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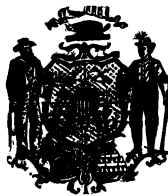
STATE OF WISCONSIN

BEING THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS

STATE OFFICERS, DEPARTMENTS AND  
INSTITUTIONS

For the Fiscal Term Ending June 30, 1910

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TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

Two Years Ending September 30, 1908

WITH

REPORT OF THE STATE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO  
THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES,  
ACCIDENTS AND DIVORCES

---

**C. A. HARPER, M. D.**

Secretary and Executive Officer



MADISON

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1910

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

---

WM. F. WHYTE, M. D., Pres.....	Watertown
Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D.....	Janesville
E. S. HAYES, M. D.....	Eau Claire
L. E. SPENCER, M. D.....	Wausau
H. A. MEILIKE, M. D.....	Clintonville
L. P. MAYER, M. D.....	Hudson
C. A. HARPER, M. D., Secretary.....	Madison
L. W. HUTCHCROFT, Statistician.....	Madison
M. P. RAVENEL, M. D., Director of the State Hygienic Laboratory .....	Madison

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,

*Office of the Secretary of the State Board of Health.*

MADISON, WIS., Oct. 1, 1908.

To His Excellency JAMES O. DAVIDSON,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin.*

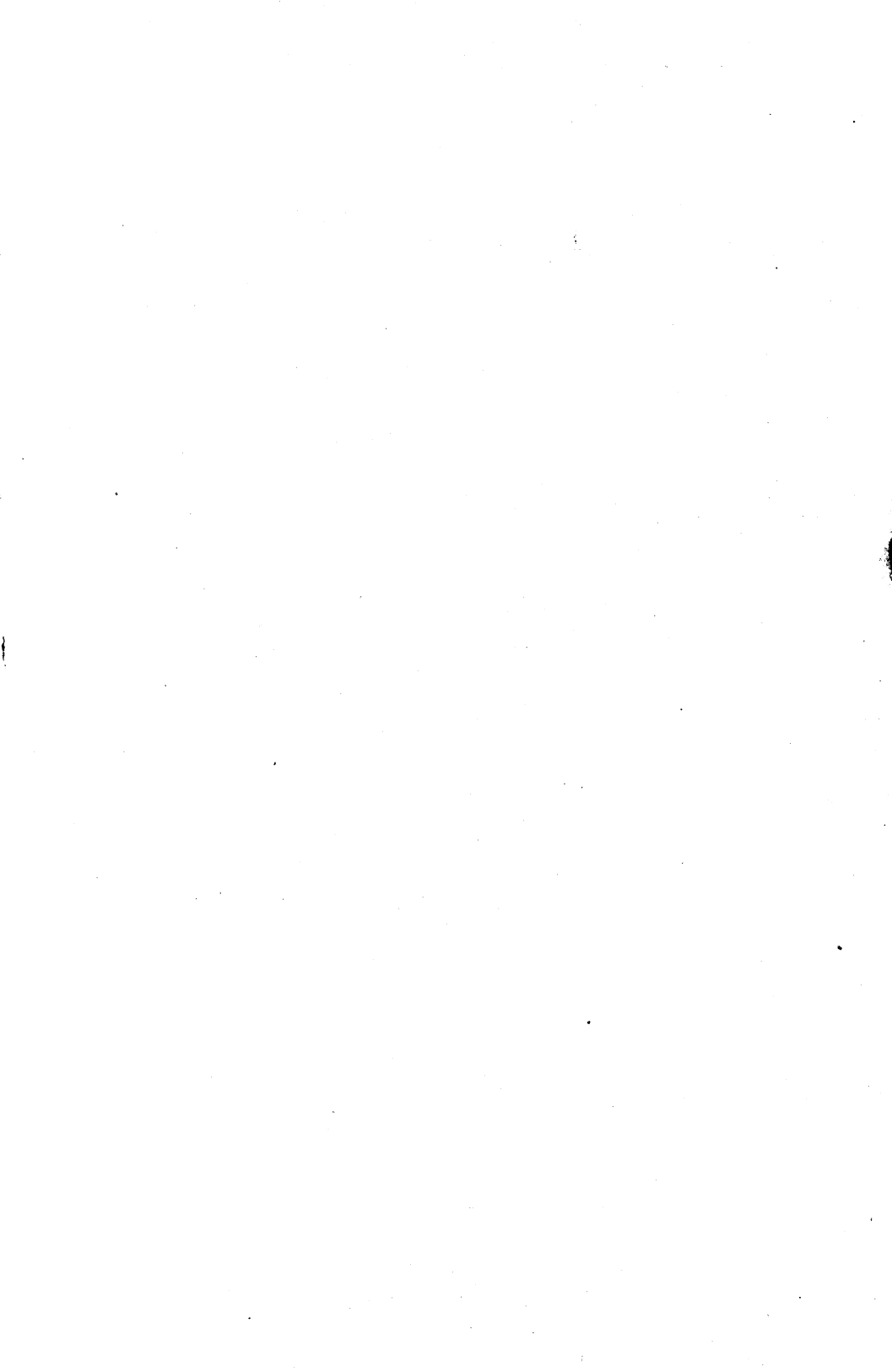
SIR: In compliance with law, the twenty-second report of the State Board of Health is herewith submitted, the same being for the biennial period ending September 30, 1908.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. HARPER, M. D.,

*Secretary and Executive Officer.*





## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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*To the State Board of Health.*

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the biennial period ending September 30, 1908.

### JANUARY MEETING, 1907.

Pursuant to the call of the President, the State Board of Health met in Madison at the Park Hotel in regular annual session, as required by law, commencing at 10:30 A. M.

There were present Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, President, Watertown, Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Janesville, Dr. L. E. Spencer, Wausau, Dr. L. P. Mayer, Hudson, and Dr. C. A. Harper, Secretary, Madison.

The minutes of the last semi annual meeting held at the Plankinton house were read and approved by the board.

Reports of committees were called for.

The Committee on Printing had no report to make. The Finance Committee reported that all vouchers had been carefully examined and found to be correct and satisfactory. Moved and seconded that the report be adopted. Carried.

The Special Committee of two appointed to examine, as prescribed by law, the physiologies used as Text Books in the Common Schools of the state made the following report and recommendations subject to revision of the Board at such time as the Board may deem proper.

The following Text books were recommended,—Conn's International Physiology, Conn's Elementary Physiology and Hygiene, Blazdell's Child's Book of Health, Blazdell's "Our Bodies and How We Live," Hall's New Century Intermediate Physiology, Hall's New Century Elementary Physiology, Coleman's Health Primer, Coleman's Lesson in Hygienic Physiology, Krohn's First Book in Hygiene, Krohn's Graded Lessons In Physiology and Hygiene, Brown's Good Health for Boys and

Girls and Colton's Elementary Physiology and Hygiene. Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted. Carried.

The Committee on Legislation reported the following bills to be presented to the legislature that they may be incorporated in the statutes and become laws.

First.—The amendment to Section 4608d (W. S. 1898) relating to the spreading of contagious diseases, amended so as to strike out "Irresponsible" and generally strengthening this section.

Second.—A bill amending Chapter 57, laws of 1898, relating to the organizations of local boards of health and their powers and duties. Section 1411 providing that in case the town, village board or common council failed to properly organize a board of health as prescribed by this section within a period of thirty days after the Spring election, that the State Board of Health may organize such a board or appoint individuals to act as a board of Health until the offending locality properly organizes a board of health. The necessary expenses so incurred to be charged to and paid out of the Treasury of such town, incorporated village or city.

Also incorporated in the amendment to such section, the following: To provide for the control of diphtheria and other contagious diseases, the local board of health shall furnish anti-toxin free to all indigent persons suffering from such disease, in such manner as the state board of health may direct.

Third.—To amend section 335b, W. S. 1898, relating to the size of the biennial report. Amendment recommended to increase the size of said report from 200 pages to 400 pages.

Fourth.—It is recommended by the Committee that a new chapter and section to the Statutes be added to provide for the control of smallpox in various school districts in the state. To prevent the spread of smallpox, the local board of health of any city, incorporated village or town shall prohibit the attendance upon all schools for a period of twenty five days. After the appearance of smallpox of any and all pupils and school teachers who are not successfully vaccinated, or who fail to show a certificate of recent vaccination. This provision to be renewed for another period of twenty-five days if in judgment of the state board of health such renewal is made necessary.

Providing also that if the parents or guardians of any children are unable to pay for such vaccination, the expenses are to be met upon the recommendations of the local board of health by the city, village or town in which such expense is necessarily incurred, and also to further provide that the local board of health may give free vaccination of all children in any school district during an epidemic of smallpox whenever in its judgment such action is required.

Sixth,—Amend section 4608a, Statutes of 1898, relating to the transportation of the dead, such section to be amended so that the State Board of Health may be empowered to make such rules and regulations for the transportation of the dead as in its judgment may be necessary to preserve the public health, and prohibit the acceptance for transportation of any dead body not prepared in conformity to the rules and regulations recommended by the board.

Seventh,—To amend sections 1 to 10 inclusive, chapter 192, Laws of 1905, and making the rules and regulations relating to the cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes apply to the entire state as well as to these cities, and in addition to that to prohibit the expectorations of infectious agencies in any place so as to cause offense or danger of contracting disease to any person or persons and also the carrying of sputum flasks on the part of any person afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum, saliva or other infected secretions.

Eighth,—To repeal chapter 439, laws of 1905, chapter 208, laws of 1905, chapter 416, laws of 1905, and such other sections and chapters as may be necessary in order to strengthen the vital statistic measures of the state and adopt a law conforming with the recommendations of the federal census bureau so as to provide for the registration of births, deaths, marriages, accidents and divorcees, and making an appropriation therefor so that Wisconsin may become a registration state.

Ninth,—After discussion concerning the state hygienic laboratory, it was moved that the recommendation of the president, C. R. Van Hise, State University, be accepted and that no special bill asking for an appropriation to the state hygienic

laboratory be introduced. The following letter decided the action.

"University Wisconsin,  
Office of the President,  
January 28, 1907.

My dear Dr. Harper:—With Mr. Ekern I have talked over this matter of the Hygienic Laboratory somewhat fully. In view of all the circumstances, he thinks the best course to pursue is simply to allow present legislation to lapse, introducing no new bill.

If this is satisfactory to the Board of Health, the University will take upon itself the matter of continuing the Hygienic Laboratory and will, of course, continue to give the State Board of Health all the privileges of the Laboratory which they now enjoy.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) C. R. VAN HISE."

Moved and seconded that a chemical section to the laboratory be installed for the use of the state board at as early a date as possible. This portion of the laboratory work was also discussed with Dr. Russell and believed to be a very essential feature and one that could be incorporated without entailing any considerable degree of expense. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the laboratory take up the examination of sputum at the earliest convenience possible, when the laboratory is sufficient to do the work. Carried.

After general discussion, it was deemed advisable to consider a two days' session of the Board at its regular annual meeting instead of one, as the amount of work calling for discussion and action of the board has increased so that one day's session can hardly accomplish the desired end.

The election of officers was taken up before adjournment. Dr. Wm. F. Whyte of Watertown was reelected president.

There being no further business to come before the board, it was moved and seconded that we adjourn.

C. A. HARPER, M. D.,  
*Secretary.*

#### JUNE MEETING, 1907.

Pursuant to the call of the President, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, of Watertown, the State Board of Health was called to meet in regular semi-annual session as required by law. The meeting to be held on June 26th, 1907, Park Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin, commencing at 11.00 A. M.

At this meeting there was no quorum present and therefore no business was transacted. The members present voted to adjourn subject to the call of the President. The meeting adjourned.

Pursuant to the call of the President, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte of Watertown, the adjourned June meeting of the State Board of Health met in regular semi-annual session at the Park Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin, August 7th, 1907.

There were present, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, President, of Watertown; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, of Janesville; Dr. E. S. Hayes, of Eau Claire; Dr. L. E. Spencer, of Wausau, and the secretary, Dr. C. A. Harper, of Madison.

The minutes of the last regular meeting held in Madison on January 31st, 1907, were read by the secretary and approved by the board.

Reports of standing committees:

The committee on printing consisting of Drs. Meilike, Whyte and Hayes, had no report to make, as the new law passed by the 1905 and 1907 legislature requires that the state do all printing for the board.

The committee on finance, consisting of Drs. Spencer, Hayes and Sutherland, reported that all vouchers had been carefully examined and found to be correct and satisfactory.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on finance be adopted. Carried.

The committee on legislation consisting of Drs. Harper, Mayer and Sutherland, reported as being satisfied with the placing upon the statutes of the public health laws enacted by the 1907 legislature, believing that the carrying out of these laws would be of great assistance in placing Wisconsin upon a better sanitary basis, and making the records of scientific value not only to the sanitarians and physicians but also of great material assistance to the public.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on legislation be adopted. Carried.

Report of special committees.

The report of the special committee consisting of Dr. Wm. F. Whyte and the secretary, Dr. C. A. Harper, elected by the board to revise the rules pertaining to the prevention and control of contagious diseases was read and freely discussed by the various members of the board. Each rule was taken up, re-

vised when necessary, and passed upon separately until eleven rules had been acted upon. Moved and seconded that the report of the special committee as amended pertaining to the prevention and control of contagious diseases be adopted. Carried.

The following are the rules pertaining to the prevention and control of contagious diseases, as adopted by the Wisconsin state board of health, August 7th, 1907.

The Rules herewith presented have been adopted by the Wisconsin State Board of Health, and were published in the official state paper on August 29, 1907. Under the provisions of Section 1408, Statutes of 1898, these rules have the full force of law.

In conformity to the requirements of the law relating to its duties and powers, the State Board of Health of Wisconsin hereby publishes and declares the following as "dangerous and contagious diseases:"

Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, leprosy, bubonic plague, diphtheria, for all sanitary purposes membranous croup must be considered and treated as diphtheria, scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, measles, including rotheln, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis. The State Board of Health does hereby adopt and publish the following rules to be of general application throughout the state:

Rule 1. No person suffering from Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, small pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), measles, including rotheln, whooping cough, or cerebro-spinal meningitis shall be admitted into any public, parochial, or private school, college or Sunday school, or shall enter any assemblage, or railway car, street car, vessel, or steamer, or other public conveyance.

Rule 2. No person shall be admitted to any public, parochial, or private school, or college, or Sunday school, from any family in which Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), measles, including rotheln, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or whooping cough exists.

Rule 3. No parent, guardian or other person having charge or control of any child or children shall allow or permit such child or children to go from any family in which a case of Asiatic cholera (cholera), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), measles, including rotheln, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or whooping cough has recently occurred without a permit from the board of health or its proper officer.

Rule 4. It shall be the duty of every physician called to attend a person sick, or supposed to be sick, with any of the diseases declared to be dangerous and contagious diseases by the State Board of Health, within twenty-four hours thereafter to report, in writing, the name and residence of such person to the board of health, or its proper officer, within whose jurisdiction such person is found; and where a person is taken sick with any of the aforesaid named diseases as are declared dangerous and contagious by the State Board of Health, and a physician is not called, it shall in like manner be the duty of the owner or agent of the building in which such person resides, lives, or is staying, or of the head of the family in which such disease occurs, to report, in writing, the name and residence of the patient to the local board of health or its proper officer.

Rule 5. It shall be the duty of the health officer of every local

board of health in this state, when a case of Asiatic cholera (cholérine), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), or scarlet fever (scarlatina), is reported within his jurisdiction to at once place, or cause to be placed in a conspicuous position on the house wherein any of the aforesaid named diseases occur, a card bearing the word "quarantine" and the name of the disease for which quarantine is established, or "contagious disease within" printed in bold faced type securely attached in such position as to be in plain view of persons approaching the house.\* It shall also be the duty of the health officer to prohibit entrance or exit to or from such house except the attending physician, health officials, and necessary nurses without a written permission from the board of health, or its health officer acting as such. And it shall be the duty of said health officer to report immediately by telegram or letter to the Secretary of the State Board of Health an outbreak of Asiatic cholera (cholérine), yellow fever, small-pox, scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria (membranous croup), measles, whooping cough, or tuberculosis, and to report from week to week thereafter, on blanks furnished for the purpose, until such disease shall cease to exist.

Rule 6. Every physician attending a person affected with any of the aforesaid named diseases shall use every possible precaution to prevent communication of the disease to others. To this end the board recommends that a cap and gown or some other sufficient cover for the clothing be worn by physicians while in the presence of dangerous contagious diseases. The face and hands should be washed with soap and water or some disinfecting solution after caring for a patient afflicted with a dangerous contagious or communicable disease.

Rule 7. Any house or building, and its contents, in which a case of Asiatic cholera (cholérine), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), cerebro-spinal meningitis, phthisis (pulmonalis), or consumption has occurred, shall be disinfected under the supervision of the board of health, or its proper officer, in the manner recommended by the State Board of Health in its work under the head of disinfection. Fumigation shall be required where Asiatic cholera (cholérine), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), cerebro-spinal meningitis, phthisis (pulmonalis), or consumption has been found to exist.

For fumigating liberate in the room, by means of a generator, a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, using not less than ten ounces of formaldehyde for every one thousand cubic feet of air space, or place in a large deep vessel six and one-half ounces of permanganate of potash to which add one pint of a forty per cent solution of formaldehyde. Use the permanganate and formaldehyde in the proportions stated for every thousand cubic feet of air space.

Sulphur and solidified formaldehyde are not to be used for disinfecting purposes after death or recovery from any dangerous or contagious disease.

All rooms to be disinfected should contain plenty of moisture and be heated to a temperature above 72 degrees F.

When disinfectant is placed in the room all openings should be closed or covered with strips of paper saturated with a strong disinfecting solution and the room left closed for from four to six hours, after which all windows and doors should be opened to allow the free circulation of air.

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\*The expense of establishing and maintaining quarantine as well as the expense of thoroughly disinfecting the premises before quarantine is removed, must be met by the municipality in which such disease prevails.



Follow the fumigating with a thorough cleaning up of the premises, wash all wood work, doors, floors, casings, etc., with a solution of bichloride of mercury, two drams (one-fourth ounce) to a gallon of water, or seven ounces of carbolic acid\* to a gallon of water. This cleansing process is as important as fumigation.

All persons sick with typhoid fever should be kept isolated as much as possible, and no one should be allowed to visit the sick room except the immediate attendants. All excreta leaving the patient in the discharges from the bowels, kidneys, throat, or nose must be disinfected at once, using two drams (one-fourth ounce) of bichloride of mercury to one gallon of water or seven ounces carbolic acid to the gallon of water or the milk of lime (water from freshly slaked lime) using six parts of water to ten parts of lime. The material to be disinfected should remain standing in vessel with disinfecting solution some hours before emptying. Flies should never be allowed to come in contact with excreta of any kind.

After recovery or death the body of the patient, clothing, bed linen, and any materials which have in any way come in contact with the patient must be thoroughly disinfected, either by boiling, fumigating or immersing in a solution consisting of two drams (one-fourth ounce) of bichloride of mercury or seven ounces of carbolic acid\* to a gallon of water.

The sale or use of milk or dairy products from a place where one of the quarantinable diseases is present or where typhoid fever is present is strictly forbidden unless the milk is handled, cans and pails washed, stock cared for by persons entirely disassociated with the afflicted family.

Rule 8. The isolation of patients and duration of quarantine in dangerous contagious diseases shall be as follows:

#### Asiatic Cholera (Cholera) Yellow Fever.

For the patient: Quarantine until after complete recovery, and disinfection of the premises.

For the exposed persons: Quarantine for five (5) days from date of last exposure.

#### Small-pox.

For the patient: Quarantine until after all crusts or scales have fallen off or been removed, and the disinfection of the patient and premises.

For exposed persons, Quarantine for fourteen (14) days from date of last exposure, unless successfully vaccinated, and person and clothing disinfected, or protected by a previous attack of the disease and person and clothing disinfected.

"Section 1. There are added to the statutes of 1898 three new sections to read: Section 1413. To prevent the spread of small-pox the local board of health of any city, incorporated village or town where the disease is present in any school district or part thereof, which is included in such city, incorporated village or town, shall prohibit the attendance at school in any such district or part thereof for a period of twenty-five days, after the appearance of small-pox, of any and all pupils and teachers, who have not been success-

\*When seven ounces of carbolic acid to a gallon of water are used for washing casings, floors, etc., for the purpose of disinfecting them, care should be taken not to immerse the hands or other parts of the body in this solution. Use a mop, large brush, or some similar article. When carbolic acid is used for disinfecting the hands, face, or other parts of the body, use a 2% solution, 2½ ounces, to the gallon of water.

fully vaccinated or who fail to show a certificate of recent vaccination.

"Section 1413m. Should new cases of small-pox continue to develop in such school district or part thereof, after the expiration of twenty-five days, the local board of health shall upon the advice and consent of the State Board of Health, renew such order for another period of twenty-five days or so many days thereof as the State Board of Health may deem necessary in order to control the epidemic.

"Section 1413n. If the parents or guardian of any child or children are unable to pay for such vaccination the expense thereof shall upon the recommendation of the local board of health be paid for by the city, village or town in which such expense is necessarily incurred. The local board may provide for the free vaccination of all children in any school district or part thereof during an epidemic of small-pox whenever in its judgment such action is required. The necessary expense thereof to be paid by the city, incorporated village or town upon the order of the local board of health.

"Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

#### **Typhus Fever.**

For the patient: Quarantine until after complete recovery, and disinfection of the premises.

For exposed persons: Quarantine for twenty-one (21) days from date of last exposure.

#### **Bubonic Plague.**

For the patient: Quarantine until after recovery, and disinfection of the premises.

For exposed persons: Quarantine for eight (8) days from date of last exposure.

#### **Diphtheria.**

For the patient: Quarantine for fourteen (14) days after the beginning of the disease.

For persons associated with or in the family with the patient: Quarantine until after death or recovery of the patient, and disinfection of person, clothing and premises. Every person convalescent from diphtheria must remain isolated until two successive cultures from the throat, made three days apart show the absence of diphtheria bacilli.

#### **Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina).**

Quarantine of the patient and children associated with or in the family with the patient until complete desquamation or scaling of the skin of the patient, and disinfection of the patient and premises. Isolation of patient and children associated with patient for ten days after removal of quarantine.

Quarantine of all adults living in the family with or in any way exposed to the patient while the house remains quarantined, unless said adults submit to thorough disinfection of their clothing and take up their residence in some other house during the time that said quarantine is maintained.

#### **Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.**

For the patient: Isolation from the rest of the family and quarantine for fourteen (14) days after the first appearance of the disease.

Persons living in a house where the disease is present should not mingle with the general public until the disease has terminated.

### Tuberculosis.

Expectoration on sidewalks and in public buildings is dangerous and should be punishable by a reasonable fine. Health officers should use their influence to enact and enforce ordinances against promiscuous spitting in public places. They should also insist that there be an adequate supply of cuspidors in public buildings and that those responsible for the cleaning of them do the work thoroughly.

The State Board of Health recommends that the health boards of all municipalities throughout the state pass rules for the inspection of dairies and their proper regulation whenever the milk from such dairies is offered for domestic use. The State Board of Health further advises that all dairy herds be examined for tuberculosis and that the sale of milk for domestic purposes be prohibited until the dairy herd has been found by the tuberculin test to be free from tuberculosis. In order to protect healthy herds from infection, it is further recommended that no animals be purchased or allowed to come in contact with a healthy herd unless a certificate is presented showing that the animal is free from tuberculosis. Consumptives should not be permitted to work in a dairy or come in close contact with the vessels in which milk is collected or stored nor should they be allowed to expectorate in stables or pastures occupied by cattle.

Rule 9. The bodies of persons who have died of Asiatic cholera (cholerae), yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria (membranous croup) and scarlet fever (scarlatina), shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury (one ounce to a gallon of water) or some other efficacious disinfectant to be approved by the local board of health, and shall be buried or incinerated within twenty-four (24) hours after death. The removal of bodies for burial or incineration from place of death of those who have died of Asiatic cholera (cholerae), yellow fever, small-pox, or bubonic plague, shall take place between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

Rule 10. No public or church funeral shall be held in connection with the burial of a person who had died of Asiatic cholera (cholerae), small-pox, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), nor shall bodies of such persons be taken into any church chapel or other public place.

Rule 11. School books, or books from public or circulating libraries shall not be taken into any house where Asiatic cholera (cholerae) small-pox, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), exists, and if school books or library books have already been taken into such house they should be destroyed by the owner or library authorities.

### PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.

The Attorney General of this state gives the following opinion in regard to the enforcement of the rules and regulations adopted, in compliance with the authority granted by the statutes.

Dr. C. A. Harper,  
Secretary, State Board of Health,

March 30, 1907.

Dear Sir:—

Madison, Wis.

I have the honor to respond to your favor asking what penalty, if any, is incurred by local boards of health for failure to enforce the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health for stamping out small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever epidemics and the quarantining of infected localities, etc.

In reply I will say that all health officers, local boards of health, sheriffs, constables, policemen, marshalls and other officers and employes of any city, village or town in this state are, by section 1408, Wis. Stats. 1898; required to respect and enforce the rules and regulations of your board and, in case of their failure to do so, are liable to the maximum fine of \$500, or to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and, in case the city, county, town or village officers, local boards of health, etc., do not co-operate with your board in carrying out the rules and regulations prescribed, your board may execute such rules and regulations by agents of your own appointing, in which event the expense incurred in so doing must be paid by the county, city, town or village, the officers of which have failed to so co-operate and in behalf of which expenses have in consequence been incurred.

Very respectfully yours,

F. L. GILBERT,  
Attorney General.

**General penalty for violation.** Section 4608 (W. S. 1898). Any person who shall wilfully violate any law relating to the public health, for which violation no other penalty is prescribed, or any order or regulation of any board of health, lawfully made and duly published shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than three months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

**Expense for quarantine and disinfection.** SECTION 1416—17. The expense for necessary nurses, medical attention, food and other articles needed for the comfort of the afflicted person, or persons, shall be a charge to the person so taken care of, or against any other person who may be liable for his support. Indigent cases shall be cared for at public expense upon the order of the local board of health. The expense of maintaining quarantine and disinfection of persons and premises after death or recovery, shall be paid by the city, incorporated village, or town, upon the order of the local board of health. In all cases the disinfecting and cleansing, so as to effectually destroy the contagion, shall be done before quarantine is removed. The disinfecting and cleansing shall be carried out according to methods endorsed and recommended by the State Board of Health.

*Printed forms for report.* This is an exceedingly important provision of the law, and local boards everywhere should see that it is strictly obeyed. It will be in very many cases impossible to properly restrict contagious diseases if this be not done; hence, the requirement should have the earnest attention of all health boards. For the purpose of securing uniformity and system in facilitating the making of such reports, physicians should be supplied, at the expense of the town, village or city, with printed forms upon which to make the reports. The local health officer is required to report all cases promptly to the secretary and executive officer of the State Board on blanks furnished by the State Board, free of cost.

Rules for the transportation of the dead were then considered and a series of rules complying with the provisions of section 4608A, chapter 57, laws of 1907, were discussed.

These rules were framed to correspond as nearly as possible with those recommended by the American Association of General Baggage Agents, The National Funeral Directors' Association

and the Conference of State & Provincial Boards of Health. Each rule was discussed separately until the series of nine rules had been acted upon by the board.

Moved and seconded that the rules formulated by the board for the transportation of the dead be adopted. Carried.

The following are the rules for the transportation of the dead as adopted by the board in regular meeting, August 7, 1907.

#### RULES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF THE DEAD.

To comply with the provisions of section 4608a, chapter 57, Laws of 1907, the State Board of Health adopts the following rules for the transportation of the dead:\*

Rule 1. The transportation of bodies dead of small-pox and bubonic plague, from one state, territory, district or province to another, is absolutely prohibited.

Rule 2. The transportation of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, diphtheria (membranous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina, scarlet rash), erysipelas, glanders, anthrax or leprosy, shall not be accepted for transportation unless prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by (a) arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid; (b) disinfection and stopping of all orifices with absorbent cotton, and (c) washing the body with the disinfectant, all of which must be done by an embalmer holding a license as such, issued by the State Board of Health, as provided for by law.

After being disinfected as above, such bodies shall be enveloped in a layer of dry cotton not less than one inch thick completely wrapped in a sheet securely fastened and encased in an air-tight zinc copper or lead-lined coffin, or iron casket, all joints and seams hermetically sealed, and all enclosed in a strong, tight wooden box, or the body being prepared for shipment by disinfecting and wrapping as above may be placed in a strong coffin or casket encased in an air-tight zinc, copper or tin-lined box, all joints and seams hermetically soldered.

For interstate transportation under this rule, only embalmers holding a license issued by the State Board of Health, after examination shall be recognized as competent to prepare such bodies for shipment.

Rule 3. The bodies of those dead of typhoid fever, puerperal fever, tuberculosis, or measles, may be received for transportation when prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same, and enveloping the entire body with a layer of cotton not less than one inch thick and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket, or air-tight metal-lined box, provided that this shall apply only to bodies which can reach their destination within thirty hours from time of death. In all other cases, such bodies shall be prepared by a licensed embalmer holding a license as provided for in Rule 2, when air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

Rule 4. The bodies of those dead from any cause not stated in Rules 2 and 3, may be received for transportation when encased in a

\*Also the rules of the American Association of General Baggage Agents, the National Funeral Directors Association, and the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health.

sound coffin or casket, and enclosed in a strong outside wooden box, provided they can reach their destination within thirty hours from time of death. If the body cannot reach its destination within thirty hours from the time of death, it must be prepared for shipment by arterial and cavity injection with an approved disinfecting fluid, washing the exterior of the body with the same and enveloping the entire body with a layer of dry cotton not less than one inch thick, and all wrapped in a sheet securely fastened and encased in an air-tight metallic coffin or casket or an air-tight metal-lined box. But when the body has been prepared for shipment by being thoroughly disinfected by a licensed embalmer, as defined and directed in Rule 2, the air-tight sealing and bandaging with cotton may be dispensed with.

Rule 5. In the shipment of bodies dead from any disease named in Rule 2, such body must not be accompanied by persons or articles which have been exposed to the infection of the disease, unless certified by the health officer as having been properly disinfected.

Before selling ticket, agents should carefully examine the transit permit and note the name of the passenger in charge, and of any others proposing to accompany the body, and see that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The transit permit shall in such cases specifically state who is authorized by the health authorities to accompany the remains. In all cases where bodies are forwarded under Rule 2, notice must be sent by telegraph by the shipping embalmer to the health officer, or, when there is no health officer, to other competent authority at destination, advising the date and train on which the body may be expected.

Rule 6. Every dead body must be accompanied by a person in charge, who must be provided with a passage ticket and also present a full first-class ticket marked "corpse" for the transportation of the body, and a transit permit showing physician's or coroner's certificate, name of deceased, date and hour of death, age place of death, cause of death, and all other items of the standard certificate of death recommended by the American Public Health Association and adopted by the United States Census Bureau, as far as obtainable, including health officer's or registrar's permit for removal, whether a communicable or non-communicable disease, the point to which the body is to be shipped, and when death is caused by any of the diseases specified in Rule 2, the names of those authorized by the health authorities to accompany the body. Also the undertaker's certificate as to how the body has been prepared for shipment. The transit permit must be made in duplicate and the signature of the physician or coroner, health officer and undertaker must be on both the original and duplicate copies. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit, and securely fastened on the end of the coffin box. All coffin boxes must be provided with at least four handles. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be handed to the passenger in charge of the corpse. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent to the official in charge of the baggage department of the initial line, and by him to the secretary of the State Board of Health of the state from which said shipment is made.

Rule 7. When bodies are shipped by express a transit permit as described in Rule 6 must be made out in duplicate. The undertaker's certificate and paster of the original shall be detached from the transit permit and securely fastened on the coffin box. The physician's certificate and transit permit shall be attached to and accompany the express waybill covering the remains and be delivered with the body at the point of destination to the person to whom it is consigned. The whole duplicate copy shall be sent by the forwarding express agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Health of the state from which said shipment was made.

Rule 8. Every disinterred body, dead from any disease or cause, shall be treated as infectious or dangerous to the public health and shall not be accepted for transportation unless said removal has been approved by the State Board of Health where such body is disinterred, and the consent of the health authorities of the locality to which the corpse is consigned has first been obtained; and all such disinterred remains, or the coffin or casket containing the same, must be wrapped in a woolen blanket thoroughly saturated with a 1-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate, and enclosed in a hermetically soldered zinc, tin or copper-lined box. But bodies deposited in receiving vaults shall not be treated and considered the same as buried bodies when originally prepared by a licensed embalmer as defined in Rule 2, and as directed in Rule 2 or 3 (according to the nature of the disease causing death), provided shipment takes place within thirty days from time of death. The shipment of bodies prepared in the manner above directed by licensed embalmers from receiving vaults may be made within thirty days from the time of death without having to obtain permission from the health authorities of the locality to which the body is consigned. After thirty days the casket or coffin box containing said body must be enclosed in a hermetically soldered box.

Rule 9. All rules and parts of rules conflicting with these rules are hereby repealed.

Moved and seconded that the rules pertaining to the prevention and control of contagious diseases and also the rules for the transportation of the dead formulated by this board in regular session, August 7th, 1907, be published in the official state paper as prescribed by law. Carried.

The ways and means of applying chapter 140, laws of 1907, were then taken up for consideration. Discussion following was mainly on that part of chapter 140 providing for the control of diphtheria and other contagious diseases which provides that the local board of health shall furnish antitoxin free to all indigent persons suffering from such disease in such manner as the State Board of Health may direct.

Moved and seconded that the secretary of the board be instructed to take up this subject with some of the antitoxin manufacturers and obtain the best quality of antitoxin at the lowest reasonable price. Carried.

The board then took up a general discussion of the sanitary conditions throughout the state, suggesting at the same time possible methods of applying the laws passed by the legislature.

It was suggested that the board of health laws now upon the statute books pertaining to the sanitary and hygienic features of the state be revised and incorporated under one general law for consideration by the 1909 legislature in a manner similar to the revision of the laws controlling the vital statistics of this

state now incorporated under one general law, chapter 469, laws of 1907.

Moved and seconded that a new revised edition of the pamphlet, entitled "Powers and Duties of Local Boards of Health," be edited. Recommended that this edition contain the names and addresses of the State Board of Health and also that it be indexed for ready reference.

There being no further business to come before the board, it was moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. Carried. The board then adjourned.

C. A. HARPER, M. D.,  
*Secretary.*

JANUARY, 1908.

Pursuant to the call of the president, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte of Watertown, the State Board of Health was called to meet in regular annual session as required by law, the meeting to be held in Madison, January 29th, 1908, at the Park Hotel, commencing at 11:00 A. M.

There were present, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, President, Watertown; Dr. Q. O. Sutherland, Janesville; Dr. H. A. Meilike, Clintonville; Dr. E. S. Hayes, Eau Claire, and Dr. C. A. Harper, Secretary, Madison.

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual adjourned meeting held August 7th, 1907, were read by the secretary and approved by the board.

Report of standing committees:

The committee on printing consisting of Drs. Meilike, Whyte, and Hayes had no special report to make. The general suggestions prevailed that literature on the various infectious and contagious diseases should be printed when the old supply was exhausted and distributed to the various localities of the state where it would be of material service in instructing the people concerning the prevention and cure of the disease. Carried.

The committee on finance consisting of Dr. Spencer, Hayes and Sutherland reported that all vouchers had been carefully examined and found to be correct and satisfactory. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on finance be adopted. Carried.

The committee on legislation consisting of Drs. Harper, Mayer and Sutherland reported favorably upon all legislation enacted



and considered the advisability of making a general revision of the Board of Health laws so as to incorporate them under one general heading in a manner similar to the vital statistic law of 1907.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on legislation be adopted. Carried.

There being no more standing committees to report, the report of the special committees was called for.

The special committee consisting of Dr. Q. O. Sutherland and the secretary appointed by the president to outline the list of text books on Hygiene to be used in the public schools, reported favorably upon three text books, in addition to those recommended in January, 1907, stating—"We especially recommend Gulick's "Town and City" as a supplementary text book on Hygiene for the upper grades, and Gulick's "Good Health" as a supplementary text book on Hygiene for the intermediate grades. We also add Blaisdell's "How to Keep Well" and the substitution of this book in the place of Blaisdell's "Child Book of Health."

Moved and seconded that the report of the special committee on the revision of text books be adopted. Carried.

There being no more special committees to report, the regular work of the board was taken up.

By invitation, Dr. H. L. Russell, director of the state hygienic laboratory and Dr. M. P. Ravenel, professor of Bacteriology, were present. They gave a general talk upon the subject of rabies and the importance of the negri bodies as an early means of diagnosis in animals suffering from rabies.

A general discussion followed concerning rabies and its presence in Wisconsin and ways and means to control the situation. Rabies was declared by the board to be a communicable disease and therefore was to be classed under the head of infectious and communicable diseases and to be treated accordingly.

It was recommended that early cauterization be performed, if possible, upon all individuals bitten by rabid dogs or dogs supposed to be rabid and that fuming nitric acid should be used for cauterizing the wound. In the absence of fuming nitric acid, any strong disinfectant should be used freely and thoroughly.

Recommended that all rabid dogs, or dogs supposed to be

rabid should be captured and kept in an enclosure until the clinical conditions were made manifest. This should be for a period of five days at least. Such dogs, if showing marked symptoms of rabies, should then be killed and the head and neck decapitated close to the shoulders and should be packed in ice and sent to the state hygienic laboratory for further examination.

Recommended that all dogs in the neighborhood where rabid dogs had been found should either be muzzled or quarantined for a period of at least sixty days.

Moved and seconded that it is the intent of the law and ruling of the board that the quarantine sign of all quarantinable diseases should be put up by the health officer immediately upon notification to him of such diseases by the attending physician. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the board considers it essential as a protection to the public health that the fumigation after all quarantinable contagious diseases be done by the health officer or some one deputized by the health officer who has knowledge of such work that the expenses of such fumigation thereby incurred should be met by the town, village or city in which such fumigation is necessary, believing that if the fumigation were left to the head of the household or other individuals, that the lack of knowledge on their part concerning fumigation would make the process practically worthless and therefore the best results would not be obtained and disease be allowed to disseminate.

In the temporary absence of the secretary, it was moved by Dr. Meilike and seconded by Dr. Hayes that the salary of the secretary be raised \$750 the ensuing year, beginning February 1st, 1908.

During the consideration of this motion, Dr. Spencer was elected by the board as temporary secretary and recorded the motion in the minutes of the meeting.

Moved and seconded that the director of the state hygienic laboratory and secretary of the board draw up rules for the use of the laboratory, especially concerning the examination of sputum in tuberculosis or suspected cases of tuberculosis. The examination to be made free of charge to all physicians in the state. Carried.

The last order of business being the election of officers was taken up before adjournment. Moved and seconded that the board proceed to the election of president. Carried.

Dr. Wm. F. Whyte of Watertown receiving a majority of all the ballots was declared the elected president of the board.

Appointment of committees. The president reappointed the same committees to act for the ensuing year, namely,—the committee on printing to consist of Drs. Meilike, Whyte and Hayes.

Committee on legislation—Drs. Harper, Mayer and Sutherland.

Committee on Finance—Drs. Spencer, Hayes and Sutherland.

There being no further business to come before the board, it was moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. Carried.

The board then adjourned.

C. A. HARPER, M. D.,  
*Secretary.*

#### JUNE MEETING, 1908.

Pursuant to the call of the president, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte of Watertown, the State Board of Health met as required by law in regular semi-annual session at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 25th, 1908, commencing at 11:00 A. M.

There were present, Dr. Wm. F. Whyte, President, Watertown; Dr. E. S. Hayes, Eau Claire; Dr. L. E. Spencer, Wausau; Dr. L. P. Mayer, of Hudson, and Dr. C. A. Harper of Madison.

The minutes of the last regular annual meeting held January 29th, 1908, at the Park Hotel, Madison, were read by the secretary and approved by the board.

Reports of the standing committees were called for.

The committee on finance, consisting of Drs. Spencer, Hayes and Sutherland, reported that all vouchers had been examined and found to be correct and satisfactory.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on finance be adopted. Carried.

The committee on legislation consisting of Drs. Harper, Mayer and Sutherland reported as being in full accord with the progress made by the board in obtaining progressive legislation and recommended for discussion the advisability of a general revision of the board of health laws, possibly incorporating them

under one general head. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee on legislation be adopted. Carried.

There being no more standing committees to report, the reports of special committees were called for.

The special committee from last year consisting of Dr. Q. O. Sutherland and the secretary, appointed by the president to recommend a list of text books on hygiene for the common schools of the state, had no report to make.

No new text books had been presented since the meeting in January, 1908.

This being the only special committee, the regular work of the board was taken up under the line of new business.

Under this heading the secretary made a verbal report as to the workings of the laws enacted by the last legislature stating that the vital statistic law going into effect October 1st, 1907, was receiving close attention on the part of the local registrars, physicians and undertakers. But little criticism had been made as to the extra burden imposed by individuals in obtaining these reports. The embalmers accepted the responsibility of obtaining and filing the death certificate with willingness. The business. The burden of obtaining burial permits in rural districts was lessened very materially by provisions in the law providing for sub-registrars, the sub-registrars being appointed only for townships. Licensed embalmers have been appointed in many cities and villages to act as sub-registrars for surrounding towns by obtaining permission from the town clerks of the various towns with the approval of the state registrar.

In doing this they not only facilitated the matter of obtaining burial permits for themselves, but rendered valuable services to their co-workers in the embalming profession in issuing burial permits for them. In the northern part of the state especially is the sub-registrar proposition generally asked for and receiving general support on the part of the local registrars throughout the various townships.

To still further expedite matters, the superintendents of all state and county institutions were appointed as subregistrars thus enabling the prompt issuing of burial permits for all deaths occurring in any of the institutions.

The secretary spoke of the slowness on the part of many physicians in reporting quarantinable contagious diseases to their respective health officers. Also of the misunderstanding in many

instances on the part of the local board of health concerning their duties of fumigation before quarantine is removed. The fact that there is no statute stating specifically that the local board of health should disinfect at the expense of the town, village or city after death or recovery of all individuals suffering from quarantinable contagious diseases caused much controversy to arise and frequently legal authorities would be consulted.

The secretary advised the necessity of incorporating in one of the health laws a specific provision determining on whom the responsibility of disinfection before quarantine is removed shall rest.

The State Barbers' Board presented a series of rules and regulations to be acted upon by our board. After general discussion it was moved that no definite action be taken until certain rules presented be tested and, if possible, strengthened.

Special stress is laid upon the disinfecting material to be used for the thorough disinfection of hair brushes and combs. It was moved and seconded that the adoption of these rules by our board be postponed until the next meeting.

The advisability of working out a general revision of the health laws was before the board for discussion. No definite action was taken, the question arising whether the opportune time had come for such a general revision.

The advisability of holding a two days' session at the time of the regular annual January meeting of the board was considered. No resolutions were adopted to this effect and the general impression prevailed that if the amount of work be brought before the board would require a two days' session, that it might be provided for at the discretion of the president.

There being no further business to come before the board, it was moved and seconded that we do now adjourn. The board then adjourned.

C. A. HARPER, M. D.,  
*Secretary.*

## LIBRARY.

The following list includes accessions since acknowledgments made in the twenty-first report.

*California*

Nineteenth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of California for the Fiscal years from July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1906.

*Colorado*

Fifth Annual Report of the Department of Public Health 1906.

Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Public Health 1907.

*Connecticut*

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut for year 1906 with the Registration report for 1905 relating to births, marriages, divorces and deaths.

*District of Columbia*

Transactions of the Third Annual Conference of the State and Territorial Health officers with the United States Public Health & Marine Hospital Service, Washington, 1905.

Transactions of the Fourth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Washington, 1906.

The Limitations of Formaldehyde gas as a disinfectant.

Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 27.

Annual report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States for the Fiscal year, 1906.

Sixth Annual Report with revised rates for intercensal years 1901-1904 and for quinquennial period 1900 to 1904 based upon state censuses of 1905.

Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General Office U. S. Army, Volume 12.

Transaction of the 5th Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Annual Report of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States for the Fiscal year 1907.

*Florida*

Eighteenth Annual report of the State Board of Health of Florida, 1906.

*Illinois*

University of Illinois Bulletin on Municipal Water Supplies of Illinois by Edward Bartow, Volume 5, No. 7.

*University of Illinois*

State Water Survey, Bulletin No. 3.

*Indiana*

25th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Indiana, 1906.

20th Annual Report of The Agricultural Experiment Station for year ending June 30, 1907.

*Louisiana*

Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference of the Health Officers of Louisiana.

*Maine*

14th Annual Report on births, marriages, divorces and deaths in the State of Maine, 1905.

*Michigan*

34th Annual Report of the Secretary of State Board of Health of Michigan, 1906.

38th Registration Report of Michigan year, 1904.

39th Annual Report of the Secretary of State on the Registration of births and deaths, marriages and divorces in Michigan for year 1905.

Public Health Michigan January-March, 1907.

*Massachusetts*

Forty-second Annual Report of the Boston Children's Aid Society, 1906.

38th Annual Report of The State Board of Health of Massachusetts, 1906.

*Montana*

Third Biennial Report of the Montana State Board of Health from Dec 1, 1904 to Nov. 30, 1906.

*Maryland*

Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Maryland for the year ending December 31, 1906.

*New Hampshire*

Nineteenth Report of the State Board of Health of the State of New Hampshire for the two years ending November, 1906.

Twentieth Report Registration and Return of births, marriages, divorces and deaths in New Hampshire for the years, 1904-1905.

*New York*

Extract from the 27th Annual Report 1906, New York State Department of Health.

Report of the Sixth Annual Conference of Sanitary Officers of the State of New York, 1906.

27th Annual Report of the State Department of Health of New York, 1906.

*North Dakota*

Ninth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health to the Governor of North Dakota for the years 1905 and 1906. Also registration Report of Vital Statistics.

*New Jersey*

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, 1906 and Annual Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

31st Annual Report of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey, 1907 and Annual Report of Vital Statistics.

*North Carolina*

Eleventh Biennial Report of the North Carolina Board of Health, 1905-1906.

*Ohio*

20th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Ohio for year ending Dec. 31, 1905.

*Ohio*

21st Annual Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Ohio for year 1905.

*Oregon*

Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Health to the Governor of Oregon and the 24th Legislative Assembly, 1907.

*Pennsylvania*

First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

*Rhode Island*

54th Report Relating to the Registry & Return of Births, marriages and Deaths and of Divorce in the State of Rhode Island for year ending Dec. 31, 1906.

Special Bulletin of the State Board of Health. Sanitary Legislation in the United States enacted during the year 1906.

Twenty-Fourth Annual report of the State Board of Health of the State of Rhode Island for the year ending December 31, 1901 and including report upon the Registration of Births, Marriages and deaths in 1900.

Fifty Third Registration Report, Rhode Island 1905.

*Texas*

Biennial Report of the State Health Officer of Texas to the Governor from Sept. 1, 1904 to August 31, 1906.

