463.	W. E. Carrow, balloon races.....	500 00
464.	Orpheon Ladies' Orchestra, music.....	100 00
465.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	450 00
466.	M. R. Higbee, speed winnings.....	1,125 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
467.	Harrie Jones, speed winnings.....	100 00
468.	W. A. Hofacker, helping balloonist.....	10 00
469.	W. James, running races.....	10 00
470.	G. U. Fisher, expenses marshal's department.....	200 00
471.	P. J. Liston, speed winnings.....	125 00
472.	W. S. Hager, assistant department G.....	24 50
473.	Mrs. R. J. Hicks, board of firemen.....	14 00
474.	F. E. Stone, starter of races.....	120 00
475.	Geo. E. Ferguson, helping balloonists.....	9 00
476.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings.....	500 00
477.	Allie Wooster, relay race.....	2,000 00
478.	Mrs. Salome Battles, assistant culinary department...	10 00
479.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings.....	50 00
480.	D. R. Wedgwood, asst. department K.....	38 50
481.	M. E. Heinka, assistant special attractions.....	17 50
482.	Chas. M. Tanner, work in department E.....	18 00
483.	G. A. Jung, livery.....	37 50
484.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 75
485.	G. U. Fisher, expenses marshal's department.....	400 00
486.	Frederick Zacher, assistant department E.....	24 50
487.	Frank Macho, work in department E.....	16 00
488.	C. D. Rosa, expenses gates department.....	1,258 00
489.	Marshfield Military Band, music.....	390 00
490.	Geo. E. Pendleton, speed winnings.....	52 50
491.	J. F. Scaneleton, speed winings.....	120 84
492.	Baader & La Velle, bicycle attraction.....	100 00
493.	Allie Wooster, running races.....	95 84
494.	F. E. Fink, running races.....	49 16
495.	W. P. Bussey, assistant department F.....	17 50
496.	J. L. Herbst, expenses board meeting.....	16 15
497.	G. U. Fisher, police force.....	800 00
498.	J. L. Herbst, superintendent departments F. and H...	62 16
499.	Mrs. Pauline Dame, for running dining hall.....	150 00
500.	H. G. Potter, balance payment publicity building....	530 00
501.	C. H. Ford, assistant department H.....	38 50
502.	Mrs. M. E. Chadwick, expenses department M.....	127 00
503.	W. C. Hansen, assistant department privileges.....	38 50
504.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings.....	25 00
505.	J. W. Flack, speed winnings.....	250 00
506.	F. M. Barnes, payment on fire works.....	20 05
507.	O. F. Roessler, superintendent privileges.....	80 00
508.	J. W. O'Donnell, final payment on fire works.....	140 32

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
509.	David Wpdgwood, expenses supt. department K.....	97 80
510.	Dode Fisk, special attraction.....	200 00
511.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses superintendent, A.....	65 00
512.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses board meeting.....	37 35
513.	Ed. Fitzgerald, labor.....	7 50
514.	J. W. O'Donnell, special advertising.....	50 00
515.	G. U. Fisher, watchman.....	141 85
516.	B. L. Wentworth, work at fair.....	36 50
517.	D. H. Pollock, assistant speed department.....	28 09
518.	Henry G. Fischer, assistant speed department.....	30 00
519.	East View Stock Farm, speed winnings.....	2,250 00
520.	East View Stock Farm, speed winnings.....	250 00
521.	The Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co., work, lights etc., fair 1905	1171 63
522.	Wis. Lakes Ice and Cartage Co., ice during fair|.....	34 80
523.	Jos. Miller, meat for dining hall.....	68 96
524.	J. H. Gevaart, groceries for dining hall.....	79 91
525.	Douville Bros., milk and cream for dining hall.....	18 30
526.	F. E. Walsh, sewer pipes.....	61 04
527.	Geo. G. Humphrey, judging cattle.....	16 35
528.	Wm. Barnekow, sprinkling track.....	28 00
529.	Wm. Ziegenhagen, carpenter work.....	4 50
530.	Chas. Gill, livery.....	41 85
531.	Edw. Hohl, painting.....	6 95
532.	C. W. Harvey, salary supt. of grounds, August.....	100 00
533.	Geo. S. Carney, views state fair.....	7 00
534.	F. B. Breitwisch, signs.....	35 00
535.	L. Hirschinger, teas and coffees for dining hall.....	7 00
536.	Schwaab Stamp and Seal Co., mdse.....	5 09
537.	F. C. Jirachek, mdse.....	8 65
538.	Albert Trostal & Sons, spent tan bark.....	10 00
539.	Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., spent tan bark.....	29 58
540.	Saxe Sign Co, signs.....	6 50
541.	A. LeFeber, coal and chicken feed.....	57 83
542.	J. J. Nelson, superintendent department L.....	41 75
543.	M. L. Stierngranat, assistant department L.....	28 25
544.	C. E. Matteson, assistant department E.....	28 00
545.	A. L. Vannaman, services speed department.....	29 30
546.	Wernich Seed Co., seals and cups poultry dept.....	14 57
547.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, expenses supt. dept. E.....	62 04
548.	Harry Gregg, work in department E.....	22 00
549.	F. W. Schneck & Co., mdse.....	135 25

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
550.	Fred Marty, expenses judge department J.....	2 20
551.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., mdse.....	21 00
552.	Cridley Dairy Co., butter for dining hall.....	15 60
553.	M. Marks Jr., coops.....	130 00
554.	Standard Telephone & Electric Co., construction and rentals	34 50
555.	J. R. Edwards, special services marshals' office.....	10 00
556.	Cream City Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	341 78
557.	Thomas Furnace Co., cinders.....	50 00
558.	L. E. Scott, expenses superintendent dept. J.....	44 40
559.	The Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co., treasurers spec. car	60 00
560.	The Wisconsin Agriculturist, advertising.....	300 00
561.	Catholic Citizen, advertising.....	10 00
562.	Hoard's Dairyman, advertising.....	40 00
563.	Farmers' Record, advertising.....	5 00
564.	Sentinel Company, advertising.....	371 50
565.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	378 00
566.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	238 00
567.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	250 00
568.	Germania Publishing Co., advertising.....	82 00
569.	The Evening Wisconsin, advertising.....	191 50
570.	The Herold Co., advertising.....	59 00
571.	Kuryer Publishing Co., advertising.....	55 00
572.	Emil Ringel, drawings.....	2 00
573.	Krus Engraving Co., cuts.....	39 00
574.	Wis. Bill Posting Co., balance on bill posting.....	650 00
575.	M. Michels, assistant department J.....	41 17
576.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, premiums in full, A and C...	516 50
577.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	23 80
578.	Geo. McKerrow, purchasing agent.....	40 00
579.	W. A. McKerrow, premium in full C.....	51 00
580.	W. D. McGill, premiums in full C.....	44 00
581.	W. H. Edwards, premiums in full C.....	48 00
582.	E. G. Roberts, balance premium E.....	141 75
583.	J. B. Russell, plumbing.....	1,110 54
584.	Hoyt & Doty, balance premium E.....	11 15
585.	F. W. Harding, premiums in full B and C.....	845 18
586.	Fox Bros., premium in full A.....	62 00
587.	Sleep Bros, premium in full A.....	202 00
588.	Goldenstein Bros., balance premium A.....	12 00
589.	J. R. Love, premiums in full A and E.....	52 00
590.	Henry T. Graber,, premium in full A.....	25 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
591.	F. H. Matthes, premium in full A.....	5 00
592.	James G. Boyd, premium in full A.....	35 00
593.	John H. Williams, premium in full A and B.....	54 00
594.	Alfred von Cotzhausen, premium in full A.....	60 00
595.	D. W. Powell, premium in full A.....	14 00
596.	S. L. Mann, premium in full A.....	9 00
597.	Adam Seitz, premiums A and B.....	144 00
598.	J. R. Peak & Son, premium in full A.....	377 00
599.	L. Lewellin & Sons, premiums in full A.....	169 00
600.	Henry Tennessen, balance premium A.....	17 17
601.	Henry Torhorst & Son, premium in full A.....	10 00
602.	Finch Bros., balance premium A.....	108 00
603.	Daniel Schley, permium in full A.....	5 00
604.	Rowlands Bros., premium in full A.....	15 00
605.	McLay Bros., premium in full A.....	307 00
606.	H. A. Briggs, premium in full A.....	120 00
607.	Hans Berg, premium department A.....	20 00
608.	August Uihlein, premium in full A.....	141 00
609.	Ethelwold Farms, balance premiums A, B and C.....	356 00
610.	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud, premium in full A.....	95 00
611.	Robert S. Witte, premium in full A.....	19 00
612.	G. N. Mihills, premium in full A.....	215 00
613.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, balance premium B.....	180 00
614.	Forest & Dunham, balance premium B.....	46 00
615.	Divan Bros., premium in full B.....	234 00
616.	M. A. Wagner, balance premium B.....	25 00
617.	E. D. Jones & Son, premium B.....	124 00
618.	Wm. Smiley, balance premium B.....	67 00
619.	J. C. Robinson & Son, balance premiums B and C.....	184 00
620.	Geo. Carpenter, premium in full B.....	81 00
621.	J Slimmer, balance premium B.....	91 00
622.	A. W. Doppke, premium in full B.....	15 00
623.	E. M. Barton, premium in full B.....	226 00
624.	H. W. Ayers, premiums in full B and D.....	126 00
625.	W. B. Barney Co., balance premium B.....	170 00
626.	C. F. Stone, balance premium B.....	83 00
627.	Wis. Live Stock Assoc., balance premium B.....	315 00
628.	Wm. Everson & Sons, balance premium B.....	5 00
629.	Rust Bros. premium in full B.....	204 00
630.	Redelejn Bros., premium in full B.....	10 00
631.	E. J. Fargo, premium in full B.....	60 00
632.	E. T. Carroll, premium in full B.....	45 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
633.	M. D. Cunningham, balance premium B.....	163 00
631.	J. G. Hickcox, premium in full B.....	77 00
635.	L. P. Martiny, premiums in full B and D.....	136 00
636.	Seymour Bros., premium in full B.....	43 00
637.	W. S. Dixon, balance premiums B and D.....	91 00
638.	Geo Martin, premiums in full B. and D.....	188 00
639.	Sam Jones & Son, premium in full B.....	125 00
640.	John Kivlin, balance premium C.....	39 00
641.	Renk Bros., premium in full C.....	18 00
642.	Chandler Bros., balance premium C.....	21 00
643.	W. Woodard, premium in full C.....	71.00
644.	A. J. Klein, premium in full C and E.....	41 00
645.	A. Broughton, premium in full C.....	12 00
646.	W. G. Bartholf, balance premiums C and D.....	94 00
647.	F. H. Patten, premium in full C and D.....	151 00
648.	A. A. Arnold & Sons, balance premiums C and D.....	94 00
649.	N. B. Cutler, premium in full C and D.....	80 00
650.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, balance premium C.....	297 00
651.	J. McD. Randles, balance premium C.....	16 00
652.	Chas. T. Hill, premium in full D.....	18 00
653.	M. W. & W. H. Reed, balance premium D.....	100 00
654.	W. C. Waite, premium in full D.....	54 00
655.	Ferdinand Schmeder, premium in full D.....	59 00
656.	Sager Bros., premium in full D.....	8 00
657.	Etzler & Moses, balance premium D.....	35 00
658.	Geo. E. Kelly, premium in full D.....	75 00
659.	H. P. West, premium in full D and F.....	286 00
660.	Void	
661.	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons, balance premium D.....	58 00
662.	W. J. Martin, premium in full D.....	59 00
663.	Wm. J. Kelly, premium in full D.....	46 00
664.	H. J. Noblet, premium in full D.....	22 00
665.	Eli Crall, & Son, premium in full D.....	6 00
666.	Kelly Bros., premium in full D and F.....	200 00
667.	F. W. Neilsman Co., balance premium E.....	47 65
668.	George Cook, premium in full E.....	12 25
669.	O. J. Bedard, premium in full E.....	6 25
670.	Frank Kittinger, premium E.....	4 50
671.	Chas. G. Wolff, premium E.....	5 75
672.	Louis Pierron, premium E.....	3 75
673.	A. Robertson, premium E.....	2 25
674.	Arthur Kittinger, premium E.....	1 50

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
675.	Fred Stier, premium E.....	6 25
676.	H. Hartkopf, premium E.....	3 00
677.	A. M. Schulz, premium E.....	6 50
678.	Jos. P. Allyn, premium E.....	14 00
679.	Fred Y. Parfrey, premium E.....	27 00
680.	Boots & Stier, premium E.....	16 75
681.	Erwin Engleman, premium E.....	7 25
682.	Dawson Bros, premium E.....	58 00
683.	John C. Schulz, premium E.....	9 00
684.	Pasbrig Bros., premium E.....	13 50
685.	B. S. Beckington, premium E.....	17 75
686.	Geo. Taege, premium E.....	4 00
687.	Fuch Bros., premium E.....	4 25
688.	Mrs. H. N. Graves, premium E.....	1 75
689.	Clement & Fike, premium E.....	11 25
690.	True White Poultry yards, premium E.....	5 25
691.	Frank Austerman, premium E.....	6 50
692.	Robert R. Kiesslich, premium E.....	2 50
693.	John Conrad, premium E.....	11 00
694.	J. L. Nowak, premium E.....	1 50
695.	Geo. W. Tulenz, premium E.....	4 00
696.	Krause Bros, premium E.....	3 25
697.	Mrs. V. M. Stewart, premium E.....	2 50
698.	H. O. Sears, premium E.....	12 50
699.	Fred Alger, premium E.....	6 50
700.	E. R. Adams, premium E.....	1 50
701.	American Trotting Assoc., protested.....	2,250 00
702.	Albert R. Zier, premium E.....	2 25
703.	A. O. Heilman, premium E.....	6 75
704.	H. T. Seeman, premium E.....	7 00
705.	H. F. Crandall, premium E.....	1 00
706.	S. S. Rich, premium E.....	12 00
707.	A. & T. Norenberg, premium E.....	7 00
708.	Jos. Voltz, premium E.....	8 00
709.	J. Gallagher & Co., flags and rental of tents.....	305 00
710.	W. A. Thomas, premium E.....	3 00
711.	Chas. Jensch, premium E.....	8 50
712.	Jos. Gellecke, premium E.....	4 00
713.	George Ewald, premium E.....	96 50
714.	Wagner Bros., premium E.....	30 50
715.	Ferdinand Vanselow, premium E.....	5 00
716.	Herman Kretschmer, premium E.....	7 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
717.	Max Staehle, premium E.....	8 00
718.	William Korb, premium E.....	8 00
719.	J. F. Heer, premium E.....	19 00
720.	A. T. Keiper, premium E.....	10 50
721.	Mrs. A. T. Kiepper, premium E.....	7 50
722.	Isabel Jansen, premium E.....	27 50
723.	C. F. Chamberlain, premium E.....	1 00
724.	J. F. Roe, premium E.....	10 00
725.	E. Williamson, premium E.....	4 00
726.	Walter Korb, premium E.....	10 00
727.	Thos. McCauley, premium E.....	8 00
728.	Herman Vanselow, premium E.....	51 00
729.	J. A. Koenig, premium E.....	13 00
730.	Mrs. J. A. Koenig, premium E.....	6 00
731.	W. C. Bolt, premium E.....	5 00
732.	A. M. Fiebrantz, premium E.....	15 00
733.	C. Williamsen, premium E.....	30 00
734.	R. B. Dobrogowski, premium E.....	45 00
735.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, premium E.....	18 00
736.	A. Williamson, premium E.....	20 00
737.	L. A. Jansen, premium E.....	24 00
738.	E. G. Pasewalk, premium E.....	3 00
739.	W. Tegge, premium E.....	3 00
740.	H. C. Boers, premium E.....	10 00
741.	Peter Witteman, premium E.....	3 00
742.	T. H. Pasbrig, premium E.....	7 00
743.	Theo Reuter, premium E.....	16 00
744.	Jos. Barta, Jr., premium E.....	3 00
745.	Gust Schreiber, premium F.....	7 00
746.	P. M. Schwarz, premium F.....	7 00
747.	R. E. Pilgrim, premium F.....	84 00
748.	John Grape, premiums F and H.....	70 75
749.	W. F. Pilgrim, premium F.....	18 00
750.	A. L. Kleeber, premium F.....	61 00
751.	J. H. Pilgrim, premium F.....	43 00
752.	Henry J. Schulte, premium F.....	10 00
753.	John Hans, premium F.....	18 00
754.	Stiles Bros., premium F.....	8 00
755.	Casper Olson, premium F.....	40 00
756.	H. A. Main, premium F.....	4 00
757.	F. J. Lindley, premium F.....	40 00

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
758.	E. W. Ripley, premium F.....	2 00
759.	E. W. Ripley, balance premium Kenosha County Exhibit	64 95
760.	D. T. Pilgrim, premium F.....	6 00
761.	Jacob Weiss, premium F.....	1 00
762.	Stiles Bros, Jr., premium F.....	27 00
763.	Eddie Finn, premium F.....	23 00
764.	Harry Markert, premium F.....	27 00
765.	Henry V. West, premium F.....	26 00
766.	A. K. Ferris, premium F.....	13 00
767.	E. D. Ochsner, premium F.....	39 00
768.	J. J. Ochsner, premium F.....	22 00
769.	Milwaukee Paint & Varnish Co., paint.....	11 74
770.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses Superintendent Speed Department	184 20
771.	The Chronicle Co., advertising.....	10 00
772.	Aug. F. Westphal, over paid entry.....	2 00
773.	Schueppert Zeller Printing Co., Car Banners.....	14 50
774.	Clark Engraving Co., cuts.....	26 75
775.	Gimbel Bros., mdse.....	74 93
776.	Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., balance on tan bark.....	2 00
777.	W. Beattie, Assistant Department B.....	24 50
778.	Geo. Wylie, superintendent department B.....	54 00
779.	C. D. Rosa, superintendent of gates.....	70 00
780.	Radcliffe & Porter Mfg. Co., mdse.....	21 00
781.	Ernest O. Best, office work.....	21 00
782.	Wm. E. Prisk, premium F.....	67 00
783.	J. A. Trevillian, premium F.....	7 00
784.	Jos. Volz, premium F.....	6 00
785.	A. J. Cromwell, premium Wood county exhibit.....	164 65
786.	L. G. Ramm, premium Taylor County exhibit.....	164 25
787.	H. P. West, premium Fond du Lac county exhibit....	156 10
788.	Grape & Ingersoll, premium Waukesha county exhibit	151 25
789.	E. L. Benedict, premium Rock county exhibit.....	147 10
790.	Geo. Maurer, premium Jefferson county exhibit.....	142 00
791.	J. F. Lindley, premium Dodge county exhibit.....	138 50
792.	Ralph Skidmore, premium Marinette county exhibit..	130 20
793.	M. S. Barker, premium Forest county exhibit.....	72 00
794.	Geo. E. Reynolds, premium Adams county exhibit....	117 00
795.	Ed Finn, balance premium B.....	33 00
796.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, premium H.....	76 50
797.	Void.	

798. William Fox, premium H.....	86 75
799. John Grape, premium H.....	19 50
800. William Toole, premium H.....	15 75
801. W. J. Moyle, premium H.....	17 50
802. J. S. Palmer, premium H.....	67 25
803. Mrs. Robert Ramsey, premium H.....	63 25
804. Geo. Jeffery, premium H.....	52 70
805. E. L. Benedict, premium H.....	8 25
806. M. V. Sperbeck, premium H.....	11 25
807. Henry Schuster, premium H.....	36 25
808. Currie Bros., premium H.....	72 00
809. John M. Dunlop, premium H.....	82 00
810. Alex Klokner, premium H.....	20 00
811. H. W. Koerner, premium H.....	5 00
812. D. T. Pilgrim, premium H.....	28 50
813. Mrs. E. C. Strong, premium H.....	6 00
814. Mrs. L. W. Barnes, premium H.....	35 00
815. Kelly Bros., premium H.....	44 00
816. Mrs. F. G. Haight, premium L.....	6 00
817. Clara M. Byron, premium L.....	27 00
818. Eleanor Hanson, premium L.....	5 00
819. J. H. Field, premium L.....	10 00
820. Mrs. Enoch Chase, premium L.....	8 00
821. May Fournass, premium L.....	17 00
822. Adeline B. Bellman, premium L.....	31 00
823. Francesco Spicuzza, premium L.....	87 00
824. Gustave Moeller, premium L.....	38 00
825. Frank L. Schlik, premium L.....	5 00
826. Mrs. O. Pratt, premium L.....	5 00
827. Albert Elsner, Jr., premium L.....	21 00
828. Anna Reiter, premium L.....	16 00
829. Otto Peetz, premium L.....	3 00
830. Alex C. Guth, premium L.....	10 00
831. Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf, premium L.....	40 00
832. Phebe L. Wilbur, premium L.....	6 00
833. Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, premium L.....	27 00
834. Ella Nickey, premium L.....	2 00
835. Mrs. Anna E. Pierce, premium L.....	31 00
836. Mrs. L. A. Peters, premium L.....	2 00
837. Jennie Rietveld, premium L.....	5 00
838. Mrs. Clara Bradley, premium L.....	2 00
839. C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight.....	35 27
840. Clark Engraving Co., cuts.....	5 50

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
841.	Evening Wisconsin, Co., supplies.....	16 75
842.	John A. Gargen Jr., rent of coops.....	5 00
843.	A. F. Bennest, music	110 00
844.	Leader Publishing Co., advertising.....	10 00
845.	F. S. Elliot, services as engineer.....	47 00
846.	John Splan, over paid entry.....	25 00
847.	Chas. Thompson, Agt., express and telegrams.....	2 75
848.	O. R. Tower, lumber.....	375 59
849.	Lillie Dreyfus, premium M.....	10 00
850.	Mrs. Henry Fischer, premium M.....	24 00
851.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach, premium M.....	19 00
852.	Sadie Uihlein, premium M.....	3 00
853.	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt, premium M.....	8 00
854.	Amanda Adam, premium M.....	2 00
855.	Matilda H. Alvord, premium M.....	9 00
856.	Amanda Rissman, premium M.....	11 00
857.	Amanda Rissman, premium H.....	2 50
858.	E. M. Baker, premium M.....	9 00
859.	Mrs. E. J. Coon, premium M.....	2 00
860.	Mrs. Susie Abert, premium M.....	21 00
861.	Mrs. S. J. Malloy, premiums L and M.....	13 00
862.	Viola Abert, premium M.....	14 00
863.	Estella Wilcox, premium M.....	2 00
864.	Amanda Pagels, premium M.....	2 00
865.	Minnie M. Becker, premium M.....	2 00
866.	Mrs. A. L. Roethe, premium M.....	2 00
867.	Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, premium M.....	9 00
868.	M. L. Brandel, premium M.....	4 00
869.	Mrs. Susan Moffet, premium M.....	3 00
870.	Mrs. A. Gulick, premium M.....	2 00
871.	Mrs. A. Meyer, premium M.....	10 00
872.	Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, premium M.....	7 00
873.	Caroline Schmasow, premium M.....	6 00
874.	State School Sparta, premium M.....	4 00
875.	Mrs. L. S. Pease, premium M.....	5 00
876.	Minnie Wiese, premium M.....	3 00
877.	Mrs. S. Battles, premium M.....	2 00
878.	Alinda Jenczensky, premium M.....	1 00
879.	Elsie Meyer, premium M.....	5 00
880.	Mary E. Pease, premium M.....	11 00
881.	Lydia Wallenburg, premium M.....	16 00
882.	Josephine Stoppenbach, premium M.....	22 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
883.	Marie Holman, premium M.....	5 00
884.	Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright, premium M.....	11 00
885.	Industrial School Waukesha, premium M.....	1 00
886.	Mrs. E. L. Douville, premium M.....	3 00
887.	Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard, premium M.....	6 00
888.	Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, premium M.....	3 00
889.	Mrs. L. Sheldon, premium M.....	1 00
890.	Mrs. A. H. Claymier, premium M.....	2 00
891.	Tena Fromader, premium L and M.....	12 00
892.	Mrs. Chas. Lentz, premium M.....	13 00
893.	Mrs. R. S. Holmes, premium M.....	13 00
894.	Lillie Geerds, premium M.....	4 00
895.	Mrs. E. Westphal, premium M.....	38 00
896.	Ruby L. Gleason, premium M.....	9 00
897.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premium M.....	23 00
898.	Adele Westphal, premium M.....	20 00
899.	Mattie Hall, premium M.....	17 00
900.	Mrs. John Hans, premium M.....	13 00
901.	Mrs. S. Poppe, premium M.....	15 00
902.	Mrs. L. Yanke, premium M.....	39 00
903.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, premiums H and M.....	31 50
904.	Amelia A. Lanning, premium M.....	8 00
905.	Mrs. Frank J. Granger, premium H and M.....	30 00
906.	Mary C. Nicholson, premium M.....	17 00
907.	Nannie Hall, premium M.....	9 00
908.	B. L. Wentworth, balance salary September.....	25 00
909.	J. M. True, salary September.....	125 00
910.	Robert Phillip, wages September.....	50 00
911.	Pewaukee Band, music.....	45 00
912.	Frederick Upman, Jr., carrying mail.....	28 65
913.	South Milwaukee Press, advertising and tickets.....	13 00
914.	William Toole, balance premium H.....	2 00
915.	D. T. Pilgrim, balance premium H.....	2 00
916.	E. D. Jones & Son, overpaid stall rent.....	14 00
917.	Adam Seitz, overpaid stall rent.....	14 00
918.	Anthony Spalthoff, premium L.....	10 00
919.	Dr. O. W. Joslin, premium L.....	3 00
920.	Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesaeete, L and M.....	11 00
921.	A. J. Wileman, returned entry fee.....	2 00
922.	Fred Anderson, premium and sales J.....	8 82
923.	E. L. Adams, sales J.....	3 60
924.	F. W. Ashman, sales J.....	4 00

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
925.	A. M. Adams, sales J.....	1 00
926.	T. M. Borglun, premium and sales J.....	12 67
927.	William Boldt, sales J.....	4 00
928.	Geo. Blumenstein, sales J.....	12 20
929.	Frank Blumenstein, premium and sales J.....	14 05
930.	F. W. Bartelt, premium and sales J.....	8 25
931.	Albert Brinkman, premium and sales J.....	9 13
932.	Frank Bowar, premium and sales J.....	33 80
933.	J. E. Boettcher, sales J.....	3 80
934.	Laurean Bolstad, premium and sales J.....	6 57
935.	B. G. Bursch, sales J.....	4 20
936.	E. Bingham, sales J.....	1 80
937.	D. R. Burritt, sales J.....	1 80
938.	Henry Bast, premium and sales J.....	5 85
939.	Ray Curtis, premium and sales J.....	18 60
940.	C. H. Christianson, premium and sales J.....	16 10
941.	E. H. Coulson, premium and sales J.....	7 50
942.	W. J. Clark, premium and sales J.....	13 02
943.	Mrs. S. J. Curtis, premium and sales J.....	22 52
944.	W. A. Conrey, sales J.....	4 00
945.	S. B. Cook, premium J.....	12 02
946.	E. J. Czamanske, premium and sales J.....	15 40
947.	M. D. Cunningham, premium J.....	6 15
948.	T. Carswell, sales J.....	2 20
949.	Chas. Conyer, premium and sales J.....	9 55
950.	John H. Curtis, premium and sales J.....	6 97
951.	R. C. Dieckow, sales J.....	5 20
952.	G. L. Dietrich, sales J.....	4 00
953.	J. F. Dabareiner, premium and sales J.....	9 28
954.	E. L. Duxbury, premium and sales J.....	6 57
955.	E. J. Ellis, sales J.....	4 00
956.	B. J. Ellis, premium and sales J.....	10 20
957.	Jas. A. Emerson, premium and sales J.....	7 50
958.	Ole Esker, premium and sales J.....	10 47
959.	Albert Erickson, premium and sales J.....	8 63
960.	Martin Engbretson, sales J.....	4 00
961.	A. J. Fraser, premium and sales J.....	7 70
962.	Mrs. E. W. Fisher, premium J.....	84
963.	H. Fassbender, premium and sales J.....	5 85
964.	E. C. Golz, premium and sales J.....	4 52
965.	L. C. Glaesel, premium and sales J.....	7 70
966.	Galesburg Creamery Co., premium and sales J.....	7 70

966.	Galesburg Creamery Co., premium and sales J...	7 70
967.	L. A. Goodchild, sales J.....	5 20
968.	Christian Glaus, sales J.....	4 00
969.	John Grosser, premium and sales J.....	8 42
970.	Fred Grimm, sales J.....	12 60
971.	A. V. Grow, premium and sales J.....	8 80
972.	Louis W. Genske, sales J.....	3 80
973.	Herman Goetsch, premium and sales J.....	17 15
974.	C. Gerlach, premium and sales J.....	13 05
975.	A. F. Guelzow, premium and sales J.....	9 55
976.	E. J. Hildeman, premium and sales J.....	13 52
977.	Edwin Hed, premium and sales J.....	11 40
978.	Eric Hermanson, premium and sales J.....	7 12
979.	Ole Hanson, sales J.....	12 40
980.	Wm. Haag, premium and sales J.....	18 79
981.	A. B. Hoyt, sales J.....	8 60
982.	F. W. Huth, premium and sales J.....	9 55
983.	John G. Howe, premium and sales J.....	6 77
984.	F. H. Harms, premium and sales J.....	8 42
985.	John Hanson, sales J.....	6 00
986.	L. P. Holgerson, premium and sales J.....	11 12
987.	Mrs. G. Halladay, premium J.....	10 25
988.	J. G. Hickcox, premium and sales J.....	9 60
989.	W. J. Hyne, premium and sales J.....	16 19
990.	Howard Creamery Co., premium and sales J.....	3 85
991.	C. W. Judkins, premium and sales J.....	8 62
992.	W. Judevine, sales J.....	5 00
993.	Fred Jaquith, premium and sales J.....	5 65
994.	A. H. Jones, sales J.....	2 40
995.	G. E. Jordan, premium and sales J.....	9 92
996.	J. J. Jackson, premium and sales J.....	8 62
997.	O. A. Kielsmeier, sales J.....	4 00
998.	C. M. Kates, premium and sales J.....	11 15
999.	W. F. Krohn, premium and sales J.....	9 53
1000.	Paul G. Knoll premium J.....	1 85
1001.	P. M. Knudtson, premium and sales J.....	7 55
1002.	J. W. Koepsell, premium and sales J.....	6 77
1003.	O. E. Knoke, premium and sales J.....	11 40
1004.	F. H. Kelling, sales J.....	3 40
1005.	Oren Longley, premium and sales J.....	9 55
1006.	W. Lund, premium and sales J.....	9 55
1007.	H. W. Larson, sales J.....	12 40
1008.	C. F. Langkilde, premium and sales J.....	14 83

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1009.	Mrs. F. J. Lindley, premium and sales J.....	5 10
1010.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, premium and sales J.....	16 65
1011.	W. H. Lester, premium and sales J.....	2 72
1012.	John F. Magrane, sales J.....	4 00
1013.	W. A. Moyse, premium and sales J.....	10 47
1014.	Geo. W. Mullen, premium and sales J.....	24 51
1015.	Harry H. Moats, sales J.....	3 50
1016.	A. McLane, premium and sales J.....	13 80
1017.	E. C. McCormick, sales J.....	4 00
1018.	F. E. McCormick, premium and sales J.....	10 67
1019.	Mrs. J. H. McRostie, premium and sales J.....	26 64
1020.	William Mussehl, sales J.....	3 60
1021.	Martin Martin, sales J.....	2 00
1022.	Thos. Netland, premium and sales J.....	3 85
1023.	G. H. Nielson, premium and sales J.....	7 35
1024.	H. N. Olson, sales J.....	3 60
1025.	Lauritz Olson, sales J.....	4 00
1026.	Otto Olson, premium and sales J.....	8 62
1027.	Arthur Oestreich, premium and sales J.....	15 47
1028.	Thos. O'Niell, premium and sales J.....	10 24
1029.	Oshkosh Pure Milk Co., premium and sales J.....	14 77
1030.	Paoli Creamery Co., sales J.....	6 20
1031.	J. C. Post, premium and sales J.....	9 62
1032.	Arthur G. Puerner, sales J.....	12 40
1033.	E. A. Paddock, premium and sales J.....	14 67
1034.	J. H. Pilgrim, premium J.....	6 15
1035.	E. A. Reese, premium and sales J.....	10 10
1036.	Frank A. Rivers, premium and sales J.....	12 67
1037.	Ben Roan, premium and sales J.....	8 22
1038.	Stiles Bros., sales J.....	6 00
1039.	LeRoy Skofstad, sales J.....	4 00
1040.	F. E. Snyder, sales J.....	4 00
1041.	D. A. Sheldon, sales J.....	5 60
1042.	P. J. Springsteen, premium and sales J.....	7 50
1043.	A. C. Steinhauer, sales J.....	660
1044.	Irvin W. Stryker, sales J.....	12 40
1045.	C. W. Slye, premium and sales J.....	8 62
1046.	Chas. Sass, premium and sales J.....	19 60
1047.	Mrs. William Sweeney, premium and sales J.....	13 30
1048.	F. W. Sutcliffe, premium and sales J.....	17 15
1049.	Alfred Schroeder, premium and sales J.....	17 15
1050.	Ed Seaman premium and sales J.....	7 50

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1051.	G. P. Sauer, premium and sales J.....	8 60
1052.	Wm. Schoessow, premium and sales J.....	4 92
1053.	A. F. Strebe, premium and sales J.....	9 55
1054.	B. O. Sather, sales J.....	4 40
1055.	Gust Trager, premium and sales J.....	4 92
1056.	E. A. Uihling, sales J.....	4 60
1057.	W. A. Voight, premium J.....	11 10
1058.	F. A. Viergutz, sales J.....	4 00
1059.	J. F. Weber, premium and sales J.....	6 97
1060.	Grant Winner, sales J.....	4 00
1061.	W. W. Wilson, sales J.....	6 80
1062.	T. J. Warner, premium and sales J.....	9 05
1063.	Wm. E. Wright, premium and sales J.....	4 90
1064.	Fred Wuetrich, sales J.....	4 00
1065.	G. H. Webber, sales J.....	5 85
1066.	Jos. W. Webber, sales J.....	6 20
1067.	John Wunsch, premium and sales J.....	4 92
1068.	John Wuethrich, sales J.....	4 00
1069.	E. H. Weber, sales J.....	3 80
1070.	F. W. Zastrow, premium and sales J.....	20 62
1071.	A. W. Zimmerman, premium and sales J.....	12 67
1072.	Ferry & Clas, payment on architect's fees.....	800 00
1073.	D. B. Danielson, payment on judging pavillion.....	4,500 00
1074.	H. G. Potter, extra work and material	361 45
1075.	D. B. Danielson, septic tank and extras.....	349 19
1076.	Wl H. J. Kieckhefer, superintendent special attrac- tions	25 00
1077.	D. B. Danielson, moving buildings.....	216 31
1078.	Radcliffe & Porter Mfg. Co., mdse.....	5 00
1079.	B. J. Ruddle, expenses and services as press agent..	242 90
1080.	Alice I. Clapp, premium H and M.....	32 00
1081.	Ray Biggs, premium L.....	25 00
1082.	Mrs. G. Hyland, premium H.....	75
1083.	John T. Unertl, premium A.....	25 00
1084.	S. V. Davidor, premium A.....	15 00
1085.	John M. True, expenses trip to Beaver Dam.....	6 29
1086.	Ray Biggs, balance premium A.....	23 00
1087.	S. V. Davidor, balance premium A.....	15 00
1088.	John T. Unertl, balance premium A.....	15 00
1089.	Geo. E. Reynolds, balance premium G.....	2 00
1090.	Albert Brinkman, sales J.....	1 20
1091.	O'Neill Oil & Paint Co., mdse.....	8 02

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1092.	Holcomb Bros., mdse.....	13 30
1093.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	15 28
1094.	H. Anderson, sales J.....	4 99
1095.	Fred L. Bartell, sales J.....	6 58
1096.	Aug. Brandt, premium and sales J.....	18 52
1097.	Emil A. Bartell, sales J.....	8 49
1098.	J. F. Bachman, premium and sales J.....	13 45
1099.	Jacob Baehler, premium and sales J.....	8 20
1100.	C. F. Brinkman, premium and sales J.....	14 08
1101.	H. E. Bauman, premium and sales J.....	10 01
1102.	R. Conrad, premium and sales J.....	33 85
1103.	Will Clark, premium and sales J.....	22 33
1104.	Void.	
1105.	S. D. Cannon, premium and sales J.....	14 19
1106.	P. E. Cranston, sales J.....	6 90
1107.	Samuel Erb, premium and sales J.....	22 45
1108.	Henry Elmer, premium and sales J.....	20 97
1109.	H. Fassbender, premium and sales J.....	20 79
1110.	Void.	
1111.	Emil Falk, premium J.....	11 52
1112.	D. Falk, premium and sales J.....	12 51
1113.	John Glanzman, premium and sales J.....	35 58
1114.	R. F. Gronert, sales J.....	2 10
1115.	Gentilly Dairy Assoc., premium and sales J.....	19 12
1116.	Mrs. G. Halladay, premium and sales J.....	10 18
1117.	Mell Hill, sales J.....	4 25
1118.	Emil B. Hosig, sales J.....	5 84
1119.	Iron River Creamery Co., sales J.....	7 43
1120.	Void.	
1121.	J. C. Jacquot, premium and sales J.....	14 35
1122.	L. H. Jewett, premium and sales J.....	16 11
1123.	Otto A. Kielsmeier, premium and sales in J.....	27 61
1124.	A. H. Knoke, premium and sales J.....	9 30
1125.	Jos. Knickerbocker, sales J.....	2 12
1126.	Frank Kleiner, premium and sales J.....	20 36
1127.	J. G. Kennedy, premium and sales J.....	9 02
1128.	C. F. Krueger, premium and sales J.....	17 66
1129.	Herbert Kalk, sales J.....	4 99
1130.	Fred Lopley, premium and sales J.....	16 32
1131.	Karlen & Son, premium and sales J.....	28 62
1132.	Wallace Madding, premium and sales J.....	18 84
1133.	C. Mickle, sales J.....	7 43

1134.	A. W. Parkin, premium and sales J.....	15 55
1135.	Fred Plinke, sales J.....	2 97
1136.	N. E. Possley, premium J.....	9 72
1137.	J. Rothenbach, Jr., premium and sales J.....	11 19
1138.	A. J. Roycroft, premium and sales J.....	15 99
1139.	E. F. Roloff, premium and sales J.....	11 34
1140.	A. R. Radtke, premium and sales J.....	9 00
1141.	Stuffacher & Roth, premium and sales J.....	79 31
1142.	E. O. Sigglekow, sales J.....	5 31
1143.	J. A. Scharfer, sales J.....	6 90
1144.	Fred C. Stecker, sales J.....	6 69
1145.	Herman Schoeppler, premium and sales J.....	23 71
1146.	Jacob Stocker, sales J.....	2 12
1147.	Jacob Specht, sales J.....	4 35
1148.	B. S. Van Name, sales J.....	6 90
1149.	John Vogt, premium and sales J.....	82 36
1150.	G. J. Vogel, premium and sales J.....	27 05
1151.	G. J. Vogt, premium and sales J.....	41 62
1152.	W. S. Walsh, premium and sales J.....	15 37
1153.	Ed Wunsch, premium and sales J.....	41 44
1154.	W. N. Waddell, premium and sales J.....	15 44
1155.	Frank H. Wisner, premium and sales J.....	10 33
1156.	August F. Westphal, premium J.....	17 43
1157.	Ed Lutzen, labor.....	49 22
1158.	Wisconsin Wood Work Co., mdse.....	54 40
1159.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	16 00
1160.	Mrs. Bert Sigrist, chamberwork.....	13 10
1161.	G. Schanning, labor.....	16 00
1162.	C. W. Harvey, salary supt. of grounds.....	75 00
1163.	E. A. Hartman, extra advertising.....	89 10
1164.	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages.....	2 37
1165.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages.....	95
1166.	John Schroeder Lumber Co., mdse.....	60 04
1167.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	11 38
1168.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamp.....	37
1169.	A. LeFeber, feed, etc.....	21 44
1170.	Germania Publishing Co., advertising.....	10 00
1171.	The Evening Wisconsin, advertising.....	5 00
1172.	The Democrat Printing Co., subscription.....	1 25
1173.	Postal Telegraph Co., messages.....	90
1174.	John M. True, expenses trip to fair grounds.....	6 06
1175.	D. B. Danielson, third payment on pavilion.....	4000 00
1176.	The Ansell Ticket Co., pike tickets.....	36 25

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1259.	Geo. G. Cox, salary superintendent of grounds.....	50 00
1260.	E. Zeman, sales J.....	50
1261.	Geo. G. Cox, salary superintendent of grounds.....	50 00
1262.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses, freight, etc.....	23 85
1263.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	6 00
1264.	John Streuli, labor.....	3 85
1265.	A. Gilmore, repairs.....	5 00
1266.	O. R. Tower, mdse.....	2 75
1267.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	22 63
1268.	W. G. Kirchoffer, services and expenses as engineer.	106 38
1269.	Democrat Printing Co., subscription.....	1 25
1270.	J. H. Gevaart, mdse.....	6 72
1271.	Geo. A. Schneider, daily papers.....	12 00
1272.	A. LeFeber, feed.....	29 95
1273.	John Barnekow, team work.....	2 00
1274.	John M. True, salary and expenses allowance Dec.....	150 00
1275.	B. L. Wentworth, salary December.....	50 00
1276.	Robert Phillip, wages December.....	50 00
1277.	C. W. Harvey, expenses Chicago Convention.....	10 75
1278.	D. B. Danielson, 5th payment on judging pavilion.....	3500 00
1279.	J. W. Mitchell, bridge on fair grounds.....	860 00
1280.	W. T. Carson, barn on fair grounds.....	400 00
1281.	Louis Falk, sales J.....	4 58
1282.	George Wylie, expenses board.....	4 91
1283.	George Wylie, expenses Chicago.....	9 55
1284.	A. LeFeber, feed.....	27 90
1285.	Milwaukee City Treasury, damage on sprinkler.....	5 10
1286.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses Chicago.....	12 61
1287.	Gustav Buss, hay.....	24 88
1288.	John M. True, salary January.....	150 00
1289.	B. L. Wentworth, salary January.....	50 00
1290.	Robert Phillip, wages January.....	35 00
1291.	Gazette Printing Co., advertising.....	10 00
1292.	David Wedgwood, making report.....	5 00
1293.	A. LeFeber, grain.....	9 00
1294.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses Chicago and board meeting....	56 60
1295.	A. J. Lovejoy, convention expenses.....	10 00
1296.	W. T. Potts, convention expenses.....	25 00
1297.	C. D. Rosa, convention expenses.....	3 00
1298.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	14 35
1299.	Void	
1300.	Void	

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1301.	C. P. Goodrich, convention expenses.....	2 30
1302.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	7 84
1303.	Thomas Convey, convention expenses.....	3 00
1304.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	16 85
1305.	N. E. Possley, sales J.....	4 25
1306.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	23 09
1307.	J. A. Decker, convention expenses.....	5 00
1308.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 38
1309.	C. L. Hill, convention expenses.....	7 35
1310.	Robert Phillip, wages, February.....	45 00
1311.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses.....	54 65
1312.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, February.....	50 00
1313.	John M. True, salary, February.....	150 00

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The secretary begs leave to report the following receipts for the fiscal year ending March 6th, 1906:

Received from gates	\$ 46,905 47
Received from speed.....	18,417 00
Received from privileges	6,373 57
Received from state aid.....	17,354 50
Received special appropriation.....	58,457 03
Received from all other sources.....	6,906 48

Total\$154,414 05

He has drawn orders on the treasury
from No1 to No. 1313, amounting to \$121,152 85
Leaving a credit balance of..... 33,261 20

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

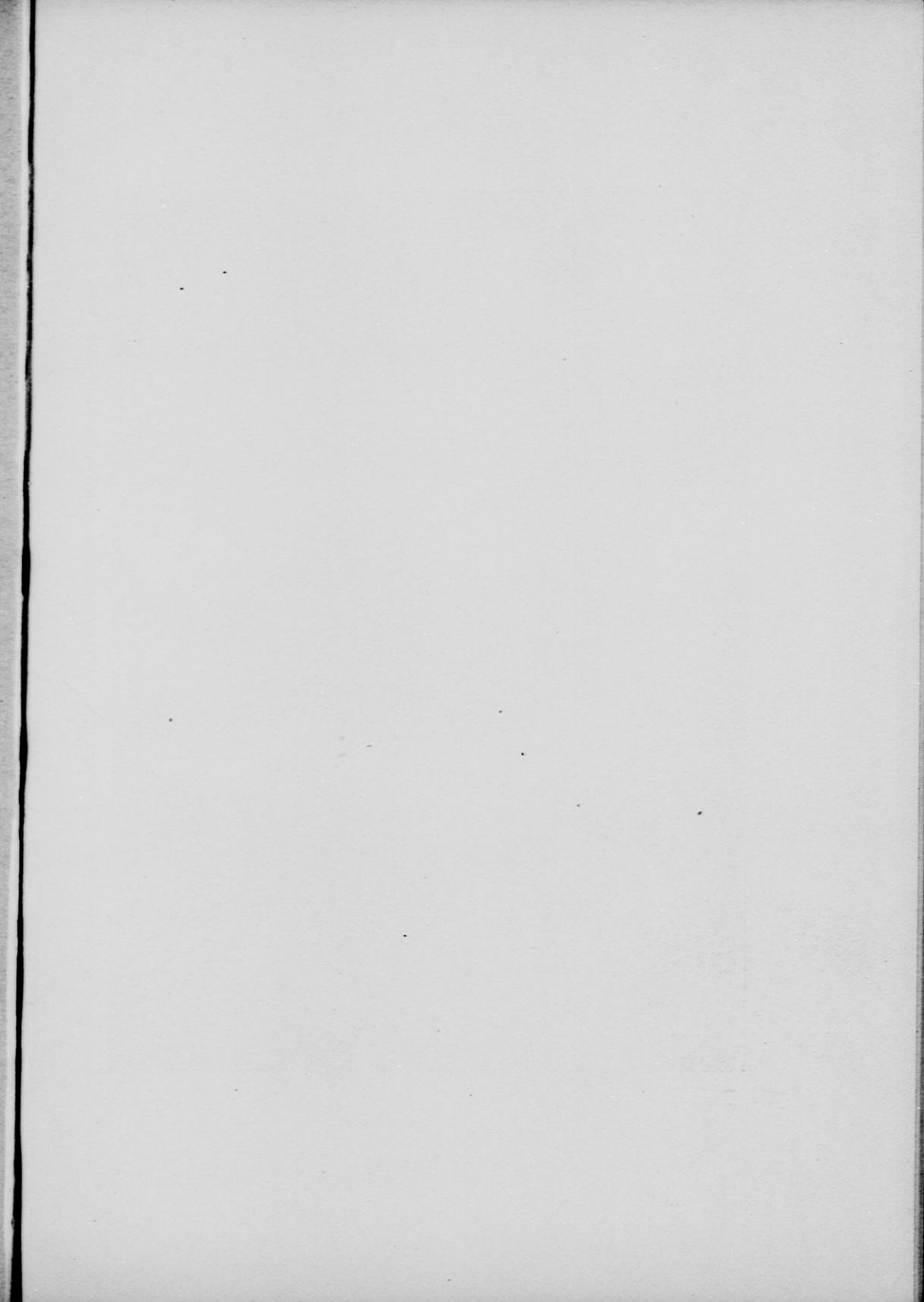
TREASURER'S REPORT.

Amount in treasury March 6th, 1905.....	\$ 13,537 36
Receipts from March 6th, 1905, to March 6th, 1906	154,414 05

Total \$167,951 41

Disbursements from March 6th, 1905, to March 6th, 1906	\$121,383 30
Balance on hand March 6th, 1906.....	\$ 46,568 11

JOHN J. KEMPF,
State Treasurer.





MEDARD.-BELGIAN STALLION. IMPORTED BY H. A. BRIGGS, ELKHORN, WIS.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS AT STATE FAIR, 1905

HORSES.

Judges.

W. A. Dobson, Marion, Iowa.
W. E. Pritchard, Ottawa, Ill.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT—OPEN CLASS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem. G. N. Mihills, Fond du Lac, Wis.
2nd Prem. G. N. Mihills.
3rd Prem. Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem. Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem. H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis.
3rd Prem. James G. Boyd, Milwaukee Wis.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. James G. Boyd.
2nd Prem. H. A. Briggs.
3rd Prem. Finch Bros, Joliet, Ill.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. Lewis Lewellin & Sons, Waterloo, Wis.

Mare, 4 years or over and foal at foot.

1st Prem. Lewis Lewellin & Sons.
2nd Prem. Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem. Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.	.....G. N. Mihills.
2nd Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.	.....G. N. Mihills.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.G. N. Mihills.
3rd Prem.G. N. Mihills.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.G. N. Mihills.
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Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.Lewis Lewellin & Sons.
2nd Prem.Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.	.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.
2nd Prem.	.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.
3rd Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	.....Finch Bros.
2nd Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.
2nd Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

Horses bred and owned in Wisconsin.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.	.....G. N. Mihills.
2nd Prem.	.....G. N. Mihills.
3rd Prem.	.....Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....James G. Boyd.

2nd Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

3rd Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

Mare, 4 years or over and foal at foot.

1st Prem.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

3rd Prem.....S. L. Mann, Waukesha, Wis.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

3rd Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

2nd Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

3rd Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

3rd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

2nd Prem.....Lewis Lewellin & Sons.

3rd Prem.....S. L. Mann.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

2nd Prem.....G. N. Mihills.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	Lewis Lewellin & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Sweepstakes in Percheron and French draft.

Best stallion any age.....	Ethelwold Farms.
Best mare any age.....	G. N. Mihills.

CLYDESDALE.

Open Class.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
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Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.
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Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Mare, 4 years or over and foal at foot.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

CLYDESDALE.

Horses bred and owned in Wisconsin.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Mare, 4 years and over and foal at foot.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	McLay Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	McLay Bros.

Sweepstakes in Clydesdales.

Best stallion any age.....	Ethelwold Farms.
Best mare any age.....	McLay Bros.

ENGLISH SHIRE.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

2nd Prem.....Finch Bros.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....Finch Bros.

Sweepstakes.

Best stallion any age.....Finch Bros.

Best mare any age.....Finch Bros.

BELGIAN AND OTHER REGISTERED DRAFT BREEDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....H. A. Briggs.

2nd Prem.....Finch Bros.

3rd Prem.....Prosper Van Noyen, Oconomowoc, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....	H. A. Briggs.
2nd Prem.....	H. A. Briggs.
3rd Prem.....	Prosper Van Noyen.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	H. A. Briggs.
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Sweepstakes.

Best stallion any age.....	H. A. Briggs.
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AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Finch Bros.
2nd Prem.....	August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	F. H. Matthes, Hustisford, Wis.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....	August Uihlein.
2nd Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
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Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
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Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
2nd Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
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Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
---------------	-------------------

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Sweepstakes.

Best stallion any age.....Finch Bros.

Best mare any age.....J. R. Peak and Son.

STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED TROTTING HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....August Uihlein.

2nd Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

3rd Prem.....Progress Blue Ribbon Stud, Mil. Wis.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....Alfred von Cotzhausen, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.....August Uihlein.

3rd Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.....Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

3rd Prem.....R. S. Witte, Waukesha, Wis.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

2nd Prem.....Alfred von Cotzhausen.

3rd Prem.....August Uihlein.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Mare, 4 years or over and foal at foot.

1st Prem.....	August Uihlein.
2nd Prem.....	D. W. Powell, Waukesha, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Alfred von Cotzhausen.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
2nd Prem.....	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
3rd Prem.....	August Uihlein.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.....	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
2nd Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Alfred von Cotzhausen.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
2nd Prem.....	August Uihlein.
3rd Prem.....	August Uihlein.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	August Uihlein.
2nd Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.....	Alfred von Cotzhausen.
2nd Prem.....	August Uihlein.
3rd Prem.....	D. W. Powell.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
2nd Prem.....	August Uihlein.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
2nd Prem.....	August Uihlein.

Sweepstakes.

Best stallion any age.....	Alfred von Cotzhausen.
Best mare any age.....	August Uihlein.

GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle horse over 15½ hands.

- 1st Prem.....Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
- 2nd Prem.....H. T. Graber, Mineral Point, Wis.
- 3rd Prem.....Ray Biggs, Waukesha, Wis.

Best saddle horse over 14½ and under 15½h.

- 1st Prem.....Dr. J. T. Unertl, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....S. V. Davidor, Milwaukee, Wis.

Best saddle pony under 14½ hands.

- 1st Prem.....Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....Hans Berg
- 3rd Prem.....R. S. Witte.

Best saddle hores 14½ hands or over ridden by lady.

(Awards protested.)

- 1st Prem.....Dr. J. T. Unertl.
- 2nd Prem.....S. V. Davidor.
- 3rd Prem.....Ray Biggs.

HARNESS HORSE—MARE OR GELDING.

Best pair 15¾ hands or over.

- 1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.
- 2nd Prem.....Goldenstein Bros., Onarga, Ill.
- 3rd Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Best pair 15 hands and under 15¾ hands.

- 1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.
- 2nd Prem.....Alfred von Cotzhausen.
- 3rd Prem.....Ray Biggs.

Best single animal 15¾ hands or over.

- 1st Prem.....J. R. Peak & Son.
- 2nd Prem.....Goldenstein Bros.
- 3rd Prem.....Ray Biggs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Best single animal 15 hands and under 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ h.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
2nd Prem.....	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
3rd Prem.....	S. V. Davidor.

SHETLAND PONIES.

Stallion, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	August Uihlein.
2nd Prem.....	August Uihlein.
3rd Prem.....	Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.

Stallion, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
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Mare, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
3rd Prem.....	Adam Seitz.

Mare and foal.

1st Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
3rd Prem.....	Adam Seitz.

Herd of ponies.

1st Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
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Matched driving team.

1st Prem.....	August Uihlein.
2nd Prem.....	Adam Seitz.

FARMERS' CLASSES.

GRADE DRAFT.

Brood mare with foal at side.

- 1st Prem.....John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....Sleep Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
- 3rd Prem.....Sleep Bros.

Mare or gelding 3 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.
- 3rd Prem.....Sleep Bros.

Mare or gelding 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 2nd Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 3rd Prem.....Sleep Bros.

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 2nd Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 3rd Prem.....Sleep Bros.

Foal either sex.

- 1st Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 2nd Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 3rd Prem.....John H. Williams.

Grade draft team.

- 1st Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Team of chunks.

- 1st Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 2nd Prem.....Sleep Bros.
- 3rd Prem.....Sleep Bros.

GRADE COACHERS.

Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Prem.....	Henry Tennesen, Menomonee Falls, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Sleep Bros.

Mare or gelding 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Rowlands Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Henry Torhorst & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.
3rd Premu.....	John H. Williams.

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Henry Tennesen.
2nd Prem.....	John H. Williams.

Foal either sex.

1st Prem.....	John H. Williams.
2nd Prem.....	Henry Tennesen.
3rd Prem.....	Sleep Bros.

NON-REGISTERED ROADSTERS.

Brood mare with foal at foot.

1st Prem.....	Fox Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Fox Bros.

Mare or gelding 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Henry T. Graber, Mineral Point, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	R. S. Witte.
3rd Prem.....	Daniel Schley, Waukesha, Wis.

Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Fox Bros.

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....J. R. Love.

Foal either sex.

1st Prem.....Fox Bros.

2nd Prem.....Fox Bros.

Blue Ribbon Prize.....Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

CATTLE.

Judges.

W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ill.

M. A. Judy, Beecher, Ill.

Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis.

W. G. Gillette, Rosendale, Wis.

F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis.

SHORT HORNS—OPEN CLASS.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis.

3d Prem.....Forest & Dunham, Miles, Ia.

4th Prem.....R. Connor Co., Auburndale, Wis.

5th Prem.....Divan Bros., Browntown, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.

2nd Prem.....M. A. Wagner, Fremont, Ohio.

3d Prem.....E. D. Jones & Son, Rockland, Wis.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
2nd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
3d Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
4th Prem.....	J. H. Dann, Camanche, Ia.

Senior bull calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
3d Prem.....	R. Connor Co.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Junior bull calf

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
3d Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
3d Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
5th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
6th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
3d Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
6th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3d Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
4th Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
5th Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
6th Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.

Senior Heifer Calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
3d Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
6th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Junior heifer calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
3d Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
5th Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
6th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
3d Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
3d Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
4th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Aged herd.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	M. A. Wagner.
3d Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
4th Prem.....	Forest & Dunham.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Young herd.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3d Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Calf herd.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Eros. & Reynolds.

Champions.

Bull, over 2 years.....	F. W. Harding.
Cow, over 2 years.....	F. W. Harding.
Bull, under 2 years.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
Heifer, under 2 years.....	F. W. Harding.

SHORT HORNS—WISCONSIN CLASS.

Open Only to Cattle Owned in the State of Wisconsin.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3d Prem.....	R. Connor Co.
4th Prem.....	Divan Bros.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
2nd Prem.....	Divan Bros
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Senior bull calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
3d Prem.....	R. Connor Co.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Junior bull calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
3rd Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds
4th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
5th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
6th Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3rd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
5th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Harding..
4th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
6th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Senior heifer calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3rd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Junior heifer calf.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
4th Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
5th Prem.....	Divan Bros.
6th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3rd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
5th Prem.....	William Smiley, Albany, Wis.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Aged herd.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3rd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
5th Prem.....	William Smiley.

Young herd.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
3rd Prem.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.....	E. D. Jones & Son.

Calf herd.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....	F. W. Harding.
Cow over 2 years.....	F. W. Harding.
Bull under 2 years.....	Herr Bros. & Reynolds.
Heifer under 2 years.....	F. W. Harding.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.

Bull under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Cow 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Heifer under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....Ethelwold Farms.

Cow over 2 years.....Ethelwold Farms.

Bull under 2 years.....Ethelwold Farms.

Heifer under 2 years.....Ethelwold Farms.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

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Cow 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.
 2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

POLLED DURHAM.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.
 2nd Prem.....William Smiley.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.
 2nd Prem.....William Smiley.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.
 2nd Prem.....William Smiley.
 3rd Prem.....William Smiley.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.
 2nd Prem.....William Smiley.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.
 2nd Prem.....William Smiley.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....William Smiley.
 2nd Prem.....William Smiley.

HEREFORD.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

2nd Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

2nd Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Cow over 2 years.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Bull under 2 years.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer under 2 years.....John C. Robinson & Son.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

RED POLLED.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....George Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....J. Slimmer, Wausau, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....A. N. Doppke, North Milwaukee, Wis.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 2nd Prem.....George Carpenter.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 2nd Prem.....George Carpenter,
 3rd Prem.....J. Slimmer.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 2nd Prem.....George Carpenter,
 3rd Prem.....J. Slimmer.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....George Carpenter.
 2nd Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 3rd Prem.....J. Slimmer.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 2nd Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 3rd Prem.....J. Slimmer.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.
 2nd Prem.....J. Slimmer.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....J. Slimmer.
2nd Prem.....George Carpenter.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....George Carpenter.
Cow over 2 years.....J. Slimmer.
Bull under 2 years.....J. Slimmer.
Heifer under 2 years.....George Carpenter.

BROWN SWISS.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill.
2nd Prem.....E. M. Barton.
3rd Prem.....H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....E. M. Barton.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....H. W. Ayers.
3rd Prem.....E. M. Barton.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....E. M. Barton.
3rd Prem.....H. W. Ayers.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....E. M. Barton.
3rd Prem.....E. M. Barton.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
3rd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.
3rd Prem.....	E. M. Barton.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
3rd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....	E. M. Barton.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....	E. M. Barton.
Cow over 2 years.....	E. M. Barton.
Bull under 2 years.....	E. M. Barton.
Heifer under 2 years.....	E. M. Barton.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Ia.
2nd Prem.....	C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.
3rd Prem.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc., Appleton, Wis.
4th Prem.....	Wm. Everson & Sons, Lake Mills, Wis.
5th Prem.....	Rust Bros., West Allis, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

- 1st Prem.....Rust Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Rust Bros.
 2nd Prem.....W. B. Barney & Co.
 3rd Prem.....Reddelein Bros., North Lake Wis.
 4th Prem.....Rust Bros.
 5th Prem.....Wm. Everson & Sons.

Bull, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 2nd Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 3rd Prem.....Rust Bros.
 4th Prem.....E. J. Fargo, Lake Mills, Wis.
 5th Prem.....Wm. Everson & Sons.

Cow, 3 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....C. F. Stone.
 2nd Prem.....W. B. Barney & Co.
 3rd Prem.....C. F. Stone.
 4th Prem.....E. T. Carroll, Wales, Wis.
 5th Prem.....Rust Bros.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

- 1st Prem.....E. T. Carroll.
 2nd Prem.....W. B. Barney & Co.
 3rd Prem.....C. F. Stone.
 4th Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 5th Prem.....Rust Bros.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 2nd Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 3rd Prem.....W. B. Barney & Co.
 4th Prem.....Rust Bros.
 5th Prem.....C. F. Stone.

Heifer, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 2nd Prem.....W. B. Barney & Co.
 3rd Prem.....Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
 4th Prem.....E. T. Carroll.
 5th Prem.....Rust Bros.

Exhibitors' herd.

1st Prem.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
2nd Prem.....	C. F. Stone.
3rd Prem.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
4th Prem.....	Rust Bros.
5th Prem.....	E. T. Carroll.

Breeders' young herd.

1st Prem.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
2nd Prem.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
3rd Prem.....	E. J. Fargo.
4th Prem.....	Rust Bros.
5th Prem.....	Wm. Everson & Sons.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	Rust Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
3rd Prem.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
4th Prem.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
5th Prem.....	E. J. Fargo.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....	Rust Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
3rd Prem.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
4th Prem.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
5th Prem.....	C. F. Stone.

Holstein-Friesian Champions.

Bull 2 years or over.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Bull under 2 years.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.
Cow 2 years or over.....	C. F. Stone.
Heifer under 2 years.....	Wis. Live Stock Assoc.

 GUERNSEY.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	J. G. Hickcox, Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	L. P. Martiny, North Freedom, Wis.

Bull, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Seymour Bros., Wauwatosa, Wis.

2nd Prem.....J. G. Hickcox.

3rd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

2nd Prem.....Seymour Bros.

3rd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

2nd Prem.....J. G. Hickcox.

3rd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

2nd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

3rd Prem.....J. G. Hickcox.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

2nd Prem.....Seymour Bros.

3rd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....John H. Williams.

2nd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

3rd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....J. G. Hickcox.

2nd Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....M. D. Cunningham.

2nd Prem.....J. G. Hickcox.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Cow over 2 years.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Bull under 2 years.....	Seymour Bros.
Cow under 2 years.....	M. D. Cunningham.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Advanced registry cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	M. D. Cunningham.
2nd Prem.....	M. D. Cunningham.

Bull shown with his get.

1st Prem.....	M. D. Cunningham.
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Exhibitors' herd.

1st Prem.....	M. D. Cunningham.
2nd Prem.....	J. G. Hickcox.

Breeders' young herd.

1st Prem.....	M. D. Cunningham.
2nd Prem.....	Seymour Bros.

JERSEY.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	W. S. Dixon.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Martin.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Geo. Martin.

2nd Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

3rd Prem.....H. W. Ayers.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....Geo. Martin.

2nd Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

3rd Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

2nd Prem.....Geo. Martin.

3rd Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

2nd Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

3rd Prem.....H. W. Ayers.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

2nd Prem.....Geo. Martin.

3rd Prem.....H. W. Ayers.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

2nd Prem.....H. A. Ayers.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

2nd Prem.....Geo. Martin.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....W. S. Dixon.

Cow over 2 years.....W. S. Dixon.

Bull under 2 years.....Geo. Martin.

Heifer under 2 years.....W. S. Dixon.

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AYRSHIRE.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son, Juneau, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Ed Finn, Whitewater, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
2nd Prem.....	Ed Finn.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Ed Finn.
3rd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
2nd Prem.....	Ed Finn.
3rd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
2nd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Adam Seitz.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.....	Ed Finn.
2nd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Sam Jones & Son.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.....Ed Finn.

Produce of cow.

1st Prem.....Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.....Ed Finn.

Champions.

Bull over 2 years.....Sam Jones & Son.
Cow over 2 years.....Sam Jones & Son.
Bull under 2 years.....Adam Seitz.
Heifer under 2 years.....Adam Seitz.

SHEEP.

Judges.

W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ill.
W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.

SHROPSHIRE—OPEN CLASS.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....John Kivlin, Brooklyn, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....Chandler Bros., Kellerton, Ia.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	W. Woodard, Bloomer, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	John Kivlin.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	John Kivlin.
2nd Prem.....	Chandler Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	Chandler Bros.
3rd Prem.....	John Kivlin.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	A. Broughton, Albany, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Flock.

1st Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....	John Kivlin.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....	W. Woodard.
2nd Prem.....	A. J. Klein, Campbellsport, Wis.

Champions.

Ram any age.....	F. W. Harding.
Ewe any age.....	F. W. Harding.

AMERICAN BRED HROPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
3rd Prem.....	Renk Bros., Sun Prairie Wis.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....John C. Robinson, & Son, Evansville, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Chandler Bros.
3rd Prem.....Renk Bros.

Ram, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....W. Woodard.
2nd Prem.....A. J. Klein.
3rd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Chandler Bros.
2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
3rd Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
3rd Prem.....John C. Robinson & Sons.

Ewe, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....John C. Robinson & Son.
2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
3rd Prem.....W. Woodward.

Flock.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....J. C. Robinson & Son.

Pen of four lambs.

- 1st Prem.....W. Woodard.
2nd Prem.....A. J. Klein.
3rd Prem.....W. Woodard.

Champions.

- Ram any age.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Ewe any age.....Chandler Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

WISCONSIN BRED SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Renk Bros.
2nd Prem.....	John Kivlin.
3rd Prem.....	A. J. Klein.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	John C. Robinson & Son.
2nd Prem.....	Renk Bros.
3rd Prem.....	A. J. Klein.

Ram lamb.

1st Prem.....	W. Woodard.
2nd Prem.....	A. J. Klein.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	John C. Robinson & Son.
2nd Prem.....	W. Woodard.
3rd Prem.....	A. J. Klein.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	John C. Robinson & Son.
3rd Prem.....	John C. Robinson & Son.

Ewe lamb.

1st Prem.....	A. Broughton.
2nd Prem.....	John C. Robinson & Son.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Two lambs, either sex.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	W. Woodard.
3rd Prem.....	John Kivlin.

Best ram any age.....	W. Woodard.
Best ewe any age.....	John C. Robinson & Son.

OXFORD—OPEN CLASS.

Ram, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 3rd Prem.....Wm. A. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 3rd Prem.....W. D. McGill, Menomonee Falls, Wis.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Wm. A. McKerrow.
- 3rd Prem.....W. D. McGill.

Ewe, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Flock.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Wm. A. McKerrow.

Pen of four lambs.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....W. D. McGill.

Champions.

- Ram any age.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
- Ewe any age.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

WISCONSIN BRED OXFORD.

Best yearling ram.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. H. Edwards, Pewaukee, Wis.

Best yearling ewe.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	W. D. McGill.

Best pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	W. D. McGill.

Ram, 1 year old.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
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Ram lamb.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 1 year old.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	W. D. McGill.