*Vermont*

15th (5th Biennial) Report of the State Board of Health of the State of Vermont from January 1, 1904 to December 31, 1905.

16th (Sixth Biennial) Report of the State Board of Health of Vermont from January 1, 1906 to December 31, 1907.

*Washington*

Sixth Biennial Report of the State Board of Health for the years ending September 30, 1905 and Sept. 30, 1906.

*Wisconsin*

Advance sheets of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of Wisconsin.

*Cities*

*Augusta*

29th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, 1906.

30th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Augusta, 1908.

*Burlington*

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the City of Burlington to the City Council.

*Boston*

35th Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of Boston for 1906.

*Chicago*

Annual Report of the Dept. of Health of the City of Chicago, 1906.

*Indiana*

Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of South Bend, Indiana, for the year ending December 21, 1906.

*Lawrence*

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

*Milwaukee*

30th Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee, 1906.

31st Annual Report of the Commissioner of Health of Milwaukee for 1907.

*Madison*

30th, 31st and 32nd Annual Reports, Madison Free Library for the three years ending June 30th, 1907.

*New Haven*

Report of the Health Officer of the City of New Haven, Connecticut.

*Manchester*

Report of the Board of Health of the city of Manchester, N. H., 1907.

*New Orleans*

Biennial Report of the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans, 1906-1907.



*Newark*

Annual Report, Department Public Health, City of Newark, N. J., 1906.

*Nashville*

32nd Annual Report, City Health Officer, Nashville.

33rd Annual Report of the city Health Officer, Nashville.

*New York.*

Annual Report of the Health Department, City of Rochester, N. Y.

*Puerto Rico*

Report of the Director of the Chemical & Bacteriological Laboratory for fiscal year 1906-1907.

*Providence*

Fifty first Annual Report upon Births, Marriages and deaths in the city of Providence for the year 1905, including tables for fifty years.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Health of the City of Providence.

*Reading*

Report of the Board of Health of the city of Reading for the year 1906.

*American Public Health Association*

Public Health—The Lomb Prize Essays. Award made at the 13th Annual meeting of the A. P. H. A., Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1885.

Practical Sanitary & Economic Cooking adapted to persons of Moderate & Small means by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel.

(The Lomb Prize Essay)

No. 1. Healthy Homes & Foods for the Working classes. (The preventable Causes of Disease, Injury and death in American Manufactories and Workshops, and the best means and appliances for preventing and avoiding them.)

No. 2. The Sanitary Conditions and necessities of school houses and school life. American Public Health Association. Lomb Prize Essay.

Disinfection & Individual Prophylaxis Against Infectious Diseases.

*Canada**Ontario*

36th Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind for year ending Sept. 30, 1907.

Report Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, 1906.

Report Births, Marriages & Deaths, Ontario, 1905.

*Quebec*

12th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, 1905-1906.

13th Annual Report of the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec for year ending June 30, 1907.

*England**London*

35th Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1905-1906.

36th Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1906-1907.

*Hawaii*

Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the year ending June 30, 1906.

Report of the President of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii for the six months ending December 31, 1906.

The Molokai Settlement (Illustrated) Territory of Hawaii. Vilages Kalaupapa & Kalawao, 1907.

The Kapiolani Girls Home Honolulu T. H. and Proposed Boys Home Waimea, Hawaii, 1907.

Report of the President of the Board of Health of Territory of Hawaii for the 12 months ending June 30, 1907.

Report of the President of the Board of Health of Hawaii for the 12 months ending June 30, 1908.

## EXPENSES.

The expenses incurred by the board for the past two years are as follows:

For the year ending September 30th, 1907, as shown by vouchers numbered 3,427 to 3,491 inclusive, which have been audited, approved and paid, amount to a total of \$3,915.22, and are classified as follows:

Official expenses of members.....	\$407 51
Telegraphing .....	39 12
Stationery .....	121 24
Books and subscriptions.....	53 00
C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary's salary.....	2,500 00
A. A. Walter, stenographer and clerk.....	780 00
Miscellaneous .....	14 35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,915 22</b>

For the year ending September 30th, 1908, as shown by vouchers numbered from 3,491 to 3,572, inclusive, which have been audited, approved and paid, amount to a total of \$4,346.29, and are classified as follows:

Official expenses of members.....	\$351 18
Telegraphing .....	14 45
Stationery .....	175 95
Books and subscriptions.....	19 25
C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary's salary.....	2,999 96
A. A. Walter, stenographer and clerk.....	780 00
Miscellaneous .....	5 50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,346 29</b>

PER DIEM FUND, INCLUDING OFFICIAL EXPENSES OF MEMBERS  
WHILE MAKING INVESTIGATIONS.

September 30th, 1906 to September 30th, 1908.

Q. O. Sutherland, M. D.....	\$284 15
E. S. Hayes, M. D.....	159 23
Wm. F. Whyte, M. D.....	296 12
C. A. Harper, M. D.....	56 05
L. P. Mayer, M. D.....	76 28
H. A. Mellike, M. D.....	30 95
L. E. Spencer, M. D.....	131 57
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,034 35</b>

## BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

October 1, 1906 to September 30, 1907.

L. W. Hutchcroft, statistician, salary and official expenses..	\$1,287 52
May Wolf, stenographer.....	500 00
Alma Anderson, filing clerk.....	490 00
Gertrude McCutcheon, stenographer.....	212 15
Louise Knoepfel, index clerk.....	120 00
Edna Pfister, filing clerk.....	95 20
Lulu Vaughan, index clerk.....	72 34
Expressage .....	223 95
Office supplies .....	6 00
Miscellaneous expenses .....	39 08
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,046 24</b>

October 1, 1907 to September 30, 1908.

L. W. Hutchcroft, statistician.....	\$1,575 00
May Wolf, stenographer.....	640 00
Alma Anderson, filing clerk.....	580 00
Edna Pfister, filing clerk.....	580 00
Lulu Vaughan, index clerk.....	386 56
Winnie Warner, index clerk.....	405 00
Expressage .....	494 89
Office supplies .....	953 53
Miscellaneous expenses .....	66 20
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$5,681 18</b>

## EMBALMERS.

For the calendar year ending December 31st, 1907, 86 applicants for licenses were examined. Of this number 20 failed to pass the examination and as a result a license was not granted.

For the year ending December 31st, 1907, there were 763 embalmers in the state holding licenses issued by the state board of health.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On January 1st, 1907, there was in the treasury to the credit of the embalmers' fund, \$908.61. During the year the receipts amounted to \$1,078.00 and the expenditures to \$1,028.98.

The disbursements during the year were as follows:

Printing and stationery.....	\$179 25
Postage .....	65 00
Wisconsin College Physician and surgeons.....	20 00
R. H. Stokes, services.....	5 00
C. E. Judson, services.....	20 00
F. H. Pratt, services.....	5 00
B. M. Hoppenyan, services.....	10 00
Wm. F. Whyte, M. D., services.....	19 05
C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary, official expenses, services, etc.	578 93
A. A. Walter, clerical services.....	60 00
Thos. Davidson, secretary, dues.....	15 00
Albert Kowalski, return application fee.....	5 00
L. P. Mayer, M. D., services.....	46 75
Total .....	\$1,028 98

For the calendar year ending December 31st, 1908, 87 applicants for licenses were examined. Of this number 13 failed to the examination and as a result a license was not granted.

For the year ending December 31st, 1908, there were 829 embalmers in the state holding licenses issued by the State Board of Health.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

On January 1st, 1908, there was in the treasury to the credit of the embalmers' fund, \$957.63. During the year the receipts amounted to \$1,214.00 and the expenditures to \$889.16.

The disbursements during the year were as follows:

Printing and stationery.....	\$135 50
Postage .....	63 00
C. A. Harper, M. D., secretary, official expenses and services	406 00
Wm. F. Whyte, M. D., services.....	60 00
E. S. Hayes, M. D., services.....	30 00
C. A. Brigden, services.....	5 00
J. R. McLain, for cadaver.....	40 00
F. H. Pratt, services.....	5 00
J. A. Morris, services.....	5 00
L. W. Hutchcroft, services and expenses.....	58 71
A. A. Walter, clerical services.....	60 00
Miscellaneous .....	20 95
Total .....	\$889 16

# CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

TABLE NO. 1.—SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

County.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Small pox.		Scarlet fever.		Measles.		Tuberculosis.		Meningitis.	
	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.	Total cases.	Rate per 10,000 pop.
Adams	1	1.1					13	14.4			1	1.1				
Ashland	143	57.2	29	11.6	14	5.4	45	18.	64	25.6	131	52.4	15	6.	2	.8
Barron	91	30.3	8	2.6	21	7.	67	22.3	21	7.	89	29.6	3	1.	1	.3
Bayfield	34	21.1	25	15.6			27	16.8	4	2.5	143	89.3	5	3.1		
Brown	62	11.4	20	3.7	3	.5	37	6.8	4	.7	172	31.8	15	2.7	2	.3
Buffalo	3	1.8	3	1.8	4	2.5	10	6.2			35	21.8				
Burnett	9	10.	1	1.1	53	58.8	2	2.2	11	12.2	4	4.4	2	2.2		
Calumet	5	3.1					6	3.7	2	1.2	2	1.2	4	2.5		
Chippewa	29	8.	2	.5			119	35.	52	15.2	65	19.1	18	5.2	5	1.5
Clark	29	9.6	1	.3	12	4.	34	11.3	15	5.	2	.6	5	1.6		
Columbia	32	10.3	17	5.4	4	1.2	34	10.9	14	4.5	133	42.9	5	1.6		
Crawford	4	2.5	2	1.2	5	3.1	63	39.3	6	3.7	2	1.2	1	.6		
Dane	161	20.9	55	7.1	12	1.5	146	18.9	88	11.4	161	20.9	2	.6	1	.1
Dodge	38	8.4	10	2.2			92	20.4	44	9.7	98	21.7	3	1.7		
Door	2	1.			3	1.5	20	14.5	4	2.						
Douglas	455	98.9	10	2.1	6	1.3	34	70.4	94	20.4	9	1.9				
Dunn	20	7.6	5	1.9	5	1.9	69	26.5	2	.7	54	20.7	1	.3	4	1.5
Eau Claire	11	3.2					16	4.7	18	5.2					60	17.6
Florence			1	.3					16	53.3			2	6.6		
Fond du Lac	74	14.2	8	1.5	16	3.	225	43.2	34	6.5			8	1.5		
Forest	16	22.8	8	11.4	5	7.1	15	21.4	29	41.4	35	50.		2.8		
Grant	14	3.5	1	.2			31	7.9	50	12.8	52	13.3		.5	1	.2
Green	23	10.3	3	1.3			18	8.1	16	7.2				3.1	3	1.3
Green Lake	2	1.3	2	1.3	3	2.	28	18.6	3	2.	15	10.	7	4.6		
Iowa	21	9.5	3	1.3	5	2.2	9	.4	17	7.7	12	5.4	3	1.3		
Iron	5	8.3					1	15.	4	6.6					1	1.6
Jackson	26	15.2	2	1.1			10	5.8	14	8.2						
Jefferson	9	2.6	2	.5	3	.8	17	5.	26	7.6	18	5.2	4	1.1		
Juneau	15	7.5	24	12.	3	1.5	22	11.	12	6.	1	.5	3	1.5		
Kenosha	21	7.2	43	14.4	8	2.7			67	23.1	42	14.4	7	2.3		

Kewaunee	27	15.8	1	.6			16	9.4	8	1.7					1	.5
La Crosse	26	6.1	9	2.1			48	11.4	4	.9						
Lafayette	61	30.5	17	8.5	107	58.5	12	6.	44	22.	57	28.5	20	4.7	1	.2
Langlade	21	12.3	18	10.5	107	58.5	73	5.	9	5.2	31	18.2	3	1.5		
Lincoln	10	5.	20	10.	17	8.5	1	42.9	11	5.5	5	2.5	1	.5		
Manitowoc	148	32.7	21	4.6			210	46.6	49	10.8	80	17.7	33	7.3	6	1.3
Marathon	53	10.	20	3.7		2.4	67	12.6	37	8.2	37	6.9	4	1.		
Marinette	46	13.5	76	22.3			28	8.2	70	13.2	107	31.4	29	8.5	1	.2
Marquette	14	12.7	3	2.7			7	6.3			1	1.	3	2.7		
Milwaukee	1416	37.5	994	26.3	623	16.5	439	11.6	769	20.3	946	25.	1,619	42.9	41	1.1
Monroe	43	14.7	21	7.2	1	.3	22	7.5	16	5.5	48	16.5	6	2.		
Oconto	8	3.	1	.3	2	7.6	5	1.8	47	18.	7	2.6	3	1.1		
Oneida	55	45.8	19	15.8			31	25.8	38	31.6	65	54.1	1	.8		
Outagamie	56	11.2	15	3.			47	9.4	10	2.	25	5.	10	2.		
Ozaukee	4	2.3	9	5.2	27	15.8	36	21.1	80	47.			2	1.1		
Pepin	6	8.5	1	1.4			11	15.7	10	14.2	1	.5				
Pierce	2	.8	8	3.4			77	33.4	6	2.6	20	8.6				
Polk	58	26.3	29	13.1			24	10.9	20	9.	17	7.7	6	2.7		
Portage	141	45.4	36	11.6	79	25.4	20	6.4	10	3.2	17	5.4	11	3.5		
Price			1	.7			4	3.	5	3.8						
Racine	11	2.1			3	.5	5	.9	10	1.9			4	.7		
Richland	8	4.2	4	2.1			37	19.4	44	23.1	47	24.7				
Rock	188	34.8	20	3.7	25	4.6	34	4.4	56	10.1	49	9.	23	4.2		
Rusk	19	19.	1	1.			7	7.			34	34.	1	1.		
St. Croix	23	6.8					23	8.8	9	3.4	16	6.1	10	1.	1	.3
Sauk	10	3.1	5	1.5	2	.6	64	20.	90	28.1	12	3.7	10	3.1	2	.6
Sawyer	3	6.									5	10.				
Shawano	20	6.2	7	2.1			14	4.3	6	1.8	89	27.8				
Sheboygan	108	20.7	171	32.8	3	.5	215	41.3	92	17.6	22	4.2	8	1.5	2	.3
Taylor	16	13.3	21	17.5	7	5.8	41	34.1	18	15.	5	4.1				
Trempealeau	10	4.	1	.4			14	5.8	5	2.	7	2.9				
Vernon	15	5.	3	1.	3	1.	91	31.3	19	6.5	31	10.6				
Vilas	21	42.			2		2	4.	12	24.	5	10.				
Walworth	18	5.8	15	4.8	1	.3	5	1.6	43	13.8	7	2.2	3	.9		
Washburn	47	53.7	.4	5.	24	20.	57	71.2			2	2.5	3	5.		
Washington	73	31.8	16	6.9	140	60.8	1	.4	22	9.5	74	32.1	14	6.		
Waukesha	51	14.2	12	3.3	25	6.9	13	3.6	13	3.6	19	5.2	1	.2		
Waupaca	6	1.7	9	2.6	25	7.3			24	7.	56	16.4	3	.3		
Waushara	18	10.	2	1.1	5	2.7	13	7.2	16	8.9	180	10.	1	.5	1	.5
Winnebago	29	4.7	16	2.6	1	.1	21	3.4	35	5.7		.3				
Wood	17	5.3	6	1.8			61	19.			2	.6			2	.6
Total	4261	18.5	1917	8.3	1326	5.7	3483	15.1	2,462	10.7	3,405	14.8	1,958	8.5	138	.6

TABLE NO. 2.—SHOWING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 31, 1906.

County.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough		Small pox.		Scarlet fever.		Measles.		Tuberculosis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ashland	20	2	6				13							
Barron	10	1			1				2					
Bayfield	8	2	24							1		1		
Brown	5	1	3				6					1		1
Burnett	1		1		19				6					
Calumet										1			1	
Columbia	13	1			4		4							
Crawford									1					
Dane	30	4	20				14		32		1			
Dodge	5		2				19				1			
Douglas	45	3	3		3		2		5		1		2	
Eau Claire							9							
Fond du Lac	10						1							
Forest			6						1					
Grant	12	2							27				1	1
Iowa	10	1	1						2		1		1	
Jackson	10		2						13		9		1	
Jefferson	4													
Kenosha			1				8		9	1				
Kewaunee									21					
Lafayette	25	4	2						2					
Langlade	8						17		2					
Lincoln	2		1		2								1	
Manitowoc	20		1				28		4				4	
Marathon	2						17		12		5			
Marinette	3	1	18	2					2			1	3	1
Milwaukee	283	30	200	15	65	6	142		52	4	18		156	104
Oconto			1											
Oneida	3	1					1		2					
Outagamie	13		3	2			15						4	3
Ozaukee			1		27				2				2	

Pepin	2		1											
Polk	3	1	13	1				5		3				
Portage	10	2	2		64					1	1	1	1	
Racine	1											1		
Richland	4	2	1					6		11				
Rock	21		3	1			1	10				4	2	
Rusk	1													
St. Croix	1													
Sauk	1		2					1		10				
Shawano	5	1					1							
Sheboygan	36	1	5	1			21	5						
Taylor			10					1						
Trempealeau	1							2						
Vernon	6	1						9	2					
Vilas							1							
Walworth	1													
Washburn	5	2	4		12									
Washington	19	2	5	1	10					1		1		
Waukesha	27	3	1		21									
Waupaca	2		1		11		1	3						
Wausara	2						18							
Winnebago	1		1							1				
Wood	5	1	1							2				
Total	776	69	348	23	260	6	349	242	7	65	2	191	113	



TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS FROM JANUARY 1, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1907.

County.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Small pox.		Scarlet fever.		Measles.		Tuberculosis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ashland	16	2	12		12		17		34		111		3	1
Barron	24	5	5		20		8		8		59		2	1
Bayfield	8	1	1				4							
Brown	8	1	2				17		2				1	1
Burnet	6	2					2		5		54			
Calumet	1				4				1		3		2	1
Chippewa	16	4		1			21		43		34	1	4	2
Clark	7		1		12		21		10					
Columbia	14	1	2				5		10		130		2	
Crawford	2		2		4	1	34		2					
Dane	43	4	31		11	1	122	1	37		116			
Dodge	7	1	7				1		23		84		5	
Door	2						8		1					
Douglas	252	14	4		3		90		37	2	9			
Dunn	14	1	2		5		38		2	1	48	1	1	
Eau Claire	3						6		2					
Florence			1											
Fond du Lac	46	1	4		1		177	1	13	2			6	1
Forest	15	2	2		5		10		2		20			
Grant	1		1				31		41	1	51			
Green	4						4		3					
Green Lake	2						28		1		14		1	
Iowa	8		2		5		1		2		3			
Iron	1						7							
Jackson	8								11					
Jefferson	4				3		1		7	1	17		3	
Juneau	4	1	16	2			10		1		1			
Kenosha	14		2						19				2	1
Kewaunee	6		1				2							
Lafayette	19	1	11	1	3		11		25		57			
Langlade	8	2	5		10		56		3		30	1	1	1

# NORTHERN WISCONSIN COLONY AND TRAINING SCHOOL PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY

Lincoln	Manitowoc	Marathon	Marquette	Milwaukee	Monroe	Oconto	Ontonagon	Outagamie	Ozaukee	Pepin	Perce	Polk	Portage	Priest	Racine	Richland	Rock	Rusk	St. Croix	Sauk	Sawyer	Shawano	Sheboygan	Taylor	Templeton	Vernon	Vilas	Walworth	Washington	Waushara	Winnebago	Wood	Total
5	66	5	27	6	15	3	45	23	2	3	1	25	58	7	2	118	2	9	4	3	6	8	16	6	2	17	15	23	50	5	1	7	1,793
18	3	1	37	3	407	14	10	8	5	1	5	11	28	15	1	7	1	9	1	1	6	9	8	16	6	2	1	4	1	6	7	1,793	
6	187	74	28	1	1	1	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
1	22	1	2	290	4	1	22	25	25	10	6	10	4	6	3	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	18	12	6	217	8	1	14	3	3	8	8	25	25	25	3	21	36	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75	
4	87	1	14	184	42	5	184	36	3	1	10	1	1	1	3	10	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,410	
11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
11	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	
789	1	6	1	689	3	3	689	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	789	
486	2	1	4	442	5	4	442	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	486	

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TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS FROM JANUARY 1, 1908 TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.  
THE REPORTS OF DEATHS ARE TAKEN FROM THE DEATH CERTIFICATES.

County.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid fever.		Whooping cough.		Small pox.		Scarlet fever.		Measles.		Tuberculosis.		Meningitis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Adams .....	1	1					13		30	3	1		15		2	
Ashland .....	87	8	11	12	2	1	15		15	1	20		28		9	
Barron .....	57	8	3			1	59		11	1	30		19		8	
Bayfield .....	13	5		1			23		1		143		18		1	
Brown .....	49	35	15	10	3		14		2	1	118		63		2	
Buffalo .....	3	2	3	2	4	2	10				35		10		26	
Burnett .....	2	2								1			9		3	
Calumet .....	4	3				1	6		1			2	9		3	
Chippewa .....	13	6	2	5		1	98		9	1	31	6	11		5	
Clark .....	22	8		4		1	13		5		2	6	41	5	10	
Columbia .....	5	1	15	1			25		4	2	3	2	19		6	
Crawford .....	2	1		1	1	2	29		1	1		3	19		4	
Dane .....	28	10	4	3	1	4	10		19	4	44		76	1	35	
Dodge .....	26	8	1	5		2	72		21	2	13	2	40		15	
Door .....		4			3	5	21		3				18		1	
Douglas .....	158	13	3	8			232		52	1			31		19	
Dunn .....	6	3	3	2		2	31		3	2	6	1	22	4	4	
Eau Claire .....	8	3	1	9		1	1		16	1		2	29	60	19	
Florence .....									16				3			
Fond du Lac .....	18	5	2	5	15	2	47		30	4		2	34		14	
Forest .....	1						5				15	1	2		4	
Grant .....	1	4		1		2			7			1	33		13	
Green .....	19	1	3	1			14		13			7	22	3	9	
Green Lake .....			2		3	4			2		1	6	19		2	
Iowa .....	3	2							2			1	19		3	
Iron .....	4	6		1			2		4				4	1	1	
Jackson .....	14	2				4	10		3	1			21		3	
Jefferson .....	5	4	2	1		2	8		10		1		38		3	
Juneau .....	11	4	8		3		12		11	1		3	24		2	
Kenosha .....	7	4	39	12	8	5			27	3	42	5	24		7	

Kewaunee	21	5		2		14		1					16	1	6	
La Crosse	28	4	9	1		48	2	4	1	1		20	62	1	11	
Lafayette	7	2	4	1	14	1		17				3	26			
Langlade	5	2	13	5				6	1	1		8			2	
Lincoln	3	7	6	5	9			4	3	1		1	21		6	
Manitowoc	62	10	17	5	11	2	172	27	2	43	1	22	42	6	10	
Marathon	46	11	5	9		1	28	52	4	1	1	35			20	
Marquette	16	4	21	7		1	27	3		93		13	36	1	10	
Marquette	8	5		1		7							10		4	
Milwaukee	491	72	387	64	421	38	77	500	26	744	19	774	613	41	115	
Monroe	25	4	7	2		1	18	8		6		3	23		7	
Oconto	5	2		2	2		5	33	9	7	1	3	20		1	
Oneida	7	3	9	3			5	33		60		1	9		2	
Outagamie	20	3	4	3		2	7	33	5	25		2	45		15	
Ozaukee	2		3	2			36	78	3				16		5	
Pepin	1			3			1			1	1		5		1	
Pierce	1	3	3	5		1	71	6	2	1	3		23		4	
Polk	30	4	5	2		2	20	14	2	13	1	4	18		5	
Portage	73	19	8	3		3	14	5	1		4	4	34		14	
Price	1	1	1	6			1	4	1		2		16			
Racine	3	3		9	3		2	3	5		1	3	62		14	
Richland	2		2	1		5	1	33	2				24		6	
Rock	49	6	10	3	25	1	9	24	6	39		10	59		10	
Rusk	18	3	1	4		1	6	2	2	34	1		4		1	
St. Croix	13	4		1		1	22	2		1			28	1	11	
Sauk	5	2	2	5	2		36	1	39	1		5	26	2	9	
Sawyer			1	1						5			9			
Shawano	9	5	1	2		1		6	4	89		1	19		3	
Sheboygan	64	7	157	28	1	4	183	79	9	16	5	5	43	2	12	
Taylor		1	3	1			13			5	1		3		5	
Trempealeau	3	2	1	3		5	8	3	2	7	1		24		10	
Vernon	7	2	2	5		2	9	4		2			33		5	
Vilas	4	1		1			1	12	2	1			5		2	
Walworth	2	3	6	1		5		7			1	3	24		6	
Washburn	19	2		3	10	1	26			1		1	2		2	
Washington	4	1	6		37			13	1	43	1	8	21		5	
Waukesha	19	4	8	2	4		11	9		3	1	1	46		10	
Waupaca	3	1	6	5	11		13	23	1	1		3	25		9	
Waushara	12	5	1	2		1		15					16	1	3	
Winnebago	22	7	15	12	1	3	12	32			2		69		4	
Wood	5	5	5	6		1	45		2				25	2	7	
Total	1,692	376	845	319	594	124	1,774	4	1,445	127	1,749	71	973	2,390	138	623

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Table number 1 which shows the total number of cases of contagious diseases reported to the State Board of Health by the local health officers, from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908, is incomplete on account of failure on the part of the local health officer, or health commissioner, to collect accurate statistics regarding the various reportable diseases. With but few exceptions, we believe the local health officer reports to the state health department all cases which are reported to him by the attending physician, or responsible head of the family in case there is no physician in attendance.

It is stated in section 1412, of the statutes of 1898 that every health officer shall make a report to the State Board of Health concerning the progress of any dangerous contagious disease which may be present within the district for which the health officer has been appointed. The State Board of Health should also be kept informed regarding the measures used for the prevention and control of such disease at such intervals as the board may direct. Return postal cards are supplied to all local health officers for a weekly report of cases and deaths from diphtheria, typhoid fever, whooping cough, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, tuberculosis and meningitis. Each local health officer should see to it that these weekly reports are sent in promptly and that they include an accurate report of all cases in the district at the time the report is made. Unless this is done it will be impossible for the state department to determine the prevalence of certain preventable diseases, or to assist in the adoption of measures which will effectively destroy the contagion in the infected locality.

During the twenty-seven months covered by this report, 4,261 cases of diphtheria, 1,917 cases of typhoid fever, 1,326 cases of whooping cough, 3,483 cases of small-pox, 2,462 cases of scarlet fever, 3,405 cases of measles, 1,953 cases of tuberculosis and 138 cases of meningitis were reported to the State Board of Health by the local health officers throughout the state. Men-

ingitis was not designated as a disease to be reported to the local health officer until August 7, 1907, hence the report of the number of cases of this disease is inaccurate and should not be considered as an index of the prevalence of the disease during this period of time.

Table number 1 giving a tabulation by counties, of cases per 10,000 population, shows that there were 18.5 cases of diphtheria, 8.3 cases of typhoid fever, 5.7 cases of whooping cough, 15.1 cases of small-pox, 10.7 cases of scarlet fever, 14.8 cases of measles and 8.5 cases of tuberculosis per 10,000 population, during the twenty-seven months ending December 31, 1908.

The tabulation given in table number 2 shows that for the months of October, November and December 1906, according to the reports filed in this office by the local health officers, that there were 776 cases of diphtheria, 348 cases of typhoid fever, 269 cases of whooping cough, 349 cases of small-pox, 242 cases of scarlet fever, 65 cases of measles and 191 cases of tuberculosis.

It is shown in table number 3 that during the calendar year of 1907 the local health officers reported to the state department, 1,793 cases of diphtheria, 724 cases of typhoid fever, 463 cases of whooping cough, 1,410 cases of small-pox, 775 cases of scarlet fever, 1,591 cases of measles and 789 cases of tuberculosis.

Table number 4 shows that during the calendar year of 1908 the local health officers reported, 1,692 cases of diphtheria, 845 cases of typhoid fever, 594 cases of whooping cough, 1,724 cases of small-pox, 1,445 cases of scarlet fever, 1,749 cases of measles, 973 cases of tuberculosis and 138 cases of meningitis.

An examination of tables 2, 3 and 4 shows that during the entire period covered by this report, the number of cases of tuberculosis and meningitis were not fully reported. The number of death for each disease is taken from the reports of the local health officers and has no relation whatever to the actual number of deaths which occurred in the state as shown by the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, found in another part of this publication.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

During the twenty-seven months from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908, 4,261 cases of diphtheria were reported by the local health officers. During the months of October, November

and December of 1906, 776 cases were reported, while for the calendar year or 1907 there were 1,793 cases and for the calendar year of 1908 there were 1,692 cases. The prevalence of the disease in the various counties is shown in table number 1 which gives the number of cases per 10,000 population. The rate varies from nothing in Florence and Price counties to 98.9 in Douglas county. Since the number of cases, however, does not equal the actual number of deaths reported from the disease in many instances, it is very evident that accurate reports of all cases of diphtheria are not being obtained in some of the counties.

During the year ending September 30, 1905 the local health officers reported 1,049 cases of diphtheria and for the year ending September 30, 1906, 1,131 cases were reported. It is possible that the reports for 1907 and 1908 are more complete than heretofore on account of the special effort put forth to obtain accurate reports of all cases of the disease. We, therefore, believe that the disease is not more prevalent than in former years.

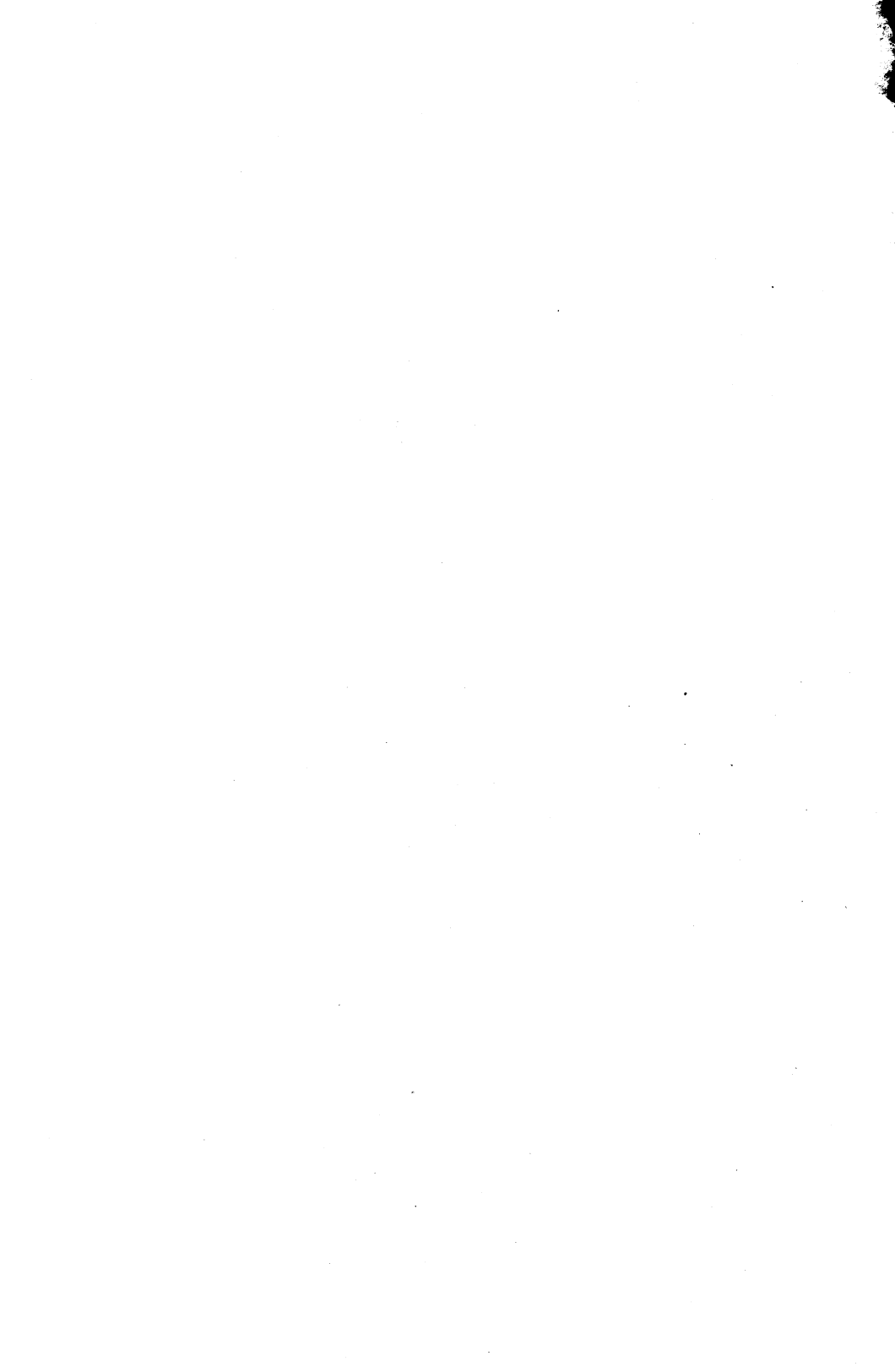
On account of the rapid recovery which results from the free use of antitoxin it is often difficult to maintain quarantine for the required period of time. The rules relating to the quarantine of diphtheria which are published in another part of this report, provide that quarantine must be maintained for at least fourteen days after the beginning of the disease. The State Board of Health also advises that persons convalescent from diphtheria must remain isolated until two successive cultures from the throat, made three days apart, show the absence of diphtheria bacilli. Unless the provisions relating to quarantine and isolation are strictly adhered to, many apparently well patients who still have the disease germs present in their throats will spread diphtheria unnecessarily.

Table number 5 which gives the number of cases of diphtheria reported by months since 1903 shows the seasonal variation of the disease.

It is provided in section 1411 of the laws of 1907, that the local board of health shall furnish antitoxin free to all indigent persons suffering from the disease, in such manner as the State Board of Health may direct. Arrangements have been perfected for the distribution of this great life saving agent to all parts of the state. The methods by which the antitoxin is dis-







tributed is fully explained under the caption of "Laws enacted at the 1907 session of the Legislature."

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF DIPHTHERIA REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

Month.	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908, Quart'ly
January .....		141	181	105	100	182	.....
February .....		94	100	55	84	180	461
March .....		80	71	74	84	110	.....
April .....		58	63	41	48	117	.....
May .....		70	54	45	70	117	315
June .....		91	40	30	63	121	.....
July .....		74	89	87	47	84	.....
August .....		78	77	59	60	103	248
September .....		78	92	133	78	81	.....
October .....	140	108	204	133	272	.....	.....
November .....	231	74	98	187	255	698	680
December .....	163	104	118	163	252	.....	.....
Total.....	534	1,050	1,187	1,117	1,413	1,793	1,704

TABLE NO. 6.—DIPHTHERIA.

From Reports made by Local Health Officers.

For year ending	Number of places reporting.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality. per cent.
September 30, 1895.....	107	1,368	235	17.
September 30, 1896.....	130	2,097	410	19.
September 30, 1897.....	172	2,015	461	22.
September 30, 1898.....	169	1,775	271	15.
September 30, 1899.....	189	2,002	263	13.
September 30, 1900.....	185	2,056	282	13.
September 30, 1901.....	245	2,135	294	13.7
September 30, 1902.....	221	1,898	272	14.3
September 30, 1903.....	155	1,298	207	15.
September 30, 1904.....	334	1,003	113	11.
September 30, 1905.....	288	1,049	126	11.4
September 30, 1906.....	302	1,131	127	11.
Oct. to Dec., 1906.....	130	776	69	8.8
Calendar year of 1907.....	386	1,793	186	10.3
Calendar year of 1908.....	441	1,692	376	22.2

### TYPHOID FEVER.

1,917 cases of typhoid fever were reported to the State Board of Health by the local health officers during the period from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. During the months of October, November and December of 1906, 69 cases were re-

ported, while for the calendar year of 1907 there were 724 cases and for the calendar year of 1908 there were 845 cases. The number of cases per 10,000 population for the state as a whole during this period of time is shown to be 8.3. No cases of typhoid fever were reported from Calumet, Racine, Vilas, Iron, Sawyer, or St. Croix counties, although the morality reports show that deaths occurred from this disease in practically all of these counties. The highest rate is shown in Sheboygan county where there were 32.8 cases for each 10,000 population. Milwaukee county is second with a rate of 26.3 and Marinette third with a rate of 22.3. The abnormally high rate shown in Sheboygan county is due to the severe epidemic in the city of Sheboygan during the year of 1908.

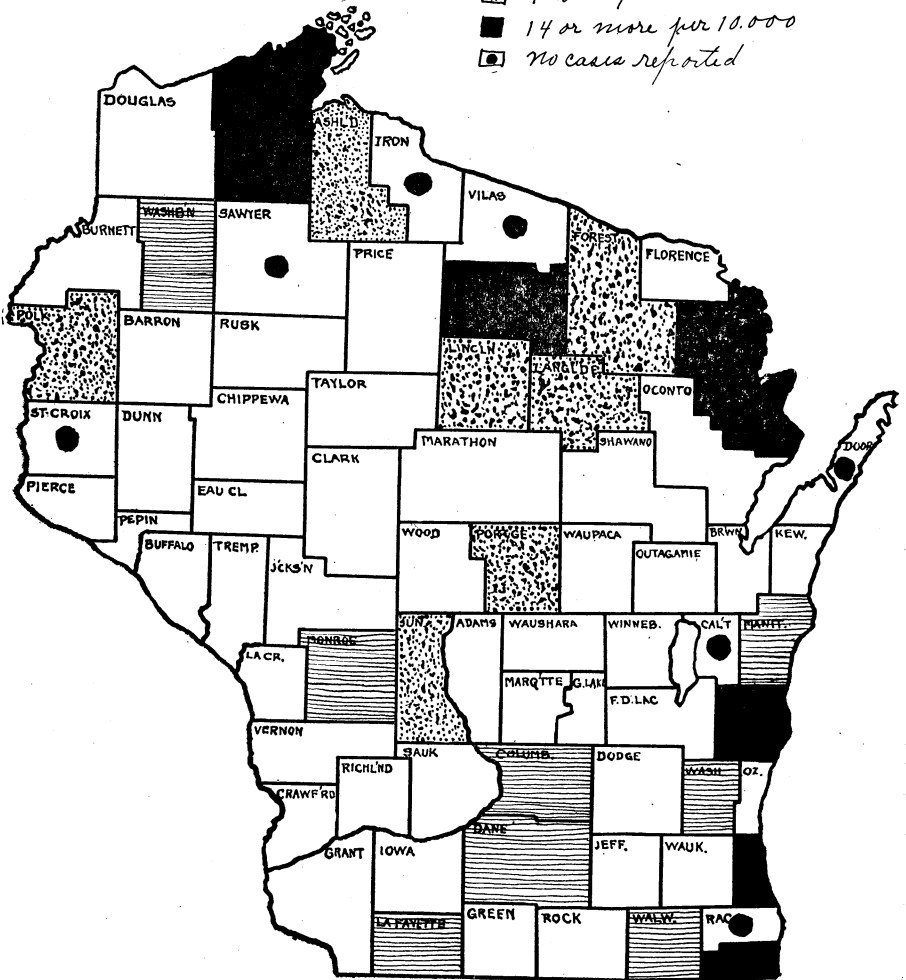
It is shown by table number 9 that there has been a gradual decline in the prevalence of this disease in Wisconsin since 1902. The report of cases, however, is not complete enough to warrant the department in stating whether or not there is any general diminution in the disease. The officials in many localities discourage the making of complete reports for the reason that a knowledge of the prevalence of the disease in any city, or village, is considered to be detrimental to business. Such a position is very destructive to the health of a community and demonstrates the little value which is placed upon human life as compared with purely commercial enterprises.

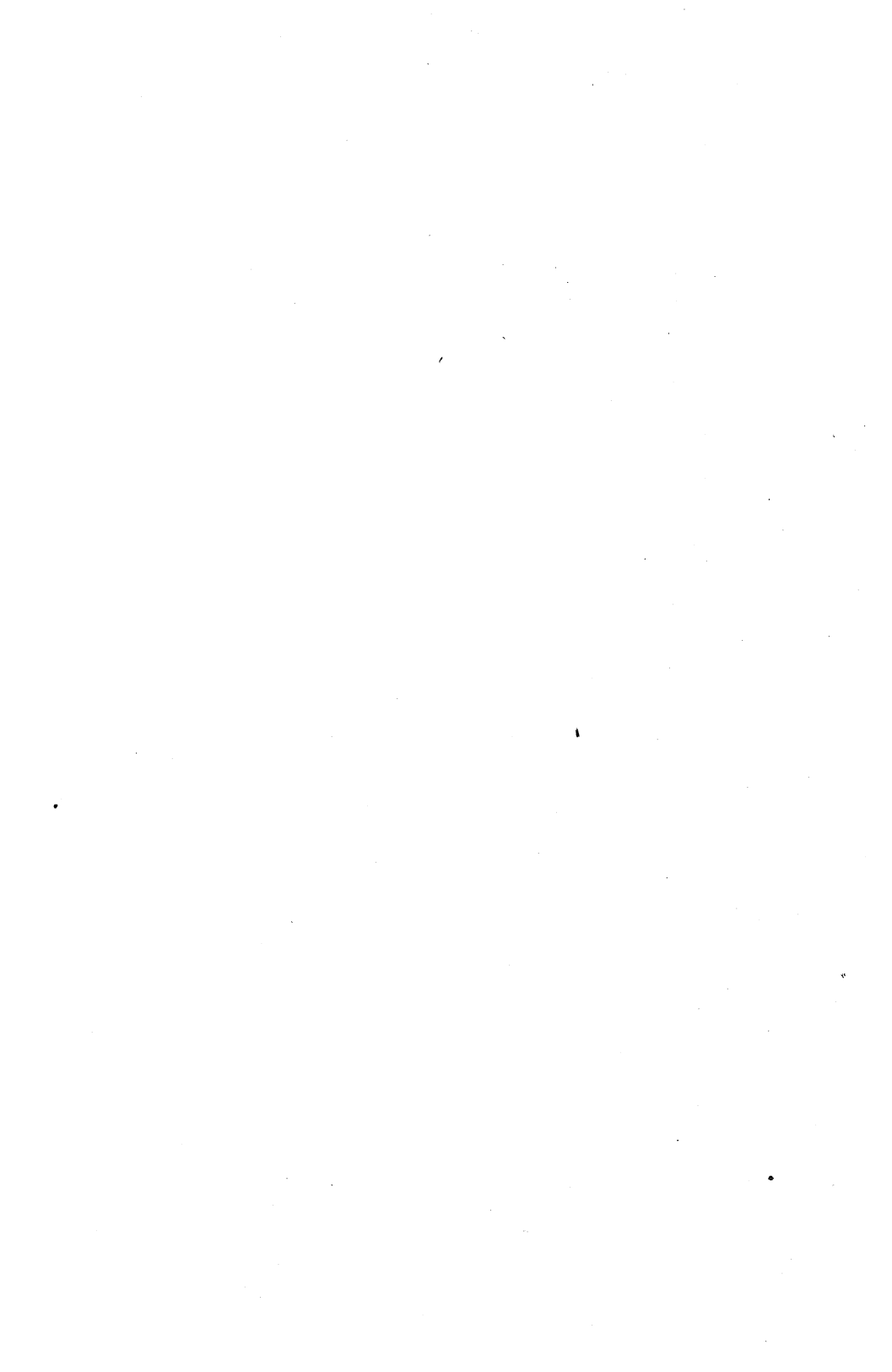
Table number 10 which shows the number of cases of typhoid fever per 10,000 population by counties demonstrates that practically all of the thickly settled counties which border on the Great Lakes have a large number of cases of typhoid fever each year. This is especially true in counties where large cities are located and where the water supply for drinking purposes is obtained from Lake Michigan. Typhoid fever is not a quarantinable disease but the premises should be thoroughly disinfected by aerial disinfection and by washing the floors and woodwork with a 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury after the death, or recovery of the patient. The pamphlet published by this board relating to the restriction and prevention of typhoid fever is distributed free to all citizens of the state, upon request.

All cases of typhoid fever must be reported by the attending physician, or responsible head of the family in case no physician

TABLE NO. 10.—SHOWING CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER PER 10,000 POPULATION, REPORTED BY THE HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

- Less than 3 per 10,000
- 4 to 8 per 10,000
- 9 to 13 per 10,000
- 14 or more per 10,000
- No cases reported





is in attendance, to the local health officer within twenty-four hours after the discovery of the disease.

TABLE NO. 8.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

Month.	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908. Quartly
January .....		54	26	15	60	92	.....
February .....		20	33	6	93	88	142
March .....		21	21	43	48	30	.....
April .....		27	17	3	63	26	.....
May .....		22	32	112	75	33	187
June .....		24	17	21	33	31	.....
July .....		8	19	42	51	39	.....
August .....		24	24	55	64	32	197
September .....		20	102	97	75	53	.....
October .....	60	125	242	80	159	.....	.....
November .....	70	35	62	59	119	295	319
December .....	24	42	54	81	69	.....	.....
Total.....	154	422	649	614	909	724	845

TABLE NO. 9.—TYPHOID FEVER.

From Reports Made by Local Health Officers.

For year ending	Number of places reporting.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality. per cent.
September 30, 1895.....	59	993	144	14.5
September 30, 1896.....	66	1,234	171	13.8
September 30, 1897.....	146	658	126	19.9
September 30, 1898.....	165	1,085	109	10.
September 30, 1899.....	224	1,312	120	9.
September 30, 1900.....	233	1,465	178	12.
September 30, 1901.....	291	1,804	236	13.
September 30, 1902.....	208	1,007	153	15.
September 30, 1903.....	62	374	80	21.
September 30, 1904.....	126	393	20	5.
September 30, 1905.....	111	752	34	4.5
September 30, 1906.....	132	782	112	14.
Oct. to Dec., 1906.....	58	348	23	6.6
Calendar year of 1907.....	153	724	97	13.3
Calendar year of 1908.....	183	845	319	37.5

WHOOPIING COUGH.

During the twenty-seven months ending December 31, 1908, 1,326 cases of whooping cough were reported by the local health officers throughout the state. For the months of October, November and December of 1906, 269 cases were reported, for the

calendar year of 1907, 463 cases were reported and for the calendar year of 1908, 594 cases of this disease were recorded. The number of cases per 10,000 population for the state as a whole, is shown to be 5.7. This is considerably less than the rate for typhoid fever, and several of the other dangerous communicable diseases.

Many of the physicians do not report cases of whooping cough at all and since the physician is not called as often as for some of the other communicable diseases, the responsible head of the family is charged with the duty of making a report to the local health officer. This duty is often neglected and as a result serious epidemics of the disease are found to exist from time to time in various parts of the state. Whooping cough as shown by the tabulation of deaths by age groups, is especially fatal among young children and should be carefully guarded against at all times. The report of cases is so incomplete that it is impossible to determine the prevalence of the disease from year to year.

TABLE NO. 11.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

Month.	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908. Quart'ly
January .....		19	0	1	17	71	.....
February .....		37	0	1	21	24	120
March .....		21	8	0	77	40	.....
April .....		5	1	0	35	66	.....
May .....		5	1	50	24	61	159
June .....		5	0	4	79	28	.....
July .....		2	0	56	37	33	.....
August .....		3	0	12	27	16	218
September .....		20	0	31	37	22	.....
October .....	43	50	12	4	129	.....	.....
November .....	130	23	9	12	82	92	65
December .....	33	0	0	23	58	.....	.....
Total.....	211	190	26	194	623	453	572

### SMALL-POX.

3,483 cases of small-pox were reported by the local health officers during the period from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. During the months of October, November and December of 1906 there were 349 cases of the disease; for the calendar

year of 1907 there were 1,410 cases, and for the calendar year of 1908 there were 1,724 cases. The number of cases per 10,000 population for the state as a whole during this period of time is 15.1.

Table number 13 which gives the number of cases by counties per 10,000 population shows that no cases of small-pox were reported during this period of time from Florence, Kenosha, Waupaca, or Sawyer Counties. In some of these counties epidemics of quite severe proportions have existed during the time covered by this report but the health officers have failed to collect proper reports from the attending physicians and other persons responsible for reporting cases of the disease and also have neglected to notify the state department of the presence of the disease, until a severe epidemic has developed. We are now obtaining better reports of cases of small-pox in Wisconsin than has been possible heretofore, and as a result serious epidemics have been avoided. Many people, particularly business men and local officials do not desire to have it known that small-pox is present in the district and as a result, the cases are unreported, quarantine is not established, and the disease spreads rapidly.

All persons suffering from the disease must remain strictly quarantined until all crusts or scales have fallen off and been removed, and the patient and premises have been thoroughly disinfected. All exposed persons must be quarantined for fourteen days from the date of last exposure, unless successfully vaccinated, and person and clothing disinfected, or protected by a previous attack of the disease and person and clothing disinfected. In order to encourage vaccination on the part of the school children, the legislature passed a law at the 1907 session which is as follows:

Section 1413L. To prevent the spread of small-pox the local board of health of any city, incorporated village or town where the disease is present in any school district or part thereof, which is included in such city, incorporated village or town, shall prohibit the attendance at school in any such district or part thereof for a period of twenty-five days, after the appearance of small-pox, of any and all pupils and teachers, who have not been successfully vaccinated or who fail to show a certificate of recent vaccination.



Section 1413m. Should new cases of small-pox continue to develop in such school district or part thereof, after the expiration of twenty-five days, the local board of health shall upon the advice and consent of the State Board of Health, renew such order for another twenty-five days or so many days thereof as the State Board of Health may deem necessary in order to control the epidemic.

Section 1413n. If the parents or guardian of any child or children are unable to pay for such vaccination the expense thereof shall upon the recommendation of the local board of health be paid for by the city, village or town in which such expense is necessarily incurred. The local board may provide for the free vaccination of all children in any school district or part thereof during an epidemic of small-pox whenever in its judgment such action is required. The necessary expense thereof to be paid by the city, incorporated village or town upon the order of the local board of health.

It has been demonstrated repeatedly that frequent vaccination will entirely eradicate small-pox and the state health department desires to urge upon the local health boards that whenever a case of small-pox is found to exist in any township, incorporated village, or city, all persons exposed to the disease and others who have not been successfully vaccinated be urged to be vaccinated at once. Where vaccination is compulsory the number of cases of small-pox during the year of 1905 per million inhabitants is as follows:

German 1.1 cases; Denmark .5 cases; Sweden 2.1 cases and Norway .6 cases. In countries where vaccination is voluntary the rate is as follows: Belgium 99.9 cases, Russia 46.32 cases, Spain 56.3 cases and Hungary 134.3 cases. In England before vaccination was made compulsory the death rate from small-pox was more than three thousand per million population. Now the rate is less than twenty per million population.





TABLE NO. 12.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

Month.	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908. Quart'y
January .....				256	143	144	.....
February .....				108	101	109	586
March .....				161	128	122	.....
April .....				59	50	151	.....
May .....				91	116	138	594
June .....				77	41	137	.....
July .....				54	77	53	.....
August .....				11	57	40	173
September .....				9	8	26	.....
October .....			44	8	19	.....	.....
November .....			37	151	135	490	589
December .....			227	130	195	.....	.....
Total.....			308	1,115	1,070	1,410	1,922

## SCARLET FEVER.

Two thousand four hundred and sixty two cases of scarlet fever have been reported by the local health officers for the twenty-seven months ending December 31, 1908. During the months of October, November and December of 1906, there were 242 cases, for the calendar year of 1907 there were 775 cases, and for the calendar year of 1908 there were 1,445 cases. Since 1907 the records show that this disease has been unusually prevalent in various parts of the state. In many localities severe epidemics have been developed very largely on account of failure to quarantine the first cases of the disease, and insist that the quarantine be strictly observed until after complete recovery and disinfection of the patient and premises. A particularly virulent type of the disease has developed and as a result, the number of deaths directly attributed to scarlet fever has increased greatly.

The number of cases per 10,000 population during this period is shown to be 10.7. No cases of scarlet fever during this entire time have been reported to the state department from Adams, Buffalo, Marquette, Rusk, Sawyer, Washburn or Wood counties. The highest rate is shown in Florence county where there were 53 cases for each 10,000 population. In Ozaukee county the rate was 47 per 10,000 and in Forest county 41.4 per 10,000 population.

Table number 15 shows that there were practically twice as

many cases of the disease in the state during the calendar year of 1908 as compared with the calendar year of 1907. The disease, however, was not distributed so generally throughout the state. The increased number of cases resulted from the severe epidemics in several localities.

All persons in a home where scarlet fever exists who are in any way associated with the patient must be quarantined until after complete desquamation of patient and premises. The State Board of Health has published a twelve page pamphlet relating to the prevention and restriction of this disease which will be distributed gratuitously to all residents of the state, upon request.

TABLE NO. 14.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF SCARLET FEVER REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

Month.	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908. Quart'ly
January .....		434	233	144	84	109	.....
February .....		206	176	153	93	84	325
March .....		163	194	163	54	59	.....
April .....		100	101	99	37	60	.....
May .....		161	88	127	133	103	295
June .....		102	109	36	53	53	.....
July .....		72	50	33	25	34	.....
August .....		49	76	36	27	33	163
September .....		45	59	51	26	27	.....
October .....	124	117	134	50	60	.....	.....
November .....	215	124	155	140	97	203	622
December .....	215	133	144	84	84	.....	.....
Total .....	554	1,711	1,519	1,116	778	775	1,445

TABLE NO. 15.—SCARLET FEVER. FROM REPORTS MADE BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

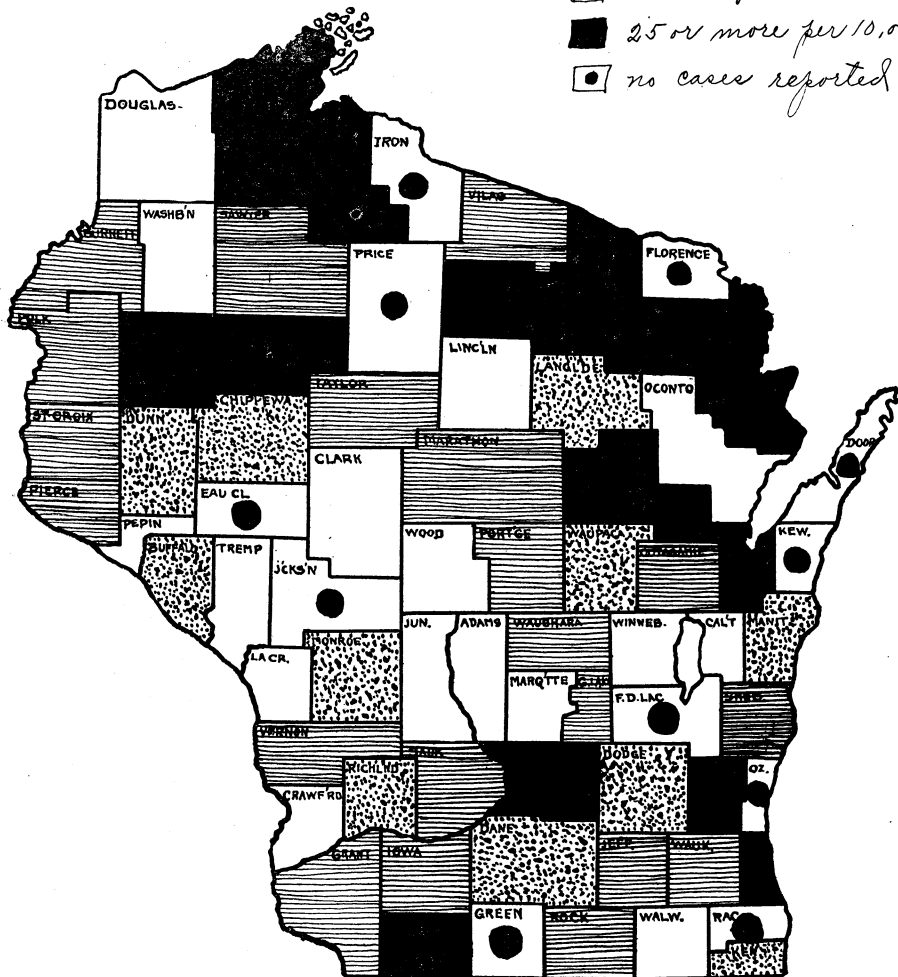
	Number reporting.			per cent.
September 30, 1895.....	427	1,514	59	3.8
September 30, 1896.....	72	933	25	2.5
September 30, 1897.....	113	717	32	4.4
September 30, 1898.....	118	603	17	2.8
September 30, 1899.....	141	1,283	39	3.
September 30, 1900.....	236	4,497	170	3.7
September 30, 1901.....	294	3,594	98	2.7
September 30, 1902.....	383	3,516	142	4
September 30, 1903.....	170	1,883	86	4.5
September 30, 1904.....	372	1,460	41	2.8
September 30, 1905.....	257	1,275	41	2.4
September 30, 1906.....	229	811	30	3.7
Oct.-Dec. 1906.....	55	242	7	2.9
Calendar year of 1907.....	222	775	46	5.9
Calendar year of 1908.....	330	1,445	127	8.7





TABLE NO. 18.—SHOWING CASES OF MEASLES PER 10 000 POPULATION, REPORTED BY THE HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

- Less than 3 per 10,000
- 3 to 13 per 10,000
- 14 to 24 per 10,000
- 25 or more per 10,000
- no cases reported







## MEASLES.

During the twenty-seven months ending December 31, 1908, 3,405 cases of measles were reported. This corresponds to a rate of 14.8 cases per 10,000 population. During the months of October, November and December, 1906 there were 65 cases, for the calendar year of 1907 there were 1,591 cases and for the calendar year of 1908 there were 1,749 cases. No cases of measles were reported during this period from Florence, Fond du Lac, Green, Iron, Eau Claire, Jackson, Racine, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Kewaunee, Door, or Price Counties.

The rules adopted by the State Board of Health for the prevention and control of dangerous contagious diseases do not provide for the quarantine of measles, but they state that no person suffering from measles shall be admitted into any public, parochial, or private school, college or Sunday School, or shall enter any assemblage, or railway car, street car, vessel, or steamer, or other public conveyance. The rules further provide that no person from a family in which a case of measles exists shall be admitted to any public, parochial, or private school, college or Sunday school.

All cases of the disease must be reported by the attending physician, or responsible head of the family in case there is no physician in attendance, to the local health officer within twenty-four hours after its discovery.

TABLE NO. 17.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF MEASLES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908. Quarterly
January .....		87	154	.....	259	89	.....
February .....		75	59	2	519	105	57
March .....		29	57	25	423	165	.....
April .....		30	43	2	340	138	.....
May .....		97	94	31	285	317	570
June .....		17	50	41	165	340	.....
July .....		27	28	17	55	23	.....
August .....		5	11	29	31	16	152
September .....		1	5	9	2	28	.....
October .....	4	2	14	10	3	.....	.....
November .....	15	15	36	63	14	39	431
December .....	64	55	31	187	48	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,750</b>

## TUBERCULOSIS.

1,953 cases of tuberculosis were reported by the local health officers for the twenty-seven months ending December 31, 1908. During the months of October, November and December, 1906, 191 cases were reported, while for the calendar year of 1907, 789 cases were reported and for the calendar year of 1908, 973 cases were reported.

The mortality records found in the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics show that during the calendar year of 1907 there were 2,257 deaths from tuberculosis, and for the calendar year of 1908, there were 2,431 deaths from this disease. This proves conclusively that accurate reports of cases of tuberculosis are not being obtained. Local health officers do not insist that the attending physician, responsible head of the family, in case there is no physician in attendance, or other person who has knowledge of the existence of a case of tuberculosis, report that fact to the local health officer. Until this is done it will be impossible to determine in what localities the disease is especially prevalent, or to determine what regulations are most effective in order to prevent any unnecessary spread of the disease.

It is provided in chapter 93, of the laws of 1907, that every physician, or other person having knowledge of the existence of any person afflicted with tuberculosis, shall report that fact in writing to the health department of the township, incorporated village or city where the case of tuberculosis is found to exist.

This chapter further provides that it shall be the duty of every person sick with this disease and that every person in attendance upon anyone sick with the disease, and of the authorities of the public and private institutions, to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of the health department for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis. Anyone who violates any of the provisions of the law above mentioned, may be arrested and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Since many of the incipient cases are difficult to diagnose, the responsibility for reporting such cases to the proper local authorities rests very largely with the attending physician. The





attending physician in every case of tuberculosis should make a positive diagnosis of the disease and report that fact to the local health officer of the proper district. This is a duty which the physician owes to the patient as well as to the public, and any failure to comply with the state law should be promptly punished upon complaint to the proper authorities.

The number of cases of tuberculosis per 10,000 population during this period of time is 8.5. No cases of tuberculosis were reported during the entire twenty-seven months from twenty-one different counties, shown in table number 20, although there were many deaths from the disease in each of these counties.

It has been conservatively estimated that for every death of tuberculosis, there are approximately ten cases, considering the state as a whole, therefore, instead of there being from eight hundred to one thousand cases of the disease reported each year, we should receive reports of from twenty to twenty-five thousand cases during the first year, and from two to three thousand new cases each year at the present rate of increase.

TABLE NO. 19.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1902.

	YEAR.						
	1902.	1903	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908. Quart'ly
January .....		5			47	75	
February .....		10	11	3	93	60	217
March .....		8	3	2	57	78	
April .....		11	48	3	66	59	
May .....		10	10	53	125	63	280
June .....		2	5	3	71	79	
July .....		2	14	2	54	63	
August .....		2	12	70	77	56	2.8
September .....			12	87	60	45	
October .....	12	2	45	44	79		
November .....	7	4	15	49	62	206	238
December .....	4	3	18	59	50		
Total .....	23	59	193	375	841	789	973

MENINGITIS.

During the period from October first, 1906 to December 31, 1908, 138 cases of meningitis were reported to the state office by the local health officers. This report is incomplete and only

covers part of the biennial period, and therefore is of little value in determining the presence of the disease in various parts of the state.

During the calendar year of 1908 when anterior poliomyelitis was especially prevalent, the disease was often erroneously diagnosed as cerebro-spinal meningitis, and hence a fewer number of actual cases of this disease were reported by the local health officers, than the records indicate.

TABLE NO. 21.—SHOWING THE TOTAL CASES OF MENINGITIS REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS SINCE 1907.

Month.	1908. Quarterly.
January .....	
February .....	15
March .....	
April .....	10
May .....	
June .....	
July .....	
August .....	93
September .....	
October .....	10
November .....	
December .....	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>138</b>

#### ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

Those who have not come in contact with epidemics of Anterior Poliomyelitis or who have not made a study of its havoc in visited localities, can little appreciate the dreadful aftermath of such an affliction. With the recorded mortality of 15.3 per cent, a fatality of 54 does not picture the evil workings of this disease, for behind it we had more than 300 young people made invalids by paralysis, the permanency of which cannot at this time be definitely stated. Sufficient time has not elapsed to allow recovery in those cases that may be fortunate enough to return to normal activity. The agency bringing about this condition of affairs in our state, could not be located. We were at a loss to know, as had been the history of other epidemics of this disease, the cause of its origin.

Wisconsin, during the year of 1908, had been particularly free from epidemic diseases until about July, when anterior

polio myelitis made its appearance at Eau Claire in epidemic form. It is true that in previous years, we had sporadic cases of infantile paralysis recorded on our death certificates, but apparently nothing more than the usual number. In past years the reporting of all cases of infantile paralysis to the health department was not required under the rules of the State Board and hence but little attention was given to the ordinary presence of this malady. It was noticed, however, that the death rate from spinal meningitis had gradually increased from the year 1903, up to the present time. This apparent increase was partially due to the better collection of vital statistics and a more thorough understanding on the part of the medical profession in properly assigning the true cause of death.

For the years 1903 and 1904, 725 deaths from cerebro spinal meningitis were recorded. For 1905 and 1906, 819 deaths, or for the four years, 1,544 deaths. In 1908, 625 deaths were recorded. Each of the seventy-one counties in the state furnished its pro rata.

There has been no apparent localized epidemic of this disease. The locality visited by anterior polio myelitis in 1908, showed a death rate of 47 per 100,000 population from cerebro spinal meningitis, while the state at large showed an average death rate of 68 per 100,000 population. Apparently in this epidemic there was no relation between these two diseases, particularly in epidemic form. We make these comparisons because it has been frequently observed that these diseases are more or less associated in epidemics: anterior polio myelitis following epidemics of cerebro spinal meningitis. The outbreak of anterior polio myelitis began during the summer of 1908 in the city of Eau Claire and reached its height during the months of June, July, August and September.

Its progress during the early stages of the outbreak could be well defined. Later, however, nearly all areas of the city became infected as well as the outlying districts until the whole county became involved. From Eau Claire city and county the infection progressed semi-circle like until the entire Northwestern part of the state reported its presence, its progress being more toward the Northeast, North and Northwest and concentrated somewhat along the lines of most travel. Its progress strongly manifested that there was a special infective agent that



was transmitted either directly from individual to individual, or indirectly through some intermediary agency. To trace, however, the personal contact method in any considerable number of cases, or determine any intermediary agency, was difficult.

Two physicians reported that the disease originated and was most prevalent on dusty unsprinkled streets. Our investigations verified this observation. The summer was exceptionally warm and dry as is shown by the Weather Bureau Reports. This dryness was most marked in September when the epidemic was most severe. About the middle of September there was a drop in the temperature and slight rain which apparently caused a temporary cessation in the number of cases.

Dr. Hayes, a local physician, who was making careful observations, reported: "We believe we have the epidemic under control as there have been no new cases for the past several days." Later, however, the temperature rose with marked dryness and almost immediately new cases were found throughout the affected locality.

During the drop in temperature, accompanied with slight rain, the insect activity was greatly diminished, especially was this noticed with the common housefly.

The mean temperature for July, according to Weather Bureau Reports, was 70.8, 1.1 degrees in excess of normal. For August it was 70.2 or 1.5 degrees in excess of normal. For September, the mean temperature was 67.08, or 6.43 degrees above the average for the past seven years.

Dr. Manning, in her article in the Wisconsin Medical Journal, quotes from a September newspaper saying: "No rain of consequence has fallen for twenty-nine days for the thirteen days from September to October twelfth, inclusive; no rain fall and an equal number of consecutive days without rain are not recorded since 1902. A feature of the damage from shortage of rainfall during the past ten or eleven weeks is the drying up of many small streams."

There were 352 cases of polio myelitis reported in Wisconsin. 167 occurred in Eau Claire city and county and 185 in the state at large outside of Eau Claire county. This really does not represent a complete history of the condition as undoubtedly many cases occurred that were not reported at all, particularly is this true of the milder cases with only transient symptoms and

slight temporary paralysis. Then again, there is the possible error in diagnosis, mistaking this disease for cerebro spinal meningitis and particularly may this be true when the symptoms were very severe producing general paralysis and especially paralysis of the muscles of respiration. The symptomatology was similar in many cases. Gastro intestinal disturbances were the most characteristic initial symptoms, occurring in a large percentage of cases reported. Fever ranging from 100 to 105 was invariably present during the initial period. In a few days the painful distressing initial symptoms would usually subside when there would be a day of ease and apparent convalescence on the part of the patient, except soreness and stiffness in the limbs. This was invariably followed by paralysis of some of the extremities, making the diagnosis positive.

The fatal results usually depended upon the degree of paralysis, and death nearly always followed when the respiratory muscles were involved.

Dr. Manning classified 150 cases and stated in her report as follows: January 1, February none, March none, April none, May three, June four, July nineteen, August twenty-four, September twenty-five, October twenty-one, November two, December one.

Age less than one year.....	10
One to five years.....	64
Six to fifteen years.....	62
Over sixteen years.....	14
Males .....	91
Females .....	62

In 29 of the 150 cases direct exposure to infection was traced. Twenty-five children became ill during the time of, or immediately following a case in the same house. Indirect exposure was traced in the remaining four cases. Several cases occurred in the family of physicians.

Dr. Hamilton visited a small epidemic at Moose Lake, Minnesota, and reported: "In one family containing six children, five became ill, two died and three recovered. In another family of five children, three were sick and one died."

Leegaard in Norway investigated an epidemic of 54 cases and wrote: "The disease is plainly contagious and spread along lines of communication."

Harbitz reports: "1,053 cases with 145 deaths, a mortality of 13.8% in the years of 1905 and 1906," and further states: "There can be no doubt that acute polio myelitis is an infectious disease dependent upon a specific micro-organism."

Wickman, who so carefully observed an epidemic in Sweden, reported: "That the disease appeared to spread from the school house being often carried by individuals who were not themselves affected."

Darlington, in referring to the epidemic in New York that occurred a few years ago reported that the schools were not in session and, therefore, this could not be a factor in the spread of this disease.

The epidemic at Eau Claire could not be associated with school house infection as the schools were closed at this season of the year.

Many other epidemics have been investigated with very similar reports recorded, but it appears that we are as yet in the infancy of its solution. Not knowing the method of transmission of the infection, we directed isolation for the patients and attendant, using destructive agencies upon all excreta and disinfection of the premises. This was after the disease had gained a strong foothold and many localities infected. Later, complete quarantine was established with the possible hope of checking the epidemic and allaying the fears of an excited populace. With just what effect cannot be stated, as at this time cooler weather and rain appeared. It is to be remembered that these conditions caused a slight remission in September, when the epidemic was at its height. Of the 150 cases classified by Dr. Manning, there were 21 in October, 2 in November and one in December. No new positive cases have been reported since from that time from the infected district.

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE SCHOOLS.

The public school system of the state has an important bearing on the question of public health, and if properly administered from a sanitary and hygienic point of view, can assist materially in preventing epidemics and in reducing the morbidity and mortality from the various infectious and contagious diseases.

It is important that all school teachers should have a practical knowledge of the various infectious and contagious diseases that are most prevalent in the state and an understanding of the rules and regulations necessary to prevent and restrict the spread of any contagious disease that may arise.

Whenever necessary, oral and written instructions should be given to school children along the lines of sanitation and public hygiene so as to familiarize the pupils with the fundamental rules, the application of which would aid materially in their protection. Only under very rare conditions should a school be closed on account of the presence of a contagious, or infectious disease in the immediate locality, unless it is deemed absolutely impossible to properly control the situation in any other way.

When there is an epidemic of a contagious disease in a locality sufficiently severe so as to necessitate the closing of schools, certainly this epidemic is of such a character as to make it necessary to close the churches and Sunday schools, and prohibit all public gatherings in order to bring about concerted action on the part of the citizens to wipe out the epidemic. The closing of schools alone during an epidemic of a disease is sometimes a partial aid in its control, but with all other public places open, the results of such action on the part of the local board of health are not satisfactory and the sum total of sickness during such an epidemic is not materially diminished. It can be readily seen, therefore, that all conditions bringing people closely together during a severe epidemic of disease should be taken under careful consideration. Since we have

a statutory provision governing the control of small-pox in any and all school districts of the state in which a case of small-pox may appear, it should never be necessary to close a school for an epidemic of small-pox. The law provides that when there is a case of small-pox in any school district, no pupil, or teacher shall attend such school for a period of twenty-five days, who has not been successfully vaccinated, or who fails to show a certificate of recent vaccination. It has been demonstrated many times that complete vaccination of all the unvaccinated individuals in a locality during an outbreak of small-pox will bring such epidemic to a close in a period of not more than two weeks.

The ruling of the State Board of Health provides: No parent, guardian, or other person having charge or control of any child, or children shall allow, or permit such child, or children, to go to school, from any family in which a case of Asiatic cholera, (cholera) yellow fever, small-pox, typhus fever, bubonic plague, diphtheria, (membraneous croup), scarlet fever, (scarlatina), measles, including rotheln, cerebro-spinal meningitis, or whooping cough has recently occurred, without a permit from the Board of Health, or its proper officer.

The rules also provide: School books, or books from public, or circulating libraries, shall not be taken into any house where Asiatic cholera, (cholera), small-pox, typhus fever, diphtheria, (membraneous croup), scarlet fever, (scarlatina), exists, and if school books, or library books have already been taken into such house, they should be destroyed by the owner, or library authorities.

It is important that there be a hearty co-operation at all times between the teachers, school boards and the local health officers and Board of Health.

When any teacher suspects a case of infectious disease in a pupil under his jurisdiction, he should immediately notify the local health officer of this fact. Whenever an infectious, or contagious disease is found to exist in a school district, the teacher should make inquiries regarding the health of pupils in the school and should report promptly to the health officer giving the names and addresses of all children absent on account of illness, and particularly if the character of the illness is not known. If prompt attention is given to these measures and the

local health authorities properly control the first cases of an infectious, or contagious disease, we do not believe it will ever be necessary to close a school on account of the prevalence of any communicable disease. If an individual suffering from small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, measles, chicken-pox, or whooping cough has been permitted to attend school, or if an individual comes down with this disease in the school, or if a school room, or building is suspected of being infected with any of the diseases above mentioned, the building or the part of it which is infected, or is suspected of being infected, should be closed until thoroughly fumigated by aerial disinfection, using such preparation as is recommended and endorsed by the State Board of Health. In addition to aerial disinfection, the woodwork and floors should be thoroughly cleansed with a solution of bichloride of mercury, using one-fourth of an ounce to a gallon of water. Under no conditions should dry sweeping ever be permitted in a school room, or should any character of sweeping, or cleansing be permitted immediately before or during the school session.

No person suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, or believed to be suffering from tuberculosis, when reported to the health officer as provided for in section 1416-3 and 1416-4 of the laws of 1907 shall be permitted to attend or frequent public schools in this state in the capacity of pupil, or teacher, until the health officer, or one of his deputies of the township, incorporated village, or city where the school is located furnishes a written certificate stating that the individual believed to have pulmonary tuberculosis, or suspected of having pulmonary tuberculosis is free from the disease. (1416-3, laws of 1907. . . . No person shall interfere with, or obstruct the entrance, inspection, or examination of any building, or house, or the occupants thereof by the health officer, commissioner of health, or his assistants of such town, incorporated village, or city, or any officers of such department when investigating a reported case. . . .)

For fumigating liberate in a room by means of a generator, a forty per cent solution of formaldehyde, using not less than ten ounces of formaldehyde for every 1000 cubic feet of air space, or place in a large deep vessel, six and one-half ounces of permanganate of potash to which add one pint of a forty per cent

solution of formaldehyde. Use the permanganate and formaldehyde in the proportions stated for every one thousand cubic feet of air space. All rooms to be disinfected should contain plenty of moisture and be heated to a temperature of 72 degrees F.

It has been proven conclusively, that the monthly fumigation of school houses lessened to a very marked degree the prevalence of infectious and contagious diseases and thereby is the means of keeping the daily enrollment much higher in the schools, and in the districts where no precautionary measures are taken. We recommend that at least once during every school term all school rooms should be fumigated and disinfected.

If an epidemic of disease in a locality is sufficiently severe as to require the closing of all public places, then the public schools may be closed either by the order of the school board, or upon the order of the local board of health through its health officer.

REPORT OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY  
MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH  
AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOARD FROM  
OCTOBER 1ST, 1908, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1908.

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Palmyra, Jefferson County:

Smallpox diagnosis. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

In this instance the attending physician diagnosed the case as small pox. Dr. Whyte verified the diagnosis. The health officer refused to quarantine the case on the ground that the disease was varicella and therefore not quarantinable. The health officer was wrong in not accepting the diagnosis of the attending physician and quarantining the case promptly.

Some time after the investigation, a young lady residing in the village was visited by the health officer and a slight facial eruption was diagnosed as smallpox and quarantine established. It was shown in this case that the disease was not smallpox and that the health officer was as overly zealous in the performance of his duties in the case mentioned as he was neglectful of his duties in the previous case where the disease was easily diagnosed as smallpox.

Palmyra, Jefferson County.

Smallpox investigated by Dr. C. A. Harper.

I was in Palmyra in the early summer investigating the epidemic of eruptive disease reported to this office at that time. Dr. ——— claimed it was smallpox but Dr. ———, the health officer, said it was not smallpox, but gave it no name. I saw several cases while there, some of which were the most marked and typical cases of smallpox that I have ever seen. One of them in particular was close on to the malignant form of smallpox and I questioned the prognosis in this man's case. It appears that he got well. While I know nothing specific since that time, yet I have been informed that Dr. ——— was negligent in not quar-



antining his cases and laughed at the idea of such cases being smallpox. The mayor appeared to be a good, practical man and I took up the situation with him, emphasizing the necessity of proper action on the part of the local health officer or the selection of local health officials who would conscientiously do the work.

Johnson Creek, Jefferson County.

Smallpox diagnosis. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

I was in Johnson Creek this morning, and saw a case of varelloid which has been quarantined by the health officer after the sister of the patient had been brought to the house sick, and developed a slight eruption. The case is in Dr. B's hands, who would not make a diagnosis of smallpox until he was compelled to. There has, no doubt, been considerable smallpox in the village this summer and east in the town of Farmington. A few cases in Farmington have been quarantined but none in the village of Johnson Creek. I had a talk with the health officer and he promised to enforce the quarantine in every case, and also to enforce the school vaccination law at once. I told him that if he heard of any suspected cases, it was his duty to investigate either in person or by a competent medical man. In the town of Farmington the situation is even worse. The health officer is a veterinary surgeon. He claims to be able to diagnose smallpox without the aid of a doctor. I told the health officer that unless the law was enforced, the situation might grow worse as winter approached and extreme measures would be enforced if local authorities could not handle the situation.

Randolph, Dodge County.

Quarantine for smallpox. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

At the request of the health officer of the town of Courtland, Columbia county, Dr. Whyte visited the district in order to assist in enforcing quarantine in a case of alleged smallpox. The people who occupied the home where the patient resided refused to obey the quarantine rules for the reason that they did not consider the eruption as smallpox. A positive diagnosis was made and the premises were ordered quarantined at once; the quarantine to be maintained until after complete recovery of patients and the disinfection of patient and premises.

Waterloo, Jefferson County.

Smallpox diagnosis. Two investigations made by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

The health officer of the town of Waterloo asked to have a member of the state board of health visit the locality in order to assist in diagnosing an eruptive disease which was considered by some to be smallpox. A positive diagnosis was made and the health officer was requested to quarantine all cases and to urge that the school children from homes where the disease exists be vaccinated at once. On account of failure on the part of the attending physician to make a positive diagnosis upon the appearance of the disease and to report the case to the health officer so that quarantine could be established there is great danger of spreading the disease. The village authorities are inclined to treat the situation lightly for the reason that they do not wish it to be known that there are cases of smallpox in the village. Unless the health officer takes vigorous action to quarantine all cases and compel the attending physician to report every case of the disease to him, a serious epidemic is apt to result.

Northern Hospital. Winnebago County.

Smallpox outbreak. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

Upon the appearance of the disease at the Institution, all cases were promptly isolated from the other patients and every effort made to prevent a further spread of the disease. The superintendent was instructed to isolate all cases in an adjoining building and all the inmates of the Institution were ordered to be vaccinated. All further spread of the disease was promptly arrested.

Fox Lake. Dodge County.

Smallpox epidemic. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

The doctors in Fox Lake are competent and so far as they are concerned have handled the situation in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The business men of the village were anxious to have a member of the board visit the locality in order to suggest ways and means whereby the epidemic could be speedily arrested. On account of the desire to be rid of the affliction as soon as possible some have erroneously pronounced the disease chickenpox, thus making it more difficult to effectively control the disease. The citizens were told that unless the physicians were given their

confidence and a free hand, as to quarantine and vaccination, a serious epidemic could not be avoided. The health officer is reluctant to continue in the position for the reason that he is subject to much adverse criticism and unpopularity and in addition is not compensated for his labors. The salary of the health officer at this time was fixed at \$10.00 per year.

Waukesha Industrial School. Waukesha County.

Smallpox diagnosis. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

Two well-developed cases of smallpox and two convalescent cases were found. There have evidently been several cases during the past few weeks which have not been diagnosed as smallpox and hence quarantine was not established. Nothing was being done by the local authorities to control the situation. The officers, employes, and inmates of the institution were ordered to be vaccinated and all cases of the disease strictly quarantined. The health officer was instructed to make a thorough investigation in order to obtain complete reports of all cases so that quarantine could be provided. The disease had been diagnosed by the attending physician as chickenpox, although it was evident that an error in diagnosis had been made.

Reeseville. Dodge County.

Smallpox epidemic. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

The disease in this case had no doubt been brought to the town from Richmond, a village about five miles east of Reeseville, where smallpox has existed for some time. All the cases had been exposed at about the same time and are afflicted with a mild form of the disease. The health officer had quarantined four families and the investigation was requested so as to assist, if possible, in preventing a further spread of the disease. The health board has acted promptly in quarantining all cases and in maintaining quarantine until after the complete recovery and disinfection of patient and premises. It was suggested to the board of health that a circular be distributed throughout the township advising general vaccination and complete reports of all cases to the health officer.

Town of Pleasant Grove. Racine County.

Scarlet fever epidemic. Investigated by Dr. Wm. F. Whyte.

The health officer reported that all schools in the district had

been closed for two weeks on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever. After the schools were reopened two more cases of the disease developed. The health board was unable to decide whether to again close the schools or not. So far as could be determined the inability to prevent a spread of the disease was due to failure on the part of the health board to thoroughly disinfect patient and premises after the recovery before quarantine was removed.

It was recommended that the schools be closed indefinitely until all danger of spreading the disease was past.

#### Browntown. Green County.

Suspected case of contagious disease investigated by Dr. Q. O. Sutherland.

The health officer stated that a woman residing in the village was afflicted with some eruptive disease, the nature of which could not be determined by the local physicians. The children from the home attended school and an investigation by the state board of health was requested so as to prevent the possibility of an epidemic, if a contagious disease was found to exist. The affliction was found to be a skin trouble of long standing. The school board was requested to prohibit the attendance at school of children from this home until the house had been thoroughly cleaned and fumigated.

Dr. Sutherland later made a second investigation at Browntown with reference to a disputed case of smallpox. A positive diagnosis was made and the health officer was instructed to provide quarantine until after complete recovery and disinfection of the patient and premises.

#### Browntown. Green County.

Epidemic of measles and smallpox investigated by Dr. Q. O. Sutherland.

The health officer discovered cases of an eruptive disease in a family but did not make the necessary investigation for the reason that the occupant of the premises would not permit the health officer to enter the home. It was found that the sentiment of the community strenuously opposed quarantine and vaccination and for that reason the residents of the town did not wish to have a positive diagnosis made if the affliction was found to be smallpox. In addition to the case of smallpox discovered it was

found that there had been a severe epidemic of measles, consisting of about 75 cases, all of which had recovered. The health officer was directed to quarantine all cases of smallpox and insist that quarantine be maintained until after the complete recovery of the patient. General vaccination was also urged.

Township of Dayton. Richland County.

Smallpox investigated by Dr. Q. O. Sutherland.

The investigation disclosed nine cases of smallpox, none of which had been reported to the local health officer or quarantined as provided by law. In some cases the disease had been diagnosed by reputable physicians as "Cuban Itch," in order to evade the quarantine. The health officer was requested to make a careful examination in all suspected cases and insist that the attending physician report every case promptly to the health officer so that quarantine could be established at once. The health officer was directed to arrest all persons who refuse to obey the quarantine rules.

Genoa Junction. Walworth County.

Scarlet fever. Investigated by Dr. Q. O. Sutherland.

The village claimed a population of about 750 to 800 inhabitants. There were nine mild cases of scarlet fever in seven families. None of the individuals afflicted with the disease were confined to their beds. One object of investigation was to investigate the charge that the milk factory was selling infected milk to the city of Evanston, Illinois. The Evanston officials claimed that there were 110 cases of scarlet fever on the route where the milk from Genoa Junction was sold. It was found that the factory obtains milk from 125 families in the vicinity. The owners of the factory issue to each patron specific directions and in addition have a signed contract that in case any contagious disease is found to exist in the home, the family is to notify the factory at once. Further delivery of milk at the factory is prohibited by the factory owners during the time that the disease is present in the home. Sanitary conditions at the factory were entirely satisfactory. Every bottle and can used is thoroughly washed and sterilized in the most approved manner with steam under pressure. The men in charge at the factory were requested to make a thorough investigation among the employes to determine if there are any cases of the disease in the families

of the employes. It was also suggested that every family delivering milk to the factory be questioned regarding any sickness in his family or sickness in any neighboring family. A supply of circulars relating to the prevention and control of scarlet fever was distributed throughout the district and every effort made to locate and quarantine all cases of scarlet fever. Upon the recommendations of the state board of health special investigators were placed in the field and a house to house canvass made in the district in order, if possible, to locate any concealed cases of the disease. The schools at Genoa Junction were closed and the milk factory ordered to refuse the delivery of milk until all danger of contaminating the milk supply was past. Within three weeks after the time when no new cases of scarlet fever developed, the schools were reopened and the milk factory was permitted to resume operations.

During the course of investigation it was found that Dr. — had attended cases of scarlet fever in two homes which he did not report to the local health officer and as a result quarantine was not established and the sale of milk from the home was permitted. The prosecution in this case hinged upon the question of whether or not the attending physician had formed a belief that the disease which he was treating was scarlet fever and had so reported to the family. Sufficient evidence was not obtainable to prove this, therefore the case was dismissed.

Two individuals from homes where scarlet fever existed refused to obey the quarantine rules and were promptly arrested and fined as provided for by section 4,608, statutes of 1898.

Martintown. Green County.

Smallpox epidemic. Investigated by Dr. Q. O. Sutherland.

The investigation disclosed the fact that there three families in the town suffering from smallpox. In one family there were three cases nearly recovered, while the other families each had one case. No precautions had been taken to prevent a spread of the disease, for the reason that it had been diagnosed as "Cuban itch." The entire town was exposed and there was great danger of a serious epidemic unless the people of the township submitted to vaccination at once. All cases were ordered quarantined and the health officer was instructed to vigorously enforce the quarantine rules in every instance.

Chippewa Falls. Chippewa County.

Smallpox epidemic. Investigated by Dr. E. S. Hayes.

As per request by 'phone, I visited Chippewa Falls on Saturday, November 28th, and looked over the situation as regards the smallpox epidemic. It appears that they were having cases of smallpox during the past fall; many of them of a mild type but some very severe cases. There has been a disposition on the part of some of the physicians to call it chickenpox, and to make light of the epidemic. One of the newspapers has, I understand, ridiculed vaccination. The result has been an extension of the epidemic and difficulty in its control by the health board. The health officer stated that he thought there were some 75 to 125 cases in the city. I saw about a dozen cases and two very severe confluent cases. I met the board of health, quite a number of physicians, the editor above named and others, and presented the situation as clearly and forcibly as I was able. Advised the health officer to arrest any person disobeying his orders, that the recent law regarding vaccination of school children must be enforced, and that a vigorous campaign of vaccination and quarantine must be inaugurated. The geographical situation of Chippewa Falls endangers the entire northern portion of the state. The physicians who have been calling it chickenpox, will fall in line.

Bloomer. Chippewa County.

Nuisance. Investigated by Dr. E. S. Hayes.

As per request, I have this day visited Bloomer and looked over sanitary conditions. Bloomer is a prosperous village of about eleven hundred inhabitants, situated in a rich farming district and many of the inhabitants are retired farmers.

Through the center of the village flows Duncan Creek—a stream rising rapidly with rains and large enough to furnish power of a small flour mill. There is a general slope on both sides of the creek. On the east side, about one-fourth mile from the stream and at the head or eastern extremity of one of the best resident streets, is a brewery. They use each day many barrels of water for washing vats, barrels, etc. This water is held by a dam near the brewery from one to two weeks, then in time of rain is let free and runs down the resident street in a side ditch to Duncan Creek. At the time of my visit, the ditch had not been flooded for two weeks and there was scarcely any odor

along the ditch, and very little sediment. However, the report was general that after the flooding from the brewery, especially in damp weather, for several days there was a decidedly sour, fermenting, brewery smell along the entire street. The pool of water at the brewery was badly polluted. In the proposed waterworks they take the water just above the brewery and run the main down the above mentioned street. The village board is in favor of the following plan. Namely: To have a sewer system surveyed and have a sewer put in from the brewery to Duncan Creek, also about three blocks along the principal street, Front street, on the east side of the creek, also three blocks on west side of creek, thus forming a nucleus for a general sewerage system. I believe this would be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. I emphasized the fact that very soon they would be obliged to put in much more sewer connection and mentioned the dangers attending a water system without sewers. The only other abatement of the brewery nuisance is by filtration through sand-pits of fluid as it comes from the brewery. This, however, I did not advocate. I believe the best thing for Bloomer would be to install a sewer in the three sections; but if this is not possible then one from the brewery to the creek.

#### Odanah. Ashland County.

General sanitary conditions. Investigated by L. E. Spencer.

Odanah is a small mill town of 2,000 to 2,200 inhabitants, about one-half being white, the other half Indians. The village is situated on both sides of Bad River on low flat land. The White River empties into the Bad River just outside the village, so the volume of water passing through Odanah is made up of the two streams.

The sanitary conditions in a general way are poor, but except that the village lays low, I do not know that conditions are much worse than in many other small lumber towns in the northern part of the state. There is no sewerage system and water is furnished by wells. In many places there are what they call flowing wells, that is, after driving one-hundred feet or more, water is reached that forces itself to the top of the ground. A curb is built a foot or two from the ground and the surplus water gradually runs over. As many as 10 to 20 families use one of these wells, all bringing their own pails and dipping the water out. The water seems good and I have no reason to believe it is



contaminated at the present time. There is not a case of typhoid fever in the village or in the neighborhood of the village. The last case developed in November of last year and no more cases have been discovered since that time. During the last year of 1908 there were nine cases—seven cases in two families and two other cases in separate houses. They all occurred during the fall and early winter. One death resulted. During the year 1907 there were two cases, with no deaths, both cases developing in the fall. In the fall of 1906 there was a slight epidemic of typhoid in the lumber company's boarding house. I am unable to get correct statistics on these cases, but am informed that all were sent to the hospital at Ashland for treatment and that one death occurred. Dr. Meyers, the local physician, tells me that the source of this epidemic was in seepage of sewage waste into the lumber company's well, and that the company, under his direction remedied this and that they have had no trouble since.

In regard to the flood condition, it is a fact that a good part of the town was flooded about a week ago, and there is no doubt that the swift current jamming the logs raised the water to a higher level than would be the case if the stream was clear. However, I am reliably informed that the overflow from the log jams is no more and possibly not as bad as from ice pack in the spring in the past, which seems reasonable, as Bad River is a swift and crooked stream and there are flood troubles along its banks almost every spring from the spring rains or the melting snow or both and it is reasonable that an ice gorge will let through less water than a jam of logs.

At any rate, I can find no connection between the flood conditions in the spring and the typhoid they have had in the fall. In fact, I am of the opinion that the swift current of water flowing through a part of the town has helped to clean up to a certain extent.

The few cases of typhoid in the last two years all occurred in the fall and winter and were sporadic cases, that is, there has not been any one specific source of infection, but it would be well if the local health officer could prevail upon the Indians especially to clean out their privy vaults and clean up generally around their place of abode. They are especially slovenly and careless and tuberculosis is very prevalent among them.

## Town of Ackley. Langlade County.

Smallpox. Investigated by Dr. L. E. Spencer.

The Heinaman Lumber Company complained that on account of the large number of cases of smallpox in the district it was necessary for them to close down their mill. The epidemic resulted largely from failure to quarantine all cases promptly and to urge vaccination on the part of all people who had been exposed to the disease. It was suggested that the town board, through its health officer, employ a physician to make a house to house canvass so that all concealed cases could be quarantined promptly. The physician employed was instructed to vaccinate all persons who would submit to vaccination and who failed to show evidence of recent successful vaccination. As soon as these recommendations had been complied with, further progress of the disease was promptly arrested.

## Ringle. Marathon County.

Smallpox. Investigated by Dr. L. E. Spencer.

A party came to Wausau by train from Ringle who had smallpox but did not know that he was afflicted with the disease at the time. He reported that the disease was contracted at Ringle where there were several cases and no effort was being made to quarantine or vaccinate. It was found that the disease had been present in at least three families. The chairman of the township was instructed to see to it that all cases were quarantined and quarantine maintained until after complete recovery and disinfection of patient and premises. A local board of health had not been organized as provided for by the state laws and as a result the necessary legal machinery was not available to control a further spread of the disease.

## Colby. Marathon County.

Smallpox diagnosis. Investigated by Dr. L. E. Spencer.

This was a plain case of smallpox in the pustular stage. The patient was a married woman about thirty years of age, now in the third week of the attack. A child was born to the patient during the first week of illness and it is now afflicted with the disease. The mother's case was well defined and quite severe. The pustules were large and very numerous. The case is very plain and there should be no question in regard to diagnosis. Dr. — was right in diagnosing the case as small-

pox and the other physician who called it chickenpox probably did so in order to assist the members of the family in avoiding quarantine. Neither of the cases had been vaccinated. Two other children in the family have just recovered from the disease but have not been vaccinated. The husband and father of the children is being exposed daily but has been vaccinated and shows no signs of developing the disease. The health officer was instructed to vaccinate all school children who would submit to vaccination and insist upon the legal quarantine of cases now reported.

Little Suamico. Oconto County.

Scarlet fever epidemic. Investigated by Dr. L. E. Spencer.

The investigation disclosed that a severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever in the most malignant form had existed in the village during the month or more preceding the date of the investigation. All cases of the disease had been quarantined promptly and it appeared that the situation was well under control. The acting health officer agreed to disinfect all homes where the disease had existed at the rate of fifteen dollars for each home disinfected. The town board refused to pay this sum for the reason that they considered it exorbitant and hence the homes were not being disinfected and quarantine in all cases where complete recovery had resulted was removed.