Ewe lamb.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Two lambs, either sex.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

SOUTHDOWN—OPEN CLASS.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. A. McKerrow.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. A. McKerrow.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. A. McKerrow.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Flock.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. A. McKerrow & Sons.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
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Champions.

Ram any age.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Ewe any age.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

WISCONSIN BRED SOUTHDOWN.

Ram lamb.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe lamb.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Two lambs, either sex.

1st Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.
3rd Prem.....	F. H. Patten, Spring Prairie, Wis.

Ram, 1 year and under 2

1st Prem.....	F. H. Patten.
2nd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	F. H. Patten.
2nd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.
3rd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.

Ewe, 2 years and over.

1st Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.
2nd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.
3rd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.
2nd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.
3rd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.
2nd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.
3rd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.

Flock.

1st Prem.....W. G. Bartholf.
2nd Prem.....F. H. Patten.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....F. H. Patten.
2nd Prem.....W. G. Bartholf.

Champions.

Ram any age.....F. H. Patten.
Ewe any age.....W. G. Bartholf.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Four lambs, either sex.

1st Prem.....F. H. Patten.
2nd Prem.....W. G. Bartholf.

COTSWOLD.

Ram, 2 years and over.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Flock.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....F. W. Harding.

Champions.

Ram any age.....F. W. Harding.
 Ewe any age.....F. W. Harding.

LINCOLN AND LEICESTER.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons, Galesville, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
 3rd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
 3rd Prem.....W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
- 3rd Prem.....W. S. Dixon.

Ewe, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....W. S. Dixon.
- 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
- 3rd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Flock.

- 1st Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
- 2nd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Pen of four lambs.

- 1st Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Champions.

- Ram any age.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.
- Ewe any age.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

CHEVIOT.

Ram, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.
- 2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.

Ram, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.
- 2nd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.
- 3rd Prem.....N. B. Cutler.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.
- 2nd Prem.....N. B. Cutler.
- 3rd Prem.....Ethelwold Farms.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	N. B. Cutler.
3rd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
3rd Prem.....	N. B. Cutler.

Flock.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
2nd Prem.....	N. B. Cutler.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.
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Champions.

1st Prem.....	N. B. Cutler.
2nd Prem.....	Ethelwold Farms.

AMERICAN OR DELAINE MERINO.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Flock.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
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Champions.

Ram any age.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
Ewe any age.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

RAMBOUILLET.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ram under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Flock.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Pen of four lambs.

1st Prem.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Harding.

Champions.

Ram, any age.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
Ewe, any age.....	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

FARMERS' CLASS.

3 fat lambs.

1st Prem.....	Wm. H. Edwards, Pewaukee, Wis
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3 grade ewes, 1 year old.

1st Prem.....	Wm. H. Edwards.
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3 grade ewes, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....Wm. H. Edwards.

ANGORA GOATS.

Buck, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....J. McD. Randles, Waukesha, Wis.

2nd Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

Buck, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

2nd Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

Buck Kid.

1st Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

2nd Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

Doe, two years or over.

1st Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

2nd Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

Doe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

Doe Kid.

1st Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

2nd Prem.....J. McD. Randles.

SWINE.

Judge.

Joseph Gordon, Mineral Point, Wis.

POLAND CHINA.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	L. P. Martiny, North Freedom, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	W. C. Waite, Whitewater, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.....	Ferdinand Schmeder, Cuba City, Wis.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	L. P. Martiny.
3rd Prem.....	Ferdinand Schmeder.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.....	Ferdinand Schmeder.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Martin.
2nd Prem.....	L. P. Martiny.
3rd Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	Sager Bros., Belvidere, Ill.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. Martin.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.....Ferdinand Schmeder.

Sow, under 6 months.

- 1st Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
3rd Prem.....W. C. Waite.

Produce of dam.

- 1st Prem.....W. C. Waite.
2nd Prem.....W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.

Get of sire.

- 1st Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....Ferdinand Schmeder.

Champions.

- Champion boar.....L. P. Martiny.
Champion sow.....Geo. Martin.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....Ferdinand Schmeder.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Martin.
4th Prem.....Geo. Martin.
5th Prem.....L. P. Martiny.

Boar, under 6 months.

- 1st Prem.....Ferdinand Schmeder.
2nd Prem.....W. C. Waite.
3rd Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
4th Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
5th Prem.....W. C. Waite.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.....	Ferdinand Schmeder.
4th Prem.....	Ferdinand Schmeder.
5th Prem.....	Geo. Martin.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....	L. P. Martiny.
3rd Prem.....	W. C. Waite.
4th Prem.....	W. C. Waite.
5th Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.

BERKSHIRE.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Etzler & Moses, Decatur, Ind.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	W. D. Becker, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. E. Kelly.

Boar, over 6 months under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.....	W. D. Becker.
3rd Prem.....	Etzler & Moses.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
3rd Prem.....	Etzler & Moses.

Sow, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
3rd Prem.....W. D. Becker.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
3rd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons, Galesville, Wis.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
3rd Prem.....Etzler & Moses.

Sow, under 1 year.

- 1st Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.....Geo. E. Kelly.
3rd Prem.....Etzler & Moses.

Produce of dam.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. E. Kelly.
2nd Prem.....H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....Alex A. Arnold & Sons.

Get of sire.

- 1st Prem.....Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.....Geo. E. Kelly.

Champions.

- Champion boar.....Etzler & Moses.
Champion sow.....Etzler & Moses.

CHESTER-WHITE.

Boar, 2 years or over.

- 1st Prem.....Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons, Spring Prairie, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
3rd Prem.....S. A. Storrs, Belvidere, Ill.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Martin, Darlington, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	S. A. Storrs.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Martin.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. J. Vaughn & Sons.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	H. J. Noblet, Elkhorn, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	W. J. Martin.
3rd Prem.....	H. J. Noblet.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly.
3rd Prem.....	S. A. Storrs.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	Wm. J. Kelly.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
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Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	H. J. Noblet.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Champions.

Champion boar.....W. J. Martin.
Champion sow.....Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Special premiums.

Pair of pigs under 1 year.....W. J. Martin.
Boar under 6 months.....W. J. Martin.

DUROC-JERSEY.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....F. H. Patten, Spring Prairie, Wis.
3rd Prem.....N. B. Cutler, Carthage, Ill.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....N. B. Cutler.
3rd Prem.....Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....F. H. Patten.
3rd Prem.....Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....F. H. Patten.
3rd Prem.....Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....N. B. Cutler.
2nd Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
3rd Prem.....Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....Geo. Martin.
2nd Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.
3rd Prem.....M. W. & W. H. Reed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.
3rd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.
3rd Prem.....	Wm. W. Vaughn & Sons.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.
3rd Prem.....	W. G. Bartholf.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.....	F. H. Patten.

Champions.

Champion boar.....	M. W. & W. H. Reed.
Champion sow.....	Geo. Martin.

TAMWORTH.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros., Mineral Point., Wis.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
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Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.
3rd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
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Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	H. W. Ayers.

Champions.

Champion boar	Kelly Bros.
Champion sow	Kelly Bros.

ALL OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	Chas. T. Hill, Erockfield, Wis.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Sow, over 6 months under 1 year.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	Chas. T. Hill.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	Chas. T. Hill.

Champions.

Champion boar.....H. P. West.
Champion sow.....H. P. West.

WISCONSIN SWEEPSTAKES.

Best exhibit bred by exhibitor.

1st Prem.....L. P. Martiny.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.....Ferdinand Schmeder.
4th Prem.....Geo. E. Kelly.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

POULTRY DIVISION.

Judge.

S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co., Freeport, Ill.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Cooke, Racine, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Geo. Cooke.
2nd Prem.....O. J. Bedard, Bangor, Mich.
3rd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty, Whitewater, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.....	O. J. Bedard.
2nd Prem.....	O. J. Bedard.
3rd Prem.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	O. J. Bedard.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.

 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

1st Prem.....	Fuchs Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....	Frank Kittinger, Caledonia, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Chas. G. Wolff, Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Louis Pierron, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem	Frank Kittinger.
2nd Prem.....	J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.....	A. Robertson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pullet.

1st Prem	Frank Kittinger.
2nd Prem.....	Louis Pierron.
3rd Prem.....	J. R. Love.

 BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

1st Prem	F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....	Arthur Kittinger, Caledonia, Wis.

Cockerel.

- 1st Prem.....Chas. G. Wolff.
2nd Prem.....Louis Pierron.
3rd Prem.....Chas. G. Wolff.

Hen.

- 1st Prem.....J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....Fred Stier, Sussex, Wis.

Pullet.

- 1st Prem.....Chas. G. Wolff.
2nd Prem.....Chas. G. Wolff.
3rd Prem.....Arthur Kittinger.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

- 1st Prem.....John C. Schulz, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

- 1st Prem.....Fred Stier.
2nd Prem.....John C. Schulz.
3rd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

- 1st Prem.....Geo. Cooke.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.....Pasbrig Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

Pullet.

- 1st Prem.....Fred Stier.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....John C. Schulz.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SILVER WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem	F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....	B. S. Beckington, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Taege, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Hoyt & Doty.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.

Hen.

1st Prem.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....	B. S. Beckington.
3rd Prem.....	Pasbrig Bros.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Taege.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Taege.
3rd Prem.....	Pasbrig Bros.

 BUFF WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.....	Pasbrig Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Fuchs Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....	Fred Stier.
2nd Prem.....	Fred Stier.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Fuchs Bros.
3rd Prem.....Fuchs Bros.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. H. N. Graves, Palmyra, Wis.
3rd Prem.....Mrs. H. N. Graves.

WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Clement & Fike, Libertyville, Ill.
2nd Prem.....True White Poultry Yards, Mil. Wis.
3rd Prem.....True White Poultry Yards.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Clement & Fike.
2nd Prem.....Clement & Fike.
3rd Prem.....Clement & Fike.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Clement & Fike.
2nd Prem.....Clement & Fike.
3rd Prem.....Clement & Fike.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Clement & Fike.
2nd Prem.....Clement & Fike.
3rd Prem.....Clement & Fike.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BLACK WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig Bros.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem. Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig Bros.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem. Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem. Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem. Frank R. Austermah, Waukesha, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Frank R. Austerman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Frank R. Austermah.
 2nd Prem. Hoyt & Doty.

MOTTLED OR BLACK JAVA.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.

Hen.

1st Prem.....B. S. Beckington.
2nd Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.

COLORED OR SILVER GRAY DORKING.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BUFF ORPINGTON.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Robt. R. Kiesslich, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
 2nd Prem.....Robt. R. Kiesslich.

WHITE OR ELACK LANGSHAN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Frank R. Austerman.
 2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.
 3rd Prem.....Geo. Cooke.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Cooke.
 2nd Prem.....Frank R. Austerman.
 3rd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Geo. Cooke.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

DARK BRAHMA.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.....J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.....John Conrad, West Allis, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....John Conrad.
2nd Prem.....John Conrad.
3rd Prem.....John Conrad.

LIGHT BRAHMA.

Cock.

1st Prem.....J. L. Nowak, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Hen.

1st Prem.....J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.....J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.....J. R. Love.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pullet.

1st Prem.....	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....	J. R. Love.

 BUFF COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....	Geo. W. Tulenz, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....	Hoyt & Doty.
3rd Prem.....	Krause Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.	Krause Bros.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....	Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....	Krause Bros.
3rd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.

 PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....	F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.....	Mrs. V. M. Stewart, West Allis, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.John Conrad.
2nd Prem.John Conrad.
3rd Prem.Mrs. V. M. Stewart.

Hen.

1st Prem.E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.Mrs. V. M. Stewart.
3rd Prem.John Conrad.

Pullet.

1st Prem.E. G. Roerts.
2nd Prem.E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.John Conrad.

WHITE COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.Geo. W. Tulenz.
2nd Prem.E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.E. G. Roberts
2nd Prem.Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.Geo. W. Tulenz.

BLACK COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....John Conrad.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....John Conrad.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

- 1st Prem. Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerei.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. A. J. Klein, Campbellsport, Wis.
3rd Prem. B. S. Beckington.

Hen.

- 1st Prem. F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem. F. W. Niesman Co.

Pullet.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. A. J. Klein.
3rd Prem. H. O. Sears, Garden Prairie, Ill.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

- 1st Prem. John C. Schulz.
2nd Prem. John C. Schulz.
3rd Prem. Fred Alger, Waukau, Wis.

Cockerel.

- 1st Prem. John C. Schulz.
2nd Prem. John C. Schulz.
3rd Prem. Fred Alger.

Hen.

- 1st Prem. Fred Alger.
2nd Prem. Fred Alger.
3rd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Fred Alger.
2nd Prem.	Fred Alger.
3rd Prem.	John C. Schulz.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
3rd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. R. Adams, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman Co.
3rd Prem.	Albert R. Zier, Watertown, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	A. Robertson.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
2nd Prem.	Hoyt & Doty.
3rd Prem.	A. Robertson.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman Co.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.
 3rd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman.
 3rd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

BLACK LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Albert R. Zier.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BLACK MINORCAS.

Cock.

1st Prem.....H. T. Secman, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....H. T. Seeman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....H. T. Seeman.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....H. T. Seeman.
 2nd Prem.....H. F. Crandall, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....H. T. Seeman.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCAS.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....H. O. Sears.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....H. O. Sears.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....H. O. Sears.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....H. O. Sears.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....H. O. Sears.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

HOUDAN.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....S. S. Rich, Horicon, Wis.
2nd Prem.....S. S. Rich.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....S. S. Rich.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

WHITE POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Hen.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

SILVER POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

GOLDEN POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

BLACK HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem.....S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem.....S. S. Rich.

Hen.

1st Prem.....S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem.....S. S. Rich.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

BROWN RED GAME.

Cockerel.

2nd Prem.....Henry Hartkopf, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.....B. S. Beckington.
 2nd Prem.....Henry Hartkopf.

Pullet.

2nd Prem.....Henry Hartkopf.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.....A. M. Schulz, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....A. M. Schulz.
 2nd Prem.....A. M. Schulz.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn, Delavan, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....A. M. Schulz.
2nd Prem.....A. M. Schulz.

RED PYLE GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

BLACK BREASTED GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....B. S. Beckington.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....B. S. Beckington.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....B. S. Beckington.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

 WHITE INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

 GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.....H. O. Sears.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey, Richland Center, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....John C. Schulz.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

SILVER DUCKWING BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Boots & Stier, Sussex, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
 2nd Prem.....Boots & Stier.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey
 2nd Prem.....Boots & Stier.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

PYLE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Boots & Stier

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

GOLDEN DUCKWING BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

WHITE GAME BANTAM:

Cock.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
 2nd Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Fred Y. Parfrey.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.E. G. Roberts

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.....O. J. Bedard.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....Erwin Engleman, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.Erwin Engleman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.....Erwin Engleman.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....Erwin Engleman.
 2nd Prem.....Erwin Engleman.

 WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Erwin Engleman.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Erwin Engleman.
 2nd Prem.....Erwin Engleman.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Boots & Stier.

 BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman Co.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Jos. P. Allyn.
2nd Prem. True White Poultry Yards.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. True White Poultry Yards

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....H. O. Sears.
 2nd Prem.....Boots & Stier.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem.....Boots & Stier.

Pullet.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

INDIAN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Fred Y. Parfrey.

2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roerts.

2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Fred Y. Parfrey.

2nd Prem. Fred Y. Parfrey.

SWEEPSTAKES.

American Breeds E. G. Roberts.

Asiatic Breeds E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TURKEYS—OLD BIRDS.

Bronze.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Black.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Slate.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

White Holland.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Narragansett.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Buff.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

TURKEYS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Bronze.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis.

Slate.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

White Holland.

1st Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.

Narragansett.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Buff.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

GEESE—OLD BIRDS.

Toulouse.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Emden.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

African.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Wild.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....H. O. Sears.

Chinese White.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Chinese Brown.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

GEESE—YOUNG BIRDS.

Toulouse.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Louis Pierron.

Emden.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

African.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Chinese White.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Chinese Brown.

1st Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.

DUCKS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Pekin.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Aylesbury.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Rouen.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Muscovy.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Cayuga.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

East India.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Indian Runner.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

DUCKS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Pekin.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Aylesbury.

1st Prem.....H. O. Sears.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Rouen.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Muscovy.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.

Cayuga.

1st Prem.....Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

East India.

1st Prem.....Pasbrig Bros.
2nd Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

Indian Runner.

1st Prem.....J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.....Dawson Bros.

Miscellaneous.

Guinea fowl, white or pearl.

1st Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.
2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co.

Pea fowl.

1st Prem.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

English pheasant.

1st Prem.....Jos. P. Allyn.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

 BELGIAN OR REGISTERED HARES.

Buck, 1 year or over.

1st Prem.....A. & T. Norenberg, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Doe, 1 year or over.

1st Prem.....J. R. Love.
 2nd Prem.....A. & T. Norenberg.

Buck, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Jos. Volz, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....J. R. Love.

Doe, over 6 months and under 1 year.

1st Prem.....Jos. Volz.
 2nd Prem.....A. & T. Norenberg.

Doe, with litter.

1st Prem.....W. A. Thomas, West Allis, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Jos. Volz.

PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

SINGLE BIRDS—OLD.

CARRIERS.

Black cock.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch, Chicago, Ill.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dun cock.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

White cock.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

Any other color cock.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

Black hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

Dun hen.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

White hen.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

POUTERS.

Black pied cock.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros., Chicago, Ill.
2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

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Blue pied cock.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Red pied cock.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Yellow pied cock.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

White cock.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Hoyt & Doty.

Any other color cock.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Black pied hen.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Blue pied hen.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Red pied hen.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Yellow pied hen.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

White hen.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

POUTERS—PIGMIES.

Black cock.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Blue cock.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

White cock.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color cock.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Black hen.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Blue hen.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

White hen.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color hen.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

BRUNNER POUTERS.

Blue cock.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Black cock.
1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Herman Kretschmer, Chicago, Ill.

Any other color cock.
1st Prem.....William Korb, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....William Korb.

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blue hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Black hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

2nd Prem.....Herman Kretschmer.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....William Korb.

2nd Prem.....William Korb.

SADDLE-BACK FANTAILS.

Black cock.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer, Milwaukee, Wis.

Any other color cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

TAIL-COLORED FANTAILS.

Any color cock.

1st Prem.....Albert T. Keipper, Milwaukee, Wis.

Any color hen.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer

2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

FANTAILS—PLAIN.

Black cock.

1st Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Blue cock.

1st Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Red cock

1st Prem.....Mrs. Albert T. Keipper, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Yellow cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

White cock.

1st Prem.....J. F. Heer.
2nd Prem.....O. J. Bedard, Bangor, Mich.

Any other color cock.

1st Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.
2nd Prem.....J. P. Heer.

Black hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Blue hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....J. P. Heer.

Red hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Albert T. Keipper.

Yellow hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

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White hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....O. J. Bedard.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

RUSSIAN TRUMPETERS.

Black cock.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

White cock.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Any other color cock.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Black hen.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

White hen.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....J. F. Roe, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAGPIES.

Red cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....F. W. Niesman Co., Freeport, Ill.

Yellow cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Black cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Blue cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Any other color cock.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Red hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Yellow hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Black hen.

1st Prem.....Hoyt & Doty, Whitewater, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Blue hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

Any other color hen.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Albert T. Keipper.

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PIGEONS SHOWN IN PAIRS.

BARBS.

Red.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Black.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

 JACOBINS.

Red.

1st Prem.....John A. Koenig, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....John A. Koenig.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....John A. Koenig.
 2nd Prem.....John A. Koenig.

Black.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer.
 2nd Prem.....J. P. Heer.

White.

1st Prem.....John A. Koenig.
 2nd Prem.....John A. Koenig.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....John A. Koenig.

ORIENTAL FRILLS.

Blondinettes—Blue lace.

1st Prem.....J. F. Roe.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Blondinettes—Black lace.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Blondinettes—Blue bow.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Satinettes.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Bluettes.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

TURBITS—WING.

Red.

1st Prem.....Thos. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Thos. McCauley.

Black.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Thos. McCauley.

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Blue.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Thos. McCauley.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

ENGLISH TRUMPETERS.

Black.

1st Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.

Blue.

1st Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.
 2nd Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.

Mottled.

1st Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.
 2nd Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.

Brunswick or bald head.

1st Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.
 2nd Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.

SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS.

Almond.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Red.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Mottled.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Kite.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....A. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

(Clean Legged.)

Red.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....A. Williamson.

Black.

1st Prem.....A. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

White.

1st Prem.....A. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....A. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

Red Mottled.

1st Prem.....A. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....A. Williamsen.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....	A. Williamsen.

LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

(Muffled.)

Silver.

1st Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.

Red.

1st Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....	C. Williamsen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....	C. Williamsen.

Black.

1st Prem.....	C. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.

Blue.

1st Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.

White.

1st Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....	C. Williamsen.

Red mottled or rose-wing.

1st Prem.....	C. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....	C. Williamsen.

Yellow mottled or rose-wing.

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

Black mottled or rose wing.

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....C. Williamsen.

BALD-HEAD TUMBLERS.

Black.

1st Prem.....A. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

Red.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....A. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....A. B. Dobrogowski.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

SADDLES.

Blue.

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski

Black.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....C. Williamsen.

Red.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....C. Williamsen.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.

BADGERS.**Black.**

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....C. Williamsen.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.

MOOREHEAD TUMBLERS.**Black.**

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....C. Williamsen.

TIPPLERS.**Dark Mottled.**

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer.

Light Mottled.

1st Prem.....Joe Barta, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Joe Barta, Jr.

ENGLISH BEARDS.

Red.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....C. Williamsen.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

GERMAN BEARDS.

Blue.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

BARLESS SWALLOWS.

Red.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen.
2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

Black.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen.
2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

Blue.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen.
2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

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Any other color.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

 FAIRY SWALLOWS.

Blue.

1st Prem.....William Korb.
 2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

Black.

1st Prem.....William Korb.
 2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

Red.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....L. A. Jansen.

Spangled.

1st Prem.....L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....William Korb.

 SWALLOWS WITH WHITE BARS.

Black.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Blue.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

FRILLBACKS.

White.

1st Prem.....Ed. Pasewalk, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Ed. Pasewalk.

ENGLISH OWLS.

Black.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Blue.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Silver.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

CHINESE OWLS.

Blue.

1st Prem.....E. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Silver.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Thos. McCauley.
2nd Prem.....E. Williamsen, Milwaukee, Wis.

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AFRICAN OWLS.

Black.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Silver.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

White.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....E. Williamsen.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

TAIL-COLORED OWLS.

Black tails.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

DRAGONS.

Blue.

1st Prem.....H. C. Boers, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....W. Tegge, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....H. C. Boers.

Black.

1st Prem.....H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

White.

1st Prem.....W. C. Bolt, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....W. Tegge.

Red.

1st Prem.....W. C. Bolt.
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.....W. C. Bolt.

HELMETS.

Red.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer.
2nd Prem.....Peter Witteman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer.
2nd Prem.....Peter Witteman.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer.
2nd Prem.....Peter Witteman.

NUNS.

Red.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
2nd Prem.....T. H. Pasbrig, Milwaukee, Wis.

Yellow.

1st Prem.....T. H. Pasbrig.
 2nd Prem.....T. H. Pasbrig.

Black.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

QUAKERS.**Red.**

1st Prem.....T. H. Pasbrig.
 2nd Prem.....T. H. Pasbrig.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Theo. Reuter, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Theo. Reuter.

SHOW HOMERS.**Blue checker.**

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Black checker.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Red checker.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

FLYING HOMERS.

Blue.

1st Prem.....Ferdinand Vanselow, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Max Staehle, Manitowoc, Wis.

Silver or Mealy.

1st Prem.....Max Staehle.

2nd Prem.....Ferdinand Vanselow.

White.

1st Prem.....Max Staehle.

2nd Prem.....Max Staehle.

Blue checker.

1st Prem.....Max Staehle.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. Albert T. Keipper.

Red checker.

1st Prem.....Joe DeGellecke, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Ferdinand Vanselow.

Black checker.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. Albert T. Keipper.

Any other color.

1st Prem.....True White Poultry Yds., Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. Albert T. Keipper.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MIXED CLASS.

Strassers.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Albert T. Keipper.
2nd Prem.....	C. F. Chamberlain, Milwaukee, Wis.

Magpie Tumblers.

1st Prem.....	C. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....	R. B. Dobrogowski.

Priests.

1st Prem.....	J. F. Roe.
2nd Prem.....	J. F. Roe.

Blue-black Barred Swallows.

1st Prem.....	Isabel Jansen.
2nd Prem.....	Isabel Jansen.

Starlings.

1st Prem.....	Walter Korb, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Ewald.

Scandaroons.

1st Prem.....	Herman Kretschmer.
2nd Prem.....	Herman Kretschmer.

Turbits—solid color.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Ewald.

Tail Turbits.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Ewald.
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Archangels.

1st Prem.....	L. A. Jansen.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Ewald.

High Flyers.

1st Prem.....	A. Williamsen.
2nd Prem.....	A. Williamsen.

Ice Pigeons.

1st Prem.....	Herman Kretschmer.
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Mooreheads.

1st Prem.....Theo. Reuter.
2nd Prem.....Walter Korb.

Shields.

1st Prem.....Walter Korb.
2nd Prem.....Chas. Jensch.

Tiger Swallows.

1st Prem.....Walter Korb.
2nd Prem.....Walter Korb.

Any single breed, not mentioned.

1st Prem.....Walter Korb.

YOUNG BIRDS IN PAIRS.

Show Homers.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Flying Homers.

1st Prem.....Joe De Gellecke
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Magpies.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

White Fantails.

1st Prem.....J. F. Heer.
2nd Prem.....Ferdinand Vanselow.

Colored Fantails.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Albert T. Keipper.

Swallows.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.
2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Muffed Tumblers.

1st Prem.....C. Williamsen.
 2nd Prem.....R. D. Dobrogowski.

Clean-legged Tumblers.

1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.....A. Williamsen.

Owls.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

White-barred Swallows.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Fairy Swallows.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Turbits.

1st Prem.....Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Ewald.

Russian Trumpeters.

1st Prem.....Isabel Jansen.
 2nd Prem.....Isabel Jansen.

Jacobins.

1st Prem.....J. P. Heer.
 2nd Prem.....John A. Koenig.

Dragons.

1st Prem.....H. C. Boers.
 2nd Prem.....H. C. Boers.

Oriental Frills.

1st Prem.....Herman Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

Pouters.

1st Prem.....Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem.....Wagner Bros.

Short-faced Tumblers.

- 1st Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.....R. B. Dobrogowski.

English Trumpeters.

- 1st Prem.....A. M. Fiebrantz.
2nd Prem.....Herman Vanselow.

COOPS.

- 1st PremWagner Bros.
2nd Prem.....Theo. Reuter.
3rd Prem.....Mrs. John A. Koenig, Milwaukee Wis.
4th Prem.....J. F. Roe.
5th Prem.....Theo. Reuter.

AGRICULTURE.

Judges.

H. B. Drake, Beaver Dam.
Irving C. Smith, Green Bay.

GRAINS.

Winter Wheat.

- 1st Prem.....Gust Schreiber, Cleveland, Wis.
2nd Prem.....P. M. Schwartz, Waukesha, Wis.

Spring Wheat.

- 1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....John Grape, Waukesha, Wis.

White Oats.

- 1st Prem.....William F. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.

Black Oats.

1st Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Gust Schreiber.

Bearded Barley.

1st Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Beardless Barley.

1st Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Spring Rye.

1st Prem.....	John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Winter Rye.

1st Prem.....	John Hans.
2nd Prem.....	H. P. West.

Japanese Buckwheat.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim.

Silver Hull Buckwheat.

1st Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	John Hans.

American or Russian Flax.

1st Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	William F. Pilgrim.

Timothy.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....	Stiles Bros., Lake Mills, Wis.

Red Clover, medium.

1st Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem.....	William F. Kleeber.

Red Clover, mammoth.

1st Prem.....	H. P. West.
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White Clover.

1st Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....H. P. West.

Alsike Clover.

1st Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....H. P. West.

Red Top.

1st Prem.....H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.

German Millet.

1st Prem.....H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....Stiles Bros.

Hungarian Millet.

1st Prem.....H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Extra Early Peas.

1st Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Green Field Peas.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.

White Field Peas.

1st Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Late Wrinkled Peas.

1st Prem.....H. P. West.
2nd Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Early Wrinkled Peas.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Henry J. Schulte.

Navy Beans.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....H. P. West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Any other field beans.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.

Wax Beans.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	Casper Olson, Genesee, Wis.

Lima Beans.

1st Prem.....	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim.

White Dent Corn.

1st Prem.....	H. A. Main, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.

White Flint Corn.

1st Prem.....	J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	John Hans.

Yellow Dent Corn.

1st Prem.....	John Hans.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.

Yellow Flint Corn.

1st Prem.....	Stiles Bros.
2nd Prem.....	John Hans.

Sweet Early Corn.

1st Prem.....	F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	John Grape.

Sweet Late corn.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	E. W. Ripley, Salem, Wis.

Pop Corn.

1st Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....	Casper Olson

VEGETABLES.

Six Blood Beets, Turnip.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

Six Blood Beets, Long.

1st Prem.....Henry J. Schulte.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

Three Long Red Mangolds.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Henry J. Schulte.

Three Yellow Tankards.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

Peck Yellow Onions.

1st Prem.....D. E. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....William F. Pilgrim.

Peck Red Onions.

1st Prem.....William F. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Peck White Onions.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Six Drumhead Cabbages.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Six Pointed Cabbages.

1st Prem.....F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Twelve Long Yellow Carrots.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Twelve Long White Carrots.

1st Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....	Gust Schreiber.

Twelve Oxhart Carrots.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	Casper Olson.

Three Cauliflower heads.

1st Prem.....	William F. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Six Heads of Celery.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	Casper Olson.

Six Parsnips.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.

Three Watermelons.

1st Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....	Casper Olson.

Three Muskmelons.

1st Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	William F. Pilgrim.

Three Winter Squashes.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.

Largest Squash.

1st Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.

Largest Pumpkin.

1st Prem.....	Henry J. Schulte.
2nd Prem.....	F. J. Lindley.

Peck Tomatoes.

1st Prem.....	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....	John Grape.

Six Flat Turnips.

1st Prem.....F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Six Rutabagas.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim.

Three Yellow Pumpkins.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

Six Egg Plants.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Six Cucumbers.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Six Large Peppers.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

POTATOES.

Ohio Family.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....H. P. West.

Rose Family.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.

Hebron Family.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.

Rural Family.

2nd Prem.....H. P. West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Burbank Family.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.

POTATOES. (FARMER'S CLASS.)

World's Fair.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Early Ohio.

1st Prem.....John Grape.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....Jacob Weiss, Milwaukee, Wis.

Early Rose.

1st Prem.....F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....Henry J. Schulte.

Beauty of Hebron.

1st Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Early Michigan.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Burbank.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Empire State.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

American Wonder.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

Rose of Erin.

1st Prem.....F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....Casper Olson.

Carmen No. 2.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

1st Prem.....Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Any other variety.

1st Prem.....F. J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.....F. J. Lindley.

BOYS' CLASS.

CORN.

10 ears yellow dent corn.

1st Prem.....Stiles Bros., Lake Mills, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Eddie Finn, Whitewater, Wis.
3rd Prem.....Harry Markert, Helenville, Wis.
4th Prem.....Eddie Finn.

10 ears white dent corn.

1st Prem.....Stiles Bros.
2nd Prem.....Harry Markert.
3rd Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.

10 ears yellow flint corn.

1st Prem.....Harry Markert.
2nd Prem.....Eddie Finn.
3rd Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

10 ears white flint corn.

1st Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	Henry V. West, Ripon, Wis.

10 ears pop corn.

1st Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	Stiles Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Harry Markert.
4th Prem.....	Henry V. West.

 VEGETABLES.

Six Blood Beets, Turnip.

1st Prem.....	Stiles Bros.
2nd Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.

Six Blood Beets, Long.

1st Prem.....	Henry V. West.
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Three Long Red Mangolds.

2nd Prem.....	Henry V. West.
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Peck Yellow Onions.

1st Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	Eddie Finn.

Peck Red Onions.

1st Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	Eddie Finn.

Peck White Onions.

2nd Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
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Six Drumhead Cabbages.

2nd Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
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Twelve Long Yellow Carrots.

1st Prem.....	R. E. Pilgrim.
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Twelve Oxhart Carrots.

1st Prem.....Henry V. West.
2nd Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Three Cauliflower Heads.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Six Parsnips.

1st Prem.....Henry V. West.
2nd Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Three Muskmelons.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Three Winter Squashes.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....Eddie Finn.

Largest Squash.

1st Prem.....Henry V. West.

Largest Pumpkin.

1st Prem.....Henry V. West.
2nd Prem.....Eddie Finn.

Peck Tomatoes.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Six Flat Turnips.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Six Rutabagas.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Six Egg Plants.

Three Yellow Pumpkins.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Six Cucumbers.

1st Prem.....Eddie Finn.
 2nd Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Six Large Peppers.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

POTATOES.

World's Fair.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Early Ohio.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Rural New Yorker No. 2.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Early Michigan.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Carmen No. 2.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.

Best exhibit of vegetables.

1st Prem.....R. E. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem.....Henry V. West.

BURPEE PREMIUM.

Best collection of vegetables grown from Burpee's seeds.
 Premium John Grape.

BEES AND HONEY.

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 Judge.

Frank Wilcox, Mauston, Wis.
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Italian Bees.

- 1st Prem.....A. K. Ferris, Madison, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.
- 3rd Prem.....E. D. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis

Carniolan Bees.

- 1st Prem.....J. J. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....A. L. Kleeber.
- 3rd Prem.....E. D. Ochsner.

White Comb Honey.

- 1st Prem.....William Prisk, Mineral Point, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....J. A. Trevillian, Mineral Point, Wis.
- 3rd Prem.....A. L. Kleeber.

White extracted honey.

- 1st Prem.....William Prisk
- 2nd Prem.....Joseph Volz, Wauwatosa, Wis.
- 3rd Prem.....J. J. Ochsner.

Amber comb honey.

- 1st Prem.....William Prisk
- 2nd Prem.....A. L. Kleeber.
- 3rd Prem.....E. D. Ochsner.

Amber extracted honey.

- 1st Prem.....J. J. Ochsner.
- 2nd Prem.....A. K. Ferris.
- 3rd Prem.....E. D. Ochsner.

Dark comb honey.

1st Prem.....	William Prisk.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Ochsner.
3rd Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.

Dark extracted honey.

1st Prem.....	A. K. Ferris.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Ochsner.
3rd Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.

Best and most attractive display of comb honey.

1st Prem.....	William Prisk.
2nd Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.
3rd Prem.....	E. D. Ochsner.

Best and most attractive display of extracted honey.

1st Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem.....	William Prisk.
3rd Prem.....	E. D. Ochsner.

 BEESWAX.

1st Prem.....	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.....	A. L. Kleeber.
3rd Prem.....	J. A. Trevillian.

 SORGHUM SYRUP.

1st Prem.....	J. J. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.....	E. D. Ochsner.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Judge.

Irving C. Smith, Green Bay.

- 1st Prem.....Wood county.
- 2nd Prem.....Taylor county.
- 3rd Prem.....Fond du Lac county.
- 4th Prem.....Waukesha county.
- 5th Prem.....Rock county.
- 6th Prem.....Jefferson county.
- 7th Prem.....Dodge county.
- 8th Prem.....Marinette county.
- 9th Prem.....Adams county.
- 10th Prem.....Forest county.
- 11th Prem.....Kenosha county.

HORTICULTURE.

Judges.

Prof. Samuel B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Walter J. Moyle, Union Grove, Wis.....

APPLES.

(Open to all.)

Display of 20 varieties.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm, Ithaca, Wis.
- 2nd Prem.....William Fox, Baraboo, Wis.

Display of 10 varieties.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
- 2nd Prem.....William Fox.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Display of 5 winter varieties.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....	William Fox.
3rd Prem.....	William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.

Display of seedlings.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
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Largest Apple.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....	William Fox.

SINGLE PLATE.

Alexander.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
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Anisim.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
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Astrachan.

1st Prem.....	William Toole
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Ben Davis.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
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Fall Orange.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
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Fameuse.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....	William Fox.
3rd Prem.....	William Toole.

Golden Russet.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....	William Fox.

Haas.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Hibernal.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Lowland Raspberry.

- 1st Prem.....William Fox.

Longfield.

- 1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....William Toole.
3rd Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Malinda.

- 1st Prem.....William Fox.

McIntosh.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

McMahan.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.
3rd Prem.....William Toole.

Newell.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.
3rd Prem.....William Toole.

Northwestern Greening.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Toole.
3rd Prem.....William Fox.

Oldenburg.

- 1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. G. Hyland, Brookfield, Wis.
3rd Prem.....William Fox.

Patten Greenings.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Perry Russet.

1st Prem.....William Toole.

Pewaukee.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem.....John Grape, Waukesha, Wis.
 3rd Prem.....William Fox.

Plumb Cider.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Repka Malenka.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Malone.

1st Prem.....John Grape.

Scott Winter.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem.....William Fox.
 3rd Prem.....William Toole.

Lawrence.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Talman Sweet.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
 2nd Prem.....William Toole.
 3rd Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Utter.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Walbridge.

1st Prem.....William Fox.

Wealthy.

1st Prem.....William Toole.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.
3rd Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Willow Twig.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Windsor.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Wolf River.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.
3rd Prem.....William Toole.

Yellow Transparent.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

PLATE OF CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.

Martha.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Sweet Russet.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Toole.

Transcendent.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....William Fox.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Whitney.

1st Prem.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....	William Toole.

 APPLES.

(For amateurs only.)

Display of 20 varieties.

1st Prem.....	J. S. Palmer, Baraboo, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, Baraboo, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.
4th Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery, Milwaukee, Wis.

Display of 10 varieties.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Display of 5 varieties.

1st Prem.....	E. L. Benedict, Beloit Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros..
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Display of seedlings.

1st Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Largest Apple.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

 SINGLE PLATE.

Alexander.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.
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Anisim.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Astrachan.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Ben Davis.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....E. L. Benedict.
3rd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Fall Orange.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Fameuse.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck, Oshkosh, Wis.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Golden Russet.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Henry Schuster, Middleton, Wis.
3rd Prem.....Kelly Bros.

Haas.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.
3rd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Hibernal.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.

Lowland Raspberry.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....E. L. Benedict.

Longfield.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Malinda.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

McIntosh.

1st Prem.....	M. V. Sperbeck.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

McMahan.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....	M. V. Sperbeck.

Newell.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Northwestern Greening.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	M. V. Sperbeck.
3rd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Okabena.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
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Oldenburg.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....	M. V. Sperbeck.

Patten Greening.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.
3rd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Perry Russett.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
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Pewaukee.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Plumb Cider.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Repka Malenka.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Salome.

- 1st Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Scott Winter.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

St. Lawrence.

- 1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Talman Sweet.

- 1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.

Utter.

- 1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.

Walbridge.

- 1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Wealthy.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Willow Twig.

1st Prem.....	E. L. Benedict.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Windsor.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Wolf River.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Yellow Transparent.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....	M. V. Sperbeck.

 PLATE OF CRAB APPLES.

Brier (Sweet).

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Hyslop.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....	Kelly Bros.

Martha.

1st Prem.....	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Sweet Russet.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.

Transcendent.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.

Virginia.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Whitney.

1st Prem.....Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and Largest Show.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
4th Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
5th Prem.....William Fox.
6th Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.
7th Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society Special.

1st Prem.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.....Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
4th Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
5th Prem.....M. V. Sperbeck.
6th Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

PEARS.**Collection.**

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle, Union Grove, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.
3rd Prem.....	John Grape.

SINGLE PLATE.**Bartlett.**

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Clapp's Favorite.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Clairglau.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
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Early Harvest.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Flemish Beauty.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Howell.

1st Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.
2nd Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.

Idaho.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
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Kieffer.

1st Prem.....	W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.

Lawson.

1st Prem.....W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Lawrence.

1st Prem.....W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

President Brouard.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Seckel.

1st Prem.....W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....Henry Schuster.

Sheldon.

1st Prem.....W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Vermont Beauty.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Wilder.

1st Prem.....John Grape.

PLUMS.

Collection of Native Plums.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Collection of European Plums.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Collection of Japanese Plums.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Single Plate.

De Soto.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Forest Garden.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Hammer.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Quaker.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

 GRAPES.

(For Professional Growers.)

Display not Less than 15 Varieties.

1st Prem.....William Fox, Baraboo, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....John Grape, Waukesha, Wis.

Display of 10 Varieties Adapted to Wisconsin.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
 2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Display of 5 varieties adapted to Wisconsin.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
 2nd Prem.....John Grape.

 CANES.

Brighton.

1st Prem.....William Fox.

Concord.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Delaware.

1st Prem.....William Fox.

Worden.

1st Prem.....William Fox.

(Single plate.)

Agawan.

1st Prem.....William Fox.

Brighton.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Concord.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Campbell Early.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Delaware.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Green Mountain.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Lady.

1st Prem.....William Fox.
2nd Prem.....John Grape.

Lady Washington.

1st Prem.....William Fox.

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Moore's Early.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
2nd Prem.....	John Grape.

Moore's Diamond.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
2nd Prem.....	John Grape.

McPike.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
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Niagara.

1st Prem.....	John Grape.
2nd Prem.....	William Fox.

Salem.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
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Worden.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
2nd Prem.....	John Grape.

Wilder.

1st Prem.....	William Fox.
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GRAPES.

(For amateurs.)

Display of not less than 15 varieties.

1st Prem.....	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Display of 10 varieties adapted to Wisconsin.

1st Prem.....	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....	J. S. Palmer.
3rd Prem.....	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Display of 5 varieties adapted to Wisconsin.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

CANES.

Brighton.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Concord.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Delaware.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Worden.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

(Single Plate.)

Agawan.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Brighton.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Concord.

- 1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

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Campbell Early.

1st Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Delaware.

1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Geo. Jeffery.

Green Mountain.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Lady Washington.

1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.

Moore's Early.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Moore's Diamond.

1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Niagara.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Salem.

1st Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

Worden.

1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Robert Ramsay.

Wilder.

1st Prem.....Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.....J. S. Palmer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Professional Florists.

Collection of greenhouse plants.

- 1st Prem.....Currie Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlap, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 3rd Prem.....Alex. Klokner, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Display of palms.

- 1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.
 3rd Prem.....Alex Klokner.

Display of ferns.

- 1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.
 3rd Prem.....Alex Klokner.

Ten varieties in bloom

- 1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Foliage Plants.

- 1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Carnations.

- 1st Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Geraniums.

- 1st Prem.....John M. Dunlop.
 2nd Prem.....Currie Bros.

CUT FLOWERS.

Wild flowers.

1st Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.....	Currie Bros.
3rd Prem.....	Alex Klokner.

Hardy Phlox.

1st Prem.....	Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
3rd Prem.....	Alex Klokner.

Floral Design.

1st Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
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Basket of flowers.

1st Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
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Display of cut flowers.

1st Prem.....	Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.

Pansies.

1st Prem.....	William Toole.
2nd Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.

Roses.

1st Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
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Carnations.

1st Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
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Lilies.

1st Prem.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.....	Currie Bros.

Dahlias.

1st Prem.....	H. W. Koerner, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	John W. Dunlop.

Cannas.

1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Asters.

1st Prem.....William Toole.
2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Gladiolus.

1st Prem.....H. W. Koerner.
2nd Prem.....Currie Bros.

Bouquet.

1st Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Hardy Carnations.

1st Prem:.....John M. Dunlop.

Golden glow.

1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

Decorative grasses.

1st Prem.....Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.....John M. Dunlop.

For amateurs only.

Collection of greenhouse plants.

1st Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, Wis.

Display of ferns.

1st Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim.

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CUT FLOWERS.

Display of cut flowers.

1st Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	L. W. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Eowes, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Wild Flowers.

1st Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. F. J. Granger, Cainoun, Wis.
3rd Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.

Hardy phlox.

1st Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Eowes.
3rd Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim.

Dahlias.

1st Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Eowes.
3rd Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim.

Floral design.

1st Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.

Basket of flowers.

1st Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.

Roses.

1st Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.
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Pansies.

1st Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.

Verbenas.

1st Prem.....	L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....	D. T. Pilgrim.

Asters.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Gladiolus.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Hardy carnations.

1st Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim.

Golden glow.

1st Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Decorative grasses.

1st Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....L. W. Barnes.

Bouquets.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Dianthus.

1st Prem.....Amanda Rissman, Beaver Dam, Wis.
2nd Prem.....L. W. Barnes.

Double Petunias.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim.

Single Petunias.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....D. T. Pilgrim.

Sweet Peas.

1st Prem.....Amanda Rissman.
2nd Prem.....L. W. Barnes.

Phlox Drumondi.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.....Amanda Rissman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cannas.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Zinnias.

1st Prem.....L. W. Barnes.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

SCORES OF BUTTER EXHIBITS.

Judge.

W. D. Collyer, Chicago, Ill.

Creamery Butter.

	Scores.
F. W. Anderson, Somers.....	92½
E. L. Adams, Coloma.....	90
F. W. Ashman, Lime Ridge.....	88
T. M. Borglum, Newell, Ia.....	93½
William Boldt, Waterford.....	88½
Geo. Blumenstein, Sullivan.....	87
Frank Blumenstein, Kilbourn.....	91
F. W. Bartelt, Rome.....	91
Frank Bowar, Cazenovia.....	highest score 98
J. E. Boettcher, Waukesha.....	89½
Lawrean Balstad, Nashotah.....	91½
B. G. Bursch, St. Croix Falls.....	85
E. Bingham, Hustler.....	89
D. R. Burritt, Bassett.....	82
H. Bast, Stockbridge.....	91
C. H. Christian, Stoughton.....	92

E. H. Coulson, Iuka, Ill.....	92
W. J. Clark, Troy Center.....	92½
W. H. Conroy, Allens Grove.....	90
S. B. Cook, Bruce.....	96½
T. Carswell, Range.....	88
Chas. Cruver, Waukesha.....	93
J. H. Curtis, Lewiston, Minn.....	91½
R. C. Dieckow, Wausau.....	89
G. L. Dietrich, Disco.....	89
J. F. Darbareiner, Jefferson.....	88
E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay.....	91½
Edward J. Ellis, Elkhorn.....	88
B. J. Ellis, Oregon.....	90½
J. A. Emerson, Sand Creek.....	92
Ole Esker, Shafer Minn.....	93½
Albert Erickson, Amery.....	92½
Martin Engbretson, Scandinavia.....	89
A. J. Fraser, Waukesha.....	92
H. Fassbender, Greenville.....	91
E. C. Golz, Princeton.....	90½
L. H. Glaesel, Fort Atkinson.....	92
Galesburg Creamery Co., Leeman.....	92
L. A. Goodchild, De Peré.....	89
Christian Glaus, Milwaukee.....	87
John Grosser, Westbrook, Minn.....	92½
Ferdinand Grimm, Chetek.....	90
A. V. Grow, Whitewater.....	88½
L. W. Genske, Royalton.....	90
Herman Goetsch, Houston, Minn.....	97
C. Gerlach, Grafton.....	95
A. F. Guelzow, Fond du Lac.....	93
W. J. Hyne, Evansville.....	93
E. J. Hildeman, Chippewa Falls.....	90½
Edwin Hed, Nicollet, Minn.....	94
Eric Hermanson, Northland.....	90½
Ole Hanson, Rose Lawn.....	89
William Haag, Garnet.....	93½
A. B. Hoyt, Pewaukee.....	83
F. W. Huth, Elkhorn.....	93
J. G. Howe, Oakland, Minn.....	91½
F. H. Harms, Logansville.....	92½
J. Hansen, Gotham.....	90
L. P. Holgerson, Troy Center.....	88

Howard Creamery Co., Green Bay.....	91
C. W. Judkins, Van Dyne.....	92½
W. Judevine, Gratiot.....	89
Fred Jaquith, Dartford.....	91
G. E. Jordan, Amherst.....	90½
J. J. Jackson, Union Grove.....	92½
C. M. Kates, Custer.....	93
A. F. Krohn, Whitewater.....	93
P. G. Knoll, Johnsons Creek.....	91
P. M. Knudson, Newell, Ia.....	93
O. E. Knoke, New London.....	94
J. W. Koepsell, Lewiston, Minn.....	91½
F. H. Kelling, Berlin.....	90
O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc.....	37½
Oren Longley, Caledonia.....	93
W. Lund, Forest City, Minn.....	93
H. W. Larson, Neenah.....	90
C. F. Langhilde, Bloomfield.....	93
W. H. Lester, Albion.....	90½
J. F. Magrane, Rusk.....	89
W. H. Noyes, Valton.....	93½
Geo. W. Mullen, Wales.....	97½
W. H. Moats, Modena.....	89
A. McLane, Whitewater.....	94
E. C. McCormick, Buena Vista.....	89½
F. E. McCormick, Almond.....	93½
Martin Martin, Hazel Green.....	89
William Mussell, Beaver Dam.....	85
Thomas Netland, Deerfield.....	91
G. H. Nelson, Elkhorn.....	93
H. N. Olson, Arnott.....	89
Lauritz Olson, West De Pere.....	85
Arthur Oestreich, Watertown.....	93½
Otto Olsen, Mt. Horeb.....	92½
Thomas O'Neill, Waukesha.....	89
Oshkosh Pure Milk Co., Oshkosh.....	91½
Paoli Creamery Co., Paoli.....	89
J. C. Post, Richland Center.....	92½
A. G. Puerner, Jefferson.....	90
E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn.....	93½
E. A. Reese, Lowell.....	92
F. A. Rivers, Marathon.....	93½
Ben Roan, Sparta.....	92½

B. O. Sather, Blair.....	88
G. P. Sauer, Troy Center.....	94
Stiles Bros., Lake Mills.....	85
LeRoy Skofstad, Sharon.....	88½
F. E. Snyder, Whitewater.....	84
D. A. Sheldon, Lake Mills.....	89
P. J. Springsteen, Egan, Ill.....	92
A. C. Steinhauer, Cottage Grove.....	87
I. W. Stryker, Lomira.....	85
C. W. Sly, Lake Crystal, Minn.....	92½
Charles Sass, Mt. Horeb.....	94
F. W. Sutcliffe, Highland.....	93½
Edward Seaman, Lake Beulah.....	92
Alfred Schroeder, Lafayette, Minn.....	97
William Schoessow, Thiensville.....	90½
A. F. Strebe, Chilton.....	93
Gus Trager, Mazomanie.....	90½
E. A. Uihling, Shopiere.....	89
F. A. Viergutz, Neillsville.....	89
W. A. Voigt, Merrill.....	96
J. F. Weber, Hartford.....	91½
Grant Winner, Clintonville.....	88
W. W. Wilson, Newry.....	90
T. J. Warner, Rosholt.....	91
Fred Wuethrich, Mayville.....	89½
E. H. Weber, Beaver Dam.....	89
J. W. Webber, Jefferson.....	90
John Wunsch, Viola.....	90½
E. H. Weber, Beaver Dam.....	89
John Wuethrich, Greenwood.....	89
F. W. Zastrow, Princeton.....	92½
A. W. Zimmerman, Cross Plains.....	93½

Creamery Prints.

Geo. Blumenstein, Sullivan.....	89½
Frank Blumenstein, Kilbourn.....	92
W J. Clark, Troy Center.....	90
R. C. Dieckow, Wausau.....	88
J. F. Dabareiner, Jefferson.....	93

B. J. Ellis, Oregon.....	93
L. A. Goodchild, De Pere.....	89
A. V. Grow, Whitewater.....	92½
W. J. Hync, Evansville.....	94
William Haag, Gratiot.....	94½
A. B. Hoyt, Pewaukee.....	88
L. P. Holgerson, Troy Center.....	94½
W. Judevine, Gratiot.....	90
A. H. Jones, Mt. Morris.....	89
G. E. Jordan, Amherst.....	92½
C. M. Kates, Custer.....	90
C. F. Langhilde, Bloomfield.....	90½
Geo. W. Mullen, Wales.....	94
Arthur Oestreich, Watertown.....	90
Thomas O'Neill, Waukesha.....	91½
E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn.....	92½
G. P. Sauer, Troy Center.....	highest score 95
D. A. Sheldon, Lake Mills.....	88½
T. J. Warner, Rosholt.....	89
F. W. Zastrow, Princeton.....	92½

Dairy Butter.

A. M. Adams, Waukesha.....	81
Albert Brinkman, Calhoun.....	87
Ray Curtis, Poynette.....	93
Ray Curtis, Poynette.....	91½
E. J. Czamanske, Randolph.....	89
J. H. Curtis, Lewiston Minn.....	88
Mrs. E. W. Fisher, Janesville.....	85
Mrs. G. Halladay, Wautoma.....	90
J. G. Hickcox, Whitefish Bay.....	89
Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Neosho.....	90
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn.....	highest score 94
J. H. Pilgrim, Milwaukee.....	88
Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake.....	91
W. E. Wright, North Brookfield, Mass.....	87
E. Zeman, Janesville.....	83

Dairy Prints.

Albert Brinkman, Calhoun.....	92
Ray Curtis, Poynette.....	90½
Mrs. S. J. Curtis, Poynette.....	92
E. J. Czamanske, Randolph.....	92½
Mrs. E. W. Fisher, Janesville.....	86½
Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Neosho.....	92½
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn., highest score.....	94

CHEESE.

Judges.

American Cheese—E. L. Aderhold, Neenah.
 Foreign Cheese—Fred Marty, Monroe.

SCORES OF CHEESE EXHIBIT.

Cheddars.

H. Fassbender, Greenville.....	90
J. C. Jacquot, Appleton.....	92¾
L. H. Jewett, Richland Center.....	93½
J. G. Kennedy, West Bloomfield.....	91
Fred Lepley, Woodstock.....	93¾
Wallace Madding, Richland Center.....	95½
Chas. Mickle, Gotham.....	83½
John Vogt, Fremont, highest score.....	98½
G. J. Vogt, Fremont.....	96½
W. S. Walsh, Bear Valley.....	93½

Flats or Daisies.

F. L. Bartell, Neillsville.....	89
August Brandt, Algoma.....	95

E. A. Bartell, Metz.....	85
J. F. Bachman, Fremont.....	92
Jacob Baehler, Seymour.....	91½
R. Conrad, Haven.....	94
Will Clark, Neenah.....	96
P. E. Cranston, Soldiers Grove.....	90
S. D. Cannon, Dale.....	93½
H. Fassbender, Greenville.....	93
Louis Falk, Morrison.....	88½
Emil Falk, West Bend.....	94¾
Dan Falk, Morrison.....	93½
Gentilly Dairy Association, Gentilly, Minn.....	95¼
Mrs. G. Halladay, Wautoma.....	84
Mell Hill, Bonduel.....	89½
E. B. Hosig, Mayville, Minn.....	80
Iron River Creamery Co., Iron River.....	89½
O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc.....	92¾
A. H. Knoke, Birmanwood.....	91¼
Joseph Knickerbocker, Dodgeville.....	81
Frank Kleiner, Welcome.....	96½
C. F. Krueger, Shiocton.....	96
Wallace Madding, Richland Center.....	95
A. W. Parkin, Stanton, Minn.....	95
N. E. Possley, New Holstein.....	94
A. J. Roycroft, Chippewa Falls.....	93¾
E. F. Roloff, South Kaukauna.....	91¾
A. B. Radtke, Marion.....	92
Jacob Specht, Marshfield.....	71
LeRoy Skofstad, Sharon.....	71
J. A. Sharfer, Wheeler.....	89½
F. C. Stecker, Neenah.....	86½
B. S. Van Name, New London.....	87½
John Vogt, Fremont.....	96¾
G. J. Vogt, Fremont.....	95
Edward Wunsch, Haven, highest score.....	97½
W. N. Waddell, Hub City.....	93¾
F. H. Wisner, Plain.....	92½
A. F. Westphal, Neosho.....	91
Young America.	
H. Anderson, Sheboygan Falls.....	78½
August Brandt, Algoma.....	90½
R. Conrad, Haven.....	95¼

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Mrs. G. Halladay, Wautoma.....	92
O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, highest score.....	96
Herbert Kalk, Sheboygan Falls.....	81
Fred Plinke, Prentice.....	86
E. O. Sigglekow, Cleveland.....	88
Jacob Stocker, Sheboygan Falls.....	88
Edward Wunsch, Haven.....	93

Print Cheese.

E A. Bartell Metz.....	85
J. F. Bachman, Fremont.....	82
H. E. Bauman, Merrill.....	95
John Vogt, Fremont highest score.....	98 $\frac{1}{4}$

Brick Cheese.

C. F. Brinkman, Coon Valley.....	93
John Glansman, Brodhead.....	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. F. Gronert, Columbus.....	86
J. J. Rothenmach, Ackerville.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stauffacher & Roth, Monroe.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
A. F. Westphal, Neosho, highest score.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$

Swiss Cheese.

Samuel Erb, New Glarus.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Henry Elmer, Belleville.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. Karlen & Son, Monroe.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Glansman, Brodhead, highest score.....	98
Stauffacher & Roth, Monroe.....	96
Herman Schoepfer, Hollandale.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gottfried Vogel, Mt. Horeb.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$

Limburger Cheese.

Henry Elmer, Belleville, highest score.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stauffacher & Roth, Monroe.....	93

ART DEPARTMENT.

Judges.

George Raab, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Jenny Collipp Lloyd, Milwaukee, Wis.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Portrait or figure.

1st Prem.....Adeline B. Bellman, Fort Atkinson.

2nd Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza, Milwaukee.

3rd Prem.....Frank L. Schlick, Milwaukee.

Landscape or marine.

1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.

2nd Prem.....Gustave Moeller, Milwaukee.

3rd Prem.....Mrs. O. Pratt, Spring Prairie.

Still life, fruit or flower.

1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.

2nd Prem.....Albert Elsner, Milwaukee.

3rd Prem.....Anna Reiter, Milwaukee

WATER COLORS.

Portrait or figure.

1st Prem.....Adeline B. Bellman.

2nd Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.

3rd Prem.....Mrs. B. B. Denison, Lake Geneva.

Landscape or marine.

1st Prem.....Gustave Moeller.

2nd Prem.....Anna Reiter.

3rd Prem.....Mrs. F. G. Haight, Chippewa Falls.

Still life, fruit or flower.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. B. B. Denison.
 2nd Prem.....Albert Elsner.
 3rd Prem.....Gustave Moeller.

PASTEL PAINTINGS.

Portrait or figure.

- 1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.....Clara M. Byron, Milwaukee.

Landscape or marine.

- 1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.....Gustave Moeller.

Still life, fruit or flower.

- 1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.....Clara M. Byron.

DRAWINGS.

Study head in black and white.

- 1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.....Gustave Moeller.
 3rd Prem.....Albert Elsner.

Drawing from cast.

- 1st Prem.....Eleanor Hanson, Milwaukee
 2nd Prem.....Albert Elsner.

Pencil drawing.

- 1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. B. B. Denison.

Pen and ink.

- 1st Prem.....Francesco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell, Beloit.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SCULPTURE.

Bas relief.

- 1st Prem.....Anthony Spalthoff, Milwaukee.
 2nd Prem.....Adeline B. Bellman.
 3rd Prem.....Dr. O. W. Joslin, Milwaukee.
-

COPIED DIRECT FROM ORIGINALS.

Figure in oil.

- 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Still life in oil.

- 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Water color.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. B. B. Denison.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. F. G. Haight.
 3rd Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.
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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Collection.

- 1st Prem.....J. H. Field, Berlin.
 2nd Prem.....Gustave Moeller.
 3rd Prem.....Otto Peetz.
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DECORATIVE DESIGNS.

Collection.

- 1st Prem.....Clara M. Byron.
 2nd Prem.....Alexander C. Guth, Milwaukee.
 3rd Prem.....Anna Reiter.

Specimen pyrography, leather.

- 3rd Prem.....Adeline B. Bellman.

CHINA PAINTING. (OPEN TO ALL.)

Set bread and butter plates.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf, Milwaukee.
 2nd Prem.....Phebe S. Wilbur, Milwaukee.

Bouillon cup and saucer.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.

Nut bowl.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, Milwaukee.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.

Olive dish.

- 1st Prem.....Ella McKey, Milwaukee.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.

Cracker jar.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. J. Malloy, Milwaukee.

Candle stick.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

Salad dish.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Vase.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. S. J. Malloy.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

Tankard.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. J. Malloy.

Lemonade pitcher.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. S. J. Malloy.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.

Tea caddy.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. A. Peters, Milwaukee.

Cups and saucers.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.
2nd Prem.....	Phebe S. Wilbur.

Lunch plates.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

Conventional cups and saucers.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Clara Bradley.
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Chocolate pot.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf
2nd Prem.....	Jennie Rietveld, Milwaukee.

Creamer and sugar set.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Punch bowl.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

Jelly or marmalade jar.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. M. Buell.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Clara Bradley.

Brush and comb tray.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. M. Buell.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.

Chop dish.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. M. Buell.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.

Bonbon dish.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. S. J. Malloy.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

Jardiniere.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. L. M. Buell

Miniature.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Tobacco jar.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.
2nd Prem.....Phébe S. Wilbur.

Stein or goblet.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.
2nd Prem.....Tena Fromader, Watertown.

Fernery.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.

Fish set.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

Collection.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Anna E. Pierce.

CHINA PAINTING.

(For amateurs only.)

Set of plates.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Enoch Chase, Milwaukee.
2nd Prem.....Jennie Rietveld.

Cream and sugar set.

- 1st Prem.....May Fourness, Milwaukee.
2nd Prem.....Laura J. Lapham, Milwaukee.

Hair receiver.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Enoch Chase.
2nd Prem.....May Fourness.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Salt and pepper shakers.

1st Prem..... May Fourness.
 2nd Prem..... Jennie Rietvold.

Cup and saucer.

1st Prem..... Laura J. Lapham.
 2nd Prem..... May Fourness.

Pen or pin tray.

1st Prem..... May Fourness.
 2nd Prem..... Enoch Chase.

Olive dish.

1st Prem..... May Fourness.
 2nd Prem..... Mrs. Enoch Chase.

Bonbon dish.

1st Prem..... May Fourness.
 2nd Prem..... Mrs. Enoch Chase.

Mug.

1st Prem..... May Fourness.
 2nd Prem..... Laura J. Lapham.

Cake Plate.

1st Prem..... Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesaeete, Milwaukee.
 2nd Prem..... May Fourness.

Vase.

1st Prem..... Laura J. Lapham.
 2nd Prem..... May Fourness.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Judges.

Mrs. L. Esser, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Jennie A. Jamison, Neenan, Wis.

NEEDLE WORK DIVISION.

DRAWN WORK.

Pillow shams.

1st Prem.....Tena Fromader, Watertown, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lunch cloth.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer, Jefferson, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Chas. Lentz, Jefferson, Wis.

Six dollies.

1st Prem.....Tena Fromader.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Chas. Lentz.

Sideboard cover.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Chas. Lentz.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes, Austin, Minn.

Centerpiece.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.

Tray or carving cloth.

1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Chas. Lentz.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pair towels.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Chas. Lentz.
2nd Prem.....	Tena Fromader.

Three handkerchiefs.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Henry Fischer.
2nd Prem.....	Tena Fromader.

Table cloth and six napkins.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Henry Fischer.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Chas. Lentz.

Collection of drawn work.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Henry Fischer.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Chas. Lentz.

EMBROIDERY.

Pillow shams.

1st Prem.....	Mary C. Nicholson, Monroe, Wis.
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Lunch cloth.

1st Prem.....	Sadie Uihlein, West Allis, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt, Lexington, Ky.

Centerpiece.

1st Prem.....	Amanda Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.

Set plate doilies.

1st Prem.....	Nannie Hall, Lexington, Ky.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.

Set tumbler doilies.

1st Prem.....	Nannie Hall.
2nd Prem.....	Matilda H. Alvord, Monroe, Wis.

Carving set.

1st Prem.....	Matilda H. Alvord.
2nd Prem.....	Mary C. Nicholson.

Sideboard cover.

1st Prem.....Maltilda H. Alvord.
2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Mt. Mellick centerpiece.

1st Prem.....Amanda Rissman, Beaver Dam, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Sadie Uihlein.

Mt. Mellick lunch cloth.

1st Prem.....Maltilda H. Alvord.
2nd Prem.....Nannie Hall.

Mt. Mellick dollies.

1st Prem.....Nannie Hall.
2nd Prem.....Amanda Rissman.

Mt. Mellick shirt waist.

1st Prem.....Lillie Goerdt, Madison, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal, Milwaukee, Wis.

Shirt waist, English eyelet embroidery.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. M. Baker, Waunakee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Shirt waist in Hardanger.

1st Prem.....Mrs. C. J. Coon, Woodruff, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Ruby L. Gleason, Janesville, Wis.

Collar and cuffs in Hardanger.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesæte, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesæte.

Table cover of Hardanger.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesæte.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Dresser scarf in Hardanger.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesæte.
2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Centerpiece in Hedebo or Danish embroidery.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.

Embroidered collar and cuffs.

1st Prem.....	Nannie Hall.
2nd Prem.....	Ruby L. Gleason.

Three handkerchiefs.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
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Corset cover.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Susie Abert, Milwaukee, Wis.

Baby pillow.

1st Prem.....	Adele Westphal, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mary C. Nicholson.

Mosaic pillow.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....	Adele Westphal.

Kloster or cross stitch pillow.

1st Prem.....	Mattie Hall, Lexington, Ky.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Susie Abert.

Poster pillow.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. S. J. Malloy, Milwaukee Wis.

College or athletic pillow.

1st Prem.....	Viola Abert, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Estella Wilcox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Embroidery pillow.

1st Prem.....	Amanda Rissman.
2nd Prem.....	Estella Wilcox.

LACE.

Battenburg centerpiece.

- 1st Prem.....Amanda Pagels, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Ruby L. Gleason.

Battenburg dresses set.

- 1st Prem.....Amanda Rissman.
 2nd Prem.....Viola Abert.

Battenburg curtains.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. E. M. Baker.
 2nd Prem.....Minnie M. Becker, West Allis, Wis.

Battenburg yoke or collar.

- 1st Prem.....Ruby L. Gleason.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

Point yoke lace or collar.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. E. M. Baker.
 2nd Prem.....Amanda Rissman.

Point lace or honiton dollies.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. A. L. Roethe, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Point lace or honiton handkerchiefs.

- 1st Prem.....Viola Abert.
 2nd Prem.....Amanda Rissman.

Honiton centerpiece.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
 2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Tatting handkerchief.

- 1st Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.

Tatting collar.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Tatting dollies.

- 1st Prem.....Margaret L. Brandel, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, Bowling Green, Mo.

Netted lace handkerchief.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Susan Moffett, Milwaukee, Wis.

Netted lace dollies.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
 2nd Prem.....Viola Abert.

Hand-made lace tie.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. A. Gudlick, Bristol, Wis.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Child's bonnet.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
 2nd Prem.....Viola Abert.

Collection of hand-made handkerchiefs.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.
 2nd Prem.....Margaret L. Brandel.

 KNITTING.

Shawl.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer, Portage, Wis.

Fascinator.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.

Silk mittens.

- 1st Prem.....Mattie Hall.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.

Baby's socks or shoes.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna L Corwith, Reedsburg, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.

Fancy hood or cap.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Two or more yards of lace.

- 1st Prem.....Mattie Hall.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

Slippers or shoes.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.
2nd Prem.....Mattie Hall.

Woolen Gloves.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.

Woolen leggins.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.....Tena Fromader.

Woolen Stockings.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. M. Baker.

Woolen socks.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.

Lady's skirt.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. E. M. Baker.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.