The board of health was instructed to employ some competent person to disinfect these homes at once and they were also cautioned not to remove quarantine in any case until after the home had been thoroughly fumigated and the patient disinfected.

Hackley. Vilas County.

Pollution of lakes, Investigated by Dr. L. E. Spencer.

The complainant stated that a Manufacturing Company at Hackley was violating the law and poisoning the water in Big and Little Suamico by draining their acids and other poisonous matter into the lake. Foul odors emanated from the Lakes and the water which formerly was pure and wholesome tasted much like creosote. The owners of the factory protested that the water was not being polluted by discharging the waste products from the factory in these lakes. A chemical examination of the water showed that the water contained considerable quantities of creosol compounds also methyl alcohol.

The company, it was found manufactures charcoal and wood alcohol, the residue consisting of creosote mixed in a large volume of water. This is discharged into the lake at a point about 1000 feet from the factory site. The nuisance which is thus created was ordered abated and the manufacturing company was directed to filter the waste product so as not to pollute the lake water.

River Falls. Pierce County.

Smallpox epidemic, Investigated by Dr. L. P. Mayer.

At the time the investigation was made there were fifteen cases of smallpox in the city. All cases had been quarantined promptly with the exception that general vaccination was not urged everything possible being done to control the epidemic. So far as could be determined, the disease was brought into the vicinity by a laborer from Dakota. The first few cases were of a mild type and the children were permitted to attend school on account of failure to diagnose the disease as smallpox. It was recommended that the schools be closed until a sufficient time had elapsed for the development of the disease. It was advised that the schools be thoroughly fumigated before they are again opened.

Town of Hartland. Pierce County.

Smallpox epidemic, Investigated by Dr. L. P. Mayer.

There were nine cases of the disease, seven of which were children and two were adults. Immediately after the discovery of the disease, a local board of health was duly organized, all cases were quarantined and homes, school houses and public buildings were fumigated if there was any possibility of them becoming infected. The disease was brought into the village by a school teacher from River Falls. The teacher did not contract the disease but carried the germs and transmitted them to the school children. Within two weeks after the date of investigating, no new cases developed.

Almena. Barron County.

Smallpox epidemic, Investigated by Dr. L. P. Mayer.

The complainant calling for an investigation by the State Board of Health states that quarantine was not established and no effective method used to stamp out the disease. The fact that

small pox existed in the village was hushed up by the business men for fear it would become generally known and the tremendous influx of people who were visiting the place at the time would cease. There were three cases of smallpox in the hotel of John Till, which had been removed to a place of isolation. Three additional cases had left the hotel and went to their homes in Polk County. The premises of Mr. Till were inspected and the inmates carefully examined for further evidence of the disease. Mr. Till was prohibited from taking patients afflicted with smallpox from the place without the consent of the local health officer. On account of the large number of people who visited the place each day, it was urged that unless every precaution was taken to isolate cases promptly, a general epidemic would probably result. It was found that the general sanitary condition of the community was poor. Old buildings, cheese factories and barns had been converted into hotels, lodging rooms restaurants for the accommodation of people who visited Almena. The drinking water is obtained from private driven wells. The drainage of the village is poor. The health officer was requested to quarantine all cases immediately and maintain quarantine until after complete recovery of patients and disinfection of patients and premises.

Merrill. Lincoln County.

Diphtheria epidemic, Investigated by Dr. F. F. Bowman.

The complainant stated that diphtheria existed in and about the town of Corning which adjoins the city of Merrill. The disease was not being quarantined as provided for in the rules and in addition to that, a diagnosis of diphtheria in many cases was not made by the attending physician. On account of differences of opinion as to diagnosis, there had been laxity in quarantine and as a result a serious epidemic was threatened.

Upon investigation, it became apparent that the question at issue was one of diagnosis. One physician having a case of blood poisoning which subsequently developed diphtheria and died. The physicians so reporting the same. The family not satisfied and desirous of holding a public funeral called in two other physicians who after a superficial examination of the patient, combined with history as given by the family, made a diagnosis of blood poisoning and a public funeral was held. A few days later another member of the family, a girl of

eighteen, was taken sick and died, being treated by the latter two physicians, death taking place one week after the funeral of the first case. The diagnosis being tonsilitis and pneumonia. My efforts were centered upon this case and a post mortem held involving an examination of the throat and lungs, resulting in the finding of unmistakable evidence of diphtheria and absence of pneumonia or tonsilitis. The body not having been embalmed, subsequent bacteriological examination at state hygienic laboratory confirmed the diagnosis of diphtheria. Other cases of diphtheria were found in neighborhood as well as suspicious recoveries from throat troubles.

The health officer was directed to establish a strict quarantine in all cases and to urge the free use of antitoxin. Public funerals were prohibited and specific directions were given as to quarantine and disinfection.

Medford. Taylor County.

Scarlet fever, Investigated by Dr. F. F. Bowman.

Residents of the city complained that there were many cases of scarlet fever in the city which were not being properly quarantined. Up to the time that investigation was made nothing had been done to control the disease. The citizens themselves were largely responsible for the conditions as they existed for the reason that they concealed cases and did not desire to have a positive diagnosis made even though it was suspected that the disease was scarlet fever. The physicians were derelict in their duty in not making a positive diagnosis and reporting the cases immediately to the local health officer at once so that quarantine could be established.

The mayor, health officer and the physicians were called together and a thorough canvass of the situation was made. It developed that for some time previous mild cases of scarlet fever had been present and in many cases no physicians had been called with the result that no disinfection was practiced and infected persons carried the contagion to such an extent that the infection became wide spread. The physician on the other hand had failed to vigorously attack the situation and because of objection to quarantine on the part of their patients, had allowed the situation to continue, one afraid to move because the other did not. Fortunately no serious cases arose to stimulate the general public to action but eventually the disease became too

general and complaint was made. One physician at least stood out against vigorous action but shortly changed his view.

Recommended that the private and public schools be closed and disinfected; that infected houses be placarded immediately and quarantine established; that cases be reported promptly to the health officer and that the schools should not be opened until after disinfection. Also advised examination of each pupil and certificate of health furnished the teacher before readmitted to school. The recommendations were made to Mayor, health officer and physicians.

Genao Junction. Jefferson County.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria, Investigated by Dr. F. F. Bowman.

Upon investigation it was ascertained that one physician had not reported or properly quarantined cases of scarlet fever coming under his notice and was largely, if not wholly, responsible for the spread of the disease. A house to house canvass was made of every individual except where quarantine had been established in order to discover any cases not reported and bring them under regulation. Upon conclusion, I am convinced the thirty-eight or forty houses under quarantine covered all cases within the village. In the town of Bloomfield, three cases of scarlet fever were seen which had been reported as quarantined and had been allowed to follow largely their usual vocations.

Again in town of Bloomfield a diphtheria epidemic was discovered in which no physician had been called except in one case when too late and the child dying. There were two other cases in the house under quarantine and proper care. Another case was discovered in the same neighborhood and it was evident from investigation that many cases had been about. Other localities were investigated but nothing of interest developed.

Great hardship was brought about by failure on the part of one physician to report cases attempting to conceal the true situation resulting in closing the principal industry of the village, "The Borden Milk Factory," working great hardship and financial loss upon the entire village, a loss that probably could in the main have been avoided.

Peshtigo. Marinette County.

Smallpox diagnosis, Investigated by Dr. F. F. Bowman.

It was found that the health officer of the city of Peshtigo has

quarantined all cases and insisting that the quarantine rules be properly observed. The towns surrounding the city are not quarantining cases of smallpox for the reason that the attending physician, when one is called, has been prevailed upon to diagnose the disease as chickenpox.

Several families were visited in which it was known that there existed cases of an eruptive disease. In all families except two, the individuals afflicted showed marked evidence of smallpox. One of the practitioners treating the case in the country districts diagnosed the disease as smallpox, as should be done, and insists that quarantine should be maintained. The competitor who was also treating several cases insists that the disease is chickenpox and advises against quarantining the case.

In the family in the town of Peshtigo, milk from cows cared for by persons in the declining stages of the disease was being delivered to families residing in the city. A similar condition existed in the town of Grover where the milk is being shipped to the city of Marinette. Investigation disclosed that the health officer of the city of Marinette permitted milk from these homes to be delivered to that city after being apprised of the situation. The health officer was directed to quarantine all cases promptly and whenever there was a disagreement regarding the proper diagnosis to make, it was advised that another physician be called in. The delivery or sale of milk from homes where the disease existed was positively prohibited unless the milking was done and the milk utensils and stock cared for by some one entirely disassociated with the quarantined family.

Cambria. Columbia County.

Smallpox epidemic, Investigated by Dr. F. F. Bowman.

The disease was being diagnosed by some of the physicians as "Cuban Itch" and there was great difficulty in enforcing quarantine regulations. The Board of health has acted promptly and efficiently in properly quarantining all reported cases. School children were ordered vaccinated or excluded from the schools as provided for by Chapter 113, laws of 1907. Public gatherings have been prohibited and the churches closed until the epidemic subsides. All patients suffering from the disease were carefully examined and it was found that the diagnosis of smallpox was correct in every case so far as could be determined. The source of infection is traced to the Beaver Dam County



Fair. Residents of the village who attended the fair developed the disease within from seven to ten days after returning to their homes. One case was isolated in the hotel and as a result proper quarantine was not maintained. It was recommended that this case be removed from the building and that the premises be thoroughly fumigated before quarantine was removed.

Marshall. Dane County.

Smallpox diagnosis, Investigated by Dr. C. A. Harper.

The health officer and another physician were unable to definitely diagnose an eruptive disease in the village. This disease appeared in children ranging from three to eight years of age all of whom were unvaccinated. The health officer had two cases in his own family which he had called chickenpox. There were several cases among children about the age of his own also suffering with what he called chickenpox and the principal of the high school had a child with a very marked eruption. Nothing had been done to control the situation until the severe case in the family of the High School Principal developed. Upon investigation it was found that there were many families afflicted with the disease. After carefully investigating all cases, it was decided that the disease was chickenpox.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SANITARY CONDITIONS  
OF SHEBOYGAN AND THE WATER SUPPLY WITH  
REFERENCE TO THE OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID  
FEVER

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BY JAMES T. BOWLES, CHEMIST AT STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

We were called to the city of Sheboygan last January to make an investigation as to the cause of the outbreak of typhoid fever. In making this investigation, the water both from wells and from Lake Michigan, milks, vegetables and ice supplies were examined as well as the sewage.

From the city records we have obtained the following statistics for typhoid fever:

May, 1906, 30 cases.

December, 1906, 5 cases, 1 death.

1907, 70 cases, 10 deaths.

Most of the cases in 1907 were in the early spring, March having 26 cases and four deaths. Among these cases 17 were in very bad hygienic surroundings, 7 or 8 were cases contracted from out of the town, 3 cases from well water and the source of the remainder is not known.

January, 1908, 8 cases

February, 1908, 12 cases.

March, 1908, 22 cases

April, 1908, 32 cases.

May 1-20, 1908, 20 cases.

During this time there were quite a few deaths from this disease. During the first five months there has been a great increase in the number of cases and deaths. The greatest number occurring in March and April.

DEATH RATE (INTESTINAL TROUBLE.)

From October 1, 1905 to September 30, 1907, there have been 62 deaths from intestinal troubles.

## DEATH RATE (GENERAL).

October 1, 1905, to September 30, 1906, 13.4 per 1000 inhabitants.

October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1907, 13.5 per 1000 inhabitants.

October 1, 1907, 15.7 per 1000 inhabitants.

November 1, 1907, 16 per 1000 inhabitants.

December 1, 1907, 11.3 per 1000 inhabitants.

January 1, 1908, 15.1 per 1000 inhabitants.

February 1, 1908, 16.9 per 1000 inhabitants.

March 1, 1908, 18.9 per 1000 inhabitants.

April, 1908, 18.4 per 1000 inhabitants.

During the seven months from October 1, 1907 to April 30, 1908, 6 per cent of deaths were from typhoid fever. The general death rate is abnormally high. December is the only month that had a normal death rate and that month it ran a little below normal, figuring 12 per 1000 as normal. This death rate is especially high too, since the census of 1905 was not used, but an estimated census was used with an increase of nearly 2000 in 1908. Had the census of 1905 been the basis for the estimation the death rate would have been a great deal higher.

As to the wells. There are very few good wells in the city. We have already condemned quite a number. In many instances the wells were only from twenty to twenty-five feet from sometimes two privy vaults and these vaults are above the wells thus allowing the contents to drain into the wells. This was found to be true in several instances where there was typhoid fever in the family. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the thorough disinfection of the stools from typhoid fever patients. If every stool from every case of typhoid fever was thoroughly disinfected there would be very little chance for the disease to spread.

The stand pipe was emptied and the sediment in the bottom was examined and found to be very high in bacteria. There were many gas producing bacteria, some of which resembled the colon bacillus. The more often the pipe is cleaned, the better the water will be.

The water from the intake well obtained Jan. 29th was rather clear but contained gas producing bacteria. The chlorine content was high as well as the ammonia. March 2nd the intake well water was again examined and found not so good this time. The organisms were suspicious of being colon. April 20th we found colon bacillus and the water was very turbid. Chemical analysis

also being bad. February the 12th colon was again found with high chlorine content.

Water taken from 8th St. hydrant Jan 28th contained colons. The water was quite muddy at first which showed that the hydrants had not been flushed for a long time. The water taken from Dr. H. C. Reich's office Jan. 28th was quite turbid caused by the storm the night before. Gas producing colonies were found again. Samples of water were taken by Dr. Reich and sent to us once and sometimes twice per week from Feb. 3rd, 1908. Colon being found then in the intake well and the chlorine and ammonia content varying a great deal.

April the 18th a second trip to Sheboygan was made. Samples were taken east of the point from inside reef out to one and a half miles from the shore. First sample taken inside of reef, second one mile out and 28 ft. deep, third one and one fourth miles, 50 feet deep, fourth one and one half miles out 55 ft deep. The last two contained colon, while the first three were suspicious, chlorine varying from 8 to 16 parts per million. We also examined the creek water along the pumping station and found it to be full of colon and to show up bad chemically.

May 11th a third trip was made to Sheboygan this time fair weather being in our favor, we were able to take samples all around the intake pipe. Commencing at the break in the pipe, then at the end of the intake, next one mile out and 40 ft. deep; one and a fourth miles and 45 ft. deep; two miles out, 55ft. deep; two and one half miles out, 75 ft. deep. The first two samples contained 13 parts of chlorine, with high bacterial count and gas forming organisms. The sample one mile out and 40 ft. deep showed 10 parts of chlorine, ammonia rather high, as well as bacteria and gas forming organisms. Sample 2 miles out contained 10 parts of chlorine, with ammonia dropping off. No acid colonies but a few gas producers.

Thus from the above results of analyses, we would say that the water is polluted with sewage. We draw this conclusion from the varying amounts of chlorine, ammonia, nitrites, and nitrates, from the bacterial content, colon being found quite frequently and the gas forming organisms being present all the time. Therefore one would have to go at least one and a half to two miles out to get a water free from pollution and turbidity. Two miles out from the pumping station would give a depth of 55 feet. At

present the water is being taken 1800 feet out and at a distance of about 23 feet below the surface of the water.

Commencing with February, there is generally a pretty strong southeast wind blowing over Lake Michigan. This lasts until September or October, then we have a strong west and northwest wind. There seems to be more or less intestinal troubles during the former months. The results from our investigation all point to the fact that the sewage could be blown back to the mouth of the intake.

The United States Engineering corps says that there is a southern current on the west shore of Lake Michigan. There seems to be two eddys formed on this shore, one beginning at Manitowoc and going north, the other beginning at Manitowoc and going south to Milwaukee. Thus Sheboygan would fall in the current leading to the south. These conditions exist only in ordinary weather, and after all the winds would govern most of the flow of the sewage.

As to wave action. It has been estimated that during storms upon Lake Michigan waves have stirred up the water to a depth as low as 40, 45, and 50 feet, but at 60 feet there is no action.

Since from our analyses we find the lake water polluted and turbid as far out as a mile and a quarter from the pumping station, we cannot very well advise the extension of the intake for less than one and three-fourths to two miles. Even with this extension, it would probably only be a question of a short time until there would be further trouble, since the cities along the lake are growing quite rapidly and more and more sewage is being poured into the lake every year. Therefore we recommend a filter plant of the best and most practical kind to suit the conditions. Immediate steps along this line should be taken to remedy the trouble.

The city waterworks is owned by the American Waterworks Company, the supply is obtained from Lake Michigan, pumping to stand pipe, the capacity of the pipe is 329,000 gallons. It is made of iron, 20 x 140. The capacity of the pumps is 15,000,000 gallons per day.

Pipe line into lake. Bell and Spigot cast iron pipe laid in dredge trenches 4 to 9 feet deep. For 650 feet pipe is laid with draw joints every 72 feet for 1,368 feet. Balance 606 feet laid with ball joints. End of intake weighted with rocks and timber

crip, protected by screen over the open ends of the pipe, the pipe extending but into the lake 1800 feet from shore.

Emergency intake laid from the Gordon pump to dock 129 feet, thence 900 feet along the bottom of the lake. Trench 4 to 9 feet deep. End of pipe protected by screen.

Intake or suction well, nineteen feet in diameter, and 33 feet deep. Lower 1900 foot of wall 16 inches thick. Upper 14 foot 13 inches thick. Laid in portland cement. Well is divided by notched plank partition, having 100 square feet of galvanized one quarter inch mesh screen at bottom.

The sewer system consists of a combination storm and city sewage. It flows by gravity into the Sheboygan river and into Lake Michigan. Four sewers empty immediately into Lake Michigan and 17 empty into the Sheboygan river. There are a great number of factories along the river emptying their sewage into it. These factories consist of 26 in number, besides dumping the refuse from the factories, the waste from the people working there also goes into the river. Among these factories are tanneries, salt works, rendering plants, dye works, breweries, glove factories, chair factories, and glue works. Besides these factories, there are two cemeteries situated on the banks of the river west of the city. One can see from this description what an enormous amount of sewage is being poured into the river and finally into Lake Michigan.

Michigan Avenue sewer is only about three-fourths of a mile to the intake pipe of the water supply, then next is Niagara street sewer. Now if these two lines of sewers were connected and then extended into the river instead of the lake, the chances of contaminating the water supply would not be as great. The mouth of the river being about two miles to the intake pipe would not be so liable to contaminate the water. This change in the sewer system would no doubt be a great benefit. It would keep the sewage from collecting in the bay and take away any unsightly appearances which the water may now have, under the present conditions. This part of the city ought to be the most charming spot, as well as the most desirable for residence districts.

As to plumbing. We found some very plumbing in the town, sewer tile being often used for inside work in place of the soil pipe or cast iron pipe. Roots of trees have been known to grow through some of the joints along the street, showing that the

joints were cracked. In this condition sewage could get out. In many of the stores and business houses "hoppers" are used, allowing gases to escape and in times of wet weather to overflow in the basements. This is one way that disease may be spread.

The ice supply is obtained from the Sheboygan River. Into this river, you will remember, empty seventeen city sewers, besides all of the factory sewers which were mentioned before. It is true that the ice is obtained above the tanning factory, but in times of stormy weather, the lake being rough, pushes the river back, thus carrying the sewage up the river for a distance. The examination of the river water showed it to be polluted. The sample of ice that we examined also showed some signs of pollution, and it should only be used for cooling purposes. The ice wagons carry signs reading "For cooling purposes only," but this same ice is used in waters in hotels and in saloons for making mixed drinks.

As to the milk and vegetable supply, we looked into these thoroughly. The cases of typhoid fever are scattered all over the town and for this reason we would not think that it could be carried by the dairyman, and it is among all classes of people and many cases were among those who could not afford to indulge in fresh vegetables at that season of the year, therefore we could not say that the vegetable supply was the cause.

As to the condition of the water mains and the dead ends we would suggest that they be flushed more often in the future than they have been in the past. The frequency of the flushing will depend upon the condition of the lake and upon the winds and storms over the lake.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.

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It is provided by chapter 433, of the Laws of 1905 that: "Before any city or village shall institute a water system, or system for water supply for the domestic use of its inhabitants, or a system of sewerage for the disposition of its sewage, such city, or village shall submit to the State Board of Health, plans and specifications for such system, and both of the water system and the sewerage system if a sewerage system exists or is proposed, and the State Board of Health shall examine such plans and specifications for the proposed system and the sanitary and hygienic features thereof; and no such system shall be installed or put in operation until the State Board of Health shall issue its certificate that such proposed system will not be in any respect unsanitary or dangerous to the public health."

The plans and specifications for water supply system and sewerage disposal plants which have been approved by the State Board of Health since the laws became operative are sufficient evidence of a desire on the part of each municipality to safeguard the public health in these particulars. With but one exception no serious epidemic of typhoid fever, or other water borne diseases has occurred during the past two years as the result of a polluted water supply. There is, however, great danger of seriously contaminating the water supply in many of our cities if conditions are permitted to continue as they are at present. The water supply is polluted either by failure on the part of the municipality to provide proper sewerage disposal, or by disposing of the crude sewage into a nearby water way from which the water for domestic use is obtained.

We believe that every city, incorporated village and town should be compelled to install a sewerage system if the amount of sewage to be disposed of creates a nuisance, or is in any way dangerous to the public health. It should be provided by legislative enactment that the disposal of crude sewage into lakes and



rivers will be absolutely prohibited after a certain date. The time when the law is to become operative should of course, be placed far enough in the future so as to make it possible for each city to change its sewerage system so as to comply with the provisions of the law.

The problem of disposing of domestic organic waste material is one of the most important ones affecting the public health of communities. It has, from remote times, been studied by sanitarians, and codes of rules have been formulated for its solution. One of the most popular and effective methods of disposal emerging from them, but the comparatively recent practice of diluting the wastes with large quantities of water and conveying them, in solution and in suspension in the liquid, through sewers to a convenient point of disposal has introduced new factors into the problem. The tremendous increase in the volume of matter to be dealt with, occasioned by the dilution with water, has made it impossible to confine the wastes to a limited locality, but instead the sewage is necessarily turned into some drainage channel, to the jeopardy of the lives and health of other communities.

The discharge of a relatively small amount of sewage into a stream brings about no serious conditions; but, as the amount of sewage increases, due to the building of new sewer systems and an increase of population, the water of the stream becomes discolored; a greasy scum appears on the surface, foul mud is deposited on the bottom, and the stream becomes offensive and dangerous.

As the custom of discharging raw sewage into water courses becomes more prevalent, the difficulty of securing pure water for stock and for domestic use increases. In fact, the protection of streams and lakes from pollution by sewage has become one of the great problems of the present day, for the use of impure water for domestic purposes is responsible for a large percentage of all sickness and deaths. It is a very important cause of diarrhoea, typhoid fever, cholera, and probably a number of other diseases.

Typhoid fever, for example, is caused by the infection of the human body by microscopical organisms known as bacteria or germs. This disease may localize in various parts of the body, but most commonly the small intestine is the principal seat of its development. It is apparent that large numbers of the bac-

teria of this disease naturally find their way into sewage through the dejecta from the body. Unfortunately they do not die immediately on leaving the body, but maintain their power for harm for a considerable period of time. It has been determined that they will retain their vitality in water for eight or nine days. We have it from the highest authorities in preventive medicine, that of all diseases, typhoid fever and small-pox come the nearest to being preventable. Typhoid fever could be practically abolished by preventing the pollution of our milk and water supplies. Other diseases may be caused in the same way by the growth of some bacteria in the body, while still others may be caused simply by the irritation caused by poisons in the water.

Sewage works in the United States, are not usually expected to turn out an effluent satisfactory for use as a water supply; but the passage of the sewage through the works should result in a great reduction in the number of bacteria present and in the prevention of unsanitary conditions in the stream receiving it. To entirely remove the bacteria would require some method of sterilization, or very expensive filtration works, and the adoption of either of these methods has not been considered practicable at the present time. But in places where it is necessary to use a stream receiving sewage, as the source of domestic water supply it is found that there is an economic advantage to be gained as well as a greater factor of safety, as far as bacterial efficiency of the water filters is concerned, by the partial purification of the sewage before turning it into the stream.

In some places the sewage-polluted water is not used for drinking or bathing or for watering stock, and the danger of infection is therefore slight, but even in such cases serious pollution of the water cannot be tolerated near dwellings or places of employment on account of the offensive odors produced, which cause deprecation in the value of adjacent property and inconvenience to persons in the vicinity.

Mr. E. A. Kimberly suggests the following general rules to govern the needed degree of purification of domestic sewage.

1. Where the sewage effluent is to be discharged into running streams subject to floods and with a water containing considerable turbidity, at all seasons of the year, the degree of purity required need not be more than that of an effluent which undiluted will no longer putrefy under summer conditions.

2. In streams, the waters of which are clear except at times of flood, the purification of the sewage should be such as to remove from it the largest practicable quantity of suspended matter, so that the visible purity of the stream will not be affected, and the non-putrefaction of the effluent being taken as coincident with a degree of purification which will afford an absence of all but small amounts of turbidity.

3. In drinking water streams, and in certain cases of sea discharges where shell fish layings must be protected from contamination, the purification of the sewage must needs be carried out to its fullest extent, and besides the production of a chemically stable effluent, the problem practically reduces itself to the destruction of all the disease producing bacteria present in the raw sewage, by subjecting the well purified effluent to some form of sterilization process.

Whenever plans for a sewerage system are being considered the State Board of Health desires in addition to plans and specifications for the proposed system, the following information:

1. Name of city, or town.....
2. Population .....
3. Population using sewerage system .....
4. Volume of sewage per day .....
5. Method of purification .....
6. Method of disposing of liquids .....
7. Drainage area .....
8. Method of disposing of sludge .....
9. Date of installation .....
10. What method, if any, has been used in the past, for disposing of the sewerage product.....

#### PLANS EXAMINED

During the biennial period covered by this report, plans and specifications for water and sewer systems in the following municipalities were approved by the board as provided for in Chapter 433, of the laws of 1905:

Burlington. Sewerage System.

Prior to the establishment of a sewerage disposal plant in this city there had been a number of cases of typhoid fever and the water supply was suspected of being polluted. Two bacteriolog-

ical examinations of the public water supply showed no evidence of pollution but on account of the great prevalence of typhoid fever, a sentiment favorable to the installation of a sewerage system was created. The plans and specifications for the proposed system were approved under the following conditions:

1. That a septic tank be established to properly treat the sewage before going into the river.

2. That all sewers now emptying in the river be connected with the new system.

Columbus. Sewerage system.

The plans were accepted under the following conditions:

1. That the settling basins or receiving tank shall be cleaned at least twice a year.

2. That no roof water shall be permitted to be drained into the sewers.

3. That no storm water shall be drained into the sewers.

The city is urged to make provision for connecting all possible residences with the sewerage system so as to prevent a further pollution of the ground water through the use of the cess-pools and private wells, into which is discharged the residential sewage.

Menomonee Falls. Sewerage system.

The plans as approved provide for the installation of a septic tank through which all the sewage must pass before it is disposed of. The tank as designed by the consulting engineer consists of three compartments. Two settling basins are provided for. A system similar to this is recommended for the use of small cities and villages where the amount of sewage to be treated is not so great as to overwork the plant and thereby cause crude sewage to be discharged into our lakes and rivers.

North Milwaukee. Sewerage System.

North Milwaukee is a village having a population of about 1,500. The residences are widely scattered covering an area of about one mile by one and one-half miles in extent. The plans provide for the installation of septic tanks or filter beds, or both. The effluent to be discharged into Mud Creek, a tributary of the Milwaukee River. The plans as presented were approved providing that filter beds are to be used and the sewage treated by intermittent filtration. In order to protect the water

supply of the village it is required that all individuals using city water and not having sewer connections be prohibited from using their old wells as cess-pools.

#### Oconomowoc. Sewerage System.

The plans provide for the installation of a septic tank and filter beds with sufficient capacity to care for the sewage for a city of twice the present population. The plans were very satisfactory in every particular and were approved as presented. The city officials, however, were urged to extend the system so as to be in reach of all the citizens of the city. In this way the pollution of the soil where cess-pools are used will be prevented and the well water, especially in cases where private wells are used, will be safeguarded.

#### Platteville. Sewerage System.

The plans provide for a series of septic tanks through which the sewage will be passed before it is disposed of in a nearby stream. Before the plans were approved, an investigation was made with reference to the size of the pipes to be used for conducting the sewage to the tanks. It was finally decided that the pipes were large enough on account of the elevation, and the plans were approved as submitted.

#### Sturgeon Bay. Sewerage System.

The plans and specifications provide for the construction of larger sewer mains in district No. 3. The proposed system provides for the disposal of the sewage in Lake Michigan at four different points. It was, therefore, necessary before the plans were approved to make a thorough investigation of the situation and determine whether or not there was danger of polluting the water supply. The investigation disclosed that the water supply is taken from private wells varying in depth from fifty to one hundred and fifty feet and that there is no danger of seepage from the bay into these wells. The coast line in the vicinity of the sewer outlet is even, and the intention is to carry the sewage as far into the bay as necessary in order not to interfere with navigation and also remove the danger of debris, or refuse lodging on the shores. The plans as submitted were approved.

#### Tomah. Sewerage System.

The plans provide for the erection of a septic tank through which the sewage will be passed before it is discharged into the Lemonweir River. Residents who live on the banks of the river below the place where the refined sewage is to be disposed of objected to the plan, for the reason that gross pollution of river water was feared. After carefully investigating the situation it was determined that the river is sufficiently large to carry all the waste products from the sewer for a number of years, without polluting the water so as to make it unfit for the watering of stock. The plans were approved on the condition that if at any time the river is incapable of carrying off the waste products on account of increase in the size of the city or a change in the character of the sewage to be disposed of, a filtration bed will be added to the septic tank which it is proposed to construct.

#### West Salem. Sewerage System.

It was the original intent of the village board to discharge the crude sewage into a nearby stream. Such a plan is extremely dangerous and will not be endorsed by the State Board of Health, unless there is a small amount of sewage to be disposed of and the stream into which the sewage is disposed is sufficiently large to prevent any serious pollution. The discharge of crude sewage into any stream from which a water supply for domestic use obtained either by the municipality itself or by other cities and villages located further down the stream, cannot receive the endorsement and approval of this board.

The system which was finally adopted and approved provides for the use of a septic tank in purifying the sewage before it is finally disposed of.

#### Waupaca. Sewerage System.

The Waupaca River flows through the center of the city and it was originally planned to discharge the crude sewage into this waterway. Upon investigation it was found that the public water supply is obtained from thirteen wells driven into the sand, therefore, there was great danger of polluting the water supply should this plan for disposing of the sewage be adopted. A sys-

tem was installed and approved by the State Board of Health under the following conditions.

1. That two septic tanks be used to treat sewage before it is discharged into the Waupaca River.
2. Should the water of the Waupaca River become so polluted as to endanger the public health, that in addition to the septic tanks provided for, filter beds should be installed.
3. That the thirteen driven wells now in use be carefully guarded from all possible pollution.
4. That investigations be made so as to provide that no private wells be used as cess-pools and that no citizens be permitted to use such wells as cess-pools.

#### East Troy . Water Supply System.

East Troy is an incorporated village with a population of from 500 to 600 inhabitants. The plans and specifications provide that the water supply is to be obtained from a deep well. The village has no sewerage system. The plans were approved and permission granted to install the system proposed under the following conditions:

1. That the water in the well be carefully protected at all times.
2. That no citizen using water from the new system be permitted to use his private well as a cesspool.
3. If it is shown that the soil in the village becomes thoroughly saturated from cesspools, or as a result of using a large supply of water, a sewerage system must be established in order to safe guard the public health.

#### Middleton. Water supply system.

The system of water supply as originally installed merely provided for fire protection and it was not intended that the water be used for domestic purposes. The State Board of Health therefore had no jurisdiction over the establishment of such a system since the law provides that only in cases where the water is used for domestic purposes shall the plans and specifications be approved by this Board.

It was later determined to extend the water mains and use the system for drinking purposes. The plans and specifications as submitted were approved under the following conditions.

1. That the water which is proposed to use be unpolluted and

kept free from pollution so long as the plant remains in operation.

2. The use of old wells by citizens of the village as cesspools is prohibited.

3. All cesspools to be constructed shall be built in such a manner as not to endanger the private water supply of citizens who are not supplied with the public water.

4. Should the well water become polluted, the State Board of Health reserves the right to prohibit the use of such water for domestic purposes until a system for sewage disposal has been provided.

#### Reedsville. Water Supply.

The public water supply in this case is to be used merely for fire purposes. The plans as originally prepared were therefore adopted with the understanding that if the water supply is later used for domestic purposes, new plans and specifications must be filed with the Board and approved as provided for by law.

#### West Bend. Water supply and Sewerage System.

The plans for public water supply provide for the use of artesian wells approximately 1200 feet deep. Investigations show that if the wells are properly protected from surface pollution an abundant supply of pure water can be provided.

The sewerage system provides for the installation of septic tanks through which all sewage must pass before the effluent is emptied into the Milwaukee River. If the partially purified sewage is found to pollute this River so as to create a nuisance or endanger the public health, the Board reserves the right to require the installation of a filter plant to be operated in connection with the septic tanks. The use of old wells as cess-pools is prohibited. With these restrictions, the plans and specifications as presented, were approved.

#### Withee. Water Supply.

The public water supply for this village is mainly for fire protection, although on some of the principal streets it is proposed to use the water for domestic purposes. The water supply is to be obtained from a deep well. The village has no sewerage system. The plans were approved and the continuous



operation of the system was authorized providing that the well from which the water supply is to be obtained be kept free from all surface pollution. The use of old wells as cess-pools is prohibited and in addition to this, if at any time it is found the soil is becoming saturated by the increased use of the water supply, a sewerage system must be installed.

#### Sheboygan. Water Supply System.

Sanitary conditions of Sheboygan relative to the water supply. The city water works is owned by the American Water Works Co. and is rated at \$350,000. The water works consists of the pumping station and a large well which is used to collect the water from Lake Michigan. This well is connected with the lake by an intake pipe, which is 1800 feet from the docks and 28 feet below the surface of the water. The sewer system consists of the combination storm and city sewage. The sewer outlet is a mile south of the intake pipe of the water company. Between the water intake and the sewage outlet is a point of land and extending from it just between the surface of the water is a ridge of rocks. This extends about 600 feet out into Lake Michigan.

The ice supply is obtained from the Sheboygan River. Into this river empty all the sewers of the city. Along the river banks are a number of factories, among which are rendering plants, tanneries, breweries, etc. During stormy weather, the lake being rough, pushes the river back, thus carrying the sewage up the river for quite a distance. This often lasting for several hours a day.

There is some very bad plumbing in the town, sewer tile being often used for inside work in place of the soil pipe or cast iron pipe. Roots of trees have been known to grow through some of the joints along the street, showing that the joints were cracked. Thus sewage could not get out.

There are a great many very bad wells over the city that are being used instead of the city water. In several instances the wells are only 20 to 25 feet from sometimes two privy vaults, and these vaults are above the wells, thus allowing their contents to drain into the well. This is especially true where there was a case of typhoid fever in the family.

The results of the samples analyzed. In the water from the fire hydrant we found about 100 colonies of bacteria per cc.

These were gas forming bacteria, but not colon. This should generally be expected to be found in such places. By more frequent flushing of the hydrants, this would be done away with, but there is bound to be an accumulation of material at the ends of the water pipes. The water in the stand pipe proved to be a good water. It contained about ten colonies to the cc. Only a few forming bacteria were found.

The sediment in the bottom of the stand pipe contained about 250 colonies per cc, but one would expect to find it rather high in bacteria at the bottom of the tank. These were gas producing bacteria, but could not be called colon. They probably came from vegetable or animal organisms which had decomposed at the bottom of the pipe. The more often the pipe is cleaned, the better the water will be. Nevertheless the city does not obtain their water from the bottom of the pipe, as the water is not drawn below five or six feet.

This water when taken from the well at the pumping station was clear. After examination, a few gas producing bacteria were found, and 0.02 parts per million of free ammonia was found which indicated the presence of organic matter. This amount is very small though. The chlorine content was 10 parts per million. Lake Michigan water generally contains not over five parts per million. I cannot say at present what causes this increase in the chlorine content. Otherwise chemically the water is all right, excepting a trace of nitrites, which would indicate decomposition going on.

The water taken from the faucet in Dr. Wright's office. This was quite turbid, caused by the storm the night before. In this water a little less free ammonia was found, only 0.015 parts per million; but the same amount of chlorine, ten parts per million, with traces of nitrites. I am again unable to account for this increase in chlorine. The bacterial content was ten colonies per cc, with some gas producing bacteria.

1907 ice supply. In this only ten colonies per cc were found, with a slight amount of gas. Chemically 0.07 parts per million of free ammonia and ten parts per million of albumenoid ammonia. Of course this is rather high in both ammonias, but one would expect this where so much organic matter is turned into the river. It certainly does show pollution.

1908 ice supply. In this were found ten colonies per cc. The

ammonia ran very high again. This shows pollution with organic matter.

From April to September there is generally a pretty strong southeast wind blowing over Lake Michigan. From October through March there is a strong west and northwest wind. As I was informed during the former months there was more or less intestinal troubles. Whether or not the sewage could be blown back near the mouth of the intake pipe, by these winds, is a question. I do not know whether this means anything or not, as I haven't had time enough to inquire more thoroughly into the matter. It has been found out that there is a southern current. There seems to be two eddies formed on the west shore of the lake, one beginning at Manitowoc; and going north, and the other beginning at Manitowoc and going south to Milwaukee. Thus Sheboygan would fall in the current leading to the south.

As to wave action. It has been estimated that during storms upon Lake Michigan, waves have stirred up the water as low as 40 to 45 feet below the surface, but they do not have action at a depth of sixty feet below the surface.

From the results and the information gathered by the above investigations at the present time only we cannot make any definite assertions as to the contamination of the water supply. The sanitary conditions of the city could be remedied to a great advantage. It is very hard to draw definite conclusions from only a few analyses, but we expect to keep up this investigation for some time, and at the end of which, we will be more able to make a more definite report. We will try to make further investigations of the intake pipe as to whether or not they should extend it further out into the Lake, having greater depth below the surface of the water, in order not to take in any of the contaminated water during storms on the lake. This can only be taken as a preliminary report of our investigations of the Sheboygan water supply.

As a result of the investigation at Sheboygan both in regard to the Typhoid Fever epidemic and also with reference to the water supply system, the State Board of Health granted to the municipality permission to extend its intake pipe. The Board made the following recommendations.

There is at Sheboygan a water plant with three avenues for obtaining water from the Lake. One a flue that connects with

the lake shore, another an intake leading 900 feet into the lake in comparatively shallow water, and another 1800 feet into the lake, being a 400 foot extension of a former 1400 foot intake.

Investigations prove to us that the handling of the present plant has not been scientific and therefore the plant has not been as serviceable and safe as it should have been.

First: The well, while having a wall some thirteen inches in thickness in the main, had a wall only a brick and a half in thickness at the end of the flue. This permits of considerable seepage.

Second: It was found during the epidemic of typhoid fever in Sheboygan that there was a hole in the main intake pipe at a distance 1400 feet from the plant, of sufficient size to allow gravel and small stones to be drawn into the well and into the pump sufficient to materially interfere with the use of the engine. This condition lasted for a considerable period of time. We will admit that with any plant accidents or temporary impairments are likely to occur but it is to be expected that immediately when suspicions are aroused as to the efficiency of a plant, careful investigation should be made and the necessary repairs made.

Third: The 900 foot intake pipe is not connected with the well but directly with an engine known as the Gordon Engine. While this short intake pipe was apparently installed for use only when spicules of ice filled the main intake or a great emergency which required its agencies, we find that this Gordon pump was used in the year of 1908, the following weeks ending: February 22, 1908, March 21, 1908, March 28, 1908, April 4, 1908, April 11, 1908, April 18, 1908, April 25, 1908, April 30, 1908, May 2, 1908, May 9, 1908, May 23, 1908, May 30, 1908 and June 6, 1908; it therefore being one of the main pipes through which the water supply for Sheboygan is obtained.

This pipe you will remember extends into very shallow water and water that is apparently constantly muddied by shore and wave action. At the times of our investigation the water was always muddy at the buoy marking the end of this pipe. This pump therefore appears to have been playing its part in a weekly routine effort to furnish the city of Sheboygan water.

In view of that fact that at this time there was a serious epidemic of typhoid fever in that city we are not able to com-

prehend why the short so called emergency intake pipe should play such a prominent part in furnishing water for citizens. Especially is this true when the laboratory analysis of this water almost invariably showed pollution and marked pollution.

If a filtration plant were installed at Sheboygan and received no greater care than the present water plant has received since it has come to the notice of the State Board of Health, we strongly question the safety and serviceability of such plant. In view of the situation at Sheboygan and the history of the plant there in the past, this Board feels constrained to offer to the citizens of Sheboygan permission to extend the intake pipe at least 3500 feet so as to obtain purer water than they now have, believing that by granting this permission the health of the citizens of Sheboygan will be better protected than by the establishment of a filtration plant with possibilities of careless handling.

## LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS PASSED AT THE 1907 SESSION OF THE  
LEGISLATURE.

## CHAPTER 57, LAWS OF 1907.

Section 4608a—1. The state board of health is hereby empowered to make such rules and regulations for the transportation of the dead as in its judgment may be necessary to preserve the public health, and no dead body shall be accepted for transportation, except when prepared in conformity to the rules and regulations adopted by said board for the transportation of the dead.

2. All such rules and regulations shall comply with the rules of the American Association of general baggage agents, the national funeral directors association and the conference of state and provincial boards of health.

## CHAPTER 93, LAWS OF 1907.

Section 1. Section 1, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—1. It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the department of health in every town, incorporated village or city, in writing, the full name, age and address of every person suffering from any one of the infectious or contagious diseases following, to wit: Measles, smallpox, diphtheria (membraneous croup), scarlet fever (scarlatina), typhoid fever, tuberculosis (of any organ), rubella (rotheln), chickenpox, typhus fever, plague, erysipelas, Asiatic cholera, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal meningitis, yellow fever; and it shall be the duty of every person, owner, agent, manager, principal or superintendent of any public or private institution or dispensary, hotel, boarding or lodging house, in any such town, incorporated village or city, to make a report, in like manner and form, of any inmate, occupant or boarder suffering from any of the said infectious or contagious diseases.

Section 2. Section 2, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—2. It shall be the duty of every physician to report forthwith in writing to the said department of health, the death of any person who dies from, or while suffering with or from any infectious or contagious disease, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease, and in the absence of an attending physician, it shall be the duty of every keeper of any boarding house or lodging house, and the proprietor of every lodging house or hotel, to report forthwith to the department of health, all known facts in regard to any person who died in any such house or hotel under his charge suffering from any of the following infectious or contagious diseases: measles, diphtheria (membraneous croup), scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, chickenpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, ru-

bella (rotheln), plague, whooping cough, within twenty-four hours after the death of such person.

Section 3. Section 3, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a section of the statutes, of 1898, to read: Section 1416—3. It shall be the duty of every person having knowledge of the existence of any person afflicted with any one of the following infectious or contagious diseases, to wit: measles, diphtheria (membraneous croup), scarlet fever, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, smallpox, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, rubella (rotheln), plague, and whooping cough, or has reason to believe that any person is so afflicted, to at once report to the health department of such town, incorporated village or city, all facts in regard to the case, and no person shall interfere with or obstruct the entrance, inspection or examination of any building or house, or the occupants thereof, by the health officer, commissioner of health or his assistants, of such town, incorporated village or city, or any officers of such department, when investigating a reported case of one of the infectious or contagious diseases above specified, as existing in such house or dwelling, nor shall any person interfere with or obstruct, mutilate, or tear down any notices of such department posted in or on any premises within such municipality.

Section 4. Section 4, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—4. 1. It shall be the duty of every physician or person, or owner, agent, manager, principal or superintendent of each and every public or private institution or dispensary, hotel, boarding or lodging house, in any such town, incorporated village or city, to report to the department of health thereof, in writing, or to cause such report to be made by some proper and competent person, the name, age, sex, occupation and latest address of every person afflicted with tuberculosis, who is in their care, or who has come under their observation, within one week of such time.

2. It shall be the duty of every sick person with this disease, and of every person in attendance upon any one sick with this disease, and of the authorities of public or private institutions, or dispensaries to observe and enforce all the sanitary rules and regulations of such health department for preventing the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Section 5. Section 5, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—8. In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by death from tuberculosis, or by the removal therefrom of a person or persons sick with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the person or physician in charge, to notify the commissioner of health of such town, incorporated village or city, aforesaid, of said removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly renovated and disinfected as hereinafter provided.

Section 6. Section 6, Chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a new section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—9. In case of the vacation of any premises or apartments as set out in section 5 of this act, the commissioner of health, or health officer, shall immediately visit said premises, and shall order and direct that such premises or apartments and all infected articles therein be properly and suitably disinfected. In case there shall be no remaining occupants in such premises or apartments, and same shall be vacant, then the commissioner of health or health officer shall cause a notice in writing to be served upon the owner, or agent of the owner of such premises or apartments, ordering the renovation and disinfection of such premises or apartments, under the direction of and in conformity with the regulations of the local department of health.

Section 7. Section 7, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a new section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—10.

In case any orders or directions of the commissioner of health or health officer requiring the disinfection of any articles, premises or apartments, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within thirty-six hours after such orders or directions shall be given, then it shall be the duty of the commissioner of health or health officer to cause a placard in words and form as follows, to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments, or premises, to-wit:

## NOTICE

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health commissioner or health officer directing their renovation and disinfection has been complied with.

This notice must not be removed under a penalty of law, except by the commissioner of health, or an authorized officer.

Section 8. Section 8, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a new section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—12. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, and any person who, without written authority from the commissioner of health or health officer shall remove, or cause to be removed any placard placed upon premises or apartments which are or have been occupied by persons sick with any of the diseases mentioned in section 1416—1, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than ninety days.

Section 9. Section 9, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is amended and made a new section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—13. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as a limitation upon the officers of the common council of any city to pass such ordinances in aid of the officers of the commissioner of health as may tend to promote and secure the general health of the inhabitants of such city.

Section 10. Section 10, chapter 192, laws of 1905, is made a new section of the statutes of 1898, to read: Section 1416—14. All acts or parts or acts, including the provisions of any special charter, contravening the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Section 11. There are added to the statutes of 1898 four new sections to read: Section 1416—5. Any person affected with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum or other secretions shall not deposit his sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretions, in such a place as to cause offense or danger of contracting the disease to any person or persons.

Section 1416—6. It shall be the duty of every person afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs or larynx, or any other disease whose virus or infecting agent is contained in the sputum, saliva or other infectious secretions, to provide himself with a sputum flask or receptacle in which to deposit his sputum, saliva, or other infectious secretions, while traveling in any public conveyance or attending any public place, and the contents of said flask or receptacle shall be burned or otherwise thoroughly disinfected.