Child's skirt.

- 1st Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Lady's sweater.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.....Ruby L. Gleason.

Lounge or carriage robe.

1st Prem.....Mattie Hall.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Chas. Lentz.

Counterpane.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

CROCHET.

Child's bonnet.

1st Prem.....Viola Abert.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

Shawl.

1st Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.
2nd Prem.....Tena Fromader.

Fascinator.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.

Baby's sack.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.
2nd Prem.....Mattie Hall.

Lady's skirt.

1st Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.
2nd Prem.....Mattie Hall.

Child's skirt.

1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

Slippers or shoes.

1st Prem.....Mattie Hall.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Baby's socks or shoes.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.

Lace or insertion.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.

Lounge or carriage robe.

- 1st Prem.....Mattie Hall.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesaeete.

Curtains.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Counterpane.

- 1st Prem.....Mattie Hall.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Fancy Purse.

- 1st Prem.....Caroline Schmasow, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Fancy Apron.

- 1st Prem.....Tena Fromader.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Henry Fischer.

Traveling bag or case.

- 1st Prem.....State Public School, Sparta Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Child's apron.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Lynn S. Pease, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Mantel or piano scarf.

- 1st Prem.....Lillie Goerdts.
2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Shopping bag.

1st Prem.....Matilda H. Alvord.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

Necktie case.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....Caroline Schmasow.

Whisk broom holder.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.
2nd Prem.....Viola Abert.

Handkerchief case.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Stocking bag.

1st Prem.....Caroline Schmasow.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lynn S. Pease.

Glove case.

1st Prem.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
2nd Prem.....Caroline Schmasow.

Magazine holder.

1st Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Laundry bag.

1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Pin cushion.

1st Prem.....Viola Abert.
2nd Prem.....Adele Westphal.

Fancy work basket.

1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Royal S. Holmes.

Kitchen apron.

1st Prem.....Viola Abert.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.

Patched mending.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. Meyer.

Darned mending.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Ruby L. Gleason.

Pieced quilt, quilted.

- 1st Prem.....Ruby L. Gleason.
2nd Prem.....Minnie M. Becker.

Log cabin quilt, silk.

- 2nd Prem.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Log cabin quilt, wool.

- 1st Prem.....Minnie Wiese, Wauwatosa, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Minnie Wiese.

Silk puff or fancy quilt.

- 1st Prem.....Salome Battles, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Alinda Jenczewsky, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hand-made rug.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Susan Moffett.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesaele.

Five yards rag carpet.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

CHILDREN'S CLASS.

Pillow shams.

- 1st Prem.....Elsie Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Mary E. Pease, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Centerpiece and doilies.

- 1st Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Collecton of doilies.

- 1st Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg.
2nd Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.

Dozen button holes.

- 1st Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Hem stitching.

- 1st Prem.....Marie Holman, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Elsie Meyer.

Lace or insertion..

- 1st Prem.....Josephne Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Elsie Meyer.

Doll's outfit of clothes.

- 1st Prem.....Marie Holman.
2nd Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach

Pin cushion.

- 1st Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....Elsie Meyer.

Sofa pillow.

- 1st Prem.....State Public School, Sparta, Wis.
2nd Prem.....Marie Holman.

Specimen handwriting.

- 1st Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Specimen burnt wood.

- 1st Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg.
2nd Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg.

Charcoal drawing.

- 1st Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Mary E. Pease.

Pen and ink etching.

- 1st Prem.....Mary E. Pease.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Water color.

1st Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.

Pastel.

1st Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.

Map of Wisconsin.

1st Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

2nd Prem.....Mary E. Pease.

CULINARY DIVISION.

White Bread.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright, West Allis, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Industrial School, Waukesha, Wis.

Boston brown bread.

1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke, Waukesha, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.

Rye bread.

1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. Amelia A. Laning, Milwaukee, Wis.

Graham bread.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes, Beaver Dam, Wis.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Whole wheat bread.

1st Prem.....Adele Westphal.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Light rolls.

1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. L. Douville, West Allis, Wis.

Baking powder biscuit.

1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

2nd Prem.....Mrs. T. P. Leonard, West Allis, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Yeast-raised doughnuts.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. F. J. Granger, Calhoun, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. T. P. Leonard.

Baking powder doughnuts.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. T. P. Leonard.

Loaf fruit cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. John Hans.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. F. J. Granger.

Loaf nut cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. T. P. Leonard.
2nd Prem.....	Adele Westphal.

Loaf Chocolate cake.

1st Prem.....	Adele Westphal.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.

Loaf angel cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. S. Poppe.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. F. J. Granger.

Loaf sunshine cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Lillie Dreyfus.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.

Loaf date cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. F. J. Granger.

Loaf devil's food cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....	Adele Westphal.

Layer chocolate cake.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.

Layer cocoanut cake.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.

Layer orange cake.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. William Sweeney.

Layer fig cake.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard.

Layer cake with nut filling.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lynn S. Pease.

White cookies.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Dark cookies.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Rock cookies.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Apple pie.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Mince pie.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Pumpkin pie.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. E. L. Douville.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Tarts.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Amelia A. Laning.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Baked beans.

1st Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Saratoga chips.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
 2nd Prem.....Amanda Rissman.

Home-made candy.

1st Prem.....Mrs. John Hans.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

CANNED FRUIT.

Peaches.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. Susie Abert.

Native plums.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Currants.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Adele Westphal.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

Tomatoes.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Gooseberries.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
 2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

Red raspberries.

1st Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
 2nd Prem.....Adele Westphal.

Black raspberries.

1st Prem.....Mrs. Amelia A. Laning.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Lynn S. Pease.

Strawberries.

1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. John Hans.

Blackberries.

1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.

Grapes.

1st Prem.....Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.

Pears.

1st Prem.....Adele Westphal.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.

Cherries.

1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Pineapple.

1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

JELLY.

Native plum.

1st Prem.....Mrs. John Hans.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

Currant.

1st Prem.....Mrs. John Hans.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Sheldon, Milwaukee, Wis.

Red raspberry.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. S. Poppe.

Crab apple.

1st Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.

Grape.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.....	Amanda Rissman.

Quince.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Adele Westphal.

JAM.

Raspberry.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. S. Poppe.

Blackberry.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Adele Westphal.

Strawberry.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.....	Adele Westphal.

Native plum.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. John Hans.

Apple butter.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. W. P. Weguer.

Grape marmalade.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

PICKLES.

Crab apple.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Peach.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Amelia A. Laning.

Pear.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Cucumber, sweet, ripe.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. Amelia A. Laning.

Cucumber pickles in olive oil.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. F. J. Granger.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Pickled cauliflower.

- 1st Prem.....Adele Westphal.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Dill pickles.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. Amelia A. Laning.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

Sour pickles.

- 1st Prem.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.....Mrs. S. Poppe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Onion pickles.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.

Mustard pickles.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. S. Poppe.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. E. Westphal.

Mixed pickles.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Catsup.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. A. H. Claymier, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Best and largest exhibit in class.

1st Prem.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.....	Mrs. F. J. Granger.

 GIRL'S CULINARY CLASS.

White bread.

1st Prem.....	Josephine Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.

Baking powder biscuit.

1st Prem.....	Josephine Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....	Lydia Wollenburg.

Plain white cake.

1st Prem.....	Lydia Wollenburg.
2nd Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.

Soft gingerbread.

1st Prem.....	Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....	Lydia Wollenburg.

White cookies.

1st Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg.
2nd Prem.....Mary E. Pease.

Dark cookies.

1st Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Rock cookies.

1st Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.

Crab apple jelly.

1st Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.....Mary E. Pease.

Currant jelly.

1st Prem.....Mary E. Pease.
2nd Prem.....Lydia Wollenburg.

Plum jelly.

1st Prem.....Mary E. Pease.
2nd Prem.....Alice I. Clapp.

Home-made candy.

1st Prem.....Josephine Stoppenbach.

SPEED DEPARTMENT.

 Starting Judge.

F. E. Stone, Burlington, Wis.

 STAKE RACES.

2:12 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Trixie H, b. m. Fred Kleiner, Eau Claire, Wis.....	3-1-4-1-1
Barongale, br. s. Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	2-2-1-3-2
Bonner, br. g. Harrrie Jones, Rushville, Ind.....	1-4-3-2-4
Ettie L, ch. m. Chas E. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	4-3-2-4-3
Time, 2:14 $\frac{1}{4}$. 2:16. 2:12 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2:13 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2:14.	

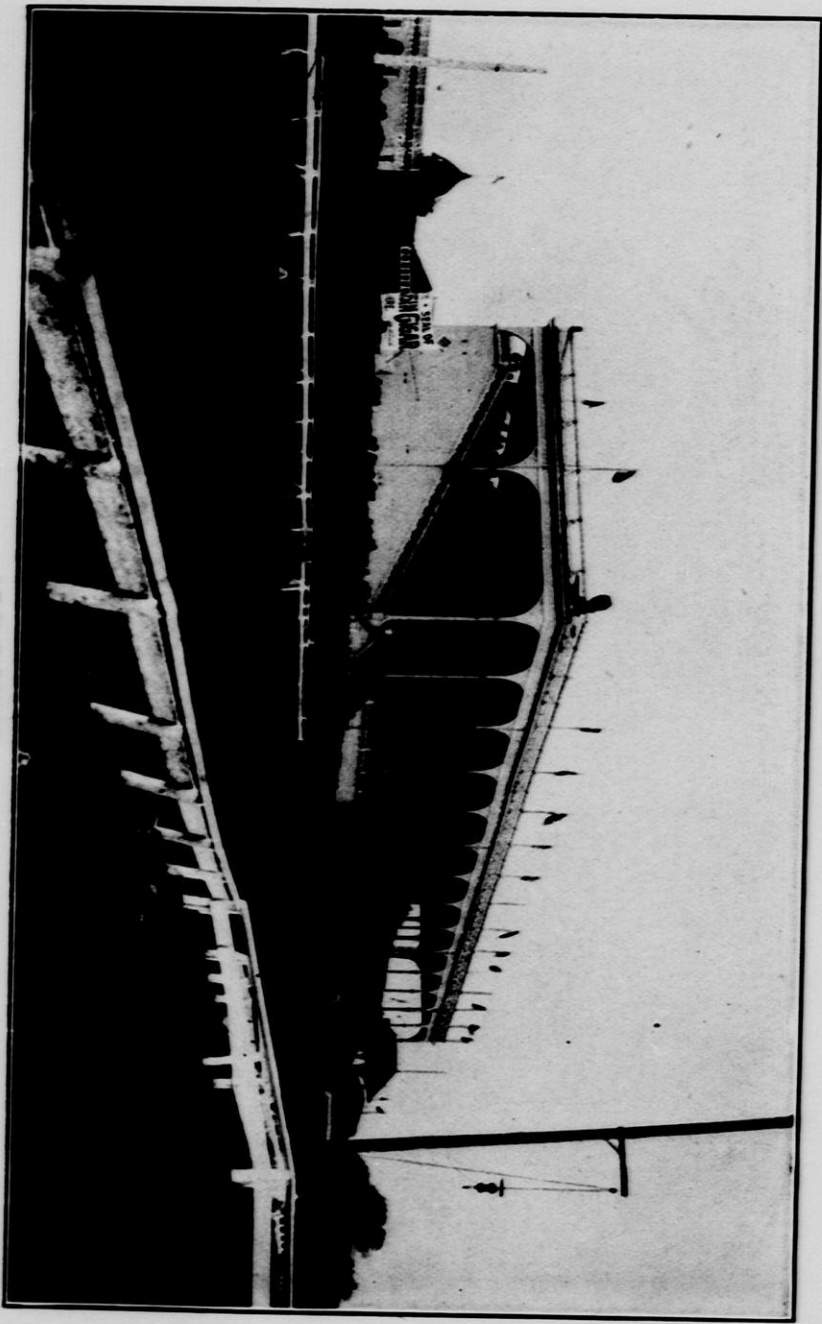
 2:16 Trot. Purse, \$2,500.

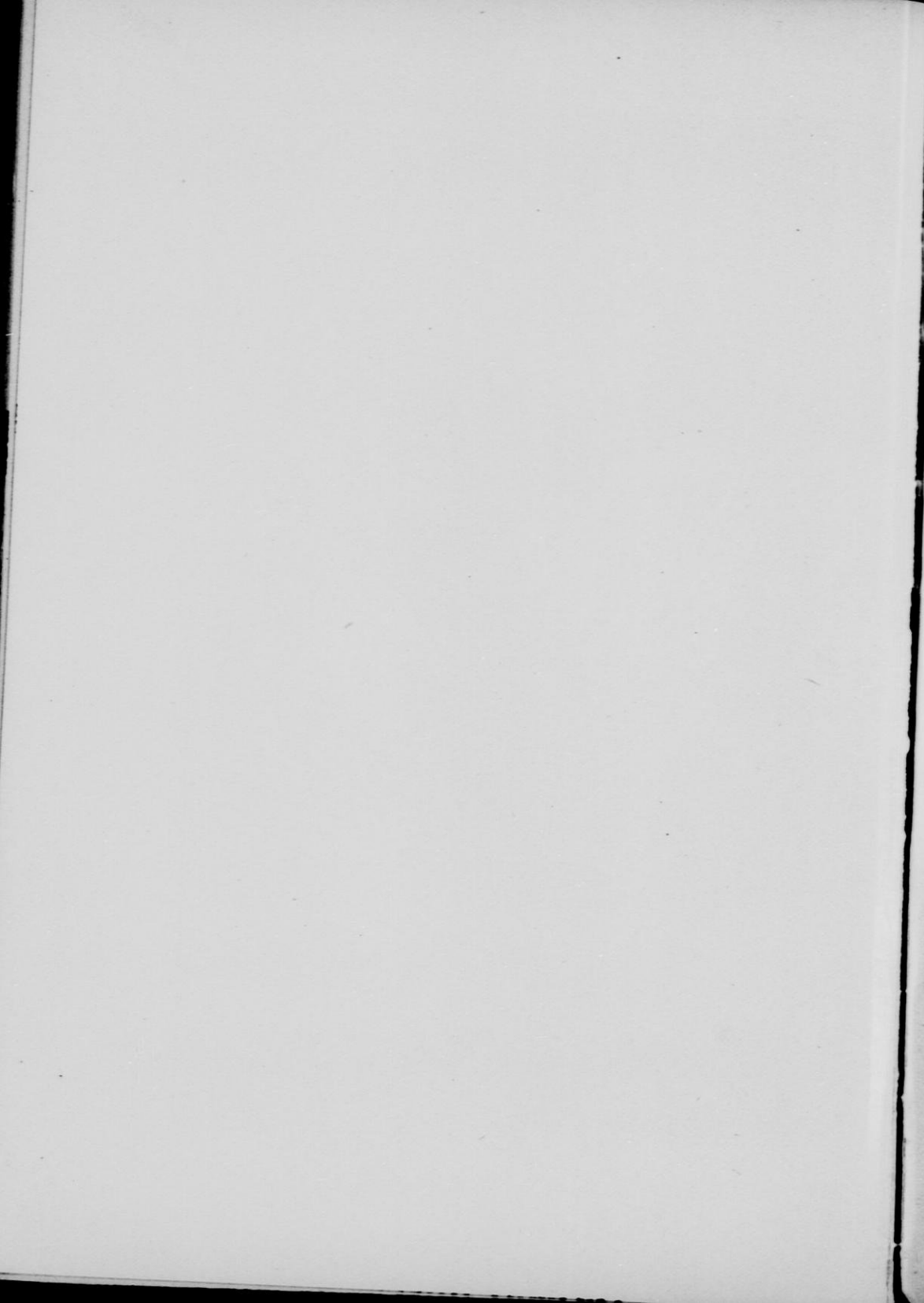
Belle C, br. m. M. R. Higbee, Albert Lea, Minn.....	1-1-1
Lady Pauline, b. m. Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	2-2-2
William J, br. g. T. W. Kinser, Chicago, Ill.....	3-3-3
Golden Seal, br. m. P. J. Liston, Enid, Okla.....	5-6-4
Ballast br. g. J. A. Barrett, Shelbyville, Tenn.....	4-7-7
Mollie S, b. m. T. F. McDermott, De Kalb, Ill.....	7-5-6
Nancy Holland, br. m. Ed Holland, Bloomington, Ill.....	8-8-5
Alcarno, b. h. P. B. Haight, Parsons, Kas.....	6-4-Dr.
Time, 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$. 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$. 2:13.	

 2:21 Trot. Purse, \$5,000.

Advancer, b. g. Forest Park Farm, Brandon, Vt.....	1-1-1
Dixon, ch. s. W. C. Allen, Moline, Ill.....	3-2-2
Lady Mowry, b. m. J. C. Mowry, Cleveland, Ohio.....	2-3-5
Danube, br. s. East View Stock Farm, East View, N. Y.....	6-4-3

AT THE START





Belfast, b. g. J. A. Barrett, Shelbyville, Tenn.....	4-5-4
Fred C, b. g. Frank Colby, Sheridan, Ind.....	5-6-7
King Airy, br. s. Chas. E. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	7-7-6
Time, 2:11¼. 2:11½. 2:12¾.	

2:24 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Watson, s. g. J. T. Wickersham, Windsor, Ont.....	1-1-1
Harry Simmons, b. g. John Hussey, Louisville, Ky.....	3-2-2
Betsy Ford, blk. m. Chas. E. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	2-4-5
Grace A, ch. m. E. D. Pendelton & Sons, Nat. Stock Yds., Ill	8-3-3
Myra B, b. m. William Dagler, Jr., Rushville, Ind.....	4-5-4
Belle G, ch. m. E. T. Gumz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5-7-6
Belle Gamaleon, b. m. Oakwood Stock Farm, Geneva, Ill....	6-6-8
Marveletta, b. m. Harrie Jones, Rushville, Ind.....	7-8-7
Time, 2:16. 2:15. 2:13.	

2:30 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Billy B, s. g. T. C. Neal, Montpelier, Ind.....	1-1-1
Bi Flora, b. m. John Splan, Lexington, Ky.....	3-2-2
Emma Brook, b. m. Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	2-4-3
Com. Beaufort, br. g. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.....	4-3-4
Janita, ch. m. Oakwood Stock Farm, Geneva, Ill.....	5-5-5
Time, 2:16¾. 2:15. 2:14¾.	

2:40 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Little Wonder, br. g. J. E. Sibley, Antloch, Ill.....	1-1-1
Silver, ch. g. Geo. C. Loomis, Minneapolis, Minn.....	2-2-2
Frank Lowden, br. m. Peter Vredenburgh, Springfield, Ill..	5-3-3
Hattie B, b. m. Oakwood Stock Farm, Geneva, Ill.....	3-4-4
Gramattan, b. m. J. A. McIntire, Sheridan, Ind.....	4-6-6
Great Britton, b. h. L. L. Battey, Hutchinson, Kas.....	6-5-6
Time, 2:20¼. 2:17½. 2:18¼.	

2:06 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.

The Broncho, b. m. Chas. E. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	4-1-1-1
Hazel Patch, blk. h. J. W. Flack, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1-2-2-2
Fantine, b. m. Harrie Jones, Rushville, Ind.....	2-3-3-3
Red Light, ch. h. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.....	3-4-4-4
Time, 2:07. 2:04¾. 2:03¾. 2:05½.	

2:13 Pace. Purse, \$5,000.

Bolivar, br. g. East View Stock Farm, East View, N. Y.	11-1-1-1
Ed Patch, b. h. E. M. Blessing, Danville, Ind.....	1-2-2-3
Joe Gales, b. g. Roy McDonald, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich..	2-4-9-2
Castlewood, c. g. Mrs. G. J. Thomas, Eau Claire, Wis...	3-3-7-5
Rex, ro. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	5-5-3-4
Red Ash, b. h. P. B. Haight, Parsons, Kas.....	4-9-5-9
Bill Bailey, ch. g. W. W. Fleming, Winnipeg, Man.....	7-6-4-6
Red King, b. g. J. Carson, Winnipeg, Man.....	10-8-6-7
Nutwood Grattan, b. h. S. S. Brandt, Montgomery, Mo..	8-7-8-8
Rodney Wilkes, b. g. J. H. Leeds, Sullivan, Ill.....	9-11-10-10
Elbrino, h. s. T. H. Porter & Co., St. John, Mich.....	6-10-Dr.
Direct Wood, br. s. J. E. Cornell, Keithsburg, Ill.....	Dis.
Lula May, blk. m. L. Schillinger, Birmingham, Ala.....	Dis.
Time, 2:08¾: 2:07½. 2:11.	

2:16 Pace. Purse, \$2,500.

Colonel H, ch. g. E. E. Schmidt, Chicago, Ill.....	6-4-1-1-1
Lillian, br. m. S. H. Newman, Algoma, Wis.....	3-1-10-2-2
Ed C, b. g. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.....	1-6-9-3-4
Star Patch, br. s. William Dagler, Jr., Rushville, Ind.	2-2-3-7-7
Milo, b. g. Allen Bros., Marion, Ia.....	11-5-2-6-8
Leslie Waterman, ch. g. M. R. Higbee, Albert Lea, Minn	4-3-8-4-3
Marion Belle, b. m. Frank Leake, Marion, Wis.....	8-9-4-5-5
Auto, ch. g. Carl Rooks, Coldwater, Mich.....	5-10-5-8-6
Billie A, b. g. J. C. Adams, Phoenix, Ariz.....	13-7-7-9-9
Lyga A, b. m. Frank Rayburn, Roseville, Ill.....	7-11-11-11-10
Alice Medium, b. m. Leo B. Marks, Eldora, Ia.....	9-8-6-10-Dr.
Fremont S, s. g. Joseph Bassett, Clinton Junction, Wis.	10-Dis.
Windhoest, cr. g. Gus Haveman, Piqua, Ohio.....	12-Dis.
Time, 2:10. 2:10½. 2:10¾. 2:11½. 2:12¾.	

2:20 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.

Lillian, br. m. S. H. Newman, Algoma, Wis.....	1-1-1
Onward Star, br. s. Chas. E. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	2-2-2
Don Romo, b. s. Allen Bros., Marion, Ia.....	5-4-2
Lena S, b. m. Frank Burkhalter, Mequon, Ill.....	3-7-5
Cashwood, ch. g. Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	8-3-7
Afrite C, br. s. M. B. Harkness, Oconto, Wis.....	7-5-4
The Elk, b. g. P. B. Haight, Parsons, Kas.....	4-6-6
Miss Anderson, b. m. Babcock, Winnie & Hoyle, Honey Creek, Wis.....	6-8-Dr.
Time, 2:09½. 2:08¼. 2:09¼.	

2:25 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.

Don Romo, b. s. Allen Bros., Marion, Ia.....	1-1-1
Sally Pointer, br. m. J. C. Adams, Phoenix, Ariz.....	2-3-4
Legateer, br. s. Woodlawn Farm Co., Sterling, Ill.....	4-2-3
A. W. M., s. g. Jas. E. Carew, Ottawa, Ill.....	3-4-2
Patrick Henry, b. g. Henry Bros., Kenosha, Wis.....	5-5-5
Time, 2:14½. 2:14¼. 2:18.	

2:35 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.

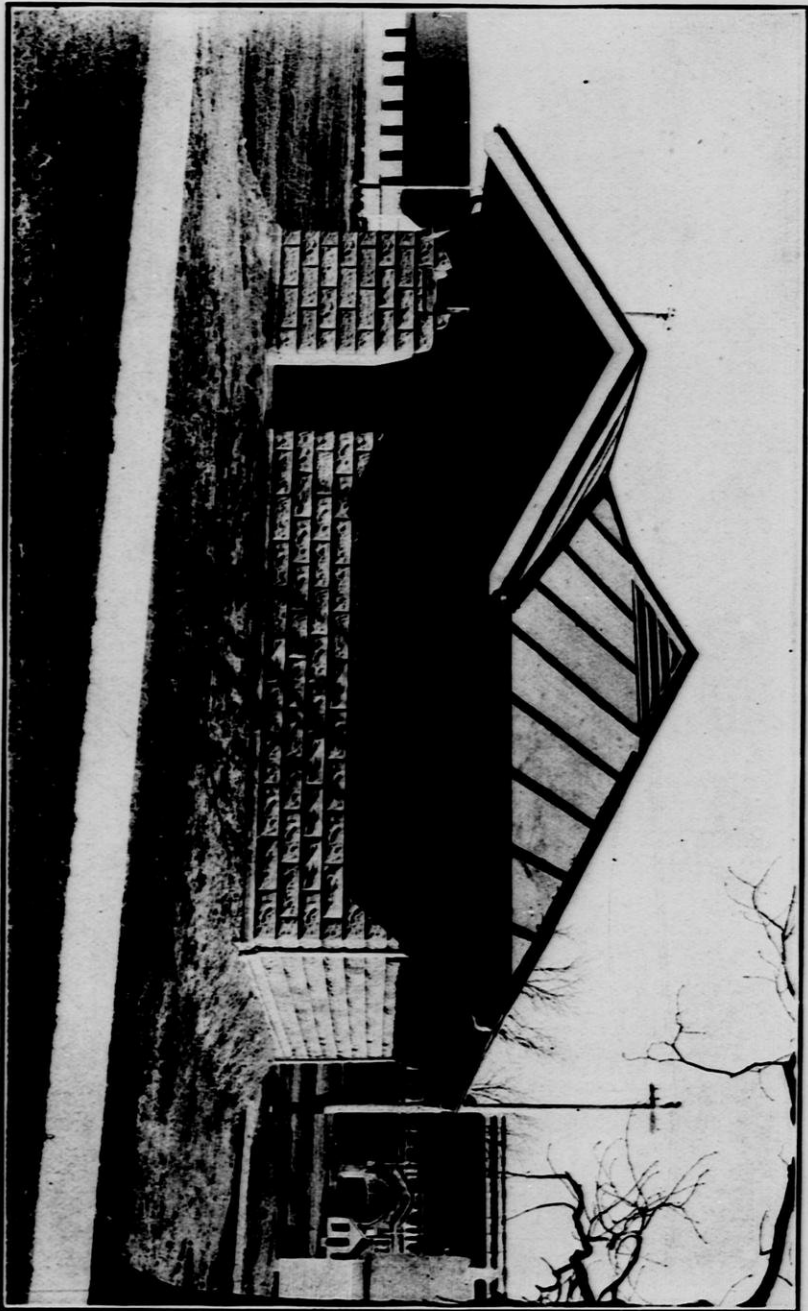
Sally Pointer, br. m. J. C. Adams, Phoenix, Ariz.....	1-2-3-1-1
Norvallis, b. m. Schradder Bros., Half Day, Ill.....	2-1-1-2-4
Lillie Clay, b. m. J. F. Barbee, Millersburg, Ky.....	3-4-4-3-2
Uncle Jim, b. g. Jas. E. Carew, Ottawa, Ill.....	5-5-2-4-3
Frank Be Sure, b. s. John H. Mack, West Bend Wis.....	4-3-5-5-Dr.
Director Rean, ch. g. John Splan, Lexington, Ky.....	6-Dis.
Cashwood, ch. g. Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	7-Dis.
Time, 2:11¼. 2:12½. 2:14½. 2:12½. 2:17½.	

3 Year Old Pacing. Purse, \$500.

Betsy blk. m. W. H. Judy, Atlanta, Ill.....	1-1-1
John Kirby, b. h. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.....	3-2-2
Josie M, b. m. E. W. Conant, Loveland, Ohio.....	2-4-4
Borowood, blk. s. Chas. E. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	4-3-3
Time, 2:14. 2:14½. 2:15½.	

Special 2 Year Old Trot.

Ed Custer, ch. s. Riverside Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	1-1
Gov. Francis, b. h. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.....	2-2
Time, 2:19. 2:17.	



CENTRAL TOILET. STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my report as superintendent of the horse department during the fair held in Milwaukee, September 11-15, 1905.

The exhibit was large, and I think I may say as good as was ever shown at a Wisconsin state fair. The barns were completely filled and quite a number of horses were stabled outside of grounds. Mr. John S. Donald as assistant superintendent, was very efficient, and earned the good will of all the exhibitors by his prompt and courteous dealings with all.

The board was very much disappointed in not having the new judging pavilion finished, although the horses and cattle both, were judged in the building, but we can assure the people of Wisconsin that at the fair of 1906 the judging pavilion will be finished, and we predict it to be the center of attraction on the fair grounds. The building will seat about four thousand people, and the board invites everyone to visit the pavilion and see the judging of horses and cattle.

I am pleased to report that the general classification of premiums in the horse department seemed to give universal satisfaction. I would recommend that the classes for Wisconsin breeders be increased in some way so as to bring out a larger

state exhibit, as I predict a larger and better horse exhibit at the next fair. I am satisfied that it will be necessary to erect another horse barn to enable us to accommodate all show horses on fair grounds.

W. A. Dobson of Marion, Iowa, placed the awards in the light horse and roadster classes, in a very impartial and satisfactory manner, and W. E. Pritchard of Ottawa, Ill., judged the draft breeds to the general satisfaction of the exhibitors.

I am pleased to give names of the exhibitors as follows:

Percheron and French Draft.

G. N. Mihills, Fond du Lac, Wis.
 Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.
 H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn, Wis.
 James G. Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Finch Bros., Joliet, Ill.
 Lewis Lewellin & Sons, Waterloo, Wis.

Clydesdale.

Ethelwold Farms.
 McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.

English Shire.

Finch Bros.

Belgian and Other Registered Draft Breeds.

H. A. Briggs.
 Prosper Van Noyen, Oconomowoc, Wis.

American, English, German and French Coach Horses.

Finch Bros.
 August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.
 F. H. Matthes, Hustisford, Wis.
 J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.

Standard Bred and Registered Trotting Horses.

August Uihlein.

J. R. Peak & Son.

Progress Blue Ribbon Stud, Milwaukee, Wis.

Alfred von Cotzhausen, Milwaukee, Wis.

R. S. Witte, Waukesha, Wis.

D. W. Powell, Waukesha, Wis.

Gaited Saddle Horses.

Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

H. T. Graber, Mineral Point, Wis.

Ray Biggs, Waukesha, Wis.

Dr. J. T. Unertl, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. V. Davidor, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.

R. S. Witte.

Harness Horses.

J. R. Peak & Son.

Goldenstein Bros., Onarga, Ill.

Alfred von Cotzhausen.

Ray Biggs.

Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

S. V. Davidor.

Shetland Ponies.

August Uihlein.

Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.

FARMER'S CLASSES.*Grade Draft.*

John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.

Sleep Bros., Waukesha, Wis.

Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.

Grade Coachers.

Henry Tennesen, Menomonee Falls, Wis.
 Sleep Bros.
 Rowlands Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
 Henry Torhorst & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.
 John H. Williams.

Non-Registered Roadsters.

Fox Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
 Henry T. Graber.
 R. S. Witte.
 Daniel Schley, Waukesha, Wis.
 J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE G. COX,
 Superintendent.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: The cattle exhibit of the Wisconsin state fair for the year 1905, was the largest show of cattle ever brought together on a Wisconsin fair ground; and the strong feature of the show was that it was largely made up of Wisconsin stock, justifying the wisdom of the board in making classes exclusively for Wisconsin breeders.

Additional barn room will be necessary before another fair, as the accommodations this year were taxed to the utmost.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. WYLLIE,
 Superintendent.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: The exhibit in the sheep department at the fair of 1905, while somewhat weak in point of number in some of the breeds, was nevertheless very good indeed, the sheep shown making up in quality what was lacking in numbers. Each breed recognized in premium list was represented, and competition was very sharp in some classes.

While exhibitors in this department were from Michigan, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, the greater part were from Wisconsin. I wish to mention especially the classes for Wisconsin bred sheep. These were for Shropshire, Oxford and Southdowns and were well filled. I would recommend that these be continued, and classes added for the other breeds.

Mr. W. T. Potts of Chicago passed upon the mutton breeds in his usual satisfactory manner; and Mr. W. S. Dixon of Brandon, while comparatively new in the judging ring, gave excellent satisfaction. Mr. G. C. Parish of Mondovi as assistant in this department, carefully attended to every detail.

I would recommend that a permanent judging pavilion be provided for this department.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DILLON,
Superintendent.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: The exhibit of swine at the 1905 fair was certainly a credit to the swine breeders of Wisconsin. In the Berkshire, Poland China and Duroc Jersey classes there was a strong competition, with a fair showing of Chester White;

but in the Victorias, Tamworths and Yorkshires there was little or no competition, and something ought to be done to get a larger showing in these classes or cut them out; as in one or two cases the stock shown was not a credit to the breeder.

By a unanimous vote the breeders expressed themselves as well pleased with the judge, and if he is retained for another year the little fellows and the new exhibitors can rest assured of getting a "square deal."

The swine industry is rapidly growing, and the corn states are looking to Wisconsin to furnish strong, growthy, productive, breeding stock, and "we can do it."

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. BRADLEY,
Superintendent.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: On the day previous to the opening of the fair, the poultry building was in almost perfect order and ready to receive its expected occupants. The inclosing of the west side of the building with glass was found to be a marked improvement over the unreliable canvas that had heretofore served as a wall.

Yet, in spite of the fact that twenty (20) feet had been added to the length of the already immense building, every inch of available space was needed to meet the requirements of this year's exhibition. And it was found necessary to take a foot from the width of each aisle in the poultry department in order to make room for a new table that would provide two hundred (200) feet of additional coop space. In all about four hundred (400) feet of new room was added and nearly every inch of the entire space was piled two, and, in numerous cases, three coops high.

In view of the fact that in previous years, no more than thirty or forty coops belonging to the society had been rented, it was thought that the one hundred (100) new coops that had been ordered would be ample to meet all demands. But the clamoring for coops far exceeded the supply and it was found necessary to rent fifty additional coops, and even then, in some instances exhibitors were obliged to crowd their birds, and, as a last resort, the old coops that had not been demolished were brought into use, and a number of worthy specimens were shown in the ordinary shipping cases in which they had been sent.

However, every one seemed to appreciate the situation, and exhibitors who had thoughtfully taken the precaution to engage space several months in advance, good naturedly doubled up their exhibits and piled coops into a minimum amount of space, in order to make room for those who had neglected to give notice of their coming.

The Wernich Seed Co. and Mr. Theo Koss made most attractive displays of poultry supplies, and although the room allotted to this purpose was limited to a few square feet, the exhibit, cramped as it was, proved a most pleasing, as well as an instructive attraction. And while the immense amount of poultry of all breeds would, in numbers alone, serve to astonish the average observer, the beauty and quality of the display was a source of much favorable comment from experienced fanciers, as well as from the less critical patrons, whose interest was no doubt awakened to admiration by the splendid perfection of some one of the many world renowned birds.

Mr. C. E. Matteson acted as assistant, and the ribbons were impartially scattered among the large number of exhibitors by the popular veteran Judge S. Butterfield.

More than fifty Belgian Hares were exhibited, while the Flemish Giants and the Himalayan Doe with her young were worthy attractions.

The Pigeon Division.

The pigeon division this year made long strides in gaining the confidence of the management and the esteem of the general public, for it would be difficult to imagine a more pleasing array of birds than those placed in our cages.

The quality of the entire display was far above the average and in every aisle could be found some especially rare and valuable specimens with a record of notable winnings to back their claim for prominence.

Every cage was taken, and it was found necessary to divide one of the display cages in order to provide sufficient room. The management was indebted to Mr. Joseph Barta for permitting the world renowned parlor roller "Jewell" to entertain visitors. Each day "Jewell," who holds the world's tumbling record, gave a number of exhibitions that excited the admiration of the audience, while the labeling of all pigeon cages seemed to meet the approval of sightseers.

A pleasing feature was the homeward flight that took place in front of the grand stand at three o'clock p. m., on the closing day. More than sixty pairs of birds were released. Mr. Frederick Zacher acted as assistant, Mr. Wm. Plaehn and Mr. K. J. Muir as judges, Mr. Muir placing the awards on the Tumblers and Homers, while Mr. Plaehn passed judgment on the remainder of the birds.

Each morning the entire building was painstakingly disinfected with Kreso by the Park Davis Co., and the beneficial result was the cause of much favorable comment among both exhibitors and visitors. The building was kept open to the public until nine o'clock p. m. On Wednesday and Thursday it was not closed until nine-thirty p. m.

A pleasing innovation in this department was the ribbons given as souvenirs of victory, and while exhibitors expressed hearty appreciation, the silken trophies proved a tempting allure ment for those inclined to pilfering.

The large number stolen from both coops and cages, was a

cause of great annoyance to the management as well as to those who personally suffered from such depredations. And while I am convinced that the ribbons should by all means be a part of the awards, I am also of the opinion that some other way must be employed to mark the coops and cages in a satisfactory manner, and I would respectfully suggest that small "stickers" in the shape of a star, blue, red and white be pasted on the entry tags of all winners, and that the ribbons be given or sent direct to owners.

I would further suggest that the east side of the building be permanently inclosed in the same manner as the west and that the windows in the roof be arranged so as to be movable, for ventilating purposes. Also that sufficient additional room be added to the building in which to exhibit poultry supplies. That the building be made secure and that the entire interior be whitewashed or painted.

That the premium list for fowls be revised so as to include all varieties listed in the American Standard, and that a third prize be awarded in every class.

In the pigeon division I would suggest that a number of classes be added to the premium list and that a new walking cage be provided for judging Fantails.

That the cement floor be extended throughout this building. In conclusion, I would say that the poultry building as it now stands, with a few slight alterations, I consider admirably adapted for its purpose, but should the demand for space continue to increase, it will be quite necessary to provide in the near future, a much larger building for this department.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. ADDA F. HOWIE,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in presenting to you the report of departments F and H for the year 1905.

Never before have the exhibits, both in agriculture and horticulture, been crowded into the agricultural hall as they were this year. The season was an exceptionally good one for nearly all kinds of vegetation, and exhibitors did their best to make good showings. All classes were well filled, and all available space taken up.

Grains and vegetables were of the very best quality and were labeled and exhibited in a neat and attractive manner.

The fruit exhibit was not as large as last year, but specimens shown were of good size and quality. This being the "off year" generally speaking, for fruit in the state, some exhibitors who have heretofore shown quite extensively could not exhibit; but whenever we have a light fruit crop one year we can look for an over production the year following, so next year we may expect a bounteous supply and a large variety of fruit.

The honey exhibit was simply grand, and attracted a great deal of attention. One exhibitor showed over two tons of honey and the exhibit was very neatly arranged.

The display of green house plants and cut flowers could not have been better. The exhibit of the State Experiment Station showing apples, plums and preserved fruits, also insects detrimental to plant life, was interesting and instructive.

Two firms made fine showings of nursery stock and ornamental shrubbery. The State Horticultural Society made a very good display of fruit gathered from all sections of the state.

Exhibitors in general were well satisfied with the efficiency of the judging in all classes, and I desire to express my sin-

cere thanks to judges and exhibitors for the uniform kindness and consideration shown all around.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HERBST,
Superintendent.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

The department of county exhibits of the state fair of 1905 was quite complete in every respect. Exhibits were made by the following counties: Marinette, Fond du Lac, Wood, Kenosha, Taylor, Waukesha, Florence, Dodge, Rock, Jefferson and Adams. Every county made a splendid display which attracted more than usual attention. Exhibitors seemed satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the state fair board, and with the awards. They all expressed a desire to make exhibits at the 1906 fair, and I predict that every booth will be occupied at the next fair.

Considerable fault was found with the distance clause by exhibitors from southern counties, but as that feature has now been adjusted exhibitors will feel more like making an effort to win.

The inside of the county exhibits building should be sealed up at the earliest opportunity. This is necessary in order to facilitate a good and attractive display.

Your superintendent was shown every courtesy by exhibitors and the State Board of Agriculture, and harmony reigned throughout the department.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. EVERETT,
Superintendent.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: The exhibition in the dairy department of the state fair of 1905 was eminently satisfactory in many ways.

The exhibit was the largest in the history of the fair, and while the judges gave notice that they would score closely, the score of 98 on butter and 98½ on cheese, in face of the warm weather in which the goods were received, was very gratifying to those who have the dairy interests of the State at heart.

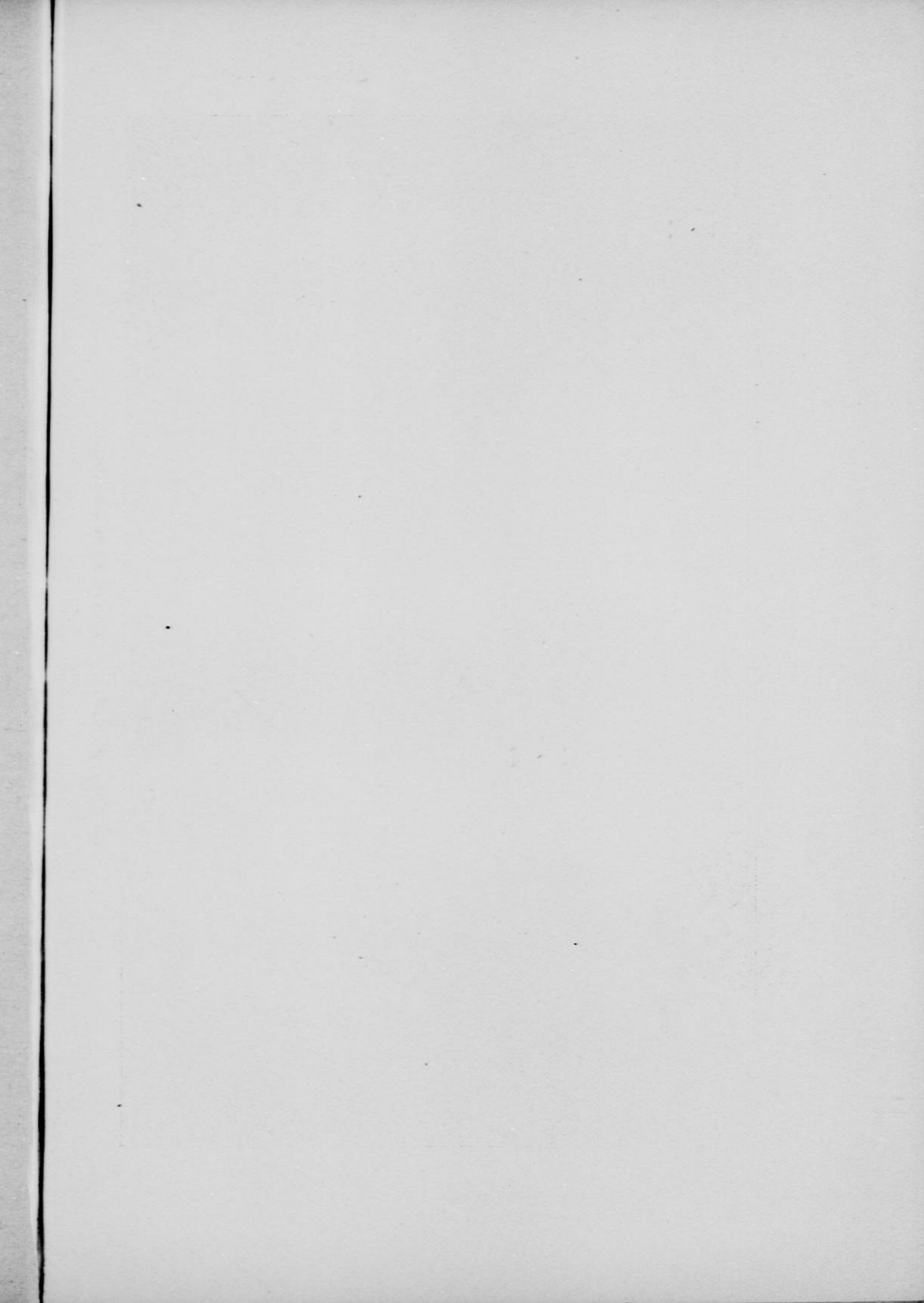
There were 181 entries of butter which were judged by Mr. W. D. Collyer of Chicago, and competition was so close that it was, indeed, an arduous task. The butter was sold, at the close of the fair, to C. Glanz of Milwaukee at 20 cents per pound.

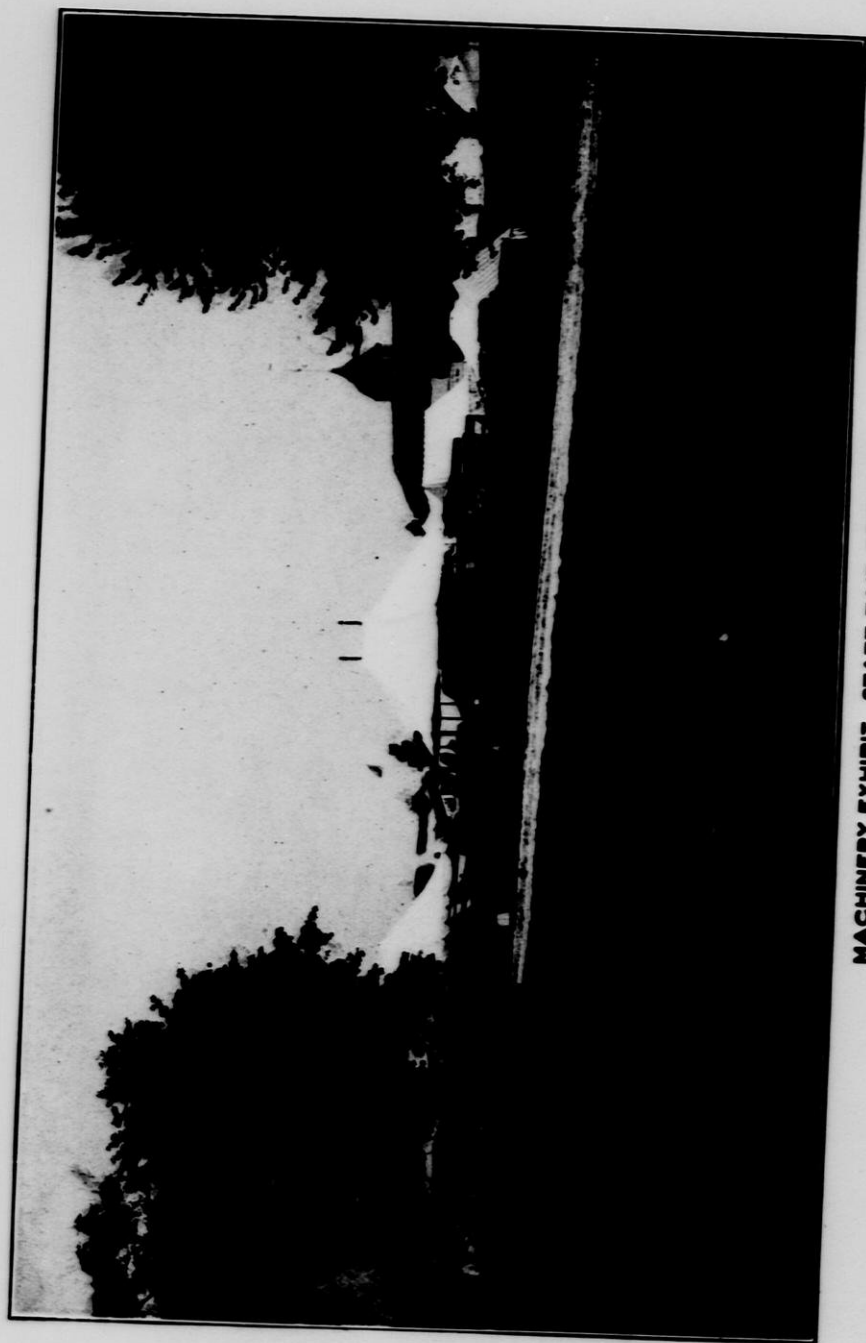
Mr. E. L. Aderhold of Neenah judged the American cheese, and Mr. Fred Marty of Monroe the foreign kinds. There were 79 entries, from the big Swiss cheese to the pound print, and made a very attractive as well as an educational exhibit.

The grade of goods ranked high, as the score of 98½ would indicate.

Mr. H. B. Stanz of Milwaukee bought the cheese at the close of the fair, paying 10 5/8 cents per pound for the American and 10½ for the foreign kinds. Remittances were made accordingly to the exhibitors. Not only were the refrigerators well filled, but all available space in the building was occupied by manufacturers and dealers, who vied with each other in making their booths attractive.

Last year the Vermont Farm Machine Co. and the Worcester Salt Co. erected permanent booths, described in last year's report. This year the DeLaval Separator Co. and the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. contributed in a very creditable manner by putting in handsome permanent quarters finished in stained cypress, which adds very much to the appearance of the hall. I am in hopes that others of our exhibitors will real-





MACHINERY EXHIBIT. STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

ize the advantage of having a permanent location with us, and follow the example set by these experienced exhibitors.

The concrete base constructed for the gasoline engine this season was a success and exhibitors were not annoyed by the shaking of the building as they have been in previous years.

It is quite probable that more space will be needed in the building for exhibition purposes. I would suggest that the closed rooms in the northwestern corner be torn out and fitted into booths.

It is evident that we shall soon need more room, and the question of a new building or an addition to the old one, will be one for the board to meet in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. SCOTT,
Superintendent.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit my report of machinery department for the year 1905. This department is steadily developing, the large exhibitors nearly doubling their exhibits of former years, and they require all the space allotted to them and some outside.

There are a few waste or low places on the machinery plat where our exhibitors do not care to place their goods, and I would recommend that the first improvement in this department be to fill the low places; also to improve the superintendent's office by sheathing up inside and painting, and as soon as possible erect a suitable machinery hall.

The following is a list of the principal exhibitors and their exhibits:

O. C. Vaughn Mfg. Co., Jefferson, Wis., implements.

Smith Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., manure spreaders.

- Parry Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., buggies.
D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., Moline, Ill., vehicles.
Van Brunt Mfg. Co., Horicon, Wis., drills and seeders.
Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., fanning mills.
International Harvester Co., Milwaukee, gasoline engines and manure spreaders.
The Tures Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, gasoline lighting system.
The Manson-Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich., fanning mills.
Cook Mfg. Co., Albion, Mich., gas engines.
Dowagiac Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., drills and seeders.
Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill., farm implements.
C. P. & J. Lawson, Milwaukee, gas engines.
Frank H. Battles, Madison, Wis., cattle stanchions and stable supplies.
Lutter & Jacobi Co., Milwaukee, hay presses and implements.
The Althouse-Wheeler Co., Waupun, Wis., wind mills and towers.
Smalley Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis., feed cutters and feed mills.
Challenge Company, Batavia, Ill., gas engines and wind mills.
Lindsay Bros., Milwaukee, feed mills.
Racine Sattley Co., Racine, Wis., vehicles and implements.
Anderson Carriage Co., Detroit, Mich., buggies.
John Dorsch & Sons, Milwaukee, vehicles, engines and implements.
Wisconsin Carriage Co., Janesville, Wis., buggies.
Staver Carriage Co., Chicago, Ill., buggies.
John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., implements.
Velie Carriage Co., Moline, Ill., buggies.
Case Plow Co., Racine, Wis., plows and implements.
Walter A. Wood, Hoosic Falls, N. Y., binders and mowers.
Louden Machinery Co., barn door hangers and supplies.
W. A. Patterson Co., Flint, Mich., buggies.
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., gas engines and implements.

- P. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, Ohio, implements.
 David Bradley Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., manure spreaders.
 Emerson Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill., implements.
 The I. B. Powell Co., Menominee Falls, Wis., implements.
 S. D. Burke, Madison, Wis., gas engine and manure spreaders.
- Dain Mfg. Co., Ottumwa, Iowa, hay presses and implements.
 Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., scales and engines.
 New Way Motor Co., Lansing, Mich., gasoline engines.
 Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., electrical supplies and gas engines.
- American Steel & Wire Co, Chicago, Ill., wire fencing.
 J. W. Dunning, Milwaukee, dust-proof ash sifter.
 Sandwich Mfg. Co., Sandwich, Ill., hay presses.
 J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis., threshing machines.
- Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Milwaukee, huskers and shredders.
- W. C. Kiernan, Whitewater, Wis., road culverts.
 Collins Plow Co., Quincy, Ill., hay presses.
 Lilson Mfg. Co., Port Washington, Wis., gas engines.
 Reliance Iron & Engine Co., Racine, Wis., gas engines and wood saw.
- Luther Bros. Co., Milwaukee, hardware.
 Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine Junction, Wis., threshing machines.
- Bilson-Hendricksen Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., force pump.
 Manlove Gate Co., Chicago, Ill., patent gate.
 W. J. Demorest, Belding, Mich., concrete mixer.
 Champion Potato Machinery Co., Hammond, Ind., potato machinery.
- W. I. Sherman, Milwaukee, boiler and engine.
 J. H. Taylor, Milwaukee, Drew Elevated Carrier.
 W. H. VanShaick, Walworth, Wis., Gem corn husker.
 Summit Foundry Co., La Crosse, Wis., stoves.
 The Chilton Matting Co., Chilton, Wis.

- Stolp & Co., Milwaukee, buggies and implements.
 Seidel-Best Mower & Harvester Co., Milwaukee, harvesting machines.
 Monitor Drill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., drills and seeders.
 The Thomas Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio, implements.
 Milwaukee Machinery Co., Milwaukee, engines.
 White Lily Washer Co., Davenport, Ia., washing machines.
 The A. D. Baker Cct., Swanton, Ohio, engines.
 L. Kissel & Sons, Hartford, Wis., gasoline engines.
 Cyclone Wire Fence Co., Waukegan, Ill., woven wire fences.
 Dr. F. C. Runge, Milwaukee, Badger Stock Nurse.
 The Standard Paint Co., Chicago, Ill., paints.
 Ed Malone, Lake City, Mich., stump cutting machine.
 James P. Christiansen, Oshkosh, Wis., patent silo.
 Barnes Safe & Lock Co., Pittsburg, Pa., safes and locks.
 Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., Milwaukee, hay tools, huskers and shredders.
 Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis., wagons.
 Racine Hatcher Co., Racine, Wis., incubators.
 Automatic Carrier Co., Milwaukee, elevated carrier.
 Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Ia., traction engine.
 Davis Hold-back Co., Milwaukee, patent hold-back.
 Hirsch Bros., Milwaukee, implements.
 Keystone Co., Sterling, Ill., feed mills and implements.
 Moline Wagon Co., Moline, Ill., wagons.
 Mitchell Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., wagons.
 Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., Peoria, Ill., drills and seeders.
 South Bend Chilled Plow Co., South Bend, Ind., plows and cultivators.
 Silberzahn Bros. Machine Works, West Bend, Wis., feed cutters.
 Star Oil Burner Co., Milwaukee, oil burners.
 Wilder-Strong Implement Co., Monroe, Mich., implements.
 F. W. Moldenhauer, Oconomowoc, Wis., milk measuring machine.
- Respectfully submitted,
 DAVID WEDGWOOD,
 Superintendent.

SPEED DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to announce that the report of the speed department shows that the program excelled all other previous meetings held in Wisconsin. The purses were larger, the speed greater, and confirmed our previous experiences that the largest purses cost us the least money.

The new track pleased the horsemen, and another year if properly kept in shape, ought to be the best track in the Western Circuit. More horses were trained on the grounds during the summer of 1905 than ever before, and in order to get a first class track we must keep the barns full, and this can only be done by keeping the track in first class condition.

The relay running race was an every day attraction with the interest increasing each day. We established a world's record in that event, and the novelty of the race and excellent riding of the young ladies, proved a good drawing card.

Our track record was broken in the 2:06 pace; the "Broncho" and "Hazel Patch" finishing the best and fastest race ever seen in Wisconsin. If satisfactory arrangements can be made to bring these two horses together again, with others, in a "free for all" class, I would recommend the same to be done; also that we again have a relay running race.

It is absolutely necessary that at least one more barn be built as we cannot expect to repeat last year's experience by putting valuable horses and equipments in farmers' barns, from one-half to one mile from the grounds.

I would recommend the extension of the grand stand, north, taking in the poultry shed, and using the ground floor for a cooling paddock. This would increase our revenue more than enough to pay the interest on the investment; besides doing away with long delays between heats. The horses competing would then be under immediate charge of the officers, and being together would be easily found, in place of being scattered all over the grounds.

The following is a review of the financial results of the department.

Entire amount of purses paid.....	\$23,500
Amount received from entries	18,417

There remains unpaid in suspensions, much of which will be paid, more than enough to overcome the cost balance.

The day receipts from grand stand for the fair were \$5,091, and the score card privilege sold for \$250, which are also to be credited to speed department.

Respectfully submitted,

C. G. WILCOX,
Superintendent.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: The fine arts exhibit of 1905 was very satisfactory. It was in many ways better than that of 1904 and far better than any previous exhibit which has come under my supervision. The Milwaukee art students made the largest and best exhibit and were well represented in all lines. Their work as amateurs was very fine and was very favorably commented on by all who saw the exhibit. Among the various exhibitors who carried off many first premiums may be mentioned the names of Francesco Spicuzza and Gustave Moeller of Milwaukee, and Miss Adeline B. Bellman of Fort Atkinson. They exhibited in oil paintings, water colors, pastel paintings and drawings and their work was of a high order. In burnt-wood Mrs. E. Willas-Hetlesacter of Milwaukee, made a beautiful exhibit. The decorated china exhibit was large and very fine. It was the largest and best exhibit we ever had. Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf and Mrs. Anna E. Pierce of Milwaukee, and Mrs. L. M. Buell of Beloit, made large and beautiful exhibits.

Considering the disadvantages under which this department has to labor the showing made was, on the whole, very gratifying to all concerned. The premiums are small, and the risk and trouble incurred in bringing an exhibit to the fair, makes it a difficult matter to interest artists sufficiently to induce them to exhibit fine works of art. We make the most earnest efforts to protect all exhibits, and only one small photograph was lost during the last state fair. This was probably carried away by some unscrupulous visitor.

It would be especially pleasing to the department if the schools throughout the state would interest themselves in sending exhibits to future fairs.

I respectfully recommend that the roof of the art building be thoroughly repaired, so that there will be absolutely no chance of its leaking, even in a very severe rain storm. The doors should be supplied with good locks, so that the building can be securely locked. The present equipment of locks and bolts is very unsafe and unsatisfactory.

I further recommend that the department of fine arts be furnished several large show cases, so that the china exhibits may be better cared for in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. NELSON,

Superintendent.

WOMAN'S WORK DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: In submitting this report for your inspection, I think I may truly say that the department of woman's work made a very creditable showing at the state fair of 1905, both in quantity and quality of the exhibits. That our building attracted a great many visitors was plainly manifested, as we were obliged to stop judging on Thursday afternoon, the crowd being so great.

I think the change in the interior arrangements made during the past year was a great improvement, and the cost of paint was a much needed addition, helping to make the place more presentable; but I wish to make another plea for a new building, one whose exterior and general appearance will suggest something of the beauty of the exhibits within. In my report last year, I asked for the addition of a culinary class for girls, which you were pleased to grant. The exhibition in this class was very gratifying, and I hope will be still larger another year. I would also suggest that another show case be added along the east side of the building for the children's exhibits. There was a large exhibit from the Sparta school for which we had no adequate space.

Perhaps I am digressing from the "beaten path" when I request less help in my department. We could easily have managed with one less clerk, and her services could have been given elsewhere to better advantage. If in my administration of the trust you have reposed in me I have given satisfaction, I am truly thankful, but let me assure you that it is largely due to my able and efficient corps of assistants, who cheerfully and carefully carried out all my suggestions looking toward the best interests of the department.

That there is growing interest in the fair is evidenced in the large number of new exhibitors who made entries this year; and the quality of the work throughout the department was of a high order.

I have never received and answered so many letters asking for information in regard to making exhibits as during the year 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. CHADWICK,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF GATES.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

I beg to submit below a report for the department of gates during the fair of 1905.

A radical change was made in this department the past year, by substituting cash turn-stiles at the gates in place of ticket systems that we have formerly used. As is always expected, when a new departure is made, there were some needs that were overlooked in my department. This led to some confusion and necessitated some hard work that otherwise might have been avoided. But in spite of all this, the department succeeded in holding together and the results obtained were fairly satisfactory. With the knowledge gained the past year, the department ought to be run much better next year.

Personally I am in favor of the cash turn stile. I believe that, under a wise management and supervision, they will be found a paying investment for the fair. The ability and ease with which tickets can be counterfeited always makes a loss at the gates possible through this means. The efforts of the most competent gate men cannot prevent this. My men collected and burned, on Thursday of the fair week alone, more single complimentary admission tickets than were printed by the secretary. It was impossible for any one to tell the difference between the genuine and the bogus ticket. The conclusion to be deducted from this statement is evident. Money is much harder to counterfeit. Although some counterfeit money is in circulation and of course some of it was presented at the gates, it is a remarkable fact that, although more than \$46,000.00 was taken in by our force during the fair, we received less than \$6.00 worth of bogus coin. With a thorough remodeling of the tickets that we are bound to issue, so as to cut down losses from that source, the stile system should be a very paying institution.

One of the things that very seriously handicapped our department and entailed much needless labor, was the lack of any adequate office accommodations for looking after the business of the department. It is absolutely necessary, if the same system is retained for another year, to furnish the department with not less than 600 sq. ft. of office space. More could be used to advantage. It will be impossible to get along with any less and accomplish the results desired. I would strongly recommend the erection of a building with the ground floor devoted exclusively to the department of gates and the office of the state treasurer. This could be arranged so as to avoid much of the unpleasantness and hazard that is attendant upon handling money in the midst of the crowds that constantly throng the administration building. Then too a good substantial vault should be erected in this building where such funds as are on hand at night might be deposited for safe keeping. I feel that this is one of the most urgent needs of my department.

Another thing that seriously inconvenienced my department and threw a large amount of needless work upon my men was a lack of a sufficient amount of change to begin business with. At least \$5,000.00 in change should be in the hands of the department when it opens up for business on the first day of the fair.

A panic seemed evident at two o'clock on Thursday at the main gate. This was due to a lack of sufficient turn stiles at that point to handle the crowd. The number of stiles there should be increased to twelve. I believe the number of turn stiles would not need to be increased at any other point. It would not be necessary to keep these twelve stiles in operation at all times. Six or eight stiles would handle all ordinary crowds. The rest would be used only in case of large crowds. The rest would be used only in case of large crowds. It would be an easy matter to provide extra men who could operate these stiles in an emergency and thus avoid the unpleasantness that was experienced last year.

Another thing that should be done before another fair, is to properly arrange and set the turn stiles. Much inconvenience was experienced by my department last year by the crude manner in which it was necessary, at the last minute, to erect the stiles. Some sort of decent enclosure should be built to protect the machines when they were not in use. Two machines were tampered with at the fair last year. One at the main gate was broken so that it refused to register accurately and caused much trouble and uncertainty before it was discovered and locked up. Another stile at the grand stand was broken loose one night and turned between two and three hundred revolutions. It would seem highly advisable to properly protect all stiles so that they might be enclosed during the night and be sure to be in working order the next day. It would also seem to be a part of economy to erect some suitable building for each entrance that would protect the men during bad weather and would at the same time add much to the dignity and appearance of our grounds.

The total receipts from my department are itemized below.

The receipts from all stiles including admissions to both grounds and grand stand is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 11.			
Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
1	\$405 50	\$46 50	\$452 00
2 .....Children's tickets			
3	1,295 50	92 75	1,388 25
4 .....Children's tickets			
5 .....Children's tickets			
6 .....Children's tickets			
7 .....Children's tickets			
8 .....Children's tickets			
9	9 50	1 00	10 50
10 .....Children's tickets			
11	13 50	2 00	15 50
12 .....Passes			
13	54 00	37 50	91 50
14	5 00	45 50	50 50
15	68 75	82 75	151 50
16	158 25	128 75	287 00
17	50 25	30 25	80 50
18	9 25	14 75	24 00
	\$2,069 50	\$481 75	\$2,551 25

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SEPTEMBER 12.

Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
1	\$696 00	\$60 00	\$756 00
2	22 50	35 75	58 25
3	1,163 50	.....	1,163 50
4	52 50	154 75	207 25
5	362 00	.....	362 25
6	221 00	.....	221 00
7	11 00	.....	11 00
8	137 00	.....	137 00
9	94 50	6 00	100 50
10	2 25	.....	2 25
11	67 50	1 75	69 25
12	Passes	.....	.....
13	105 50	36 50	142 00
14	10 00	57 25	67 25
15	121 50	82 00	203 50
16	191 00	123 25	314 25
17	51 25	75 00	126 25
18	1 50	13 00	14 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,310 50	\$645 25	\$3,055 75

SEPTEMBER 13.

1	\$1,577 00	\$122 00	\$1,699 00
2	601 75	86 50	688 25
3	3,057 50	299 75	3,357 25
4	170 00	46 25	216 25
5	1,131 00	.....	1,131 00
6	964 00	.....	964 00
7	33 50	.....	.....
8	516 00	7 25	523 75
9	352 00	.....	352 00
10	11 50	2 75	14 25
11	269 00	45 50	314 50
12	Passes	.....	.....
13	371 50	129 00	500 50
14	180 25	248 50	428 75
15	145 25	172 50	317 75
16	349 00	245 75	594 75
17	181 00	122 00	303 00
18	75 25	67 25	142 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$9,986 00	\$1,595 00	\$11,581 00

SEPTEMBER 14.

1	\$2,858 00	\$78 00	\$2,936 00
2	2,274 00	32 25	2,306 25
3	3,786 00	85 00	3,871 00
4	559 00	257 75	816 75
5	2,072 50	60 25	2,132 75
6	1,887 00	95 25	1,982 25
7	70 25	70 25
8	1,039 50	7 75	1,047 25

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
9	878 00	878 00
10	8 25	1 75	455 75
11	454 00
12	Passes
13	472 25	227 50	609 75
14	306 00	229 50	535 50
15	179 75	455 25	635 00
16	634 00	339 75	973 75
17	241 25	184 25	425 50
18	77 00	130 75	207 75
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	\$17,796 75	\$2,185 00	\$19,981 75

SEPTEMBER 15.

Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
1	\$356 50	\$356 50
2	324 00	81 75	405 50
3	1,565 00	24 75	1,508 75
4	55 75	.....	.....
5	(Broke down early in day)	47 00	47 00
6	368 00	75	368 75
7	8 50	.....	8 50
8	317 00	1 00	318 50
9 .....	.....	.....	.....
10	75	.....	75
11	125 00	.....	125 50
12	Passes	.....	.....
13	201 25	31 25	232 50
14	82 50	18 75	101 25
15	205 75	45 75	251 50
16	380 50	89 00	469 50
17	181 75	24 00	205 75
18	50	50
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	\$4,220 75	\$316 75	\$4,537 50

The receipts from grand stand stiles alone are as follows:

SEPTEMBER 11.

Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
13	\$54 00	\$37 50	\$91 50
14	5 00	45 50	50 50
15	68 75	82 75	151 50
16	158 25	128 75	287 00
17	50 25	30 25	80 50
18	9 25	14 75	24 00
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	\$345 50	\$339 50	\$685 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SEPTEMBER 12.			
Stiles.	Day.	Night.	Total.
13	\$105 50	\$36 50	\$142 00
14	10 00	57 25	67 25
15	121 00	82 00	203 50
16	191 00	123 25	314 25
17	51 25	75 00	126 25
18	1 50	13 00	14 50
	<u>\$480 75</u>	<u>\$387 00</u>	<u>\$867 75</u>

SEPTEMBER 13.			
Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
13	\$371 50	\$129 00	\$500 00
14	180 25	248 50	428 75
15	145 25	172 50	317 75
16	349 00	245 75	594 75
17	181 00	122 00	303 00
18	75 75	67 25	142 50
	<u>\$1,302 25</u>	<u>\$985 00</u>	<u>\$2,287 25</u>

SEPTEMBER 14.			
Stile.	Day.	Night.	Total.
13	\$472 25	\$227 50	\$699 75
14	306 00	229 00	535 50
15	179 75	455 25	635 00
16	634 00	339 75	973 75
17	241 25	184 25	425 50
18	77 00	130 75	207 75
	<u>\$1,910 25</u>	<u>\$1,567 00</u>	<u>\$3,477 25</u>

SEPTEMBER 15.			
	Day.	Night.	Total.
13	\$201 25	\$31 25	\$232 50
14	82 50	18 75	101 25
15	205 75	45 75	251 50
16	380 50	89 00	469 50
17	181 75	24 00	205 75
18	50	.....	50
	<u>\$1,052 25</u>	<u>\$208 75</u>	<u>\$1,261 00</u>

Receipts from team gates by days are as follows:

	Day.	Night.	Total.
September 11	\$200 75	\$9 75	\$210 50
September 12	237 75	48 50	286 25
September 13	1,074 00	83 75	1,157 75
September 14	2,082 70	37 65	2,120 35
September 15	511 75	11 75	523 50

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Total receipts from both stiles and team gates are as follows:

SEPTEMBER 11.			
	Day.	Night.	Total.
Stiles	\$2,069 50	\$481 75	\$2,551 25
Teams	200 75	9 75	210 50
Total	\$2,270 25	\$491 50	\$2,761 75

SEPTEMBER 12.			
	Day.	Night.	Total.
Stiles	\$3,310 50	\$645 25	\$3,955 75
Team	237 75	48 50	286 25
Total	\$3,548 25	\$693 75	\$4,242 00

SEPTEMBER 13.			
	Day.	Night.	Total.
Stiles	\$9,986 00	\$1,595 00	\$11,581 00
Team	1,074 00	83 75	1,157 75
Total	\$11,060 00	\$1,678 75	\$12,738 75

SEPTEMBER 14.			
	Day.	Night.	Total.
Stile	\$17,796 75	\$2,185 00	\$19,981 75
Team	2,082 70	37 65	2,120 35
Total	\$19,879 45	\$2,222 65	\$22,102 10

SEPTEMBER 15.			
	Day.	Night.	Total.
Stile	\$4,220 75	\$316 75	\$4,537 50
Team	511 75	11 75	523 50
Total	\$4,732 50	\$328 50	\$5,061 00

Total receipts for the week:

Total Receipts for the Week.		
September 11		\$2,761 75
September 12		4,242 00
September 13		12,738 75
September 14		22,102 10
September 15		5,061 00
Total		\$46,905 60
Overrun on turn stiles		49 20
Source unaccounted for		9 56
		\$46,964 36

The money expended in my department was \$1,271.50 and I submit herewith vouchers for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. ROSA,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIVILEGES.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

I herewith submit my report as superintendent of privileges for the fair of 1905. From the following sources I received the amounts as indicated and turned the same over to the secretary, to-wit:

For rent of dining halls, dining tents, etc.	\$1,135 00
For lunch and soft drink stands	1,763 00
For sale of novelties, glass engravers and wire workers	674 50
For doll racks	177 50
For cane and knife racks	150 00
For sale of fruits	159 50
For sale of ice cream	130 00
For sale of popcorn and peanuts.....	79 50
For sale of cigars and tobacco	90 00
For sale of candy	45 00
For sale of waffles	40 00
For tintype galleries and photoscope	60 00
For shooting gallery	25 00
For walking privileges in grand stand	150 00
For blind men privileges	30 00
For automatic, striking and weighing machines....	50 00
From advertisers and demonstrators	162 00
From miscellaneous privileges	33 69
For net receipts from Gaskill Carnival Co.	1,418 88

\$6,373 57

The itemized report of the receipts has been filed with your secretary.

The gross receipts of the Gaskill Carnival Company were \$1,778.88, from which I paid \$360.00 for 24 ticket takers, relief, etc., \$3.00 per day each, leaving the net amount as above given.

I would recommend that one or two additional dining halls be erected, as I had more calls for them than I could supply.

Respectfully submitted,

O. F. ROESSLER,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF FORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit the report of the forage and transportation department for the state fair of 1905.

Forage Department.

Cash receipts:

Sept. 9	\$ 8 95
Sept. 10	75 31
Sept. 11	61 08
Sept. 12	79 51
Sept. 13	72 48
Sept. 14	63 29
Sept. 15	495 28
Sept. 16	51 25
Sept. 23	3 45
Sept. 25	10 20
Oct. 11	132 14
Over cash	8 40

Total\$1,061 34

Disbursements:

Books and stationery	\$ 95
— Dcnzer, cabbage	9 00
Extra delivery	1 00
— Dcnzer, cabbage	3 75
— McDonald, straw	27 46
J. Wolf, straw	38 65
— Salentine, feed	36 19
L. Kruzenske, cabbage	17 50
Exchange in cash	45
P. Bock, hay	44 03
E. Douville, mangels	26 11
W. Stegeman, feed	16 52
Hay hook	50
A. LeFeber, feed on account	529 12
C. Killian, wages	17 00
J. LeFeber, wages	55 00
E. Hubbard, wages	11 25
E. LeFeber, wages	35 00
C. Strangsten, wages	37 00
H. Douville, wages	49 00
Total	\$981 47

Feed furnished free:

To cattle, swine and sheep barns	\$66 11
To trick horse	1 40
To poultry department	34
To fire department	20 79
To Wooster, relay race horses	45 07
Total	\$133 71

Transportation Department.

Received of:

John Miller, teaming license	\$8 00
Ed Barfus, teaming license	8 00

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. 307

J. Wolf, teaming license	8 00
J. DeGroat, teaming license	8 00
W. Morse, teaming license	8 00
— Wolfgrau, teaming license	8 00
Total	\$48 00

Disbursements:

J. DeGroat, hauling, dairy school exhibit, in and out...	\$6 00
J. Jung, livery	1 00
Total	\$7 00
Cash balance	\$41 00

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN LEFEBER,
Superintendent.

**REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GROUNDS OF
THE WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE, FOR 1905.**

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit my report as superintendent of grounds from April 1st, 1905, to October 1st, 1905.

Were I to go into detail of all of the improvements on the grounds the past season, my report would occupy too much space in your book of proceedings, so I will only mention a part of the most important work done upon the grounds in 1905.

The first work was leveling the dirt placed on the mile track during November and December, 1904. The weather was unfavorable for this work until May 7th, and from that time the frequent rains helped to settle and get the track in shape, so that by June 20th the track was in fair condition, and long before the fair was held, it was conceded that the

mile track at the Wisconsin state fair grounds was one of the best in the northwest.

Over 2,000 linear feet of cinder drive twenty-two (22) feet wide, with sod gutters was built through the machinery grounds. The plank walk at the northeast part of the grounds was taken up and put down in front of the sheep and swine sheds, and a cinder walk six (6) feet wide with 3 x 4 curbing was constructed from the northeast gate to the east horse barn. This cinder walk is a good foundation for a cement walk when it will be thought best to replace the present walk with cement. 7,808 square feet of cement walk at a very reasonable cost was placed on the grounds during 1905. Changes were made in several of the exhibition buildings. The extending of the poultry houses to the grand stand made it necessary to seek a new location for the fire department and this was done by constructing very comfortable quarters under the grand stand. An addition was made to the blacksmith shop, and also to the officers' dining hall and one of the church dining halls.

New shafting with iron brackets and proper borings was placed on both sides of the dairy building. A concrete foundation for the engine that furnishes power for this building was constructed in the foundation. There are 224 cubic feet of concrete. The farmers' dining hall was moved thirty-four feet north. This change of location with new sills and foundation and the improvements made inside puts the building in good condition. Six hundred feet of six and eight inch sewer were laid; the old bridge in the center field was torn up and a new and substantial one put in its place.

The greatest improvement on the grounds during the season of 1905, of course, was the erection of three new buildings: The stock judging pavilion, 250 x 17 feet, costing \$44,473.00. The publicity building and central toilet building with septic tank costing approximately \$5,250.

The improvements for 1906 should include a cement walk eight feet wide from the officer's dining hall west to the C. &

N. W. Ry. gate; a like walk should be constructed on the east side of the main drive from the executive building to the forage building at the north end of the grounds. There is much need of dressing room for the special attraction people. The additional room can be secured under the grand stand at slight expense, and would be a lasting benefit to the association.

The past two years has demonstrated that additional room is needed for speed horses and there should be a speed barn of sufficient size to accommodate at least thirty horses for this department, erected early in the season. In fact all work should be commenced as soon as possible. While it is hardly probable that a combination of circumstances like those of 1905 will again occur, namely, the endeavoring to finish three new buildings, the wind storm the latter part of August that wrecked two of the large dining halls, blew down several trees and many lengths of fence; the burning of the large barn with its contents and 300 feet of fence. The moving of the several buildings and many minor happenings brought everything in a rush just before the fair. All this should teach us to lay plans and start the work early in the spring.

Yours very respectfully,
C. W. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF GROUNDS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I herewith submit my report as superintendent of grounds from October 15, 1905, to March 6, 1906.

The board contracted with Mr. J. W. Mitchell of Madison, for a concrete arch bridge under the main driveway, and I was instructed by board of managers to tear out old bridge and grade up around the new structure when completed. The cost of removing old bridge was \$27.90; cost of grading and

leveling after bridge was finished was \$31.50, making a total expense of \$59.40. We also put in two wings on upper side of bridge, using mostly the lumber taken out of old bridge; also graded around new buildings, and walls of judging pavilion, inside and out; graded new streets east of machinery department and west of county exhibits and woman's work buildings; covered septic tank, and made window shutters and put them on north end of cattle barns and all the speed barns were thoroughly disinfected. By order of the board of managers let a contract for a small barn, for use of team belonging to grounds, to Mr. W. T. Carson of West Allis, the contract price of which was \$497.60. By using and disposing of some of the old lumber on grounds the price was reduced to \$400. The board also let a contract to Sponholz & Co. for a concrete arch bridge under track and driveway on north end of grounds, the board to remove the earth from old bridge, which was done at a cost of \$69.30. Total amount of money expended by me since Oct. 15, 1905, is \$231.95.

No cinders could be had at any of the West Allis shops, but secured some from the city. The new bridge under track and driveway is in an unfinished condition, the foundations are nearly completed and the contractors are making arrangements to build the arch.

Have collected and turned over to secretary for sales, \$17.75. There is still a small amount due for ice cut on pond, which I have not collected.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE C. COX,
Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen: I beg to submit the following report of the marshal's department for the year 1905.

The total expense of this department was \$1,459.80. This was paid to 64 men, a large number of which were on duty from 6 a. m. until 11 p. m.; the night watch, on ground and in buildings; for the use of five horses and one automobile; and for meals for city police. I enclose a statement of all money paid out with vouchers for same.

The expense of this department was greater than before, due to the necessity of having a large force on duty during the night show, and also owing to the poor condition of the fences, more men were needed there than heretofore.

I think we were very fortunate in not having more accidents than we did, especially on children's day. We had a number of lesser accidents, but none very serious. All the injured were cared for as well as could be expected, with our accommodations.

We made in all 42 arrests; 28 for breaking fences and stealing on to the grounds; 13 for selling tickets; and one for selling liquor.

For the good of this department, I would recommend:

First, the fences should be rebuilt or thoroughly repaired.

Second, that there be put in more turnstiles at the main entrance, provided with signs which would direct the people to the proper entrances.

Third, that our board encourage and assist the W. C. T. U. in their efforts to care for any that might be taken sick or injured while on the grounds.

Fourth, to provide for doctor and ambulance service that would be in readiness to answer call at any moment.

Fifth, if possible to arrange for more city police.

Sixth, build a new lock-up, or at least substantially repair the old one.

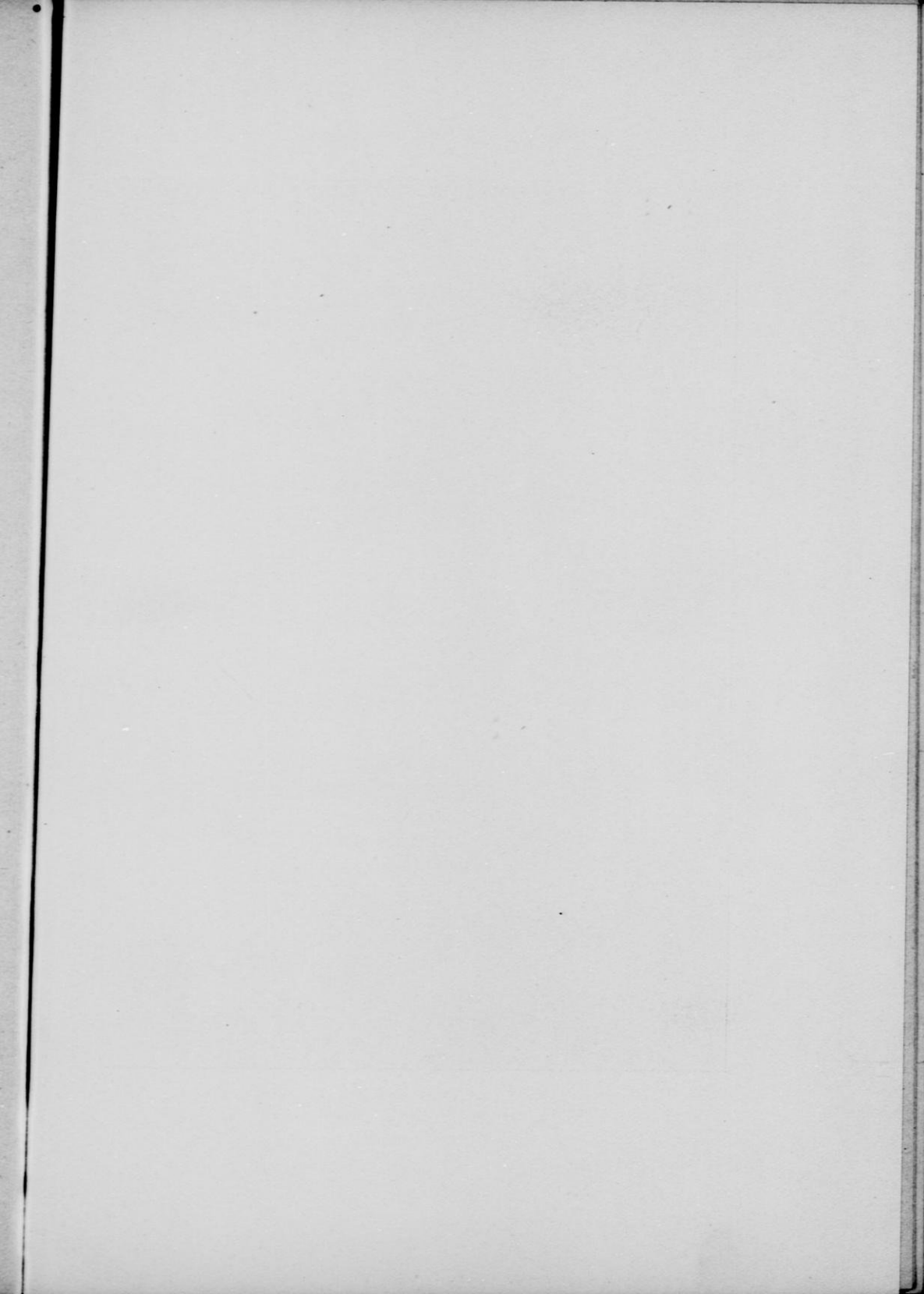
Seventh, more restrictions to concessions.

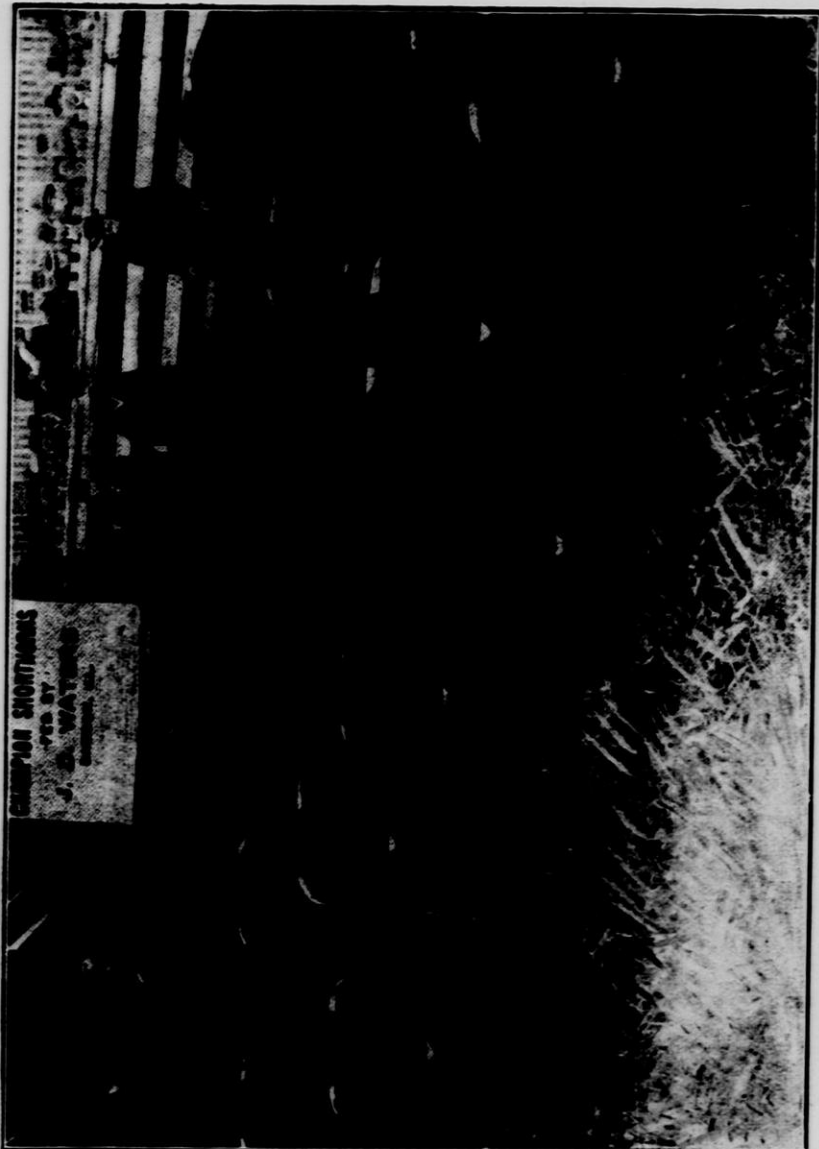
Eighth, if possible issue less helpers' tickets and change system at pass gate.

Ninth, a very radical change in design of badge for police, superintendents and all officials.

Respectfully submitted,

G. U. FISHER,
Marshal.





CHAMPION SHORTHORNS

REG. BY
J. D. WATSON

CHAMPION SHORT-HORNS. INTERNATIONAL 1905. @ \$7.25 AVERAGE 1306 POUNDS.

JOINT ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture
AND THE
Wisconsin Live Stock Breeder's Association

Held in the Senate Chamber, Madison, Wis., Tuesday and Wednesday,
February 6 and 7, 1906.

President McKerrow in the chair.

The Chairman: You will notice upon your program that the first thing this morning is to be an address by the President. You will also notice that we have two very profitable topics following, which makes a very good reason why the president's address should be very brief.

What little I say this morning, gentlemen, will be along the line of the work of the State Board of Agriculture, its past and its prospects for the future. All of you, gentlemen, here before me, I presume, know more or less of the work of the old Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, that for over forty years held the annual state fairs in this state. You also know something of their trials and tribulations, of how the old state fair migrated from one town to another, going wherever the bids were the best, until in its last days it settled down at a permanent home, the state fair grounds, now enlarged by the state of Wisconsin and situated near the city of Milwaukee, and in settling down upon

this ground entailing a very heavy debt which, with the rising and falling fortunes common to state fairs of the whole northwest, ultimately ended in bankruptcy of the old State Agricultural Society. You also remember how the state came to its rescue by appropriating some \$8,000 to pay off its debts, and the same legislature passed the law which brought into existence the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

For six years the Wisconsin state fair has been under the direction of this Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture; the crop reports of the state are under the direction of that board. The operation of the Live Stock Sanitary Board is looked after by this board. These with some other minor duties have constituted the duties of the State Board of Agriculture in Wisconsin for the several years of its existence.

Probably the principal part of its work still lies in the carrying out of the Wisconsin state fair, and I may say here that the old agricultural society deserves great credit for continuing the fair as long as it did.

This state board took charge of the fair grounds at Milwaukee and of the state fair, and immediately began to plan for the continuance of the fair, without a dollar in the treasury, and with buildings that had been neglected for several years, because the old state agricultural society had been short of funds and could not even make necessary repairs.

Probably most of you remember the first fair held under the auspices of the board. Naturally this board felt that it must be conservative; it did not want to break over the same rocks that the old agricultural society had broken upon, and therefore everything was planned with a view to economy and to get the most with the least expenditure. The result was that when we closed the financial record of that fair, the State Board of Agriculture put up its own note for \$1,600 to pay up the premiums of that fair in full dollar for dollar.

The second fair was held with a little better success; we had no note to sign at its close. Extra efforts were again made in holding the third fair, but we felt at that time that we must enlist the sympathies of the city of Milwaukee and their financial support. We went to that city and asked them to insure us against the risk of failure through bad weather or other condi-

tions that might arise, by backing us to the extent of a guaranty fund that might be drawn upon on the percentage plan in case we failed, but, very generously, the city went farther than we asked them to go, and gave us outright nearly \$15,000 in cash, and from that day to this we have forged steadily ahead. That \$15,000 that we began with at the time of the third fair grew, until, when we closed the fourth fair, while we did not have the full amount to show, we had improvements and other things more than equaling it. We closed the fourth fair with a balance of \$16,000 or \$18,000, the fifth fair with a balance of \$21,000 or \$22,000, and this year, our last or sixth fair, shows now with what we will receive from the state, a balance of something like \$34,000. We have spent in the last three years from money made from the fair, six or eight thousand dollars in improvements, permanent improvements, which are the property of the state.

Therefore, on the financial side we feel very much encouraged.

The other side of the fair, the important side, is its educational development; and upon this side too we feel encouraged, that prospects are brighter. We feel that the Wisconsin state fair has steadily forged ahead in its educational features; we claim, with all due respect to our neighbors, that the last fair held upon our grounds at the city of Milwaukee, was from the standpoint of Wisconsin, as high in the scale of its educational advantages and teachings as any fair held in the United States. Those of you who attended it and kept track of it will remember that we not only had county exhibits showing the resources of the different counties of our state, but we had other exhibits, treating of the advance of our people along the lines of education; the killing and post mortem examination of tuberculous cattle, which occurred there has done much to awaken the farmers of this state upon that subject and not only awaken but to educate them.

The exhibits made by the State Dairy and Food Commission of adulterated foods as bought by the people of the state from groceries and other dealers has had very much to do in awakening the people of this state in the interests of pure food. The exhibit made by the State Board of Control of the work that is being done in our charitable and penal institutions has had much to do with educating the people along that line.

And so I might mention other lines that have been developed on this educational side, and I say that the State Board feels proud of this line of development.

The placing in the premium list of special classes of Wisconsin live stock without detracting from the open or general classes, in fact, with the enlargement of those classes at the same time that we have given classes for Wisconsin products, we believe has done much to educate our farmers who attend the fair up to the idea that Wisconsin can produce and is producing as good animals as anywhere in the world and in this way our farmers are rapidly becoming breeders of better stock.

Along this line of educational features it is proposed by this board to go still further and as fast as the means at command will permit, to more fully develop the educational side of our fair.

Many of our farmers question the methods of this board and of all fair boards, in catering to the entertainment of the people at the fair. We think that if any state board has a right to put entertaining features into its fairs, the State Board of Wisconsin has, and for this reason, the Wisconsin State Fair is located, unfortunately in some respects, away from the center of population or rather, from the center of agricultural population in our state. Unfortunately for our state fair, our metropolis, the city of Milwaukee, is located upon the extreme eastern side of the state and very near the southeastern corner. The state fair, in order to secure funds and make it go—and it takes money to make a fair go as well as any other enterprise,—must, to a certain extent at least, cater to the wishes of the major portion of the population surrounding the place where the fair is held. Therefore, the Wisconsin State Fair for the last three or four years has expended a good deal of money on what may be said to be strictly amusement features.

Our racing program is one of the most extensive and I was going to say, one of the most expensive, but I won't say that, but it is certainly one of the most extensive, one of the most elaborate and one of the largest in dollars, presented by any state fair in the United States of America. Last year this race program as presented showed something like \$25,000, and I believe that the actual races were pulled off to represent \$23,500, and

many of my farmer friends knowing that I, on general principles, am opposed to the amusement features being made so prominent as we feel that we have to make them in this state, have taken me to task pretty strongly for spending so much money for races, and they have said to me, "You spend more money for races than for all the prizes offered to our live stock and our agricultural products," and I admit that we offer more money for races than we offer for these prizes. The prizes paid out in this state last year reached a total of very nearly \$20,000, I believe the race program called for a payment of \$23,500, but the State Board of Agriculture only pays between \$3,000 and \$4,000 for the \$23,500 for races. Now, that may be what some of you would call "graft," but it is a graft on the right side, it is simply this that these large races called out the best racing stables in America, these racing men are sportsmen and they put up their own money in entrance fees and race for their own money practically. While you may have some misgivings about this plan, I think any of you gentlemen, if you were on the Board of Agriculture, would be willing to allow the horsemen to put up that money for the entertainment of the state and pay for it with their own money, and we think it is a very good move on our part to offer these large prizes when it only costs the state all told between \$3,000 and \$4,000 and it certainly amuses the people of the city of Milwaukee, and it amuses a good many of the farmer people and people from the smaller towns of the state and draws them along with the other features to the fair, and everybody goes home pleased and happy.

There are other amusement features that we pay for that cost money, such as music, balloons, tightrope acts, etc., and I for one would be very glad if we could get along without these amusement features, but we have found from experience that it takes these to draw the people, especially the people of the city, and we are aiming to make all these amusement features as high class and moral as it is possible to make them and I believe that you who have attended the Wisconsin State Fairs for the last six years will agree with me that in that matter of amusements it is continually growing better, that we are having a better, a higher class of amusements.

Now, as to the future; the Wisconsin State Board of Agricul-

ture proposes to enlarge and build up along the very lines that we have been successful upon. We propose to have larger prizes and more of them for the agricultural products of the state, for the live stock of the state and for the live stock and the agricultural products of our neighboring states, that is, in our open classes, for we believe that we can educate the Wisconsin farmers to the highest standard, and one way to do it is to bring to them the best from all the world. Therefore, the plan of this board as outlined in our meeting last night, is to go forward, to enlarge everything along educational lines;—and we are able to do it. We know we have been censured in the past for not plunging more, for not launching out faster, but our board is made up mainly of farmers, with some conservative business men, and we have gone on the plan of using conservatively what we had in hand, or, in other words, cutting the coat according to the cloth, and we believe that our plan has been fully justified. We know we have been criticised for not going faster, but we are satisfied with the results and we hope you are. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wilcox: In your estimate, did you take into consideration the receipts of the grand stand, is that included in your estimate in what you call the speed department?

Pres. McKerrow: I don't know. How is that, Mr. True?

Secy. True: I don't think those receipts are included.

Mr. Wilcox: If they are not, they should be, and counting them in the speed department will not cost the state a penny for the last two years.

Pres. McKerrow: I hope your statement is correct and it will come so near being correct that we will not attempt to question it.

Mr. Wilcox: The receipts were over \$2,000 in one day from the grand stand, consequently, I think I am safe in saying that if we included the receipts we would eliminate the difference.

Pres. McKerrow: Part of those receipts went to the night entertainment last year.

Mr. Wilcox: Oh, that is very small. I had not figured that. I think it was something over \$2,000 for one afternoon.

Pres. McKerrow: Then, if they were not included, your statement will be borne out. I think if that matter is figured out carefully, we would have the horse trotting for nothing. They all want to come to Wisconsin.

Mr. Wing: I would like to ask whether your association has ever refused to consider the idea of locating show animals by age? It has seemed to me it might be a good idea if the three-year old bulls, for instance, were together; the two-year old, of a certain breed, were together. It seems to me if I were attending a fair for the purpose of education, in ten minutes I would get a better idea where they are classified in that way as they are in England, than I could get in ten days in an American show. Then again, over there they never have any blanket on, and it seems to me it makes a better exhibit, one that will attract people. As it is with us, we blanket our cattle, we don't allow the people to look at them if we can help it, and a man doesn't know much about it when he gets through looking. Has your board ever considered making a movement in that direction for the benefit of the people?

Pres. McKerrow: Yes, we have considered those things but we have to consider our Wisconsin conditions, our old barns are not in shape to be good show barns. We hope to build new, fireproof barns, such as the one recently put on the Illinois State Fair Grounds, where one breed can be housed, maybe two or three breeds, all under one roof, and we believe that will be a better arrangement. As it is now, with our small barns, a man would have to send his calves to one barn and his aged animals to another, his yearlings and two-year-olds possibly to another and that would break up his exhibit in such a way that it would hamper him a good deal in taking care of his stock. Then there is another trouble about showing cattle in this country at the time of year that we hold our fairs, without being blanketed, and that is the flies. You have been at the Royal Shows and I have too, and you understand that it is cooler over there and they are not troubled with flies. Flies certainly do worry show cattle tremendously, and we have to consider all these things. At the Denver Show last week, they had all their stock arranged in that way, but they were nearly all carload shows, they were arranged

in yards so they could be taken in by ages, as it were, by the sightseer. It is an admirable plan and we hope when we have a large fireproof building for a breed or two or three breeds with stables that are light and more comfortable and cooler than those we have now, that we can get the blankets off, part of the time anyway, and that we can arrange them by ages. We are looking forward to that.

Mr. Wing: In our country, it is really pitiful to see the people that visit the shows. I am in the shows a good deal myself and I hear the remarks. They go along with the vaguest idea of what they are looking at. They will ask all sorts of questions, "Mister, what breed is that?" "Mister, how much does that fellow weigh?" In one case there was a cow that had a remarkable brisket and a man came along and looked at her and kept looking at her, and finally he couldn't stand it, and he came up and said, "Say, Mister, has that critter been snake-bit or is that just natural craw?"

I want you to know that I think America is the best country in the world, but sometimes the old world shows more intelligence than we do about some things. They don't have horse races, but great crowds of cultured men and women go along and look at the cattle and get great joy in doing it. Of course, they know more about them than the majority of our people who go to such fairs, they talk it over and over and point out the good points of the animal and it is a good education for them to go along from one to another in that way. I think we should work toward that same condition here.

Mr. Lovejoy: I believe the time is coming when all our fairs will have to come to that plan of having a stable for the cattle and showing the stock by ages, but we have talked it over in connection with our International meetings and the trouble we run against is the exhibitor. He does not want to have a two-year old here and a yearling there and something else somewhere else, and the trouble is the shortage of help. Just the same I hope the day is coming that will bring that thing about.

Mr. Wing: The people certainly get more out of it.

Pres. McKerrow: There is one point of our American shows where we are forging ahead of the English shows and that is in building live stock judging amphitheatres where the crowd can sit comfortably and see the different classes judged and I have

found from observation and experience and from conversation with people who attend fairs that they are much better pleased to sit in such an amphitheatre where it is comfortable and to see the animals drawn up in line of one age or one class, and see the judges handle them, sizing up the different points of the animal, moving them gradually to the top of the line—people take a great deal more interest in seeing it done that way than in the English way of having them classified. When I was in England I thought their plan of judging over there the first day of the show was a very good one. After studying it over carefully and watching the work in our live stock judging amphitheatres, I am inclined to think it is not as good a plan as the one we have,—to take more time and give the people an opportunity to see the cattle, and I would add another feature in judging in the amphitheatre, and that is, I would have the judges who are able to do so, distinctly give a few of the reasons why they have placed the animals as they have. I am a strenuous advocate of that plan. I think it is some eight years ago that I first saw that put into operation in this country, and that was at a little county fair in my own county of Waukesha. I was asked to take charge of the judges, to bring some of our institute workers to do the judging, and we did that, and of course we could work together and it gave more satisfaction to the people there than any other feature of judging that I have ever seen followed. After that one of our county fairs in the northern part of our state took that up, up in Marathon county, Mr. Rietbrock adopted that plan. He is a Milwaukee lawyer, but he came out to Waukesha a day while this was going on and paid special attention to it, and then took the idea to his own people in Marathon county and insisted that they follow it out, and they have done so ever since. Wherever I have seen this work done, that is, the giving of reasons for placing animals, it certainly has given much more satisfaction to the sight-seer, they pay much better attention and I think that live stock judging occasions are going to largely overcome that lack of interest, and the foolish questions that Mr. Wing brings up will not be heard by the people going through the buildings.

Mr. Scribner: There is another good idea and that is to advertise the days that certain stock will be shown. In our Na-

tional Dairy Show in Chicago, we have advertised that the Ayreshires would be shown on Monday; the Holsteins on Tuesday; the Guernseys on Wednesday; the Jerseys on Thursday and so on, and those men who are interested in a particular line of breeding will make it a point to be there on those particular days and they need'nt be there at times when they don't care to be.

Pres. McKerrow: We do that in the Wisconsin State Fair.

Mr. Lovejoy: Our Illinois State Fairs have done that for years.

Pres. McKerrow: Our program should be very carefully arranged, and then after they are arranged, it should be insisted on that they be followed out; that is the only way that satisfaction can be given.

But we have taken all the time we can to this topic. We would like very much to discuss it longer that we might gather in all the information possible, but we must pass on.

The next topic is that of "Sugar Production from the Farmer's Standpoint." We have three factories in successful operation; we have farmers in different parts of the state growing beets, many of them growing them quite successfully, while others are not making so much of a success of it. Those who are not growing them successfully ought to be learning why they do not, and if they cannot keep up with modern methods, they better quit. The fellows that are growing successfully are all striving to do better work and grow more successfully.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FROM A FARMER'S STANDPOINT.

JOHN DECKER, Janesville, Wis.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: It is with pleasure that I shall attempt to point out to you the advantages of growing sugar-beets. There are many who argue that this crop "kills the land", and this can be said of any crop, where the farmer has not planned for a rotation of crops. I have observed that to

start with a piece of ground, which is below its usual standard of fertility, good results are obtained by first seeding in clover or alfalfa, cutting as many crops as the season will allow and turning the sod under in the fall, following with a crop of potatoes or corn. With potatoes you can use a potato digger which leaves the ground most thoroughly pulverized and saves a plowing in the fall, while in the spring, after using some convenient method of leveling the ground, give a deep harrowing;—then if the weeds have germinated use a cultivator thoroughly, to destroy as many weeds as possible with horse labor, thus saving later on some hand labor;—this is to be done just before drilling in the seed. When the seed is drilled in early, better results may be obtained by leaving the seed shallow, that it may germinate quickly. It pays the farmer to study and watch the development of the plants closely to obtain the best possible stand of beets, and later to carefully superintend the thinning and hoeing. In the last cultivation much hand labor is saved and a cleaner field is found in harvest time by simply using a horse-hoe or cultivator tooth so arranged as to throw a furrow up on to the crowns of the beets thus smothering the weeds as well as protecting the plants from the hot sun. It is money in the farmer's pocket to study the cultivation of a field of beets and at all times strive to get the results with less hand labor, and to do so he must use machinery and horses. I am assured, from reliable sources, that a machine has been perfected in Colorado that will top crown, pull and pile in a wind row nine rows of beets in one operation, or once passing over the grounds with two horses and a man to ride the machine. This indeed will be a welcome and popular machine. I am informed from a friend who has been through the beet growing districts of California, Utah and Colorado that all of the factories have constructed beet dumps in which the wagon is dumped in a few minutes, and there is no waiting to unload with forks by hand. I do not think I will be overstating the possibilities to say that in less than three years we will be able to deliver a crop of beets to the factory without the necessity of using the hands or a fork in taking them from the ground as well as delivering.

I figure the cost of raising beets, as we have it all to do by hand, at about \$30.00 per acre, and the average amount received for beets in Rock county this year has been \$75.00 per acre. I

have heard many farmers say the tops and pulp are worth more to them than it costs to harvest their beets. I think the beet crop the best, safest, surest and most profitable crop for a farmer to raise. First he has no buildings to build, dry weather they will stand, frost will not hurt them, and wet weather does them good.

Successful beet growing requires intelligence, industry and ambition. The time will come, and very soon too, when the successful beet grower will be considered among the leading farmers, and to belong to that class will be an honorable distinction.

The diversified farming connected with well planned sugar beet culture will extend the season for farm work, in other words he will have more use for his help and can afford to keep it longer and pay it better for these reasons.

An acre having a full stand of beets planted in rows eighteen inches apart and having the plants ten inches apart in rows would grow 32,640 beets, if not a single beet is missing. Figuring these at an average weight of one and one-half pounds per beet, would give a yield of twenty-four and one-half tons per acre, at \$5.00 per ton would be \$122.50 per acre. The point, as it will be seen, is to get a full stand. It is one of the most important factors in successful beet growing, as without that you cannot get a big crop.

About a decade ago the cry went over this country, "Build up the sugar industry." It seemed to have been sounded at the psychological moment. It gathered impetus as it proceeded. From every conceivable source of public proclaim could be heard the echo, "Install the sugar beet industry." It was caught up and heralded down the valleys of the great Mississippi and its tributaries. It seemed for a long time to menace the cotton, tobacco and cane industries of the south, as well as the corn and other cereals of the north and west. It crept into the conservative columns of the agricultural literature of the east, rivaling the claims of the gardens, broomcorn, peppermint and other special crops. Later its echoes came reverberating back from the Rockies. It was found that it already had a foothold in the valleys of the Sierras. It attracted to it men of all professions and avocations of life. Men gathered their wealth and plunged into the industry like true adventurers. Many are the leaders in the enterprise today.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Martin: Did I understand you aright when you said you planted your rows eighteen inches apart?

Mr. Decker: Well, I do not; but there are lots of them that do. I like twenty inches better.

Mr. Martin: You use horse cultivation?

Mr. Decker: Yes, altogether.

Mr. Martin: And how do you dig them?

Mr. Decker: We have a two-horse lifter, but I have had two machines operating at my place. I got a letter from Colorado that I spoke of one that I understand is perfected now, and does its work all right; it is believed to be a practical machine. It was a little late before I got through and they took it right from my place to Colorado. Since then I hear they have it perfected and that it will do the business in great shape.

A Member: About how expensive is the machine?

Mr. Decker: I don't know that yet. They have not had any for sale; they are experimenting with them.

A Member: And what machine do you use for planting?

Mr. Decker: I have a Deere for four rows.

Mr. Green: And what machine do you have to thin them and take out the weeds?

Mr. Decker: I have twenty acres of beets. I went to the High School at Janesville and told them I wanted about thirty boys on Saturday. I went down there with a lumber wagon and brought back twenty-seven. I placed them in a row and walked behind myself and my son did the same in another part of the field and they did the work pretty nearly as we wanted it in two days.

A Member: You had to borrow the children?

Mr. Decker: Well, I paid for them.

Pres. McKerrow: You paid for them and they were acquiring an education at the same time.

A Member: I mean you didn't supply them from your own family?

Mr. Decker: Not all of them.

Pres. McKerrow: Wisconsin has some remarkably good fami-

lies as we can prove by gentlemen in this audience, but it doesn't come up to Utah in that line, and we don't want it to, quite.

Mr. Decker: Last year I contracted twenty acres, got a family to do all the hand work for \$30 an acre. I did all the horse work, and all told I paid out \$465 for my seed and to the family on the twenty acres, and I received \$75 an acre. I put it on \$100-an-acre land and taking out my own pay, and I worked pretty hard, that labor is hard,—the handling of beets—but I got out of it enough to pay. Now, about its hurting the soil, killing the soil;—it draws somewhat from the soil of course, but no more than any other good, heavy crop, no more than a heavy crop of tobacco, for instance. But you have got to rotate, you musn't follow beets after beets.

Secy. True: You have had some experience in raising tobacco, I think?

Mr. Decker: Yes.

Secy. True: What is your opinion of the profit, one year with another, of an acre of sugar beets as against an acre of tobacco?

Mr. Decker: Well, this year tobacco will overreach the beets, but take ten years and the man that raises beets will be way ahead; that has been my experience.

Mr. Convey: Isn't there a greater element of risk with tobacco than with beets?

Mr. Decker: Oh, a great deal.

Pres. McKerrow: You know what you are going to get for your beets before you raise them.

Mr. Convey: And don't you find you can hire a gang or a crew of workers much more easily than you can hire an individual worker?

Mr. Decker: Yes, much more easily.

Mr. Convey: A great many farm people like to work that way, a threshing crew or a weeding crew, such as you have.

Mr. Reynolds: What kind of soil would you think would raise the best beets?

Mr. Decker: Why, it does well on any good soil, any good soil that will grow a good crop of corn will yield a good crop of beets.

Mr. Reynolds: Then a soil that contains a liberal percentage of sand will grow sugar beets?

Mr. Decker: Yes. They test a little higher on the sand than on our heavy soils.

Mr. Wing: I have heard about a new kind of beet that only makes one crop of seed, have you ever tested that?

Mr. Decker: No.

Mr. Wilcox: How much a ton do you receive for the beets and where do you deliver them?

Mr. Decker: I delivered them right at the factory, at Janesville. I had two mules and a half to haul them.

Mr. Wilcox: The farmers with us are sixty miles from the factory, they have to deliver to the cars and the item of freight cuts quite a figure.

Mr. Decker: You must have your sugar factories bear the expense of freight.

Mr. Reynolds: And how much did you receive when delivered in that way, how much a ton?

Mr. Decker: Well, I got none less than five dollars a ton and from that on up to \$5.50, according to the sugar test. We get twenty-five cents more a ton if we haul them to the factory than if we put them on the cars.

Mr. Reynolds: There are farmers sending them by freight, aren't there?

Mr. Decker: Oh, yes, hundreds of them.

Mr. Reynolds: And you receive twenty-five cents over them by delivering them yourself?

Mr. Decker: Yes; and besides I think I get a little better weight where I deliver right to the factory than where they are put onto a car and become somewhat sundried, that makes a certain amount of waste.

Mr. Reynolds: You save quite a little on freight and on tare, that takes a little off.

Mr. Decker: The factories now take the beets and tare them and weigh them at the station that you haul to, wherever that may be. We have had that point up and this year I think we will get some reduction on the freight. Go for your factories, I think they can afford to pay the freight.

Mr. Wilcox: I have been reading that in Colorado their beets

test from 16 to 23 per cent. Can we in Wisconsin raise beets to compete with that, if that be true?

Mr. Decker: We have raised beets and delivered to the Janesville factory that tested up as high as 20 per cent. but not many of them. They average about 15 to 17 per cent.

Secy. True: Can you give the reason why those beets should test that high, peculiarity of soil, or anything of that kind?

Mr. Decker: I think it is the soil: The better testing beet is on your poor soil where you do not grow so heavy a tonnage. You take sandy soil and you will get better tests, but not so large a tonnage as you will on rich soil.

Mr. Wing: They get more sunshine where they are not so thick and it takes sun to make sugar.

Mr. Decker: The sugar comes from the air and sunshine.

A Member: What was your average test?

Mr. Decker: About fifteen; some down as low as eleven and some up to seventeen.

Mr. Martin: I met a couple of gentlemen coming up on the train from Janesville a short time ago, and they were evidently tobacco men, but I remember some of their remarks. I was trying to get some information about beets and they gave it to me so fast I might have got it a little mixed, but as I remember they made a statement something like this, that last year the beet company furnished you people with seed that made a crop showing a higher test in sugar but did not yield so much in tonnage, as did the seed they had furnished the year before. Now, what is the real difference in seed as to test?

Mr. Decker: Well, I think they did euchre us a little on the seed question, both at Menomonee and Janesville; they gave us a smaller seed than we had been using before.

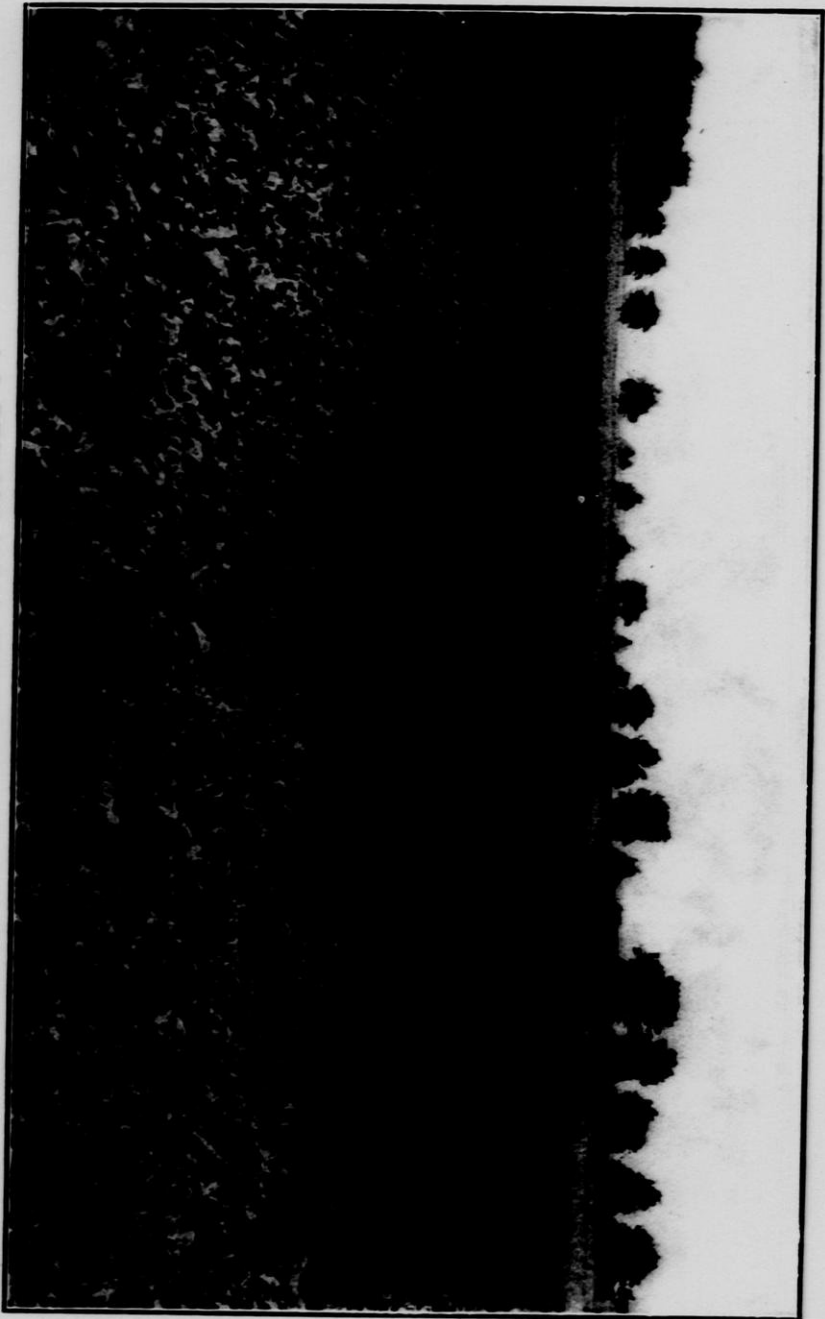
Pres. McKerrow: You mean Menomonee Falls, don't you?

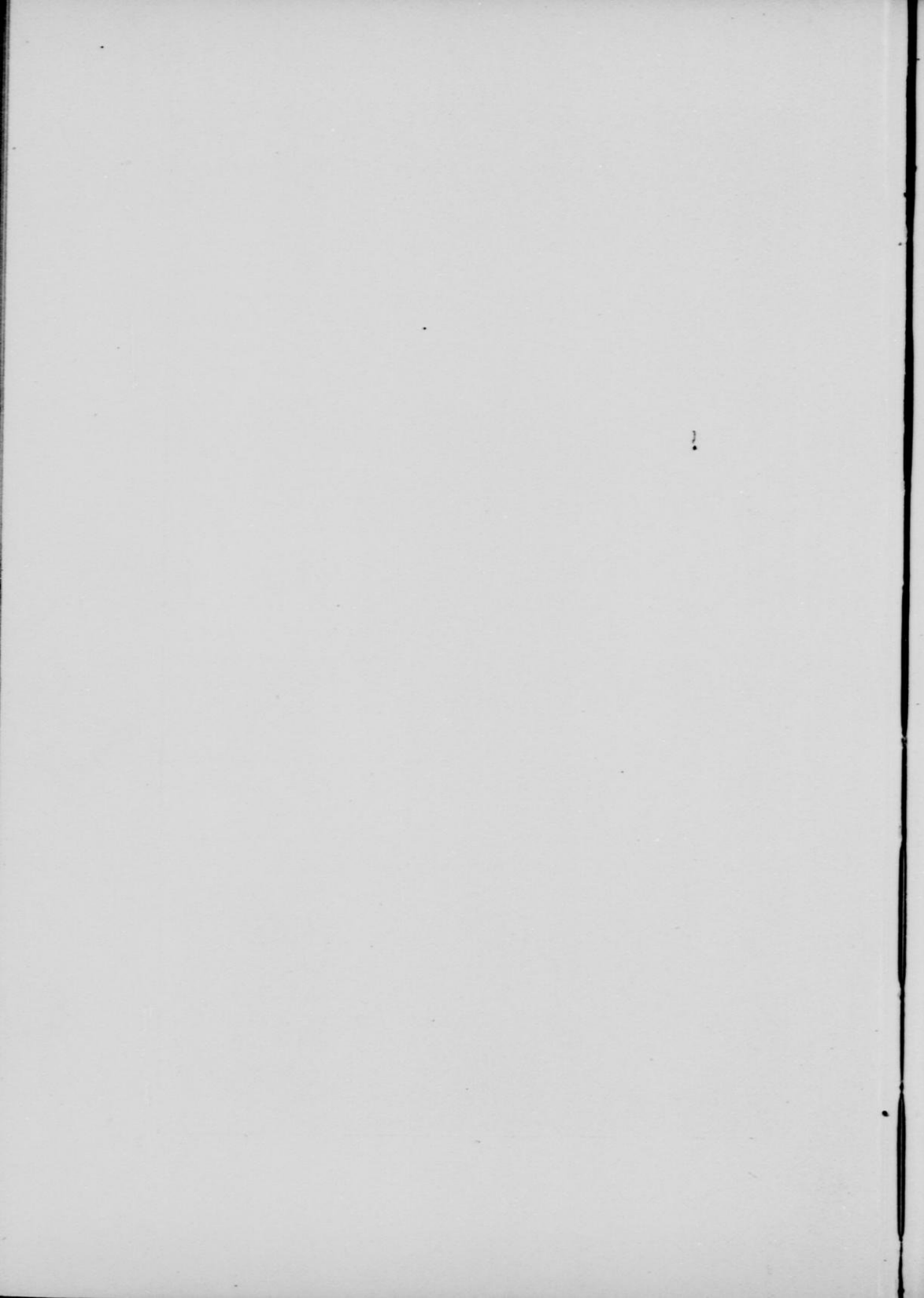
Mr. Decker: Yes, Menomonee Falls. I saw the seeds from both factories right side by side and I could not see any difference. In some places they had some seeds left over from the year before and you could see where that was sown, they were heavier larger beets.

Mr. Martin: Do they furnish you seed without cost?

Mr. Decker: No, they charge us fifteen cents a pound.

J. A. DECKER'S SUGAR BEET FIELDS 1903. 20 ACRES.





Mr. Wing: You don't have to use their seed unless you want to, do you?

Mr. Decker: Yes, I think we do. I think the contract recites that the seed must be furnished by the company.

Mr. Wing: In a state where they grew very large crops of sugar beets, it was used a great deal of it for alcohol, not for sugar at all, they use it for fuel. It seems to me if the factories here would use it for making alcohol, we would make more money. A friend of mine thinks there is more money in alcohol than in sugar.

Pres. McKerrow: There is a side of the sugar beet question as to which no questions have been asked; that is, as to beet pulp. Have you had any experience?

Mr. Decker: Yes; cattle will leave corn to eat beet pulp.

Mr. Lovejoy: I see they have a dried beet pulp feed. What is that worth?

Mr. Decker: Fifteen dollars a ton.

Mr. Lovejoy: That ought to be good feed.

Mr. Decker: It is a great feed; it is mixed with molasses.

Mr. Martin: Do you know what per cent of molasses they are putting in?

Mr. Decker: I don't know, but a pretty heavy per cent. They make the molasses at the factory.

Mr. Martin: They sent me a sample last year and I was very much taken with it, but hardly enough to pay \$15 and the freight.

Mr. Decker: I understand this factory in Madison agrees to bear the freight of pulp and donate it to the farmers.

A Member: Under their contract they agree to furnish one ton of pressed pulp for every ton of beets. I signed a contract for the purpose of getting that pulp.

Mr. Wing: I understand it makes good feed for horses, animals of all kinds.

Prof. Woll: In regard to dried beet pulp, experiments indicate that the dried pulp is not quite as valuable, ton for ton, as either bran or corn meal. At our own Experiment Station, we did not find quite as good results as have been reported. We replaced bran, three pounds of dried pulp to two pounds of bran, and they came out about even, so that if you have to pay \$15 a

ton for dried pulp, evidently it is not an economical thing, because you can get bran for \$15 or \$16 a ton.

Pres. McKerrow: Yes, and those figures would make the bran worth \$21.50.

Prof. Woll: The factories will not sell the dried pulp below \$15 a ton, because they can get that by shipping it to the east or to Europe. We on account of our nearness to the bran fields will not find it to pay us to give that price. If we were further away it might pay us better.

Pres. McKerrow: From your analyses and your experiments in feeding, do you find the molasses and pulp of the nature of corn meal, that is, of a fattening nature, or of the nature of bran?

Prof. Woll: Of the nature of corn meal. It has a large proportion of starch, carbohydrates.

Pres. McKerrow: Dried pulp, without molasses, is somewhat on that side.

Prof. Woll: Yes, the same way. It is wider than corn meal, more fattening. In regard to sugar beets, I will say that very likely those patrons of sugar factories pay too much attention to the test and do not consider the total tonnage. I would consider a test, say, of 18 per cent sugar in beets as entirely abnormal. Under Wisconsin conditions, the ordinary amount of sunshine that we have here, we can figure that the tests will come up to some fourteen or fifteen per cent on the average, and under favorable conditions in four months it may reach more than fifteen, but that would be the exception. On the average, the beets would not figure more than fourteen and fifteen per cent. At least the experiments that we have conducted for the last twelve years at the Experiment Farm show that we cannot feel certain of a very high sugar content, that is, more than fourteen or fifteen per cent. But, of course, the tonnage can be increased very largely. We have had as high as thirty tons to the acre—of course that has received the best attention, between thirteen and fourteen tons or say, twelve to fifteen tons is a very good yield, and twenty-five to thirty tons is a very great yield. You can influence the tonnage of the beet yield very largely, by having the field in good condition; but on the side of the quality of the beets you are held down by conditions that you cannot con-

trol, that is, weather conditions, especially in the late summer and fall.

Pres. McKerrow: Do you know what the average per cent of sugar is in California or Nevada?

Prof. Woll: They would be apt to be higher where conditions are different,—the soils are lighter, they have more sunshine, but the yields in tons do not average as high as ours do here. I think the tonnage will be lower on the whole, and I think that is an advantage considering the weather, the soil and other things.

Mr. Meyer: I suppose the greater proportion of sugar is in that region about the Fort Collins factory. I think they would average, say, seventeen per cent. The tonnage was right close to the percentage, right around seventeen tons, but that is the very best country through there,—they don't average that through the whole country and that was a very good year. But then again most of them are good years out in that country. This year was a good year. I just came from there.

Mr. Utter: Can commercial fertilizers be used in the preparation of your soil?

Mr. Decker: Down near Racine they have used commercial fertilizers, but I think there is nothing so good as our own barnyard fertilizer.

Pres. McKerrow: I hear some of the best beet growers say at Fort Collins, week before last, that the very best fertilizer for sugar beets they could get there was manure from the sheep feeding yards. They have tried different fertilizers on their soils and they were satisfied that that was the best, because it not only gave fertility, but added humus to the soils, so you see sheep are a necessary adjunct to growing beets at Fort Collins.

Prof. Woll: On the whole barnyard manure is probably most satisfactorily. It will mature more rapidly and the sugar contents will be higher the better the land is fertilized. Of course, where there is a tendency to grow large beets they do not mature so well.

Mr. Harvey: Isn't this high test owing to the size? Did you ever know beets weighing over two pounds to test over fifteen per cent?

Mr. Decker: That is what I say, the smaller the beets the higher they seem to test.

Mr. Harvey: I sent some samples to the University after our fair, to be tested, and they ran all the way from eleven and a fraction up to eighteen, and those that ran eighteen weighed less than a pound and the larger ones tested the lowest.

Prof. Woll: That is the general run. Every fall we receive samples of sugar beets from county societies asking that we analyze them. Those samples almost invariably test so low that they would not be acceptable at the sugar factory, because the growers of beets have received the idea that the bigger they are the better they ought to show up, but it is entirely the reverse. Overgrown, immature beets always test very low.

Mr. Convey: The speaker brought up the matter concerning the necessity of rotation of crops. I have seen that tested in Michigan, they have run a series of tests for three years on soil, a portion of which is stable manured, and a portion of which is manured with commercial fertilizers and a portion of which had neither. They found where they used the farm manures that the land kept in good condition, and they had a good crop of beets. They found that the land where they used the commercial fertilizer, the land was absolutely poor at the end of the test; it was not due to the fact that the beets had taken the fertility out of the land, but due to the fact that it had robbed the soil of its humus, its physical condition was the trouble.

Prest. McKerrow: It would tend to destroy the humus and turn it into available nitrogen which would pass away, this three years' cultivation.

Sec. True: It seems to me the direction the discussion is taking, the tendency would be to place the smaller beet ahead of the large beet, is that right? Is it right to illustrate it by the cow that gives a large amount of milk that does not test very high, but in the aggregate will give better results than the cow that gives a less amount testing high? Is it more advantageous to raise a large beet that does not test so high where you get a larger percentage from the whole acre, or should we consider it more desirous to raise small beets?

Mr. Convey: I think Mr. True has not got the statement in the correct form. I would rather consider that it would be a

comparison between drying a cow up in order to get her milk richer as compared with having a larger flow and a lower test.

Mr. Wing: A man might have two kinds of beets, some little ones that test high, and some big ones that test lower, and bring up the average.

Pres. McKerrow: Don't teach that doctrine in Wisconsin. We made filled cheese here once and we know all about that doctrine. That is one of Wing's jokes.

Mr. Martin: The farmer sells beets by the ton. These contracts say they must test so much, and for every per cent they test above you get twenty-five cents per ton. If we can raise the test to the limit, we want to, and keep up the weight too. We want to strike the average on both points.

A Member: That average would be between one and two pounds, a pound and a half, just about. The interests of the factory are tied up with the interests of the patron and they want the maximum amount of sugar in the beets, and for that reason they prefer beets of a size that will furnish a large amount of sugar and it has been found that beets weighing about a pound and a half are the best size.

Pres. McKerrow: This discussion has been very interesting, but for want of time we will have to cut it off.

We have with us to-day a gentleman from the state of Illinois who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as one of the greatest swine breeders in America and in the world, and I now take great pleasure in introducing to this audience, Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, Ill.

SPECIALISM ON THE FARM.

A. J. LOVEJOY, Roscoe, Ills.

This is an age of specialism. The time was when the shoemaker or cobbler as he was called, made our boots and shoes as the case might be wholly himself. To-day there are 68 persons employed in the manufacture of a single shoe, each having but one thing to do. The same may be said of the manufacturer of

watches, wagons, farm machinery and so on all along the line. While farm work cannot, of course, be divided up so minutely as can the manufacture of merchandise or machinery, there is no reason why special lines cannot be taken up on the farm, and one become an expert in the line of stock he breeds or the special line of produce he grows.

Indians carried on agriculture in a primitive and a very limited way in the region now embraced in the United States before the country was inhabited by the white race, next came the white man. Poor in the materials of wealth, indeed almost destitute of them, a stranger in a strange land with a strange climate he had in prospect a simple subsistence upon the few products of crude agriculture. He saw the golden ears of corn hanging in the wigwams of the Indians and learned its value as food. Even as far back as 1790 there was in a manner some specialism in farming, for at this time the state of Georgia made a specialty of producing tobacco. It was cultivated in the simplest manner with the rudest of tools. Agriculture, as we now know it, can hardly be considered to have existed. The plow was very little used. A crude hoe was the implement of industry. It was almost invariably true of all the old settlers that the use and value of manures was little regarded. The barn was sometimes removed to get it out of the way of the heaps of manure. In comparison with present conditions, the farmer's life in those days was a dreary one, filled with hardships and deprivations, treading very closely upon the margin of subsistence. These conditions continued until well into the past century or until an improved intelligent dissemination of information and work of the inventor had begun to take effect, this was, of course, in the days of the old time farmer of which we see too many even at the present time. You have all seen him and know his methods well. He believes he knows all about farming and always has from the time he came on earth. He never attends a live stock breeders meeting or a farmers' institute. Oh, no! He does not want any high-toned methods or book farming in his, neither does he believe in agricultural papers. It has been a hard thing for him to even use any improved farm machinery. It was many years before he would try a corn planter, believing corn should be planted by hand in a furrow made by a horse

hitched to an old-fashioned bull-tongue plow. The corn dropped into the furrow and covered with a hoe. He thinks a seeder or drill too expensive and that he can sow his grain from an old sack thrown over his shoulder and will tramp all day in the soft-plowed field that has not even been harrowed, carrying his load and poorly scattering the seed, while his young son drives a dilapidated old team,—possibly one horse and one mule,—hitched to an old fashioned "A" harrow containing about 25 or 30 teeth. He will get up in the morning about four o'clock and commence by a series of yells to raise every one in the house—if they are not dead—no doubt some of them wished they were. He then takes a chew of Navy Plug and starts for the barnyard, and feels his way about in the dark to find the basket to carry a little mouldy corn and throw it over the rail fence into the mud for the hogs, which are too sleepy even in their unsheltered muddy pen to get up and hunt for it, anything is good enough for a hog in his estimation. By this time the boy comes shambling along trying to get his eyes open, and thinks of the day when he will be in his own boss and can leave the farm.

The old man meanders about the straw pile in the dark, kicking up the cattle until he finds the old Brindle Cow, and then proceeds to coax a little milk from her, while the boy throws a few ears of corn to the horses and puts the "gears" on ready for the day's grind. The cattle, horses, pigs and chickens are all scrubs and so is the owner. Thus, he goes on year after year, raising poor crops, never making any improvements, and really thinking that he is a farmer. He is generally found two or three times a week on a box at the door of the village store chewing his plug of tobacco and discussing the tariff, and finding fault with every one and everything in general, vowing that the government should legislate for the farmer.

I might go on and describe to you how this farmer raises his family, but you all know, so it would be a waste of time.

We next come to another kind of a farmer of which there are more than of any other kind. He generally has a very good farm, possibly inherited from his father, or if he be an old settler he probably got his land from the government for practically nothing. This man has worked early and late, has been very economical, has a comfortable home, fair buildings and consid-

erable live stock of an ordinary grade, sometimes uses good sires, and improved machinery, but generally leaves the latter standing out in the weather from one season to another. He raises fair crops, sells most of his produce as raw material instead of manufacturing it into beef, pork, mutton and wool. He does, however, sell some milk and a few hogs; if he is a patron of a creamery his cows probably yield him about \$35.00 per year, and he has to haul the milk from one to two or three miles to the creamery and take what they have a mind to give him for it after making the test as low as they dare to. His hogs are generally a mixed conglomeration, starting some years ago with the Magic and staying with the breed later called Poland Chinas, and inbreeding until it took twenty sows to raise fifty pigs, then he concluded a cross would be a good thing and he has tried in turn, the Chester White, Berkshire, and the Durock Jersey, until his hogs are of every known shape and color. He always sells the old sows after having one litter and breeds from the young immature sows and even uses a young pig for a sire, each year finding his hogs smaller and with less vitality. As soon as new corn is in the roasting ear he moves his pigs from a dry pasture and gorges them with his green corn until they are in a condition to take any disease that comes along. He may raise a few steers, but the grade is a little mixed, and when he gets them up to what he thinks is in market condition the local buyer gets them on a good wide margin, knowing that they must go far below the top of the market when they reach Chicago. Now, all farmers that are not specialists do not farm this way, for we have many good first class farmers that are up-to-date in their methods. They live well, raise their families well, produce good crops and keep good stock, buying the best pure bred sires and feeding well. These farmers make money, generally become wealthy or in good circumstances and are good useful citizens, yet too many of them finally rent their farm and move to town, the result is the farm soon begins to have a run down appearance. They spend their income from the farm in the town or city, build a nice home and get—what they suppose—ready to enjoy life, but do they? really enjoy the town? Used as they have been to the farm, it is hard for them to sit idle. They cannot, if in a city or large town feel much at home, generally they do not mix well

with the city people, and they eke out a lonely existence. Sometimes they try merchandising, but this is nearly always a failure. How much better had they remained on the farm, build a modern home, a nice barn and out buildings, made a nice lawn and kept it in nice shape and condition, stopped their hard work and put in the remainder of their days overseeing the farm and stock and keeping everything up in ship shape. If every farmer in this state who is able to move to the city and build him a new home and stay on his farm and spend the same amount of money in improvements that he would in the city, this would be the most beautiful state in the Union and the Garden spot of America.

The old saying that one should not carry all his eggs in one basket, or that we should practice diversified farming may possibly be best, but there is another old adage which is also true: "Time changes all things, and this is an age of specialism and concentration of thoughts and ideas along one line, either in manufacturing, commerce, farming or stock breeding, which will result in a large business being built up and a reputation established for whatever is manufactured or produced. If manufacturers can build up a large business by giving special attention to one or two lines, why cannot a farmer by making a speciality of some one or two things become an expert in these and also build a large business and a lasting reputation that will command a market and a good price for all he produces, either in the growing of grain for seed or the breeding of live stock for the market or for the breeder.

The English farmers over a century ago took up the breeding of various breeds of pure bred cattle, sheep and swine as well as horses, and have steadily aimed at one object and that has been to produce the best of its kind or breed. In many instances they have carried this work on better than the American farmer, for the reason that they have not been lead off from their aim by any fad or fancy, but have steadily adhered to the principle of breeding the best possible individuals regardless of color or pedigree which has often been the stumbling block of American breeders. In this way they have established a reputation and a business for their special breeds throughout the world and America is their best customer even to-day.

The American farmer, the king of them all, can by concen-

trating his best thought and energy produce a brand of produce or improve abroad that will command the attention of the world's buyers, and will establish for himself a trade and reputation that his sons and son's sons can be carefully keeping it untarnished reap the benefits. It is a long struggle, however, to build up a strong valued reputation and requires the best qualities in man to accomplish, and when accomplished the same honest, careful, painstaking methods, must be adhered to, to preserve this reputation. Reputation is a thing that can be quickly lost and once lost, is very hard to regain.