Section 1416—7. Upon the complaint of any responsible person the local board of health shall at once investigate the conditions complained of and if found dangerous or detrimental to the public health said board shall make and enforce such orders as may be necessary to abate the offense or dangers caused thereby.

Section 1416—11. For the purpose of this act railroad conductors or other persons in charge of common carriers may exercise the powers of sheriff and constable.



## CHAPTER 113, LAWS OF 1907.

Section 1. There are added to the statutes of 1898, three new sections to read: Section 1413l. To prevent the spread of smallpox the local board of health of any city, incorporated village or town when the disease is present in any school district or part thereof, which is included in such city, incorporated village or town, shall prohibit the attendance at school in any such district or part thereof for a period of twenty-five days, after the appearance of smallpox, of any and all pupils and teachers, who have not been successfully vaccinated or who fail to show a certificate of recent vaccination.

Section 1413m. Should new cases of smallpox continue to develop in such school district or part thereof, after the expiration of twenty-five days, the local board of health shall upon the advice and consent of the state board of health, renew such order for another period of twenty-five days or so many days thereof as the state board of health may deem necessary, in order to control the epidemic.

Section 1413n. If the parents or guardians of any child or children are unable to pay for such vaccination the expense thereof shall upon the recommendation of the local board of health be paid for by the city, village or town in which such expense is necessarily incurred. The local board may provide for the free vaccination of all children in any school district or part thereof during the epidemic of smallpox whenever in its judgment such action is required. The necessary expense thereof to be paid by the city, incorporated village or town upon the order of the local board of health.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

## CHAPTER 140, LAWS OF 1907.

AN ACT to amend section 1411, statutes of 1898, relating to the powers and duties of the local boards of health.

*The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in the senate and assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section 1411, statutes of 1898, is amended to read: Section 1411. The town board, village board and common council of every town, village and city shall, within thirty days after each annual election, organize as a board of health, or appoint wholly or partially from its own members, a suitable number of competent persons who shall organize as a board of health for such town, village or city.

In case the town board, village board, or common council fails or neglects to appoint a board of health as provided by this section, the state board of health may appoint persons to serve on such board until a board of health has been regularly appointed as hereinbefore provided and the necessary expense so incurred shall be charged to and paid out of the treasury of such town, incorporated village or city.

The officers of such board shall include a chairman, a clerk, and a health officer, who shall be ex-officio a member of such board and its executive officer; all such officers shall be elected by the board immediately after its organization. Every board of health as thus constituted shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties prescribed in this chapter within the limits of the town, village or city of which they are such officers. Every health officer so appointed shall be, whenever practicable, a reputable physician; he shall hold office during the pleasure of such board and until the qualifications of his successor; if a vacancy occurs in his office the board of health shall immediately fill the same by an election. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any city or village in which a board of health and a health officer are provided for by the charter thereof; but every such board, whether or-

ganized under the provisions of this section or otherwise, shall immediately after each annual or other organization report to the secretary of the state board of health the names, postoffice addresses and occupations of the officers thereof, and make such report whenever a new health officer is chosen. Every board of health shall take such measures and make such rules and regulations as they may deem most effectual for the preservation of the public health. *To provide for the control of diphtheria and other contagious diseases, the local board of health shall furnish antitoxin free to all indigent persons suffering from such diseases, in such manner as the state board of health may direct.* They may appoint as many persons to aid them in the execution of their powers and duties as they think proper, regulate the fees and charges of every person so employed by them, and fix the salary of the health officer, examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness and make such rules and regulations respecting the same as they may judge necessary for the public health and safety of the inhabitants.

#### ANTITOXIN FOR INDIGENT PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DIPHTHERIA.

Section 1411 of the statutes of Wisconsin as amended by Chapter 140, Laws of 1907, provides that: "Every board of health shall take such measures, and make such rules and regulations as they may deem most effectual for the preservation of the public health. To provide for the control of diphtheria and other contagious diseases, the local board of health shall furnish antitoxin *free to all indigent persons* suffering from such diseases, in such manner as the state board of health may direct. They may appoint as many persons to aid them in the execution of their powers and duties as they think proper, regulate the fees and charges of every person so employed by them, and fix the salary of the health officer, examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, and make such rules and regulations respecting the same as they may judge necessary for the public health and safety of the inhabitants."

Acting under the provisions of the above mentioned law, the state board of health has appointed distributors at convenient places throughout the state, who will at all times carry a stock of diphtheria antitoxin, which you may draw upon as the occasion requires.

Arrangements have been made with Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co., Inc., for the use of their antitoxin, which is a concentrated and refined product, prepared in their own laboratories at Marietta, Pennsylvania, after the Gibson method, and under U. S. Government License.

They have agreed to furnish the antitoxin with a special wrapper, for use in this state only, and, to supply a sufficient amount of the same to stock not only the central distributing station of the state, at Madison, but also the various smaller stations, to be in charge of the distributors before mentioned. The distributing stations are located so as to be accessible to the greatest number of places and are not merely for supplying the needs of the city, or village where the station has been established. The distributors will furnish antitoxin to any neighboring towns, incorporated villages, or cities upon the order of the local board of health in such town, incorporated village or city.

The antitoxin is supplied in aseptic flint glass injecting syringes, of the most convenient and approved form, and full directions for the manipulation of same are given with each package. Three sizes of packages will be supplied as follows:

- Syringes containing 1,000 units.
- Syringes containing 3,000 units.
- Syringes containing 5,000 units.

The 1,000 units syringes are immunizing doses, while the 3,000 and 5,000 units syringes are curative doses. It should be borne in mind that the antitoxin must always be kept cool and dry.

To secure this antitoxin, physicians must obtain from the board of health or the health officer of the township, incorporated village, or city in which it is to be used, a requisition or order, for the quantity and sizes of syringes desired. Upon presentation of this requisition to any distributor the amount of antitoxin specified thereon will be supplied; the physician is required to sign the receipt which accompanies each package, so that the distributor may be able to show proper disposition of his stock.

All antitoxin obtained from any distributor for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from diphtheria, is furnished at the rate of forty cents for each thousand units and ten cents for each syringe.

At this rate 1,000 units will cost the township, incorporated village, or city fifty cents, 3,000 units will cost \$1.30, and 5,000 units will cost \$2.10.

In order that those who are not indigents, and who are able to buy the antitoxin, may obtain this antitoxin from the local distributing stations, the distributor is permitted to deliver whatever antitoxin may be required, upon the payment of the regular retail list price of same. The receipts for the individual packages shall be signed by the physician, as above indicated, and the distributor shall immediately forward said receipts together with a report of the sale to this office. In such cases new stock will be sent the distributor to replace the packages sold, and a bill sent him by the manufacturers direct, charging only the regular trade rates.

The retail prices are as follows:

1,000 units dose—	\$2.00
3,000 units dose—	5.00
5,000 units dose—	7.50

In each package will be found a blank *Clinical Report*, which the physician is required to fill in and return to this office promptly upon the termination of the case in which the antitoxin is used, thus enabling us to keep complete records and also to compile valuable statistical information.

#### THE VALUE OF ANTITOXIN.

Previous to the use of antitoxin, statistics show that the average mortality from diphtheria was from 33% to 35% of the total cases reported. The New York State Department of Health reports 4,000 cases treated with antitoxin with a mortality of only 8.3%. In 822 cases, where the antitoxin was used on the first day of the disease the mortality was only 1.7%. In the 1905 report from the same department, of 30 cases, the mortality was less than 1% for those in which the antitoxin was used on the first day of the disease.

In Massachusetts during the nine years ending September 30th, 1904, 13,753 cases of diphtheria were reported with 1,316 deaths. This gives a mortality of 9.6% and covers the entire period during which antitoxin was administered. In many cases antitoxin was not given until the eighth day of the disease and even later. In 1904, 59.4% of the total number of cases were treated during the first and second days of the disease. In these cases the mortality was only 2.5%.

The 1906 report of the Chicago Health Department shows 8,003 cases with a mortality of only 6.4%. Of those treated on the first day, less than one-half of 1% died; those treated on the second day, 1.66% and among those treated after four days of the disease, the mortality was 21%.

## DOSAGE.

An immunizing dose is one thousand units; curative doses in light cases not involving the larynx if treatment is given on the first day of the disease, three thousand units will be found to be sufficient. If treatment is not given until the second or third day of the disease, it is better to give five thousand units. If the disease is severe, and in all cases of diphtheritic laryngitis, at least five thousand units should be administered. If favorable results do not follow within eight hours, the initial dose should be repeated or doubled. With refined and concentrated antitoxin giving a maximum of strength in a minimum bulk, it is safer to give large doses than to risk the danger of making the dose too small.

All progressive scientific physicians use antitoxin and parents should demand that the doctor administer it if the case is diphtheria or if the matter is in doubt. Every case of sore throat should be submitted to a physician and a careful and thorough examination made.

When in doubt a culture should be taken and sent to the Hygienic Laboratory to determine if diphtheria bacilli are present. The Laboratory is at the service of the people of this state for that purpose. If a physician does not avail himself of this method in the diagnosis of doubtful cases, he is not giving the patient the best service that he can, nor the service that the patient has a right to demand. Severe epidemics of diphtheria have occurred by reason of an erroneous diagnosis which could have been prevented by the physician taking a culture and thus making a positive diagnosis.

## LIST OF ANTITOXIN DISTRIBUTING STATIONS.

City.	County.	Distributor.
Appleton .....	Outagamie .....	Dr. H. E. Elsworth
Antigo .....	Langlade .....	J. F. Albers.
Algoma .....	Kewaunee .....	C. V. Kwapil.
Ashland .....	Ashland .....	Harrison Drug Co.
Beloit .....	Rock .....	C. A. Emerson.
Baraboo .....	Sauk .....	Fisher Bros.
Beaver Dam .....	Dodge .....	C. F. Grebel.
Berlin .....	Green Lake .....	C. M. Dodson.
Black River Falls.....	Jackson .....	A. J. Klofanda.
Boscobel .....	Grant .....	Pittman, McWilliam Co.
Chilton .....	Calumet .....	A. L. Hipke.
Clintonville .....	Waupaca .....	Dr. G. M. Goodrich.
Durand .....	Pepin .....	C. A. Houghen.
Dodgeville .....	Iowa .....	Roberts & Prideaux.
De Pere.....	Brown .....	H. I. Wheeler.
Evansville .....	Rock .....	F. M. Crow.
Edgerton .....	Rock .....	H. D. Stappenback.
Ellsworth .....	Pierce .....	A. Swahn & Co.
Eagle River .....	Vilas .....	Eagle Drug Store.
Elroy .....	Juneau .....	Dix Brothers.
Elkhorn .....	Walworth .....	Wm. Lyon.
Eland .....	Shawano .....	M. C. Kutchin.
Friendship .....	Adams .....	S. T. Faucett.
Florence .....	Florence .....	Dr. H. R. Chambers.
Ft. Atkinson .....	Jefferson .....	H. D. De Criment & Co.
Frederic .....	Polk .....	I. L. Alson.
Fond du Lac .....	Fond du Lac .....	Frank Masilko.
Glenwood .....	St. Croix .....	J. Neer.
Greenwood .....	Clark.....	P. W. Gullord.
Grantsburg .....	Burnett .....	Dr. E. I. Bunker.
Grand Rapids .....	Wood .....	Wood County Drug Co.
Green Bay .....	Brown .....	Dr. H. P. Rhode.
Huiley .....	Iron .....	A. C. Whitman.
Hartford .....	Washington .....	R. H. Mauscaiven.
Hudson .....	St. Croix .....	E. E. Gatchell.
Jefferson .....	Jefferson .....	Bachman Drug Co.
Kewaunee .....	Kewaunee .....	M. J. Rice.
Lake Geneva .....	Walworth .....	R. B. Arvold.
Lake Mills .....	Jefferson .....	C. S. Helmstreet.
Lancaster .....	Grant .....	J. L. Bennett.
Ladysmith .....	Rusk.....	H. A. Dimosk.
La Crosse .....	La Crosse.....	Mr. Mariner.
Madison .....	Dane .....	Dr. J. P. Donovan.
Marshfield .....	Wood .....	Sexton Bros.
Mcraha .....	Winnebago .....	Schultz Bros.
Menomonie .....	Dunn .....	Pillsbury & Becker.
Marinette .....	Marinette .....	W. J. Raiche.
Manitowoc .....	Manitowoc .....	C. A. Groffman.
Mr. Horeb .....	Dane .....	N. C. Evans.
Mineral Point.....	Iowa .....	Chas. Frey.

## LIST OF ANTITOXIN DISTRIBUTING STATIONS--Continued.

City.	County.	Distributor.
Mayville .....	Dodge .....	A. J. Koepsell.
Merrill .....	Lincoln, .....	Chas. F. Fowler.
Nellsville .....	Clark .....	C. C. Smiteman.
Neenah .....	Winnebago .....	Dr. J. R. Barnett.
New Lisbon .....	Juneau .....	Dr. R. W. Hoyt.
Oconto .....	Oconto .....	A. H. Lackenback.
Oshkosh .....	Winnebago .....	F. W. Muller.
Oconomowoc .....	Waukesha.....	W. G. Race.
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford .....	Garvey's Pharmacy.
Peshtig .....	Marinette .....	Red Cross Drug Store.
Plainfield .....	Waushara .....	F. B. Pratt & Co.
Richland Center .....	Richland .....	Robert Burham.
River Falls .....	Pierce .....	R. S. Freeman & Son.
Ripon .....	Fond du Lac .....	E. J. Burnside.
Reedsburg .....	Sauk .....	Frank Muller.
Rice Lake .....	Barron .....	H. H. Jewet of F. Noble Co.
Rhineland .....	Oneida .....	F. L. Hinman & Co.
Racine .....	Racine .....	H. C. Baker
S. Milwaukee .....	Milwaukee .....	Whalen Bros.
Stevens Point .....	Portage .....	Alex Krembs Drug Co.
Stoughton .....	Dane .....	O. O. Melaas.
Sturgeon Bay .....	Door .....	H. A. Wagener.
Stanley .....	Chippewa .....	A. M. Berg
Sparta .....	Monroe .....	F. H. Chamberlain.
Shullsburg .....	Lafayette .....	C. C. Gratiot.
Spooner .....	Washburn .....	Red Cross Drug Co.
Solon Springs .....	Douglas .....	Dr. A. G. Wilcox.
Sheboygan .....	Sheboygan .....	F. W. Thieman.
Tomahawk .....	Lincoln .....	Standard Pharmacy.
Two Rivers .....	Manitowoc .....	Chas. F. Kirst.
Viroqua .....	Vernon .....	A. E. Davis.
Whitehall .....	Trempealeau .....	Krongsgaard Drug Co.
Waupaca .....	Waupaca .....	S. I. Sorenson.
Wauwatosa .....	Milwaukee .....	J. A. Schwarger.
Whitewater .....	Walworth .....	M. O. Braaten.
Watertown .....	Jefferson .....	Schempf Drug Co.
Waukesha .....	Waukesha .....	F. B. Hoehle.
Washburn .....	Bayfield .....	Q. W. Frost.
Wautoma .....	Waushara .....	E. J. Loen.

ANTITOXIN REQUISITION BLANK.

Antitoxin Distributor:—

(Name) .....

(Address) .....

Please deliver, without charge.

to .....

Town .....

County .....

State .....

Alexander's Diphtheria Antitoxin, as specified below:—

.....Syringes, 1000 Units each

.....Syringes, 3000 Units each

.....Syringes, 5000 Units each

same to be used under direction of the State Board of Health.

.....

(Signature of Health Officer.)

.....

Date.....

(Upon presentation of this blank, properly filled in and signed by a duly authorized officer of a Board of Health or a Health Officer, any distributor in the State shall deliver the specified quantity of Antitoxin. (Requisition blanks may be obtained from the distributors.

## CHAPTER 209, LAWS OF 1907.

Section 4608d (Laws of 1907). Any person who knows that he is afflicted with small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or other dangerous, contagious, infectious or pestilential disease who shall wilfully enter any public place or public conveyance, or shall, in any way, wilfully subject others to danger of contracting the disease with which he is afflicted, and any person who shall knowingly and wilfully take, aid in taking, advise or cause to be taken a child or other \* \* \* person, who is afflicted or is suspected of being afflicted with any such disease, into any such place or conveyance, or in any way knowingly and wilfully subject other persons to danger of contracting any such disease from any such child or person, or who shall knowingly and wilfully subject other persons to the danger of contracting any such disease from the body of a person who died thereof, or who shall in any way knowingly and wilfully expose, aid in exposing or cause to be exposed, a child or other \* \* \* person to danger of contracting any such disease, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one hundred days nor less than twenty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars: or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.



## THE BEST METHOD OF PROVIDING COUNTY OR DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS.

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Paper read by C. A. Harper, M. D. at the 1908 conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, held at Washington D. C. on September 25th and 26th.

In outlining the subject assigned to me for this conference I desire more to open up questions for general discussion than to formulate some routine system for the selection of health officers in the various localities of a commonwealth.

The first requisite to an efficient public health service is competent officials, both state and local, clothed with sufficient authority. An examination of progress made along the lines of public health legislation and activity of health officials is convincing that central health organizations have grown rapidly in usefulness and general efficiency during the last quarter of a century. It appears also that the development of local health boards has greatly improved but has not advanced so rapidly in this period of time as have the central organizations.

The local boards of health as they are generally constituted in most states seem inclined to limit their powers and therefore their activities to a proper control of measures pertaining to the public health. They are more concerned with the presence of contagious diseases and nuisances than they are with the ways and means of preventing the appearance or development of any of these conditions. In many instances the local boards of health have not realized the broader field of their work and it is questionable if this can be accomplished without changes in the laws in most states, providing for more careful supervision and education as to the duties of health officers in improving the sanitary conditions of their respective localities.

With the divers methods used by the various states for providing a health organization it is shown that possibly too little attention has been given to this important field of public health. I believe it is important that a system should be formulated for the

election or appointment of district health officers which will be entirely satisfactory for each state and that the nearer we can approach a uniform system the greater will be our advance along these lines. There have been diversified laws governing the collection of vital statistics, many of which have proven wholly worthless. A similar line of criticism might possibly be applied to the local health organizations in many states.

At present there appears to be five general systems for the election or appointment of district health officers.

*First:* The state is divided into sanitary districts and the health officer of each district is appointed by the health commissioner upon the recommendation of the local board of health.

*Second:* Each township, incorporated village and city in the state is provided with a health officer, to be elected by the city council or town or village boards. This is the system which is much used in the Middle West.

*Third:* Each town, incorporated village and city is provided with a health officer and a health board, to be elected as stated in system No. 2, and in addition to this provision is made for county health officers, to be elected in most cases by the county board although in some states the health officer or commissioner is appointed by the central board.

*Fourth:* This system does not differ materially from the third with the exception that provision is made for sanitary inspectors to be appointed by the state board of health, who travel about the state and are under the immediate direction and supervision of the central office.

*Fifth:* In some states the counties have no township organization. The general plan which is followed under such conditions is to provide that the county boards, or the county commissioners as they are frequently called, act as county boards of health and elect a health officer. In such cases the cities are usually excluded and therefore are not under the jurisdiction of the county health officers.

The second, third, and fourth plans are so nearly alike in essential features that they can be discussed under one general classification. Excluding minor provisions under these three plans the question arises: Is it more satisfactory from a public health standpoint to provide for a system of local health officers who are directly responsible to the central office and who act either upon their own initiative or upon the suggestion of the

central office, or is it advisable for the good of the service to provide for a system of county or district health officers or sanitary inspectors acting for the state as a whole.

It appears to me that with these three systems, whether the local health officer is elected by the health board in each locality or appointed by the state board, we need in addition a system of county or district health officers or sanitary inspectors. The same arguments that may be advanced favoring county or district health officers apply equally to sanitary inspectors, whether elected by local authorities or appointed by the state board they should both be held directly responsible to the central office. They should be the authorized agents of the state board of health with authority to act in cases where the local health departments fail or neglect to perform their work. In either case the district health officer or sanitary inspector can materially aid municipalities where it is impossible for the local health officer to act on account of public sentiment or fear of offending individuals who might be affected by enforcing sanitary measures.

In addition to the element of expense, which will no doubt be an important factor in any contemplated legislation, the plan of providing for the election or appointment of county or district health officers might be objected to on the ground that there will be a conflict of authority between the county or district health officer and the health officer elected in each town, village, and city within the borders of the county. In order to avoid any such conflict of authority the law authorizing county or district health officers or inspectors should plainly outline the duties to be performed and should state specifically whether the county or district health officer or inspector will act in conjunction with the local health officer or as an advisory agent.

If the county health officer plan is considered the best solution to the problem it would appear that he should be elected by the county board of supervisors of the county in which he is to serve, with the consent and approval of the state board of health. It has also been recommended that in order to obtain greater efficiency the accounts of such health officers be audited by the state board of health before payment is made. I favor a plan whereby the county, district, or local health officer should be paid a fixed salary commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. The degree of responsibility will be determined by the character and extent of territory over which he is to preside.

His salary, traveling expenses, and expenses incident to attendance at sanitary conferences should be charged to and paid for by the county, district, or locality of which he is an officer. His attendance on sanitary conferences, if any, should be made compulsory.

The free system for the payment of health officers should be entirely abolished. The compensation under the fee system, in the main, is usually small and it brings up the question of expense every time such officer may be called into service and therefore acts as a powerful deterring factor on the part of the local authorities when the question of sanitary measures is considered. Services rendered by the health officials are for the protection of the public and should be paid by the public as a tax upon all the people of the district concerned.

It is generally conceded that what we need most at the present time in order to improve the efficiency of the local boards of health is education on the part of the health officers and a comprehensive understanding of the importance of the work and the best methods to accomplish certain ends. I do not believe the general public has yet been sufficiently educated to provide local health officers with sufficient compensation to warrant them in taking special instructions in public health problems. The limited compensation coupled with the short tenure of office, usually one year, is a damaging factor when efficiency of service is considered. It would be a comparatively easy matter for central offices to provide competent county health officers or inspectors and also to instruct them in the general and special lines of public health work. The knowledge which they receive from time to time could easily be imparted to the local health officers with whom they are constantly coming in contact and in this way much could be accomplished in an educational way.

With the present short tenure of office, in most states not exceeding one year, it would be practically impossible to accomplish much along educational lines with any of the plans now in vogue. It is of vital importance, it appears to me, that the tenure of office be extended to at least four years on the part of all local health officials and that the services of a good health officer be retained as long as he is willing to accept the position. Health officers in all cases should be appointed until their successors are elected and qualify.

The central board of health should be empowered with the au-

thority to appoint a local health officer whenever a locality fails to select one of their own choice and the expenses of such appointment should be met by the locality for which the services are rendered by the central office.

It is the concensus of opinion that the health officer should be vested with more authority. We can all recall cases where the local board of health, through ignorance or neglect, failed to perform its duty and refused to allow the health officer to proceed. Since emergencies may arise at any time we advise that as soon as the local board of health has been fully organized a general resolution be adopted and recorded in the minutes of the meeting authorizing and instructing the health officer to do anything reasonable that may be necessary and proper in order to safeguard the public health.

Without a single exception, so far as I am able to determine, the local boards of health are required to furnish the blanks upon which physicians etc, report to local health officials. Quarantine signs and other notices must also be furnished by the local boards. This system results in a lack of uniformity and in many instances accounts for the failure to collect morbidity reports of contagious or infectious diseases which may have great value. I am convinced that the state should supply blanks for all reports and notices required and this should be provided for under a state law.

I cannot approve of the plan recommended by some states that the town, village, city, or district health officer be appointed by the state board of health or some other body independent of the district for which the appointment is to be made.

Politics at all times should be eliminated as far as possible from public health services. The undesirable element of political pull which is often a determining factor in the locality becomes a much greater menace to sanitary progress when applied to the state as a whole and should be assiduously avoided. It is not difficult for political factions to gain control of the central health organizations with their present short tenure of office and by so doing build up a great political organization working to the detriment in a very marked degree of public health measures. Such a power granted to a central office if kept entirely independent from politics or personal ambition undoubtedly could be handled with very gratifying results.

The health officer in each district should be concerned with the

morbidity reports and all underlying conditions affecting the public health. In towns and villages I am not in favor of clothing him with the responsibility of obtaining vital statistics, at least not until the health officer becomes a much more important factor and appreciates more fully the responsibilities of his office than he does at the present time. I believe that the law governing the collection of vital statistics in towns and villages should be as much separated from the public health work as possible. By so doing many complications can be eliminated and I believe better services can be performed by a proper division of labor.

The town clerk, now usually clothed with the responsibility of gathering the vital statistics in towns and vilages, is a man usually capable and appreciates fully the trust bestowed upon him. He is an elective officer and selected by the local authorities as a result of special qualifications. He is also more generally known by those over whom he presides. He is invariably a layman and has time for the routine duties imposed upon him. A health officer, on the other hand, should be a physician whenever possible. Such officials, in the smaller localities at least, do not make good local registrars and therefore should not be burdened with such routine work.

In conclusion, therefore, without suggesting too radical change from our general custom throughout the United States, I commend for discussion

Every town, city, or village in a state should have a local health officer, a physician if possible, appointed either directly by the local officials or in conference with the central health authorities. The tenure of office of such health officer should be at least four years. He should be paid a fixed salary by the municipality over which he presides. All blanks should be furnished him by the central department.

Each county or larger district should have a county health officer selected by the county board of supervisors. This county health officer should be a physician especially qualified to take up public health work, centrally located, tenure of office at least four years, and acceptable to the central health board. He should be paid a fixed salary commensurate with the services expected to be rendered and in addition all traveling and other incidental expenses that might be created as a result of the services rendered.

The central health board should be clothed with supreme

power and the right to make rules and regulations to carry out public health measures that have the force of law. The county health officers as well as the local health officers should be held directly responsible to the central board for their official acts, and in case the county or local officials refuse or neglect to carry out their instructions the central health board should have power to appoint officials of its own selection to enforce the health laws in these negligent localities and all incidental expenses therein incurred should be chargeable to the locality in which the central board is called upon to act.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
REGARDINGTHE PROPER INTERPRETATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
LAWS.

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*Village Ordinances—Public Health*—A village ordinance which prohibits persons from depositing putrid matter on streets and park, etc., provides a penalty for such act is valid.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of yours of September 29th., in which you inquire whether an ordinance about to be passed by the village council of Hartford, will be a valid enactment when properly passed. The ordinance is as follows:

“No person or persons shall within the corporate limits of this village, first, deposit, place or cause to be placed on any street, alley or public ground, or on any ground not owned or occupied by him, her or them, or in Bark river any filth, ashes or any matter which creates or is liable to create a stench, or second, permit any filth or decaying matter to remain unburied on any premises owned or occupied by him, her or them, or between such premises and the center of the street.

“Any person or persons violating this ordinance shall upon conviction, pay fine of not less than two dollars, (\$2.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) together with the costs of prosecution, and in default thereof of the payment of said fine, shall be committed and imprisoned in the county jail at Waukesha county for a term not exceeding thirty days, nor less than ten days.”

In answer to your inquiry, I will say that under section 893, of the Stats. of 1898, it is provided, “That the village board shall have power by ordinance, resolution, law or vote, (under subdivision 20) to prevent persons from bringing, depositing or leaving within the village any putrid carcass or unwholesome



substance; to require the owners or occupants of lands to remove dead animals, stagnant water or other unwholesome substance from their premises," etc.

The penalty provided in the above ordinance is authorized by subdivision 27, of said section 893.

It is my opinion that the village board is authorized to pass the above resolution by the said statutes as above cited, and that the same are legal if properly passed and published.

Very truly yours,

L. M. STURDEVANT,

*Attorney General.*

*Local Boards of Health*—Have no authority to furnish antitoxin gratuitously to indigent persons.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of January 18th. was duly received. You inquire whether local boards of health have authority in Wisconsin to furnish antitoxin gratuitously to indigent persons, both for the treatment of those afflicted with diphtheria and for the prevention of the disease in persons exposed thereto.

You state that you desire this information for the reason that legislation along these lines is being considered.

In answer to your inquiry I will say that section 1416, Wis. Stats. 1898, provides as follows:

“When any person coming from abroad or residing in any town shall be infected or shall lately have been infected with the small-pox or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, the proper board of health may immediately cause him to be removed to a separate house, if it can be done without danger to his health; and if such person cannot be removed without danger to his health, such board shall make provision for him in the house where he may be; and in such case they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be removed and may take such other measures as they may deem necessary for the safety of the inhabitants; and in either case they shall provide for him nurses and necessaries which shall be a charge to the person so taken care of or against any other person who may be liable for his support.

Our supreme court in the case of *Collier v. Scott*, 124 Wis. on page 405, said

“Section 1416, Stats. 1898. provides that the charge shall be

against the person so taken care of, or against any other person who may be liable for his support, and makes no exception. It is at least very doubtful whether the board of health has any power under the statutes of this state to charge a town with the expense of medical services and medicine furnished to a person infected with smallpox, especially when such person is not a pauper, but well-to-do and amply able to pay for such services and medicine," citing cases.

The care and support of the poor in towns that are under the township system for the relief of the poor are made a duty of the town supervisors. The furnishing of the necessaries for the poor in counties that are under the county system for the relief of the poor is made a part of the duty of the poor commissioner. Under the provisions of our statute and the decision of our supreme court above quoted, it is very doubtful whether the board of health could furnish medicine or antitoxin to indigent patients afflicted with diphtheria. See also *Kellogg v. the City of Stevens Point*, 37 Wis. 348.

It is my opinion that in order to settle this question definitely it will be necessary to have some additional legislation giving the local boards of health authority to furnish medicine such as antitoxin and to make the town primarily liable for the same.

Very truly yours,

L. M. STURDEVANT,

*Attorney General.*

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*Notice—Contagious Diseases.*—The notice required by sec. 1412a, W. S. 1898, should be in writing.

DEAR SIR:—

Supplementing a letter from this department of recent date, and upon the matter being called to my attention, I am constrained to hold that the notice of contagious diseases referred to in sec. 1412a, W. S. 1898, should be in writing and that an oral notice is not such as is contemplated by said section.

The section provides in substance that physicians must give notice to the Board of Health of the town, city, or village in regard to contagious diseases and a forfeiture is incurred by their failure to do so; that such notice may be sent by mail or in certain cases given to, or left at the residence of any member

of the Board of Health. It can thus readily be seen that if an oral notice is depended upon it might be difficult in some instances to prove the failure to give the same and the records of the proper officials of the town, city, or village would be incomplete. From the wording of the statute it seems to me that such notice was intended to be a public record and a link in the chain of evidence in any action under said section. The statutes are strictly construed against oral notice unless the same are expressly provided for.

Yours truly,

F. L. GILBERT,

*Attorney General.*

*Local Health Officers.*—May be fined for disregarding orders of State Board of Health.

DEAR SIR:—

I have the honor to respond to your favor asking what penalty, if any, is incurred by local boards of health for failure to enforce the rules and regulations of the state board of health for the stamping out of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever epidemics and the quarantining of infected localities, etc.

In reply I will say that all health officers, local boards of health, sheriffs, constables, policemen, marshals and other officers and employees of any city, village, or town in this state, are by section 1408, Wis. Stats. 1898, required to respect and enforce the rules and regulations of your board and, in case of their failure to do so, are liable to the maximum fine of \$500, or to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment; and, in case the city, county, town, or village officers, local boards of health, etc., do not co-operate with your board in carrying out the rules and regulations prescribed, your board may execute such rules and regulations by agents of your own appointing, in which event the expense incurred in so doing must be paid by the county, city, town, or village the officers of which have failed to so co-operate and in behalf of which expenses have in consequence been incurred.

Very respectfully yours,

F. L. GILBERT,

*Attorney General.*

*Board of Health.*—Local clerk of, who is also town clerk, cannot receive compensation as such. Health officers need not be residents of the town.

DEAR SIR:—

About a month ago you submitted to this department two communications received by you and requested me to give you an official opinion as to the questions therein raised. The matter was delayed because I was waiting for a decision of the supreme court in a case which I thought would affect the question raised in one of these communications.

D. P. Riley, town clerk of Sanborn, says that he is elected town clerk of his town and also clerk of the board of health and he inquires whether he is entitled to compensation in the latter position. In answer to his inquiry I will say that the board of health is authorized by sec. 1411, of the Stats. of 1898, to appoint as many persons to aid them in the execution of their powers and duties as they think proper and to regulate the fees and charges of every person so employed by them and to fix the salary of the health officer. The same section authorizes them to elect a clerk and a health officer but I find no provision in said section, nor in any other statute, which fixes any compensation for the clerk of the board of health. There being no compensation fixed by statute for this officer he takes his office cumonere and should perform the duties thereof without compensation.

Dr. P. M. Bakke of Grantsburg, Wisconsin, says that he is the health officer of the village of Grantsburg and that he has been elected as health officer of the two adjoining townships where they have no physician and he inquires whether he could legally hold the office of health offices in the two adjoining townships.

In answer to this inquiry I will say that sec. 808, of the Stats. of 1898, provides that:

“No person except an elector of the town shall hold any town office, and no person shall hold the office of treasurer and assessor at the same time.”

The same section provides for the election at the annual town meeting of “three supervisors, assessor, justice of the peace, constables and a librarian.” The question is, is a health officer a town officer in contemplation of the statute? In the

case of *Kempster v. City of Milwaukee*, 108 Wis. 422, our supreme court held that the commissioner of health of the city of Milwaukee was not a local officer. The court said:

“In carrying out the laws for the preservation of the public health, the city is performing a duty which it owes to the whole public, as distinguished from a mere corporate duty. It is a duty which it is bound to see performed in pursuance of law as one of the governmental agencies but not a duty from which it derives special benefits or practical advantage in its corporate or private capacity. It is like the administration of the fire and police departments.”

I believe the legislature in speaking of town officers in that section only intended such as are enumerated in said sec. 808. In this connection I would call your attention to the case of *State ex rel. Williams v. Samuelson*, 111 N. W. 712, which was recently decided by our supreme court in which it was held that under the law providing for the appointment of officers whose duties pertain to counties, a county supervisor of assessment is not a county officer within the meaning of art. 6, sec. IV of the constitution, which declares that,

“Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years.”

See also *Lawrence v. McAlpine*, 109 Mass. 311, *Hayes v. Oshkosh*, 35 Wis. 312.

I am therefore of the opinion that Dr. Bakke can legally qualify as health officer of the two adjoining towns although he lives in the village of Grantsburg.

Very truly yours,

F. L. GILBERT,

*Attorney General.*

*Quarantine.—What constitutes a house quarantine.—Board of health.*

DEAR SIR:—

I am in receipt of yours of the 15th in which you say:

“The question has arisen whether a wood shed which is nailed to a house is a part of the house, or not, and is of material importance in a case which is confronting the health board at Edgerton. This wood shed is not only nailed to the house firmly,

but is painted the same color as the house and repainted when the house is painted.”

Replying I will say that whether or not a wood shed is a part of a dwelling house may, and probably would be a question of fact, to be determined by jury from all the evidence that might be produced on a trial involving that question.

However, I will say, that if the wood shed is closely connected to the house, as you state, and has a door leading directly into it from the dwelling and is used by members of the family in passing in and out therefrom from the main part of the house daily, as occasion may require, I would have no hesitation in pronouncing it a part of the building; in fact, I have not much hesitation in saying so in any event, if it is joined to the house and the occupants pass in and out of it daily to procure fuel, and think that any court would so consider it.

In respect to the application of the quarantine laws, I would think that any part of a house liable to become infected in the least degree, whether it be the woodhouse, the cellar, or the garret, or an outer hall, would and should be deemed a part of the house.

Trusting that this answers your inquiry, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. L. GILBERT,

*Attorney General.*

*Parochial School Houses, Disinfection of.*—Parochial school houses are public buildings in the sense in which that term is used in sec. 1408—which gives the state board of health certain powers over such buildings.

DEAR SIR:—

You have called my attention to the following provisions of section 1408, of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898:

“The board may also, from time to time, make, alter, modify or revoke rules and regulations for guarding against the introduction of any such disease into the state, for the control and suppression thereof within it, for the quarantine and disinfection of persons, localities and things infected or suspected of being infected by such disease, for the transportation of dead bodies, for the speedy and private interment of the bodies of persons who have died from dangerous contagious diseases, for

the proper observance of the provisions of sections 4608a and 4608b, for the proper sanitary care of jails, asylums, school-houses, hotels and all other public buildings and the premises connected therewith, and, in emergency, may provide those sick with any such disease with necessary medical aid and with temporary hospitals for their accomodation and also for their nurses and attendants."

And you inquire whether such provision, where it says, "for the proper sanitary care of jails, asylums, school-houses, hotels and all other public buildings," includes parochial schools in this state.

In answer to your inquiry, I will say that the building enumerated are not public buildings in the sense that they are owned or controlled and held by the public authority for public use, as is sometimes the construction placed upon the term "public building." You will notice that hotels are enumerated among the public buildings, but they are not generally owned, controlled and held by the public authorities. The buildings enumerated are public in the sense that they are used by the public and are frequented by the public. A parochial school is used for the purpose of public instruction and it is my opinion that it is a public building in the sense in which the term is used in the above quoted statute, and that, therefore, parochial schools are included in the provisions of this law.

Very truly yours,

F. L. GILBERT,  
*Attorney General.*

*Dead Bodies. Removal Permit.*—Board of health to consider questions relating to public health only, in granting right of removal of body.

DEAR SIR:—

Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received. You say that a man has asked you for a permit to remove the body of his deceased daughter from a village cemetery; that she was buried eleven years ago and has a husband and daughter living; that the husband has not been heard of for five years. You ask if you may issue a removal permit and whether or not you would be sustained in your action without first receiving the permission of the deceased's husband.

In giving a permit to remove a body from a cemetery under sec. 4608b of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, you are to consider the question relating to the public health and safety only. I know of no law which obliges you to inquire into and determine the respective rights of parties having or claiming to have interests in the body or the place where the same may be interred.

The consent and permit provided for by the aforesaid statute do not, I take it, give the person receiving the same an absolute right of removal. Any removal made pursuant thereto would, in my opinion, be subject to the rights and interests of others in and to the body and the cemetery lot.

Very truly yours,

F. L. GILBERT,  
*Attorney General.*

*Dogs, Muzzling of.*—Burden of proof when dog is killed by officer for not being muzzled.

DEAR SIR:—

Yours of April 24th is received. You state that at Coloma, in this state, there are many mad dogs; that the board of health has issued and published an order that all dogs shall be muzzled for at least forty days; that some of the dog owners refuse to muzzle their dogs, and you inquire whether, after such an order has been issued and published as provided by law, due notice having been given, these dogs can be shot under the police powers of the state, or whether they must simply be captured and kept under quarantine.

In answer to your inquiry, I will say that the law of this state recognizes private property in dogs. Section 1619, of the Statutes of 1898, as amended by chapter 328 of the laws of 1903, provides under what conditions a dog owned by another may be killed. There is no statute expressly authorizing the board of health to kill any dogs that are not muzzled or that are running at large, in violation of any rules duly made and published by any board of health. Boards of health are given power to abate any nuisance when such action is deemed necessary for the protection of the health of the community; but, when a health officer destroys private property on the ground that it is for the protection of the public health and for the abatement



of a nuisance, he does so at his own peril. The burden is upon him to prove that a nuisance actually existed. In the case of *Lowe v. Conroy*, 120 Wis., 151, our court held that, where a quasi-judicial officer, such as a health officer or board of health, has summarily destroyed private property on the ground that it constituted a menace or cause of sickness dangerous to public health, the owner thereof may recover its value from the person responsible for its destruction, if such property was not in fact such a menace or source of danger, the judgment or discretion vested in such officers being no protection to him, in such a case, for an invasion of the private property rights of others if they have no redress except an action against the officers.

While there may be circumstances in which a health officer is justified in killing dogs by reason of the fact that the danger to health is so great that it may easily be shown that the dog is a nuisance, as a general rule it would be better to apply the remedy to such persons as wilfully violate the rules of the board of health as given in section 4608, Statutes 1898, which is as follows:

“Any person who shall wilfully violate any law relating to the public health for which violation no other penalty is prescribed or any order or regulation of any board of health lawfully made and duly published shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.”

Animals may also be quarantined under section 1492a, as amended by chapter 215, laws of 1903.

I have not found any decisions of our court or any other court of last resort passing directly upon the question submitted by you. In the absence of such decisions and express provisions in the statute, the law on this subject is necessarily uncertain and it would be extremely hazardous for a health officer to summarily kill dogs because their owners refuse to muzzle them. As stated before, such officer would make himself liable to an action for damages for the value of the dogs killed, unless he could show that such dogs were actual nuisances and dangerous to the public health.

I believe this answers your question fully.

Very truly yours,

F. L. GILBERT,

*Attorney General.*

*Health Officer—Compensation.* Members of boards of health of towns are not entitled to compensation for their services.

DEAR SIR:—

You have referred to me a communication addressed to you by A. R. Mead, supervisor of the town of Hughes, Bayfield county, Wisconsin, with the request for an official opinion on the questions submitted by Mr. Mead. Mr. Mead's letter contains the following statement:

“The writer and H. L. Moreland are supervisors of the town of Hughes and members of local board of health. Dr. Patterson is health officer, Mr. Moreland, chairman, and myself, clerk. The electors at April, 1907, town meeting, voted that the town board clerk and assessor receive three dollars per day for services rendered. The board of health as subsequently organized voted to pay Dr. Patterson fifty dollars, an annual salary in lieu of any per diem services. This we believe to be fully authorized by statute. The board also voted to pay chairman and clerk each twenty-five dollars, an annual salary in lieu of any per diem services. Have we legal right to do so?”

Mr. Meade also asks this question: “What legal compensation are members of local boards of health entitled to?”

In reply, I will say that, under section 1411 (chapter 140, laws of 1907), the local board of health, organized by the town board, is authorized “to appoint as many persons to aid them in the execution of their powers and duties as they think proper, regulate the fees and charges of every person so employed by them, and fix the salary of the health officer,” etc.

Under this provision the salary fixed by the board of health for Dr. Patterson as health officer is legal, it being apparent that the board of health has such power; but I find no provision in our statutes authorizing the board of health, or the town board to provide compensation for members of the board of health.

Under section 850 of the Statutes of 1898, supervisors are entitled to two dollars for each day, and at the same rate for parts of a day, unless the town shall have fixed a different compensation at the annual town meeting, for each day actually and necessarily devoted by them to the service of the town and in the discharge of any of the duties of their respective offices required of them by law. I am of the opinion, however, that this provision is not broad enough to authorize a supervisor of a town

when he is acting as a member of the board of health to receive the compensation provided by this section. You will notice by section 1411 of the Statutes of 1898, as amended, that all the members of the town board are not necessarily members of the board of health and that such town board may appoint other persons besides supervisors on the board of health. I do not believe that it is the intent of the statute to give compensation to a member of the board of health when he is also a supervisor and to deny compensation to a member of the same board of health who is not a supervisor. I am, therefore, of the opinion that there is no provision of law providing for any compensation to a member of a board of health. If there be no such provision in the statute, such person would fall under the general rule that his services are to be performed without compensation, the same as a director of a school board. It is my opinion that the fixing of a salary of twenty-five dollars for the chairman and the clerk of the board of health is not authorized by law.

Very truly yours,

F. L. GILBERT,  
*Attorney General.*





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REPORT  
OF THE  
**Bureau of Vital Statistics**

OF THE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE PERIOD

From October 1, 1906, to December 31, 1908.

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# STATE BOARD OF HEALTH AND BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

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WM. F. WHYTE, M. D., President.....Watertown  
C. H. SUTHERLAND, M. D.....Janesville  
E. S. HAYES, M. D..... Eau Claire  
L. E. SPENCER, M. D.....Wausau  
HASSO A. MEILIKE, M. D.....Clintonville  
L. P. MAYER, M. D.....Hudson  
C. A. HARPER, M. D., Secretary and Supt. of Vital Statistics....Madison

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L. W. HUTCHCROFT, Chief Statistician.....Madison

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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OFFICE OF THE  
STATE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS,

MADISON, December 31, 1908.

To his Excellency, JAMES O. DAVIDSON,

*Governor of the State of Wisconsin.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit to you a detailed abstract of the Births, Deaths, Marriages, Accidents and Divorces that were registered in Wisconsin from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908.

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. HARPER,

*Secretary and Superintendent of Vital Statistics.*



## GENERAL SUMMARY.

### A SUMMARIZED STATEMENT OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ACCIDENTS AND DIVORCES.

Reported by the Registers of Deeds of the Several Counties From  
October 1, 1906 to September 30, 1907, and by the Local Reg-  
istrars of the Various Townships, Incorporated Vil-  
lages and Cities from October 1, 1907 to De-  
cember 31, 1908.

#### BIRTHS.

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males .....	60,928
Females .....	56,830
Sex not stated.....	281
Total births from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908....	118,039
 <i>Parentage.</i>	
Both parents native born.....	69,521
Father native and mother foreign.....	7,027
Father foreign and mother native.....	14,016
Both parents foreign born.....	24,945
Birthplace of one, or both parents unknown.....	2,530
Total .....	118,039
Still-births .....	1,734
Illegitimate births .....	1,351
Twins .....	1,824
Triplets .....	21
Quadruplets .....	8
Total births during calendar year of 1907.....	50,922
Annual birth rate per 1,000 estimated population.....	22.1
Total births during calendar year of 1908.....	52,994
Annual birth rate per 1,000 estimated population.....	22.8

#### DEATHS.

(Exclusive of still-births)

<i>Sex.</i>	
Males .....	34,235
Females .....	27,754
Sex not stated.....	77
Male excess .....	6,481
Total .....	62,066
Total still-births reported.....	2,868

*Color.*

White .....	61,712
Black .....	115
Indian .....	239

*Conjugal Relation.*

Single .....	26,427
Married .....	20,906
Widowed .....	11,215
Divorced .....	407
Not stated .....	3,111

*Nativity of Deceased.*

Native born .....	37,011
Foreign born .....	23,400
Birthplace unknown .....	1,653

*Nativity of Father.*

Native born .....	18,052
Foreign born .....	36,659
Birthplace unknown .....	7,355

*Nativity of Mother.*

Native born .....	19,773
Foreign born .....	33,453
Birthplace unknown .....	8,840

Total deaths during calendar year of 1907.....	26,236
Annual death rate per thousand estimated population.....	11.4
Total deaths during calendar year of 1908.....	27,013
Annual death rate per thousand estimated population.....	11.6

MARRIAGES.

Both parties native born.....	29,273
Groom native, bride foreign.....	2,371
Groom foreign, bride native.....	4,813
Both parties foreign born.....	4,994
Birthplace of one, or both unknown.....	316

Total marriages .....