In advocating specialism on the farm, I would urge that the farmer who starts out along this line take up some speciality that is not only adapted to his farm and surroundings, but one that he is satisfied he would like to work out, for unless he loves his speciality he will not succeed. After he has decided what he will take up let him study and endeavor to produce the best possible of its kind, he can thus cater to the highest class of buyers. There are always men who want the best and are willing to pay for it. The farming lands of Wisconsin and Illinois have become too high-priced to admit of growing anything that must be sold for an average price. The average crop or the average price will never pay anyone. It is easier to sell a high-class breeding bull for \$500, \$1,000 or upwards if he has the individual quality and breeding, than to sell one worth only \$100. Same is true in any other kind of pure bred live stock. I have found that the best animals we can breed are easier to sell at a long price, than those that are not quite so good in quality are to sell at a low price, for the reason that the man who will only pay a small price for a sire, no matter how good he may be, does not know the value of a good sire, so I repeat, strive to produce the best possible.

If one should take up the dairy business, let him run a small creamery of his own and let his product be so choice that once it gets on the market and is appreciated it will not be long until every one is asking for his brand of dairy products, be it either butter or cheese.

Do you think for a moment that Mr. Gurler, of De Kalb, Ill., would follow dairying in a general way and do as many do, keep scrub stock, and haul the scanty supply of milk several miles to

a creamery? Never! He is a specialist who puts his brains and energy into a special line of dairy product, and the result is a demand at a good price for all that he can produce and a reputation for high-class goods established.

Again, do you think that our friend Kerrick would grow beef from a scrub or run his farm at all if he had to raise a little of every known crop and handle a few each of several breeds of cattle? Not much; he is a specialist, in other words he is a manufacturer of the raw products of his farm into high-class beef. He gives this work his best thought and what is the result? His name is a household word, wherever beef is eaten and his name is established in the markets of the world for his brand, if you please, of Angus beef, always being assured of the top or above the top price in the market. The same may be said of the sheep specialist or the breeder of draft horses or the grower of fruits, or the breeder of swine. When a fruit tree man comes to my farm and wants me to purchase trees for an orchard, I say to him that I know nothing about fruit growing. I am a hog man, and we can sell one pig for enough to keep us in fruit for a year.

Even a small speciality taken up and a special effort made to produce a high grade article, soon becomes an established article on the market, and pays and pays well. In my own neighborhood the young wife of a hustling young farmer, ever ready to add to the income of the farm, and being an expert in the manufacture of dutch cheese, took it upon herself to offer some for sale to the best families in the near-by city. She is an educated, accomplished lady, and like her husband a hustler. The only hard thing in the start was to have the courage to take this product to the city and offer it for sale to the best families, but once the city families got a taste of that Dutch cheese, a sure customer was secured and a trade established for the future. What was the result? The milk that had been going to the creamery from the few cows, was manufactured into Dutch cheese and about \$90 per month was received in cash, instead of about one-fourth that amount.

I will sight another instance. Adjoining our farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, is a young couple living on a place containing but 12 acres of tillable land and about the same amount in pasture. It was a hard proposition to make a living unless

some speciality was taken up, and two or three years ago this young man concluded to make a change in his farm methods and become a specialist, and he took up the growing of small fruits. This year he received from one acre of strawberries more money than some men receive from an 80-acre farm. I also have an acquaintance who lives in another county in this state, who owns a 30-acre fruit farm, growing all the varieties of small fruits as well as other kinds. This man makes more clear money than many farmers, farming in a general way 500 to 1,000 acres. I know of no man who from the same effort makes more money or takes life any easier. He spends only the summer season on the farm. After the fruit crop is marketed, he goes to his home in the city and when the cold weather of winter comes on, he, with his family goes to Florida. These few instances sighted as well as our own experience in making a specialty of swine breeding, convinces me that specialism on the farm is a success. Market prices seldom effect the specialist. No matter whether corn is 30c. or 50c. on the market, the Funk Bros., will not have to change their price on pure bred seed corn. Why? Because they have by devoting their thought and labor to a special line of corn breeding, produced a quality of corn that is in demand over the different corn states of the union, and have built up a reputation for their brands.

In our own business, if you will pardon me for mentioning the fact that of breeding pure bred swine as a specialty was taken up nearly 30 years ago, believing that with but a small capital and a determination to follow it as a life business, more money could be received from the farm than by general farming. Beginning in the smallest possible way and learning the business step by step and getting experience by hard knocks only increasing our operations as we increased in this experience. The road, of course, was a long one and not strewn with roses, yet it has been followed long enough to prove to be a success, having established a trade and a demand from the best buyers of this and other countries for all that we can produce, at prices that pay us better than the marketing of the products of the farm in any other way.

Our farmers, as a rule, are not careful enough regarding wasteful methods. Too much feed given or more than can be

eaten with a relish is wasteful. Too little care in housing of the farm machinery is probably the most reckless waste on most farms and about the easiest remedied. More stock than can be kept well is another waste, animals that fail to breed regularly are what might be called dead beat boarders. This is a waste. Poor tillage of the land is another waste. The selling of the raw products of the farm is another waste. It is a waste of fertility to raise timothy hay and haul it to market when you might raise clover and feed it to sheep and cattle and sell it in a condensed form as mutton, wool or beef. If the great manufacturing establishments of this country were as wasteful as we, they would soon go out of business. Armour & Co., the great packers of Chicago, could not stand the loss one year if they wasted in the slaughter of each hog or other animals killed what the farmer wastes in each one that he slaughters, and this comparison might be carried on much further.

It is the wasteful methods, especially in our business that causes much of the loss. Coming generations will farm less land and farm it much better, for it is a well known fact that the farmer of to-day, tries to cultivate more land than he can till in the best manner, thereby losing much in yield. Let us farm a little more intensive instead of so extensively and try and double our present yield.

Too many look on hired help wholly as a loss, when he should look upon his help as a source of profit. A good hired man as he is usually termed is one that is intelligent, and has his employers' interests at heart, and is worth good wages and worthy his hire. A poor one is high at any price.

It requires a man of broader intelligence to-day to work on a farm than it did fifty years ago, for he must not only be able to do a good days work, but must be capable and understand the running of all farm machinery, and many other things required of him, in fact it requires more brains and less muscle to-day to succeed as a farmer than it did in olden times.

As this country becomes more densely populated the farms will necessarily become smaller, and more adapted to some special line. The question of keeping the boys on the farm is of vital importance, and I believe that the taking up of special lines will do much towards interesting them and will give them a

chance to work out some line best suited to their talent, and they will find it a pleasant, profitable occupation.

There is still another side to specialism on the farm. It is not all a matter of dollars and cents in this life of ours. There is much in the satisfaction in producing something a little better than the average, and thus being a benefactor. The grower of high-class seed corn is a benefactor because he enables the farmer by using improved seeds to grow more bushels per acre and a better quality. If a stock breeder he is also a benefactor by enabling the farmer to improve his stock by using pure bred sires. He is also a broader man, and gets out among his fellows and in rubbing up against the people of the world wears off the rough edges. A man of this kind, is apt to have a better home and think more of it. He not only raises a high class of produce on his farm or breeds a high class of stock, but will be very likely to raise a better family. He will make his home the most cherished spot on earth to him, and that home will be on the farm.

The rural free delivery of mail, telephone and the interurban railway are doing much to make the home of the up-to-date farmer an ideal one.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Martin: Mr. Lovejoy believes in and acts upon what he preaches. I was down at his place last summer with quite a large party, prior to one of his sales, I was on his farm, in his most elegant barn,—he took us all in there to get our dinner, and it was very nicely served, and lots of it.

Mr. Lovejoy: That barn is the coolest place on the farm. It is a hundred feet by sixty-four, with a cement floor and there are no flies in there.

Pres. McKerrow: I have heard of that barn and would like to see it.

Mr. Lovejoy: Sheep men are always welcome.

A Member: Is that a hog barn?

Mr. Lovejoy: No, it is a general farm barn. It is full of

machinery and alfalfa and clover and cattle. My hog barns cover thirty acres.

A Member: How about feeding clover and alfalfa to hogs?

Mr. Lovejoy: We raised a little alfalfa this year; we got it nicely cured with the leaves on and we take a basket of corn and then a basket of alfalfa and another of oats and pile them up until it is two or three feet thick in the bin. Then we take a pitchfork and mix it up and then run it through the cutter and it beats any feed we ever had.

Pres. McKerrow: How does the alfalfa weigh in proportion to the corn?

Mr. Lovejoy: In this mixture, we just mix by bulk, not by weight.

Pres. McKerrow: Do you think it would weigh half?

Mr. Lovejoy: No, I don't think so, but this mixture comes out and is green and juicy, and the nicest feed I ever fed, and it is all grown on the farm. The droppings look as if they were running on clover.

A Member: What machine do you use for cutting?

Mr. Lovejoy: I use the Kelley Duplex Steel. You can feed this alfalfa out without cutting, but we cut it so as to mix nicely and when they get through eating the troughs are as clean as though they were washed.

A Member: What would be the result of using clover that way?

Mr. Lovejoy: It would be all right if you haven't alfalfa. It might be a little coarser, a little more stem.

Mr. Collis: Mr. Lovejoy, I am traveling amongst farmers every day, practically, and I get into talk upon all kinds of subjects with them and I find that so many of them complain about not being able to raise as many or as good pigs as they did years ago. They complain that the litters are not as numerous and not as healthy and that the hogs are too fine boned, too unhealthy, and they ask me often the reason of that and how to overcome it. Now, can you answer that question?

Secy. True: Mr. President, we have Mr. Lovejoy again this afternoon upon a subject that these questions will be more pertinent under. It has occurred to me it might be better to reserve them until afternoon.

Mr. Lovejoy: I think that is a question that is easily enough answered in a moment. I have talked swine so much I am going to say something different, I am going to talk about breeding pure bred hogs and the sale of them.

Pres. McKerrow: It is the same old subject under a different title.

Mr. Lovejoy: You can't talk hog and say anything new. That is why I hate to have these fellows invite me to come and talk about hogs. The trouble with my friend's friends over here is the same trouble that so many have, they have been breeding young sows with young boars and feeding them corn right along.

Mr. Meyer: I am afraid one part of your paper may mislead somebody; for instance, about the apples.

Mr. Lovejoy: I have nothing against apples, but I can't raise them.

Mr. Meyer: The fact that you can buy apples enough to last you a year from the produce of one pig, I suppose would not deter you from having a few apple trees around your house?

Mr. Lovejoy: It wouldn't, if I knew enough to set out a tree and keep it alive, keep the bugs off. I never was successful with apple trees. I would rather be held up for a couple of barrels a month. I can't raise apples and I don't want to try it.

Mr. Utter: I want to say a word about making a specialty of one crop. While we may be successful in growing one kind of crop, it is really necessary to have three or four crops, perhaps making one a leader; for the reason that the whole season should be used to good advantage. Down in Racine county they grow cabbage, and potatoes and onions; that makes three crops. Of course a man will probably make one more successful crop than the rest, but we should have something growing the whole season.

Mr. Lovejoy: I did not intend to convey the idea that a man should not raise but one crop, but to make a specialty of some one thing. We have three hundred and twenty acres; we grow corn and barley and lots of hay and alfalfa and cabbages and roots for the sheep—we have a lot of fine Shropshire sheep, but our specialty is hogs; if it was not for the hogs we would be out of business.

Pres. McKerrow: I think the sheep would save you.

Mr Martin: He does make a specialty of the hog department, but he is an all around farmer.

Mr. Lovejoy: I think as much of the sheep or the horses as I do of the hogs, but I was so all fired poor I could only get a hog to start with, and I have stuck to hogs. When I got able I bought a horse, and I have even got to where I could buy Shropshire sheep.

Pres. McKerrow: But the idea of a leader, as Mr. Lovejoy presented it, is the true idea. However, there are some men who cannot do it.

Recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION—FEBRUARY 6.

Pres McKerrow: You will note from the announcement of this meeting and from the program that this convention, while being held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, is a joint convention of the State Board and the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association. There are so many different meetings going on that both the Board and the Live Stock Association thought that it would be a better plan to combine at least two of them, and not divide up the people more than would be necessary, because the program of the State Board, if the State Board held it alone, would be largely a live stock program, and the live stock people are interested in the same things that we are interested in, in the same work that we are interested in.

We have with us this afternoon the president of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association, and it is proper that he should preside at this session, as it is a live stock session, and I now take pleasure in introducing to you and calling to the chair, Mr. J. W. Martin, of Richland county, President of the Live Stock Breeders' Association, and a noted breeder of Red Polled cattle and Percheron horses.

Pres. Martin: Mr. President, Gentlemen and Ladies—Un-

like my friend, Lovejoy, from Illinois, I have not written anything for this occasion; indeed, I did not know that they had me on for anything here until I saw it in print, and this gun is liable to scatter from the fact that there is nothing to go by. For the live stock interests of the state for the past year, I will say they have been very successful in almost every line. Our horses are out of reach of the farmer, I am sorry to say; we haven't got the good ones that we had six or eight years ago, when we sold off nearly all our good mares that we had at that time, and the result is that we haven't got them to sell now and what we have are out of sight. Sheep have got so high we will all have to stop wearing wool in this climate I fear, and take to cotton. In pork I debated for several weeks whether I could afford to put down my own hogs, but I finally decided to put down a few and finished the job yesterday. In pure bred cattle, business has been a little bit quiet in all lines during the past year I think, but I can see a future very much better near by. With my business, personally, about the first day of May it just stopped dead still, there seemed to be nothing doing, though up to that time we had been doing a business a little better than \$20,000 a year. Correspondence has continued all through the year, but for about six months we absolutely did no business, and I find that breeders of other lines of cattle have been very much in the same position all over the United States. Occasionally you would get a customer who would come along and take a bunch of several cattle, but recently, since perhaps about the first of December, there has been a voluminous correspondence coming in with all of us, and sales are brightening up very materially in the cattle line. In the hog business we never had as good sales as we have had this year, and I think Mr. Lovejoy will agree with me, a very desirable trade. Of course the market is first class.

Take it all around I think we can thank ourselves for the present condition of the live stock market in all classes. There is one thing, however, I want to call your attention to, it seems to me that the time has been ripe for several years for this Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association to be represented by one or two members on our State Board of Regents. We have at the present time some agricultural men or live stock men on that

board, there have been times when we have had nobody on that board that knew very much about agriculture, except so far as they may have learned it under twenty years of age. There are men in other lines of business. Now, we have an Agricultural College here that is second to none; why shouldn't we be represented on the board that takes care of the interests of that college? We all know that our whole state college is all under the supervision of that one Board of Regents, and we consider the most important part of the college, for us, at least, is the agricultural college part. We are not in it as footballists, yet the best ones there are from the farms and fortunately our college part of it is held in the winter time when they haven't any football. While I like most kinds of sports and in my younger days could stand about as many thumps as any boy, I don't think I ever ran up against anything, not even a prize fight that looked as brutal to me as the present day football, and so I am very glad we haven't much interest in it in our part of the college.

I don't know just how we are going at it to get this representative, but if we do go at it, we are sure to get it, and it seems to me this is the time we ought to go at it.

We have a very long program this afternoon and I will not take up your time. The President of the Agricultural Board made the same remark this morning and then talked an hour and a half.

The first thing on the program is "The Needs of the Wisconsin Dairyman," by Mr. Charles L. Hill of Rosendale. You all know that he is one of the bright, successful young farmers of our state, and we will now hear from him.

NEEDS OF THE WISCONSIN DAIRYMAN.

CHARLES L. HILL, Rosendale, Wis.

President State Dairymen's Association.

I might say that we need more knowledge, need to apply it to our work, and need to enjoy the results of our labor, and the ground would be well covered.

However it seems necessary to enlarge on this a little for the sake of filling out the time.

The knowledge we need is to be had for the taking, and the chance to acquire knowledge of dairying was never so good as today.

Students are at work studying breeding, feeding, chemistry of soils and feeds, barn construction, ventilation, veterinary science, farm mechanics, and dozens of other branches, and the results of their study and experimentation can be had at our own Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and the large number of students in the Long, Short Dairy, and Farmer courses this year proves that we are taking advantage of our opportunities.

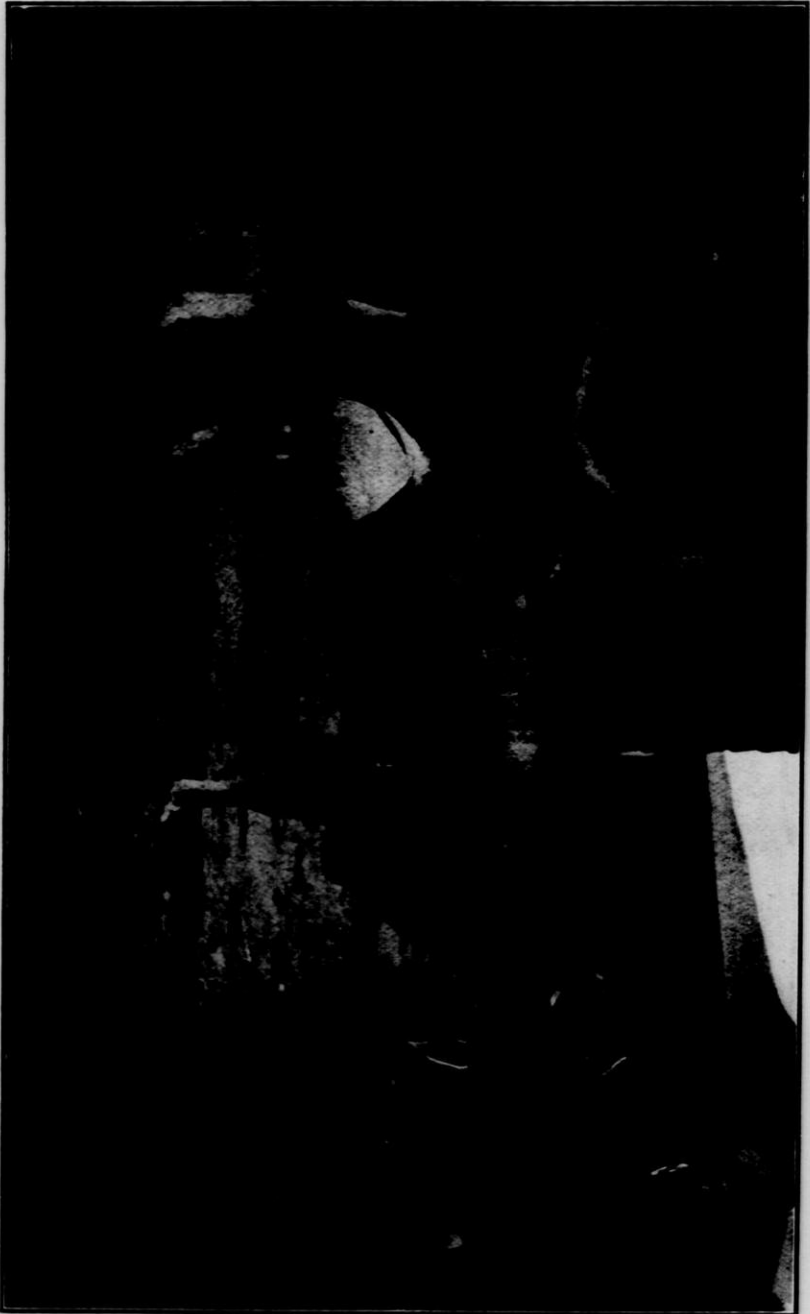
We have in Wisconsin the best dairy paper on earth, and a general agricultural paper second to none, and if we could only digest and assimilate all the knowledge appearing in these two papers alone, for a year, we would be qualified to fill a professorship in any agricultural college.

We need better business methods, and no other business would last a year with such business methods as prevail on many of our Wisconsin farms.

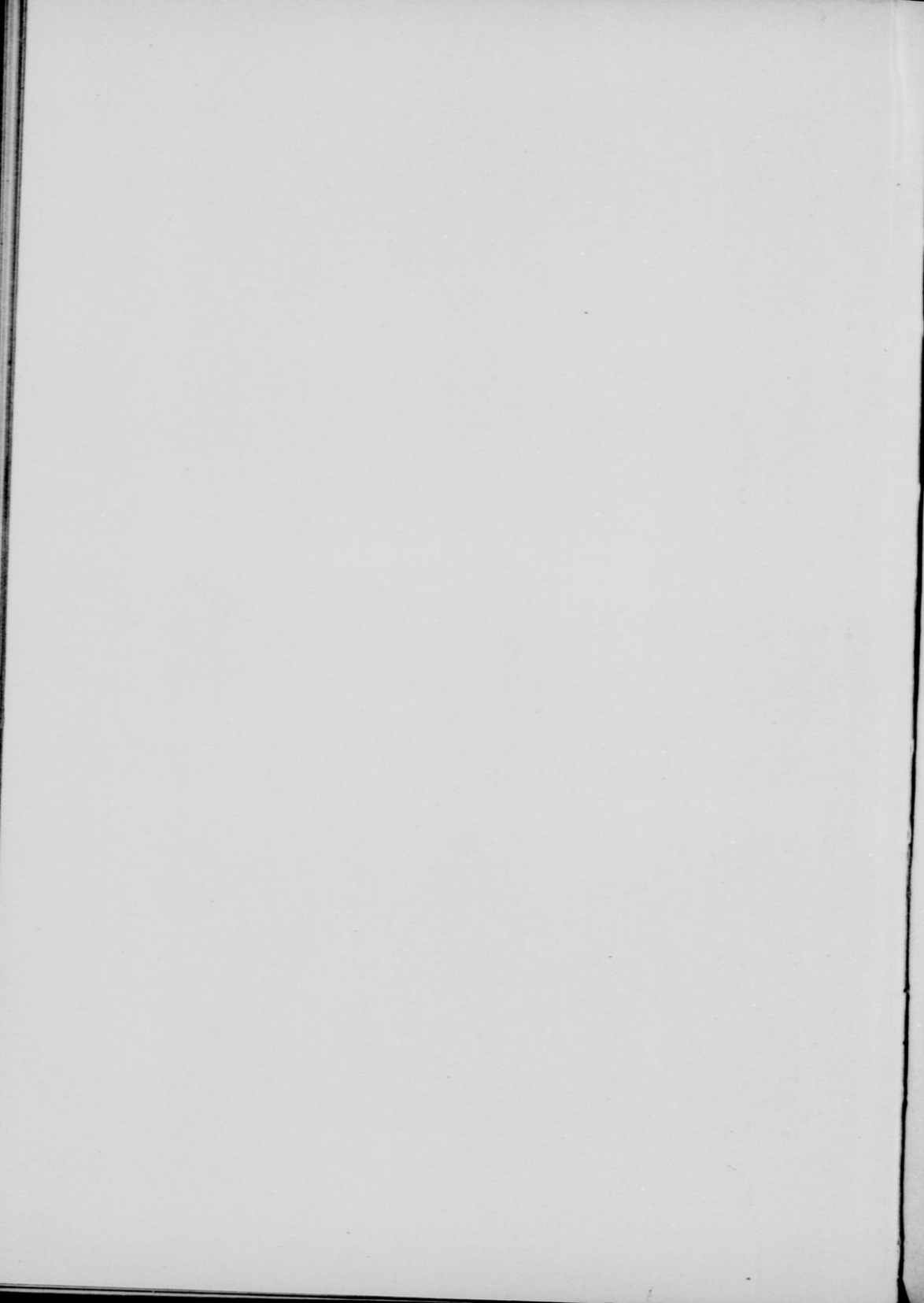
The fact that farmers prosper in spite of such business methods proves that with the same business conducted along business lines largely increased profits will result.

For an illustration, I know many farmers who brag that they never buy any grain for their cows, and yet year after year feed oats that are often worth twice as much per ton as some other foods equally as good, for milk production.

The oats sold, and the money invested in bran would not only give greater feed value for the money, but would add greatly to the fertility of the farm.



GUERNSEY COW - BELLE O. K. OWNED BY C. L. HILL, ROSENDALE, WIS
OFFICIAL RECORD FOR 1 YEAR 365.22 POUNDS.



We need smaller and better tilled farms.

Of course the farms will grow smaller as the country grows older and becomes more thickly populated.

I think very few of us are capable of caring for over 80 to 100 acres as it should be cared for.

When we know that Rev. Dietrich of Philadelphia has kept 25 cows on 15 acres of land we little realize what a farm will produce when properly tilled.

I know of some 40 to 80 farms near me that produce a much larger gross and net return to their owners each year than most of the quarter sections near them.

We need better cow stables but this does not necessarily mean more expensive ones.

I have within a month been in two cow stables where the owners have spent hundreds of dollars in stable repairs, and the stables are in many ways inferior to other stables I have visited that cost but a fraction as much.

In one case the owner spent \$1500 on cement floor, steel stalls and so forth, and the ceiling hangs a foot thick with cobwebs and dirt.

Our stables should be as light as possible, and after we have plenty of windows, an annual coat of whitewash will add greatly to the light in our stables.

This should be applied with a spray pump, which will fill up all cracks.

If chores are done by lantern light, enough kerosene will be saved in a year from the increased light produced by a coat of whitewash to pay for the cost of its application.

A very few dollars will fix up any stable, with more windows, a coat of whitewash, ventilating shafts, and these three things will add greatly to the pleasure and profit of your daily work.

If there is one thing that I consider more necessary than any other for the success of my dairying it is a silo, or rather silos.

Have just as good a silo as you can afford to build but if you cannot afford an expensive one, build one anyway.

The best will be the cheapest in the long run, but I once saw a silo 16 feet deep made with poplar poles for studding, and lined with common lumber, and filled with whole corn by the farmer and his daughter, resulting in perfect silage, more milk, larger profits, and finally a retirement to town.

We need more clover and alfalfa than we have been raising in Wisconsin for the past few years.

It may require a little more intelligence, and determination on our part but we can have them if we will.

Many farmers say they cannot afford to buy clover seed as so many times they fail to get a catch.

We have never failed to get a catch on our farm, but even if we sometimes did fail I would still think I could not afford to sow small grain without clover.

If I ever come to place any need of the dairyman, over the need of a silo, it will be the need of large fields of alfalfa.

It was my privilege, in January to visit three days around Syracuse and Fayetteville, N. Y.; and I there saw large fields of alfalfa on every farm, some of them 10, 15 and 20 years old.

I had my first crop of alfalfa last year and shall sow more this year.

I beg of you to listen carefully to what Gov. Hoard will tell you about alfalfa tomorrow, and then go to Fort Atkinson next summer and see the fields of alfalfa growing there.

We need to provide better pasture than we have on many of our farms and if you have permanent pastures top dress them with manure often.

I find it always pays to provide some soiling crops for summer feeding, so we need not to forget them in the busy seeding time.

We may have barns, silos, feeds and pasture galore, but we can do no dairying without cows, and we need to breed better cows, weed out the poor ones, and develop those we have.

A large proportion of the cows born in Wisconsin live and die, without ever having an opportunity of showing what they can do.

I think the fact is more generally accepted each year that we need a strictly dairy cow, and the greatest profit can only result when our cows are bred along strictly dairy lines.

The dual purpose men are fond of calling the dual purpose cow the farmer's cow, but if any cow is entitled to be called the farmer's cow, it is the one that will do the most for him, and that is the special purpose dairy cow.

If you want to count in the calf when two years old, as some of the dual purpose men insist in doing, you better raise the

heifers from special purpose cows for they will bring as much or more money at 2 years old, as the steer from the dual purpose cow, and will cost less to raise, and I am sure it is much below the truth to say the special purpose cow will give on an average \$15 worth more of milk than the dual purpose cow.

Minnesota and Iowa have especially been counted as the home of the dual purpose cow, and two gentlemen who have read papers before meetings in Iowa this winter, and have advocated the special purpose cow, say they were cheered where they expected few to agree with them, and the audiences showed a marked change of sentiment on this subject from a few years ago.

I have in mind a community in our own state that a few years ago talked nothing but the tow barreled cows, and being at their county fair this fall, I found sentiment rapidly changing, and heard the other day that all but one of the herds of pure bred herds of dual purpose cows had been sold and the owner of that herd was looking for a purchaser.

A careful student must acknowledge that all the beef tendency a cow has injures her dairy qualities, and the opposite is just as true.

If you want to raise beef, raise beef bred cattle; get what milk you can as an extra as you go along, but if you want to dairy, get dairy bred cows, and do not worry as to whether the cow will bring \$25.00 or \$40.00 as a canner at the end of her period of usefulness, for the dairy cow will make at least that difference in her net profit each year over the double barreled cow.

The Standard Dictionary defines "dual" as "two separate natures or forms of existence," and the people who named the dual purpose cow builded better than they knew, for milk giving and beef making are as near two separate natures as could appear in one species of animal.

We need a milk scale, record sheet, and Babcock tester to help us weed out our poor cows, and learn more about those we keep.

Many farmers have all of these but fail to use them, and we need to use them faithfully.

Then we all need a highly bred pure bred bull of one of the four special dairy breeds.

By highly bred I mean one backed up by long lines of producing cows, and bulls that have sired such cows.

It is now possible in at least three of these four breeds to get bulls whose maternal ancestors have official or well authenticated yearly fat, and milk records, for several generations, as many as five I am sure in some cases.

We need to give our bulls more exercise, kinder treatment, and we should keep them till they have had an opportunity to prove their worth.

It is a shame that nearly all the great bulls have been dead before their greatness was known.

Buy tried proven sires, keep them as long as possible, and then trade with some other man for another old bull.

We need many of the later improvements in farm machinery, as separators, manure spreaders, etc., to make our dairy most profitable.

We need more of a love for our calling, and not be bemoaning the fate that placed us on the farm till our children will think their only aim in life should be to leave the farm as soon as possible, and rush to the city to work as most of them do in some factory, to earn wages that allows only a bare existence.

We need to make farm life so attractive that our sons and daughters will take it as a matter of course that they will live on farms.

We need more enthusiasm so we will study and talk dairying, till our friends call us cow cranks, for this certainly means success.

And lastly brethren we need to stick to our text from "alfalfa to omega, as the farmer remarked when introducing a speaker at an institute saying this man knew his business from "alfalfa to omega."

Follow the "pathway of the cow" early and late and she will richly regard you for your labor, attention, thought and kindness.

I want to say a word on this subject of alfalfa. I think that the first catches of alfalfa in New York State happened—I say "happened," because that is the way they got them, by getting alfalfa in mistake for something else, I think it was a mistake for alsike, not that alfalfa and alsike seed look at all alike, but there

is perhaps something in the names that confuses people, so that I have known more than one crop that was sown where the person thought he was sowing alsike seed. It has so come around that I think fully half the land around Syracuse, New York, is now seeded down to alfalfa, and it is working a revolution in all branches of farming, especially live stock farming. Near Syracuse there is a hill that almost amounts to a mountain, it is so steep. On top of that was a table land of five or six acres and some six years ago the owner went up there and plowed it up and seeded it with what turned out to be alfalfa seed, and the crop produced has done so well that it has worked down on the sides of the hill and that hill is a sight that was worth going a long way to see. We all know that there is a great deal of land in Wisconsin of that same variety, almost mountains, that has perhaps a foot or more of good soil on top and below that perhaps broken limestone and clay mixed. I saw, down in New York, fields of alfalfa that they said had been in good condition ten years, and there isn't over ten inches of soil in the thickest places and in some places hardly any soil on top of the rock. If there is any soil whatever out of which to make a seed bed the alfalfa has grown there and flourished for ten years.

Mr. Dawley, of New York, the Superintendent of Institutes, who lives at Fayetteville, has an alfalfa root nearly eighteen feet long that he got out of a stone quarry. In the stone quarry in question, the stone was very much broken up and the root had worked its way in, but it shows what alfalfa roots will grow to.

I will say, in regard to feeding alfalfa, that it is the first thing I ever saw the cows leave ensilage to eat.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wing: How about the result in the milk?

Mr. Hill: I have never had enough of it to get at the results yet, I know the chemical analysis shows it is good.

Pres. McKerrow: I want you to know that this is Joe Wing, the alfalfa crank, that is asking you these questions.

A Member: Does the gentleman grain his cows the year around?

Mr. Hill: Yes, I do a little always. It would not perhaps if it was dairy cattle only, I think there is a stage at which you can overfeed a dairy cow.

A Member: Does it kill out alfalfa to pasture it?

Mr. Hill: I have not had any experience on that, but I am willing to take the advice of those who have tried it and with them the universal opinion is that it will seriously injure alfalfa to pasture it.

The Member: My tenant, a year ago, raised thirty acres of alfalfa, and he turned the cows in on the second crop and it killed it all out.

Mr. Hill: I think there is no evidence but what will coincide with that from those who have pastured alfalfa at all in Wisconsin. It not only cuts it down, until there is no protection for the roots, but it seems to pack the soil in a way that alfalfa cannot stand. Any one, who has noticed, can see where a wagon has been driven across the field and see the wheel mark where it has run across the plants and weakened them.

A Member: What kind of grain do you feed?

Mr. Hill: On account of mine being a breeding herd, I do not feed any grain or grass,—except bran,—very often. Last summer I fed quite a little gluten feed, and I think that perhaps there is a little difference, we possibly do not try to get quite all we can out of a cow in a breeding herd that I would advise the dairyman to get.

Mr. Goodrich: Do you think bran on green feed would be the best combination?

Mr. Hill: Theoretically, no, I don't think so.

Mr. Goodrich: Wouldn't corn meal be better?

Mr. Hill: Yes, it would theoretically; practically I haven't tried it.

Mr. Goodrich: Practically, it is just the same as it is theoretically.

Mr. Convey: I think it is a great deal more profitable to feed the soiling greens than to feed oats. I don't think it pays to feed oats when they are worth a cent a pound. At the experiment station they got about twelve per cent better result from

bran, but that was under special conditions. There may be more nitrogen in oats, but you get the best results from brans in connection with other feed stuffs. If you feed ground oats, it makes a difference. It depends on conditions. It scarcely ever pays to feed ground oats when oats are worth a cent a pound as compared with feeding bran, and you get the best results from the bran every time.

Mr. Hill: That is my experience, and then I like the manurial value in the bran, it is so very much higher than anything else.

A Member: For several years I have been feeding middlings. I think it is something like twenty per cent better than the ground oats.

Mr. Hill: I heartily agree with Mr. Convey's proposition that we cannot afford to feed oats, either ground or whole. Before the last few years we would often hear somebody say something about this certain property in oats that cannot be analyzed, but that is an idea which has not been put to the test, and I never got the results.

Mr. Scribner: We get enough adulteration in bran, but I think we get a larger per cent in middlings, it is ground up so fine.

Mr. Goodrich: Would you dare let me talk a few minutes?

Pres. Martin? Yes.

Mr. Goodrich: I have got something on my mind: if I should not let it out, I don't know what would happen. The president has recited a great many of the needs of the dairyman, but he of course couldn't tell it all, and I have got one thing on my mind and they call me a kind of a crank, and here is the president of the State Board of Agriculture right here and here is the secretary, and both of them together can call me off when they think it is necessary.

Now, there is one of the needs of the dairyman that Mr. Hill did not mention, I suppose because he didn't have time, and that is that the dairyman should produce purer milk and deliver purer milk and purer cream at the creameries. One of the hardest things at the present time,—which instead of growing better is growing worse—is just that very thing of delivering pure milk, and I will tell you why. They are changing over

from delivering whole milk to delivering cream, and some have tried to stem the tide and stop that, but they can't do it, they might just as well try to turn the Mississippi upstream. It is coming and you can make just as good cream and butter where the cream is delivered at the factory or gathered cream as you can from cream from whole milk delivered at the factory if the dairymen will do their duty. Now, how are we going to accomplish that? How are we going to get better milk and better cream? I tell you, we have got to have an army of inspectors. Not five or six as we have now traveling the country over and doing their work just as well as they can do it, but there are over three thousand creameries and cheese factories in the state of Wisconsin, and there are something like five hundred thousand men producing milk on five hundred thousand farms, and every farm needs to be inspected if you are going to get pure milk delivered at the creameries and to have it well taken care of.

I do know that some of our creamery inspectors have tried to discourage the use of the farm separator in separating the milk on the farm, because they know that the butter made at the gathered cream factories will not average as good as the other butter made from whole milk. My son was a creamery inspector here and he tried to discourage that business, because he said, they will not make as good butter. He went out into Iowa and bought a creamery where about half of the patrons delivered whole milk and half of them separator milk, and he first started in to try to discourage the separating at home. I told him there was no use, he better encourage it, and he is now having all gathered cream, but he has to be very strict indeed and refuse any cream that has not been well taken care of. But where the creameries are as thick as they are down here in the southern part of the state, and you know that if one creamery won't take it, another will, we have got to have enough inspectors so they can go to the creamery, examine the milk or cream when it comes in, find out where the poor milk comes from and then send it back to the farm and there should be a law—well, we have got pretty good laws if they were only enforced.

Now, these are some of the needs of the dairyman that are evident. Now, I am not talking this way with the principal idea that the dairyman shall get a bigger price for his butter, it is so

that we can produce better butter, and have a greater demand for it, and in order to do that we must have better cows, better cared for and produce our butter cheaper, making a good profit and having a good market, not only in Wisconsin but in foreign countries, so that our dairymen can do well.

Pres. Martin: Mr. Goodrich has brought up a point there that I have been sore on for several years, and I have frequently brought it before buyers, and that is, that we need many more inspectors for the conditions surrounding our barns and our cows than we do even for the factories, for most anybody can make good butter and good cheese from most any kind of cream and that is all right. I came as near dying as I ever did in my life from drinking a glass of milk drawn in a barn that had more manure than fresh air in it. Go through the dairy districts of Wisconsin and you will find as I have, barn after barn that I would not go through for all the cows they had in them. I have absolutely refused to step inside the door in some of those barns and just think of the condition of the animals that are maintained in them. I think this is a very serious question, that we ought to look at carefully. Another thing I want to thank my friend Hill for bringing up and advertising the dual purpose cow. We have got more cheap advertising from the specialists than we ever did for ourselves. My friend, sitting right here, has a cow that has produced about seven hundred pounds of butter, just the nicest kind of double-barreled cow, and I have cows in my barn that have produced five hundred pounds and still they are ready to go to market. I wouldn't say a word about this if they didn't keep jumping on us.

Mr. Hill: I want to say a word more along the line of sanitation that has been spoken of here. About six or eight years ago there was a herd of cattle in Wisconsin,—I won't mention the breed for you might know what it was,—at the same time you might guess what it was, because I was there. In this particular herd a number of cattle had not been doing well, some had died and they appealed to Professor Russell and he went there and condemned, I think, sixty per cent of the herd, nearly all of the aged animals, but three or four; and he aided very greatly in raising another herd of cattle for that farm. They divided the barn and they kept the animals that were tubercular

until they had the requisite number of animals on the farm and that work was an object lesson indeed. Needing to buy some cattle this past summer, I went to that farm. Gov. Hoard and Mr. Rietbrock went with me. We didn't find the man around and we started for the cow stables for ourselves, and honestly, the only place you could get in that cow stable was to walk in the feed mangers and they were terribly fouled up by chickens. I know it had not been cleaned out for three or four weeks. Looking around, we found the man out in a low shed that was filled up with manure. He had six heifers that he afterwards said were two to three years old, none of them had ever bred, they had been kept there all the year around. He also had two bulls in the same stable and I think they were tuberculous. I asked him if he had tested his cattle, and he said no. A gentleman who was there the other day told me he saw the winter conditions and they were infinitely worse than I described for the summer time, and he said you couldn't get into the barn at all, the cattle and the barns were in terrible shape and the worst part of it was that that milk was going to the nursing milking babies of Wisconsin. The governor said that to think that any man who could have read Hoard's Dairyman and have listened to all the good dairy talk that has been going on in this state for the last ten years, and could keep such a place, was something amazing, and two of his boys were graduates of the Agricultural College, and then to keep things in such a condition.

Mr. Wing: I want to say a word as to what is generally the attitude in cases of tuberculosis. Last week I was in Dakota, where eight herds of tuberculosis cattle have had to be practically destroyed, and it all came from the dispersal sale of one man who had the lack of conscience to sell his cattle, and they have gone out and the effect has been to destroy these other herds. It seems to me we ought to wake up on this question of tuberculosis. Now, the question of a man's responsibility between himself and his neighbor and his God in sending out anything that is tuberculous. I know the law is doing something, but the law won't reach deep enough unless we can reach a man's inner conscience.

While I am on my feet I want to say a word about alfalfa in dairying. I cannot exactly offer anything new but I can emphasize a little more what Mr. Hill says and in order to do so

I will say I have been able to study alfalfa in almost every state of the Union and in Canada, and I find that what he says is true, wherever you shall find a clay subsoil in which there is either limestone gravel or pieces of broken limestone, and will then work into the soil a little stable manure—which is absolutely essential—anywhere this side of the Missouri river, you can surely grow alfalfa. I found it growing beautifully way up north of Toronto and thoroughly well inoculated after being grown six weeks, with the necessary bacteria and the nodules on the roots and all that. I found it growing in far northern Dakota, up clear to the Saskatchewan and I have heard men say it grew in Alberta. I have seen it growing as far south as old Mexico, so I think you will say there is no reason why it should not grow on almost every farm in Wisconsin. There are two things I want to say about the growing of alfalfa: First, that land should be dry enough, so that if you dug a posthole in it the water would not stand in that posthole, at least not more than a day or two. The land must be dry enough for that, and that is the reason why we have laid on our farm almost fourteen miles of underground drain. Our subsoil is a tough clay with a great many small pebbles, we can't use a machine; we have to dig by hand. That soil is the most inferior soil that we have.

Furthermore, while this question of manure is up, I want to say this; I took an old field in 1896, covered it thoroughly well with manure, a very tough yellow clay soil and it had to be under-drained first, it was so poor I have heard my father say it wouldn't work at all without a lot of manure. I covered that field thoroughly with manure in 1895, and planted corn in 1896; then I planted it to alfalfa and got a stand in 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, each of those years I took off crops of alfalfa hay; usually four crops, and several of the years five tons to the acre, and some years six, without putting on any more manure at all or any kind of fertilizer all that time. The only implement of culture in that field was the harrow and the hay rake. Then I plowed it up, it was hard plowing, but I managed to plow it; the next year I planted to corn without manuring, and I got a wonderful growth of stalks, but only sixty-six bushels of shelled corn to the acre. I planted corn again and I got eighty bushels of corn to the acre, the land doubled what it produced

before the alfalfa was put on. Then I put a little bit of manure on all over it, and sowed it down to alfalfa again and I made the first failure that I ever made in sowing alfalfa. I planted part of it with oats for a nurse crop, and with that clay land I thought it surely would stand oats, but it wouldn't. They would grow up about so high and then they would fall down and they smothered out the alfalfa in that part of the field.

Now, a word about pasturing alfalfa. We pasture every year not usually with dairy cows, not so much that we are afraid of the dairy cows killing it out, but mainly we were afraid of the alfalfa killing the cows, because there is a little danger of bloat. We pasture with hogs and horses and I wouldn't be afraid to pasture to cows under certain conditions. The way we prevent killing out the stalk is this, we keep so little stock on it that we mow the pasture just the same. They do not kill out soon, and we find that pasturing does not do any harm. But we always take the stock off before it comes cold weather and never allow anything to tramp on it when it is wet or cold, especially in cold weather. In the winter time, when it is frosty, we never let a wagon go across it, we know that will destroy it.

Mr. Goodrich: I want to ask a question in reference to tile-drained lands which are to be planted to alfalfa. You know that certain roots, especially some kinds of trees will get into tile drains and choke them. Now, does the alfalfa work that way? That question has been asked me a good many times, because I have talked about alfalfa a good deal, but I couldn't answer it. I had to tell them that they would find out by experience. Now, it looks as if I could find out now by some one who has had experience.

Mr. Wing: Do you refer to tile drains that are carrying spring water in the summer time?

Mr. Goodrich: Taking off the surface water in the soil. We know that tiles do not stay tight together, so that any little fine root can work its way in. I have known of drains being choked up by Balm of Gilead trees, by elm trees and other kinds. Now, does alfalfa get in there and act that same way?

Mr. Wing: Our experience runs since 1890 with alfalfa, and that farm as I say has fourteen miles of tile drains altogether. A few of those carry spring water, that runs all summer, and

only in two instances have roots ever filled up the tile drain, those were in the spring when it filled them up so full that if you put in one more alfalfa root it would have busted the tile. But in the other tile that only carried off the water in the winter time, it never has done any harm, and we think that even on those fields where the tiles go through, that the profit from the alfalfa is sufficient so that we can afford to put an Irishman in there to clean out the tiles if they fill up.

Mr. Scriber: The alfalfa roots take the place of tiles in opening up the land.

Mr. Wing: But they won't take away the spring water.

Mr. Goodrich: We have tile that runs through almost the driest weather, we have had for twenty years, through a clover field. I have put in some alfalfa there, and I don't know, there was something the matter.

Mr. Wing: If they are running all the year around, I think you will find a good collection of alfalfa roots in there. I will tell you how many of you may know whether you can grow alfalfa on your farm, a simple rule that I never knew to fail. When you go out to plow that field in the spring, just observe whether the blackbirds follow in your furrow after the plow, and if they do, go to town and buy some alfalfa seed, and if they don't, put on some more manure; I never knew it to fail.

Mr. Hill: Around Syracuse it seems to be the idea that after the first year it is useless to top dress. What is your experience?

Mr. Wing: I didn't try it, but it does not seem to do well and it is not necessary, and I found other places for the manure. Mr. Goodrich wants me to explain about the black birds following the furrow. Of course it is the earthworms, they follow after, and we all know they get into the soil when there is plenty of humus there and manure, so that wherever you find manure and humus enough for the blackbirds to be in, the alfalfa will grow there all right.

Mr. Jacobs: You spoke about a clay soil with limestones in the subsoil. With us, a large part of our soil is black soil with a hard pan under it for about three feet below the black soil and then sand indefinitely. What is the prospect for growing alfalfa on that quality of soil?

Mr. Wing: Does it grow red clover well?

Mr. Jacobs: Very well, indeed.

Mr. Wing: Then it will grow alfalfa; that is a rich soil.

Mr. Jacobs: Yes, a fairly rich soil and there is quite a good deal of sand in the top soil.

Mr. Wing: One of the mysterious things about alfalfa that we learned through our experiences in Iowa and some of the other western states, is that on some of those rich prairie soils they absolutely could not grow it until they put on some stable manure, and after that it grew abundantly. Why that is, I don't believe any man can say, only that the manure seems to make the bacteria multiply, and with them all good things come.

Pres. Martin: Gentlemen, this has been a very interesting discussion, but we will have to close it and pass on with our program.

THE BREEDING OF PURE BRED HOGS AND THE BUILDING UP OF A TRADE.

A. J. LOVEJOY, Roscoe, Ills.

The above subject, is one that covers a wide scope; one that must treat of many years of trials and troubles, dark days and bright ones, successes and failures, bitter experiences and final achievements; yet, with all this, it is one of the most interesting as well as profitable ventures that can be carried on, in connection with the farm.

To enter the arena as a breeder of pure-bred hogs, one must have certain qualifications born within him; first and foremost of which should be an unimpeachable character. He should be with this, broad-minded, that he may see beyond the present horizon, honest that he may always be willing to do as he would be done by—not like some who believe in doing the other fellow first, thinking he would do you if he could.

Next, he must be *absolutely sure* that he will like the business, even during the most discouraging days, ever keeping his eye on the bright star of hope for final success, be it ever so distant.

He must also have, with all these qualities, that inborn element of "stick-to-it-iveness, and be willing to take the oath that through smooth sailing, and rough, through winter's storms and summer's suns, he will even when great black clouds appear on the horizon, still never falter, but will with renewed determination, say, "I am going to stick to this business and am going to make it win;" he must ever have that needed quality known as pluck, for "pluck wins, it always wins, though days be long, and nights be dark twixt days that come and go." Still pluck wins, its average is sure. "He gains the prize who can the most endure, who faces issues, who never shirks, but waits and watches and who always works."

Thus, having all these qualifications with a love for the business and a determination to succeed one may enter the ranks as a breeder of pure bred hogs with a bright prospect of making it a financial success.

CONSERVATIVE BEGINNING.

To best insure success one should as a beginner commence in rather a small way, and gradually increase his herd as he grows in experience the best though the most costly of all schools. One will run up against many perplexing questions that will require all there is in him to master. We have all seen the plunger, even in the hog business. He in some manner became infected as it were with the germ, and has figured out that if Mr. A. can sell a litter of pigs for several hundred dollars, he can certainly do as well, also that if one litter will bring so much, twenty litters will bring twenty times this amount, and it all looks easy to him on paper. He launches out, perhaps with a good capital, buys many high-priced animals, and soon he finds himself long on hogs and short on experience, out on a rough sea without a rudder to his ship, tossing about on the waves at the mercy of the storm, with the chances of being dashed against the rocks and lost. He is soon forgotten. History is full of such cases.

How different is the case of one who starts in a moderate way, is willing to begin at the bottom and build up a trade and a herd that will be a credit to him to the breed he represents. He may be able to purchase but three or four sows to start with, yet

he tries to get good sows, sows that are not only well-bred along lines of popular breeding, but that are good individuals of the breed he selects. If he buys a boar to mate with them he sees that he is still better than the sows, that he may improve even from the start. He realizes that it is cheaper to have the best of animals for his foundation than to buy more, and of a more common and the live stock people are interested in the same things that quality. He also realizes that there is a difference in popular strains of breeding, for say what we will this word fashion crops than others. This may be for the reason that certain strains of blood in every kind of live stock that command more money than others. This may be for the reason that certain strains produce more prize winners than others, and also are more valuable as breeders, having the power to transmit their good qualities to get to their third and fourth generations. One should therefore begin as near right as he can, with what knowledge he has, and what means he can command. He should, if he has not already learned the lesson, obtain a knowledge of how these pure-bred animals should be fed and cared for. There is much in care and feed, possibly about as much as breed. He should feed always with a view to the usefulness of these animals as breeders, and for this purpose he need not go to great expense in purchasing feed. He can make up a well-balanced ration almost entirely from the products of the farm. If he lacks one or more of the proper kinds of grain or other feed, he may resort to the purchase of something that will help balance up the ration.

For his sows, during the period of gestation, he can make a good well-balanced ration as follows: Take equal parts by measure of good old-fashioned corn, with oats, ground finely, and to this add an equal part by measure of good middlings, or what some call "ship stuff" and to this combination—if in winter, and the hogs can get no grass—let him add some bright, well-cured alfalfa, either run through the cutting box or even fed whole. In our own system of feeding we use this ration with about 10 per cent of Swift's Digester Tankage, and we run the bright green alfalfa through our power cutter and then through our Kelley Duplex Steel Buhr grinder, making a good quality of home-made alfalfa meal, mixing this in small quantity with the ground feed. In fact we generally grind the corn, oats and

cut alfalfa all together, while the amount of alfalfa is small and when ground with the other parts of the ration hardly shows, still it makes a green, thick, sweet-smelling, heavy feed, so well-balanced that it furnishes all the flesh-forming and bone-making material so necessary to grow the unborn litter to maturity. I speak of this matter of a proper ration for brood sows that a young beginner may not make the error of feeding that easy and always ready ration, corn, corn, corn. Corn is all right for the fattening period in finishing hogs for market, yet one can even then add pounds cheaper and quicker by making the ration 80 per cent corn, and 20 per cent tankage, as has been fully demonstrated in feeding hogs both for the international show and for the Chicago market.

Corn fed to the brood sow carrying a litter is almost sure to cause bad results, in that the pigs will be farrowed very weak, with hardly vitality enough to even hunt for their dinner, while it is quite likely to produce a feverish condition in the sow, with a tendency for her to destroy her pigs. One other very necessary thing in the successful handling of the brood sows, is that they must absolutely have abundant exercise. With the above combination of feed for a regular ration, and with plenty of exercise one may be sure of good results at farrowing time, and that the youngsters will be strong enough to meet every little trouble that comes along during his first few weeks of pignood. There is still another matter, in the care of the sows, and especially of the sow with a litter; this is an absolutely dry bed, warm if in winter, but always dry. Keep it dry and well disinfected with an occasional spraying of the animals with crude petroleum or some of the many disinfectants, and you will avoid the too frequent pest—the hog louse.

HOW TO GET A START IN SELLING THE PIGS FOR BREEDERS.

When one has gotten his first crop of pigs up to about six or eight months of age, he naturally begins to look about him for customers. I know of no quicker or better way for a beginner in this line of work, than to select a few of his best specimens, and fit them for the fairs. In this way, perhaps better than any other can he make his first bow to the public. He should only

exhibit at the county fairs at first, where he should show what he has to the best of his ability, with stock in prime condition yet not over done. Let him be on hand early and secure as prominent pens as he can, and above all things let him remain at all times with his exhibit, that he may answer all questions regarding them to those who ask. Right here is where many a man has failed in his sales. While he was over at the track looking at the races, some other fellow was selling the pigs. He should keep his exhibit clean as well as the pens and surrounding and when his entry is called into the ring, let him be ready, and present them in the best possible form. Do not commence to call the attention of the judge to the good points of your animals, he undoubtedly can see these points as quickly as you can. What he is looking for is the weak spots, and he will find them too. If you are successful in winning a ribbon or two at your first show, you may well feel proud. Should you not however be so fortunate, do not go up in the air and proclaim in a loud voice that the judge does not know his business or that you will never show at this fair again. Remember that the fair has probably been held for many years and it will continue just the same whether you are there or not. Better keep quiet and go and closely examine the pig that won over yours, and if you cannot see where yours lacked go and ask the judge, he will be glad to show you. One should by careful observation soon learn what it takes to win, and each year he should be able to come a little stronger, and soon be winning his full share of the coveted ribbons. One should even at this first show be able to sell his best pigs to those who are always looking for something good. His second year he should come still stronger and should win a little more, and sell his pigs easier and so on each year his trade and his acquaintance will grow, and each year he will find the business coming his way more and more. It is now, if not before, that one should commence to advertise his herd through the best Live Stock Publications in his vicinity, and when once he places an "ad" let him ever after keep it before the public, advertising is something that cannot be carried on spasmodically, but should be continued every week or month in the year and every year. What better recommendation could a man want than to have his "ad" appear for years in the same paper with only a

change of matter occasionally. In making up your "ad" do not gush too much; state facts in as few words as possible, avoiding the use of many extravagant terms such as "Crackerjacks" "World beaters" etc., etc. Just state what you have to sell and be sure you have the goods back of it to deliver.

THE MAIL ORDER TRADE IN HOGS AND PIGS.

After all probably 75% of the hogs sold by most of the old breeders are sold on mail orders, and they are the most profitable sales one can make, for they cost less. There is very little reason for dissatisfaction with either the seller or the buyer if everything is done as it should be. One should on receiving a letter of inquiry, be sure he has what the inquirer is looking for, and if he has he should describe it as correctly as he can, and should answer the inquirer promptly, and be sure and keep a copy of every letter you write both regarding the selling of your hogs or any other business you may do through the mails.

There is no reason why any man who follows the breeding of pure-bred stock should not either have a typewriter of his own and learn how to use it, and keep a carbon copy of every letter he writes, or even if he will not do this he should have a letter press and copy book and take a facsimile of his letter. Here is where 90% of all disputes originate, simply because one has forgotten what he wrote, and what he priced, or how he described the animal. After writing your man and keeping the copy of what you wrote him, if you get another letter asking further questions look up what you wrote him the last time,—it should be pinned to his letter and filed conveniently where it may had in a minute. Do not write long letters. Be as brief as possible and fully describe the animal. I believe I could show you every letter we have received in twenty to thirty years, and the copy of the answers. This is often of great value to us in our business, as frequently we receive a letter asking if we can furnish a pig not related to one purchased from one to five years previous. It is but a simple matter to look up the whole correspondence and also the stub of pedigree sent, or even the name and date of birth of the animal on the breeding record.

After one has followed the county fairs a few seasons and has

in a measure learned something of what it takes to win, he may widen his acquaintance by making a circuit of the state fairs;— but remember, when you start out to make a state fair circuit, do not imagine you are going to clean things up, nor had you better promise your wife a new piano from your winnings for you are now going to run up against the real thing. You will now meet the real artists. The real P. T. Barnum's of the show ring, and while our geese may have all looked like swans to you at home, you will be quite liable to find that they are only geese after all. Probably you will have but few, if any, ribbons at your first shows. After the smoke of battle has fully cleared away, however always look pleasant. Even though you are knocked out, come up smiling. Do as I advised you to do when starting out to the county fairs, when you were a beginner, come again next year and come stronger, you will, if your judgment is good, soon be winning your share of the "Blues" and "Purples," and each succeeding year you will learn just what to take out to win the coveted prizes. The acquaintance you make at the great fairs will be of far greater value to you than those made at local shows for at these great shows you meet men from every state, and they are the men who are willing to buy the best, and pay what it is worth. Besides all this, a ribbon won at one of these large shows is worth many times more than those won where competition is less keen.

ALWAYS SATISFY YOUR CUSTOMERS.

A satisfied customer is a living advertisement for you, and you should make it a rule to do this if complaint is made even though it is not altogether your fault. It will come back to you many times a thousand fold. One may occasionally be imposed on, but not often. Should there be complaint regarding a pig or hog shipped through a difference of opinion, always try and do a little more than your part to satisfy the purchaser. With care in replying to inquiries as well as in describing the animal, complaints will be few and far between. Probably most complaints are made from buyers of bred sows. Many make an error in shipping a bred sow too soon after receiving the order. She should be held till you are fully satisfied she is safe in pig, and

this is not always even after she has passed the second period. A better way is to hold till she shows her own guarantee.

KEEP CAREFUL RECORDS OF ALL THINGS DONE.

Never depend on your memory for anything, and especially do not try to identify your pigs without having plainly marked them. You may think you know every pig farrowed, but suppose you were taken sick and did not see them from the time they were two or three weeks old till they were two months old. You would certainly be all "balled up," and with one to two hundred pigs it would be simply a case of guess work. There are many systems of marking pigs, but only one that is safe and practical. Labels are simply a failure. More will come out than will remain in for six months. The best system yet discovered is the use of a harness punch, and a system of marks with which one can identify every pig up to a thousand head and make no mistakes. These punch marks need not be made so that the ear will be disfigured at all, make the marks small and do it when the pig is young.

Keep a private herd record that will show the name of every sow, as well as name and number of her sire and dam, date of service, date litter was farrowed, the number in the litter of each sex, and how marked, and the disposition made of each pig. In fact have a well regulated system of doing every thing connected with the business and adhere closely to this at all times. Have every breeding animal recorded in the record association for the breed. If using several herd books keep a little book in your pocket showing just what sows are being bred to each, and each day go over this book and note what sows should be looked after. Know to a certainty every detail of the matter, do nothing in a slip shod manner. As your business grows add every convenience possible. Always be prepared for company. Do not have to make excuses. Keep every thing in ship shape. First impressions are generally lasting, let your herd and surroundings be such that this first impression will be a good one. Do not let your herd show by condition, or general appearance that you are careless, and not up to your business. When you have a visitor do not "slop over" in praising the good points of your

herd. Better let him do most of the talking. He will know whether you have good ones or not, and just how good they are.

Be as square in dealing with a mail order customer as you would with him if present. In thirty years we have found the selling of hogs through mail orders very satisfactory indeed, and our orders run up to many thousands of dollars annually from this source alone.

A WORD REGARDING THE PUBLIC SALE.

The public sale is also a good way to dispose of one's surplus stock, and has no doubt come to stay. One of the advantages of this system is that it brings many breeders to the farm where the hogs are bred, and the purchaser can see the system and manner of handling the stock on this particular farm. Besides it brings the value of the animals all at once, which can often be used to a better advantage than when it comes dribbling along each day or week in smaller amounts. We have also made a practice at home of holding annual sales, and have found them very satisfactory, and we feel that we have been quite successful in bringing the very best breeders to our sales from many states each season.

There are many little matters that go to make a satisfactory sale. First, only good animals should be catalogued for the sale, and these should be in prime condition, though not loaded with fat. Every hog or pig should be plainly labeled with a number to correspond with the catalog number, and every convenience should be made for the crowd and for the easy handling of the animals. Every man that is to help about the sale should know his place and be at his post, that no delay may occur. Every promise made in the catalog should be lived up to, and every guarantee fulfilled.

I might go on with this subject indefinitely, yet I feel that I have said enough. In closing I can only say, that I have been a breeder of pure bred-hogs for 30 years; starting at the very foot of the ladder without capital or experience, so that what little I do know about the business I have learned under adverse circumstances, and by bitter experience; yet I can say truthfully, I have never wavered for a moment in my ardor, even though many times knocked and buffeted about. I have always had

faith that the breeding of pure-bred hogs was a profitable business, with no limit in extent, and with all its ups and downs, it is to me a pleasure.

DISCUSSION.

A Member: How do you give your sows exercise?

Mr. Lovejoy: In our business, every sow has a half acre of land and a little sleeping house, and the feeding house is way up at the other end of this long narrow field, and she has to walk to it. We have thirty lots laid out, each by itself, containing a half acre of land.

Mr. Jacobs: In our section, we might have to run a snow plow down there often.

Mr. Lovejoy: We do sometimes; I am only fifty miles south of here.

Mr. Goodrich: Don't you consider skim milk good feed?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, I do.

Mr. Goodrich: So that the breeding or raising of hogs and the dairy can work nicely together.

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes; but I am not a dairyman. I have a little skim milk that I get from the creamery and I like it, but we can raise them very well without.

Mr. Goodrich: I was down in Indiana taking a cow census two years ago and one of the questions I asked every dairyman was, "What do you value your skim milk at a hundred?" and they placed the value from nothing all the way up to a dollar. One man said forty cents. I said "Can you get forty cents out of it?" He answered, "Yes." I asked him how, and he said, "By raising just such hogs as those out there." He says "there is no way on earth that I can produce such hogs as that without skim milk." Maybe he put it pretty strong. Did he?

Mr. Lovejoy: Pretty strong. We have grown them just as big without a drop of it, but still I like it, or if I can't get skim milk there is nothing better than this digested tankage, a product of the packing house, which contains sixty per cent protein. You can take a certain amount of meal, a certain amount of mid-

dlings, a certain amount of tankage and get an absolutely balanced ration, and you will never have tuberculosis if you let the skim milk alone.

Mr. Goodrich: If a man has his herd tested and feeds his own milk to his own hogs, he won't have any of his own tuberculosis.

Mr. Lovejoy: You would have to have quite a dairy to furnish enough for three or four hundred hogs.

A Member: How much growth do your hogs average?

Mr. Lovejoy: We can make a pound and a half a day in growth from birth up to a year.

A Member: We have had them seven hundred pounds at a year.

Mr. Lovejoy: I will show you a yearling that weighs 925 pounds now.

A Member: Do you feed oil meal to breeding sows?

Mr. Lovejoy: I wouldn't want to feed it very strong.

A Member: How do you develop your gels?

Mr. Lovejoy: They are fed corn meal, oats and alfalfa mixed together, a nice ration, and with that we mix skim milk. We feed it very thick and feed it warm.

A Member: Do you use that same feed for boars?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, everything on the farm.

Mr. Convey: Do you feed your breeding stock to the full limit of their appetite?

Mr. Lovejoy: Oh, no, unless you are feeding a young gelt.

Mr. Convey: Isn't it a fact that where you feed skim milk you can risk feeding narrower than otherwise?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, you can use less ground feed.

Mr. Convey: What is the idea of grinding your corn?

Mr. Lovejoy: We grind everything; we have our plant, our grinder. We shred our corn in part and run it down into the grinder without every handling it. We mix it with the alfalfa and oats, mix them all together.

A Member: Do you pasture your alfalfa?

Mr. Lovejoy: No, we don't raise enough. These half-acre lots are blue grass. It was clover at the start.

A Member: How often do you change your fields?

Mr. Lovejoy: We have used them about six years. We have a thirty-acre field that is pretty nearly square. Right at the

center is an alley or lane thirty feet wide. These lots are fenced in each side of this lane and that fifteen acres each side is divided into long narrow lots, varying from three quarters to an acre, and the pigs have to come clear up to this lane to get their feed. That is my reason for arranging them that way, even the little fellows do that. We water them, if necessary, from a feeding trough. All our feeding is done with a horse; we have a little, low wagon, only twelve inches high and the horse we have used for ten years at that work, and he goes up one side and down the other and it is fed right out over this little low fence.

A Member: What do your troughs cost you?

Mr. Lovejoy: They cost in Chicago \$4.60, made by a firm Walburne-Swentz Company. They have given up making them, but I understand Sears, Roebuck are making them. The little fellows cannot get their feet into them.

A Member: How about what is left in the trough?

Mr. Lovejoy: There is nothing left.

A Member: Do you have much trouble with cholera?

Mr. Lovejoy: We lost about \$12,000 one year, and had an antitoxin feeder on the farm, punching them full every day, and I think he killed most of them. I have got a shotgun on the farm for the cholera crank that comes there next.

A Member: Is it true that litters are degenerating?

Mr. Lovejoy: I don't see any difference in the litters. It may be from some breeds, but I have only one breed. I can show you hundreds of letters, "What will you charge me for Berkshire sows? I have been breeding Poland Chinas twenty years, but I have got tired of raising single pigs." We keep a sow as long as she lives if she is a good breeder. We have them on the farm up to thirteen and fourteen years of age.

Mr. Convey: You don't mean to say all Poland China breeders feel that way?

Mr. Lovejoy: No I don't think they do. This man in Iowa who has been spoken of here, has as big litters as he ever had.

Mr. Convey: That has been the tendency more in Illinois than here. We depend more on feeding rich feed and good pastures. I know it is utterly impossible to keep hogs up if you feed on too concentrated feed, you must have bulky feed.

Mr. Lovejoy: You go down through the corn belt in Illinois

and the average farmer raises lots of hogs for the market. He will raise one to a hundred or two hundred pigs, and when they are weaned, he immediately, even though they are only fifteen to eighteen months old, turns them out. He goes into his bunch of young gelts and picks out a lot to breed next year, and he follows that up next year, and he is simply breeding from immature animals, and the consequence is there is a small number in the litter and they lack in stamina and everything else that they ought to have. Those two things are where much of the trouble comes from, too much corn feed and immature breeding.

Mr. Everett: So that it is not in the breed, but the handling, that the trouble comes?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, that is true.

Mr. Everett: Isn't that the kind that are taking premiums sometimes?

Mr. Lovejoy: It is true and it is also true that with some of the breeds the winners would be useless; they would be so overdone. I know you would hardly want to take home a breeding animal, such as you see in the fairs sometimes.

Pres. Martin: At the international we struck judges who were very careful about those overfed animals.

A Member: My son and I went down to buy a young boar, and we could have bought a first premium pig or a second premium pig for \$25, but we had to pay \$30 for the third premium pig, because he was not a show pig.

Mr. Lovejoy: If they had given him the first prize, he would have been out of the ring.

Mr. Wing: That is the way they have developed the milkless cow.

Mr. Martiny: You said something about advertising. Have you any definite system in advertising? What percentage of your receipts, for instance, do you spend in advertising and how do you select your advertising medium?

Mr. Lovejoy: We used to do our advertising by attending shows until we got pretty well established, but for twenty years we have only carried one advertisement anywhere, and that is in the Breeders' Gazette. As long as that sells all the stock we can raise, there is no use spending any more money. Since the first of January, I have had an advertisement in what we call our

Berkshire paper, just simply to please Colonel Mills, but I don't need it any more than I need a white elephant. I couldn't help it, I just gave it to him to get rid of him. I would like to patronize more papers if I was a beginner, it is the right way to do, and the best way to do it is to advertise in a good paper and to keep it there all the time. It isn't wise to advertise this month, then cut it out next month, because you haven't any sales. Keep it up.