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41,767

Total number of persons married.....	83,534
Total marriages during the calendar year of 1907.....	19,281
Annual marriage rate per 1,000 estimated gross population..	8.4
Total marriages during the calendar year of 1908.....	17,122
Marriage rate per 1,000 estimated gross population.....	7.4

ACCIDENTS.

*Sex.*

Males .....	24,263
Females .....	3,791

Total accidents .....

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28,054

Total fatal accidents.....	1,154
Accidents resulting in temporary disablement.....	24,397
Accidents resulting in permanent disablement.....	3,657

## DIVORCES.

Total divorces granted from October first, 1907, to September 30, 1908.....	1,476
Annual divorce rate per 1,000 marriages.....	86.3
Divorces granted to husband.....	351
Divorces granted to wife.....	1,125
<i>Principle Causes.</i>	
Cruelty .....	712
Desertion .....	496
Drunkenness .....	79
Neglect to provide.....	65
Adultery .....	42

## VITAL STATISTICS.

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In the last report of the State Board of Health and Vital Statistics, the value of satisfactory birth, death and marriage records in efficient sanitary administration and also in safeguarding the civil and property rights of our citizens was fully discussed, and we hope it will not be necessary to make any additional argument to prove the value of these records and the necessity for a strict compliance with the law providing for the collection of the original certificates.

In the last analysis, human life and its perpetuation is the predominant factor in all problems, whether personal, social, state or national. The standing of a nation, ultimately, is only to be measured by the standard of human lives. These general principles have long been admitted by all statesmen and economists. In spite of this, it comes as somewhat of a shock to one to realize that in a nation where a record is made of every legal procedure, of every business transaction and commercial liability, no matter how insignificant, where millions are spent each year in recording and preserving all real estate transactions, where, in short, everything else, material or immaterial, is made a matter of record, yet in more than half of the United States a human being can be born and can die without any record being made or official notice being taken of the fact. Elaborate and carefully worked-out systems record birth, entire career and death of every pedigreed horse, cow, dog and even of "blooded" cats, yet children are born and men and women die without the slightest record of these events being preserved. Careful record is kept of acreage and crops, as well as of all diseases of plant and animal life. The total wheat production of a state or of the United States is recorded to the last bushel. In case of sheep rot or hog cholera, the disease is instantly reported, carefully studied and rigorously exterminated, yet there

is probably today not a single state or city health officer who can do more than guess at the number of cases of tuberculosis existing in his jurisdiction, while in more than one-half of the United States it is even impossible to tell how many persons succumb during any length of time to this or any other form of disease.

Reasons demanding the registration of births and deaths, stated in increasing order of importance, may be given as follows: (1) Knowledge of the movement of population (demographic uses), (2) protection of the lives and health of the people (sanitary uses); and (3) protection of the rights of the individual and of the community (legal uses). The propriety of this order may be questioned because, in this country especially, the sanitary uses of vital statistics have quite overshadowed their importance as legal records. Modern public health administration is intimately dependent upon reliable mortality statistics, and registration offices are usually under the direction of state or city boards of health. Modern sanitation itself is a child of vital statistics, and beginning of national registration of births and deaths in England in 1836 marked the commencement of the "sanitary era" in which we live and which is yearly witnessing greater triumphs in the conquest of disease. Nevertheless, the registration of vital statistics was not primarily instituted for purposes of public health, but to secure proper records of the vital events of human life for legal purposes; and in the long run this is perhaps the most important service performed by a system of governmental registration.

Dr. A. R. Reynolds has given the following reasons for the registration of deaths and marriages:

"There is hardly a relation of life, from the cradle to the grave, in which the evidence furnished by an accurate registration of births and deaths may not prove to be of the greatest value, as, for example, in the matter of descent; in the relations of guardians and wards; in the disabilities of minors; in the administration of estates, the settlement of insurance and pensions, the requirements of foreign countries concerning residence, marriage, and legacies; in marriage in our own country, in voting, and in jury and militia service; in the right to admission and practice in the professions and to many public offices;

in the enforcement of laws relating to education and to child labor, as well as to various matters in the criminal code—the irresponsibility of children under 10 years of age for crime and misdemeanor, the determination of the age of consent, etc. As the country becomes more densely settled and the struggle for existence sharper, many of these matters which have hitherto been of minor significance will take on a deeper meaning and acquire greater importance. Hence the urgent necessity for remedy of the defects which prevent a proper registration of births.”

For the purpose of aiding in the enactment of satisfactory laws “to the end that the United States may attain a complete and satisfactory system of registration”, such as exists in all other civilized countries, the United States Census Bureau has published a pamphlet on the “Legislative requirements for Registration of Vital Statistics,” containing the essential requirements of registration as approved by the American Public Health Association, the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, and the American Medical Association, and representing the concrete opinion of the entire body of sanitary and registration authorities of this country. These “necessary provisions” are as follows:

1. Deaths must be registered immediately after their occurrence.

All deaths must be registered immediately after their occurrence in the jurisdiction where they occur (city, town, village, or township, or other primary division). By immediate registration is meant registration before the interment or removal of the body.

2. Certificates of death should be required.

The primary record of a death should consist of a certificate of prescribed form including, as a minimum requirement, all of the data necessary for the mortality statistics of the United States Census.

3. Burial or removal permits are essential to the enforcement of the law.

No dead bodies should be removed from the place of death, interred, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, unless such action

is authorized by a burial or removal permit based upon a satisfactory certificate of death and signed by the local registrar.

4. Efficient local registrars are necessary.

There should be an efficient local registrar in each city, village, town, or township, or other local political district, whose duty it should be to receive and approve certificates of death and to issue burial or removal permits for all deaths that occur in his jurisdiction he should be properly compensated, and should be required to enforce the law in his own district under penalty for neglect. He should also be required to make returns to the central registration office, and the time and manner of making such returns should be expressly designated by law.

5. The responsibility for reporting deaths to the local registrar should be fixed.

The responsibility for obtaining and filing the original record of death with the local registrar should be fixed by the law. The best results are obtained when this duty is imposed upon the undertaker or other person having charge of the interment, removal, or other disposition of the body. He should therefore be made primarily responsible, under penalty for neglect, for presenting the certificate of death and obtaining the burial or removal permit before the body is disposed of. The attending physician, coroner, health officer, or other official should be required to certify the cause of death and to furnish, upon demand, any other information he may possess that is required to complete the record of the case. The personal data relating to the decedent may be supplied by any member of the family, next of kin, landlord, or person in charge of the premises on which the death occurred, and they, and all other persons cognizant of the facts, should be required to furnish such information to the undertaker, physician, or other person preparing the return. The name and address of the person furnishing the personal data should appear in the return.

6. The Central Registration Office should have full control of the local machinery, and its rules should have the effect of law.

The central registration office of the state should have direct supervision and control of all matters relating to local regis-

tration. It should be charged with the maintenance of complete records and with the efficient and uniform enforcement of the law. To this end it should be able to command the assistance of the legal department of the state. It should also be empowered to remove inefficient or negligent local registrars and to appoint others in their stead; to prescribe, print, and distribute the forms of certificates and records for local use; to receive returns from local registrars, and to preserve the records in suitable order for convenient reference.

The rules and regulations promulgated by the central office should be given the force and effect of law.

7. The transmission and preservation of records should be provided for.

A complete, permanent record of each death should be kept in the office of the local registrar and in the central registration office, and provision should be made for indexing the records in strict alphabetical order.

Returns should be made monthly to the central office, and within a certain specified period after the close of each month. This is necessary in order to enable the central office to ascertain the efficiency of local registration, and to scrutinize the certificates and secure corrections if they are found defective as soon as possible after the cases are reported.

Returns should be made to the central office in one of these two ways: (a) A copy of each record may be made by the local registrar, in which case the original record will be forwarded to the state office; (b) the original record may be retained by the local registrar, in which case a complete copy should be made in permanent form, certified by the local registrar, and forwarded to the state office.

The first mentioned method is considered preferable.

8. Penalties should be provided.

Penalties should be provided for violation of any of the provisions of the law. Each section should specify the penalties imposed, which should be based upon the importance of its requirements.

It does not appear practicable to draft a complete law that will be equally applicable in all states, but it is believed that any law framed so as to include the essential features noted



above will prove successful in operation. It is very desirable that states should adopt uniform methods as far as possible, and thus secure the largest amount of agreement in the practical detail of their laws and the results accomplished.

Fundamental to any system of vital statistics is the proper registration of births and deaths. Practically all modern civilized governments and even some which we do not ordinarily consider as civilized, consider the collection and publication of such data of great importance, yet in the United States not a single state has even fairly complete registration of births, and only a limited number have any record of deaths. Only the following states are today recognized by the United States Census Department as having an adequate system of registration of deaths: California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

#### WISCONSIN A REGISTRATION STATE.

After many unsuccessful attempts to provide Wisconsin with a system of vital statistics which could be satisfactorily administered and would also be acceptable to the Federal Census Bureau, the efforts of the last legislature are crowned with success. The law passed at the 1905 legislature merely transferred the records from the secretary of state to the state board of health, without making any material changes in the practical operation of the law. The Federal Census Bureau refused to accept the mortality statistics as official since the original certificates were not sent direct to any central office and it was, therefore, impossible to determine whether or not complete returns were being received and omissions or necessary corrections could not be made.

Statistics of births, deaths, and marriages have been gathered in Wisconsin since 1852. These statistics are not now, and never can be of any use for statistical purposes, because there has been no uniformity or accuracy in the collection of the data. The vast sums of money which have been expended in order to provide the county records and also a complete set of state records, has been merely for the purpose of insuring a legal record for the comparatively few reports which are filed.

Under the old system it was impossible to furnish applicants with certified copies for more than three-fifths of the calls for death records. In the case of births and marriages the state department could only rarely furnish certified copies for more than two-fifths of the requests. Not only were the returns incomplete, but inaccuracies and omissions were often permitted which destroyed the validity of the record. From a careful examination of over 200,000 certificates submitted under the old system, at least 20 per cent were incomplete or inaccurate. Many of the certificates were so grossly inaccurate and contradictory in the statements given, that they would not be accepted under any consideration as a legal proof of the record.

The Bureau of the Census after a very thorough and impartial investigation has concluded that the county system of collecting statistics of deaths whether employed in Iowa, or Michigan, or Ohio, or Indiana, or Pennsylvania, or Illinois, or Wisconsin, or in any other of the numerous states that have made use of it, or employ it today, has been and is an utter, absolute failure; and any system that employs it can be known from the start before even the law goes into effect, to be worthless in its results. There is not a single exception in this rule in the history of registration in the United States. Any law that undertakes to collect statistics of births, deaths and marriages through county officials is a fore-doomed failure from the start.

The 1907 legislature was keenly alive to the advantages of the proposed law, both as a sanitary aid and as a financial saving to the various counties of the state. As a result the bill passed both houses of the legislature without a dissenting vote.

During the month of October an expert from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics investigated the system used and recommended that Wisconsin be accepted as a registration state. On November 14th, the following letter was received at the office of the State Board of Health from Hon. S. N. D. North, director of the Census Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

“Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of November 4, stating certain facts in regard to the registration of deaths under your present law and making application for the admission of Wisconsin as a registration state. The people of the state of Wisconsin have appreciated the value of the registra-

tion of vital statistics for many years as shown by the legislation recorded in 1852, 1858, 1867, 1869, 1889, 1897, 1903, 1905, and 1907. However, it is only since the enactment of the law taking effect October 1, 1907, requiring the immediate registration in all parts of the state of deaths before interment and the direct return of certificates to the state board of health, that the registration of deaths has been placed upon a fully effective basis.

I am pleased to say that Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of this Bureau, made a very favorable report in regard to the methods of administration in the office of the state board of health, and, after a careful study of the returns received and published by your board and the conditions of registration, I believe that it is feasible to admit Wisconsin as a registration state for the year 1908. It is perhaps true that the registration may not be fully complete in certain counties of the state, but you have ample power, and it should be exercised, to compel complete returns if necessary, and I have confidence that under your administration the important service of registration will not only be maintained at its present standard, but will be improved until it is practically complete.

Full instructions will be sent you, together with the necessary blanks for making transcripts of deaths in Wisconsin during the present year, by Doctor Wilbur, and in conclusion I desire to congratulate you and your board on its effective service in enabling the state of Wisconsin to be added to the registration area of the United States, which will now, for the year 1908, exceed for the first time over one-half of the total population of the country.

Very respectfully,

S. N. D. NORTH,

*Director.*"

The people of Wisconsin, particularly sanitarians and public health officials should feel highly gratified to know that the mortality statistics are being collected in such a manner as to merit the recognition of the federal government. The census bureau has already employed clerks to make transcripts of all certificates received for the year 1908. As soon as the transcripts have been copied they will be sent direct to Washington,

and will be incorporated in the next annual report for the registration area.

The uniformity of stating causes of death as well as other information relative to each decedent will be tabulated in detail and the relative importance of each disease in the various sections of the country can be determined.

The registration of all deaths with their causes immediately after their occurrence and the prompt return of the certificates of death once each month to a central bureau gives the sanitary authorities of the state timely information of the exact prevalence and distribution of disease. A bureau of vital statistics properly organized serves the same purpose in the public health work of a commonwealth, as a system of bookkeeping to the industrial world.

The uniform requirements for the registration of births, deaths and marriages adopted by the Federal Census Bureau have been satisfactorily complied with in Wisconsin and as a result our state has the distinction of being one of the few states in the union whose vital statistics are satisfactorily collected. It is to be hoped that the law will not be changed so as to make it impossible for the census bureau to accept our records as official.

TABLE NO. 1.—SHOWING COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DEATHS FROM SEVERAL IMPORTANT CAUSES SINCE 1903.

Name of disease.	1903-1904 21 months	1905-1906 21 months	1907-1908 27 months
Tuberculosis .....	3,300	3,778	5,484
Pneumonia .....	3,000	3,276	5,177
Cancer .....	1,750	1,974	2,970
Congenital Debility .....	1,730	990	1,195
Accidents .....	1,650	2,226	3,230
Infantile Diarrhea .....	1,500	1,423	2,678
Congestion and Hemorrhage of Brain .....	1,300	1,359	2,469
Nephritis .....	1,200	1,659	2,641
Meningitis .....	750	819	1,257
Typhoid .....	575	574	881
Diphtheria .....	460	573	810
Suicide .....	400	380	640
Whooping Cough .....	300	303	374
Scarlet Fever .....	230	130	242

TABLE No. 2.—SHOWING DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PART OF THE BODY, SYSTEM OR SPECIAL ORGANS AFFECTED BY DISEASE, INCLUDING DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES AND STILL BIRTHS.

Epidemic diseases .....	13,693
Other general diseases .....	11,036
Diseases of nervous system .....	7,890
Diseases of circulatory system .....	5,997
Diseases of respiratory system .....	7,646
Diseases of digestive system .....	7,701
Diseases of genito-urinary system .....	3,451
Diseases of child birth .....	586
Diseases of the skin .....	256
Diseases of locomotor system .....	138
Malformations .....	361
Diseases of early infancy .....	3,964
Old age .....	3,737
Violence .....	4,017
Ill defined diseases .....	1,593
Total deaths .....	62,066
Still births .....	2,868

**ABSTRACTS FROM THE UNIFORM LAW PROVIDING  
FOR THE COLLECTION OF BIRTH, DEATH, MAR-  
RIAGE, ACCIDENT AND DIVORCE RECORDS.  
(CHAPTER 469 OF THE LAWS OF 1907.)**

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

**Registration districts; local registrars.** Section 1022—6. For the purposes of this act the state shall be divided into registration districts as follows:

Each city, incorporated village and township shall constitute a primary registration district. The health officer of the board of health in cities and the clerk of each township and incorporated village shall be the local registrar of vital statistics.

**Duty of local registrars.** Section 1022—14. It shall be the duty of the health officer of every board of health of cities in the state and in towns and incorporated villages, of the town and village clerk to collect certificates of birth, deaths, marriages and accidents that occur in the city, incorporated village or town in which he is an officer.

**Certificates by local registrars.** Section 1022—24. He shall number consecutively the certificates of births, deaths and marriages in two separate series, beginning with "number one" in each calendar year and sign his name as registrar in attest of the date of filing in his office.

**Reports of local registrars. Proviso.** Section 1022—26. He shall, on or before the seventh day of each month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates of births, deaths, marriages or accidents received by him, provided that in cities of the first class original certificates may be retained by the local health authorities and exact duplicates of the original certificates may be forwarded by the local registrars to the state registrar.

**Fees for local registrars.** Section 1022—57. 1. Each local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of fifteen cents for each birth, death, marriage and accident certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and cor-

rectly copied and duly returned by him to the state registrar as required by this act.

2. In case no births, deaths, marriages or accidents were registered during any month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of fifteen cents for each report to that effect promptly made in accordance with the directions of the state registrar.

**Fees for physicians, etc.** Section 1022—58. 1. Each physician, midwife, minister, or priest, court commissioner, judge of a court of record, justice of the peace or other persons acting as informant and filing with the local registrar, certificates of births, deaths, marriages and accidents completely and legibly made out in ink, shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents for each birth, death, marriage and accident so recorded, to be paid by the treasurer of the county upon certification by the state registrar.

**Authority to collect complete reports.** Section 1022—10. In case it is found impossible to obtain through the local registrars complete reports of all births, deaths, marriages and accidents occurring in cities, incorporated villages or towns, then the state board of health may cause these records to be properly collected and the necessary expenses incurred by so doing shall be charged to and paid for by the city, incorporated village or town wherein this expense is necessarily incurred.

**Statement of expenses.** Section 1022—11. The state registrar or other person appointed by him to collect such information shall file with the clerk of such city, incorporated village or town, an itemized statement of all expenses incurred, which statement shall serve as prima facie evidence of the claim against said city, incorporated village or town.

**Penalty for violation.** Section 2. Section 4608h, of the statutes, is amended to read: Section 4608h. Any person who shall wilfully violate any of the provisions of sections 1022—1 to 1022—59, inclusive, of the statutes or who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty or do any act imposed upon him or required by said sections, or who shall neglect or refuse to make any certificate required by said sections to be made or falsely make any such certificate or knowingly make any false state-

ment in any such certificate *or who shall alter any certificate or report provided for or required by said sections* shall be punished by a fine of not less than \* \* \* *twenty* dollars or more than \* \* \* *two hundred* dollars for each offense or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days or more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

#### THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

**Physicians and midwives to report births.** Section 1022—28. The physician or midwife in attendance when any birth occurs shall file a certificate of birth, properly and completely filled out, giving all the particulars required by this act, with the local registrar of vital statistics of the district in which the birth occurred within five days after the date of birth.

**Duty of other persons in reporting births.** Section 1022—29. If there be no attending physician or midwife, then the father of the child, householder or owner of the premises, manager or superintendent of a public or private institution in which the birth occurred shall file a satisfactory certificate of birth with the local registrar within five days.

**Incomplete birth certificates.** Section 1022—23. If a certificate of birth is incomplete the local registrar shall immediately notify the parents of the child and require them to supply the missing items if they can be obtained.

**When child is not yet named.** Section 1022—31. When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without a statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to the parents of the child a special blank for the supplemental report of the given name of the child, which shall be filled out as directed and returned to the registrar as soon as the child shall be named. The original certificate of birth shall not be considered complete until the supplemental report is filed or the blank returned with the statement "died unnamed."

**Stillborn.** Section 1022—33. Stillborn children shall be registered as births and also as deaths, and a certificate of both the birth and the death shall be filed with the local registrar



in the usual form and manner, the certificate of birth to contain, in place of the name of the child, the word "stillbirth." The medical certificate of the cause of death shall be signed by the attending physician and shall state the cause of death as "stillborn," with the cause of the stillbirth, if known; whether a premature birth; and, if born prematurely, the period of uterogestation in months, if known; and a burial or removal permit in usual form shall be required.

#### THE REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

**Burial permits and death certificates.** Section 1022—32. The body of any person whose death occurs in this state shall not be interred, deposited in a vault or tomb, cremated, or otherwise disposed of, or removed from or into any registration district, until a permit for burial or removal shall have been properly issued by the local registrar or deputy appointed by him for the registration district in which the death occurs, and no such burial or removal permit shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate and return of the death has been filed with him as hereinafter provided.

**Medical certificate.** Section 1022—37. 1. The medical certificate shall be made and signed by the physician, if any, last in attendance on the deceased, who shall specify the time in attendance, the time he last saw the deceased alive, and the hour of the day at which death occurred.

**Cause of death.** 2. He shall further state the cause of death so as to show the course of disease or sequence of causes resulting in death, giving the primary and immediate causes, and also the contributory causes, if any, and the duration of each.

**Definite terms.** 3. Indefinite and unsatisfactory terms indicating only symptoms of disease or conditions resulting from diseases will not be held sufficient for issuing a burial or removal permit and any certificate containing only such terms, as defined by the state registrar, shall be returned to the physician for correction and definition.

**Deaths from violence, etc.** 4. Causes of death which may be the result of either disease or violence shall be carefully de-

fined, and, if from violence, its nature shall be stated, and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.

**Deaths in hospitals, institutions, etc.** 5. In case of deaths in hospitals, institutions, or away from home, the physician shall furnish the information required under this head (item 19 in section 1022—34) and shall state where, in his opinion, the disease was contracted.

6. And the cause of death and all other facts required shall in all cases be stated in accordance with the rules and regulations of the state registrar.

**Deaths without medical attendance.** Section 1022—38. In case of death without the attendance of a physician, or if the certificate of the attending physician cannot be obtained early enough for the purpose, any physician employed for the purpose shall upon the request of the local registrar or his deputy make such certificate as is required of the attending physician.

**Cause of death; when local registrar can insert.** Section 1022—39. When a physician cannot be obtained early enough and only in such case, the local registrar is authorized to insert the facts relative to the cause of death, from the statements of relatives or other competent persons and the permit for burial shall be issued upon such information.

**Coroner's certificate.** Section 1022—40. Any coroner whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, and to make the certificate of death required for a burial permit, shall state in his certificate the nature of the disease, or the manner of death, and if from external causes or violence whether "probably" accidental, suicidal or homicidal, as determined by the inquest; and shall, in either case, furnish such information as may be required by the state registrar to classify the death.

**Duty of undertakers.** Section 1022—41. The undertaker, or person acting as undertaker, shall be responsible for obtaining and filing the certificate of death with the registrar and securing a burial or removal permit prior to any disposition of the body.

**Medical certificate; filing of certificate.** 2. He shall obtain the personal and statistical particulars required from the person best qualified to supply them over the signature and address of his informant. He shall then present the certificate to the attending physician or other person authorized by law to fill out the medical certificate of the cause of death and other particulars necessary to complete the record, as specified in sections 19 and 20. He shall then state the facts required relative to the date and place of burial over his signature and with his address, and present the completed certificate to the registrar who shall then issue a burial or removal permit.

**Burial permits and removal permits.** 3. The undertaker shall deliver the burial permit to the sexton or person in charge of the place of burial before interring the body, or attach the removal permit to the box containing the corpse, when shipped by any transportation company, to accompany same to destination, when it shall be accepted by the sexton as authority for the interment of the body.

**Incomplete death certificates.** Section 1022—21. If any certificate of death is incomplete or unsatisfactory, it shall be the local registrar's duty to call attention to the defects in the return and to withhold issuing the burial or removal permit to the undertaker.

#### REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

**Marriage certificates.** Section 1022—47. It shall be necessary for all parties intending to be married in this state to obtain from the county clerk or other person designated by law to authorize marriage, a certificate of marriage as completely filled out as possible with the exception of the names of subscribing witnesses and the signature of the person performing the marriage ceremony.

**Duty of minister, priest, etc., to fill out and file marriage record.** Section 1022—48. Said certificate shall be delivered to the ordained minister or priest, court commissioner, judge of a court of record, justice of the peace, or other person selected to perform the marriage, who shall return the certificate of marriage completely filled and signed to the local regis-

trar of vital statistics of the city, incorporated village or town in which the marriage was performed within three days after the date of the marriage.

**Residents of the state who are married in another state.**

Section 1022—52. When parties living in this state shall go out of it to be married, and shall return to it to reside, they shall obtain from the county clerk of the county in which either of them resided prior to their marriage, a blank certificate of marriage which they shall cause to be properly filled out and filed with the local registrar of vital statistics of the city, incorporated village or town wherein they reside, within ten days after their return.

ACCIDENTS.

**Registration of accidents.** Section 1022—53. It shall be the duty of all physicians and surgeons practicing in this state to report within thirty days to the local registrar of vital statistics of the district, any accident to any person whom they are called upon to care for professionally when such person is thereby incapacitated from pursuing his usual vocation for a period of two weeks or more, using such form of certificate as may be provided by the state bureau of vital statistics.

DIVORCES.

**Registration of divorces.** Section 1022—54. The clerk of every court having jurisdiction of divorce proceedings shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September of each year, return to the state registrar of vital statistics upon the blanks provided for that purpose, statistics relative to each suit for annulment of marriage or divorce brought or acted upon in said court during the preceding year.

TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING TOTAL BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ACCIDENTS AND DIVORCES REPORTED FROM EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

County.	Estimated population and 1908. Average.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.		Acci- dents.	Divorces.	
		Total births reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908.	Annual birth rate for the calendar year of 1908, per 1,000 pop.	Total death, reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908, exclusive of stillbirths.	Annual death rate for the calendar year of 1908 per 1,000 pop.	Total marriages reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908.	Annual marriage rate for the calendar year of 1908, per 1,000 pop.	Total accidents reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908.	Total divorces reported from Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908.	Annual divorce rate per 1,000 marriages.
Adams .....	9,062	379	21.7	199	9.7	146	5.5	11	3	60.
Ashland .....	25,815	1,242	21.1	745	11.1	395	5.3	417	10	71.9
Barron .....	30,726	1,437	21.	635	9.9	456	6.5	209	6	29.2
Bayfield .....	16,659	625	15.	252	7.6	138	3.7	44	10	161.
Brown .....	54,859	3,538	27.3	1,762	14.5	935	6.8	1,681	54	142.
Buffalo .....	16,523	815	18.1	364	10.4	213	5.1	100	.....	.....
Burnett .....	10,154	406	20.	223	10.2	131	5.2	82	2	37.
Calumet .....	16,882	979	23.8	401	10.1	303	7.1	219	4	33.3
Chippewa .....	34,902	1,224	13.6	858	11.7	520	5.7	187	3	14.7
Clark .....	31,091	1,579	27.	564	9.2	530	7.5	112	5	21.
Columbia .....	31,227	1,415	19.1	853	10.9	533	7.3	248	22	96.
Crawford .....	16,926	675	23.5	355	12.6	262	6.3	112	15	140.
Dane .....	78,467	3,139	17.5	1,948	11.2	1,189	6.5	435	47	91.4
Dodge .....	45,773	2,401	21.2	1,162	10.4	719	6.7	555	13	42.3
Door .....	27,656	1,146	24.8	442	8.9	316	6.2	153	7	54.2
Douglas .....	47,082	2,211	21.3	1,053	9.	781	7.1	840	48	140.
Dunn .....	26,589	1,072	18.7	602	11.1	442	7.5	78	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	34,437	1,375	16.8	785	11.1	593	7.2	417	39	155.
Florence .....	3,685	133	15.3	61	7.	63	7.	25	4	153.
Fond du Lac .....	52,443	2,865	23.	1,456	11.7	1,001	7.7	1,492	45	110.
Forest .....	8,253	440	26.7	135	7.3	70	3.9	210	13	382.
Grant .....	40,004	1,994	22.6	940	10.5	623	6.5	272	25	95.
Green .....	22,390	933	18.2	532	10.7	400	6.5	248	18	115.
Green Lake .....	15,858	683	19.5	424	13.	317	10.5	38	7	42.5
Iowa .....	22,971	1,014	10.9	575	10.9	337	6.	208	7	50.7
Iron .....	6,559	552	31.7	224	16.	225	11.5	390	.....	.....
Jackson .....	17,637	757	18.7	491	13.4	284	5.7	83	1	9.7
Jefferson .....	34,293	1,642	20.	937	11.3	636	7.4	280	12	47.2
Juneau .....	20,824	783	11.6	560	12.8	311	6.2	66	13	100.
Kenosha .....	30,211	1,972	28.1	854	12.1	746	10.2	513	22	69.6
Kewaunee .....	17,003	591	26.4	444	12.5	302	7.5	114	1	7.7
La Crosse .....	42,850	2,081	20.5	1,262	12.9	858	8.1	388	39	112.
Lafayette .....	20,279	1,048	22.8	486	9.1	258	5.5	226	.....	.....
Langlade .....	17,331	944	25.2	310	9.	297	6.6	624	16	136.
Lincoln .....	20,553	1,192	25.3	489	10.	352	6.4	177	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	46,064	2,848	25.	1,241	11.	1,837	7.1	950	13	39.5
Marathon .....	53,746	3,344	27.5	1,259	11.	906	6.9	302	26	68.9
Marquette .....	35,185	1,990	21.4	817	10.1	428	4.4	566	36	214.
Marquette .....	11,207	478	16.8	266	8.	206	7.5	29	2	23.8
Milwaukee .....	380,573	22,431	28.	13,621	14.7	9,640	9.7	8,018	381	101.
Monroe .....	29,843	1,314	20.9	723	10.2	522	6.7	174	26	129.
Oconto .....	26,432	1,547	23.4	614	11.2	307	3.9	149	.....	.....
Oneida .....	12,414	214	16.9	272	11.7	197	6.7	97	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	50,400	2,860	22.3	1,352	11.2	813	6.3	643	17	53.2
Ozaukee .....	18,034	873	21.1	464	11.2	263	6.3	64	2	17.3
Pepin .....	7,569	409	22.4	178	9.8	130	7.2	23	2	37.
Pierce .....	23,433	860	18.8	470	10.2	262	4.2	105	21	210.
Polk .....	22,428	971	21.8	492	10.7	263	4.8	76	14	126.
Portage .....	31,551	1,984	22.7	965	14.5	594	7.5	289	23	96.2
Price .....	13,976	552	20.2	217	8.7	142	3.9	162	7	122.
Racine .....	52,521	3,103	24.3	1,615	11.7	1,047	8.2	1,018	54	120.
Richland .....	19,345	1,032	25.1	515	12.1	361	7.7	100	24	160.

TABLE NO. 3.—SHOWING TOTAL BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ACCIDENTS AND DIVORCES REPORTED FROM EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908—Continued.

County.	Estimated population 1907 and 1908. Average.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.		Accidents.	Divorces.	
		Total births reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908.	Annual birth rate for the calendar year of 1908, per 1,000 pop.	Total deaths reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908, exclusive of stillbirths.	Annual death rate for the calendar year of 1908, per 1,000 pop.	Total marriages reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908.	Annual marriage rate for the calendar year of 1908 per 1,000 pop.	Total accidents reported from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1908.	Total divorces reported from Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908.	Annual divorce rate per 1,000 marriages.
Rock .....	54,861	2,708	21.2	1,532	11.6	883	7.	760	49	125.
Rusk .....	11,200	506	20.3	188	7.7	206	5.8	39	.....	.....
St. Croix.....	26,716	1,134	14.4	635	10.5	641	9.7	171	8	30.
Sauk .....	52,825	1,337	13.3	793	7.6	641	8.2	287	28	103.
Sawyer .....	5,819	308	22.5	143	12.	95	7.4	53	8	181.
Shawano .....	32,817	1,688	25.	701	10.4	602	8.5	296	.....	.....
Sheboygan ...	52,933	3,056	25.	1,648	11.4	1,007	8.	528	16	56.5
Taylor .....	13,091	653	26.7	285	12.3	216	7.1	43	6	63.1
Trempealeau ..	24,230	1,146	20.8	606	11.3	368	7.6	105	8	43.
Vernon .....	29,566	1,163	20.5	594	11.3	505	6.9	101	6	28.9
Vilas .....	5,688	213	17.7	62	8.8	56	4.5	19	4	153.
Walworth .....	31,207	1,128	16.	940	12.4	440	5.3	59	25	149.
Washburn .....	8,855	512	23.2	162	9.6	153	6.9	87	11	133.
Washington ..	23,476	1,346	21.9	606	11.1	381	6.	477	5	35.2
Waukesha .....	36,119	1,693	20.	1,101	12.4	570	6.7	159	42	172.
Waupaca .....	34,392	1,695	21.4	902	11.7	640	7.7	165	27	101.
Waushara .....	18,478	1,000	23.9	459	11.7	281	5.4	86	19	176.
Winnebago .....	61,338	2,623	20.1	1,620	13.5	946	7.1	328	39	88.8
Wood .....	32,637	1,637	23.5	645	10.	510	6.9	20	16	69.3
Total.....	2,311,496	117,939	22.8	62,066	11.6	41,767	7.4	28,054	1,476	86.3

TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1907.

County.	Estimated population 1907.	Births.		Deaths.		Stillbirths.	Marriages.		Total accidents.
		Total births.	Birth rate per 1,000 pop.	Total deaths exclusive of still births.	Death rate per 1,000 pop.		Total marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 pop.	
Adams	9,062	154	16.9	86	9.4	3	94	10.3	5
Ashland	25,439	589	23.1	360	14.1	13	199	7.8	182
Barron	30,256	635	21.	247	8.1	5	206	6.8	95
Bayfield	16,508	306	18.5	95	5.7	4	50	3.6	29
Brown	54,292	1,586	29.2	676	12.4	36	437	8.	621
Buffalo	16,523	415	25.1	157	9.5	2	93	5.6	70
Burnett	9,975	166	16.7	94	9.4	1	60	6.	35
Calumet	16,889	506	30.1	201	11.9	7	129	7.6	124
Chippewa	34,322	515	15.	359	10.4	4	252	7.3	99
Clark	30,742	599	19.5	235	7.6	8	214	6.9	48
Columbia	31,220	623	19.9	381	12.2	8	226	7.2	106
Crawford	16,926	201	11.8	107	6.3	4	107	6.3	55
Dane	77,865	1,384	17.7	830	10.6	28	540	6.9	179
Dodge	45,773	961	21.	462	10.	9	344	7.5	248
Door	20,451	385	18.8	179	8.7	10	154	7.5	72
Douglas	46,365	1,025	22.1	444	9.5	25	371	8.	365
Dunn	26,486	493	18.6	226	8.7	9	185	7.	34
Eau Claire	34,249	678	19.8	357	10.4	7	263	7.6	239
Florence	3,652	68	18.8	33	9.	.....	34	9.4	19
Fond du Lac	52,119	1,254	24.	598	11.4	19	444	8.5	647
Forest	7,796	168	21.8	47	6.	2	44	5.7	94
Grant	39,929	903	22.6	400	10.	10	284	7.1	102
Green	22,390	352	15.7	223	9.9	3	188	8.4	70
Green Lake	15,854	274	17.	166	10.4	3	115	7.2	18
Iowa	22,971	470	20.5	275	11.9	4	150	6.5	87
Iron	6,559	220	33.	114	15.8	2	128	19.5	153
Jackson	17,625	349	19.8	182	10.3	3	137	7.7	58
Jefferson	34,293	715	20.9	333	9.7	10	310	9.	97
Juneau	20,811	330	15.8	214	10.2	4	138	6.6	21
Kenosha	29,644	710	23.9	386	13.	21	330	11.1	212
Kewaunee	17,003	446	26.2	190	11.1	4	129	7.3	68
La Crosse	42,850	945	22.	534	12.4	26	358	8.3	163
Lafayette	20,277	413	20.4	200	9.8	5	119	5.8	83
Langlade	17,012	345	20.2	129	7.5	9	138	8.1	295
Lincoln	20,267	507	24.6	234	11.5	8	175	8.6	96
Manitowoc	45,810	1,384	30.2	528	11.5	20	338	7.3	503
Marathon	53,047	1,576	29.7	542	10.2	25	395	7.4	73
Marinette	34,894	813	26.2	307	8.8	16	200	5.7	196
Marquette	11,160	238	21.4	132	11.8	2	103	9.2	15
Milwaukee	377,203	9,193	24.3	6,261	16.5	380	4,675	2.3	3,880
Monroe	29,727	551	18.5	286	9.6	6	249	8.3	99
Oconto	26,062	653	25.1	201	7.7	9	148	5.6	67
Oneida	12,178	250	20.6	111	9.1	4	87	7.1	30
Outagamie	50,123	1,334	26.6	660	12.7	24	361	7.2	336
Ozaukee	17,922	364	20.3	201	11.2	4	113	6.3	33
Pepin	7,569	172	22.9	70	9.2	1	60	8.	13
Pierce	23,433	330	14.1	176	7.4	2	129	5.5	52
Polk	22,119	392	17.7	216	9.7	6	126	5.7	36
Portage	31,413	837	26.6	392	12.4	15	303	9.6	137
Price	13,651	174	12.7	69	5.	3	71	5.2	57
Racine	52,062	1,347	25.9	709	13.6	35	467	8.9	456
Richland	19,345	451	23.3	224	11.6	6	152	7.8	53
Rock	54,617	1,148	21.	573	10.4	38	371	6.9	249
Rusk	10,910	229	21.	90	8.2	2	103	9.4	13
St. Croix	26,716	487	18.2	275	10.2	9	301	11.2	73
Sauk	32,825	611	18.6	365	11.1	13	295	8.9	131

TABLE NO. 4.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES AND ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1907—Con.

County.	Estimated population 1907.	Births.		Death .		stillbirths.	Marriages.		Total accidents.
		Total births.	Birth rate per 1,000 pop.	Total deaths exclusive of births.	Death rate per 1,000 pop.		Total marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 pop.	
Sawyer .....	5,624	120	21.4	60	10.6	2	39	6.8	21
Shawano .....	32,461	679	20.9	281	8.6	12	250	7.7	131
Sheboygan .....	52,760	1,441	27.3	688	13.	20	459	8.7	283
Taylor .....	12,969	242	18.7	86	6.6	2	100	7.7	18
Trempealeau .....	24,155	516	21.4	243	8.2	3	230	7.8	52
Vernon .....	29,435	439	14.9	205	6.9	3	230	7.8	52
Vilas .....	5,628	76	13.5	12	2.1	3	23	4.1	6
Walworth .....	31,077	443	14.2	419	13.5	8	188	6.	25
Washburn .....	8,267	287	30.5	77	9.3	1	74	9.	37
Washington .....	23,476	610	26.	263	11.2	8	170	7.2	212
Waukesha .....	36,060	716	19.	445	12.3	12	264	7.3	42
Waupaca .....	34,207	720	21.	374	10.9	11	306	8.9	52
Waushara .....	18,311	422	23.	110	6.	9	131	7.1	26
Winnebago .....	61,130	1,275	20.8	702	11.4	29	463	7.5	146
Wood .....	32,186	712	22.1	249	7.7	13	255	7.9	108
Total .....	2,294,587	50,922	22.1	26,236	11.4	1,078	19,284	8.4	12,649



TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ACCIDENTS AND DIVORCES REPORTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1908.

County.	Estimated population 1908.	Births.		Deaths.		Still births.	Marriages.		Total accidents.	Total divorces Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908.
		Total births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	Total deaths exclusive of still births.	Death rate per 1,000 population.		Total marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 population.		
Adams	9,062	197	21.7	88	9.7	2	50	5.5	3	3
Ashland	26,191	553	21.1	290	11.1	112	139	5.3	193	10
Barron	31,196	656	21.	309	9.9	15	205	6.5	69	6
Bayfield	16,810	254	15.1	122	7.6	13	62	3.7	12	10
Brown	55,425	1,508	27.3	801	14.5	44	380	6.8	687	54
Buffalo	16,523	319	19.3	167	10.4	11	85	5.1	19	19
Burnett	10,332	207	20.	102	10.2	6	54	5.2	36	2
Calumet	16,889	402	23.9	162	10.1	4	120	7.1	76	4
Chippewa	35,481	583	16.4	410	11.7	13	204	5.7	66	3
Clark	31,441	850	27.	287	9.2	18	238	7.5	41	5
Columbia	31,234	598	19.1	339	10.9	10	229	7.3	100	22
Crawford	16,926	399	23.6	203	12.6	13	107	6.3	40	15
Dane	79,069	1,384	17.5	889	11.2	38	514	6.5	171	47
Dodge	45,773	974	21.3	470	10.4	19	307	6.7	181	13
Door	20,861	519	24.9	178	8.9	10	129	6.2	41	7
Douglas	47,798	1,018	21.3	425	9.	29	341	7.1	116	48
Dunn	26,692	500	18.7	289	11.1	21	200	7.5	26	.....
Eau Claire	34,614	582	10.6	378	11.1	16	251	7.2	147	39
Florence	3,717	57	15.3	21	7.	.....	26	7.	3	4
Fond du Lac	52,766	1,216	23.	610	11.7	24	406	7.7	663	45
Forest	8,710	229	26.2	59	7.3	4	34	3.9	67	13
Grant	40,079	906	22.6	420	10.5	16	263	6.5	131	25
Green	22,390	409	18.5	236	10.7	14	156	10.5	89	18
Green Lake	18,862	310	19.6	195	13.	8	167	6.	15	7
Iowa	22,971	451	19.6	241	10.9	11	138	11.5	95	7
Iron	6,559	208	31.7	96	16.	7	76	5.7	179	.....
Jackson	17,648	330	18.7	229	13.4	2	103	7.4	31	1
Jefferson	34,293	687	20.	386	11.3	24	254	6.2	91	12
Juneau	20,837	342	16.4	266	12.8	9	130	10.2	25	13
Kenosha	30,778	867	28.2	364	12.1	30	316	7.5	185	22
Kewaunee	17,003	449	26.4	213	12.5	9	129	8.1	31	1
La Crosse	42,850	880	20.5	543	12.9	23	347	5.5	136	39
Lafayette	20,277	464	22.9	182	9.1	11	112	6.6	97	.....
Langlade	17,649	455	25.8	153	9.	13	117	6.4	243	16
Lincoln	20,838	527	25.3	206	10.	14	135	7.1	46	.....
Manitowoc	46,317	1,160	25.	508	11.	34	329	6.9	297	13
Marathon	54,446	1,501	27.5	594	11.	35	377	4.4	114	26
Marinette	35,476	762	21.	355	10.1	27	168	7.5	183	36
Marquette	11,253	189	16.8	120	10.9	8	84	9.7	14	2
Milwaukee	383,944	10,771	28.	5,654	14.7	347	3,747	6.7	3,158	381
Monroe	29,959	626	20.9	297	10.2	39	203	3.9	45	25
Oconto	26,803	628	23.4	292	11.2	4	107	6.7	41	.....
Oneida	12,650	214	16.9	141	11.7	6	85	6.3	22	.....
Outagamie	50,677	1,134	22.4	564	11.2	31	319	6.3	195	17
Ozaukee	18,145	383	21.1	203	11.2	4	115	7.2	23	2
Pepin	7,569	170	22.6	69	9.8	.....	54	4.2	5	2
Pierce	23,433	442	18.8	235	10.2	10	100	4.8	42	21
Polk	22,736	496	21.8	236	10.7	9	111	7.5	22	14
Portage	31,689	720	22.7	450	14.5	18	239	3.9	97	23
Price	14,300	290	20.2	122	8.7	3	57	8.2	37	7
Racine	52,979	1,299	24.5	610	11.7	42	447	7.7	307	54
Richland	19,345	487	25.2	230	12.1	13	150	7.	24	24

TABLE NO. 5.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, ACCIDENTS AND DIVORCES REPORTED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1908—Continued.

County.	Estimated population 1908.	Births.		Deaths.		Still births.	Marriages.		Total accidents.	Total divorces Oct. 1, 1907, to Sept. 30, 1908.
		Total births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	Total deaths exclusive of still births.	Death rate per 1,000 population.		Total marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 population.		
Rock .....	55,105	1,172	21.2	640	11.6	47	391	5.8	238	49
Rusk .....	11,491	234	20.5	85	7.7	4	67	6.5	16	.....
St. Croix ....	26,716	497	18.6	275	10.5	13	259	9.7	66	8
Sauk .....	32,825	601	18.3	245	7.6	14	270	8.2	112	28
Sawyer .....	5,914	133	22.5	60	12.	3	44	7.4	17	8
Shawano .....	33,173	830	25.	345	10.4	25	283	8.5	97	.....
Sheboygan ..	53,105	1,229	23.1	617	11.4	38	430	8.	135	16
Taylor .....	13,213	353	26.7	161	12.3	12	95	7.1	22	6
Trempealeau	24,304	507	20.8	272	11.3	11	186	7.6	35	8
Vernon .....	29,647	610	20.6	328	11.3	14	207	6.9	32	6
Vilas .....	5,739	102	17.1	44	8.8	3	26	4.5	12	4
Walworth ...	31,337	502	16.	385	12.4	13	167	5.3	33	25
Washington ..	8,659	201	23.3	77	9.6	3	60	6.9	45	11
Washington ..	23,476	515	22.	266	11.1	9	142	6.	164	5
Waukesha ...	36,179	726	20.1	448	12.4	18	243	6.7	74	42
Waupaca ....	34,577	755	21.8	401	11.7	24	266	7.7	56	27
Waushara ...	18,645	447	24.	211	11.7	7	102	5.4	49	19
Winnebago ...	61,545	1,238	20.1	829	13.5	31	439	7.1	125	39
Wood .....	33,089	780	23.6	331	10.	20	229	6.9	88	16
Total....	2,361,025	52,994	22.8	27,013	11.6	1,452	17,122	7.4	10,190	1,475

## BIRTHS.

For the period from October first, 1906 to December thirty-first, 1908, 118,039 births were reported to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics. The certificates of birth filed in the state office from October 1, 1906 to October 1, 1907 were reported by the registers of deeds of the various counties under the provisions of chapter 416 of the laws of 1905. The remainder of the certificates or the reports from October 1, 1907 to December 31, 1908 were reported by the local registrars of the various townships, incorporated villages and cities as provided for in the uniform law adopted at the 1907 session of the legislature, chapter 469, of the laws of 1907.

Of the total births reported, 60,928 were males; 56,830 were females and 281 were births where the sex of the child was not given. 1,734 still-births were reported as births; 1,351 illegitimate births were recorded, and 1,824 twin births. Classifying the total births reported according to the nativity of the parents, we find that 69,521 were children of native parents; 7,027 were children of native fathers and foreign mothers; 14,016 were children of foreign fathers and native mothers; 24,945 were children of foreign parents, and 2,530 were children where the nativity of one or both parents was unknown or not stated. For a detailed report of births arranged according to sex, parentage, etc., by counties, see table No. 7.

During the calendar year of 1907, 50,922 births were reported. This corresponds to an annual birthrate per thousand estimated population of 22.1. Table No. 4 giving the birth rate for the calendar year of 1907 by counties shows that the rate varies from 33. per thousand in Iron county to 11.8 per thousand in Crawford county. The maximum rate as given is, no doubt, abnormally high, while the minimum rate is conclusive proof that complete reports for at least a part of the county were not obtained. With the provision in the uniform law requiring separate reports from each township, incorporated village and city in each of the various counties, it will not be difficult to determine in what sections the reports are incomplete.