Pres. Martin: A certain paper in my line might give the best results, and not be worth very much to you; I have found that to be so, and I have used the Breeders' Gazette pretty nearly altogether. I have used perhaps seventy-five per cent of the other papers in the United States, and not many of them have been any good to me.

Mr. Lovejoy: Every paper will bring you a different class of customers, I find. In our trade it is largely with breeders, except that occasionally a farmer who is raising hogs for the market sends an inquiry, a good class of men. You make a deal pretty nearly every time you get a letter. I once had a request by a paper I could name to let them carry an ad. for me for six months, and they would take it out in pigs. Well, I was younger than I am now, and I did it, and I used to get letters written in red ink with little "i's" and funny spelling, but I never made a sale from it, though I got lots of letters. I have had pictures in many different papers, had a picture in the International Stock Book, and I never yet have made a sale to one of those fellows. There come to me lots of letters, some in the awfulest writing you ever saw. Before one of these sales I got a letter from Oklahoma with three silver dollars, saying, "I bid three dollars on No. 8 of your catalogue. If he goes for that, kindly ship him in good order to me. If not, return the money." Once in a while somebody makes a bid on an animal shown in the catalogue. That particular hog, No. 8, brought \$32, and I sent him back his three dollars, telling him what the hog brought.

A Member: What will you use for pasture when you break up your present pasture?

Mr. Lovejoy: Oh, I will have a clover pasture ready. I am going to sow barley and oats with clover on a thirty-acre field and keep it growing until about June or July, and turn all these hogs into lots on that.

Mr. Wing: Why don't you grow alfalfa?

Mr. Lovejoy: I would like to if I could, but it takes too long to start, and I am afraid I will spoil it when it is young. Clover grows very nicely with us, and it will last two or three years.

A Member: Have you ever raised any rape?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, we have used some rape for pasture, but I would rather have clover or something else. I never had any trouble from it, but I have read accounts where some people turned pigs into rape pasture when the dew was on it and they had sore faces and ears. I don't know whether there is anything in it.

Pres. Martin: I believe that is confined largely to light-colored hogs.

Mr. Wing: How old do you keep your sows?

Mr. Lovejoy: If we have got a sow that raises a good litter of pigs and is a good mother, we keep her as long as she lives. We have four now that are between nine and twelve years of age, and one that is thirteen years old.

A Member: Do you raise more than one litter a year?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, from about one-third of the sows, not all of them. When the mother gets into that lot with her litter she stops there until they are weaned, and she is turned out on a big pasture, and the pigs are kept until they are shipped out.

Mr. Hill: You said when you got an inquiry, you kept a copy of your answer, pinned it to the original inquiry. Do you keep the address and other data in addition to that?

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, we have the card system, but we keep copies of all letters in the letter press book, so it is easy with a typewriter to make a carbon copy and we can always quickly find any correspondence, and it is a great thing to know just what you said. We haven't had a disagreement or a pig returned in fifteen years.

Mr. Hill: How long will it take a farmer to learn to write on the typewriter?

Mr. Lovejoy: About two or three days. I kept a stenographer for a year or two, but I learned finally to write as fast as she could, and run the typewriter myself.

Mr. Hill: You are sure you can write faster than you can by hand?

Mr. Lovejoy: Oh, yes, and when I get through you can read it.

Mr. Scribner: That is more than we can do with some letters we receive.

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, I get them from foreign countries that I can't find anybody in the county that can translate them.

Mr. Martiny: How are those pens in regard to shelter?

Mr. Lovejoy: They are built just like the letter "A" and they are nine to six inches on the slope. They come within two inches of coming together at the top, and that leaves two inches of air space eight feet long and to cover that there is something just like an inverted trough. You can stick your head in there in cold weather and the air is as pure as it can be, all the breath goes up and out.

A Member: No frost on the inside?

Mr. Lovejoy: Not on the inside; on the outside there is where the breath goes out. There is a double floor, with paper between. There is a door on the south, and on sunny days the north door is kept open and the south door is always open. These houses are swept out every Wednesday and Saturday, and fresh dry bedding put in and the old burned. For the floors, you take 2x4's sixteen feet, and cut them in the middle.

A Member: I should think it would be better if the floors fitted inside better.

Mr. Lovejoy: You would have to make them very carefully to fit into those slanting sides. Those floors are only four inches from the ground. When we get ready to move them, we tip up the houses and put them on a stoneboat. They are built very nicely and all painted and numbered and they cost about thirty dollars apiece. I have seen them made low so a man couldn't get into them, but I don't like that.

Mr. Martiny: Do you think it would be an improvement to put a window in one side of the roof?

Mr. Lovejoy: We get the sun a very little while in the day anyway. It would have to be in the west.

Mr. Wing: Pigs don't read very much.

Mr. Lovejoy: No, but they like the sun. We have got a farrowing room that is sixteen feet square, with double walls, and built nicely, with four big windows in it, and adjoining it, a little

sun bath, a little room about six feet square made entirely of glass. You let a little litter of pigs be born a day like yesterday, it was a pretty cold day, and we slip them in there and it is the warmest place you ever saw. We use it for our lambs the same way.

Mr. Everett: When I was at your place last, I noticed you had a lot of woven wire attached to cement fence posts. I wish you would tell us what you think about cement posts.

Mr. Lovejoy: We use lots of cement posts; but not in our hog lots. We have a four-stringed woven wire fence on the Janesville cement post, and we like them very much. They are about four and a half inches at the big end and about three inches at the upper end, and three cable wires.

Mr. Everett: You find they stand the heat and cold?

Mr. Lovejoy: Oh, yes. The end posts are large and we set them in a hole and fill the hole with concrete, and allow it to harden, and I believe they will stand there for my grandsons. By having these cement posts set in cement at the ends you can put on the Power stretcher and it will never give. We have had some up five years. You don't need to have any brace at the end by setting in cement. The end posts cost \$2.50 apiece. We dig a about two feet deep; about four feet square, and we fill it with concrete and let it set a week before we put on the Power stretcher. The posts cost us about twenty-seven to twenty-seven and a half cents, except the end posts. The cedar posts are not worth setting as we get them. In about six years you can push them over. I don't expect ever to set out another wooden post.

The following committee was named by President McKerrow:

On Resolutions: Mr. J. W. Martin, Chairman; Mr. C. H. Everett and Mr. Thomas Convey.

Pres. McKerrow: I want to say one word on a suggestion that Mr. Martin made, and that was that the stockmen and farmers of the State of Wisconsin who represent the largest interest in the state should have certainly one representative upon our University Board of Regents. A good many of us have felt that way for some time, and very recently when there was a vacancy in the Board of Regents, I was met here in the building by two farmers from the southern part of the state, who suggested just what Mr. Martin suggested, namely, that it was unfortunate that our Board of Regents, with Agricultural College, which they con-

sider the large end of the university representing the largest interest in the state at that time when the only farmer member of the board had resigned, was without representation on the Board of Regents. I said, "Go right in and talk to the governor about it." They said, "We will, if you will come in with us," and we went in and talked with the present governor of our state, and he said, "You are right, gentlemen. If I can find a farmer suited to the place, I shall appoint one," and he has done that. He said further when he suggested that we thought that the interests that we represent would call for four or five members of the board of thirteen members, he said, "I think you are right, gentlemen, and in time probably this can be brought about if you fellows just keep the same idea and keep pounding on it as you have with me this afternoon."

A Member: You have got to demand it every year, haven't you?

Pres. McKerrow: Probably every time appointments are made. Therefore, I can assure you that the present incumbent has that idea, and as the gentleman suggests, we want to keep pounding every year, and probably this committee will offer a resolution leading along that same line which will show the powers that be the sentiment that we farmers have in our minds.

Pres. Martin: You, gentlemen, most of you, are farmers, or have been, and you know it is only a few years back since we were recognized under a different name. It is less than two years since some of the very prominent papers in this state made the remark that the "hayseeds" of the capitol were on hand, or something to that effect. I don't think I have heard such a remark as that in the last three or four years. Even the newspapers have dropped it. Mr. Wing here represents the Breeders' Gazette, the best live stock and farming paper published; I doubt if there is its equal in the country with such men running it as Mr. Wing and George Martin and Thomson and the others who represent that paper, and those men can meet with us to-day, coming last week from North Dakota, not long before from Canada, a few weeks before that in Nebraska, and so all over, and I believe we have come to be recognized as having an equal standing with men in their business, we have got far enough so that when we

get onto a train to go home they can't tell us from the traveling men sometimes by the way we act.

Mr. Scribner: I don't know whether that is anything to be proud of or not.

Pres. Martin: We have been told here to-day that we have degrees of dairymen, degrees of hog men, degrees of traveling men even. We don't necessarily have to follow the degree that does not suit us. We want to follow the man who is making a success in his line. That is the way we have improved as farmers in our methods, our means, our looks and everything else, because we are striving for a higher position, a position with other business men and those business men largely that have made

those higher positions are our boys that we have raised on the farm, and why are they in those higher positions? It is a case where our fathers did not have the means to give us the chance that we have given our sons. I have heard a story recently somewhere of a boy going out in the morning at four o'clock, stumbling after his father—I guess Lovejoy got that off—and that has been too often the case with farmers; called at four o'clock in the morning to go out without a lantern into the pitch dark, and if you had a lantern you would feel like breaking it over a fence post before you got to the barn. Well, those things have pretty nearly passed by, we don't do things that way. We all want to look for the better part of this business. We don't get department stores in the country always, but we can find some of the best lines of business in this world and we can get some mighty good ideas about doing that business by watching the methods of these department stores. Mr. Lovejoy gave us some good illustrations of business methods in handling pure bred hogs. While I have a method of my own that is somewhat different, yet I can look back any day to correspondence had with any customer. A few days ago I got a letter from a man that wanted a bull and he says, "You know what I have, and I want one like that." Now, I was pretty sure I never sold that man a bull, and I went over my books for twenty years, examining to find out what I had sold him, and I found I never had sold to him, but I mistrusted who was the man who had sold to him and I easily found out, so that I know now what he has

got, but I can go back any time in the last nineteen years on any kind of an inquiry and tell you whether I have what you want. I know where every animal goes that I sell, what condition it was in when it went out and all about it. I keep a record of everything that goes out, and it has been very useful. I can see Mr. Lovejoy or myself, either one of us, didn't know very much about keeping a first-class set of books, but I have seen his books and I know that he has just as good a method as the best bookkeeper would have, though it is his own method. While I did have a course in bookkeeping in a college, I never used that system of bookkeeping in my business. I have my own system, and it is much simpler, at least I can understand it better, though perhaps others might not so readily, unless they have somebody to explain. As Mr. Lovejoy says, it is very necessary to keep copies of letters, and that is very easy to do if you have a typewriter. I am not very much of a success on the typewriter myself, because my fingers hit at least two keys at once. I got over that by getting up an argument with my wife that I could beat her on the typewriter, but now she can beat me. We will adjourn till 9:30 to-morrow morning.

Adjourned till 9:30 Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1906.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION, Feb. 7.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment at 9:30 A. M.
President McKerrow in the chair.

Pres. McKerrow: I am sorry we have so small an audience this morning, because we have at the outset a very interesting and important subject. There was a time a few years ago when I might have taken some time to introduce the speaker of the morning, but now every Wisconsin farmer knows by reputation, if not by actual personal contact, our Dr. A. S. Alexander, who will talk to us about "The Horse's Mouth."

THE HORSE'S MOUTH.

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, Madison.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am very glad to have this opportunity to say a word for the horse, because, while he can open his mouth, he can only say, "Neigh, neigh," for himself.

I regret a little that we haven't a large body of students and young farmers here. When I notice all these wise faces around me, I cannot but think they probably know a good deal more about the subject than I do, and therefore I cannot make it interesting to all of you as I might to some students; but personally I have been in the business a goodly number of years, and I have learned something every day and hope to do so until I finish, and perhaps there are none here too old to learn something about that most wonderful of all mechanism—the anatomy of the animal; for the Creator certainly transcends in His wonderful work all of the demands or even the wishes, the imaginations of man as to what he might do in mechanics.

This horse's head which I have before me was not always this size, neither did he have such a "dental battery," as I call that set of great teeth fixed in his upper and his lower jaw. So we will go back a few millions of years this morning to the prehistoric horse. The original, the prehistoric horse, or, as he was called, the "dawn" horse, was a little bit of a creature, just eleven inches high, spotted and fine haired; an animal with five toes on each foot, instead of the center one now remaining, and which gives him the name of "Soliped." He was a short-lived animal who only existed some ten or twelve years for the reason that he had small, short crowned teeth with distinct roots that in ten or twelve years wore out so that he was no longer able to masticate his food, and therefore died. He had seven teeth in each lower and upper jaw, which we call the molar teeth or grinders. Gradually, through years of evolution, the horse increased from eleven inches to fourteen, then to eighteen inches high, then, after a few thousand years, he developed to be forty inches high, and at

this stage there were three distinct types of horse. The first was a fleet little horse, built like a deer, and he inhabited the plains; the second was a coarse, clumsy horse that was found in the forests, and the third, an intermediary horse, between the other two, which existed after the others had become extinct.

Just before the preglacial age we again find three types of horses, one about like our small western broncho, another much larger, larger than the great English shire horse with grinders actually one-third larger than those of that ponderous animal.

The other was the horse called the Pacific horse, found on the far Western coast of California and Oregon, and in type perhaps closest to the existing species of horse, but when America was discovered, there were no horses in this country at all, they had become extinct.

From the age of the dawn horse, evolution changed his shape, gradually he lost the thumb and the finger, or those toes that would correspond to the finger and the thumb. Then, after several thousand years the one on each side of the middle finger disappeared, though they have not yet disappeared entirely, for we have on the sides of the cannon bone of the horse, below the knee, what we term the "splint" bones.

The same operation was taking place in his mouth, because circumstances, the environment of feed, the growth of grasses became more common, more abundant, and nature provided the horse with a better set of teeth that would last longer and do more perfectly the work of masticating its supply of food.

The first step in the evolution of the teeth was the lengthening of the crown. Remember, the first horse had little short crowns that wore out quickly. The new horse got a longer, deeper crown. Then from the lower jaw disappeared, the seventh molar, which is located here (indicating). Later on disappeared the upper seventh molar, and I want you to remember this, because we shall presently allude to some interesting things relative to this. The seventh molar disappeared from the upper jaw after the lower seventh molar had gone. Then the teeth continued to increase in size until here is a molar tooth from this skeleton head (see illustration). This tooth has now sufficient material in it to last a horse from twenty-five to thirty years, and this is the skull of a horse that was knocked on the head at thirty years, because

he could no longer eat, and here we see the reason why. You see now this tooth has obtained this great size in the new horse; that is his increased dental battery and the most interesting thing about it is to know the composition of this tooth, which I consider a wonderful provision of the Creator.

This tooth is formed of three different substances each of which has a different density. The first is called cement, which is soft, sixty-seven per cent of it earthy matter and thirty-three per cent of it animal matter. The cement is on the outside of the tooth and around the roots.

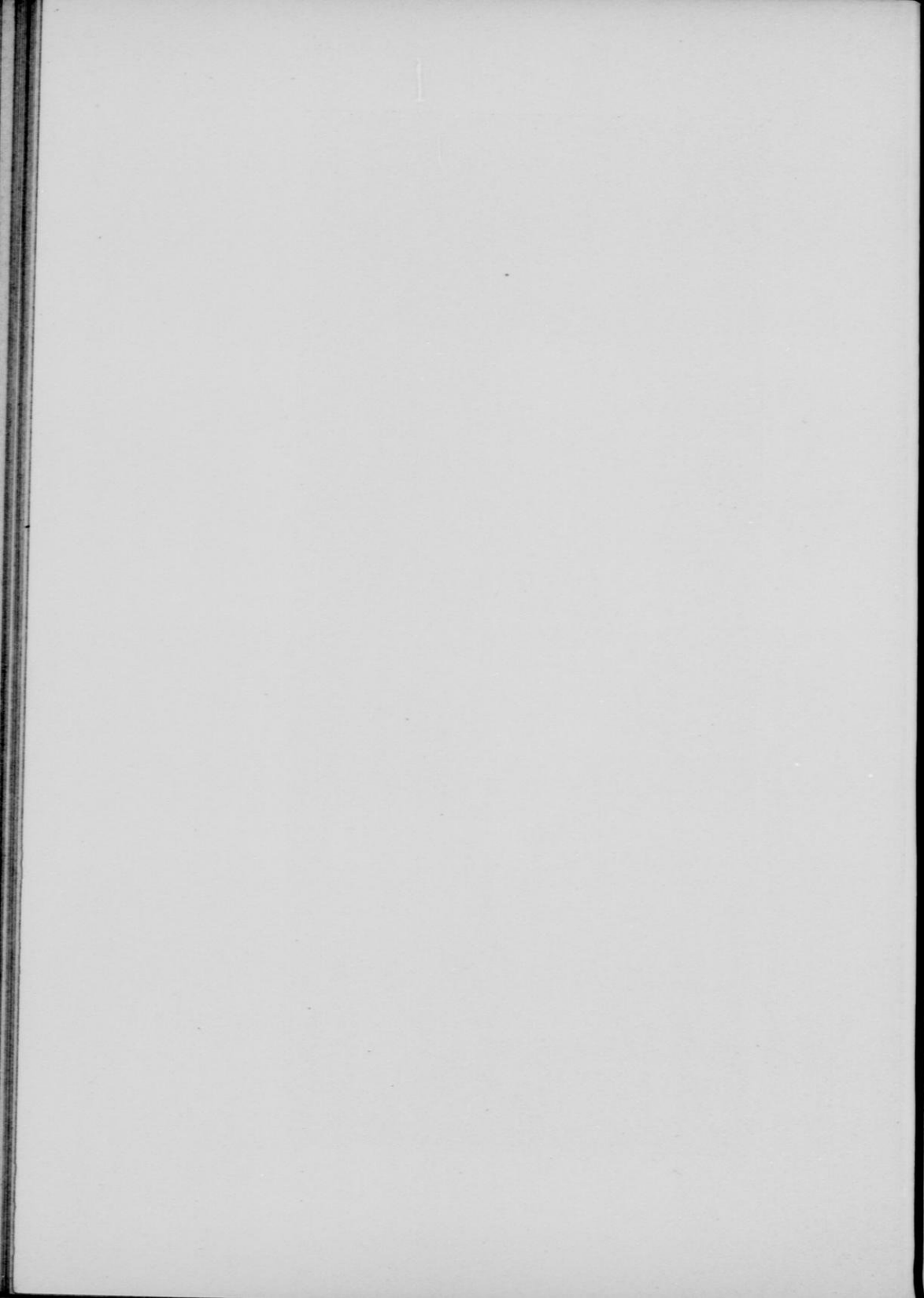
Next is dentine or ivory which corresponds to bone. This is seventy-two per cent earthy matter, and twenty-eight per cent animal matter. The next and perhaps the most interesting is the enamel, which is ninety-five per cent earthy matter and five per cent animal matter, and so hard that it will strike fire as does a flint; it is so hard that it does not grind away so quickly as the cement or the dentine. Each of them wears gradually at a different rate of speed, and the purpose of this is that the surface of the tooth shall always be rough like that of a burr stone in a mill, so that it may grind the food perfectly and the enamel is introduced into the tooth in convulsions, or irregular curves, extending in columns and cylinders from the surface right down to the root. The outside of the upper molar of the horse's mouth next the cheek is much longer than the inner side. In the lower jaw, the side next to the tongue is higher than that next to the cheek. The purpose of this is that the chisel-shaped portions of the teeth may always be in apposition for the purposes of mastication, for the horse does not grind even across, his upper jaw is wider than his lower and the teeth cross each other partially in chisel form.

It may be that you have not thought of the fact that a horse only chews on one side of his mouth at a time. For an hour, perhaps, he will grind all of his food on the left side, or the right side, then when he gets weary, he changes over and grinds on the other side; he does not use both sides at once. You notice when a cow commences to chew her cud, she too will chew on one side; she is a unilateral masticator, just as is the horse.

Now, the fact that the edge on the outer side is always longer than on the inner, and that the side next to the tongue is always

UPPER JAW OF HORSE SHOWING MOLARS IN GOOD ORDER AND TRIPPHINED OPENINGS.





longer, shows us that these edges become very sharp, and it is for this reason that we have once in a while to do a little dentistry in the mouth of the horse. Nature provided that the tooth's surface should always be rough and like a grindstone. Now, to go to a blacksmith and have him use a rasp and rub this tooth smooth like a billiard ball may make it look well, but it is disastrous to the horse. The real dentist only removes the sharp edge along the cheek side and the sharp edge along the tongue. If that is not done once in a while you are liable to have this condition in the horse's mouth (See Illustration), that gradually it will get out of shape; the points elongate, and if nobody cuts them off or files them down the animal reaches the condition that this skull shows, and it has to be killed. If it had not been killed, it would have died from inanition, that is, from being unable to chew its food.

Mr. Terwilliger tells me he saw many skulls like this on the range from horses that were turned out and died from inanition.

Horses kept in pastures where there is plenty of grit and sand can keep their teeth in condition pretty well, can keep them ground down, but under domestication where the food is ground and put before them and they seldom graze these sharp points lengthen very rapidly and should be removed at least once a year. If they are not, they interfere with proper mastication and the horse becomes thin, has a harsh, staring coat, and suffers from some disease, at least some people are convinced that it does, but give the ailment its wrong name.

Now let us pass from that subject to the appearance or eruption of these teeth—how the horse gets his teeth and when.

The foal when it is born into the world usually has an upper and a lower central pair of pincers. He is born with two above and two below. Six to eight weeks after, two lateral incisors, one on each side, come in above and below. Eight to ten months after, the corner teeth come in above and below, and the foal has a full mouth of milk teeth in the front of both jaws.

Now how can we tell whether these are milk teeth, the temporary or the permanent teeth? Suppose you are looking at a colt and want to know whether he is a young colt with a full mouth of teeth; the milk tooth is always white and smooth and has no

groove or mark upon its outer surface. The permanent tooth is much larger, broader, yellowish in color, and always has a distinct brownish-yellow groove down the front of it. The milk incisor teeth begin to shed in this way: The middle pair above and below are changed at from two years and nine months to three years. Then the next pair come at about three and a half to four years, and at four and a half to five years of age the corner teeth come in. You can recognize these permanent teeth; just remember they are much larger and yellower in color and each one has a distinct yellow mark down the front.

After the horse gets a full mouth of incisor or pincer teeth above and below, the marks commence to disappear. In the center or grinding part of each incisor there is a distinct cup or cusp surrounded by a black rim or circumference. At six years old these marks disappear from the middle pair of pincers; at seven from the laterals; at eight years from the corners; at nine from the middle pair above; then at ten years on the corner tooth above you will notice a mark, yellowish-brown in color, appearing from the gums and commencing to run down the tooth. That mark is usually in wear at about twenty years.

I will repeat, and it is a simple thing when you have heard it once, that up to two and a half to three years the incisors are all foal or milk teeth. At that time the first pair are changed to permanent teeth; about a year later the next pair, and at four and a half to five the corner teeth come in. At the same time the tushes come in, which we call the bridle teeth or canines, one above and one below on each side. These are lacking in the mare or are very small. In the prehistoric horse they were very large and near the incisors, but through evolution they came further back and got smaller and are now practically useless to the horse. They possibly were intended for fighting.

Any questions relative to this subject? This is more of a lesson than a talk, and if you have any questions along this line, we will stop a moment.

Mr. Houser: Do the changes take place about the same time in the upper or lower jaws as the colt sheds his teeth?

Dr. Alexander: It is supposed so, but I think you will generally find that the lowers come in a little later than the uppers.

Now as to these big grinders. A foal when born has got what

we call pre-molars, three on each side above and below. These are milk teeth, and are temporary, but the back three above and below are missing. At one year old the fourth molar or first true molar comes in, and at from two to two and a half years the fifth molar is in wear. At two years and nine months to three years these first two pre-molars are changed to permanent teeth. Then six months to one year later the others come in and the animal has a complete set of permanent molar teeth, these big ones that I spoke of.

Now, there is an interesting point that I want to bring out as to the eruption of these teeth. When the horse is two years and nine months to three years of age, remember that he is casting twelve teeth and getting sixteen new teeth in his mouth. These big fellows are coming through the gums, sixteen of these great teeth forcing their way through the gums, and it is because of the tremendous irritation, pain and distress occasioned by so much cutting of teeth that the colt is liable then to have a harsh coat of hair, to have some fever, to lack appetite and to be out of condition in many ways, and it is at this time in the colt's life that it is most prone to have one of several diseases, first, "moon blindness" or periodical ophthalmia, where his eyes are affected, or chorea St. Vitus' dance, where he jerks his hind legs, or he may be attacked by a certain form of strangles.

The first disease mentioned, "moon blindness" or periodical ophthalmia, is due you will be told, to "wolf teeth" in the horse. The wolf tooth is all that remains of the seventh molar which through evolution disappeared from this upper jaw, and it is a little bit of short rooted teeth not much larger than a man's tooth and is placed right in front of this upper first molar. The roots of this first molar run up high into the head and yet we blame the eye trouble to this little insignificant wolf tooth that is only half the length of the other tooth, but the trouble really is that the colt is cutting sixteen teeth and it is the irritation due to his getting his big teeth that brings out those troubles to which the foal is heir through heredity; it is the eruption of teeth that brings on the eye disease and it has nothing whatever to do with the little insignificant wolf tooth, but the foal being born in to the world with an inherent tendency to periodical ophthalmia, that hereditary trouble is developed at the time when he

is most distressed, affected and disturbed by the eruption of those sixteen big teeth. That is very simple to remember.

The same thing applies to St Vitus' dance or chorea, or to extra severe attacks of colt distemper, which we call strangles.

The question may arise, shall we remove the wolf tooth from the mouth? Yes, if you will, but it does not do any good, neither does the presence of that tooth do any harm, and the wolf teeth are naturally shed by the horse when he is seven or eight years old.

Thousands of horses suffer from periodical ophthalmia, and those same thousands may have wolf teeth, but there are thousands that have wolf teeth yet never get the periodical ophthalmia, so the horse suffers from that wolf tooth just about as the Angus cow suffers from that hypothetical disease known as "hollow horn," when she hasn't any horns.

Mr. Everett: Horses often develop periodic ophthalmia later in life don't they?

Dr. Alexander: Yes, and something else irritating the eye brings that on;—for instance an attack of influenza of standing in a draft a long time or exposed to the noxious gases in dirty stables, or standing where the sun's rays radiate too directly into the horse's eye, or where dust gets into the eye. For that reason we should avoid breeding horses that are affected with this disease known as "moon blindness" or periodical ophthalmia, as they beget offspring inheriting a tendency to the disease.

Now, let us notice where that big molar tooth runs to; it runs right up here, close to the eye. Remember that this part of the horse's head is hollow. There are sinuses or chambers placed in here by the Creator for a specific purpose like arches or buffers of air to prevent damage or concussion to the brain so close to this point; without that the concussion would kill him, but he is protected by these buffers or hollow air chambers. This tooth's root comes within a hair's breadth of penetrating into these chambers. When that tooth is split or becomes diseased and pus forms, it penetrates through this thin shell of bone between the ends of the roots of those teeth and the chambers of the face, pus flows down the nostril and the horse has what we call nasal gleet or chronic catarrh. It is safe to say that hundreds of horses were shot in the early history of this state as having glanders when the whole

trouble was due to this disease and the removal of a tooth would have done away with the cause. Then the discharge would have ceased and the animal would have made a perfect recovery. Whenever, then, we find a horse that has a chronic discharge from one nostril accompanied by a bad odor, we should never forget to look at these teeth and when tapping upon a tooth causes the horse pain because the nerve hurts, and a very bad odor is found upon the finger rubbed upon the tooth, the removal of that tooth by trephining will do away with the trouble. The bone of the face is about the thickness of a common thin gun wad. For this operation a portion of the skin is removed, a trephine which is a cylindrical saw is inserted and cuts out a piece of the bone (See illustration), and the way to extract the tooth then is by pushing it down, which is a little painful to the horse, no doubt, but the tooth can be brought out in that way when you can't extract it, and it is a comparatively simple operation which can be done even with the horse in a standing position and will cure the trouble known as chronic catarrh.

Now, we will take up the next trouble, and that is "lampas". Lampas is a disease that exists more in man's mind than in the horse's mouth. Every horse, has back of these teeth, a hard palate which is creased with heavy, well-marked ridges that are necessary in the mastication of food. When the horse is two years and nine months to three years old, he is getting, as we have stated sixteen big teeth and shedding twelve. Is it any wonder that this part of the palate swells in sympathy with like swelling and congestion of all the gums everywhere, and that is all that lampas is. When you see a horse with lampas, it is simply a symptom of irritation of all the mucus membrane that lines his mouth. The young horse with lampas is just as much in distress as a baby getting teeth. Now, what do you do for your baby? Give it a hard rubber ring to chew on and that helps the teeth to come through the gums, the irritation is relieved, the swelling subsides and the kid crows.

Give the colt some ears of old hard corn to chew on and that corn will have the same effect upon the gums of the colt as the ring has on the child's, or better still, open the horse's mouth and examine for the places where the teeth are coming through. They are there, and you can feel the points under the gum; then cut

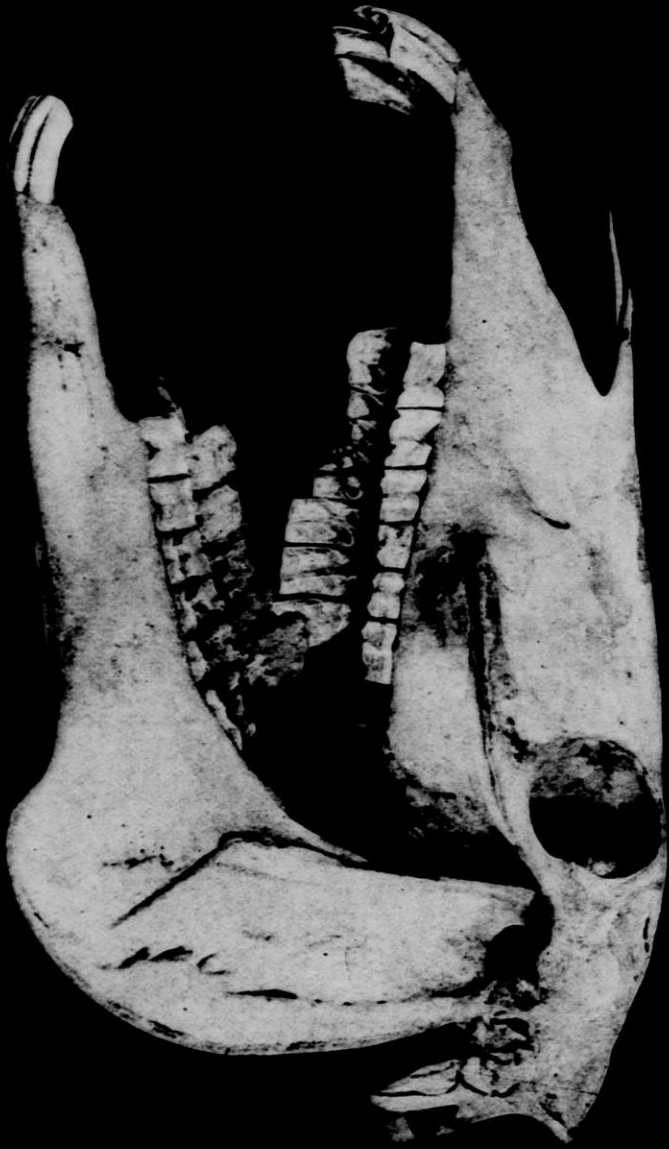
that gum with a lancet, or pull off the milk tooth crowns, as the removal of those crowns allows the other teeth to come though the congestion ceases, the lampas subsides and the colt feels all right and neighs. So at that age, say from two and a half to three years, the teeth should always be examined. Don't take a rasp and grind it along the sharp points that are trying to get through the gum; that is not what is the matter. The trouble is that the permanent teeth cannot come down because the milk tooth crowns have lodged or the gum is so thick that the teeth cannot readily penetrate it. I have seen many cases where the milk tooth crown had lodged or got between the cheek and the tooth or the tongue and the tooth and its removal instantly relieved the colt, he went to eating and his coat became sleek and he got fat. For lampas, in addition to cutting the gum, and giving some hard corn to chew on, a simple wash of borax or alum is a good thing,—a tablespoonful to the quart used to swab the mouth relieves the animal wonderfully.

Mr. Convey: Is any special treatment or care needed for the colt at this time?

Dr. Alexander: Yes, that is the point. We see that as the colt is getting all these teeth, he is in a disturbed, unhealthy condition, he needs kindly care, good shelter and food that is suitable and nutritious, and if he does not get this care, he will develop some abnormal form of a disease like strangles and he is likely to do that because he is in that critical period.

Now, there are two or three little things I would like to speak of, and one of them is the difference between the mouth of the horse and the mouth of the cow and of the sheep. I need not tell you that the cow has no incisor teeth in the upper jaw. Some beginners don't know that, but you gentlemen all know it. The Creator has made the incisor teeth in the lower jaw of the cow loose and shovel shaped and slanted forward. The reason for the looseness and the shape of those teeth and their position is that they may not injure the dental pad of cartilage which the Creator has given the cow in place of incisors in the upper jaw. The horse has a long, flexible, smooth tongue. The cow has a thick, short, very rough tongue. In eating the horse uses his lips to gather his feed into his mouth and then with the tongue he throws it back on the molars to chew. The cow runs her tongue out,

SKULL SHOWING IRREGULAR MOLARS. AGE OF HORSE 30 YEARS.



takes hold of a tuft of grass, takes it into the grasp of these incisors and tears it off between the incisors and the dental pad.

Now, the sheep. The Creator has split the upper lip of the sheep into two equal portions each of which has independent action; that is, a sheep can use one side of the lip or the other, and when he grazes he spreads those two lips apart and gets the teeth close down to the ground, so that he nibbles the short grass and can live on pasture where a cow or a horse would starve to death. That is the Lord's provision so that each animal according to its kind can, out of the same pasture, may have ample opportunities to live and it is one of the provisions of the Creator toward that specific purpose that every animal shall have its own kind of nutriment and be able to take care of it.

Now, we come back to the teeth. When a horse takes in his feed he has a stomach which only holds three and a half gallons, whereas a cow can hold forty-five to sixty gallons, so that it is an absolute necessity for the horse to grind its food perfectly in its mouth before it goes into the stomach. It takes a horse therefore from ten to fifteen minutes to masticate a pound of grain, oats; fifteen to twenty minutes to masticate a pound of hay.

Now, what is the lesson for us? Simply give a working horse time to eat his food. In the summer time when we are working our horses hard, running the mower or the harvester, we take our horse in for the noon meal, give him his oats, and then we hustle him out in a half an hour and he hasn't had time to masticate his food, he has just bolted his belly full of undigested food, and he is liable to get sunstroke. It is a disease that takes one man or animal out of fifty. And why? Because the victim is in the exact condition that lays him open to the effects of sun stroke; that is the trouble with so many of our horses, they cannot take care of their digestion, because they have bolted their food, and that horse is in just the right condition to suffer from sun stroke. So you must give him time to eat his meals.

Pres. McKerrow: How will you make a horse take time to to masticate his food?

Dr. Alexander: Why didn't he masticate his food? Perfect mastication is natural to every horse and he will carry it on until he has learned the habit of bolting his food, because he has found

out that he must take it quickly. Of course some horses are great hogs, they will bolt their food and they get the heaves. For such, make a feed box with a wide bottom, so that the oats are well spread out and the horse cannot get a full mouthful at a time. He has to eat it slowly. Or put in some cobble stones with the oats, or even better mix some hard Canadian peas or shelled corn with the oats. He likes peas and he will take time to chew them and so masticate the oats.

Pres. McKerrow: In other words, you must teach him the same as you would a child.

Dr. Alexander: Exactly, he has got to have table manners and a child never has table manners unless he learns them from his parents, and a horse doesn't know any better unless he is taught. But if you don't abuse him in the first place, you don't have to teach him. If he has learned this bad habit, spread out his food and do not let him become so hungry that he becomes hoggish.

Mr. Convey: Would you advise grinding his food?

Dr. Alexander: No, the Lord provided him with that dental battery to do his own grinding and a horse should be in proper condition to chew his food, and it is necessary for a horse to take five or ten minutes to chew a pound of grain in order that he may get enough saliva generated in his mouth to digest that food. A cow masticates her food over and over again until she gets out all of the nutrients, but a horse has to do all of his masticating right in his mouth, and while he is masticating, the salivary glands pour the saliva into his mouth and that goes upon his food and acts upon it, digesting it. A horse suffering from dyspepsia or chronic indigestion cannot do good work.

Mr. Terwilliger: Five, ten or fifteen minutes for a pound of grain would make eighty minutes for a feed.

Dr. Alexander: To properly masticate his food a horse should take fifteen to twenty minutes to a pound of hay.

Mr. Terwilliger: That makes a noon hour of about two hours for feeding time. Now, can a farmer in the busy time in harvest, for instance, take two hours out of the middle of the day for his horse to eat?

Dr. Alexander: Yes, he can; they do it in Europe. They do it in Scotland. Give him two hours at noon, and if it will make



MOLAR TOOTH SHOWING GRINDING SURFACE.



MOLAR TOOTH SHOWING OUTER ASPECT.

him live two or three years longer, it is better than if you killed him by abuse.

Mr. Terwilliger: We are in much more of a hurry in America than they are in Scotland.

Dr. Alexander: The average farmer fills the rack full of hay and his horse wastes part of his time eating that hay and it doesn't do him any good. The nutriment from his oats is what helps him do the hard work. The horse in eating hay does not digest it in his stomach, he passes it along seventy-two feet of small intestine, digestion is taking place all the way along and the roughage is finally taken care of in his colon. Hay taken into a horse's stomach at noon in hot weather is a positive burden, a detriment to the animal. He has simply got to carry it around all day until he gets leisure to eat it, to digest it.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: How would you provide for the horse to eat this grain as slowly as according to your theory he ought?

Dr. Alexander: It is not a theory, excuse me.

Pres. McKerrow: I think the Governor came in after you told about the methods of feeding him.

Dr. Alexander: The first thing is not to abuse the horse by forcing him to bolt his food. After he has learned to do it, if you will spread out his food in a wide bottomed feed box so it is thin in the box and he cannot get a mouthful, that tends to prevent the bolting. Or mix some other hard grain with the oats; but the best way of all is to allow the horse sufficient time at noon when he is young. Of course some horses are born with a gluttonous appetite and they are more difficult to control, but I am convinced that our work horses should have more time at noon and thus avoid the danger of indigestion and sun stroke, and live longer.

Pres. McKerrow: Suppose you cannot give them the time, wouldn't it be better to feed them half ration?

Dr. Alexander: Yes, I would feed them a half ration and give them a more nutritious ration and no hay, and under those circumstances I would be inclined to grind the oats.

Mr. Wolfert: I have found it a very good way to make in connection with my feed box such a bottom as that I could regulate the feeding on the principle of a self feeder.

A Member: Will sugar injure a horses' teeth?

Dr Alexander: Well, it is so infrequently used that that is hard to tell. Very few people feed a horse sugar unless a lady comes out and gives him a lump.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Would you recommend the feeding of molasses to stallions?

Dr. Alexander: You better ask Jim Martin. I believe strongly in feeding molasses to a work horse that is suffering from chronic indigestion. You take a horse that is covered with shoe boils or sores or something showing that his blood is out of condition, nothing will plump that horse up more quickly than New Orleans molasses and the way to feed it is a quart of molasses, mixed with an equal quantity of water, stirred together with cut hay, corn meal and bran, two feeds a day. The sugar refinery horses in New York City are living on that ration with whole oats at noon and long hay at night. Too much sugar, of course, would not be good.

Mr. Martiny. Do you think it is a good idea to dampen the grain feed of a horse over night?

Dr. Alexander: No, that is not the natural way. A horse must be given time enough to thoroughly insalivate his food.

Mr. Convey: I wish you would fix a ration for a thousand or a twelve hundred pound horse, say hay and oats.

Dr. Alexander: There is no horse that needs more than from fourteen to sixteen pounds of hay in the working time; in the winter when he is idle, twenty pounds is the limit for a thousand pound horse. We take a great big armful of hay and throw it in front of the horse and he will probably waste a lot of that. Most horses are given one third to a half too much hay. For a heavy draft horse I would not feed over twenty pounds in a day. Now, as to the oats, for an ordinary horse, weighing a thousand pounds, twelve quarts a day is a big feed. If you use bran, say, put in a quarter bran and in the winter time put in a portion of corn; not all corn, not all bran. Bran is indigestible if you feed too much of it.

A Member: Would not the continual feeding of molasses to a horse affect his kidneys?

Dr. Alexander: You would think that the molasses would give a horse colic or scours. It does not, and I think the fact that it is used right along for heavy work horses proves that it can-

not be very detrimental to a horse's kidneys. I believe that their molasses down there (New York) is much superior to the molasses we are liable to get, which is likely to contain impurities which might have a bad effect on the kidneys. The thing that is most injurious to the kidneys of our horses today and that we have most to contend with is moldy hay. We get more diabetes and other urinary troubles from mould in hay than from any other cause that I know of.

In conclusion I want to give credit to Dr. C. M. Crane V. S. of Waukesha for this fine skull loaned to me by him. It is one of the finest specimens of a set of irregular teeth I ever saw.

Mr. Martiny: I would like to hear from Governor Hoard a little bit further on this molasses question, on the breeding quality of the sire and the dam.

Pres. McKerrow: This is outside of the regular program, but Governor Hoard has always been a privileged character, and this is an important question. We would like to hear from the Governor on this subject.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Mr. Chairman, a number of years ago Mr. Klein, who was a breeder of draft horses in my town, came to me with a complaint. He said the colts were coming weak and he wanted to know what was the matter. About the same time I got a letter from Mark Dunham, asking me if my studies of feeding and dietetic principles could give him any light on the same trouble, his colts coming weak, evidently imperfectly conceived, impotently born. It became evident to me that something was wrong, somewhere along down the chain of causes and results and I went over to Mr. Klein's barn and talked with him about it. I said, "George, what are you feeding your stallions?" He says, "Molasses and barley." "Why, do you feed molasses and barley?" and he answered for the same reason that the doctor spoke of a moment ago, he said, "I never found anything that would plump them better, make their coats shiny, make them look fine," and, says he, "It is the finest feed in the world," "But George, your molasses is almost pure carbon, and the function that you are calling upon this animal to carry out calls for almost pure nitrogen, and how can he get the nitrogen effect that it is necessary to have from pure carbon?"

I remember that my old uncle, head breeding steward to the

Duke of Sussex in England, said to me that he could take a short horn bull, that was ugly and feed him molasses and make him the tamest animal on earth, and at the same time he would make him absolutely impotent, too. And so, harking back to what that wise old Englishmen knew—and he knew more about the science of feeding than some whole colleges and he could tell it hardly at all, but he could do it—so, dating back to what he said, I commenced coming up along this line and I said to Mr. Dunham, “I believe that you are destroying the force and efficiency of your breeding animals by feeding this carbonaceous food to the extent you do. Cut it out, throw away your carbon and see if you can’t help things.” And he did so. And Mr. Klein did the same thing and there was a different result with the next crop of colts.

One thing more in substantiation of that. I feed my brood sows from the time they are shut up in the fall until they farrow on nothing but alfalfa hay and their drink. I had been troubled for years with my brood sows bringing me a lot of pigs and many of them dying, dying right along. I struck out boldly with nine brood sows and fed them on nothing but alfalfa hay to the disgust and shock of my foreman, and all the farmers about me. They said the animals would starve to death, but, on the contrary, they were in as fine breeding condition as any hogs I ever had in the world, and they brought me—the nine, seventy-eight pigs, and a more vigorous set of little fellows I never saw in my life, and why? Because the mother had the proper element to make those little bodies with and it was eleven per cent digestible protein—that alfalfa, and the result was that those pigs came strong. I reared seventy-five and sold them, out of the seventy-eight. Three were laid upon and killed, but not one in the seventy-eight pigs but was a model of vigor. From that day to this, every one of my breeding sows, from the time they start in with gestation, are kept on alfalfa, and I have had a remarkable lot of pigs all the time. Now, this is the point I make, that when we consider that this is a proposition of the construction of the foetus and the making of these little bodies, we ought to know something about what effect feed has in supporting and building up those bodies, what we ought to give the brood mare and the cow and the sow and all animals, and the male we ought to feed

the class of food that will create vigor and power and impressibility, and if we do that we will help ourselves very much.

Dr. Alexander: I would like to say, gentlemen, you understand what I said relative to the molasses was not the feeding of it to breeding animals. We were speaking of the eking out of the hard working horse that was not given sufficient time to eat his oats and derive benefit from them. It is because these horses are working so hard in the city of New York and have so little time to give to the proper chewing of their oats at noon, that they are given some molasses from which they quickly assimilate some carbon, but they have enough nitrogen from their oats and their bran and hay to keep up their vigor.

Pres. McKerrow: This excess of carbon is needed by the work horse and is used by him and cannot be used by the breeding animal. We would like very much to give more time to this discussion, but if we allow it to go on with Governor Hoard and Joe Wing in the room we would have an alfalfa discussion all day. We are going to reserve that for this afternoon.

Mr. E. E. Jones, of Rockland, has the next paper, but he does not seem to be here, so we will go onto the next topic, "The Marketing of Live Stock," by a gentleman who appreciates good stock in general and whose firm has been known by reputation all over this country for many years. The old firm of J. H. Potts & Sons acquired not only a national but a world wide reputation, as breeders and exhibitors of one of the best, if not the best, shorthorn herd in the world a number of years ago. The gentleman who will now address us is Mr. W. T. Potts, of Chicago.

MARKETING LIVE STOCK.

W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ills.

The subject assigned me I take for granted has reference only to stock for the Stock Yards and not to pure breeds.

You have a good many shippers in Wisconsin that could give me pointers, so anything I say will not be for them; for,

as a rule, they are men who are very much inclined to have their own way even so far as to sometimes insist they know more about what their stock should bring than either the buyer or the salesmen, and they always know positively that it is not worth as much as the farmer thinks it should be.

One of the first things I have to say to the feeder is, do not be afraid to subscribe for a number of the best Live Stock, Agricultural and Market papers, and keep yourself posted on the best manner of feeding and condition of the market.

Make it a point to handle and feed the best grades of stock of the different kinds that you can get. This does not necessarily mean pure breds, but if possible get those that are by pure bred sires. If you are breeding them yourself, use nothing but pure bred sires of whichever breed you like the best, whether cattle, hogs or sheep, and still you will get enough that are not up to standard. It is not necessary for me to say which I think is the best, as there are good ones in all breeds. The thing to do is to get rid of the scrub and feed some thing that will pay for its feed. If you are raising stock for the shambles, feed them well from the time they come into this world until they go out of it; never let them see a hungry day. I do not mean by this that you must necessarily force them to the full limit by feeding them four or five times a day as if you were fitting the for the show ring; but never let them only be hungry enough to have a keen appetite for their rations. Market them young, for then you get the greatest gain for the amount of feed. It used to be the rule to not feed hogs for market until they were one or two years old, and the steer must be at least three years old before he went to the feed lot. Now things have changed and very few hogs reach one year old, and hardly any cattle reach their third birthday, but more still do than should.

If you are feeding the stock raised on your own farm or are buying them for feeding, make your lots as uniform in size and quality as possible. They sell much better that way, whether you sell them to the shipper at home or take them to the market yourself. If you do not do this yourself at home, your salesman should do it, and probably will when they reach the market. Many of the buyers get a bad impression of a lot before they get inside of the gate by seeing they are up and down, large and

small, good and bad, and must be sorted in the cooler. He invariably get his eyes on the inferior ones and apparently does not see the good ones among them, but constantly reminds you of the common ones.

One of the necessary things for the feeder to do is to make up his mind, if he is going to feed for market, how long he wants to feed and then know that he has enough feed to carry his stock to that point or a little farther, and if he has too much stock for the amount of feed he has, he should dispose of some of the stock at once, or make arrangements for more feed so that he is not compelled at some certain time to either sell the stock when the markets are off or to let them shrink and go backward; when they have gone backward and begun to shrink it takes too long and too much feed to get them started on the up grade again. It does not pay to make the streaks of fat and streaks of lean in their carcasses in this manner.

It sometimes happens that the market gets into such a condition that it does not pay to finish your cattle as well as they should be. Cattle get scarce and the market gets high, and when they will make you a good profit, sell them then; because there may be lots of them feeding for the time you had set to feed, too, and by that time there are plenty of cattle and the market has gone to pieces again, and instead of having a nice little sum on the right side of the ledger, you find a deficit.

Keep an accurate account of all the feed you use and know just what you are doing.

This is perhaps a little on the side, but there is no feeder, I don't care if he is a very small one, but should have stock scales on his farm and weigh his cattle and hogs at stated periods and know just what they are doing, and then when Mr. Buyer comes along, you are about as well posted as he is.

No, I am not working for any scale manufacturers. If you are not handling your stuff with the idea of fattening them, still keep them in a strong, thrifty condition, and some one else will give more money for them to feed, because they know that in that condition it will take less feed to get them ready to turn again; besides there is more satisfaction in looking at an animal of that kind than at one that stands all humped up and looks at you and says, "I wish you would give me more to eat."

It is almost an impossibility to tell a man when to market his stock. I want to market it when it is high of course, and that depends altogether on the supply and demand. When the supply is plentiful and the demand small, of course the market is bound to be low, and vice versa.

The supply of cattle at present is pretty large, and if the demand was not extra good, we would have much lower markets than we now have, and some of the feeders that laid in their cattle at pretty high prices, think it is low enough now.

The supply of hogs, while plenty in numbers, for a good while has been below the average in weight, and the demand for fresh meat is beyond what it usually is, hence they are bringing good prices.

As I have said before, keep yourself posted on the markets. When you get your stock nearly ready for the market, if you intend shipping it yourself, select some commission house in which you have confidence; write them, tell them what you have, ask them to keep you posted, and they will be glad to do so. There are plenty of them that are sending out their circulars all of the time. Select one in which you have confidence, It does not necessarily imply that they be the largest or need they be the smallest. Sometimes the largest ones have more than they can well attend to, especially on a heavy run, and cannot give your stock the attention in feeding and watering that they should have, and sometimes the small firms have enough to do to keep them posted on the market, so you may pay your money and take your choice. When you get ready for market, handle your stock carefully, so as not to worry or excite it more than necessary. Do not, because they are not going to have any more feed, give them some extra to start with, nor, on the other hand, shut them off feed and water so as to have them take a big fill when they get there to weigh to the buyer. When they have the extra big fill, the buyer either says, "They don't suit me," and goes along, or else takes off of the price to make allowance for it. The extra fill, especially in hot weather, is dangerous, as cattle may die from it.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wing: What is the outlook for baby beef? Does the trade use more of that from year to year?

Mr. Potts: Yes, it has only been a few years since they have wanted these light cattle at all. Formerly, they wanted all heavy ones and now there is a larger demand for the light weight meat. Very few cattle reach three years of age. It is the same way with hogs; as hogs used to be, they never thought of feeding them until they were eighteen months old, and now there are very few that reach twelve months.

Mr. Wing: What about this strictly baby beef under two years old, how much ought it to weigh?

Mr. Potts: That depends; under two years old they would weigh anywhere from nine and a half in yearlings on up to eleven and a half and twelve hundred.

Mr. Wing: Will they bring the top profit at that weight?

Mr. Potts: Yes. These little 850 or 900 pound steers will bring five and a half and there will be one or two in a whole day's sale that will average six, six and a quarter. There have been a good many heifers mixed along with the steers at those prices. They have got to be as fat really as the heavy cattle to bring those top prices. The buyers don't care anything about the price, it doesn't cut any figure with them, it is just simply the goods.

Never overload your cars. Some people are under the impression that if they can get twenty-five or twenty-six or twenty-seven thousand pounds in a car, they are beating the railroad, but they do not beat the railroad one bit. They have their maximum and minimum weights for a car. If you have got over the maximum carload weight, after the cattle are all weighed, if you have twenty-six or twenty-seven thousand pounds of cattle in your cars, you have got to pay for them, and your cattle, instead of coming in in good condition, come in all bruised and once in a while you get one down trampled to pieces, and you lose it as a cripple. Never overload your cars, you don't save anything; better take two cars and pay the freight on them than get them in one and crowd them.

A Member: What is the best thing to bed with?

Mr. Potts: Sand is the best thing if you can get it. Cattle get a firmer hold on the floor of the car, it doesn't get slippery. Straw or sawdust, I would about as lief have straw as sawdust; the saw dust gets kind of damp so it slips.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: How are shavings?

Mr. Potts: They are not much account; they are too easily kicked out, they don't give any foothold.

A Member: Would you feed whole oats before shipping to keep the cattle from scouring?

Mr. Potts: Yes, many do that, and it is a very nice thing, providing you get your cattle sold and weighed before that filling goes out. A great many feeders give them a little salt and aim to get a little weight for water.

A Member: Some claim that whole oats prevent scouring and do it for that purpose rather than to fill them up.

Mr. Potts: I will tell you about that, if you give them a big feed of the whole oats and you can get them weighed early enough in the morning, it will prevent scouring, but the shrinkage will come sooner or later, and if you happen to be late getting to market and they take a great big fill you will lose, that is the size of it.

Pres. McKerrow: Every time you try to beat the buyer, you get beaten yourself.

Mr. Potts: Every time you try to beat the buyer you get beaten yourself, because he can see them just as well as any one else, and he will pass them by and say, "I will look for something else, and you lose that fill sure before he gets around again.

Pres. McKerrow: It works back to the old adage that honesty is the best policy.

Mr. Potts: Yes, and especially in summer. If you try to get a big fill on a hot day, you are going to lose some of your cattle as sure as can be.

Mr. Wing: We hear a good deal about an agreement between the buyers to pay so much that day, otherwise that the packers fix the price before they have breakfast. Is there anything in that thing?

Mr. Potts: That is a pretty hard thing to answer. There may be, but we don't have any way that we can find that out.

Pres. McKerrow: They don't let you into that secret?

Mr. Potts: No, they don't tell us about it.

Mr. Wing: It doesn't seem to be true with lambs anyway.

Mr. Potts: No, it isn't. We know it is not. If the market is high, they ride and ride and ride, and they come to you in the morning if there is a light run of hogs coming up, and ask, "What have you got coming?" "Well, so-and-so." "Now, I am the buyer for you. Just kind of hold for me, will you," and they are awful nice to you. But just let it turn round and we get a few big runs and they get the packing house pretty well filled up and you meet them coming down, and they say, "No, they are not good enough, I want something better," and they turn the cold shoulder to us, just like we give it to them when it turns on the other side.

A Member: Isn't there always a demand for the best stock?

Mr. Potts: There is always a demand for the best stock. There is no trouble about the best; it is the medium and low grade stuff that we always have the trouble with.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Can a man make the best out of a naturally poor animal?

Mr. Potts: No, he can't; it doesn't make any difference how much you feed him, if you make him just as fat as a good animal can be, it costs you more to make him fat, and then he will never bring a price, no matter how fat he is.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: You want to emphasize more than you do the necessity if you wish a good animal that you give him a good father.

Mr. Potts: I did that and mean to do that.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I know you did, but I would like to hear you say it about a hundred times more.

Mr. Potts: I would certainly do it if it would make them do the right thing. If you would take a look at our grade of stuff that comes to the yards. If you had sent me an order just now to buy you a number one lot of feeding cattle, I couldn't fill your order at any price.

Pres. McKerrow: Governor, you would have the mother good too, if you could.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Oh, sure, but so many men that make cattle for market, both dairy and beef, have an idea that a grade sire is just as good as a pure bred sire.

Mr. Potts: Well, that is not so. If you could see the stuff

that comes into our markets now, it is far below what it was fifteen or twenty or twenty-five years ago; twenty or twenty-five years ago the majority of feeding cattle in the district where I was, out in Missouri, were great big broad-backed, two or three year old steers, good feeders that paid right along. A few years ago when times were very hard, the majority of these good cows that we had through that country got fat and the farmer wanted to cash up and he sold the best and kept the inferior ones. Then the dairy interests sprang up and farmers went to using dairy bulls and when they got tired of them because they were not making the beef they wanted, they used some Hereford bulls; then the Angus and the Galloways, and the result is they have them all sort of intermingled and we get a carload of cattle that is not Shorthorn or Angus or Galloways or anything else, they are a little mixture of the whole thing.

Pres. McKerrow: Hash, and not good hash at that.

Mr. Potts: That is right.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: The two extremes of prices on the market as I understand are governed largely by the good-breeding problem. the baby beef, the broad-backed hogs, the well finished animals are all governed by breeding.

I have looked over the cattle of the country, in dairy cattle, in the same way as in beef cattle, and I find "de grande combination." Take it in dairy cattle a man breeds in Jerseys to get more butter fat, then in Holstein to get more quantity, then in Guernseys to get more color, and finally in Shorthorns to get more meat, and he has "de grande combination," and it isn't worth a continental. And why not? Because you have merged into one animal a whole lot of warring prepotencies,—tendencies; take the Shorthorn with its strong meat-producing tendencies; they are at war with the Jersey, with its strong butter-producing tendencies. Then take the Holstein with its strong tendency toward large production of low per cent milk, principles fastened there by a thousand years of breeding—there is another warring tendency, and what can the poor thing do among all those warring tendencies, no agreement, no pushing along in one harmonious, continuous line to help out. They stand there and stand there at war, but you can't get the average farmer to see these principles Which are at stake. If he is making beef cattle it is the same way,

he will breed in one direction and then in another direction, and what is the result? Just as Mr. Potts says, there has been in the cattle all over our country, a breeding down for the last fifteen years rather than a breeding up, except in certain localities.

I could tell you something of one locality, and what effect has been produced there in the production of cattle, when you have time.

Mr. Wing: I have studied the market pretty hard for fifteen years and I would like to tell you a little bit of what we have learned. We have learned in the first place not to go with the crowd.

I have learned that it is a mighty good thing to follow some rule about the market. If you learn when people are going to unload their corn, don't flood the market with corn. We have learned to let that corn wait in the crib and feed it next summer with alfalfa pasture, and we get on an average about a cent a pound more. In lamb breeding, we used to market them before the other fellows. That is pretty hard to do now, so we market them a little later than the other fellow. Furthermore, we have learned to try to produce the sort of lamb that is wanted. We feed them carefully and regularly, and so intelligently that when our lambs are ripe for the market, out of fourteen hundred and fifty lambs we expect to have fourteen hundred and forty-eight good ones. Last year there were just two thrown out in the Buffalo market. Furthermore I want to emphasize the continuation in well doing. If I were sending to Chicago to Mr. Potts I would send every year to Mr. Potts and I would send every year the same kind of lambs to Mr. Potts, though I would make them a little better if I could, so after a while I would say, "Mr. Potts, I am going to send lambs," and Mr. Potts would say, "Wing's lambs are coming, we will look out for them." I do not say this boastfully, but as a matter of truth,—that it is looked on as an event in the year when Wing's lambs are coming to Buffalo, and we never fail to get from five cents to twenty-five cents or a dollar above the market, more than we deserve, and we get that much more because they know it is a standard thing; they have bought year after year, when the market looked pretty rocky to us, we wrote down to and this year when the market looked pretty rocky to us, we wrote down to those fellows and wanted to know if they wanted

to buy our lambs and they said right away, "Yes, send them along," and they bought them and sent a thousand dollar check to bind the bargain. Now that has just come through a steady series of fifteen years sending lambs and sending them always the best we could for the market.

Mr. Convey: Is there any special market in Chicago for the bacon hog?

Mr. Potts: No, sir, I don't think so. In supplementing what Mr. Wing just said, I want to say that we have amongst our customers certain men that feed a certain way and make their stuff just so and they almost invariably get a premium over the other fellows. When Mr. Winans, who buys for the United Beef Trust comes around and finds certain animals, he doesn't stop to look at those as long as at some others. He says, "I have been buying that man's cattle for three years, I know just what they are." You can establish yourself just in that way, in lambs and in hogs and calves. Buyers get so that when a certain man's stuff comes in they do not look at it nearly so critically as some other man's. That is the case with Mr. Kerrick's cattle; it is the case with Mr. Cranbeck's, who has taken the premium for two years on carload lots. They can tell exactly what they are and are glad to get them without taking any extra pains to look at them.

Mr. Convey: What is the best sized hog for marketing in Chicago?

Mr. Potts: That depends on the season. Hogs around two and a quarter to two hundred and forty pounds, along there.

Mr. Lovejoy: Isn't it at present better for heavier hogs?

Mr. Potts: Yes, and it is because the average hog this season has been heavier. Mr. Packer was going to get four and a half cent hogs. The result is, they got a run of these big heavy hogs. They are not putting this meat away, it is going into consumption right now, fresh meat.

PUBLIC SALES AS A MEANS OF DISPOSING OF PURE BRED LIVE STOCK.

E. E. JONES, Rockland.

Public sales of pure bred live stock are becoming more popular in the United States each year, which fact goes to show that they are a satisfactory way of selling pure bred live stock.

Cattle and swine sales lead in numbers, but sheep and horse sales are increasing in numbers from year to year. Some of the leading breeders of the various breeds of pure bred live stock have adopted the public sale system as the means of disposing of the year's surplus stock, and these sales held on the farm of the breeder have proven to be the most satisfactory. Farmers and breeders like to visit the farm of the vender and see how the cattle are cared for, and to see the breeding herd retained on the farm. The arrangements for a public sale should be commenced several months previous to the holding of the sale. The animals to be consigned should be selected at an early date and the breeder should see to it, that they are the kind that will creditably represent his herd. No old worn out stock should ever be consigned to a public sale, as they are almost without exception a detriment to the sale. The stock selected should be young and presented in good condition on sale day. Flesh has a great deal to do with the success of the sale. If cattle or horses they should be well trained to lead and stand in good position when presented in the sale ring. If the sale is to be held in a tent the stock should be lead in and out a couple of days previous to the sale so as to accustom them to the surroundings. Combination sales have not proven to be as satisfactory as sales held on the farm of the breeder, as there are several difficulties to overcome which do not enter into a sale held on the farm of the breeder. There are several consignors in all combination sales and they are located many miles apart, so that all the stock consigned has to be shipped to the place where the sale is to be held. The cost of shipping alone will be nearly as much as the cost of selling per head would be on the breeder's farm. Then there is the expense of the con-

signor, his railroad fare and hotel bill while he is away from home. Then he has a sale fee of from ten to twenty-five dollars per head to pay. Cattle combination sales are by far the most numerous and as I have been connected with some, I want to say that the cattle consigned to almost all combination sales are not uniform in type and not presented in uniform condition. Some are well conditioned, others are in very thin condition. As all consignors pay the same sale fee they demand the same treatment at the hands of the auctioneer and the manager of the sale. When the party in charge of the sale makes up his list of the animals consigned and the order in which they are to be sold, he must see to it that each consignor is treated alike;—by this I mean that these animals be so arranged on the selling list as to be sold alternately. Some of the consignors have their animals in good condition, but they can not be sold in one-two-three order. When the sale gets nicely started and the bidding becomes spirited, an animal is presented in poor condition, the bidding becomes slow and always proves a detriment to the sale. If the cattle all belonged to the same party the auctioneer could manage the list to suit himself, and no one knows better than the auctioneer which ones will sell the best, if he is an expert.

The field men of the various agricultural papers are also put at a disadvantage in the combination sale, as the cost of visiting each consignor would be too great, so they have to rely on what the owner writes them in regard to the cattle to be offered.

If there are breeders of the same breed of live stock located so that they can arrange to have a combination sale held on one of the farms, without the need of shipping, I think that such a combination sale would prove to be a very successful one, provided they make the necessary arrangements and present their stock in good condition.

The sale should be well advertised in the vicinity of the sale and in the best agricultural papers which have a paid up circulation in his state and adjoining states. There are several agricultural papers that claim a circulation of from 50,000 to 100,000 that have as a rule, about one-third or half what they claim of paid up circulation. When once they get a subscriber's name on their books they are determined to keep it there by sending them the paper, and if the once-has-been subscriber refuses to pay for the paper

they usually try and bluff him into it. These are the papers that all who are intending to hold public sales should guard against. They will always upon hearing that you are about to have a sale flood you with letters telling you about their so-called large circulation and what great results you will surely reap if you give them a trial. Patronize the papers that are sent only to paid up subscribers, as the men that have money to pay for the reliable papers are the kind you want at your sale.

Some of the leading farm papers have their traveling representatives who are engaged at good salaries and make it a business to visit all the leading breeders of the country when so requested, and these men are in position to do the vender at the public sale valuable service. They will visit the farm and write up the consignment and at the same time give you valuable suggestions, which you can surely rely on.

The auctioneer should be engaged before you claim the date, as all the prominent pure bred live stock auctioneers are always booked for sales many months in advance. The auctioneer should be a man that is a thorough judge of individual merit of the class of animals to be offered, and also well versed in the breeding of that particular breed. A breeder of pure bred live stock makes a sad mistake if he engages his local auctioneer who might be a good salesman in ordinary sales but would prove a failure as an auctioneer of pure bred stock. The expert live stock auctioneer travels in all parts of the country and comes in contact with all the leading breeders, and will interest them in regard to your sale.

Whether there should be more than one auctioneer is a question which the holder of the sale must decide. I will say, however, that some of the most successful sales have been conducted by two or more professional auctioneers.

I want to say in concluding, that public sales have been the means of starting many a farmer in the purebred live stock business that probably would not have made the move but for them.

Pres. McKerrow: The paper is very complete, I do not know whether there are any questions to be asked. If not, we will pass on to the next topic, which is, "Shall Wisconsin Farmers Raise Horses?" Years ago when percheon horses were first being introduced in the state of Wisconsin, some of you will remember the name of Morley. Mr. Morley of Sauk county was among the first

Percheron breeders in this country. To-day we have with us his son, who is continuing the business, and I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Frank Morley, who will speak on this subject.

SHALL WISCONSIN FARMERS RAISE HORSES?

FRANK MORLEY.

I have been asked to fill up a vacancy. If you asked me to go down to the Agricultural Station barn and look after a number of draft stallions, I would be much more in my element.

Wisconsin is a state of varied resources and conditions are well suited to diversified farming. A man with a determination to succeed may engage in any branch of farming, fruit raising, dairying, the production of beef, pork, mutton, or breeding horses and Wisconsin can furnish the proper condition of soil and climate to insure success provided the man himself is capable and adapted to his chosen work.

It would appear that horse-breeding is not receiving the attention it should.

Our agricultural college has been showing us how to make the most profit from dairying, how alfalfa can cheapen the production of butter; and has educated us along the lines of pork and mutton production; how to grow small fruit and to successfully wage war on insect pest that damage our crops but not until recently has much attention been given to horse-breeding.

A farmer could engage in the business and the state seemed willing to let him work his own financial destruction or success according to his own ideas.

At present it looks as though the farmer-breeder could get needed help and cooperation in this direction.