For the calendar year of 1908, 52,994 births were reported. This corresponds to an annual birthrate of 22.8 per thousand estimated population. In Crawford county where the rate was abnormally low for the calendar year of 1907, a rate of 23.6 per thousand is shown for the year 1908. With but few exceptions, a more uniform rate for all the counties during 1908 is shown than for the year of 1907. Iron county with a rate of 31.7 per thousand is first on the list, while Eau Claire county with a rate of 10.6 per thousand has the lowest rate of any county for the year of 1908.

Table No. 11 showing the total births reported by years since 1903 gives conclusive proof that our present system for collecting the certificates of birth is the most satisfactory and more nearly approximates complete reports than any plan heretofore tried. The graphic chart shown in table No. 10 giving birth rates by counties per thousand estimated population for 1905 and 1906 and the calendar year of 1908 will show at a glance what has been accomplished through the adoption of a uniform system for the registration of births and such as is recommended by the Federal Census Bureau.

Classifying still-births according to nativity of parents, it is shown in table No. 13 that 937 of the still-births were children where both parents were native born; 92 were children where the father was native and the mother foreign; 211 were children where the father was foreign and the mother native; 399 were children where both parents were foreign born; 365 of the illegitimate births were native parents; 30 were children of parents where the father was native and the mother foreign, 39 were children of parents where the father was foreign and mother native; 66 were children where both parents were foreign born and 851 were children where the nationality of one, or both parents was unknown.

TABLE NO. 6.—SHOWING BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FROM 1904 TO 1908, INCLUSIVE, ARRANGED BY CALENDAR YEARS AND SEX.

	Births 1904.			Births 1905.			Births 1906.			Births 1907.				Births 1908.			
	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Fe-male.	Not stated.
Adams .....	137	77	60	123	63	60	142	72	70	154	77	75	2	197	110	87	.....
Ashland .....	407	210	197	453	242	211	474	253	221	589	287	302	.....	553	295	258	.....
Barron .....	474	252	222	471	240	231	521	273	248	635	332	303	.....	656	354	302	.....
Bayfield .....	129	74	55	306	156	150	283	148	135	306	162	141	3	254	144	109	.....
Brown .....	1,180	610	570	1,484	759	725	1,658	850	808	1,586	826	745	15	1,508	782	725	.....
Buffalo .....	61	40	21	200	89	111	229	121	108	415	220	195	.....	319	177	141	.....
Burnett .....	98	50	48	129	67	62	148	72	76	166	83	82	.....	207	112	95	.....
Calumet .....	357	188	169	458	259	199	382	192	190	506	269	236	1	402	206	195	.....
Chippewa .....	402	215	187	553	293	260	540	287	253	515	304	206	5	583	308	213	.....
Clark .....	461	231	230	440	233	207	493	250	243	599	325	273	1	850	440	407	.....
Columbia .....	486	255	231	530	257	273	542	276	266	623	322	294	7	598	306	288	.....
Crawford .....	150	70	80	225	124	101	241	140	101	201	103	96	2	399	189	208	.....
Dane .....	790	400	390	1,113	566	547	1,095	570	525	1,384	717	653	14	1,334	679	700	.....
Dodge .....	818	410	408	817	422	395	829	431	398	961	474	484	3	974	482	490	.....
Door .....	467	243	224	480	258	222	453	230	223	385	216	168	1	519	265	254	.....
Douglas .....	681	330	351	588	300	258	725	358	367	1,025	489	535	1	1,018	482	535	.....
Dunn .....	363	190	173	452	233	219	410	210	200	493	241	251	1	500	253	245	.....
Eau Claire .....	494	252	242	533	265	268	499	256	243	678	334	343	1	582	288	294	.....
Florence .....	55	27	28	56	27	29	105	55	50	68	33	35	.....	57	34	23	.....
Fond du Lac .....	907	464	443	1,000	529	471	897	442	455	1,254	629	620	5	1,216	592	622	.....
Forest .....	65	35	30	100	48	52	111	61	50	168	75	90	3	229	118	111	.....
Grant .....	550	275	275	655	361	294	723	370	353	903	450	451	2	906	466	439	.....
Green .....	312	164	148	339	178	161	457	230	227	352	185	163	4	409	230	179	.....
Green Lake .....	168	91	77	211	99	112	246	126	120	274	138	135	1	310	161	149	.....
Iowa .....	245	133	112	318	171	147	341	171	170	470	278	189	3	451	232	218	.....
Iron .....	193	101	92	173	98	75	267	140	127	220	115	100	5	208	117	91	.....
Jackson .....	291	152	139	340	186	154	291	151	140	349	196	153	.....	330	166	162	.....
Jefferson .....	543	283	260	551	282	269	519	262	257	715	381	330	4	687	329	358	.....
Juneau .....	387	200	187	346	170	176	301	150	151	330	168	160	2	342	181	161	.....
Kenosha .....	611	317	294	624	321	303	702	362	340	710	364	345	1	867	459	407	.....
Kewaunee .....	404	210	194	431	234	197	387	198	189	446	231	213	2	449	228	220	.....
La Crosse .....	333	170	163	690	333	357	796	496	300	945	480	463	2	880	443	435	.....

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Lafayette	410	211	199	299	157	142	418	218	200	413	216	196	1	464	241	223	.....	2
Langlade	289	150	139	378	211	167	389	199	180	345	167	178	.....	456	237	216	.....	2
Lincoln	156	52	104	430	242	188	495	261	224	507	253	254	.....	527	259	268	.....	2
Manitowoc	1,065	532	533	1,024	502	522	1,117	569	557	1,334	717	667	.....	1,160	567	591	.....	7
Marathon	.....	.....	.....	1,146	573	573	1,188	598	590	1,576	806	765	5	1,501	751	743	.....	7
Marinette	997	500	497	980	517	463	853	430	423	813	473	337	3	762	404	353	.....	3
Marquette	179	93	86	118	52	66	146	82	64	238	117	120	1	189	78	111	.....	1
Milwaukee	8,925	4,562	4,363	8,905	4,583	4,322	8,863	4,531	4,332	9,193	4,796	4,397	.....	10,771	5,406	5,347	.....	19
Monroe	341	174	167	508	264	244	598	302	296	551	290	260	.....	1	626	335	.....	1
Oconto	590	300	290	532	286	246	575	297	278	653	342	307	4	623	326	302	.....	1
Oneida	167	87	80	137	65	72	213	105	108	250	120	130	.....	214	112	102	.....	1
Outagamie	1,152	583	569	1,342	680	662	1,265	652	613	1,334	693	639	2	1,134	630	500	.....	4
Ozaukee	202	95	107	276	156	120	315	160	155	364	174	189	1	383	189	194	.....	1
Pepin	78	42	36	127	61	66	122	66	56	172	98	73	1	170	77	93	.....	1
Pierce	219	113	106	253	123	130	391	151	150	330	160	170	.....	442	233	209	.....	1
Polk	280	152	128	355	183	167	353	180	173	392	233	153	1	496	248	243	.....	1
Portage	525	266	259	547	239	308	571	290	281	837	465	371	1	720	374	346	.....	1
Price	261	125	136	180	89	91	156	66	90	174	96	78	.....	290	135	154	.....	2
Racine	1,133	572	561	1,013	507	506	1,060	530	530	1,347	732	610	5	1,299	680	617	.....	2
Richland	269	146	123	360	184	176	350	185	165	451	224	222	.....	5	487	254	.....	1
Rock	726	71	55	939	494	445	952	491	461	1,148	622	523	3	1,172	585	580	.....	7
Rusk	75	42	33	159	88	71	179	99	80	229	118	110	1	234	119	115	.....	1
St. Croix	323	173	150	334	158	176	477	237	240	487	239	246	2	497	254	243	.....	1
Sauk	500	263	237	469	270	199	499	259	240	611	315	293	3	601	308	293	.....	1
Sawyer	87	45	42	59	22	37	139	67	72	120	63	57	.....	133	66	67	.....	1
Shawano	601	311	290	324	174	150	432	231	201	679	366	312	1	830	439	391	.....	1
Sheboygan	1,183	601	582	994	540	454	1,221	615	606	1,441	759	680	2	1,229	624	602	.....	3
Taylor	208	114	94	222	108	114	183	97	86	242	128	114	.....	353	184	169	.....	1
Trempealeau	377	193	184	340	188	152	408	196	212	516	270	243	3	507	247	260	.....	1
Vernon	357	186	171	333	170	163	331	175	156	439	231	207	1	610	318	291	.....	1
Vilas	87	43	44	81	35	46	72	33	39	76	40	36	.....	102	48	54	.....	1
Walworth	507	261	246	484	261	223	356	198	158	443	251	192	.....	502	250	252	.....	1
Washburn	129	72	57	192	88	104	85	48	37	287	163	122	2	201	107	93	.....	2
Washington	446	232	214	490	272	218	526	293	233	610	334	276	.....	515	257	256	.....	1
Waukesha	595	300	295	549	285	264	611	315	296	716	376	339	1	726	381	345	.....	1
Waupaca	552	285	267	642	326	316	658	339	319	720	370	350	.....	755	401	353	.....	1
Waushara	231	121	110	316	174	142	327	174	153	422	218	202	2	447	232	215	.....	2
Winnebago	1,163	631	532	1,115	594	521	1,471	735	736	1,275	683	589	3	1,238	657	579	.....	2
Wood	428	222	206	520	260	260	677	336	341	712	362	347	3	780	390	390	.....	1
Total	38,832	19,940	18,892	42,631	22,049	20,582	44,759	23,004	21,755	50,922	26,589	24,183	150	52,994	27,030	25,875	.....	89

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TABLE NO. 7.—SHOWING BIRTHS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES, SEX AND NATIONALITY OF PARENTAGE.

COUNTY.	Total births.	SEX.			Still births.	Illegiti- mate births.	Twins.	PARENTAGE.					Trip- lets.	Quadru- ples.
		Male..	Female.	Not stated.				Both parents native born.	Father native and mother foreign.	Father foreign and mother native.	Both parents foreign born.	Birth- place of one or both parents un- known.		
Adams .....	379	202	175	2	3	2	2	278	21	42	32	6		
Ashland .....	1,242	642	600		13	8	8	497	77	159	499	10		
Barron .....	1,437	763	674		12	10	14	736	88	222	343	48		
Bayfield .....	625	337	284	4	15	5	10	233	42	77	256	17		
Brown .....	3,538	1,842	1,679	17	35	101	44	2,475	181	362	317	203		
Buffalo .....	815	442	372	1	12	7	10	593	45	95	54	28	4	
Burnett .....	406	214	191	1	6	3	4	199	29	66	108	4		
Calumet .....	979	507	470	2	14		20	806	48	75	42	8		
Chippewa .....	1,224	693	524	7	6	10	14	783	71	142	214	14		
Clark .....	1,579	835	740	4	18	14	30	983	92	209	276	19		
Columbia .....	1,416	742	661	13	32	11	26	997	90	139	137	53		
Crawford .....	675	335	335	5	13	5	8	552	28	47	37	11		
Dane .....	3,139	1,580	1,540	19	46	13	68	2,087	183	352	477	40		
Dodge .....	2,401	1,186	1,208	7	20	8	24	1,644	172	293	273	19	3	
Door .....	1,146	611	528	7	21	17	14	803	62	156	108	17		
Douglas .....	2,211	1,063	1,146	2	49	15	26	703	143	262	1,078	25		
Dunn .....	1,072	532	537	3	23	17	16	675	77	145	163	12		
Eau Claire .....	1,375	680	694	1	31	68	14	790	84	207	252	42		
Florence .....	133	70	63		2	1	2	45	2	14	68	4		
Fond du Lac .....	2,865	1,413	1,441	11	54	9	32	2,098	129	269	270	99		
Forest .....	440	211	226	3	10	6	4	299	29	59	44	9		
Grant .....	1,994	1,011	979	4	26	18	42	1,761	49	112	47	25		
Green .....	933	509	420	4	11	6	16	564	52	132	171	14		
Green Lake .....	683	347	335	1	11	8	16	440	53	78	97	15		
Iowa .....	1,014	562	447	5	16	8	14	849	33	54	63	15		
Iron .....	552	297	250	5	5	2	2	82	21	45	398	6		
Jackson .....	757	403	352	2	9	3	8	497	55	93	95	17		
Jefferson .....	1,642	837	798	7	22	5	28	1,153	118	152	187	32		

Juneau	783	415	366	2	10	9	14	557	35	73	80	38		
Kenosha	1,972	1,016	953	3	36	8	30	811	108	174	858	21	6	
Kewaunee	991	507	479	5	24	8	26	801	45	87	51	7		
La Crosse	2,081	1,057	1,020	4	43	24	32	1,346	162	245	271	57		
Lafayette	1,048	544	502	2	18	9	24	814	33	94	95	12		
Langlade	944	467	475	2	8	5	22	629	56	112	130	17		
Lincoln	1,192	593	599		21	12	46	618	89	175	288	22		
Manitowoc	2,848	1,431	1,414	3	48	16	48	2,240	120	269	179	40		
Marathon	3,344	1,689	1,643	12	42	13	50	1,775	323	555	645	46	3	
Marinette	1,990	1,111	873	6	31	11	28	951	110	268	627	34		
Marquette	478	218	258	2	6	5	8	363	17	49	31	18		
Milwaukee	22,431	11,455	10,957	19	230	457	200	8,648	1,350	3,025	8,820	588	3	
Monroe	1,314	695	617	2	18	14	16	1,002	58	122	108	24		
Oconto	1,547	802	740	5	22	14	30	1,015	84	172	264	12		
Oneida	214	112	102		2	2	4	115	17	24	50	8		
Outagamie	2,860	1,526	1,327	7	53	16	58	2,130	167	356	183	24		
Ozaukee	873	425	447	1	3	2	28	648	50	73	95	7		
Pepin	409	214	194	1	2	1	18	281	18	50	47	13	3	
Pierce	860	436	424		16	8	22	590	58	107	89	16		
Polk	971	529	440	2	22	12	14	446	71	178	259	17		
Portage	1,984	1,065	917	2	36	15	36	1,240	108	270	341	25		
Price	552	272	279	1	17	12	12	209	30	69	259	5		
Racine	3,103	1,636	1,459	8	42	16	36	1,474	179	367	1,006	77		
Richland	1,032	526	500	6	27	8	14	916	19	46	19	32		
Rock	2,708	1,419	1,279	10	54	50	52	1,822	154	264	393	75		
Rusk	506	260	245	1	16	6	14	320	23	56	100	7		
St. Croix	1,134	573	558	3	13	12	28	723	71	136	187	17		
Sauk	1,337	699	635	3	11	3	26	960	88	149	119	21		
Sawyer	308	151	157		3	6	20	158	12	29	102	7		
Shawano	1,688	907	780	1	36	10	24	954	151	276	262	45		
Sheboygan	3,056	1,581	1,468	7	53	12	48	1,797	191	349	659	60	3	
Taylor	653	348	304	1	12	4	12	248	61	92	241	11		
Trempealeau	1,146	586	557	3	17	5	26	677	67	219	172	11		
Vernon	1,163	601	560	2	12	12	26	885	59	106	73	40		
Vilas	213	103	110		2	3	6	110	16	19	63	5		
Walworth	1,128	598	530		22	6	22	788	88	102	138	12		
Washburn	512	286	223	3	4	2	16	325	19	71	85	12		
Washington	1,346	699	645	2	17	7	36	1,117	46	83	87	13	4	
Waukesha	1,693	881	811	1	21	17	38	1,147	115	146	246	39		
Waupaca	1,695	892	802	1	31	9	24	1,068	139	242	227	19		
Waushara	1,000	515	482	3	19	3	10	741	40	111	98	10		
Winnebago	2,623	1,395	1,223	5	57	34	38	1,558	181	309	501	74		
Wood	1,637	827	807	3	22	73	24	882	125	239	311	80		
Total	118,039	60,928	56,830	281	1,734	1,351	1,824	69,521	7,027	14,016	24,945	2,530	21	8



TABLE NO. 8.—SHOWING BIRTHS REPORTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1907, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES, SEX AND NATIONALITY OF PARENTAGE.

COUNTY.	Total births.	SEX.			Still births.	Illegitimate births.	Twins.	PARENTAGE.					Triplets.	Quadruples.
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.				Both parents native born.	Father native and mother foreign.	Father foreign and mother native.	Both parents foreign born.	Birth place of one or both parents unknown.		
Adams	154	77	75	2				110	7	19	14	4		
Ashland	589	287	302		6	2	8	268	28	57	231	5		
Barron	635	332	303					340	37	92	129	37		
Bayfield	306	162	141	3	4	2	2	136	18	18	115	9		
Brown	1,586	826	745	15		27	12	1,081	86	171	144	104		
Buffalo	415	220	195		3	5	6	298	20	51	28	18	4	
Burnett	166	83	82	1	2	2		72	16	27	50	1		
Calumet	506	269	236	1	8		10	414	27	39	21	5		
Chippewa	515	304	206	5		1	2	338	30	54	89	4		
Clark	599	325	273	1	4	4	14	388	41	71	91	8		
Columbia	623	322	294	7	16	4	6	423	35	66	61	38		
Crawford	201	103	96	2	1			166	9	11	11	4		
Dane	1,384	717	653	14	22	3	38	907	87	170	205	15		
Dodge	961	474	484	3	11	1	12	679	62	114	98	8		
Door	385	216	168	1	5	3	2	282	17	54	29	3		
Douglas	1,025	439	535	1	22	5	14	373	47	105	484	16		
Dunn	493	241	251	1	7	8	4	316	31	59	80	7		
Eau Claire	678	334	343	1	19	55	4	390	41	94	119	34		
Florence	68	33	35		1		2	29		7	30	2		
Fond du Lac	1,254	629	620	5	30	2	18	899	54	121	103	77		
Forest	168	75	90	3	1	2	4	115	7	22	18	6		
Grant	903	450	451	2	8	10	16	803	23	47	19	11		
Green	352	185	163	4	5	1	6	217	17	53	59	6		
Green Lake	274	138	135	1	5	3	6	175	21	33	35	10		
Iowa	470	278	189	3	3	1	4	402	9	26	23	10		
Iron	220	115	100	5	1	1		34	13	15	155	3		
Jackson	349	196	153		5		2	230	24	37	45	13		
Jefferson	715	381	330	4	6	1	6	492	55	73	79	16		
Juneau	330	168	160	2	4	3	4	242	18	27	33	10		
Kenosha	710	364	345	1	11	4	12	299	37	63	301	10		

Kewaunee	446	231	213	2	1	1	4	351	24	41	28	2		
La Crosse	945	480	463	2	19	8	16	620	72	102	121	30		
Lafayette	413	2.6	196	1	7	4	8	317	12	41	38	5		
Langlade	345	167	178	.....	3	1	4	252	17	38	33	5		
Lincoln	507	253	254	.....	9	6	20	300	30	62	101	14		
Manitowoc	1,384	717	667	.....	12	3	18	1,103	52	121	86	22		
Marathon	1,576	806	765	5	13	3	16	836	147	251	313	29		
Marinette	813	473	337	3	5	7	6	396	39	100	256	22		
Marquette	238	117	120	1	2	2	8	183	8	19	16	12		
Milwaukee	9,193	4,798	4,397	.....	18	82	30	3,454	581	1,198	3,712	248		
Monroe	551	290	260	1	4	3	4	418	28	49	46	10		
Oconto	653	342	307	4	9	7	2	440	35	64	108	6		
Oneida	250	120	130	.....	1	1	2	143	10	34	57	6		
Outagamie	1,334	693	639	2	20	5	26	991	75	158	99	11		
Ozaukee	364	174	189	1	3	1	10	256	22	33	49	4		
Pepin	172	98	73	1	.....	.....	12	112	8	24	20	8		
Pierce	330	160	170	.....	3	4	8	221	21	33	37	12		
Polk	392	238	153	1	3	5	.....	183	26	67	104	12		
Portage	837	465	371	1	18	5	12	538	52	89	148	10		
Price	174	96	78	.....	1	.....	.....	75	11	26	62	.....		
Racine	1,347	732	610	5	13	5	24	683	77	145	403	39		
Richland	451	224	222	5	11	4	4	394	7	19	8	23		
Rock	1,148	622	523	3	16	12	28	779	51	101	183	34		
Rusk	229	118	110	1	15	3	4	156	10	21	37	5		
St. Croix	487	239	246	2	9	6	14	315	26	59	82	5		
Sauk	611	315	293	3	7	2	8	439	38	65	57	12		
Sawyer	120	63	57	.....	1	.....	.....	75	5	4	33	3		
Shawano	679	366	312	1	.....	.....	.....	378	60	104	124	13		
Sheboygan	1,441	759	680	2	19	5	16	842	85	160	308	46		
Taylor	242	128	114	.....	6	2	2	97	22	31	85	7		
Trempealeau	516	270	243	3	7	1	14	301	33	94	80	8		
Vernon	439	231	207	1	6	4	6	332	17	30	35	25		
Vilas	76	40	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	5	3	23	2		
Walworth	443	251	192	.....	5	2	10	303	43	37	49	5		
Washburn	237	163	122	2	1	1	10	190	6	36	44	11		
Washington	610	334	276	.....	7	1	16	507	16	40	44	3		
Waukesha	716	376	339	1	10	2	10	489	38	59	118	12		
Waupaca	720	370	350	.....	6	2	4	449	67	102	91	11		
Waushara	422	218	202	2	10	2	4	334	7	44	31	6		
Winnebago	1,275	683	539	3	22	14	12	757	108	147	212	51		
Wood	712	362	347	3	7	41	6	353	58	104	148	49		
Total	50,922	26,589	24,183	150	539	405	612	30,329	2,966	5,767	10,528	1,332	6	4

TABLE NO. 9.—SHOWING BIRTHS REPORTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1908, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTIES, SEX AND NATIONALITY OF PARENTAGE.

COUNTY.	Total births.	SEX.			Still births.	Illegitimate births.	Twins.	PARENTAGE.					Triplets.	Quadruples.
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.				Both parents native born.	Father native and mother foreign.	Father foreign and mother native.	Both parents foreign born.	Birth place of one or both parents unknown.		
Adams .....	197	110	87	.....	3	2	2	143	13	23	16	2	.....	.....
Ashland .....	553	295	258	.....	7	6	.....	183	43	90	232	5	.....	.....
Barron .....	656	354	302	.....	11	4	.....	323	44	109	174	6	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	254	144	109	1	11	1	6	75	19	41	114	5	.....	.....
Brown .....	1,508	782	725	1	30	73	20	1,088	74	141	125	80	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	319	177	141	1	8	1	4	235	21	38	21	4	.....	.....
Burnett .....	207	112	95	.....	4	1	4	107	12	35	50	3	.....	.....
Calumet .....	402	206	195	1	6	.....	6	335	19	29	17	2	.....	.....
Chippewa .....	583	308	273	2	6	9	12	361	35	77	103	7	.....	.....
Clark .....	850	440	407	3	13	11	12	506	48	129	166	10	.....	.....
Columbia .....	598	306	288	4	10	5	14	432	46	57	53	10	.....	.....
Crawford .....	399	189	208	2	11	4	8	336	15	23	15	5	.....	.....
Dane .....	1,384	679	700	5	22	10	24	929	79	147	215	14	.....	.....
Dodge .....	974	482	490	2	17	5	14	665	70	117	118	4	.....	.....
Door .....	519	265	254	.....	11	10	8	345	31	74	60	9	.....	.....
Douglas .....	1,018	482	535	1	23	10	8	269	84	149	507	9	.....	.....
Dunn .....	500	253	245	2	15	9	8	313	42	74	66	5	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	582	288	294	.....	12	12	8	328	38	96	113	7	.....	.....
Florence .....	57	34	23	.....	.....	1	.....	15	2	4	34	2	.....	.....
Fond du Lac .....	1,216	592	622	2	19	7	12	915	60	167	118	16	.....	.....
Forest .....	229	118	111	.....	9	3	.....	163	17	27	20	2	.....	.....
Grant .....	906	466	439	1	17	8	22	794	23	53	22	14	.....	.....
Green .....	409	230	179	.....	4	5	6	242	25	56	82	4	.....	.....
Green Lake .....	310	161	149	.....	6	5	6	202	27	30	47	1	.....	.....
Iowa .....	451	232	218	1	12	7	4	364	23	26	33	5	.....	.....
Iron .....	208	117	91	.....	4	1	2	28	5	20	154	1	.....	.....
Jackson .....	330	116	162	2	4	3	4	220	21	46	39	4	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	687	329	358	.....	12	3	14	502	47	54	77	7	.....	.....
Juneau .....	342	181	161	.....	5	6	10	246	14	38	39	5	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	867	459	407	1	18	4	16	354	49	79	380	5	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 10.—SHOWING ANNUAL BIRTH RATES PER 1000 ESTIMATED POPULATION BY COUNTIES FOR 1905-6 AND THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1908.



= 1905-6  
 = 1908.

Kewaunee	449	228	220	1	5	3	4	379	16	34	17	3		
La Crosse	880	443	435	2	16	15	14	565	65	118	120	12		
Lafayette	464	241	223		9	5	12	358	18	42	42	4		
Langlade	455	237	216	2	5	4	16	287	32	58	69	9		
Lincoln	527	259	268		10	3	14	247	40	100	138	2		
Manitowoc	1,160	567	591	2	33	10	30	899	51	124	78	8		
Marathon	1,501	751	743	7	27	10	32	779	157	266	287	12	3	
Marquette	762	404	358		20	3	14	315	55	130	260	2		
Marquette	189	78	111		4	2		140	7	27	13	2		
Milwaukee	10,771	5,405	5,347	19	192	333	142	4,250	681	1,446	4,144	250		
Monroe	626	291	291		13	11	14	477	26	61	52	10		
Oconto	628	326	302		12	5	20	376	42	87	119	4		
Oneida	214	112	102		2	1	4	115	17	24	50	8		
Outagamie	1,134	630	500	4	32	9	24	854	71	162	40	7		
Ozaukee	383	189	194		2	1	16	291	20	31	40	1		
Pepin	170	77	93		2	1	6	117	9	22	21	1		
Pierce	442	233	209		11	3	14	308	32	60	39	3		
Polk	466	248	248		18	7	12	231	38	93	130	4		
Portage	720	374	346		17	6	10	448	41	128	97	6		
Price	290	135	154	1	2	2	2	92	16	34	143	5		
Racine	1,299	680	617	2	26	6	8	565	80	170	478	6		
Richland	487	254	233		15	3	10	439	11	22	11	4		
Rock	1,172	585	580	7	32	33	18	759	88	133	160	32		
Rusk	234	119	115		3	3	10	137	15	34	49	1		
St. Croix	497	254	243		1	6	8	305	36	64	86	6		
Sauk	601	308	293		4	1	16	427	37	74	55	8		
Sawyer	133	66	67		2	6	2	60	7	15	48	3		
Shawano	830	439	391		24	8	22	465	82	155	115	13		
Sheboygan	1,229	624	602	3	26	6	24	694	79	155	296	5		
Taylor	353	184	169		4	2	10	130	32	52	135	4	3	
Trempealeau	507	247	260		9	4	18	300	29	101	74	3		
Vernon	610	318	291	1	6	8	20	458	34	72	33	13		
Vilas	102	48	54		2	2	6	47	8	12	33	2		
Walworth	502	250	252		16	4	8	359	27	47	63	6		
Washburn	201	107	93	1			4	116	10	35	39	1		
Washington	515	257	256	2	9	4	12	435	23	31	21	5		4
Waukesha	726	381	345		9	10	24	489	58	68	102	9		
Waupaca	755	401	353	1	24	6	16	482	58	111	99	5		
Waushara	447	232	215		7	1	4	306	26	56	58	1		
Winnebago	1,238	657	579	2	33	20	24	742	67	147	263	19		
Wood	780	390	390		15	30	18	448	59	108	142	23		
Total	52,994	27,030	25,875	89	1,023	813	944	30,709	3,344	6,694	11,469	778	12	4

TABLE 11.—SHOWING BIRTHS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEARS FOR EACH COUNTY.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Adams .....	115	137	123	142	154	197
Ashland .....	180	407	453	474	589	553
Barron .....	449	474	471	521	635	656
Bayfield .....	124	129	306	283	306	254
Brown .....	1,114	1,180	1,484	1,658	1,586	1,508
Buffalo .....	41	61	200	229	415	319
Burnett .....	103	98	129	148	166	207
Calumet .....	336	357	458	382	506	402
Chippewa .....	398	402	553	540	515	533
Clark .....	415	461	440	493	599	850
Columbia .....	343	486	530	542	623	598
Crawford .....	157	150	225	241	201	399
Dane .....	744	790	1,113	1,095	1,384	1,384
Dodge .....	604	818	817	829	961	974
Door .....	416	467	480	453	385	519
Douglas .....	676	681	558	725	1,025	1,018
Dunn .....	319	363	452	410	493	500
Eau Claire .....	361	494	533	499	678	582
Florence .....	56	55	56	105	68	57
Fond du Lac .....	556	907	1,000	897	1,254	1,216
Forest .....	48	65	100	111	168	229
Grant .....	535	550	655	723	903	906
Green .....		312	339	457	352	409
Green Lake .....	168	168	211	246	274	310
Iowa .....	164	245	318	341	470	461
Iron .....	109	193	173	267	220	208
Jackson .....	282	291	340	291	349	330
Jefferson .....	480	543	551	519	715	687
Juneau .....		387	346	301	330	342
Kenosha .....	536	611	624	702	710	867
Kewaunee .....	380	404	431	387	446	449
La Crosse .....	624	333	690	796	945	880
Lafayette .....	188	410	299	418	413	464
Langlade .....	286	289	378	389	345	455
Lincoln .....	237	156	430	495	507	527
Manitowoc .....	880	1,065	1,024	1,117	1,384	1,160
Marathon .....	802		1,146	1,188	1,576	1,501
Marinette .....		997	980	853	813	762
Marquette .....	101	179	118	146	238	189
Milwaukee .....	9,329	8,925	8,905	8,863	9,193	10,771
Monroe .....	348	341	508	598	551	626
Oconto .....	430	590	532	575	653	628
Oneida .....	152	167	137	213	250	214
Outagamie .....	1,172	1,152	1,342	1,265	1,334	1,134
Ozaukee .....	276	202	276	315	364	333
Pepin .....	86	78	127	122	172	170
Pierce .....	205	219	253	301	330	442
Polk .....	259	280	355	353	392	496
Portage .....	329	525	547	571	837	720
Price .....	188	261	180	156	174	290
Racine .....	993	1,133	1,013	1,060	1,347	1,299
Richland .....	193	269	360	350	451	487
Rock .....	666	726	939	952	1,143	1,172
Rusk .....	68	75	159	179	229	234
St. Croix .....	301	323	334	477	487	497
Sauk .....		500	469	499	611	601
Sawyer .....	62	87	59	139	120	133
Shawano .....	410	601	324	432	679	830
Sheboygan .....	700	1,183	994	1,221	1,441	1,229
Taylor .....	162	208	222	183	242	353

TABLE 11.—SHOWING BIRTHS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEARS FOR EACH COUNTY—Continued.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Trempealeau ..	390	377	340	408	516	507
Vernon .....	307	357	333	331	439	610
Vilas .....	85	87	81	72	76	102
Walworth .....	320	507	484	356*	443	502
Washburn .....	98	129	192	85	287	201
Washington .....	283	446	490	526	610	515
Waukesha .....	449	595	549	611	716	726
Waupaca .....	403	552	642	658	720	755
Waushara .....	144	231	316	327	422	447
Winnebago .....	1,036	1,163	1,115	1,471	1,275	1,238
Wood .....	398	428	520	677	712	780
Total .....	33,574	38,832	42,631	44,759	50,922	52,994

TABLE NO. 12.—SHOWING STILL BIRTHS (REPORTED AS BIRTHS), TWINS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

COUNTY.	STILL BIRTHS.				TWINS.				Triplets.	Quad- ruples.	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.
Adams	3	2	1		2	1	1				2	2		
Ashland	13	9	4		8	2	6				8	4	4	
Barron	12	10	2		14	7	7				10	5	5	
Bayfield	15	7	6	2	10	5	5				5		5	
Brown	35	18	17		44	17	27				101	53	48	
Buffalo	12	6	6		10	7	3			4	7	5	2	
Burnett	6	3	3		4	3	1				3	2		1
Calumet	14	6	7	1	20	9	11							
Chippewa	6	3	3		14	5	9				10	5	5	
Clark	18	6	11	1	30	15	13	2			14	8	6	
Columbia	32	17	13	2	26	16	10				11	5	6	
Crawford	13	7	6		8	4	4				5	2	3	
Dane	46	21	21	4	68	49	19				13	5	7	1
Dodge	20	8	11	1	24	10	14		3		8	3	4	1
Door	21	13	8		14	8	6				17	13	4	
Douglas	49	23	22	1	26	15	11				15	7	8	
Dunn	23	10	12	1	16	9	7				17	8	9	
Eau Claire	31	19	12		14	10	4				68	31	37	
Florence	2	2			2	2					1			
Fond du Lac	54	30	21	3	32	16	16				9	5	4	
Forest	10	5	3	2	4	2	2				6	3	3	
Grant	26	11	14	1	42	24	18				18	5	13	
Green	11	8	3		16	11	5				6	3	3	
Green Lake	11	7	4		16	11	5				8	5	3	
Iowa	16	9	7		14	4	10				8	5	3	
Iron	5	2	3		2	2	2				2	2	1	
Jackson	9	5	4		8	4	4				5	3	2	
Jefferson	22	15	7		28	9	19				5	3	2	
Juneau	10	2	8		14	7	7				9	4	5	
Kenosha	36	22	12	2	30	19	10	1	6		8	5	2	1
Kewaunee	21	11	12	1	26	11	15				8	4	4	
La Crosse	43	20	22	1	32	15	17				24	13	11	
Lafayette	18	15	3		24	8	16				9	6	3	
Langlade	8	5	3		22	9	13				5	3	2	



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Lincoln	21	11	10		46	19	27				12		6	6	
Manitowoc	48	28	18	2	48	24	24				16		6	10	
Marathon	42	20	20	2	50	28	22				13		9	4	
Marinette	31	17	14		28	22	6		3		11		6	5	
Marquette	6	5	1		8	2	6				5		3	1	
Milwaukee	230	137	84	9	200	105	93	2	3		457	258	190	190	9
Monroe	18	11	7		18	9	9				14	11	3	3	
Oconto	22	17	5		30	18	12				14	4	10	10	
Oneida	2	2			4	1	3				2	1	1	1	
Outagamie	53	27	25	1	58	26	32				16	5	11	11	
Ozaukee	3	2	1		28	11	17				1	1	1	1	
Pepin	2	1	1		18	9	9				8	4	4	4	
Pierce	16	8	8		22	11	10	1	3		8	4	8	8	
Polk	22	12	7	3	14	5	9				12	6	9	9	
Portage	36	21	15		36	20	14	2			15	8	4	4	
Price	17	11	6		12	6	6				12	5	11	4	
Racine	42	25	17		36	17	19				16	4	4	4	
Richland	27	17	10		14	8	6				8	30	20	2	
Rock	54	35	19		52	26	26				50	7	4	4	
Rusk	16	8	8		14	6	8				6	4	1	1	
St. Croix	13	10	3		28	15	13				12	7	5	5	
Sauk	11	6	3	2	26	11	11	4			3	1	3	3	1
Sawyer	3	2	1		20	10	10				6	10	3	3	
Shawano	36	20	16		48	8	16				10	6	4	4	
Sheboygan	53	27	26		44	19	29				12	8	4	4	
Taylor	12	6	6		12	9	3		3		4	4	3	3	
Trempealeau	17	9	7	1	32	14	18				5	2	2	2	
Vernon	12	4	8		26	13	13				12	7	5	5	
Vilas	2	2			6	4	2				3	1	2	2	
Walworth	22	15	7		22	10	12				6	2	4	4	
Washburn	4	3	1		16	8	8				2	1	1	1	
Washington	17	10	4	3	30	14	16			4	7	4	3	3	
Waukesha	21	11	10		38	24	14				17	8	9	9	
Waupaca	31	18	12	1	24	18	6				9	5	4	4	
Wausara	19	10	9		10	5	5				3	2	1	1	
Winnebago	57	40	17		38	21	17				34	20	14	14	
Wood	22	11	11		24	16	8				73	34	37	37	2
Total	1,734	912	715	47	1,824	936	876	12	21	8	1,351	716	618	17	

TABLE NO. 13.—SHOWING STILL BIRTHS, TWIN BIRTHS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS FOR WISCONSIN BY NATIONALITY OF PARENTS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO JANUARY 1, 1909.

NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.	STILL BIRTHS.				TWIN BIRTHS.				Triplet.	Quadruplet.	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.			Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.
All nationalities .....	1,734	972	715	47	1,824	932	880	12	21	8	1,351	716	618	17
Both parents native born.....	937	518	398	21	1,024	525	497	2	.....	.....	365	186	179	.....
Father native and mother foreign..	92	51	39	2	120	54	67	.....	.....	.....	30	14	16	.....
Father foreign and mother native..	211	120	89	2	226	126	100	.....	.....	.....	39	18	21	.....
Both parents foreign born.....	399	237	155	7	388	196	192	.....	.....	.....	66	39	27	.....
Nationality of one or both parents unknown .....	95	46	34	15	66	31	25	10	.....	.....	851	459	375	17

## MARRIAGES.

There were 41,767 marriages, or 83,534 persons married, according to the reports filed in the office of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. The certificates of marriage filed in the state office from October 1, 1906 to October 1, 1907 were reported by the registers of deeds from the various counties, under the provisions of Chapter 416, of the Laws of 1905. The certificates for the period from October 1, 1907 to December 31, 1908 were reported by the local registrars of the various townships, incorporated villages and cities as provided for in the uniform law adopted at the 1907 session of the Legislature, Chapter 469, of the Laws of 1907.

Considering the total marriages reported according to the nativity of the bride and groom, we find that it is shown in table No. 16 that 29,273 were native born; in 2,371 marriages the groom was native and the bride foreign; in 4,813 of the marriages the groom was foreign and the bride native; in 4,994 of the marriages both parties were foreign born; in 316 of the marriages the birthplace of one or both parties was unknown.

During the calendar year of 1907, 19,281 marriages were reported. This corresponds to an annual marriage rate of 8.4 per thousand estimated gross population, or 16.8 persons married per thousand estimated population. For the calendar year of 1908, 17,122 marriages were recorded. This corresponds to an annual marriage rate per thousand estimated gross population of 7.4 or 14.8 persons married per thousand population. For a detailed report of the marriages recorded during the calendar years of 1907 and 1908, see tables No. 17 and No. 18.

In table No. 14 is shown a report of the total marriages recorded in Wisconsin taken from a special report of the Census office on the subjects of marriage and divorce. The information presented in this table covers the period from 1887 to 1906 inclusive. The element of error in obtaining complete reports may be considered as fairly constant throughout the period, hence we believe that we are warranted in stating that in general the marriage rate of the state is declining quite rapidly. This same condition was mentioned in the biennial

report for 1905 and 1906 and at that time it was suggested that the law providing for the collection of the marriage records be amended so as to obtain information with reference to the age of both parties to the contract and the occupation of each. The uniform law made provision for the collection of this data and it is to be hoped that a careful study of the statistics collected for a series of years will give us some important information with reference to this great social problem.

TABLE NO. 14.—SHOWING MARRIAGES IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1887 TO 1906, INCLUSIVE. (FROM A SPECIAL REPORT OF THE CENSUS OFFICE.)

Year.	Total marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 population.	Marriage rate per 1,000 persons married.
1887	14,133	9.	18.
1888	14,711	9.	18.
1889	15,041	8.8	17.6
1890	15,760	9.3	18.6
1891	16,869	9.9	19.8
1892	17,664	10.4	20.8
1893	17,514	9.	18.
1894	17,805	9.1	18.2
1895	18,902	9.7	19.4
1896	18,362	9.4	18.8
1897	18,502	8.9	17.8
1898	19,528	9.4	18.3
1899	16,404	7.9	15.8
1900	15,423	7.4	14.8
1901	15,925	7.5	15.0
1902	16,731	7.5	15.
1903	17,095	7.6	15.2
1904	17,575	7.8	15.6
1905	16,315	7.3	14.6
1906	17,319	7.7	15.4

TABLE NO. 15.—SHOWING MARRIAGES BY COUNTIES AND CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1905 TO 1908, INCLUSIVE.

County.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Annual marriage rate for year 1908.
Adams	66	62	94	50	5.5
Ashland	202	176	199	139	5.3
Barron	202	174	206	205	6.5
Bayfield	100	99	50	62	3.7
Brown	387	480	437	380	6.8
Buffalo	133	121	93	85	5.1
Burnett	54	54	60	54	5.2
Calumet	128	116	129	120	7.1
Chippewa	243	248	252	204	5.7
Clark	194	196	214	238	7.5
Columbia	220	203	226	229	7.3
Crawford	135	141	107	107	6.3
Dane	398	499	540	514	6.5
Dodge	339	352	344	307	6.7
Door	136	122	154	129	6.2
Douglas	277	251	371	341	7.1
Dunn	195	179	185	200	7.5
Eau Claire	228	280	263	251	7.2
Florence	20	18	34	26	7.
Fond du Lac	399	390	444	406	7.7
Forest	29	30	44	34	3.9
Grant	246	259	284	263	6.5
Green	189	166	188	156	6.5
Green Lake	116	95	115	167	10.5
Iowa	154	150	150	138	6.
Iron	67	46	128	76	11.5
Jackson	116	104	137	103	5.7
Jefferson	264	253	310	254	7.4
Juneau	157	171	138	130	6.2
Kenosha	306	385	330	316	10.2
Kewaunee	140	141	125	129	7.5
La Crosse	343	385	358	347	8.1
Lafayette	130	128	119	112	5.5
Langlade	111	99	138	117	6.6
Lincoln	136	163	175	135	6.4
Manitowoc	352	351	333	329	7.1
Marathon	366	410	395	377	6.9
Marinette	153	171	200	168	4.4
Marquette	80	77	103	84	7.5
Milwaukee	3,027	3,512	4,675	3,747	9.7
Monroe	203	218	249	203	6.7
Oconto	155	146	148	107	3.9
Oneida	88	90	87	85	6.7
Outagamie	400	383	361	319	6.3
Ozaukee	120	127	113	115	6.3
Peplin	45	70	60	54	7.2
Pierce	130	111	129	100	4.2
Polk	157	132	126	111	4.8
Portage	230	241	303	239	7.5
Price	75	68	71	57	3.9
Racine	364	388	467	447	8.2
Richland	172	185	152	150	7.7
Rock	262	333	371	391	7.
Rusk	62	73	103	67	5.8
St. Croix	228	277	301	259	9.7
Sauk	266	280	295	270	8.2
Sawyer	25	40	39	44	7.4
Shawano	177	198	250	283	8.5
Sheboygan	405	413	459	430	8.
Taylor	72	86	100	95	7.1
Trempealeau	150	170	141	186	7.6
Vernon	205	205	230	207	6.9
Vilas	22	20	23	26	4.5
Walworth	209	206	188	167	5.3
Washburn	56	62	74	60	6.9
Washington	166	161	170	142	6.
Waukesha	255	284	264	243	6.7
Waupaca	271	253	306	266	7.7
Waushara	109	143	131	102	5.4
Winnebago	465	472	463	439	7.1
Wood	223	227	255	229	6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,315</b>	<b>17,319</b>	<b>19,281</b>	<b>17,122</b>	<b>7.35</b>

TABLE NO. 16.—MARRIAGES REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Classified by counties and place of birth.

County.	Total marriages.	Both parties native born.	Groom native, bride foreign.	Groom foreign, bride native.	Both parties foreign born.	Birthplace of one or both unknown.	NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.		UNKNOWN.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adams .....	146	127	4	11	1	3	131	138	12	5	3	3
Ashland .....	395	202	19	58	111	5	221	260	169	130	5	5
Barron .....	456	303	28	68	49	8	331	371	117	77	8	8
Bayfield .....	138	83	8	19	26	2	91	102	45	34	2	2
Brown .....	935	754	41	87	47	6	795	841	134	88	6	6
Buffalo .....	213	173	7	25	7	1	180	198	32	14	1	1
Burnett .....	131	81	7	23	18	2	88	104	36	30	2	2
Calumet .....	303	270	6	23	3	1	276	293	26	9	1	1
Chippewa .....	520	391	27	63	32	7	413	454	95	59	7	7
Clark .....	530	374	25	85	45	1	399	459	130	70	1	1
Columbia .....	533	422	23	44	33	11	445	466	77	56	11	11
Crawford .....	262	225	7	19	6	5	232	244	25	13	5	5
Dane .....	1,189	876	66	120	118	9	942	996	238	184	9	9
Dodge .....	799	619	46	76	55	3	665	695	131	101	3	3
Door .....	316	255	10	36	11	4	265	291	47	21	4	4
Douglas .....	781	334	53	93	298	3	387	427	391	351	3	3
Dunn .....	442	321	25	67	29	3	346	388	96	54	3	3
Eau Claire .....	593	450	35	63	39	6	485	513	102	74	6	6
Florence .....	63	38	2	5	17	1	40	43	22	19	1	1
Fond du Lac ..	1,001	850	48	76	25	2	898	926	101	73	2	2
Forest .....	70	49	6	10	1	4	55	59	11	7	4	4
Grant .....	623	563	12	38	10	2	575	601	48	22	2	2
Green .....	400	277	21	42	53	2	298	319	100	79	2	2
Green Lake .....	317	236	13	39	20	4	254	275	59	38	4	4
Iowa .....	337	298	11	16	9	3	309	314	25	20	3	3
Iron .....	225	75	11	24	114	1	86	99	138	125	1	1
Jackson .....	284	224	19	31	7	3	243	255	38	26	3	3
Jefferson .....	636	498	31	69	32	6	529	567	101	63	6	6
Juneau .....	311	238	18	36	15	4	256	274	51	33	4	4
Kenosha .....	746	420	48	88	185	5	468	508	273	233	5	5
Kewaunee .....	302	267	4	19	11	1	271	288	39	15	1	1
La Crosse .....	853	640	49	103	55	11	689	743	158	104	11	11
Lafayette .....	253	233	2	15	7	1	235	248	22	9	1	1
Langlade .....	297	221	22	29	23	2	243	250	52	45	2	2

Lincoln .....	352	223	25	58	46	.....	248	281	104	71	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	783	655	22	73	28	6	677	727	100	50	6	6
Marathon .....	906	605	65	139	91	6	670	744	230	156	6	6
Marquette .....	428	279	25	60	61	3	304	339	121	86	3	3
Marquette .....	206	173	10	14	7	2	183	187	21	17	2	2
Milwaukee .....	9,640	5,432	714	1,372	2,092	30	6,146	6,804	3,464	2,806	30	30
Monroe .....	522	443	17	48	10	4	460	491	58	27	4	4
Oconto .....	307	203	21	48	33	2	224	251	81	54	2	2
Oneida .....	197	138	10	23	24	2	148	161	47	34	2	2
Outagamie .....	813	653	32	87	35	6	685	740	122	67	6	6
Ozaukee .....	263	214	4	23	22	.....	218	237	45	26	.....	.....
Pepin .....	130	110	5	10	5	.....	115	120	15	10	.....	.....
Pierce .....	262	202	14	26	16	4	216	228	42	30	4	4
Polk .....	263	168	13	41	34	2	186	209	75	52	2	2
Portage .....	594	439	44	72	30	9	483	511	102	74	9	9
Price .....	142	69	15	26	30	2	84	95	56	45	2	2
Racine .....	1,047	601	65	131	243	7	666	732	374	308	7	7
Richland .....	361	345	3	8	1	4	348	353	9	4	4	4
Rock .....	883	679	50	78	70	6	729	757	148	120	6	6
Rusk .....	206	166	11	13	11	5	177	179	24	22	5	5
St. Croix .....	641	478	40	71	47	5	518	549	118	87	5	5
Sauk .....	641	514	39	60	15	13	553	574	75	54	13	13
Sawyer .....	95	63	5	9	17	1	68	72	26	22	1	1
Shawano .....	602	448	29	75	45	5	477	.....	120	74	5	5
Sheboygan .....	1,007	690	56	102	153	6	746	792	255	209	6	6
Taylor .....	216	122	19	37	36	2	141	159	73	55	2	2
Trempealeau .....	368	269	18	53	23	5	287	322	76	41	5	5
Vernon .....	505	409	23	46	21	6	432	455	67	44	6	6
Vilas .....	56	39	5	6	3	3	44	45	9	8	3	3
Walworth .....	440	355	19	42	20	4	374	397	62	39	4	4
Washburn .....	153	112	6	19	9	7	118	131	28	15	7	7
Washington .....	381	334	14	22	10	1	348	356	32	24	1	1
Waukesha .....	570	447	34	62	24	3	481	509	86	58	3	3
Waupaca .....	640	491	37	63	42	7	528	554	105	79	7	7
Waushara .....	281	233	12	21	11	4	245	254	32	23	4	4
Winnebago .....	946	696	46	113	78	13	742	809	191	124	13	13
Wood .....	510	389	40	43	34	4	429	432	77	74	4	4
Total .....	41,767	29,273	2,371	4,813	4,994	316	31,644	34,086	9,802	7,370	316	316

TABLE NO. 17.—MARRIAGES REPORTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1907, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1907.  
Classified by counties and place of birth.