Taking all things into consideration if a farmer or at least the large majority of farmers are to raise horses for profit or for pleasure the draft horse is the one for us to breed. The main pleasure in raising horses of any breed is a certain sense of having achieved success, and incidentally the final transaction of exchanging him

for hard cash is an act of pleasure mingled with regret. This last act of pleasure is experienced oftener with the draft horse than with any other.

We are close to the leading market of the world that use them. The world's commerce is moved at the commercial centers by the draft horse. The demands of the market are in excess of the supply and must continue to be so for some time to come.

Why are we not giving more attention to supplying this demand? We are not fully awake to our opportunities. Many farmers could if they would keep a pair of draft brood mares in our farm work. The draft horse of to-day must have weight but quality is still more essential. To bring a good price the must have fine endurance and wearing qualities, and if he presents a fine appearance, an active bold movement, and a general air of reserved energy, the price will be still better.

Can we in Wisconsin produce such horses? We can if we make good use of the means at hand. We have the soil and the climate to put energy into our horses.

Our grains and pastures supplemented by bran and oil cake, which we can readily obtain, combined with climatic effect, will produce horses of more energy and better quality than most of the corn belt states, or in fact any place. A climate much warmer than ours would probably be conducive to more size and less quality, and if much colder, less size would result. It would seem then that if we can only manage to get weight we would be able to produce as good draft horses as can be produced anywhere.

We can produce the weight, and help to supply this increasing demand for the best. And besides, why can we not raise the purebreds that are annually being imported in such numbers? The money would then be in our pockets and not in that of the foreign breeder. That alone would mean much to Wisconsin.

The fact that a horse was born in some foreign country does not add to his value, as well might we say that a man born in some foreign country is better than one raised in Wisconsin, we all know that such is not the case.

Our aim should be to produce something above the ordinary, something that is beyond general competition. There is more room up there.

To do this we must first get the right kind of breeders and

then take proper care of the progeny. In selecting the foundation or breeding stock it is advisable to begin several generations back and select those having proper ancestors. These ancestors will have much to do with the success or failure of the undertaking. In other words select for breeding animals only those having their good qualities firmly fixed by inheritance. This rule applies more forcibly to horses than to hogs or sheep, in that it takes as long to breed 5 generations of horses as it does 20 or 30 of sheep or swine.

Quality must be a determining factor in buying a brood mare. While we may improve quality by care in feeding and by selection in mating, it is slow work. Life is too short. Weight can be acquired much more readily.

Then select a typical brood-mare to start with and do not let a few dollars change your determination, and induce you to buy an inferior one. Mate her with a draft horse of the right sort and the produce will be the most valuable product of the farm.

The mares can do the regular farm work and raise colts at the same time. The effect of regular work will be beneficial both to the mare and the foal she is carrying.

In many parts of the state inferior stallions have been sold to stock companies by peddling salesmen, many of them would not even make good geldings, but never the less, they are sold for long prices. The result is harmful to the interests of the breed, and especially harmful to the true breeders who have good horses and are trying to improve the breed.

A far better plan would be for the farmers in a given locality to form a local horse breeder's association themselves and buy a suitable horse from a reputable party. They could buy a better horse and buy for about one-half or one-third what they usually pay for the pedigreed scrub of the salesmen.

Say ten, twenty or more farmers can buy a mare or two each and a stallion jointly; by so operating all would be benefited.

The benefits of co-operation are not fully realized. They could buy just as well and sell much better, if a town had a reputation for good horses. Buyers would go there and if one man did not have anything to suit, the next one might.

True, one man might get the benefit of another's advertising, but what of it? The next time it might be reversed. A breed-

er's reputation is a valuable asset or a part of his stock in trade. It is easier to keep than acquire, and easier to lose than either.

One local company could unite with another and hold an auction sale. Such sales honestly conducted could not fail to be a benefit. Breeders could there learn the demands of the trade and cater to it.

It is always up hill work to sell the public what it does not want. The Percheron is my ideal of the farmer's draft horse but, there is room for all. And in general principles it is well to breed the kind that is most numerous in your neighborhood. If nine out of ten are breeding Percherons it is difficult for the tenth to make a success with Clydes.

A few words about feeding and I will close I have said that we could produce the horse of quality, and that weight could be acquired: If we have the very best of breeding stock, the very best of feed and environment, for their highest development, we will still fail if we do not exercise our best efforts in feeding and caring for them.

Pure bred animals receiving scrub care quickly degenerate and are about as worthless as the genuine article.

DISCUSSION.

A Member: What is the best feed to grow a pure bred colt on?

Mr. Morley: Why, the same as any other colt. It needs protein food, and plenty of it, and it must have exercise, or the muscles will not develop, no matter what you feed him, and it must have fresh air. I feed bran and oats, I like to feed the oats with a little bran on top, then the colt will not eat so fast and will assimilate the feed better.

Mr. Lovejoy: Do you ever feed your colts once a week or so a nice warm chop?

Mr. Morley: I haven't, but I think it would be good.

Mr. Lovejoy: We are doing that with our young horses.

Mr. Brigham: Do you feed any grain to nursing mares on pasture.

Mr. Morley: I do. My mares most all work, but if I have an extra one running on pasture, I feed her grain once a day, and I do that on account of the colt. I think the mare's getting grain will make the colt stronger, it produces, I am sure, a different quality of milk.

Mr. Convey: Mr. Morley lays a great deal of stress on keeping the mare in good condition before the colt is foaled. With that in mind, isn't it bad policy where the mare raises a colt every year, to let the colt suck for too long a period?

Mr. Morley: Yes, it would be; if the colt is well fed and well nursed, it can be weaned at six months without any harm, and it would better for the next colt.

A Member: Why do you consider the Percheron the best horse for all purposes?

Mr. Morley: I mean for the farmer breeder to raise. I consider him a more active horse, better adapted to farm work.

A Member: Don't they get too heavy for a general farm horse?

Mr. Morley: Some certainly do, but they don't get too heavy for the city trade.

A Member: Would not a small Shire horse be better for the farm?

Mr. Morley: I don't think it would be any better than the small Percheron horse.

A Member: I think you left the greatest question out, and that is that this country is not adapted for the Clydesdale and the Shire as well as the Percheron on account of its hairy legs. Take it when it is slippery and then freezes up, the hairy legs of the Clyde or the Shire to my mind, for general farming would be a disadvantage.

Mr. Morley: That would be an objection certainly.

Pres. McKerrow: Especially when labor was high.

Mr. Morley: Yes, you would have to clean them yourself.

Pres. McKerrow: There is one point that Mr. Morley made in his paper, and that was the breeding of a certain breed within a certain district, that it might draw trade to that district. I think Governor Hoard can give us some points on that in regard to dairy cattle and that will illustrate what Mr. Morley says.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: For several years I have been trying to im-

press upon the dairy people of the state the value of improving their cattle, breeding up all of them, and for that purpose constantly asserting that the fountain of supply must be in the sire, and therefore under no circumstances to use a sire of mixed blood for the results would be mixed progeny. Now, I want to give you a little object lesson as to the value in a locality of securing a reputation for a certain thing. Jefferson county, last year shipped out of it (that county being twenty-four miles square), as near as we can compute, between four and five hundred dollars worth of cows and heifers, several hundred carloads going—where? A large part of them went into Mexico. One man, John Widman, near Jefferson, sold twenty-five high grade Holstein cows and a few registered ones for \$2,600. They have scoured that section of the country over and over for every Guernsey grade that can be found and every Holstein that can be gotten hold of, and these have been shipped to Nebraska, to Kansas, to Montana, to Idaho, to Mexico, to Illinois, and to the large Eastern milk-producing sections. Ask those buyers why they do not go elsewhere in the state and they will tell you that they do not find the quantity of cows elsewhere in the state, that to get the same quality they have got to travel over a large area of territory, but they can drop into Jefferson county and pick them up in the quantities they wish right close about. Twice I have gone down to Kentucky to study live stock and there you can find men that have been breeding horses for many years, they have a local pride in their local reputation. You see what it means to Jefferson county, which has more demand than she can supply, while very likely there are just as good cows that can be purchased in some other section of the state.

Last year I had something like thirty or forty men write me as to whether they could pick up carloads of cattle in Jefferson county. The two predominating breeds in Jefferson county are Holsteins and Guernseys. A few of the old Jerseys are left. No derogation concerning their dairy qualities, they have very good ones, but there seems to be a swing on the part of the dairy people toward Guernseys and therefore it makes it easier to sell them. The predominating breed is Guernseys, and out of the Lake Mills station has gone somewhere between one hundred and two hundred car loads. Now, don't you see that it makes

a mighty sight of difference with the revenue of a farmer in contributing his own reputation and that of his neighbor, if they begin to get a strong reputation for certain products, a farm stock in any one line. A buyer comes in for a long distance sometimes.

Pres. McKerrow: I am glad to hear the Governor say this. Many of us know this is true and yet it is very hard to impress upon the farmers of Wisconsin or any other place. I go into Canada two or three times a year for certain breeds of sheep. I know exactly the district I want to go to, because I can get more of the quality that I want in a shorter time—not for less money, understand, but when I count traveling expenses and my time, which is valuable sometimes, it is less money, although the farmers up there get higher prices, because a carload can be bunched of a certain class at a certain point. When I get to England next May or June, I know now just the district I am going to first for certain classes because I know the breeders are bunched together in that locality. I am glad to see over in Richland county many of the breeders are getting into draft horses, and they have selected for breeding the Percheron. I should be glad to see the breeders go into the same breed and follow it out. There is a benefit in that that most farmers do not think about. We are too independent in Wisconsin, we get too much "flip" in our stock breeding.

Recess till two o'clock, same day.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION—FEBRUARY 7.
SHARKS, FRAUD AND BOODLE.

C. D. ROSA, Beloit.

It doesn't seem that anything that could be said upon my subject, at this time, could possibly enlighten anybody; for a large portion of our newspapers during the last few months, has been devoted almost exclusively to exposing graft in some form or

another. And it is safe to say, after making due allowance for the exaggeration that is bound to creep in in the interests of promotions on the newspaper staff and increased dividends on newspaper stock, that no exposure ever made by our press has more thoroly aroused the public conscience, or revealed a condition that more urgently demands the attention of the American people. As we have read account after account and exposure after exposure that have revealed conditions of appalling rottenness in both public and private life, we have wondered what will happen next and where all this dishonest gobbling of the Almighty dollar will end. And the most alarming part of it all is, that no walk of life has escaped. Like the small pox, the disease doesn't seem to be any respecter of person and the multitude of places in which it has appeared would indicate that it is fully as contagious and extremely malignant in form. It is high time that we were using every means within our power to stamp it out.

Much that I will say in this paper may be stale news to many. It is repeated because some things ought to be repeated.

The manner in which the McCurdys and McCalls and their like have exploited two of our great insurance companies, through the medium of exorbitant salaries, retainers and Christmas presents, is well known to everybody. But I think few of us realize the magnitude of their crime when measured in dollars and cents. We can gain an adequate idea only through comparison with sums and salaries that are nearer our comprehension. Collier's Weekly for December made some comparisons between the salaries of some of the "big" insurance men and the little statesmen, that is very suggestive. I will use the comparisons but will extend them somewhat.

The salary paid by the directors of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company to Richard McCurdy for his services as president of that great corporation was \$150,000 per annum. Taken alone, this salary would pay the salaries of the President of the United, the Vice President, all the Cabinet officers and the chief justice of the United States. There would still be left a sum sufficient to make the average farmer well to do. The combined salaries of Richard McCurdy and his son Robert

amounted to \$271,756.00 during the past year. A very substantial income for any family. Its magnitude appeals to us when we figure out that this sum is more than the one combined salaries of the governors of all the fifty-one states and territories; and the sum that would remain would pay the salaries of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin, the Judge of the twelfth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, the County Judge and both of the Municipal Judges of Rock county and there would still be left enough to buy one of the best eighty-acre farms in Rock county.

Truly this comparison appalls us. But it is not McCurdy and his son alone, that have been thus robbing this great corporation. Loans of fabulous sums have been made by the director to certain favored individuals, and even in some cases to themselves with little or no security. Princely retainers have been given for services that were due the company without it. It is charged that Depew received \$20,000.00 per year as a retainer and all the services that were rendered were due the company by reason of his being a director thereof. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were distributed here and there as mere presents for personal influence, largely legislative. It is charged that a former insurance Commissioner of our state was given a check of \$5,000.00. What it was to pay for, nobody seems to know.

Affairs in the New York Life Insurance Company have been but little better. The salaries paid have been somewhat less but in other respects affairs have been about the same.

As a fitting sequel to the investigation by the New York legislature that brought this condition to light, comes the word that the report of that committee is being held up by the state printer of New York while he uses the information derived from the committee to make a fortune. It appears that the committee when it had closed its investigation, turned a copy of the entire proceedings over to the state printer and requested him to print 1000 copies. They did this upon their own responsibility as they much desired to have a copy in the hands of each member of the legislature when their report was made. Now the printer says that he will print the report only when ordered to do so by the legislature in the natural order of things. Meantime he is printing and selling copies of the report at fabulous sums and boldly

asserts that he expects to clear up one hundred thousand dollars by so doing. He has thus compelled the New York legislature to rush through a bill authorizing the committee to have 5,000 coprinted at once by another firm in order that the report may have due consideration at the proper time.

The condition of the great insurance companies is but typical of what is going on in all walks of life. The desire to get rich quick, to get something for nothing, to get money without giving anything adequate in return, seems to have taken entire possession of the American people. Everywhere you turn you meet with it in some form or another. The sums purloined vary with the ability of the thief—for thief he is, no matter what name you give to his crime—and the amount which is ready at hand to be appropriated. Some of the methods used are diabolical others amusing, but all are ingenious. Some ten days ago the editor of the *Colliers Weekly* was acquitted by a jury from the criminal charge of libeling a certain judge of one of the courts of Special Sessions in New York City. A certain sheet called *Town Topics* is published by one Col. Mann and circulates among the upper four hundred of New York City. It is a veritable scandal monger, parading before its readers the sins and crimes of those of their caste who have given way to weakness and folly. In connection with this paper is published a small book called *Fads and Fancies* which is devoted to like personalities touching the private life of members of the same class. The book sells for \$1,300 per copy. The gossip it contains borders on the obscene and indecent when it is outrageously scandalous. Truly the publishing of such a book and sheet is a disreputable business in itself. But it was openly charged in *Colliers Weekly*, that this judge, sworn to defend the constitutions of his state and nation and to execute the laws of the commonwealth to the best of his ability was in league with the publisher of that dirty literature and used the knowledge which he obtained through his official capacity to carry on a system of blackmailing by which he extracted thousands of dollars from those who could and would pay money rather than have their short commings paraded before the aristocracy through the medium of these publications.

But that judge is no worse than hundreds of others throughout our land. Every lawyer knows that there are "justice shops"

in our large cities in which almost any sort of judgment can be bought, regardless of the merits of the case. Justice Courts in some of our smaller cities are little better.

The rottenness in Milwaukee public and private life revealed by the Grand Jury investigation of last year, is recent history; and yet I dare say, Milwaukee is no worse than any other city of its size in the country. The avidity with which certain newspapers upheld the McCurdys during the insurance investigation would seem to indicate that there was something glittering behind the scenes; and recently it has been openly charged and admitted by one of the attorneys of the beef trust in Chicago that he made presents to reporters—with what effect we are all too well familiar. Now, comes word from Chicago that the grand jury has returned upward of twenty indictments against the clerks of one of her courts, most of them are for graft in some form or another.

Everywhere we go we hear of the same dishonesty. Every paper or magazine we pick up, is teeming with the same lore from end to end. If the swindlers were confined to the walks of life already mentioned the farmer might rest content. But they are not. It would take me a half a day to barely enumerate all the schemes for swindling farmers that I have heard of during my life—and I am not old. The lightning rod peddler is largely a pest of the past.

Too much publicity has made that business precarious. But the same trickster has another means of parting the unwary from his money. Inferior bacon, sold as home cured hams at 20 cents; inferior stove blacking sold at seven prices; lots numbered in the thirties sold to outsiders in blocks in the city of Beloit which only contain lots numbered up to twenty, are some of the schemes that have but recently come to my notice.

Not many months ago I went home to dinner. It was not ready when I arrived at the usual hour. Mrs. Rosa is usually as prompt as the clock—occasionally more so, for she never stops or goes on a strike. That day she looked amused. I asked why she was late with dinner and received an amused laugh for a reply. I was mystified. As soon as she could control her mirth she led me to the pantry. There, snugly reposing on a shelf, was a long row of earthenware dishes of various sizes and shapes,

such as is usually sold by the crockery man at the rate of three for ten cents.

"Do you suppose those are fire proof," she asked?

"Bless you my dear, I don't know." Why?

A little questioning brought out the information that she had paid an oily tongued gentlemen for them at the rate of twenty five cents each with a special discount of five cents for taking the collection. She had attempted to boil potatoes in one. Two minutes of fire had precipitated bottom, potatoes and water into the fire pot of the range and a late dinner was the result.

"Even with you at last" I exclaimed in high glee.

Since then Mrs. Rosa has said nothing about the time I paid a quarter for a half ounce of water glass, parading under the name of the latest discovery in liquid glue. Of course I have always strongly maintained that my purchase of the glue was an act of charity.

Shortly after the day of the late dinner a stove man, selling a range for \$68.00 fully as good, but no better, than the hardware stores sell for \$45.00, called at our house. You may imagine that he got a cold reception. He succeeded, however, in getting a neighbor to buy and pay the \$22.00 extra profit.

Perhaps the most potent methods of relieving men of all classes of their money is through the sale of mining and oil stock. It has been conservatively estimated that nearly three millions of dollars have gone out of the city of Beloit during the last ten years to be invested in this matter. It is safe to say that not one dollar out of ten thousand will ever pay dividends. There is money made in mining, but it is rarely if ever made so as to pay dividends on stock that is peddled about the country. The uninitiated had better look at his money twice before investing, and then spend it for some luxury for home or family. How many a pleasant trip, piano or some other article that would go to make home and wife and children happier and better has gone into some imaginary hole termed a mine or oil well. I count it one of the glories of my life that I have never been swindled out of a dollar in this manner. When I do have any money to invest in mines I will take a trip to the spot where they are located and investigate them as I would any other business proposition.

But why all this dishonesty and trickery? I believe the reason

is not hard to find. We have grown to be a nation of money makers. We are rapidly growing more so every day. Our material development during the last quarter century has been marvelous. Vast fortunes have been made and are still in the making. Many of them have been made by methods which, tho not contrary to law, because no law had yet been devised to meet the evil, were yet morally reprehensible. As a people we have envied and tried to initiate. So me have succeeded, many have failed, all who have tried have come more or less to look upon the man of means with a reverence that is a kin to worship. Ask men, who are trying to get rich, who the great men of our country are and ninty-nine out of one hundred will enumerate the financiers and millionares. The other man—like myself—is willing to ascribe no inconsiderable amount of greatness to men of that type. The ninty-nine ascribe to them *all* greatness. Men have pursued this course of thinking unti^l it has tinctured all their thought and modified all thtir actions. To them the summer after which all should seek, is wealth. Is it any wonder that they should look with favor upon a body of laws that throw no obstacles. in the way of acquiring that end? It is but a step from that method of thinking to looking upon the state itself as a legitimate tool to aid in furthering their individual ends. What any man habitually thinks will ultimately govern his action. Special privileges are sought by such men, who are outside of office. Graft and boodle become the order of the day of those who hold the offices.

Not long ago this remark was made by a man to a friend of mine. "I wouldn't think of taking a cent from an individual but it is different with state funds. It isn't wrong to take from the state. If you don't do it somebody else willl." That fellow is a dangerous man. Unless he receives a jolt that will break him off from that line of thinking, he is bound to be a grafter and boodler, if he ever gets the chance. It is when such men—secretly nursing such thoughts, but openly different men—get into positions of trust and power that trouble comes.

Not many days ago, I had a heated argument in one of our stores with a well dressed stranger. He took me to task for asserting that I believed that the vast body of the American people condemned, unqualifiedly, the actions of the manager of those

insurance companies that had been under investigation. He asserted that DePew and Hill and others implicated were the greatest men this country had ever produced and he, for one, would not believe they had done wrong. We agreed as to the facts: but what he considered right, I certainly consider wrong. I have faith enough in the great mass of the common people of America to believe that they will agree with me.

It is high time that we should be more careful to know in whom we place our trust, in public as well as in private life. It is also time that we open our eyes to what is right and wrong and do everything in our power to prevent the growing of the idea that a man who masses millions should be judged by any other standards of morality than the man who labors at the most menial labor. The farmer is all too prone as a class to trust any kind of a trickster rather than his neighbor. The chances are that his neighbor, taking into consideration all his faults, is far more of a man than any oily tongued individual whom he has never seen before the day upon which he appears and offers him one of the greatest chances on earth to live without doing anything.

The committee on resolutions offered its report, which was read as follows:

Your committee on resolutions submit the following:

Whereas, the trade in American agricultural products is being restricted by the retaliatory tariff schedules of certain foreign nations; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Wisconsin farmers in convention assembled, that we favor reciprocity treaties that will change these conditions so as to open foreign markets to our products.

Resolved further that we demand a revision of tariff schedules, consistent with the protective principle, yet with such reduction of rates that the tariff shall not afford a shelter for monopoly, trusts and combine.

We demand national legislation that will give the best possible market to American agricultural products, and that will offer opportunity to the farmers of the country to purchase goods such as they consume, in the markets that are not trust bound, com-

bination-made, or controlled by monopoly. It is a great disadvantage to the American farmer that whatever he sells is subject to the great law of competition, and whatever he buys is generally subject to the unjust law of combination and monopoly.

Resolved further that we demand national legislation for the supervision by the Inter-state Commerce Commission of transportation companies, and that said Commission be invested with power to establish rates that shall take effect when established.

The secretary of this convention is hereby directed to transmit to the two senators and each representative in congress copies of these resolutions, and all farmers are earnestly requested to write personal letters to their senators and representatives in congress urging them to do their utmost to secure the enactment of legislation along these lines.

Be it Resolved, by farmers and stock breeders attending this convention, that owing to the large and increasing interest in agricultural education in our state, that His Excellency, Governor Davidson be requested to recognize the same by the appointment upon the Board of Regents of the State University a sufficient representation directly identified with agricultural interests.

J. W. MARTEN,

THOS. CONVEY,

C. H. EVERETT,

Committee.

On motion, duly seconded, and after some discussion, the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

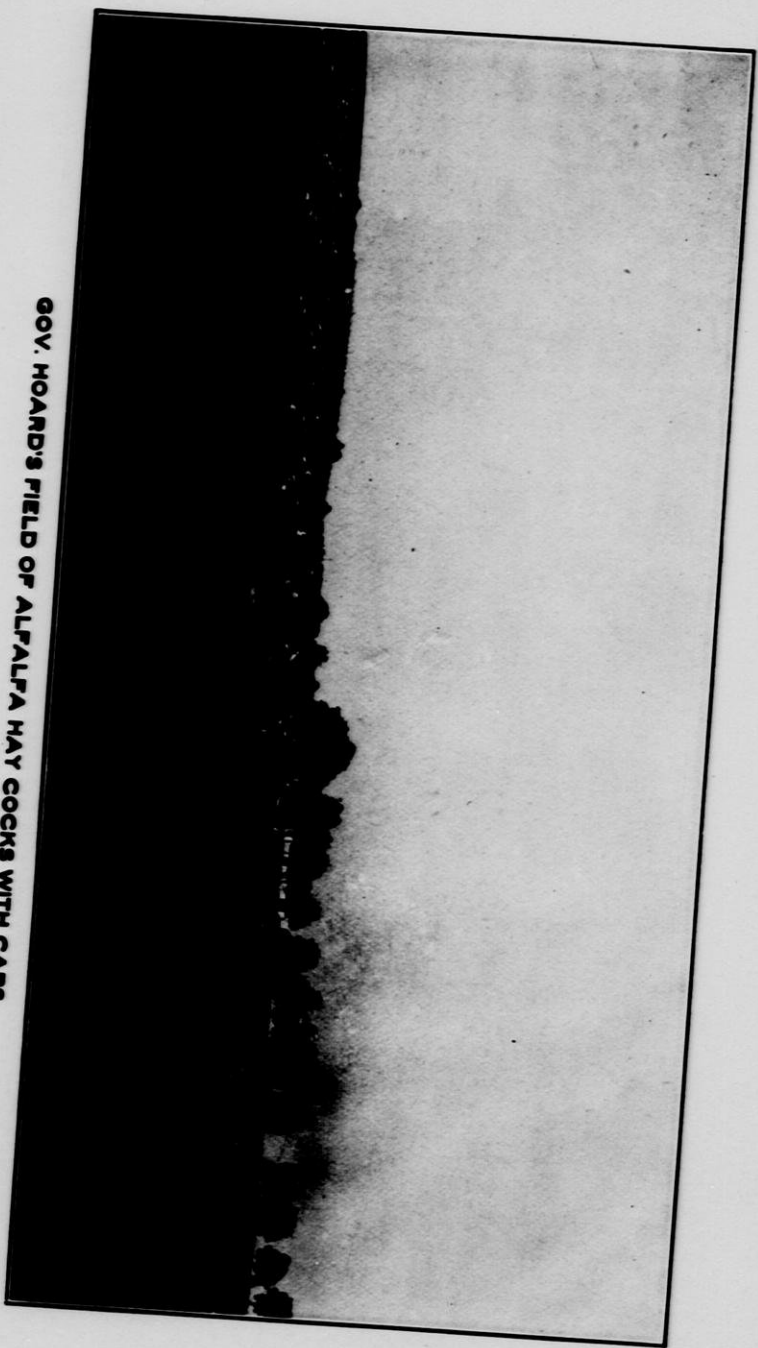
ALFALFA IN WISCONSIN.

HON. W. D. HOARD, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention— I have no set address; I will have to talk to you colloquially and perhaps you can understand me better.

I want to say that in my estimation, no other question is before the Wisconsin farmer that is of deeper importance to his ma-

GOV. HOARD'S FIELD OF ALFALFA HAY COCKS WITH CAPS





terial welfare than this question of alfalfa. In some respects your humble servant may be said to be a pioneer in this matter.

Thirty years ago a man in my township planted a little alfalfa. I had forgotten the incident, until the man who planted it moved to Iowa, and the man who occupied his farm came to me one day, thirty years after and said that a number of the roots of alfalfa were still living in the fence corners of the field. Well, I thought that was rather a remarkable incident; I had accepted the general concensus of opinion as expressed by farmers, that alfalfa would not grow in Wisconsin. I went up and looked at those roots. Of course, in thirty years they had grown to be very large. No attention had been paid to them and maybe there were twenty-five or thirty of them, but from what I saw there, I became convinced that if rightly understood, from a climatic standpoint in Wisconsin, a way could be provided whereby alfalfa could be successfully grown.

So I started in, about twelve years ago to experiment with it upon certain city lots in Ft. Atkinson, and I had all kinds of success, and I welcomed disaster just as much as I did success, for it taught me just as much.

But finally, to cut it short, I thought that I had worked out a plan whereby alfalfa could be successfully grown, and I then embarked on the farm with it. It has been on the farm about seven years—commencing cautiously at first—and the result is that last year I placed one hundred and eighty tons of alfalfa hay in my barns, grown on thirty-five acres,—when I say that I have not said half of it—every ton of which is worth in actual feeding value from three to four tons of timothy hay, the best timothy hay that you or I can grow, and in passing I want to say that if there is anything on earth that is overestimated in value (unless it be certain politicians) it is timothy hay, which is sold to the market in the cities and villages at a price that cannot be justified if you put it in comparison with either clover or alfalfa. Just a minute, look at these figures, timothy hay standing about three per cent protein (digestible); alfalfa, eleven. Now, what does that mean? Alfalfa producing five tons to the acre with me and timothy two. What does that mean?

Alfalfa and corn silage form an almost absolutely perfect

ration with but little grain needed; thirty-five pounds of corn silage and twelve pounds of alfalfa hay, three pounds of bran and two pounds of barley meal, just half the grain ration that I would feed without the alfalfa, and I would feed from ten to twelve pounds if I fed timothy hay. I want you to get these comparisons, because they are side-lines to keep us in the road,

Now, just to show you the feeding value of alfalfa. I said to you this forenoon that I maintain my brood sows upon nothing but alfalfa hay. I did not tell you all there was in the proposition, that since I commenced feeding my cows alfalfa hay, there is a very noticeable increase in the vigor and character of their offspring. I did not tell you that it is the finest hay for horses that I ever saw, for work horses on the farm, when administered with that kind of judgment that every farmer ought to be willing to use. Twelve pounds of alfalfa hay a day and nine ears of corn constitute the ration with me for my farm teams of horses weighing three thousand pounds in the pink of condition and action; that is, to each horse three ears of corn at a feed a day. These horses through the whole of the winter have had twelve pounds of alfalfa hay a day, worth, say, half a cent a pound; three ears of corn at a feed, and have been kept in fine condition. Figure for yourself the economy of maintaining horses through the winter; with the usual kind of timothy hay they would consume twenty pounds, commanding the same price in the fool market—I call it a “fool” market that will pay the price for timothy that they do. Add to that timothy hay eight to ten quarts of oats per day. Now, that was for horses that were simply being maintained for incidental work, you know. Of course next spring when the heavy work starts in they will get a little more grain, no more alfalfa.

I will just hastily sketch to you some of the most salient points in my experience with alfalfa.

Mr. Everett: Do you get any winter eggs on alfalfa?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I could if I gave the hens summer conditions, but everything eats it on the whole farm that I know of, and I am thinking of saving up the leaves and having it ground and made into a breakfast food.

Mr. Wing: It is all right, I have tried it.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Good alfalfa ground into meal and cooked

would be richer in digestible nutrients than any breakfast food I know of.

Mr. Lovejoy: Once in a while we steam cut alfalfa, make a mash of it for the horses, and when it comes out of the steaming vat it smells just like raisins, the sweetest, nicest stuff I ever had in the barn.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: All summer long I keep about two hundred Plymouth Rock hens, and I keep them on alfalfa largely. They are now grinding alfalfa, you know, making a hen food of it and selling it at \$40 a ton.

Mr. Lovejoy: We are grinding it through the Kelley Duplex burr grinder. We grind it with our oats and corn, equal parts in bulk, and it comes out a greenish meal, and every ounce of it is eaten.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: It has been difficult for me, with men who have never put themselves in contact with this matter, to talk about it, because I can't expect people to believe the things that I know concerning this plant.

Now, some suggestions about growing it. I want to say to you that this is my conviction, that it can be grown almost universally all over Wisconsin, wherever sweet clover grows by the side of the road. Hold up your hands, how many of you are located where sweet clover grows? Look at the show of hands. Now, it can be grown anywhere in Wisconsin if a little care is taken, and I will give you what, in my estimation, I have found to be the rule of procedure from the Wisconsin standpoint. I found myself all at sea in judging of the proposition from the Ohio standpoint or from the Kansas standpoint, and so I found that I must work out the problem from the point of the conditions which obtain here. You know yourself that with even two farms standing together, one farm cannot be farmed as the other farm is, and there has to come in a lot of gumption, which is discernment and judgment, we know that, and so you see that you have to use this gumption which is this good judgment, in Wisconsin,—first in the matter of good seed, absolutely good seed.

Seed was sent me last winter of which only twenty per cent or one fifth sprouted. One thing is certain, you must test your seed. Go to the tanners and get an ordinary tin pie plate, have

your wife make a little quilt arrangement with two pieces of cheese cloth, with a little cotton between and cut it out to suit the bottom circle of the pie plate. Wet it. Count out one hundred or two hundred alfalfa seeds and sprinkle them on that little quilt. Have a smaller pie plate the size of the quilt itself and set that down over it and place where it will keep warm. That is one of the nicest little arrangements for testing seeds that I have ever used. Then the percentage of that seed that sprouts will be the percentage of vitality in that seed; if ninety out of a hundred sprout it is ninety per cent good. Now, when I found only twenty out of a hundred would sprout, I said to myself, "What would the farmer who sowed that seed say when he saw the result?" Why, he would say, "The blamed thing won't do with me," because he had bad seed.

The next point is the locality. We are finding rapidly in Wisconsin that the higher and bolder, you might say the higher portions of the farm, are those upon which alfalfa does the best. If you have a side hill with good soil you will find alfalfa will do excellently well there, for one reason that when the sun comes in March and there is thawing and freezing the water runs off, and does not form an ice cap. You know if it collects anywhere in the hollows, it will kill your clover, and it is apt to kill alfalfa. So much for the location or the physical contour of the land.

It will grow upon any kind of soil. In my town are fields of alfalfa that are very sandy. My own farm is very stiff, heavy clay, thirty feet deep, white oak soil, and it grows beautifully. I would rather risk it in the vicissitudes of a Wisconsin winter and summer season than red clover twice over, for red clover will summer kill, that we know. Two years ago I sowed eight acres of red clover as high as twenty pounds of seed to the acre; I sowed twenty-five to thirty pounds of alfalfa in fifteen acres. I sowed them both with a nurse crop, barley, and cut off the barley. It came on with a beautiful stand but when the barley was cut the clover all perished, summer killed. The alfalfa stood and looked as though it were having a hard time, but it came out finally, and on that seeding of a year ago I cut this year four and a half tons per acre of alfalfa hay in three cuttings.

Now, in the preparation of the soil, you cannot be too particular, you cannot possibly expend too much labor, you cannot

work that soil over and fine it down too much. Alfalfa seed is a remarkable seed about being particular about its habitat. I wasted sixty dollars worth of seed in trying to sow it down with rye. I harrowed the rye three times and tore it all to pieces and I never saw three forkfuls of alfalfa out of it. The only thing I learned out of that proposition affirmatively was that I got the biggest crop of rye I ever had.

Mr. Wing: Did you ever know any one to sow it with wheat successfully either?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: No.

Mr. Wing: I never did either.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I may not be wise in doing all these things, but I am a good deal like the boy that said to his mother, "I don't know but there are other women that can beat you, mother, but I haven't met them and I am going to stay right here with you," so I am going to stay with these propositions, so far as I have learned them, not that there are not several ways of doing the same thing.

Now, there is the soil. You need to have the soil in good heart, a good heavy coating of manure. Alfalfa seems to take kindly to manure. A heavy coating of manure, fall plowed, seems to be the most favorable, because the ground settles well during the winter, then with a disc and a harrow give repeated workings, over and over; I am coming to think that may be it would be well to delay the sowing till the first of June, and not sow any nurse crop with it. Go over the ground and constantly harrow it and kill the weeds, until say the first or tenth of June, then sow it. If it is a good season, it will do all right. If it should come off very dry, it will be apt to delay it some.

Now, can we sow it with a nurse crop? Some say, yes, but but you want to be exceedingly careful not to overseed with your nurse crop. A lot of farmers in this country have the idea that they ought to grow just a big crop of grain and then the field ought to produce just as good a crop of clover or alfalfa. Why it doesn't seem to occur to them that you must cut off your grain if you seed down with clover, and that is one of the reasons why they fail. It is a fallacy that I may eat my cake and keep my cake, and sell my cake and give away my cake. Everything ought to work together for good to them that love—

cake. But not to exceed one bushel of barley to the acre has been my rule, and many think that is too much.

Mr. Wing: Three pecks are plenty.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I wish I hadn't sowed but half a bushel last year, because in some places, owing to the season, it lodged, and wherever the nurse crop lodges, it is apt to kill the alfalfa, so I have got to go on this season, this spring with a disk harrow and work up the bare spots thoroughly and seed them. So much about the seeding.

Second. Do not sow alfalfa upon low ground, peaty soil. Sow it upon just as high good ground as you can get, and remember while it will go very deep after moisture, it will not go far after standing water; that is, it will not stand wet feet, the bottom of the root must not be in the water.

Now, about cutting it. There is some wit to be exercised here.

Commence cutting it when you see the very first blossom. Many people clip it the first summer; it is pretty dangerous in Wisconsin to do that. Some have done it safely, but if you clip your alfalfa before the buds form on the root for the other growth, you are quite apt to give it a very serious discouragement.

And so in cutting your first crop, wait until you see the first blossom, but if you wait until it has bossomed too much, you have injured the quality of the hay, and you have set back the second growth.

Invariably you will get a much larger crop the second cutting, if you cut the first early, and that is the law that applies to every subsequent cutting of it.

Now, in cutting and curing, my object is to secure the very finest food that I can get. I have discovered that drying hay is not curing it; I have discovered that a certain process is needed to cure hay rightly so that it comes out fine food for my cows, and that process, with all legumes, clover and all, is to cure it in the shade and not in the sunlight, for something goes out of hay that is dried out in the sun, I don't know what it is. I will tell you how I proved it.

I couldn't tell how much grass a cow would crop in twenty-four hours, nobody could tell me on earth, for nobody has ever

attempted to find out. We turn a cow out and let her graze but how many pounds of grass she would eat in a day nobody could tell. I took a Jersey cow that was making a pound and a half of butter upon grass a day, and I said if I give her enough lawn mower clippings fresh so that she holds up to the pound and a half a day, I am giving her the equivalent of what she grazed for herself in a day. I put her in the stable and fed her enough so that she held up to her pound and a half of butter a day, and it was eighty pounds of lawn mower clippings—about two and a half inches of blue grass. She stayed right there. Then I dried eighty pounds in the sun, in the bright sun, and it made eighteen pounds. Then after having handled the cow a week, seven days, with the fresh clippings I put her upon seven days of this dried lawn mower clippings and down went the milk and butter yield. Of course, with the dried clippings she had all the water she could take, and so when a man tells me that the sun does not dry out of hay anything but just water, I refer him to that experiment, and I ask him what it was that went out of that grass.

Therefore, alfalfa should be cured in the shade, and to that end when cut if it is very heavy, I may turn it once or twice, shake it up, but I hasten this wilting of the crop and just as soon as the rake will rake it and handle it fairly well, it is raked into windrows and bunched into about one hundred pound cocks and covered with a forty-inch square piece of "A" sheeting hay cap. I have fifteen hundred of those hay caps and I find them on my farm to be one of the most profitable things I have ever used in hay-making machinery. Last summer they cost me thirteen cents apiece. You take forty-inch wide first class sheeting, tear off forty inches long and there is your hay cap. Then take a stout, heavy piece of twine—I wish I could teach you all to make a weaver's knot,—tie a ten-inch string to each corner and last summer I got some of these washer nuts, weighing forty pounds to the hundred, and I tied a washer nut to each corner. I have heretofore used old horse shoes, cut them in two and punch a hole in them to make a weight. Take your stone boat or your low wagon and lay them on that all one way, with the weights at one side; pile them right up and drive in field, pick them off, picking them up by the middle, and give them

a flirt, and set them over the top of the hay and there they are. Every forty-eight hours after that two men go into the field and stab their forks into each cock and pull it over upon fresh ground; if there is any hay left upon the ground, the hay cap is lifted up and is tucked under. This is done to prevent smothering of the roots under the hay cock. The ground upon which alfalfa is grown is particularly sensitive to adverse situations; you don't want to spot your field.

To show you how sensitive the crown of alfalfa is, in cutting the first crop and hauling it off the field you can see afterwards exactly where every wagon wheel went, it shows in the second crop and the third crop the same way, and that shows you how sensitive the crown of alfalfa is, and therefore the pasturing of it with heavy cattle injures it. Men say, "Won't it make hog pastures?" Yes, it will, but it is hard on the alfalfa, because the hogs will bite out the crown; they will not only injure it by rooting, but they will nip out the crown, and it is much easier to have your alfalfa by the side of your hog yard and feed it to the hogs green, soil them in that way, and it is cheaper.

Now, I have put this alfalfa up and I want it to go through the first sweat in the cocks. If it goes through the first sweat in the cocks, the spontaneous combustion which does occur with alfalfa sometimes and with clover, is obviated.

You know it is very catchy weather the first of June, so that just the moment that it comes an opportunity that I think that here will be fair weather enough to get it hauled in, my men run out, spread it out for a couple of hours, not thinly, but thickly, let the oxygen get to it, and that will cure it quickly, and then it is hauled while it is yet quite tough, we don't want to wait for the leaves to get dry.

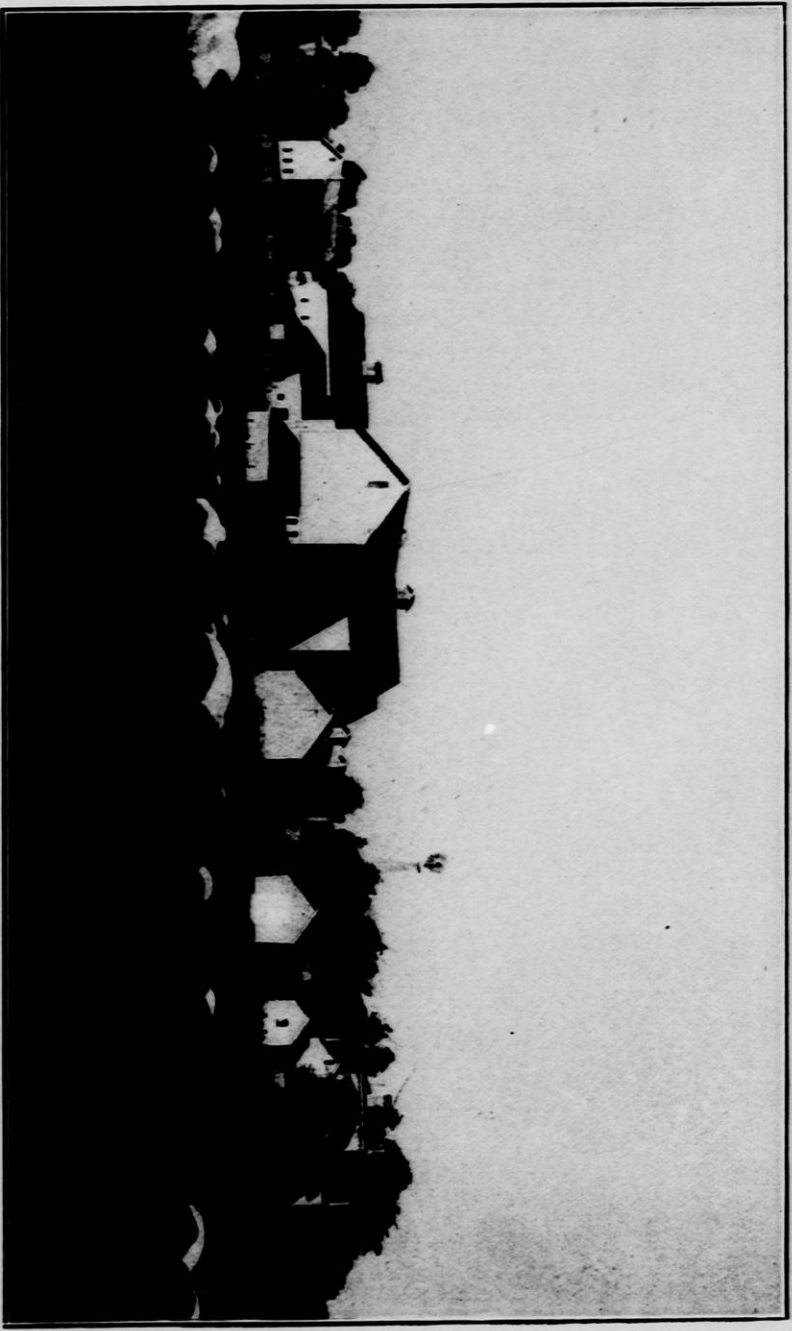
It will heat up a little in the barn but not to hurt it, and your alfalfa is all right.

Mr. Wing: Don't you find that stock seem to do all the better if it has turned a little brown, lost the green color?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I never had any conviction in that direction. I thought the greenness of it was a valuable feature.

Mr. Wing: I find that if it has lost a little of its greenness the stock like it better than when it is green.

FARM BUILDINGS AND ALFALFA FIELDS OF GOV. HOARD.



Pres. McKerrow: Don't you find it a little dangerous to just let it go that far, won't it get mouldy?

Mr. Wing: Not when I am putting in a great deal together; if I was putting in just a few loads in the barn, I would have to be more careful.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Yes, I think there is something in that. My first cutting was put in a little bit too green in one place, put in to the bottom of the mow, and it formed quite a serious mould. There wasn't much of it. Now, I want to know how many in this audience have ever grown alfalfa? Well, there are twenty-three, pretty good showing.

A Member: Before we leave this question of caps, I want to say I had a notion that he would use blue denim, that it was better than white ordinary muslin on account of its closer texture and perhaps on account of the color. Do you think there is any virtue in that color idea, as compared with white?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: There is this benefit, that the sun will not heat under white as heavily as it would under blue. You readily perceive, that white is a non-conductor, and it would be cooler under the white than it would be under the blue, and I wouldn't want to give it any more heat than necessary.

A Member: Is muslin better than papier mache?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I don't know anything about that.

Mr. Adams: We have those paper caps at the experiment station and they are not satisfactory for any kind of hay. The moisture rising in the green hay condenses under that cap and if the cap is left on any length of time, you will find the cap very wet, moist, and if left long enough, it would mould under that cap. I don't think that they are satisfactory.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Now, another thing: Do not cut but three crops in Wisconsin. It costs me something for my knowledge on that point. I had reason for doubt from what I could reason from the biology of the plant as to the wisdom of the fourth cutting, but I had not reasoned it into my foreman. I was away from home, I had a beautiful piece of alfalfa across the road, and I got back the 25th of September and found that the foreman had gone out and was in the field cutting that alfalfa, a fine stand, the fourth crop, I was startled. I

said, "Why, what are you doing?" He had cut about five acres out of eight, and there was a square chunk left in the center of the field. "Why, he says, "it will grow enough from now on to protect it for the winter." "No, it won't, August; things don't grow much here after the 25th of September. "Well," he says, "I like to see that crop going to waste." "Well, I think you have ruined the alfalfa anyway; now stop right where you are and let that square chunk remain, and we will know something for sure next spring."

I went off to El Paso, Texas. I kept writing home about that alfalfa, and August kept saying, "I guess it is all right." I got back the last of February, and I noticed that the sun had thawed the snow off all around this square piece, but the snow remained in the uncut alfalfa. When the spring came I could go around and pull out the crowns of nine tenths of all the roots around this square. In the center that square piece was solid and the leaves were starting for the first crop. So you see what I saw. Now, you say, was it just simply the protection that the uncut stalks gave, a sort of a mulch, a protecton? I don't know. I have reasoned a little further, in this way, that being cut late in the fall it did not have a chance to rally again, and the cold nights came on and the plants sickened whereas where the stem was allowed to remain it did not bleed as it did when the fourth crop was cut. It stood up under adverse conditions a great deal better. But anyway I took from that three acres in the center eighteen tons of beautiful hay and the rest of the field around it I had to plow up. Now, that was an experience that cost me something.

< Mr. Wing: Have you ever cut a crop the first year?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: No, sir, I have never allowed myself to clip it even. In that practice I am standing contrary to many; everybody says you need to cut it to set the weeds back, and by the same parity of reasoning, if you set the weeds back you check the growth of the alfalfa and what I want to do is to get each individual root to make as deep a growth as possible before the winter comes, to give it as long a season as possible, and I have found that practice to be successful with me. I have never lost a field yet in all my experience after I had settled upon this procedure. While I was experimenting I lost several,

but since that time I have not lost one field in a single instance where I allowed it to stand untouched and let the weeds grow as much as they are a mind to.

Mr. Wing: They don't smother it then?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: No, not if you sow it thick enough. If you do not sow your alfalfa thick enough, if you are afraid of your seed and do not sow more than fifteen or twenty pounds you give the weeds a chance, but I sow twenty-five pounds of seed, and for two reasons: First, I want to get a strong growth of alfalfa plants to check the weeds and then I want to reduce the size of the stalk; I do not want a heavy coarse stalk.

Mr. Wing: Doesn't it die out so it stands wider apart after a while?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I can't say so. I have just plowed up last fall, a field that has been down seven years and it produced five tons to the acre. I plowed it up to rotate with corn. I rotate entirely with alfalfa now. And that makes me think, I never have seen anything in my life that had so fine a mechanical effect upon land as alfalfa. Isn't that your experience, Mr. Wing?

Mr. Wing: It doubles the depth of the soil.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: One old German said; "Mein Gott in Himmel," what will you do? You get that land so bored like a pepper box, full of holes, everything will run down." But I tell him, "No, it won't hurt to have the field full of holes, bore it as much as you want to," and this is what it did to that piece that I told you about that I was obliged to plow up. The spring was pretty late, and my land is heavy clay, and we were about a week or so behind in our work on the farm on that account; when I saw I must plow, I must start in, I had to commence my plowing on the highest ground I had, and still my ground plowed shiny, and you know that is a bad thing, you have to give your land a lot of working to prevent its getting lumpy. When I struck that alfalfa field, as heavy clay as I have got, it plowed like an ash heap, and I was amazed and the man said, "Did you ever see land turn over so loose and beautiful as that—" I could see then that those alfalfa roots—they set there like a stubble all over the field, produced a sort of a grinding action; they were under there growing and grinding, moving and acting in

the soil, breaking it up, admitting the air, aerating it, having a splendid mechanical effect on that land.

Now, as to its fertilizing qualities: I have owned the farm now about seven years, my neighbors say no such corn was ever grown on the farm as I have grown on these alfalfa fields, and everything points to me that it is one of the most valuable things I have ever tried in bringing up the soil of my farm. So you might charge me twenty dollars a bushel for alfalfa seed, and I would still be using it in rotation in preference to anything else I could buy.

Mr. Brigham: In your rotation, what do you use besides alfalfa?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I plow the alfalfa field and plant to corn one year; if it is very strong, maybe I will plant it twice. The next I will sow it again to alfalfa, and about a bushel of barley; three pecks to a bushel of barley, and start in again on alfalfa the same year, then run the alfalfa say about three years; that will be a five-year rotation. Some of it I have allowed to stand and run seven years until the blue grass will get in, as it will very strong.

A Member: Would you plow the corn stubble or disk it in?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: No, I would plow it in the fall after the corn was off.

Secy. True: Then what is the process of sowing, at about how deep do you aim to cover your seed?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I use a drill with a box of grass seed attachment in front. That is gauged to about twenty-five pounds of seed to the acre and the drill comes along and drills in the barley and the clover seed is sprinkled right in front of the drill. Then I go over it with a harrow, harrow it twice, once one way and then the other, cross harrow it, and let it go. If it is plowed in the fall, I disk it and harrow it, disk it and harrow it, until the land satisfies me in its mechanical condition, and I know that it is a good seed bed, and if it does not satisfy me I keep at it till it does.

Mr. Brigham: I did not plow last fall, where I want to put alfalfa this spring is on corn stubble. I kept the land free of weeds, though. Wouldn't it be better not to plow, but just to disk it?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: If you will disk it enough.

Mr. Brigham: The last piece I put in we worked it so the man said, "If that alfalfa doesn't grow, there is no good in trying it in this neighborhood." It was fine as any flower bed.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: The object of plowing in the fall is to get the ground packed, well settled. Spring plowing will do very well for corn, and it does very well in many particulars for grain, but the fact is that even with grain with me on corn ground, I do better by not plowing my corn ground to sow oats, but give it a thorough disking and harrowing, so that the ground is settled; but if plowed in the spring, I should roll and pack my ground down pretty well, and then give it a thorough harrowing after rolling.

Mr. Convey: Have you tried different varieties of seed, and is there any difference?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I never have found any difference. I had the first Turkestan alfalfa that was gotten by Secretary Wilson, and sowed about an acre, and it stands there yet, and I cannot see that it is a whit better than Montana or Wyoming alfalfa. Do you think, Mr. Wing, it grows quite so strong?

Mr. Wing: I got some of that same seed, but it did not do as well as common alfalfa with me. It is better in Western Nebraska. It is not worth as much for your climate I am sure.

A member: I tried some of the Turkestan myself and I don't think it was as good.

A Member: I tried it and thought it was better.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: The difference might be in the nutrition of the soil or something of that kind. It makes a finer growth of hay.

Mr. Wing: But not so much of it.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I think it would hardly yield as much to the acre.

A Member: Do you know of any tests having been made in the way of feeding work horses in the cities on alfalfa?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I know that in Denver men have told me that they do not think alfalfa is any good where your horse is put to road work. It is quite apt to be too laxative, but for draft horses and horses in walking motion I don't know of any better feed.

Mr. Wing: Nothing so good.

Pres. McKerrow: I was in some Denver stables last week where they feed it once a day, and they told me there they are well satisfied with feeding it once a day.

A Member: Did you have any trouble plowing your alfalfa?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Well, you will have unless you get power enough. You can see those roots are here to stay. Oh, it is the stiffest plowing you ever saw.

Pres. McKerrow: Mr. Wing of Ohio is an alfalfa crank, if such a thing can be, worse than Governor Hoard, and he knows something about plowing alfalfa. Let us hear from him.

Mr. Wing: According to our practice, we have a little piece made specially that sticks out about three inches, a little piece of steel on the side of the plow, in plowing alfalfa. It runs to the bottom of the furrow and runs under the undercut roots and helps to cut the next furrow. If you have got that piece of steel in just right, and a good strong team and a sharp plow and a Christian model of a man, you can do your plowing pretty well, but if you haven't those things just right it is very hard plowing.

Let me suggest one thing while I am on my feet: I know that what the Governor says is true, he has found it in his experience, but one thing he said might not be true in everyone's experience, that is the matter of clipping. As long as alfalfa is growing, the first year let it grow thriftily, but just the minute it begins to look like something is the matter with it,—it looks yellow, then clip it, and it will stop that, it will come up and make another rank growth. I think I would recommend that myself; some summers we had to clip it once and sometimes twice, but now that our fields have become thoroughly inoculated, we have no trouble.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Do you find that where alfalfa has been grown formerly that the soil loses the inoculation?

Mr. Wing: Oh, no; we find where it is once inoculated it is always inoculated; it is like a boy being in love, it stays with him if he gets the habit.

Mr. Lovejoy: I have to clip it to keep down the growth that comes up on heavier land, I was afraid it would smother out. My alfalfa is all on bottom land, along the Rock River, the soil is black.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I said upon peaty soil it wouldn't do.

Mr. Lovejoy: It is only twelve feet to the water, but you never saw better alfalfa.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: But it is not peaty, swampy soil?

Mr. Lovejoy: It is black loam.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: That is all right. I have some beautiful alfalfa on river bottom land just like that.

Pres. McKerrow: The Governor said alfalfa didn't like wet feet, but Mr. Lovejoy's didn't have a chance to stretch its legs twelve feet before it reached the water, and so it would be all right.

Mr. Lovejoy: Yes, I know it won't stand where the water is near the surface. I have some that is in water now.

Pres. McKerrow: It won't hurt in winter. It won't hurt even if it freezes, unless it freezes with a shell of ice down onto the roots, that will kill them.

Mr. Everett: We were told recently that the farmers must increase their bearing surface for alfalfa by splitting the crowns of the plants. How is that, Mr. Wing?

Mr. Wing: That is one of the things that people like to talk about. It does not trouble alfalfa to disk it, but it is not necessary to split the crown of the plant. The reason why the disk-ing is recommended is because it holds in the moisture and lets the air down in. As a matter of fact we do not split the crowns very much. I would disk every bit we have if I had time. Now, I want to say one more thing. I have not found putting on stable manure after you have established your alfalfa to be a good thing, but I have found that going into a field, a field that never had never been properly prepared and drilling into it some acid phosphate was a good thing.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: How about ground bone?

Mr. Wing: I haven't tried it, I think it would be a good thing, but it wants to be worked in until a man could not find where he put it in.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: My idea about manure is that you can manure a piece of land heavily if you are going to sow, and you should do so. There is something peculiar with me about the bacteria found in alfalfa and barnyard manure. I have traced it hundreds of times. For instance, I have found where I have manured a little piece of ground those bacteria are abundant in

the manure, and over here on a piece that didn't have a bit of manure on, no bacteria at all.

Mr. Wing: Even if the soil is rich, you will find the same results. Down in Iowa, on those rich prairie soils, they could not grow alfalfa until they manured the ground. But don't you find also that after it is established with the manure you don't have to follow it up, it will maintain itself?

Mr. Rosa: Several years ago I sowed a little piece of alfalfa and the land was the richest land on the farm. One day the man had a lot of stable manure and we didn't know just what to do with it, and I told him to go up there and scatter it across one end of that field. He did that and I noticed the rest of the year that the alfalfa grew better there and I supposed it was due to the manure, the fertilizing effect of the manure. The next year I was very much surprised to see that the alfalfa was growing out a couple of rods from where the manure was spread and was doing better than further on. I began to investigate and found that there were fully twice as many nodules on the alfalfa and that demonstrated to me pretty clearly that they must have got them from the stable manure, and that they were working out from that strip that it was spread upon, out into the field.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I think there is some relationship there. I found invariably after a heavy coat of stable manure has been put on the ground that the alfalfa is sown on, that they are there developed a great many more times than back away from the manure.

Pres. McKerrow: Is that sufficient inoculation for a new field?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I wouldn't want to say much about inoculation. I sent to the Government and got a nitro-culture and fixed up a sprinkling wagon and inoculated twenty-three acres by fluid inoculation. It never had been tried, the Government said; they didn't know anything about it. Professor Short, one of my editors, worked with about fifty acres of alfalfa which was very sickly and of poor growth. He took a sixteenth of an acre and sprinkled it with a watering pot and the effect was magical. I tried it afterwards—it was done along about the first of September, and I could see some good results, but nowhere near as much as he got; therefore it convinced me that this inocula-

tion should take place when there is plenty of that in the soil, warm nights, if you want to get any results out of it. We have been seesawing on this thing, men who declare that there is nothing to it, it is a humbug, and then we have men who declare that there is something to it, and between all these experiences we are coming down to something like a sensible conclusion by andby. There is something in that bacteriological question that you and I ought to know something about.

Mr. Wing: We do know that it won't grow without the bacteria. If you go over your field and find sickly plants and make an examination, you will find there are no bacteria on those roots.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: There is a simple way to inoculate—if you find some sweet clover by the side of the road you know there is something in the surface soil that will grow alfalfa.

If you give it a good dressing, seventy-five pounds to the acre, that will help.

Mr. Lovejoy: Might you not get a little sweet clover seed in your alfalfa field?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: That won't hurt it. It is only a biennial. Alfalfa is a perennial. People get scared about sweet clover, if they see any of it in their fields.

Mr. Wing: From my experience and observation of other people's land and my own, I am ready to stake my reputation on this, that with all you have ever heard about bacteria and necessity of inoculation, just put it in two words—forget it. No, don't forget it, go home and thoroughly fill that soil with stable manure before you sow it to alfalfa, and I will bet a million dollars you won't find a single plant that is not inoculated all right.

Mr. Reynolds: Do you think it would be easier to inoculate alfalfa on soil which is growing red clover?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I don't think red clover has anything to do with it. There is one thing you can do, you men who are going to stick to red clover. Sow about two pounds of alfalfa to the acre with your red clover and that would start your inoculation.

A Member: Will it grow sown that way?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Yes, there are several cases in Jefferson county.

Pres. McKerrow: I have had it growing that way a great

many years, I like it in land that I am going to pasture, just a little of it with red clover.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Then you will get your inoculation before you know it.

Mr. Conyev: Where is it best to get the seed? Would you go north or send to Nebraska or Kansas?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I think the further north you can get alfalfa seed for Wisconsin the better it will be.

Pres. McKerrow: Billings, Montana, is the best place for that.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Yes, send up there for it; in that country there were eighty thousand pounds of seed grown last year, and I couldn't get a pound, the seedsmen had picked it all up.

Mr. Adams: I want to make a suggestion that may bring cut something or may not. It may help to show that we cannot treat alfalfa the same in all places; that it is a tender plant until it becomes established, and then it will do very well. Some twelve or thirteen years ago I had some experience with alfalfa in Southern California. I went there in the summer, thinking it would be a good time to visit my brother who was on a ranch there. It came time to cut the first crop of alfalfa, and he couldn't get help to do it. I told him I would help him, and I helped him with the crop, and in four weeks I helped him with the next crop and it kept on until I had helped with six crops; then I thought I had better come home, and he wrote me afterwards that he cut a seventh crop. I found that the old alfalfa growers in that community had been growing it for thirty or forty years after the alfalfa field had been seeded down, but it would become coarse, would grow taller and grosser, and bunch together. Now, it was the universal practice among those Southern California farmers about Riverside there to put a spading cut-away harrow in and cut over that field, and I thought it would just ruin it, but it resulted finely, it spread out the bunches and it was good for another two or three years; then they would go at it again, give it another raking, and some kept their fields seeded down to alfalfa until what they call "devil" or "crab" grass came in and killed it off, which it would do after a long term of years. We may not be able to give it that severe treatment here.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: One reason why alfalfa bunches in that

semi-arid country is the reason that all grass bunches, for mutual protection on account of moisture. You cannot get a sward in a dry country. England has the most perfect swards in the world, because she has fifty or sixty inches of rain when we have about thirty. California has twelve to fifteen, and therefore alfalfa bunches more than it does here. I have never tried disk-ing it, as has been suggested. I want to try it, I want to know something on my own account, but I do not see quite the necessity for that that there is in the semi-arid regions of Nebraska and Kansas.

A Member: Can you plow that up with a gang plow?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Oh, I suppose you can plow it with any kind of a plow if you get power enough, if you have a gang of horses. I plow it with a pair of horses weighing about fifteen hundred pounds apiece, an ordinary plow with jointer and cut a narrow furrow. Make it as narrow as possible and then plow very slowly and easily. The horses will just drip with sweat.

A Member: Do you ever get all killed? Don't you generally find plants left in that field?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Sure; but in the course of the cultivation of the corn in summer, it doesn't grow. You are sure of having left this peculiar and very valuable mechanical effect that has been spoken of. On your average field of alfalfa that will harvest five tons to the acre, you turn under in tops and roots, about ten tons to the acre of humus-making material.

Mr. Wing: And you leave on there ten tons down below that you don't turn under.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Pretty near. I do not know of any animal that we raise on the farm that alfalfa is not valuable for in the way of feed. Indeed, I have never found anything that equalled it. I would like to take you to my farm,—one hundred and thirty of the short course boys came there last Saturday and looked over my cattle, my calves and my yearlings, and saw what I was doing, and one fellow said, "Well, it is very good for a critter to be here."

Mr. Wing: A sort of cow heaven?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Yes, you can see it sticking out in all directions in the condition of these animals, particularly young animals.

A Member: How about tiled land? We might have high land and still there will be little hollows in it where our land is cold and wet in the spring and those are tiled?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Mr. Wing has had more experience with that than I have. I never tried it, but in one place, and there it filled up. It was running water pretty much all summer, and the first thing I knew I had to take up all the tile for about twenty rods there and I had to put down sewer pipe, cement, down in the heavy hard clay ground.

Mr. Wing: We have at least fourteen miles of tile under drainage, and most of that running water, but alfalfa has never hurt any of those tiles; but those that carry the spring water do occasionally fill up, and we have to dig them out and we did, and we can afford to. Perhaps I have had more experience in horse feeding with alfalfa than some of you, and we have found this: the horse relishes alfalfa that is cut early. It is a little coarser than what you want for cows, the first crop. The last crops, nearly all leaves, we do not care to feed to horses, there is a little too much protein. They will eat that coarse stem up perfectly clean. Our working horses were never in such good condition as since we have alfalfa hay; they will eat up what the cows leave. There was an old Roman somewhere way back that talked about alfalfa.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Pliny, the younger, told about alfalfa. I published it in the Dairyman.

Mr. Wing: He says after it has been established you may cut it six or eight times a year and feed it to the horses and it is good for all manner of flesh, "beasts," I believe, is his term.

Mr. Pabst: Do you feed it to growing stock, horses?

Mr. Wing: The best in the world to feed to growing horses. In the high priced fields of California thoroughbreds were running and when I first saw those I was dumbfounded. I said to the owner, "What are these?" Excuse me, I may be ignorant, but what are these horses, are they coachers?" "No," he said, "they are thoroughbreds." I said, "You are fooling me." "No, I am not." "When did they get their stye and beauty of finish?" "Why," he says, they are fed on alfalfa." The best thoroughbreds that come to New York are raised on the alfalfa fields of California.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: There is one point about feeding horses, and that is that you should not let the horses eat all they want of it. If you do, a horse will fill his paunch so full it will crowd his lungs and the first thing you know you will have a case of heaves. I had one case of heaves develop in that way. My man, like all good Germans, loved to see the stuff go into an animal, particularly if he didn't have to furnish it himself. I used to say, "John, you must not give that mare so much hay; she is beginning to be distressed for breath." "Oh, she like it, she like it." "I know, but the first thing I know there will be heaves," and there was. Heaves is caused largely, you know, by crowding the lungs and creating an interference with the action of the lungs; therefore, do not feed your horse more than just about what you think he ought to have, ten to twelve pounds a day.

A Member: Don't you find it much too laxative for your calves? The Kansas Station people did.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: That can easily be cared for with a very little blood meal.

Mr. Hill: Up to three months old I think the calf had better have clover hay, or some other than alfalfa: After that they are all right. They like the alfalfa all right.

Ex-Gov. Hoard: I send to Swift or the Armour Company and have bought every year about a hundred pounds of dried blood meal that they put up and prepare especially from their healthiest animals. It is heated to 250 or more, and is entirely safe, and I used that blood meal with my young growing calves as the best corrective that I have ever seen against scours and it is a fine thing to use for pigs.

Mr. Lovejoy: How long do you keep it up?

Ex-Gov. Hoard: Seven or eight months. You start in feeding it almost in the start with your young calf, feeding it in the milk, not to exceed a half or a quarter of a teaspoonful at first and enlarge it slowly, until you are feeding, say a tablespoonful a day.

Mr. Wing: I want to tell you a little bit about what alfalfa will do in a long course of rotation on soil, a little experience I had in France. I had an invitation to visit a French farm, about forty miles from Paris, one of the show places of France. It was such

a good farm that the Minister of Agriculture sent distinguished foreigners over to see it. I was a distinguished foreigner and that is the way I came to be there. The old Frenchman himself came to escort me over there, a very elegant looking man, with his long frock coat and his mustache curled up and silk hat, and all, though he could not speak a word of English and I couldn't speak but two words of French. We started out to go to that farm on one of those funny French trains, talking all the way out. We would look out the window and jerk our shoulders or shake our heads if we didn't like the looks of things, or we would smile if we did. When we got to the station, a beautiful carriage met us; we got in the carriage and soon we were on his farm. I suppose by the looks of that farm it had a couple of thousand acres—although they do not have acres in that country, they have other measures. As we drove along across his farm, I began to notice all at once a wonderful fertility, indeed, I had never seen anything like it. We passed through his wheat field. There was a gang of men running an American binder. One man sat in the seat working the levers and another man drove the oxen. That wheat was a little taller than I had been used to seeing and so thick you could have almost thrown your hat out in it and it would not have sunken to the ground, beautifully headed out and none of it lodged.

We came to his hay meadow where there were nine men cutting grass with scythes. I jumped out of the carriage, I wanted to see those scythes, the swath was perfectly straight, and I took one in my hand and tried to mow with it, but I couldn't mow very well. The old Frenchman shook his head at me and took it in his hand and showed me in a minute how to swing it. Behind those men a lot of women came along and tied up that grass in little shocks. We came to the sugar beets, standing there so rank and thick that the leaves covered the whole ground and they were black, showing the nitrogen that was in the soil, and little Belgians were hoeing those beets with short handled hoes. I never saw men work so hard. I afterwards learned they were working by the job and not by the day. Then we came to the corn field, the only one I saw abroad, and pretty good corn, too, but they told me it was all to be put in the silo, the climate was not quite hot enough to make corn.

Along a little farther on the hill was a village. When we approached it, I learned that the village was composed of little houses that were to shelter the men who worked on the farm. Each man owned his little home, although they did not own the land. This was a little village of small stone houses, with a little winding narrow street between them. We drove through the little streets of that village until we came to a big archway in a wall, and we drove through that and here we were right in the court in the middle of the man's castle, the court might be about four times as big as this room. All along on this side of the court there were great stables and there were two thousand sheep in those stone stables. I went in to see what they were doing and they were eating green clover with the blossom on it, and every sheep was a good one, two thousand perfect sheep. Every day those sheep went out with a dog and a shepherd and they gleaned after the harvest, or fed where they wanted to, and then came back to the stable.

On another side of the court there were great stables where dual purpose cows were being fed, wonderful cows, giving milk for the Paris market, and some of them pretty fat. I did not learn all about the management of those cows, but I think after they got thoroughly fat they went to the butcher. I don't think he raised many cows on that ranch. Those cows were eating green clover, silage and sugar beet silage, too.

Now, at the other end of this court there was the residence of this great land owner, a beautiful residence, a wonderful residence building of cut stone, as fine as this State Capitol, with great cut stone steps, leading up, and glass windows. He invited me in and I went in and sat in his home, a little finer than anything I have ever seen, a beautiful library and fine old furniture. He kept me three hours for dinner, and I begrudged every minute, but let me tell you from all the windows of that house he could look out over his fields and he could see his fine Percherons coming in, bringing in two or three tons of wheat; he could see the sheep coming in and out, but here is what he saw plainest of all, he saw a pile of manure nearly as big as this room and about so high, all covered over with dry straw every day, and over this was poured a deodorizer so it should not smell badly, and do you know, that wise old man who had

been to college, looked out of his palace windows there and saw that pile of manure and it looked good to him. He says, "Look at my manure pile growing. Just think what I have there. That is something that is going out on these fields, going to feed these fields, going to cover these fields with beauty and feed all these people outside of my castle walls."

I went out and walked over those fields; that old man couldn't talk to me, but I could talk the language of those fields and here is what they told me: They told me because of their fertility they were well covered, some with clover, some of them with wheat and some with corn. Of that land there was about one tenth in beets, a little corn, and all the rest in clover. That was "sangfoil," crimson clover, as they called it, but really it was all alfalfa, or nearly all. I said to this old gentleman, "What is the best thing for your animals?" "Alfalfa,"—lucerne they call it. "What is the best thing for your soil?" "Lucerne." After I had walked around on that old ranch a while, I thought to myself a good many things, and I said, "Joe Wing, down in Ohio where you live people have not been farming for a hundred years, yet they think they have old fields, they think they are getting worn out, and men move to new places. We see many farm houses closed up, their farms have become back numbers; their school houses are shut up and all that sort of thing. Here are fields that a hundred years ago were old fields. Then I thought again, why, yes, five hundred years ago these fields were old fields, and yet they are rich as they can be." It almost made me shiver when I thought that a thousand years ago these fields were old, and yet they are more fertile today than anything I have seen in America. Now, I said, "Joe Wing, go home and do a little good farming, save the manure, put it back on the soil; learn to respect those manure piles; sow clovers; have faith in God and things will come out all right."

I want to live a thousand years and see what will become of that old farm of ours, after it has been carried on that length of time.

Pres. McKerrow: For want of time we will have to close this subject, and for another reason. Alfalfa is good for the soil, it is good for cattle and for sheep; it is good for Ohio and

it is good for Wisconsin, and I am afraid if we allow Joe Wing and Governor Hoard to go on here we would have to have an alfalfa meal for our breakfast foods pretty soon. But they are all right and alfalfa is all right, as I know from personal experience.

If there is nothing further at this time, we will stand adjourned.

29—A.

WISCONSIN FARM CROP REPORT, 1905.

 APRIL 15.

For the purpose of giving more definite, and consequently more interesting reports of crop conditions, we have divided the State into three sections, to be known in future reports as the Northern, Central and Southern Crop Divisions, and have located the several counties of the State as follows:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ashland	Forest	Oneida
Barron	Gates	Polk
Bayfield	Iron	Price
Burnett	Langlade	Sawyer
Chippewa	Lincoln	Shawano
Door	Marathon	Taylor
Douglas	Marinette	Vilas
Florence	Oconto	Washburn

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Adams	Jackson	Pierce
Brown	Juneau	Portage
Buffalo	Kewaunee	St. Croix
Calumet	La Crosse	Sheboygan
Clark	Manitowoc	Trempealeau
Dunn	Marquette	Waupaca
Eau Claire	Monroe	Waushara
Fond du Lac	Outagamie	Winnebago
Green Lake	Pepin	Wood

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Columbia	Iowa	Rock
Crawford	Jefferson	Sauk
Dane	Lafayette	Vernon
Dodge	Milwaukee	Walworth
Kenosha	Ozaukee	Washington
Grant	Racine	Waukesha
Green	Richland	

Inquiries were made April 15th upon the following points:

Condition of crops living during winter; the percentage of small grain crop already sown, and the general condition of farm animals.

Upon the basis of 100 representing highly favorable conditions, we have the following reports:

NORTHERN SECTION.

Winter wheat, 96; rye, 96; clover, 98; small fruit, 93. Percentage of seeding done, .08.

~~MISSOURI SECTION.~~

CENTRAL SECTION.

Winter wheat, 97; rye, 99; clover, 101; small fruit, 82. Percentage of seeding done, 28.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Winter wheat, 97; rye, 99; clover, 101; small fruit, 82. Percentage of seeding done, 45.

The unusual snow fall, which came before the cold weather of the early winter and remained until danger from freezing was past, produced almost ideal conditions for preservation of crops in the soil, and gives the unusual percentages given above. Clover is, by far, the most important of these crops. The acreage seeded to clover last season was unusually large, and its present condition indicates a large crop.

Winter wheat is an unimportant crop, the acreage being too small to entitle it to more than a passing notice. Rye is also

losing in popularity as a standard crop, though Wisconsin still ranks first in the production of this grain.

The lighter soils of the State, formerly devoted largely to raising rye, under better methods, are now showing a larger acreage of oats, corn and potatoes.

The protection afforded by snow has brought small fruit plants through the winter in better than usual condition.

The percentage of seeding to small grains is unusually large for the middle of April, and in itself may be regarded as a favorable indication of good crop results.

Too much of the live stock of the State is reported in unsatisfactory condition, arising from insufficient grain feed and lack of proper shelter.

Farm wages are high, and in some parts of the State help is scarce. Prices range from \$20 to \$30 per month.

Our next report will be issued May 15th.

MAY 15.

The letter of inquiry addressed to our crop correspondents May 15th, sought information as to the condition of growing crops, and the comparative acreage of the principal farm crops of the present season, with that of last year.

The weather of the past month has been favorable for the growth of winter grains, clover and the grasses, also for the germination of spring grains sowed. Soils have been in excellent condition, friable and easily put in fine form for seed.

The stands of oats, barley and spring wheat are satisfactory in most localities, though some complaint is made of the inferior quality of seed oats, resulting in a thin stand.

Notwithstanding the high price of seed, we are pleased to note that the usual amount of land has been seeded to clover, and the present sufficiency of soil moisture insures a good "catch" and vigorous early growth.

During the past few days the rainfall throughout the state has been excessive, and much of the land is now too wet to be worked, preparatory to planting of corn and late potatoes.

In the Southern division of the State more or less corn planting had been done previous to the rainy period, and had favor-

able weather continued the crop would have been generally planted before the 20th. The Central division will be from three to five days later, while the Northern division can hardly hope to do much planting before June 1st.

Should the weather soon become favorable, and good seed be planted, the outlook for corn crop is not necessarily discouraging. Farmers who have not yet planted, should not fail to test their seed before planting.

In the estimates of comparative acreage of crops with past season, we note a continued falling off in winter wheat, rye and spring wheat, and a reduction of acreage of potatoes and tobacco, with a marked increase in acreage of barley, oats, meadow, pasture and sugar beets.

Fruit is generally reported in promising condition. No severe frosts have occurred since blossoms were developed.

Under the head of "Condition of Crops," we report the following percentages, 100 representing a high average condition.

Southern Division.

Winter Wheat—100; Rye—100½; Clover—103½; Timothy Meadows—100; Pastures—99½; Fruit—96.

Central Division.

Winter Wheat—98; Rye—99; Clover—101; Timothy Meadows—90; Pastures—97½; Fruit—93.

Northern Division.

Winter Wheat—97; Rye—100; Clover—103; Timothy Meadows—100; Pastures—98; Fruit—97½.

COMPARATIVE ACREAGE.

Southern Division.

Winter Wheat—90; Rye—95; Spring Wheat—98; Barley—105; Oats—100; Corn—99; Potatoes—90; Meadow—102; Pastures—100; Sugar Beets—124; Tobacco—92.

Central Division.

Winter Wheat—88½; Rye—97; Spring Wheat—95; Barley—102; Oats—103; Corn—100; Potatoes—95; Pasture—101; Meadow—101; Sugar Beets—105; Tobacco—90.

Northern Division.

Winter Wheat—100; Rye—102; Spring Wheat—100; Barley—109; Oats—115; Corn—94½; Potatoes—85; Meadow—105; Sugar Beets—100; Tobacco—100.

From these statements we make the following general estimate of total acreage of crops in State, compared with last year:

Winter Wheat—92; Rye—97; Spring Wheat—97; Barley—105; Oats—102; Corn—79; Potatoes—93; Meadow—103; Pasture—102; Sugar Beets—115; Tobacco—92.

JUNE 15.

The month ending June 15th, is notable for its excessive rainfall throughout the state. Many localities have suffered severely from the flooding of low lands and the washing of rolling cultivated fields. In the first instance, planted crops have been drowned out, and grains and grasses lodged and covered with dirt; and in the second, cultivated crops have been washed out and fields have been badly injured by the removal of alluvial soils.

A few instances of damage by hail are reported, but the loss resulting from storms seems to be largely from the immense amount of falling water.

The Central Division of the state has more generally suffered than the South or Southwestern portions, and evidently more than the Northern part of the state.

Besides the direct destruction of crops, the extreme moisture of the soil together with the general low temperature, caused much seed corn to fail to germinate, and seed potatoes have rotted badly after planting. Quite an acreage designed for

corn in Central and Northern Divisions had not been planted at date of this issue.

The general condition of meadows, pastures and small grain throughout the state is excellent. The hay crop is to be one of the heaviest ever harvested; pastures are luxuriant, and winter grains have headed in excellent form and promise satisfactory results.

Oats and barley are in danger of producing too much straw, and lodging, all other conditions being favorable.

The stand of corn in the Southern Division is usually reported as satisfactory, while in the Central and the Northern Divisions, there is much complaint of rotting seed and damage from cut worms. The continuous wet weather has interfered with the cultivation of the crop and fields were generally weedy, but during the past week the warm days have been industriously used by farmers to good advantage.

Not half of the tobacco crop has, at date, been planted. The plants are small but vigorous, and will be transplanted during the coming week. Sugar beets, in common with other field crops, have suffered from rains; fields are weedy and much hard work will be required to put the crop in good shape.

The great need of all crops now is warm dry weather. Dry weather would check the too rapid growth of grain, hasten the development of the corn plant, and enable the farmer to secure the marvelous crop of hay now ready to harvest.

The present is the "off year" for an apple crop—still reports indicate that for the non-bearing season the prospect is favorable for an average crop.

Small fruit promises well. The strawberry crop is large, and the markets are overcrowded; while cherries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries are doing nicely.

I submit the tables showing the condition of the principal farm crops, based upon reports received from correspondents in the Central and Southern Divisions of the state; crops in the Northern Division, aside from grass and grain, not being sufficiently advanced upon which to base an intelligent estimate.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Wheat—96; Rye—98; Oats—95; Barley—97; Meadows—105; Pastures—105; Corn—76; Potatoes—92.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Wheat—100; Rye—103; Oats—100; Barley—102; Meadows—106; Pastures—107; Corn—88; Potatoes—94.

THE WHOLE STATE.

Wheat—98; Rye—102; Oats—97; Barley—100; Meadows—106; Pastures—107; Corn—84; Potatoes—93.

JULY 15.

The month ending July 15 was especially notable for its number of rainy days, as much as for the excessive amount of rain that fell. The weather also was almost universally cold.

Nevertheless crops, as a whole, have made excellent growth since our last report, and are generally in a healthful, thriving condition.

The most discouraging feature of farm operations was the hindrance to securing the large hay crop, and the extensive loss of that which was cut, by continued rains, also the loss in value of the crop from the inability to secure it in its proper state of growth.

No good hay weather occurred in the Northern Division of the state before the 9th of the present month, and in the Central and Southern Divisions before the 12th. Up to this time about one-fourth of the tame hay crop of the State had been cut. Much of this was practically ruined, and very little of it was secured without decided loss. Much of the tame grass now standing, especially clover, is over ripe, and has lost a considerable percentage of its feeding value. Should the warm fair weather for the past few days continue for a week, much of the remaining crop will be secured, as its ripe condition enables it to be rapidly cured. Marshes are generally too wet for cutting, and with the loss of tame hay already met, there is no question but that good hay will bear satisfactory prices before another crop grows.

Conditions have been favorable for pastures and they are reported in excellent shape; live stock is thriving, and dairy interests continue to "boom."

Winter grains are now being cut, and the prospective yield is good.

There is little complaint of rust in spring grains,—the greatest danger being from over growth and lodging in oats.

Spring wheat is not as satisfactory a crop this season as winter wheat, which is fine.

Barley is ripening nicely, some fields having already been cut.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook for corn last month,—and the absence of typical corn weather since, the crop has flourished remarkably, and is now close up to normal conditions. Early planted fields are already tasseling, and later fields growing rapidly. The outlook for this crop is now better than at same time of season in any of past three years.

The condition of the potato crop is not especially promising. Much seed has rotted, and the replanted fields are late and the stand uneven.

The reports from the "potato belt" of the State give a percentage of about 80.

Tobacco is usually small, but there is a good stand and the plants are growing rapidly.

The season has not been favorable for the cultivation of sugar beets, and much hand work has been necessary in weeding.

Peas have been injured by excessively rainy weather, and do not promise a full crop.

Small fruits now maturing are an excellent crop of good quality.

Apples are falling badly, and it is difficult to predict the extent and quality of crop at this time.

During the past month a severe hail and wind storm did extensive damage to crops, buildings, windmills, etc., in portions of Crawford, Grant, Iowa and Dane Counties, but the loss was not sufficient to materially affect crop percentages from those counties.

The following tables of percentages are the results of reports received from our correspondents:—

Southern Division.

Wheat	97	Rye	102
Oats	100	Barley	97
Pastures	105	Corn	91
Potatoes	80	Tobacco	98
Sugar beets	95	Peas	97
Apples	74	Small fruits	100

Central Division.

Wheat	94	Rye	98
Oats	96	Barley	96
Pastures	105	Corn	84
Potatoes	83	Tobacco	92
Sugar beets	85	Peas	80
Apples	70	Small fruits	96

Northern Division.

Wheat	90	Rye	91
Oats	98	Barley	92
Pastures	105	Corn	75
Potatoes	89	Tobacco	100
Sugar beets	85	Peas	98
Apples	50	Small fruits	98

AUGUST 15.

Practically all of the small grain in the southern division of the state has been harvested, and much of it is already in stack. A large part of the oats now in shock will be threshed without stacking.

In the central and northern divisions, probably twenty per cent of the oat crop is not yet harvested, on account, largely, of continuous rains.

Some threshing has already been done, and both yield per

acre and quality of grain are generally satisfactory. This is especially true of the oat crop, which promises a large yield of heavy grain.

The hot weather of the past month has brought the corn crop forward remarkably, and the promise of a full crop in the southern division of the state is now excellent.

In the central and northern divisions the crop was very slow in starting, and in many localities has not yet reached the normal stage of growth for this time of the season, while western counties in these divisions report satisfactory conditions.

The matured crop as a whole, depends much upon the weather we may have in September, but August indications are better than for several years past.

Wisconsin's potato crop is not to equal that of 1904; but this in itself is not a matter of discouragement to the farmer, for last year's crop exceeded the demand, and much of it was sold at a loss.

Conditions have not been generally favorable for the potato crop this season. The stand is thin, the growth unsatisfactory, and many locations now report blight, liable to be followed by rot.

Tobacco has grown nicely during the past month, and harvesting of early fields has already begun. Much of the crop, however, is late, and will need some weeks' time for maturing.

Sugar beets are making a good growth, and promise a heavy yield.

Pastures continue to be excellent, and the second growth of grass upon meadows is unusually rank.

Apples have fallen badly, and not over one-half of a full crop will be harvested.

We estimate the present condition of growing crops in the state as a whole, as follows:

Corn	97
Potatoes	85
Pastures	101
Tobacco	93
Sugar Beets	95

Correspondents submit the following reports:

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Corn	98½
Potatoes	81
Pastures	100
Tobacco	95
Sugar Beets	96
Apples	50

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Corn	91
Potatoes	89
Pastures	101
Tobacco	90
Sugar Beets	95
Apples	50

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Corn	80
Potatoes	80
Pastures	102
Tobacco	100
Sugar Beets	100
Apples	50

On account of State Fair work, no report will be issued from this office for the month of September. In our October report we hope to give a close estimate of the yield per acre of the several grain crops of the state.

OCTOBER 15.

In making the report for this month, correspondents were asked to report: the estimated yield per acre of the grain, hay and tobacco crops harvested; the quality of these several grains upon a basis of 100, a high average quality being indicated by that number; their estimate of the extent and quality of the present corn crop upon the same basis; the estimated acreage

of corn siloed this season; the percentage of corn crop cut and shocked; and their estimate of what percentage of last year's potato crop the present crop may be.

In answer to inquiries sent out we have received replies from nearly every county in the state, and make the following statements based upon these reports.

Yield of crops per acre.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Tobacco.	Tame hay.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Lbs.	Tons.
Southern division	17	16½	35	45	1,400	1½
Central division.....	18	17½	30	40	1,200	1½
Northern division.....	16½	18	30	34	.....	1½
Average for state.....	17	17	34	42	1,400	1½

Quality of crop.

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Tobacco.	Tame hay.
Southern division	92	98	90	100	97½	92
Central division.....	96	96	84	97	.....	90
Northern division	92	98	87	93	.....	98
Average for state.....	95	97	88	99	97½	91

ESTIMATED IMPORTANCE OF CORN CROP.

100 representing a high average condition.

Southern division—101; central division—96½; northern division—omitted; average for state—100.

It is estimated that nearly 12,000 acres of the corn crop has been siloed, and that 80% of the crop has been cut and shocked in excellent condition.

Special efforts have been made to reach a reliable estimate of the extent and quality of the potato crop, and we estimate that it will be little more than 50% of last year's yield.

The southern division of the state reports 53% of the crop of 1904; the central division 50% and the northern division 53%.

Our largest potato producing counties are located in the central division. The loss in crop is mainly attributable to blight, though several counties report more or less rot. As a general thing the quality of product is good, though the tubers are not large. The prospects are that this year's crop will be much more remunerative to the farmer than that of 1904.

Our final report for the season will be issued November 15th.

NOVEMBER 15.

In our report issued October 15th, we gave an estimate of the yield per acre of wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and tame hay in the state for the past season.

The present report covers a like estimate of yield of corn, potatoes, sugar beets, buckwheat, beans and clover seed, and the farm prices for the several crops of the state.

We estimate the yield of corn per acre in the southern division of the state at 45 cents per bushel of shelled grain; in the central division at 37 bushels per acre. The quality of the crop is high, it being placed at 95,—100 representing No. 1.

The yield per acre of potatoes in the southern division is placed at 60 bushels, and in the remainder of the state at 70 bushels. The quality of the product is fair, being rated at 80 on a scale of 100.

For the whole state we estimate the yield of corn per acre at 42 bushels, and potatoes at 65 bushels.

Other yields are reported as follows: Sugar beets 12½ tons per acre; buckwheat, 17 bushels; beans, 12 bushels, and clover seed 1½ bushels.

The average farm prices of crops are estimated to be as follows:

Wheat	\$0.78	per bu.
Rye .....	.60	per bu.
Barley .....	.43	per bu.
Oats .....	.25	per bu.
Buckwheat .....	.55	per bu.
Clover seed	7.00	per bu.
Beans	1.75	per bu.

Potatoes .....	.57 per bu.
Corn .....	.42 per bu.
Tobacco .....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.
Sugar beets	4.70 per ton
Tame hay	7.25 per ton

In a large portion of the state, especially in the southern division, there is no surplus potato crop, but on the other hand a deficiency for home consumption. In the potato growing districts it is estimated that not more than one-third of the crop has been marketed, the balance being stored for higher prices, which will doubtless be realized.

Less than the usual amount of fall plowing has been done, and a large proportion of shocked corn is not yet husked.

No further crop reports will be issued from this office this season.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

LIST OF CROP REPORTERS, 1905.

Adams County	Uri Morse, Big Spring. H. B. Metcalf, Kilbourn.
Barron County	A. H. Larson, Cumberland.
Brown County	Hon. C. G. Wilcox, De Pere. S. J. Shannon, Askeaton.
Bayfield County	A. R. Mead, Iron River.
Buffalo County	Alex Lees, Mondovi.
Burnett County	Robert C. Anderson, Branstad.
Calumet County	Hon. Geo. C. Breed, Chilton. John Gray, Hilbert.
Chippewa County	L. E. Scott, Stanley. Hon. Jos. Meloney, Bloomer. Hon. W. B. Bartlett, Eagle Point.
Clark County	Geo. A. Austin, Neillsville. Hon. William S. Irvine, Greenwood.
Columbia County	Hon. George Wylie, Morrisonville. Frank J. Lee, Randolph. M. W. Roberts, Pardeeville.
Crawford County	James Fisher, Eastman. Hon. A. Peterson, Soldiers Grove.
Dane County	W. L. Ames, Oregon. Hon. Nich. Anderson, Cambridge. T. D. Brereton, Lodi.
Dodge County	H. B. Drake, Beaver Dam. Hon. S. R. Webster, Danville.
Door County	L. P. Otteson, Washington Harbor.
Dunn County	Geo. Gallaway, Menomonie.
Eau Claire County.....	F. T. Meggett, Eau Claire. J. H. Paquet, Eau Claire.

Fond du Lac County.....	Geo. C. Hill, Rosendale. J. H. Dixon, Brandon.
Forest County	Hon. Egbert Wyman, Crandon.
Grant County	O. J. Arnold, Fennimore. Lincoln Abraham, Bloomington. N. E. France, Platteville.
Green County	Hon. John Luchsinger, Monroe. A. A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead.
Green Lake County	Dr. C. M. Willis, Berlin. H. A. Graham, Dartford.
Iowa County	Thomas Convey, Ridgeway. William Guy Ruggles, Ridgeway.
Iron County	R. S. Bennett, Saxon.
Jackson County	H. A. Bates, Sechlerville. F. B. Dell, Black River Falls.
Jefferson County	W. F. Stiles, Lake Mills.
Juneau County	Sam'l J. Thompson, Mauston. C. H. Johnson, Meadow Valley.
Kenosha County	E. W. Ripley, Salem. William C. Crosby, Kenosha.
Kewaunee County	Hon. William Rogers, Kewaunee.
La Crosse County	A. J. Phillips, West Salem. E. E. Jones, Rockland.
La Fayette County	T. J. Van Matre, Mineral Point. R. E. Van Matre, Darlington. John March, Shullsburg.
Langlade County	Hon. John McGreer, Antigo.
Manitowoc County	F. A. Huebner, Manitowoc.
Marathon County	L. K. Wright, Wausau. Joseph McNeight, Unity.
Marquette County	John Hamilton, Westfield.
Milwaukee County	Hon. C. T. Fisher, Wauwatosa.
Monroe County	E. E. Wyatt, Tomah. J. L. Herbst, Sparta. J. J. Menn, Norwalk.
Oconto County	David Wedgwood, Little Suamico.
Oneida County	John Hess, Rhinelander.
Outagamie County	Hon. Charles Clack, Appleton. H. M. Culbertson, Dale.
Ozaukee County	Jacob Dietrich, Cedarburg.

Pepin County	Hon. S. F. Plummer, Arkansaw. Geo. L. Howard, Durand.
Pierce County	L. Spalding, River Falls. Isaac Isaacson, Spring Valley.
Polk County	C. W. Monty, St. Croix Falls.
Portage County	Hon. Fred J. Frost, Almond. A. J. Smith, Amherst.
Racine County	Delbert Utter, Caldwell. W. J. Moyle, Union Grove.
Richland County	C. A. Hatcū, Richland Center. J. M. Clark, Viola.
Rock County	Hon. H. C. Taylor, Orfordville. Clayton E. Fisher, Evansville. William M. Ross, Janesville.
St. Croix County	W. C. Bradley, Hudson.
Sauk County	James R. Carpenter, Prairie du Sac.
Sheboygan County	Henry Waterman, Plymouth.
Taylor County	G. W. Adams, Medford.
Trempealeau County	Hon. Alex A. Arnold, Galesville. F. A. George, Osseo.
Vernon County	F. W. Alexander, Viroqua. F. P. Bean, Red Mound. Ed Hammer, Hillsboro.
Vilas County	L. J. Cook, Eagle River.
Walworth County	H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn.
Washburn County	George W. Harmon, Spooner. D. H. Welch, Minong.
Washington County	Hon. L. D. Guth, Kewaskum. Hon. Geo. W. Jones, West Bend.
Waukesha County	Dantel Williams, Oconomowoc. W. H. Edwards, Pewaukee.
Waupaca County	Albert Smith, Weyauwega. D. F. Burnham, Waupaca.
Waushara County	H. B. Fairbank, Plainfield.
Winnebago County	Dr. T. E. Loope, Eureka. Geo. G. Jones, Neenah.
Wood County	Walter A. Woodford, Marshfield.

CROP AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Adams	9,196	371,447	223,005	3,186	148,145
Ashland	1,661	.....	46,214	4,095	762
Barron	47,568	47,552	946,213	71,742	18,475
Bayfield	35	.....	7,298	150	.....
Brown	77,920	31,536	1,007,966	204,247	127,374
Buffalo	116,786	569,792	1,570,805	393,167	29,656
Burnett	36,538	30,142	148,842	5,454	6,677
Calumet	38,268	133,745	613,971	862,462	16,428
Chippewa	31,550	199,454	1,559,762	44,477	23,711
Clark	23,751	59,519	864,469	60,092	22,920
Columbia	39,230	1,431,261	1,897,658	331,016	121,320
Crawford	26,294	531,446	668,519	47,623	21,326
Dane	32,577	2,831,693	4,017,187	478,780	64,762
Dodge	139,011	1,287,542	1,713,576	2,294,788	25,183
Door	88,746	3,005	305,101	84,080	85,003
Douglas	602	100	18,163	350	675
Dunn	48,376	571,910	1,789,571	112,855	51,005
Eau Claire	42,908	34,944	1,406,203	165,303	53,431
Florence	266	20	29,320	1,792	124
Fond du Lac	33,795	580,095	1,755,102	1,932,346	12,167
Forest	223	30	5,323	150	.....
Gates	657	10,896	32,456	3,429	961
Grant	18,468	2,137,962	1,955,632	168,967	37,665
Green	3,560	1,412,982	935,033	114,189	37,729
Green Lake	27,119	710,400	796,789	262,025	74,128
Iowa	17,530	1,007,498	1,387,167	80,307	57,173
Iron	796	.....	6,820	332	.....
Jackson	61,503	289,581	1,359,648	64,989	53,359
Jefferson	51,910	1,357,207	1,306,729	390,394	65,510
Juneau	22,896	255,134	724,158	51,756	54,061
Kenosha	4,468	475,865	471,856	27,396	12,452
Kewaunee	111,415	1,012	417,919	180,694	81,360
La Crosse	40,086	538,280	866,401	215,159	33,800
La Fayette	4,070	1,655,802	1,146,871	90,077	11,472
Langlade	14,852	1,785	230,760	31,508	5,621
Lincoln	4,371	95	138,816	13,755	1,754

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Manitowoc	69,926	24,303	864,790	700,733	162,542
Marathon	74,160	20,655	987,675	125,850	62,585
Marquette	12,399	12,191	141,217	16,500	8,685
Marquette	12,843	410,940	285,246	1,382	170,136
Milwaukee	13,871	191,596	469,140	168,111	39,030
Monroe	76,852	457,074	1,465,703	147,187	58,511
Oconto	39,814	41,536	399,760	61,182	22,506
Oneida	1,232	21	37,033	3,261	455
Outagamie	18,239	357,369	1,448,092	518,220	28,019
Ozaukee	25,230	97,195	520,770	652,824	30,097
Pepin	24,780	234,454	456,432	257,762	19,549
Pierce	60,837	295,835	1,683,521	809,410	66,467
Polk	45,032	119,879	1,202,031	97,434	17,983
Portage	11,568	413,979	724,988	6,341	156,731
Price	667	40	27,499	2,209	851
Racine	9,703	325,882	724,968	77,440	27,403
Richland	21,294	871,303	574,182	101,449	33,786
Rock	6,306	2,219,609	1,187,409	708,927	121,107
St. Croix	50,613	261,383	2,560,063	416,270	81,066
Sauk	51,671	1,053,254	1,758,314	154,038	145,479
Sawyer	721	520	16,720	666	88
Shawano	90,209	135,251	704,549	146,263	47,924
Sheboygan	26,657	387,869	1,224,569	1,058,393	85,375
Taylor	5,680	413	119,336	9,020	5,262
Trempealeau	126,943	433,553	2,274,184	188,418	59,681
Vernon	70,700	524,997	1,355,557	161,637	6,726
Vilas	50	210	12,750	20	1,350
Walworth	6,188	2,048,975	1,100,704	502,518	38,937
Washburn	4,922	12,857	55,637	4,215	2,099
Washington	54,109	428,616	794,409	1,256,906	41,968
Waukesha	36,960	676,953	1,199,122	482,684	106,341
Waupaca	32,647	268,952	914,244	82,650	90,462
Waushara	9,974	499,716	438,075	16,046	168,816
Winnebago	34,510	432,617	1,166,967	446,162	12,559
Wood	11,393	74,228	357,371	48,514	51,871
Total	2,357,702	32,408,927	61,624,350	18,223,742	3,328,656

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Roots other than sugar beets.
Adams		1,137,767	250
Ashland		52,669	3,508
Barron	825	522,864	51,495
Bayfield		27,004	908
Brown	81	265,847	67,015
Buffalo	477	106,623	2,902
Burnett	413	163,653	13,362
Calumet	158	74,881	3,420
Chippewa	48	646,550	6,384
Clark	528	197,391	11,413
Columbia	140	1,192,371	2,945
Crawford		72,220	936
Dane		352,923	6,420
Dodge	966	338,443	4,394
Door	217	210,064	19,176
Douglas		42,422	4,705
Dunn	136	3,292	5,036
Eau Claire	74	324,873	
Florence		36,595	11,964
Fond du Lac	993	490,260	01,255
Forest		13,645	10,623
Gates		34,744	3,901
Grant	47	263,587	
Green		86,466	1,225
Green Lake	730	246,040	503
Iowa	500	106,754	325
Iron		17,846	580
Jackson	247	190,634	5,845
Jefferson		152,656	5,200
Juneau	34	721,597	1,360
Kenosha	565	79,605	55
Kewaunee	388	87,489	3,005
La Crosse		123,947	5,120
Lafayette		103,252	
Langlade		101,595	23,159
Lincoln		77,648	8,347
Manitowoc	714	127,588	10,660
Marathon	491	409,690	14,370
Marinette	35	155,293	16,431
Marquette		521,030	775
Milwaukee	243	477,140	63,990
Monroe	48	274,315	11,430
Oconto	59	174,767	27,729

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Roots other than sugar beets.
Oneida		72,830	7,281
Outagamie	159	369,543	33,935
Ozaukee	89	200,593	.....
Pepin		38,466	645
Pierce	12,194	106,516	8,417
Polk	937	141,868	12,840
Portage	11	2,993,885	1,920
Price		38,968	4,446
Racine	1,633	222,492	18,990
Richland	29	93,864	665
Rock		281,414	2,790
St. Croix	70,012	134,439	7,925
Sauk	20	1,164,406	5,093
Sawyer		28,626	3,242
Shawano	227	338,696	14,251
Sheboygan	418	272,579	38,550
Taylor		65,178	2,293
Trempealeau	304	141,841	300
Vernon		141,101	3,577
Vilas		6,266	800
Walworth	376	162,897	75
Washburn		58,703	11,367
Washington	62	359,617	12,390
Waukesha		575,814	17,350
Waupaca	43	2,140,784	1,805
Waushara		2,209,682	782
Winnebago	380	271,128	7,980
Wood	34	270,166	11,706
Total	96,085	23,708,418	673,035

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Cranberries.	Apples.	Strawberri's
Adams		1,749	218
Ashland		18	160
Barron		603	1,886
Bayfield		63	625
Brown		25,669	5,616
Buffalo		5,095	1,065
Burnett	489	35	89
Calumet		32,610	544
Chippewa		6,252	3,355
Clark	5	1,771	345
Columbia		29,364	2,147
Crawford		20,673	963
Dane		32,773	6,124
Dodge		28,251	2,456
Door	31	293,778	1,673
Douglas		65	180
Dunn		2,021	10,956
Eau Claire		10,078	28,234
Florence		1,254	25
Fond du Lac.....		49,946	1,976
Forest			23
Gates		146	959
Grant	5	28,637	1,675
Green		14,513	320
Green Lake		6,435	732
Iowa		12,915	163
Iron			
Jackson	4,214	5,046	4,641
Jefferson		22,413	579
Juneau	24	12,778	395
Kenochea		58,937	1,597
Kewaunee		26,699	249
La Crosse		19,951	6,245
La Fayette		5,496	377
Langlade		24	3,501
Lincoln		268	227
Manitowoc		58,913	1,231
Marathon	26	3,320	1,975
Marquette		7,111	49
Marquette	16	6,538	380
Milwaukee		112,966	8,495
Monroe	1,774	23,800	22,665
Oconto	6	24,164	743
Oneida		9	452
Outagamie		38,887	710

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Cranberries.	Apples.	Strawberri's
Ozaukee		59,005	.....
Pepin		2,330	345
Pierce		5,559	257
Polk	40	143	319
Portage		2,753	328
Price		225	17
Racine		69,572	3,712
Richland		45,439	1,004
Rock		20,088	3,192
St. Croix		999	1,675
Sauk		49,112	3,159
Sawyer			84
Shawano		12,640	1,021
Sheboygan		123,123	3,809
Taylor .....			.....
Trempealeau		11,488	980
Vernon		42,879	363
Vilas			12
Walworth		465,468	379
Washburn	125	26	997
Washington		78,743	513
Waukesha	4	85,502	10,327
Waupaca	150	23,444	336
Waushara	15,978	14,046	237
Winnebago	1,320	51,484	232
Wood	8,042	1,203	1,227
Total	32,249	2,197,325	163,541

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

Counties.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.	Currants.
Adams	20		
Ashland			
Barron	78	12	
Bayfield			1
Brown	219	5	831
Buffalo	1,413	30	
Burnett			16
Calumet	110	2	48
Chippewa	564	33	
Clark	8		11
Columbia	232	10	31
Crawford	170	54	
Dane	574	62	119
Dodge	646	80	13
Door	231		2
Douglas			
Dunn	227	100	3
Eau Claire	2,420	215	35
Florence			
Fond du Lac	188	13	139
Forest			
Gates			
Grant	529	223	9
Green	324	80	44
Green Lake	100	1	1
Iowa	2		10
Iron			
Jackson	863	232	138
Jefferson	1,008	105	34
Juneau	21	20	20
Kenosha			
Kewaunee	365	15	11
La Crosse	1,121	602	10
La Fayette	260	10	
Langlade			
Lincoln			5
Manitowoc	196	5	5
Marathon			16
Marinette			
Marquette	49		10
Milwaukee	232		1,613
Monroe	3,951	2,887	5
Oconto	27		16
Oneida	11		5
Outagamie	363	406	6

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

Counties.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.	Currants.
Ozaukee			
Pepin	128	12	
Pierce	269	19	1
Polk	45	8	11
Portage	257	12	
Price			3
Racine			10
Richland	436	711	25
Rock	337	11	337
St. Croix	1,919		80
Sauk	716	276	53
Sawyer			
Shawano	20	102	20
Sheboygan	424	6	109
Taylor			
Trempealeau	114	3	5
Vernon	190	110	
Vilas	8		
Walworth	89	31	38
Washburn	32		4
Washington	190	4	140
Waukesha	657	48	118
Waupaca	25		
Waushara	74		3
Winnebago	1,708	50	181
Wood	21	23	9
Total	24,231	6,628	4,353

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

Counties.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Grapes.	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.
Adams		5,167	226
Ashland			
Barron		765	528
Bayfield			
Brown	65	3,059	143
Buffalo	6,272	1,568	2,677
Burnett		240	90
Calumet	12	13,024	148
Chippewa		577	360
Clark		53	226
Columbia	65	1,146	10,110
Crawford	900	270	612
Dane	120	694	3,068
Dodge	26	4,058	850
Door	10	506	163
Douglas			
Dunn		1,548	964
Eau Claire		3,358	1,473
Florence			
Fond du Lac		4,162	820
Forest			
Gates			
Grant	1,150	214	5,000
Green		76	509
Green Lake	100	2,091	2,722
Iowa		36	1,208
Iron			
Jackson	53	2,757	443
Jefferson	158	524	192
Juneau	20	7,044	395
Kenosha	3	139	173
Kewaunee		5,497	151
La Crosse	763	814	788
La Fayette		82	2,336
Langlade			
Lincoln			
Manitowoc	30	12,603	228
Marathon		145	180
Marinette		30	889
Marquette		6,567	34
Milwaukee	50	540	2
Monroe	5	2,038	467
Oconto		961	62
Oneida			
Outagamie	6	756	511

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

Counties.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Grapes.	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.
Ozaukee		5,319	805
Pepin	35	1,083	52
Pierce		308	1,278
Polk	3	42	359
Portage		680	1,213
Price			
Racine		283	409
Richland	176	89	1,206
Rock	35	184	7,268
St. Croix		99	2,844
Sauk	83	795	450
Sawyer			25
Shawano	1	2,333	85
Sheboygan	22	4,010	599
Taylor			
Trempealeau	70	4,062	3,213
Vernon	38	1,111	1,544
Vilas			
Walworth	12	137	2,138
Washburn	3	37	
Washington		13,232	278
Waukesha	10	496	667
Waupaca		971	199
Waushara		5,111	684
Winnebago	69	1,218	706
Wood	20	248	28
Total	10,365	124,948	64,801

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF TONS.		NUMBER OF POUNDS.		
	Sugar beets.	Cultivat'd grasses.	Flax fiber.	Hops.	Tobacco.
Adams		13,039			7,000
Ashland		8,384			
Barron	734	155,110	6		22,556
Bayfield		4,812			
Brown	2,908	56,062			
Buffalo		42,847			23,500
Burnett		10,745			
Calumet	668	33,978			
Chippewa	8,006	56,862			139,603
Clark	624	69,621	12		2,500
Columbia	8,528	38,220		2,600	2,440,915
Crawford		38,108			2,071,309
Dane	323,660	179,674			13,643,406
Dodge	188	60,441			5,200
Door	991	35,885			1,770
Douglas		8,089			
Dunn	699	46,604			203,386
Eau Claire	13,908	41,582			21,200
Florence	100	3,802			
Fond du Lac	1,932	59,549			
Forest	5	1,337			
Gates					
Grant		74,583		1,339,035	128,500
Green		55,874			
Green Lake	169	13,763			
Iowa	20	67,402			
Iron		2,358			
Jackson		33,161			228,080
Jefferson	1,589	38,513			307,450
Juneau		24,351		7,125	196,385
Kenosha	55	27,640	10,000		
Kewaunee	148	45,145	10		262
La Crosse		37,551			227,570
La Fayette	51	67,988			
Langlade		18,804			
Lincoln		26,292		16,025	
Manitowoc	417	33,012			
Marathon	135	79,350			
Marquette		13,511			
Marquette		7,945			505
Milwaukee	3,449	39,103	9		
Monroe		62,714		4,000	583,794
Oconto	1,872	34,182			1,000
Oneida		4,673			
Outagamie	1,609	53,444			

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF TONS.		NUMBER OF POUNDS.		
	Sugar beets.	Cultivat'd grasses.	Flax fiber.	Hops.	Tobacco.
Ozaukee	703	30,756			
Pepin		9,651			
Pierce		72,985			20,600
Polk	500	43,352			
Portage	2	34,492		12,100	
Price	127	9,161			
Racine	364	36,002			
Richland		59,336			334,926
Rock	59,590	57,669			4,737,350
St. Croix		50,240	419,200		4,500
Sauk		51,975			900
Sawyer		2,905			
Shawano	71	50,135		145,164	10
Sheboygan		64,206			
Taylor		10,579			
Trempealeau	38	58,174			178,250
Vernon	23	61,438			5,734,804
Vilas		384			
Walworth	199	52,615	3,308		6,897
Washburn	78	5,154			21
Washington	3,033	37,446			
Waukesha	4,861	58,434			
Waupaca	82	45,675			
Waushara		30,395			
Winnebago	562	49,491	2,426		
Wood	150	31,016			
Total	442,848	2,889,274	434,971	1,526,049	31,284,149

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.	
	Clover.	Timothy.
Adams	4,248	86
Ashland		
Barron	309	66
Bayfield		
Brown	1,466	58
Buffalo	1,131	442
Burnett	83	11
Calumet	6,135	45
Chippewa	339	79
Clark	136	61
Columbia	1,449	1,472
Crawford	63	211
Dane	333	455
Dodge	2,398	275
Door	307	50
Douglas		
Dunn	1,196	502
Eau Claire	2,697	766
Florence		
Fond du Lac	791	202
Forest		
Gates		
Grant	189	368
Green	30	32
Green Lake	1,556	461
Iowa	43	199
Iron		
Jackson	2,483	161
Jefferson	210	43
Juneau	4,070	93
Kenosha	93	52
Kewaunee	2,064	397
La Crosse	559	146
Lafayette	28	410
Langlade		
Lincoln		9
Manitowoc	6,309	338
Marathon	130	110
Marinette		
Marquette	4,771	191
Milwaukee	292	
Monroe	1,114	107
Oconto	576	13
Oneida		156
Outagamie	368	89

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1904.—continued.

COUNTIES.	ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.	
	Clover.	Timothy.
Ozaukee	2,270	128
Pepin	530	9
Pierce	223	183
Polk		17
Portage	2,291	445
Price	53	51
Racine	232	81
Richland	65	244
Rock	127	1,233
St. Croix	21	415
Sauk	821	72
Sawyer		
Shawano	1,018	7
Sheboygan	1,746	124
Taylor		
Trempealeau	3,039	892
Vernon	501	387
Vilas		
Walworth	188	223
Washburn	65	
Washington	4,980	81
Waukesha	200	73
Waupaca	870	32
Waushara	4,956	196
Winnebago	559	127
Wood	85	11
Total	72,796	13,685

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Adams	1,273	20,970	10,758	597	20,693
Ashland	122	10	1,842	203	50
Barron	3,807	3,318	28,424	4,162	964
Bayfield	1	6	262	4,162	964
Brown	7,338	4,743	40,868	10,453	8,147
Buffalo	10,186	21,788	49,285	17,949	3,113
Burnett	2,930	3,224	5,887	255	785
Calumet	3,338	5,965	20,260	32,221	2,318
Chippewa	2,456	11,197	9,927	2,289	2,068
Clark	3,434	5,282	26,571	4,218	1,766
Columbia	3,617	58,129	57,622	14,599	11,128
Crawford	4,105	22,703	28,465	3,417	1,406
Dane	2,973	101,390	105,877	24,345	5,170
Dodge	9,874	40,525	59,148	83,539	2,066
Door	7,357	722	13,696	3,778	7,144
Douglas	131	139	951	2	10
Dunn	4,364	22,665	53,550	5,493	4,610
Eau Claire	5,764	13,870	45,756	5,501	5,776
Florence	40	5	872	51	18
Fond du Lac	3,548	33,437	60,361	68,862	1,383
Forest	22	.....	173	9	.....
Gates	105	221	1,505	227	54
Grant	2,281	70,227	66,237	9,240	3,383
Green	463	54,876	38,194	10,665	3,878
Green Lake	2,621	20,435	27,367	6,402	6,042
Iowa	1,806	40,003	50,270	5,612	6,576
Iron	60	.....	602	69	11
Jackson	7,502	13,541	41,781	5,205	5,449
Jefferson	4,665	36,836	40,503	13,799	5,727
Juneau	2,455	15,902	25,503	2,442	6,911
Kenosha	478	21,329	18,841	1,962	2,049
Kewaunee	10,401	617	17,562	7,862	7,639
La Crosse	3,820	17,993	27,390	8,946	3,692
Lafayette	387	59,195	42,358	7,321	901
Langlade	886	74	7,374	1,321	293
Lincoln	290	27	4,745	755	159
Manitowoc	7,851	2,060	37,493	31,604	11,899
Marathon	4,577	1,047	3,150	6,168	2,807
Marinette	764	1,149	8,289	238	771
Marquette	1,233	15,497	10,336	181	16,238
Milwaukee	949	6,343	13,208	5,011	2,651
Monroe	7,091	18,775	47,254	6,918	5,370
Oconto	3,188	3,102	18,689	2,086	2,175
Oneida	78	61	1,831	99	80
Outagamie	1,331	18,650	49,464	21,861	2,868

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND
VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Ozaukee	1,893	4,529	16,061	23,244	2,196
Pepin	2,997	9,103	12,997	8,981	2,379
Pierce	6,158	13,145	45,398	29,337	3,890
Polk	4,821	7,289	35,205	4,651	1,122
Portage	1,002	14,994	33,287	343	16,007
Price	41	24	1,056	96	32
Racine	950	23,731	23,839	4,438	2,323
Richland	2,581	26,624	20,996	6,426	2,638
Rock	457	83,813	48,800	28,683	11,094
St. Croix	6,401	14,573	81,415	16,303	5,073
Sauk	6,321	43,116	54,948	6,898	10,659
Sawyer	70	65	875	35	32
Shawano	7,350	5,297	26,275	7,112	4,235
Sheboygan	2,466	14,298	36,716	38,818	6,320
Taylor	349	20	8,021	508	377
Trempealeau	9,801	16,085	66,893	7,916	3,815
Vernon	7,068	22,393	47,632	8,421	721
Vilas		20	380		64
Walworth	703	94,908	34,983	21,925	3,933
Washburn	430	1,179	3,031	310	255
Washington	4,653	13,059	26,725	43,489	4,629
Waukesha	3,141	29,912	3,834	18,628	9,016
Waupaca	2,891	15,324	30,606	4,378	7,640
Waushara	1,071	23,191	26,674	660	18,468
Winnebago	2,919	19,001	38,596	18,635	1,437
Wood	1,000	4,075	13,530	2,617	4,973
Total	219,493	1,287,833	1,999,448	740,802	299,613

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Adams		9,624		3
Ashland		489		61
Barron	333	6,066	371	144
Bayfield		301	1	29
Brown	108	2,294	605	397
Buffalo	50	933		16
Burnett	21	2,342	15	59
Calumet	15	699	83	7
Chippewa	20	5,846	1,542	14
Clark	2	1,943	217	24
Columbia	15	8,532	131	19
Crawford		1,022	33	21
Dane	3	3,903	2,275	21
Dodge	145	2,637	81	10
Door	8	1,523	175	45
Douglas		487		127
Dunn	77	4,416	189	11
Eau Claire	36	2,408	68	
Florence		239	6	42
Fond du Lac	32	4,881	101	121
Forest		105	2	37
Gates		412	1	28
Grant	10	2,547		
Green		937		94
Green Lake	39	1,875	5	22
Iowa	20	965	1	5
Iron		724		
Jackson	47	2,060	19	20
Jefferson		1,373	126	13
Juneau	2	7,096		5
Kenosha	102	831	1	
Kewaunee	14	1,043	41	30
La Crosse		1,289		20
Lafayette		1,111	7	1
Langlade		845		123
Lincoln		786		59
Manitowoc	28	2,076	57	41
Marathon	11	5,680	36	65
Marinette		1,656		303
Marquette		4,109		4
Milwaukee	5	5,246	266	599
Monroe	10	2,533	6	45
Oconto	2	1,830	253	163
Oneida		763	2	81

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Outagamie	25	3,392	313	141
Ozaukee	6	1,852	62	17
Pepin	12	398	.....	.....
Pierce	1,314	1,239	.....	21
Polk	342	2,107	24	38
Portage	18	25,985	5	6
Price .....	.....	533	2	52
Racine	375	2,295	97	76
Richland	10	835	.....	271
Rock .....	.....	2,688	3,027	15
St. Croix	7,233	2,048	30	28
Sauk	5	8,348	9	37
Sawyer .....	.....	267	.....	26
Shawano	9	4,446	102	28
Sheboygan	12	2,627	67	68
Taylor .....	.....	552	.....	23
Trempealeau	15	1,485	5	.....
Vernon .....	.....	1,776	17	21
Vilas .....	.....	260	.....	25
Walworth	253	1,412	67	3
Washburn	2	756	21	108
Washington .....	.....	2,570	285	18
Waukesha	2	14,515	517	36
Waupaca	5	16,130	90	3
Waushara .....	.....	17,999	.....	3
Winnebago	66	2,244	91	20
Wood	3	3,492	39	23
Total	10,860	230,790	11,583	4,086

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Cranberries.	Apple orchard.	No. of growing apple trees.
Adams		83	3,563
Ashland		7	403
Barron	17	16	1,573
Bayfield		23	91
Brown	1	723	27,009
Buffalo		138	6,986
Burnett	16	9	3
Calumet		801	30,951
Chippewa		145	4,211
Clark		58	2,933
Columbia		1,165	36,510
Crawford		799	33,572
Dane		1,602	49,456
Dodge		1,167	43,155
Door		1,066	43,463
Douglas		20	250
Dunn		99	5,145
Eau Claire		173	9,190
Florence		13	946
Fond du Lac		1,804	13,932
Forest		3	22
Gates		16	298
Grant		1,165	36,791
Green		595	21,974
Green Lake		402	15,413
Iowa		477	17,813
Iron			
Jackson	262	84	4,842
Jefferson		845	24,518
Juneau		247	9,056
Kenosha		1,322	34,079
Kewaunee		906	41,728
La Crosse		423	23,909
Lafayette		289	9,612
Langlade	2	17	521
Lincoln		18	301
Manitowoc		1,364	63,647
Marathon		152	9,700
Marquette		195	9,965
Marquette	20	453	9,066
Milwaukee		1,857	49,882
Monroe	61	458	16,351
Oconto		598	22,397
Oneida			110
Outagamie		673	32,819

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND
VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Cranberries.	Apple orchard.	No. of growing apple trees.
Ozaukee		976	38,474
Pepin		306	4,478
Pierce		202	8,811
Polk	1	8	670
Portage		89	4,584
Price		13	358
Racine		1,515	36,101
Richland	11	1,174	49,576
Rock		961	25,837
St. Croix		298	1,815
Sauk		1,036	46,067
Sawyer		1	.....
Shawano		741	64,495
Sheboygan		2,755	93,859
Taylor		5	230
Trempealeau		140	8,235
Vernon		1,039	51,600
Vilas .....		.....	.....
Walworth		1,631	34,009
Washburn	11	12	1,105
Washington		1,857	54,537
Waukesha		2,278	63,796
Waupaca		363	22,186
Waushara	664	315	22,169
Winnebago	2	1,181	56,150
Wood	754	42	2,137
Total	1,822	41,404	1,459,435

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.	Currants.
Adams	3			
Ashland	3			2
Barron	220	12	3	
Bayfield	7			
Brown	37	11	3	6
Buffalo	12	2	1	
Burnett	18	2		1
Calumet	7	3	1	2
Chippewa	38	13		
Clark	8	7	1	
Columbia	53	7	2	1
Crawford	21	10	6	3
Dane	25	25	3	1
Dodge	30	10	4	
Door	15	3		
Douglas	3			
Dunn	30	1		
Eau Claire	139	67	16	2
Florence	1			
Fond du Lac	10	5		2
Forest	1			
Gates	7			
Grant	12	12	6	2
Green	13	9	2	1
Green Lake	9	3		
Iowa	3			
Iron				
Jackson	927	24	7	4
Jefferson	12	3	1	
Juneau	20	6	1	1
Kenosha	21	21		22
Kewaunee	5	4	7	
La Crosse	133	25	16	
Lafayette	3	3		
Langlade	10	2	1	
Lincoln	12			1
Manitowoc	13	4	3	
Marathon	54			2
Marinette	2			
Marquette	14	18	2	
Milwaukee	262	4	2	24
Monroe	443	37	53	1
Oconto	19	1		
Oneida	9			
Outagamie	17	11	10	

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.	Currants.
Ozaukee				
Pepin	7	4	1	
Pierce	9	5	3	
Polk	2	2		
Portage	28	6		
Price	3			
Racine	55			
Richland	26	15	4	2
Rock	50	25	1	8
St. Croix	20	5		4
Sauk	40	31	11	1
Sawyer	1			
Shawano	6		1	
Sheboygan	46	13	2	1
Taylor	2			
Trempealeau	16	2	1	1
Vernon	17	8	6	1
Vilas				
Walworth	2	2	1	1
Washburn	26	6	1	
Washington	5	2		1
Waukesha	57	13		2
Waupaca	3			
Waushara	14	2		
Winnebago	28	13		1
Wood	24	2	1	
Total	3,180	570	183	96

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.
Adams				9
Ashland				
Barron				51
Bayfield				
Brown	1			
Buffalo	7			25
Burnett				
Calumet				
Chippewa				93
Clark				6
Columbia	1			2,442
Crawford			11	1,737
Dane	3			12,925
Dodge				2,664
Door				2
Douglas				
Dunn				
Eau Claire		82		74
Florence				29
Fond du Lac				
Forest				
Gates				
Grant	24	1		129
Green				170
Green Lake	5		4	
Iowa				
Iron				
Jackson	2			258
Jefferson	7	1		251
Juneau	4			202
Kenosha	31	5	32	
Kewaunee	2	14		1
La Crosse	15			126
La Fayette				
Langlade				
Lincoln				
Manitowoc				
Marathon				
Marinette				
Marquette				
Milwaukee	5			
Monroe	3		8	562
Oconto				5
Oneida				
Outagamie	1			

**STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND
VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.**

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.
Ozaukee				
Pepin	1			
Pierce		8		17
Polk				
Portage				
Price				
Racine				
Richland	7			342
Rock	1			5,061
St. Croix				
Sauk	2			8
Sawyer				
Shawano				
Sheboygan				
Taylor				
Trempealeau	1			215
Vernon	4			5,519
Vilas				
Walworth	2			1
Washburn				
Washington				
Waukesha	2			10
Waupaca				
Waushara				
Winnebago				
Wood				
Total	132	111	55	32,951

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Cultivated grasses.	Growing timber.
Adams	15,918	53,106
Ashland	6,140	3,363
Barron	37,607	24,690
Bayfield	3,830	21,011
Brown	40,765	13,007
Buffalo	30,595	49,442
Burnett	7,084	.....
Calumet	33,710	24,652
Chippewa	44,501	15,164
Clark	41,952	135,631
Columbia	48,110	51,485
Crawford	35,415	88,578
Dane	91,659	71,230
Dodge	45,232	2,598
Door	28,289	7,460
Douglas	5,218	9,880
Dunn	39,192	52,227
Eau Claire	36,458	11,826
Florence	3,293	600
Fond du Lac	47,759	22,421
Forest	972	959
Gates	3,962	360
Grant	85,901	61,802
Green	78,923	26,408
Green Lake	15,626	16,609
Iowa	57,062	52,235
Iron	2,300	.....
Jackson	28,244	21,316
Jefferson	27,358	19,954
Juneau	23,107	66,635
Kenosha	21,973	8,481
Kewaunee	35,434	10,734
La Crosse	31,262	45,735
La Fayette	60,707	17,388
Langlade	12,316	4,152
Lincoln	17,343	15,110
Manitowoc	66,062	31,000
Marathon	43,000	35,300
Marinette	10,910	1,911
Marquette	7,266	48,571
Milwaukee	20,949	6,274
Monroe	47,062	75,190
Oconto	25,535	10,786
Oneida	3,848	3,786
Outagamie	41,598	31,434

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, AND NUMBER AND
VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Cultivated grasses.	Growing timber.
Ozaukee	30,571	7,896
Pepin	6,144	11,191
Pierce	27,862	31,127
Polk	35,172	28,647
Portage	38,404	23,442
Price	5,307	11,383
Racine	25,842	8,697
Richland	57,904	66,270
Rock	63,880	27,340
St. Croix	42,576	8,403
Sauk	47,089	88,586
Sawyer	2,518	543
Shawano	30,474	41,538
Sheboygan	62,656	35,877
Taylor	8,878	.....
Trempealeau	49,281	56,444
Vernon	69,185	92,704
Vilas	280	.....
Walworth	35,357	19,832
Washburn	3,780	1,054
Washington	31,686	34,370
Waukesha	46,149	25,161
Waupaca	38,343	33,891
Waushara	36,403	63,831
Winnebago	41,078	11,084
Wood	18,472	11,324
Total	2,266,736	Not complete.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Milch Cows.		All Other Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Adams	7,626	\$145,409	6,447	\$59,255
Ashland	2,483	51,233	961	9,263
Barron	24,206	277,831	12,898	101,099
Bayfield	835	22,200	477	4,919
Brown	18,458	361,377	9,715	93,805
Buffalo	16,918	296,237	14,354	115,034
Burnett	5,093	71,383	4,570	40,154
Calumet	13,394	346,384	8,739	109,317
Chippewa	14,993	271,533	12,638	135,455
Clark	22,189	443,671	15,741	151,678
Columbia	20,968	499,739	21,697	294,515
Crawford	11,975	265,445	14,761	170,510
Dane	49,243	1,058,627	29,493	358,983
Dodge	48,640	834,845	13,460	138,961
Door	9,593	149,875	9,476	76,865
Douglas	2,029	40,025	113	1,181
Dunn	15,717	261,948	14,421	126,119
Eau Claire	11,740	205,458	23,649	339,211
Florence	500	10,020	127	1,270
Fond du Lac	31,090	743,083	16,415	196,023
Forest	214	4,740	119	1,275
Gates	1,374	25,709	1,056	11,334
Grant	27,900	652,566	51,468	843,211
Green	27,764	812,662	59,202	1,266,991
Green Lake	11,254	215,956	6,496	66,828
Iowa	26,668	682,880	33,772	535,491
Iron	826	23,223	171	2,778
Jackson	12,116	200,647	12,753	101,201
Jefferson	33,467	814,620	13,319	131,189
Juneau	9,389	159,682	9,199	77,547
Kenosha	15,023	297,947	6,242	81,546
Kewaunee	13,671	205,138	7,969	61,137
La Crosse	13,759	317,422	10,684	128,122
La Fayette	20,691	564,445	39,799	473,449
Lanlade	3,790	58,085	3,593	30,286
Lincoln	2,946	64,916	2,639	23,618
Manitowoc	27,360	521,527	11,345	163,025
Marathon	16,610	247,300	13,800	115,980
Marinette	3,663	58,328	5,022	61,375
Marquette	8,029	137,272	6,398	57,603
Milwaukee	9,352	223,453	2,067	24,197
Monroe	22,745	436,466	18,124	169,861

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Milch Cows.		All Other Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Oconto	8,436	199,285	7,111	56,859
Oneida	730	16,245	581	6,763
Outagamie	23,510	516,035	14,637	136,363
Ozaukee	12,433	310,545	7,119	100,612
Popin	4,724	70,989	3,255	27,971
Pierce	10,504	202,202	8,344	166,529
Polk	16,938	305,744	18,448	147,464
Portage	14,444	279,153	7,968	72,558
Price	2,067	38,647	1,279	9,822
Racine	14,450	365,305	7,721	131,297
Richland	16,912	342,782	17,522	200,398
Rock	29,044	645,836	21,074	267,610
St. Croix	14,092	243,475	15,614	134,738
Sauk	24,865	572,508	20,697	249,562
Sawyer	761	12,663	391	3,038
Shawano	14,074	220,982	8,131	67,508
Sheboygan	33,436	943,715	12,166	148,411
Taylor	3,735	46,876	2,061	13,475
Trempealeau	18,866	364,505	17,720	166,449
Vernon	18,588	342,647	18,738	183,163
Vilas	369	7,195	.....	.....
Walworth	28,168	734,741	16,422	241,143
Washburn	2,455	30,808	1,215	10,223
Washington	20,139	428,002	11,257	138,760
Waukesha	24,591	536,170	11,244	99,141
Waupaca	21,565	416,454	11,746	108,811
Waushara	14,266	299,566	6,399	63,882
Winnebago	23,734	510,779	10,307	126,475
Wood	12,657	228,621	7,642	74,342
Total	1,066,852	\$23,137,820	832,218	\$10,502,800

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Horses of All Ages.		Sheep and Lambs.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Adams	4,209	\$230,314	1,969	\$4,233
Ashland	2,086	109,235	1,315	2,094
Barron	6,714	364,133	9,670	18,794
Bayfield	822	43,131	78	251
Brown	8,536	569,961	1,967	4,166
Buffalo	6,762	395,060	13,361	26,617
Burnett	2,081	97,864	1,623	2,982
Calumet	6,606	531,764	2,146	6,661
Chippewa	7,536	468,295	4,682	9,635
Clark	8,528	473,017	7,934	19,650
Columbia	12,475	812,053	21,841	64,566
Crawford	5,541	284,633	8,057	20,920
Dane	22,190	1,460,860	21,409	60,227
Dodge	12,400	779,461	8,881	18,488
Door	5,135	221,944	4,182	7,967
Douglas	1,319	53,835	30	150
Dunn	7,025	391,371	10,817	22,218
Eau Claire	8,614	530,495	3,688	9,566
Florence	442	24,339	137	391
Fond du Lac	14,237	874,590	22,407	49,204
Forest	306	22,945	3	12
Gates	1,050	85,527	935	2,250
Grant	20,194	1,098,903	21,968	71,358
Green	9,286	614,286	7,717	23,907
Green Lake	5,182	295,584	11,801	20,454
Iowa	9,524	529,299	9,201	29,172
Iron	403	29,257	199	796
Jackson	6,573	363,711	5,958	14,437
Jefferson	8,925	590,749	3,916	8,618
Juneau	5,298	244,546	6,096	12,575
Kenosha	4,520	272,865	6,742	17,553
Kewaunee	5,736	345,175	5,354	10,271
La Crosse	4,985	362,496	451	11,331
La Fayette	8,190	479,118	10,587	40,110
Langlade	2,234	110,695	1,598	2,674
Lincoln	1,768	97,730	2,320	4,556
Manitowoc	10,897	700,338	5,631	16,275
Marathon	8,310	332,400	16,690	18,590
Marquette	4,765	203,748	1,007	1,808
Marquette	3,093	197,390	4,383	9,684
Milwaukee	19,588	1,115,926	303	1,105
Monroe	9,595	547,555	10,853	26,158
Oconto	4,698	258,124	2,136	3,975
Oncida	698	34,997	324	792

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Horses of All Ages.		Sheep and Lambs.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Outagamie	9,461	621,669	5,521	14,414
Ozaukee	5,227	363,730	466	1,390
Pepin	2,555	149,932	2,984	6,003
Pierce	6,576	503,085	17,017	30,889
Polk	7,091	372,140	6,059	12,247
Portage	8,367	487,824	3,045	6,276
Price	1,301	71,351	674	1,627
Racine	6,061	424,813	6,190	14,943
Richland	6,533	335,977	22,307	58,020
Rock	15,151	834,204	11,941	44,675
St. Croix	7,000	383,960	8,117	28,202
Sauk	10,015	620,308	13,175	32,532
Sawyer	608	25,875	211	245
Shawano	5,539	330,191	7,007	14,333
Sheboygan	11,617	781,495	2,560	6,705
Taylor	2,276	87,610	956	2,230
Trempealeau	8,542	561,402	15,538	40,784
Vernon	8,996	485,110	19,848	53,058
Vilas	690	32,205	65	180
Walworth	9,980	550,521	14,049	29,951
Washburn	1,270	57,810	1,134	2,328
Washington	9,727	637,687	5,123	13,968
Waukesha	11,879	546,460	19,004	36,327
Waupaca	6,134	509,121	6,123	14,498
Waushara	6,657	409,459	3,475	6,343
Winnebago	7,600	542,892	7,733	21,174
Wood	4,895	239,520	2,559	4,887
Total	482,823	\$28,616,065	485,248	\$1,195,970

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.	
	Swine Four Months Old or Over.	
	Number.	Value.
Adams	2,853	\$16,817
Ashland	665	2,849
Barron	3,558	14,966
Bayfield	171	1,164
Brown	3,652	14,880
Buffalo	12,363	56,007
Burnett	1,069	4,025
Calumet	4,954	25,846
Chippewa	5,556	23,823
Clark	5,327	35,120
Columbia	19,829	135,775
Crawford	7,360	33,512
Dane	37,456	239,745
Dodge	15,632	73,527
Door	3,420	9,917
Douglas	29	210
Dunn	8,942	40,455
Eau Claire	6,033	29,750
Florence	50	244
Fond du Lac	14,592	71,930
Forest	63	423
Gates	399	1,649
Grant	42,425	253,149
Green	23,795	137,064
Green Lake	7,261	38,255
Iowa	15,774	97,178
Iron	109	800
Jackson	6,629	35,417
Jefferson	11,542	78,075
Juneau	4,675	19,598
Kenosha	3,917	22,960
Kewaunee	5,170	15,867
La Crosse	8,587	51,292
La Fayette	21,231	148,362
Langlade	1,446	5,213
Lincoln	910	3,668
Manitowoc	7,624	30,439
Marathon	5,580	14,345
Marinette	1,820	6,527
Marquette	3,240	14,665

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.	
	Swine Four Months Old or Over.	
	Number.	Value.
Milwaukee	1,641	7,798
Monroe	9,383	52,794
Oconto	2,798	12,591
Oneida	162	789
Outagamie	10,366	48,718
Ozaukee	3,573	18,642
Pepin	3,593	17,639
Pierce	5,172	29,372
Polk	4,016	19,796
Portage	5,503	28,542
Price	405	1,828
Racine	4,540	25,007
Richland	15,491	58,013
Rock	24,176	157,493
St. Croix	4,666	23,914
Sauk	17,630	110,437
Sawyer	139	559
Shawano	5,607	20,526
Sheboygan	11,734	61,636
Taylor	711	2,461
Trempealeau	6,263	32,374
Vernon	9,659	50,511
Vilas	86	390
Walworth	16,030	108,736
Waashburn	386	1,753
Washington	9,596	46,067
Waukesha	8,682	43,890
Waupaca	6,425	31,325
Waushara	5,309	32,217
Winnebago	8,997	56,544
Wood	2,212	8,901
Total	530,659	\$2,916,575