COUNTY.	Total marriages.	Both parties native born.	Groom native, bride foreign.	Groom foreign, bride native.	Both parties foreign born.	Birth place of one or both unknown.	NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.		UNKNOWN.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adams	94	85	3	4	.....	2	88	89	4	3	2	2
Ashland	199	97	10	27	60	5	107	124	87	70	5	5
Barron	206	133	12	24	29	3	150	162	53	41	3	3
Bayfield	50	29	3	8	9	1	32	37	17	12	1	1
Brown	437	352	20	36	25	4	372	388	61	45	4	4
Buffalo	93	73	3	11	5	1	76	84	16	8	1	1
Burnett	60	36	3	13	7	1	39	49	20	10	1	1
Calumet	129	116	3	10	.....	.....	119	126	11	2	.....	.....
Chippewa	252	196	8	23	15	5	204	224	43	23	5	5
Clark	214	159	11	29	14	1	170	188	43	25	1	1
Columbia	226	186	6	18	12	4	192	204	30	18	4	4
Crawford	107	94	1	10	1	1	95	104	11	2	1	1
Dane	540	391	26	59	60	4	417	450	139	86	4	4
Dodge	344	282	15	24	21	2	297	306	45	36	2	2
Door	154	123	6	16	1	3	134	144	17	7	3	3
Douglas	371	174	20	44	132	1	194	218	176	152	1	1
Dunn	185	123	16	23	13	.....	144	156	41	29	.....	.....
Eau Claire	263	189	13	40	18	3	202	229	58	31	3	3
Florence	34	19	1	3	10	1	20	22	13	11	1	1
Fond du Lac	444	381	17	35	10	1	398	416	45	27	1	1
Forest	44	25	3	3	1	.....	33	33	6	4	.....	.....
Grant	284	259	5	15	5	.....	264	274	20	10	.....	.....
Green	188	120	13	24	31	.....	133	144	55	44	.....	.....
Green Lake	115	84	8	15	3	.....	92	99	23	16	.....	.....
Iowa	150	137	3	6	7	1	140	143	9	6	1	1
Iron	123	40	5	11	31	1	45	51	82	76	1	1
Jackson	137	108	13	9	4	3	121	117	13	17	3	3
Jefferson	310	231	22	36	18	3	253	267	54	40	3	3
Juneau	138	104	11	14	6	3	115	118	20	17	3	3
Kenosha	330	176	30	39	83	2	206	215	122	113	2	2
Kewaunee	125	105	.....	12	7	1	105	117	19	7	1	1
La Crosse	358	267	16	48	23	5	283	315	70	39	5	5



Lafayette	119	107	1	7	4	.....	108	114	11	5	.....	.....
Langlade	138	103	9	12	14	.....	112	115	26	23	.....	.....
Lincoln	175	109	12	29	25	.....	121	138	54	37	.....	.....
Manitowoc	338	276	16	32	9	.....	292	308	41	25	.....	.....
Marathon	395	255	29	71	34	5	284	326	105	63	5	5
Marquette	200	136	9	20	32	3	145	156	52	41	6	3
Marquette	103	83	8	9	2	1	91	92	11	10	3	1
Milwaukee	4,675	2,593	370	684	1,012	12	2,967	3,277	1,696	1,382	12	12
Monroe	249	213	8	23	4	1	221	236	27	12	1	1
Oconto	148	100	8	25	15	.....	108	125	40	23	.....	.....
Oneida	87	57	5	6	17	2	62	63	23	22	2	2
Outagamie	361	297	16	31	17	.....	313	328	48	33	.....	.....
Ozaukee	113	92	2	12	7	.....	94	104	19	9	.....	.....
Pepin	60	52	1	3	4	.....	53	55	7	5	.....	.....
Pierce	129	106	8	8	7	.....	114	114	15	15	.....	.....
Polk	126	83	8	16	18	1	105	99	24	22	1	1
Portage	303	213	28	32	17	8	246	250	49	45	8	8
Price	71	33	4	16	15	2	38	49	31	19	2	2
Racine	467	271	31	52	111	2	302	323	163	142	2	2
Richland	152	145	1	4	.....	2	146	149	4	1	2	2
Rock	371	278	25	32	34	3	303	310	66	59	2	2
Rusk	103	87	3	7	3	3	90	94	10	6	3	3
St. Croix	301	228	21	25	23	4	249	253	48	44	4	4
Sauk	295	240	19	22	9	5	259	262	31	28	5	5
Sawyer	39	27	2	2	7	1	29	29	9	9	1	1
Shawano	250	182	14	32	19	3	196	214	51	33	3	3
Sheboygan	459	310	25	50	70	4	335	360	120	95	4	4
Taylor	100	61	7	14	18	.....	68	75	32	25	.....	.....
Trempealeau	141	106	11	17	6	1	117	123	23	17	1	1
Vernon	230	187	10	19	9	5	197	206	28	19	5	5
Vilas	23	13	4	3	2	1	17	16	5	6	1	1
Walworth	188	153	8	16	11	.....	161	169	27	19	.....	.....
Washburn	74	53	4	8	3	1	62	65	11	7	1	1
Washington	170	145	9	11	5	.....	154	156	16	14	.....	.....
Waukesha	264	213	18	20	11	2	231	233	31	29	2	2
Waupaca	306	223	21	34	24	4	244	257	58	45	4	4
Waushara	131	109	5	8	6	5	114	117	14	11	3	3
Winnebago	463	333	19	60	42	5	352	393	102	61	9	9
Wood	255	181	20	37	15	2	201	218	52	35	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,281</b>	<b>13,372</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>14,541</b>	<b>15,585</b>	<b>4,583</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>157</b>

TABLE NO. 18.—MARRIAGES REPORTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1908, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Classified by counties and place of birth.

COUNTY.	Total marriages.	Both parties native born.	Groom native, bride foreign.	Groom foreign, bride native.	Both parties foreign born.	Birthplace of one or both unknown.	NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.		UNKNOWN.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Adams .....	50	40	1	7	1	1	41	47	8	2	1	1
Ashland .....	139	72	8	25	34	.....	80	97	59	42	.....	.....
Barron .....	205	140	12	34	15	4	152	174	49	27	4	4
Bayfield .....	62	36	5	9	12	.....	41	45	21	17	.....	.....
Brown .....	380	305	19	36	9	2	324	341	54	37	2	2
Buffalo .....	85	71	3	10	1	.....	74	81	11	4	.....	.....
Burnett .....	54	35	2	9	7	1	37	44	11	14	1	1
Calumet .....	120	107	3	7	3	.....	110	114	10	6	.....	.....
Chippewa .....	204	151	14	27	11	1	165	178	38	25	1	1
Clark .....	238	159	7	44	28	.....	166	203	72	35	.....	.....
Columbia .....	229	180	13	19	11	6	193	199	30	24	6	6
Crawford .....	107	93	3	4	3	4	96	97	7	6	4	4
Dane .....	514	382	33	49	47	3	415	431	96	80	3	3
Dodge .....	307	226	19	35	26	1	245	261	61	45	1	1
Door .....	129	100	4	15	9	1	104	115	24	13	1	1
Douglas .....	341	131	28	41	139	2	159	172	180	167	2	2
Dunn .....	200	150	9	27	14	.....	159	177	41	23	.....	.....
Eau Claire .....	251	202	17	16	15	1	219	218	31	32	1	1
Florence .....	26	15	2	2	7	.....	17	17	9	9	.....	.....
Fond du Lac .....	406	344	19	31	11	1	363	375	42	30	1	1
Forest .....	34	22	3	7	.....	2	25	29	7	3	2	2
Grant .....	263	232	7	19	5	.....	239	251	24	12	.....	.....
Green .....	156	113	6	11	24	2	119	124	35	30	2	2
Green Lake .....	167	123	9	20	11	4	132	143	31	20	4	4
Iowa .....	138	117	7	9	3	2	124	126	12	10	2	2
Iron .....	76	28	4	9	35	.....	32	37	44	39	.....	.....
Jackson .....	103	79	5	16	3	.....	84	95	19	8	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	254	210	7	28	8	1	217	238	36	15	1	1
Juneau .....	130	101	6	14	8	1	107	115	22	14	1	1
Kenosha .....	316	191	11	37	75	2	202	228	112	86	2	2
Kewaunee .....	129	116	3	6	4	.....	119	122	10	7	.....	.....
La Crosse .....	347	260	25	36	23	5	285	296	59	48	3	3
Lafayette .....	112	105	1	4	1	.....	106	109	5	2	1	1
Langlade .....	117	83	12	12	8	2	95	95	20	20	2	2
Lincoln .....	135	84	9	24	18	.....	93	108	42	27	.....	.....

Manitowoc .....	329	284	4	28	12	1	288	312	40	16	1	1
Marathon .....	337	258	25	50	44	.....	283	308	94	69	.....	.....
Marquette .....	168	100	14	33	21	.....	114	133	54	35	.....	.....
Marquette .....	84	74	2	4	3	1	76	78	7	5	1	1
Milwaukee .....	3,747	2,127	255	522	828	15	2,982	2,649	1,350	1,083	15	15
Monroe .....	203	167	8	19	6	3	175	186	25	14	3	3
Oconto .....	107	64	9	17	16	1	73	81	33	25	1	1
Oneida .....	85	63	4	4	4	.....	67	67	8	8	.....	.....
Outagamie .....	319	245	14	39	15	6	259	284	54	29	6	6
Ozaukee .....	115	90	1	9	15	.....	91	99	24	16	.....	.....
Pepin .....	54	44	4	5	1	.....	48	49	6	5	.....	.....
Pierce .....	100	74	5	14	3	4	79	88	17	8	4	4
Polk .....	111	65	7	22	16	1	72	87	38	23	1	1
Portage .....	239	182	15	31	11	.....	197	213	42	26	.....	.....
Price .....	57	28	8	8	13	.....	36	36	21	21	.....	.....
Racine .....	447	253	26	60	104	4	279	313	164	130	4	4
Richland .....	150	142	1	4	1	2	143	146	5	2	2	2
Rock .....	391	309	16	34	28	4	325	343	62	44	4	4
Rusk .....	67	55	8	6	7	1	63	61	13	15	1	1
St. Croix .....	259	189	16	34	19	1	205	223	53	35	1	1
Sauk .....	270	217	13	29	4	7	230	246	33	17	7	7
Sawyer .....	44	26	3	7	8	.....	29	33	15	11	.....	.....
Shawano .....	283	221	10	31	19	2	231	252	50	29	2	2
Sheboygan .....	430	305	19	43	63	.....	324	348	106	82	.....	.....
Taylor .....	95	52	8	16	17	2	60	68	33	25	2	2
Trempealeau .....	186	133	6	27	16	4	139	160	43	22	4	4
Vernon .....	207	174	9	15	9	.....	183	189	24	18	.....	.....
Vilas .....	26	19	1	3	1	2	20	22	4	2	2	2
Walworth .....	167	136	5	20	4	2	141	156	24	9	2	2
Washburn .....	60	38	2	9	5	6	40	47	14	7	6	6
Washington .....	142	130	2	5	5	.....	132	135	10	7	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	243	190	12	30	11	.....	202	220	41	23	.....	.....
Waupaca .....	266	211	12	25	16	2	223	236	41	28	2	2
Waushara .....	102	81	5	10	5	1	86	51	15	10	1	1
Winnebago .....	439	328	27	48	33	3	355	376	81	60	3	3
Wood .....	229	174	16	22	16	1	190	196	38	32	1	1
Total .....	17,122	12,051	928	1,982	2,037	124	12,979	14,033	4,014	2,970	124	124

## ACCIDENTS.

For the twenty-seven months from October first, 1906 to December 31, 1908, 28,054 accidental injuries incapacitating the person injured for at least two weeks or more, were reported to the various local registrars of the state, by the physician in attendance.

The law states that the attending physician shall report to the local registrar of the district where the injury took place, all accidents incapacitating the person injured for at least two weeks, within thirty days after the date of the accident. It is, therefore, easily seen that in every case it is a discretionary matter with the physician in attendance whether or not the accident is to be reported, since the physician is the sole agent to determine the duration of the injury. The law is also vague in regard to the reporting of fatal accidents and as a result, only a small per cent of the fatal accidents are reported as accidents. Since all deaths from accidental injuries are tabulated with the mortality statistics giving the cause of the injury in every case when known, it does not seem advisable to provide for a duplication of such records. Various devices for the collection of accident statistics have been tried in as many different states and as yet no system has been found which can be declared to be even reasonably satisfactory.

The accident records collected in Wisconsin are of practically no value in establishing a claim for damages, and therefore, the individual injured is more or less indifferent as to the filing of a record. The statistics of injuries not caused by or directly traceable to industrial employment, are extremely interesting and serve to point out certain conspicuous menaces to life and limb which otherwise would pass unnoticed without the cumulative evidence obtainable from the certificates of accident recorded.

If a system of industrial insurance is provided in Wisconsin, the reporting of industrial accidents at least should be made a part of such system. In this way all accidental injuries due to industrial employment will be reported automatically. (It is questionable if any provision should be made for the report-

ing of accidental injuries other than that provided by the industrial insurance law.)

24,263 accidents to males out of a total of 28,054 accidents were reported. Only 3,791 injuries to females were recorded. This gives a male excess of 20,472. 15,170 of the persons injured were single, 12,449 married, and 435 were persons where the conjugal condition was not stated.

The age grouping of the persons injured is shown as follows:

Under 10 years.....	2,318
From 10 to 19 years.....	5,029
From 20 to 29 years.....	7,367
From 30 to 39 years.....	4,848
From 40 to 49 years.....	3,308
From 50 to 59 years.....	2,162
From 60 years to 69 years.....	1,063
70 years of age or over.....	623
Age not stated.....	736

Considering the total accidents reported with reference to the nature of the injury, it is shown in table number 19 that 1,154 were fatal accidents, 22,784 were of such a nature that the attending physician designated the injury as a serious one, 3,555 slight injuries were reported and 561 other cases where the nature of the accident was not given.

The accidents which resulted in some permanent disablement numbered 3,957, or 14 per cent of the total accidents reported. 1,610 of the permanent injuries resulted in the loss of a part of the hand, or fingers; 128 resulted in the loss of an entire hand or arm; 103 were caused by the loss of a part of one foot; 111 resulted from the loss of an entire foot or leg; 52 resulted in the loss of one eye; 451 were caused by one or both eyes being so badly injured as to permanently impair the sense of sight; 598 resulted in some permanent internal injury, while 604 were caused by other injuries of a permanent nature.

The temporary disablements were caused in 5,377 cases by lacerations or bruises of the hand or fingers; in 1,706 cases one foot was lacerated or bruised; in 5,012 cases there were other lacerations, or bruises incapacitating the person from pursuing his usual vocation for at least two weeks or more; in 2,790 cases the disability was caused by the fracture of an arm; in 2,171 cases a leg was fractured; while in 3,069 cases the injury resulted in other fractures, principally fractures of the ribs and fingers. The injuries in 2,413 cases resulted from a sprain or dislocation; in 1,217 cases it was caused by burns or scalds and

in 642 cases the injury was due to other causes not stated, or not tabulated.

806 of the total accidents reported were infected injuries where the nature of the accident was often unimportant but the infection produced a period of disability ranging from two weeks to several months duration.

The duration of the injuries is shown as follows:

Fatal soon after injury.....	999
At least fourteen days' duration.....	6,368
At least twenty-one days' duration.....	4,667
At least one month duration.....	9,004
At least two months' duration.....	3,743
At least three months' duration.....	1,182
At least four months' duration.....	166
Over four months' duration.....	464
Duration not stated .....	1,461

Out of a total of 13,572 accidents reported for the twelve months from October 1, 1906 to September 30, 1907, 7,186, or 53 per cent of the total were accidents to employees. In Milwaukee county the total accidents reported during this period of time was 3,999. Two thousand, five hundred and sixty-six of these, or 64.2 per cent were accidents to employees. It is impossible in all cases to determine whether the individual injured was employed or not but if the same degree of accuracy is maintained throughout these reports, it appears that a smaller number of industrial accidents, or accidents to employees are being reported from time to time.

The attending physician in many cases is reluctant about reporting industrial accidents, consequently an increasing number of the injuries reported are accidents to children, or old persons where the cause of the injury is not due to industrial employment, or other causes worthy of consideration. Proper consideration should be given to the decrease in the number of industrial accidents due to the financial depression of 1907 which made it impossible for many thousands of industrial workers to pursue their usual vocation.

Arranging the accidents reported according to the month during which the injury occurred, it is shown that the months of August, September and October produce the largest number of serious injuries.

The 5,003 accidents tabulated by industries for the period from October 1, 1906 to October 1, 1908 shows that 3.2 per cent of the accidents occurred before 7 A. M.; 3.8 per cent from

7 A. M. to 7.59 A. M.; 6 per cent from 8 A. M. to 8:59 A. M.; 10.6 per cent from 9 A. M. to 9.59 A. M.; 12 per cent from 10 A. M. to 10.59 A. M.; 9.3 per cent from 11 A. M. to 11.59 A. M.; 2.3 per cent from 12 M. to 12:59 P. M.; 6.1 per cent from 1 P. M. to 1:59 P. M.; 10.1 per cent from 2 P. M. to 2:59 P. M.; 10.8 per cent from 3 P. M. to 3:59 P. M.; 11 per cent from 4 P. M. to 4:59 P. M.; 6.9 per cent from 5 P. M. to 5:59 P. M.; 2.4 per cent from 6 P. M. to 6:57 P. M. and 5.5 per cent from 7 P. M. to 12 P. M.

The following industries are included in the statistics showing the hour of the day during which the injury occurred: agriculture, lumbering in woods, mining, quarrying, personal and domestic service, manufacturing, building, trades, transportation, public utilities and public service.

The following is a detailed report of accidents reported when arranged according to the cause of the injury:

Gearings, shafts, belts, or set screws.....	366
Emery wheels, reamers and riveters.....	162
Press machines .....	331
Band and circular saws.....	1,112
Planers, lathes and other wood carving machines.....	366
Corn shredders and other farm machinery.....	438
Other accidents due to the use of machinery.....	2,084
Transportation service .....	905
Other railroad employment .....	660
Passengers .....	104
Trespassers and other non-employees.....	259
Railroad crossings .....	84
Street cars .....	476
Horse vehicles and horses .....	2,245
Automobiles .....	130
Hand tools .....	1,480
Fire arms and explosions .....	939
Hot water, acids and fire.....	682
Football and other athletic games.....	438
Falling objects, dropping, or handling materials.....	3,748
Fall on defective or slippery sidewalk.....	806
Fall on stairs .....	730
Fall from high places.....	1,755
Other falls .....	3,545
Bites from horses and dogs.....	165
Other causes .....	4,045

Four thousand, eight hundred and fifty-eight, or 17.3 per cent of the total accidents were caused by machinery. One thousand, one hundred and twelve of the total number of accidents due to the use of machinery were caused by band and circular saws. A large per cent of these injuries resulted in some permanent disablement, principally the loss of fingers, part of the hand, or the entire hand and arm.

The total railroad accidents reported is 2,012, or 7.1 per cent of the total number.

TABLE NO. 19.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO SEX, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AGE, NATURE OF ACCIDENT, RESULT OF INJURY AND DURATION OF INJURY.

County.	Total accidents.	Sex.		Conjugal condition.			Age grouping.								Nature of accident.				
		Male.	Female.	Single.	Married.	Not stated.	Under 10 years.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 +.	Age not stated.	Total.	Severe.	Slight.	Not stated.
Adams	11	11		4	7			2	5	2	1	1				1	8	2	
Ashland	417	399	18	260	111	46	13	63	133	71	68	22	7	1	39	16	311	62	28
Barron	209	189	20	105	101	3	25	36	41	39	28	26	9	2	3	6	183	13	7
Bayfield	44	42	2	29	15		1	8	12	9	8	2		3	1	4	31	8	1
Brown	1,681	1,413	268	909	750	22	175	272	514	268	242	111	49	34	16	52	1,483	138	8
Buffalo	100	77	23	60	40		10	23	13	8	13	3	7	3	20	9	68	7	16
Burnett	82	58	24	49	33		14	19	13	12	10	3	3	7	1	4	46	32	
Calumet	219	179	40	122	97		31	38	53	30	27	23	12	3	2	5	196	16	
Chippewa	187	177	10	121	65	1	14	34	53	34	18	15	10	4	5	7	147	25	
Clark	112	96	16	74	38		21	27	26	10	13	7	4	4	4	9	94	7	1
Columbia	248	183	65	126	118	4	33	28	49	37	23	22	26	23	7	12	216	15	2
Crawford	112	95	17	60	51	1	14	21	19	19	19	8	4	4	4	5	98	7	2
Dane	435	319	116	237	194	4	53	65	98	63	59	47	18	16	10	22	374	37	2
Dodge	555	441	114	300	245	10	47	93	145	91	59	39	40	19	22	10	475	68	2
Door	153	131	22	85	66	2	23	30	32	17	12	18	7	4	10	2	130	19	2
Douglas	840	822	18	474	356	10	8	57	329	239	143	34	11	2	12	14	673	137	16
Dunn	78	64	14	46	32		10	11	15	12	11	6	7	3	3	2	68	8	
Eau Claire	417	362	55	241	171	5	60	85	91	46	63	36	23	8	5	6	359	46	6
Florence	25	23	2	12	13			4	9	4	3	2	1	2		1	20	3	1
Fond du Lac	1,492	1,393	99	767	699	26	65	196	546	278	125	96	33	20	128	24	1,280	180	8
Forest	210	201	9	143	66	1	7	33	72	39	33	14	5	7	3	155	44	8	
Grant	272	227	45	147	120	5	43	42	60	36	36	19	12	16	8	9	236	19	8
Green	248	202	46	143	105		37	47	43	38	46	12	13	2	10	5	190	39	14
Green Lake	38	34	4	18	19	1	2	6	10	4	6	4	5	1		4	32	2	
Iowa	208	175	33	115	92	1	32	34	41	23	24	21	7	14	12	11	177	18	2
Iron	390	333	7	218	170	2	5	36	163	113	52	12	4	2	3	21	237	118	14
Jackson	83	67	16	51	32		7	16	24	4	6	10	7	8	1	3	67	12	1
Jefferson	280	232	48	160	116	4	43	64	52	35	33	22	10	15	6	13	213	48	6
Juneau	66	54	12	40	25		10	15	11	12	10	4	2	2	3	3	56	6	1
Kenosha	513	452	61	286	214	13	35	78	182	98	67	35	8	3	7	9	470	29	5



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Kewaunee	114	100	14	63	50	1	18	23	22	18	12	8	5	5	3	5	97	12	.....	7
La Crosse	388	339	49	161	213	14	19	58	79	65	70	36	20	16	25	22	333	26	.....	333
Lafayette	226	179	47	141	84	1	33	36	41	34	31	26	9	9	7	10	196	9	.....	11
Langlade	624	529	95	388	231	5	90	133	150	109	76	37	6	7	16	4	505	107	.....	8
Lincoln	177	161	16	116	60	1	12	40	51	26	32	10	3	3	.....	2	132	38	.....	5
Manitowoc	900	851	109	511	423	26	83	215	215	134	132	67	48	23	43	16	735	184	.....	25
Marathon	302	267	35	173	129	.....	27	66	71	47	37	26	12	6	10	13	268	20	.....	1
Marquette	566	514	52	342	220	4	65	121	144	94	70	35	16	5	16	14	454	85	.....	13
Marquette	29	26	3	14	15	.....	5	3	2	6	5	4	2	2	.....	2	26	3	.....	3
Milwaukee	8,018	7,092	1,016	4,106	3,772	140	374	1,524	2,212	1,553	1,244	642	255	125	89	495	6,176	1,119	.....	228
Monroe	174	130	44	90	82	2	30	24	22	34	20	16	10	4	14	9	142	14	.....	9
Oconto	149	131	18	87	60	2	18	39	35	15	20	10	4	1	7	2	130	11	.....	6
Oneida	97	93	4	59	35	3	2	11	30	22	20	6	2	1	3	5	83	9	.....	9
Outagamie	643	570	73	359	281	3	74	150	163	85	83	42	23	10	8	10	534	96	.....	3
Ozaukee	64	59	5	39	23	2	7	11	15	11	8	7	2	1	2	2	58	3	.....	1
Pepin	23	19	4	12	10	1	1	2	5	3	4	3	1	1	3	.....	17	4	.....	2
Pierce	105	85	20	47	57	1	13	16	20	11	17	11	5	7	5	4	89	11	.....	1
Polk	76	64	12	39	37	.....	12	13	12	11	8	5	9	.....	6	6	67	2	.....	1
Portage	289	231	58	175	112	2	44	73	62	31	33	19	15	7	11	20	223	42	.....	4
Price	162	142	20	84	73	5	15	31	40	31	20	16	7	1	1	5	118	35	.....	4
Racine	1,018	903	115	528	458	32	74	160	289	202	153	70	27	17	26	27	866	93	.....	32
Richland	100	79	21	54	45	1	11	28	12	18	8	12	2	7	2	4	90	6	.....	6
Rock	760	605	155	379	375	6	72	125	147	121	125	81	47	31	11	19	641	96	.....	4
Rusk	39	37	2	27	12	.....	3	11	7	8	7	3	.....	.....	.....	2	31	6	.....	6
St. Croix	171	135	36	92	79	.....	23	30	39	24	26	12	5	9	3	10	138	18	.....	5
Sauk	287	231	56	146	137	4	29	45	63	38	38	26	24	16	8	10	222	51	.....	4
Sawyer	58	53	5	29	29	.....	3	7	18	13	10	4	1	.....	2	2	48	8	.....	8
Shawano	296	256	40	164	128	4	43	46	80	47	31	33	9	3	4	13	252	30	.....	1
Sheboygan	528	453	75	307	217	4	55	121	101	90	74	43	25	9	10	41	425	52	.....	10
Taylor	43	35	8	25	17	1	2	15	10	2	3	4	2	1	4	7	35	3	.....	3
Trempealeau	195	82	23	71	33	1	19	21	21	10	9	9	4	4	8	7	76	22	.....	7
Vernon	101	79	22	49	52	.....	15	17	18	19	14	9	6	2	1	7	88	6	.....	5
Vilas	19	19	.....	11	8	.....	2	12	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	11	5	.....	5
Walworth	59	48	11	31	27	1	10	9	9	4	4	8	5	4	6	4	46	9	.....	9
Washburn	87	79	8	45	42	.....	7	18	20	12	19	7	1	2	1	3	66	18	.....	8
Washington	477	357	120	260	215	2	70	80	89	72	50	41	34	25	16	12	420	45	.....	8
Waukesha	159	123	33	80	77	2	9	32	28	23	26	19	8	5	9	16	135	8	.....	8
Waupaca	185	137	28	95	70	.....	23	33	34	13	27	16	7	8	4	6	124	35	.....	7
Wausara	46	69	17	50	36	.....	11	16	16	13	11	7	8	2	2	6	73	7	.....	7
Winnebago	328	260	68	164	163	1	31	77	49	46	44	33	29	18	1	12	298	18	.....	18
Wood	257	227	30	155	100	2	28	64	60	33	23	24	8	6	11	9	223	23	.....	2
Total	23,054	24,263	3,791	15,170	12,449	435	2,318	5,029	7,367	4,848	3,908	2,162	1,063	623	736	1,154	22,784	3,555	.....	561

TABLE NO. 19.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO SEX, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AGE, NATURE OF ACCIDENT, RESULT OF INJURY AND DURATION OF INJURY—Continued.

COUNTY.	RESULT OF INJURY.																Infected injuries.		
	Temporary Disablement.									Permanent Disablement.									
	Hand or fingers lacerated or bruised.	Foot lacerated or bruised.	Other lacerations or bruises.	Fracture of arm.	Fracture of leg.	Other fractures.	Sprains or dislocations.	Burns and scalds.	Others.	Loss of part of hand or fingers.	Loss of entire hand or arm.	Loss of part of foot.	Loss of foot or leg.	Loss of one eye.	Eyes badly injured.	Internal injuries.		Other injuries.	
Adams	3	1	2	1	52	46	22	2	1	1							1	1	
Ashland	36	40	97	20	52	46	22	2	41	5							14	1	9
Barron	28	8	34	21	29	33	12	6	17	1							1	3	3
Bayfield	7	3	5	5	3	7	3	1	3								2	4	2
Brown	371	113	319	121	79	154	226	79	34	64	7	6	8	5	29	40	26	193	
Buffalo	8	6	12	22	23	8	3	2	5	1	1						5	5	
Burnet	10	4	14	11	6	9	6	1	11	1							3	3	1
Calumet	29	6	23	29	13	34	47	7	16	2							1	6	6
Chippewa	23	26	33	19	22	21	4	5	9	1							3	3	
Clark	15	16	22	9	10	8	8	1	13								1	1	1
Columbia	22	14	23	44	43	38	22	5	10	2							3	7	6
Crawford	10	6	18	19	16	15	9	3	3	5							1	4	4
Dane	36	19	53	76	68	64	33	25	28	5	1	1					3	3	3
Dodge	80	27	82	77	58	58	50	65	10	26	2	2	1	1	2	11	9	9	2
Door	24	9	22	25	14	18	17	2	3	12	2	2				11	3	3	1
Douglas	151	65	177	38	39	71	123	39	20	23	1	2	5	1	49	23	3	23	2
Dunn	6	2	10	10	9	14	5	5	1	9						5	5	1	8
Eau Claire	73	23	70	67	29	63	37	12	6	19	4		2		2	4	1	4	2
Florence	2	2	4	4	6	3	2												
Fond du Lac	337	103	361	76	56	91	222	66	43	33	2	1	6	2	60	19	14	25	
Forest	45	23	51	7	12	23	13	6	5	12	1	1	1				4	3	4
Grant	25	6	44	43	34	53	19	5	8	13	1	2	2	1			4	6	
Green	42	11	46	30	24	19	32	12	8	13	2						4	7	7
Green Lake	3	2	6	4	6	2	2	2	3	3	1						4	2	17
Iowa	17	9	35	37	22	31	15	8	3	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	
Iron	104	31	139	9	13	22	23	6	6	10				1	1	1	5	7	2
Jackson	7	2	13	18	10	10	6	1	1	5			1	1	7	11	8	8	
Jefferson	37	7	39	46	15	42	11	14	16	23	3	1	2		5	5	3	3	1
Juneau	9		8	18	6	11	4	1		2		1			2	2	4	4	1

Kenosha	145	35	86	41	23	48	28	39	8	31	1	1	3	14	5	5	37	
Kewaunee	13	6	21	15	11	14	5	1	2	17	2	2	.....	1	4	2	1	
La Crosse	69	16	44	49	28	51	53	11	14	21	2	.....	4	1	12	10	12	
Lafayette	21	14	31	33	29	29	19	10	13	9	.....	.....	2	2	8	6	5	
Langlade	117	56	146	52	30	87	36	25	14	25	6	3	.....	16	8	3	38	
Lincoln	24	17	28	29	27	15	11	4	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	
Manitowoc	308	38	115	86	55	93	66	24	24	100	7	2	2	.....	20	13	7	
Marathon	45	13	43	43	44	45	11	7	8	19	.....	6	1	.....	4	4	6	
Marinette	96	43	125	56	44	58	21	40	11	35	7	5	3	1	7	6	14	
Marquette	5	1	3	3	3	7	7	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Milwaukee	1,922	527	1,562	536	414	858	667	416	147	385	15	19	25	1	109	186	229	
Monroe	15	10	30	37	22	21	9	4	7	7	.....	2	1	1	2	5	.....	
Oconto	28	5	16	17	11	27	18	2	3	13	1	1	.....	1	4	2	1	
Oneida	10	6	17	6	18	12	2	3	1	10	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	
Outagamie	140	52	124	65	33	69	48	31	13	39	7	3	1	.....	6	6	32	
Ozaukee	8	3	6	7	9	13	3	1	1	6	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	
Pepin	1	1	4	3	2	5	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
Pierce	8	2	10	25	18	9	7	3	4	10	2	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	
Polk	4	2	5	17	9	12	7	1	3	6	1	2	.....	.....	4	3	.....	
Portage	29	11	50	33	31	23	37	16	6	16	2	3	1	6	8	8	4	
Price	25	15	33	11	10	16	21	5	4	14	1	1	1	.....	9	2	5	
Racine	247	62	153	90	93	116	49	62	20	60	5	5	6	4	16	14	16	
Richland	7	7	9	22	13	10	9	3	4	9	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	1	
Rock	110	27	106	105	70	112	76	37	17	45	4	1	3	2	20	10	13	
Rusk	1	4	5	4	8	5	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	
St. Croix	19	4	36	23	26	17	10	6	5	7	.....	2	2	1	1	8	4	
Sauk	27	18	50	54	37	28	30	3	9	17	.....	2	.....	.....	8	4	4	
Sawyer	33	1	3	4	10	5	6	3	.....	9	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	
Shawano	11	27	72	19	20	33	25	6	10	17	.....	1	.....	18	8	7	6	
Sheboygan	99	32	83	59	84	31	8	15	12	55	1	2	3	1	4	13	26	
Taylor	7	1	4	8	2	4	3	.....	4	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	.....	
Trempealeau	2	6	5	26	20	11	10	2	1	11	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	
Vernon	6	2	13	23	16	10	7	2	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	
Vilas	2	1	2	.....	4	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	
Walworth	2	2	8	11	12	10	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	
Washburn	13	5	15	8	10	14	5	3	3	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	
Washington	59	27	83	86	50	53	37	10	19	29	1	1	1	2	6	4	9	
Waukesha	12	3	22	24	27	15	18	3	3	9	.....	1	1	.....	2	8	11	
Waupaca	21	15	22	26	19	22	7	.....	8	12	3	1	.....	1	2	6	1	
Waushara	13	.....	11	17	9	10	5	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	
Winnebago	50	10	30	57	33	47	20	8	14	43	1	.....	2	1	3	9	4	
Wood	43	6	24	38	32	30	20	9	9	27	1	2	1	2	6	5	1	
Total	5,377	1,706	5,012	2,790	2,171	3,069	2,413	1,217	642	1,610	128	103	111	52	451	598	604	806

TABLE NO. 19.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO SEX, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AGE, NATURE OF ACCIDENT, RESULT OF INJURY AND DURATION OF INJURY.

COUNTY.	DURATION OF INJURY.								
	Fatal soon after injury.	14 days.	21 days.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	Over 4 months.	Duration not stated.
Adams	1	1		5	2	2			
Ashland	15	44	45	140	97	36	3	3	34
Barron	4	11	40	84	38	14	6		7
Bayfield	4	6	6	12	10	4		1	1
Brown	50	426	441	535	141	45	3	16	19
Buffalo	9	4	8	39	22	9	3	2	4
Burnett	4	4	3	40	18	8		1	4
Calumet	4	18	25	94	50	15	1	3	4
Chippewa	6	16	12	70	52	7	1	6	17
Clark	7	7	12	55	22	4		1	4
Columbia	11	37	17	66	60	24		16	17
Crawford	6	8	10	52	24	6			6
Dane	17	38	38	141	109	40	3	13	36
Dodge	6	152	64	155	118	23		10	27
Door	1	18	30	66	26	5		2	5
Douglas	9	162	169	330	86	36	9	14	25
Dunn	2	5	2	37	20	6	1	2	5
Eau Claire	5	63	50	158	59	30	2	6	44
Florence	1	5	2	8	5	2	1	1	
Fond du Lac	20	832	166	249	137	45	3	17	23
Forest	3	61	30	63	22	8	2	11	10
Grant	5	26	22	112	56	21	2	11	17
Green	2	35	20	95	56	10	2	6	22
Green Lake	4	1	3	15	8	4		1	2
Iowa	9	36	24	73	37	13		4	12
Iron	11	110	123	85	22	10	5	6	18
Jackson	3	7	13	28	9	12	4	2	5
Jefferson	12	55	34	92	55	15	1	4	12
Juneau	3	3	5	40	6	3		4	2
Kenosha	9	116	150	176	30	19	3	5	5
Kewaunee	3	13	15	61	15	3		2	2
La Crosse	17	55	86	130	59	18	4	16	17
Lafayette	7	35	17	83	28	16	3	3	21
Langlade	4	123	102	237	100	23	2	18	15
Lincoln	2	41	19	61	30	11	2	5	6
Manitowoc	11	237	144	362	125	28	5	13	35
Marathon	8	33	43	113	58	26	4	7	10
Marinette	10	107	123	199	79	14	2	8	24
Marquette		6	4	11	3	4			1
Milwaukee	421	2,342	1,465	2,062	714	198	45	63	708
Monroe	8	14	26	56	37	11		2	20
Oconto	2	13	30	60	28	10	1	3	2
Oneida	5	15	17	24	14	13	1	6	2
Outagamie	9	123	132	232	94	22	6	8	12
Ozaukee	1	6	4	31	8	4		5	5
Pepin	2	2	2	8	4	1		3	1
Pierce	4	1	5	42	28	9		9	7
Polk	3	2	4	34	16	9		4	4
Portage	14	31	51	118	47	11		9	8
Price	5	30	19	62	20	7	3	6	10
Racine	25	245	273	303	98	35	3	14	32
Richland	4	1	6	47	24	8		3	7
Rock	22	122	136	288	108	31	3	24	26

TABLE NO. 19.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO SEX, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AGE, NATURE OF ACCIDENT, RESULT OF INJURY AND DURATION OF INJURY—Continued.

COUNTY.	DURATION OF INJURY.								Duration not stated.
	Fatal soon after injury.	14 days.	21 days.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	Over 4 months.	
Rusk .....	2	7	6	12	6	3	.....	3	.....
St. Croix .....	10	22	13	64	45	5	1	3	8
Sauk .....	10	39	22	111	65	20	1	6	13
Sawyer .....	2	6	8	23	10	7	.....	.....	2
Shawano .....	13	73	42	119	32	7	.....	3	7
Sheboygan .....	41	93	82	168	83	34	4	10	13
Taylor .....	5	4	3	16	11	1	.....	2	1
Trempealeau .....	7	6	4	47	27	2	.....	3	9
Vernon .....	7	5	7	37	31	6	1	4	3
Vilas .....	3	.....	3	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Walworth .....	4	4	3	21	15	9	.....	1	2
Washburn .....	3	19	6	33	13	6	2	.....	5
Washington .....	12	61	93	194	76	19	3	7	12
Waukesha .....	16	12	12	66	37	12	.....	2	2
Waupaca .....	6	31	20	52	27	16	.....	1	12
Waushara .....	6	10	8	29	16	8	2	3	4
Winnebago .....	12	20	38	165	61	22	1	5	4
Wood .....	9	47	20	101	49	17	6	4	4
Total .....	999	6,368	4,667	9,004	3,743	1,182	166	464	1,461

TABLE NO. 20.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO CAUSE OF INJURY.

COUNTY.	INJURED BY MACHINERY.						STEAM RAILROADS.					
	Gearings, shafts or belts, set screws.	Emery wheels, reamers, and riveters.	Press machines.	Band and circular saws.	Planers, lathes, and other wood carving machines.	Corn shredder and other farm machinery.	Other accidents due to the use of machinery.	Transportation service.	Other railroad employment.	Passengers.	Trespassers and other non-employee's.	Railroad crossings.
Adams				4		1	24	10	9		11	3
Ashland	6			26	3		13	8	3		1	
Barron	4	1	3	15	2	3	9					1
Bayfield	1			1			110	133	14	4	10	1
Brown	10	2	2	39	13	18	6				1	
Buffalo	1			6		4	2	1		1		
Burnett	1			8			15	9	2	2	1	3
Calumet	3			5	2	14	10	3	2	2	1	
Chippewa	3		1	11		2	10	5	2	1	11	2
Clark	3	1		11	1	1	7	3	2	5	4	1
Columbia				5	1	10	5	1	2	2	2	
Crawford	1			1			21	15	4	5	6	2
Dane	2	2		17	4	21	30	7	8	7	3	
Dodge	8	8		20	5	22	14					
Door	3			8	1	7	73	96	21	1	9	2
Douglas	10	34	2	5	7	1	5	1				
Dunn	2		1	3		6	33	7	4	2	4	
Eau Claire	4	1	1	27	4	10						
Florence							67	249	322	7	10	6
Fond du Lac	4	1		25	8	17	19	2	4			
Forest				22	4		16	8	2	2	1	
Grant	3			10		11	9					
Green	2			9	2	14	4		1	1		
Green Lake	1			1		5	7				1	
Iowa	3			6		8	4	2	2		1	
Iron				3			21	6	1	1		
Jackson	1			2		6	3			2		1
Jackson	2	2	2	11	1	13	18	1	4		2	1
Jefferson				1		3		3	2			1
Juneau				1		3		4		1	2	1
Kenosha	7	5	21	20	10		44	4	6			

Kewaunee	1		3	11	3	7	9	1				1
La Crosse	4	4	2	9	6	1	32	38	26	4	9	2
Lafayette	4			1		5	10		4		2	1
Langlade	8		2	28	11	5	16		7	9	3	
Lincoln	4		1	9	7	2	12		5	2	1	
Manitowoc	15	7	27	143	48	13	95	4	2	1		1
Marathon	8	1		17	8	1	20	2				1
Marinette	13			49	12	2	42	10	1	1	7	
Marquette			2				2					
Milwaukee	100	73	227	158	81	4	701	122	83	16	91	36
Monroe			1	11	1	5	11		2			1
Oconto	4		1	15	2	4	9		10			
Oneida	3			7	2	1	5		4		4	
Outagamie	14		1	13	17	22	110	24	14	2	4	
Ozaukee	2			8		3	6		1	2		
Pepin			2	2			2					1
Pierce	3			5		3	9		1		3	
Poik	2			5		5			3			
Portage	2		1	15	1	3	10	5	1	1	3	
Price	3	1	1	15	1		7		2		1	
Racine	27	7	14	41	20	3	113	24	21	4	19	3
Richland				3	2	6	5					
Rock	9	5	8	17	15	18	42	38	17	4	9	1
Rusk	1			1	1		3		1	2	1	
St. Croix	1			11	3	9	13	5	5	2	1	
Sauk	2	1	1	7	2	11	10	7	8	1	2	4
Sawyer	4			12	1		4		2			
Shawano	2			13		14	23	2			1	
Sheboygan	10		4	43	21	17	47	7		2	12	1
Taylor	2			4	3	1	1				1	
Trempealeau	2		1	4		15	5	1			1	
Vernon			1	7		3	6		2	1	1	
Vilas	1			2				6	1			
Walworth	2			1		3	1			1		
Washburn	3	1		9	3	1	2		2			
Washington	3	1	1	15	3	22	21	2	5	6	2	1
Waukesha	3			2		7	8		5	6	4	4
Waupaca	2	2		13	3	9	13	1	4	1	4	
Waushara	2			2		8	3			3	2	
Winebago	6			37	18	1	3		1			1
Wood	6	1	1	23	3	7	32	1	3	1	2	2
Total	365	162	331	1,112	366	438	2,084	905	660	104	259	84

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TABLE NO. 20.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO CAUSE OF INJURY.

COUNTY.	Street cars.	Horse vehicles and horses.	Automobiles.	Hand tools.	Fire arms and explosions.	Hot water, acids and fire.	Foot ball and other athletic games.	FALLS.				Bites from horses and dogs.	Other causes.	
								Falling objects dropping or handling materials	Falls on defective or slippery sidewalks.	Falls on stairs.	Falls from high places.			Other falls.
	2	1		3	1		Adams	85						
	3	17		17			Baron	18						
	6	27		27			Bashland	7						
	11	45		45			Bayfield	187	5	4	26	47	1	57
Brown	18	111	15	119	38	53	19	187	79	47	107	237	21	274
Buffalo		18		7	5	1	2	6	6	5	8	16		8
Burnett		13		5	7	6	1	7	2	2	5	6	3	12
Calumet		24		7	10	2	5	24	8	11	25	33	2	12
Chippewa		22		20	11	4	3	39	3	5	10	13		22
Clark	2	13		5	7	1	1	6	2		12	18	1	6
Columbia	1	44		8	9	4	7	14	9	12	21	55		26
Crawford		18		8	8	2		10	2	1	14	14		22
Dane	7	62		13	11	17	9	31	14	21	40	67	1	43
Dodge		65	2	20	22	42	18	39	18	11	50	60	7	83
Door		24		5	4	2	3	16	6	4	18	22		16
Douglas		5		38	5	24	4	183	15	8	34	106		148
Dunn		12		5	3	5	2	3		1	8	11	1	9
Eau Claire	4	35	1	27	10	8	17	39	16	19	38	64	2	40
Florence		3		4				1	3	1	10	1		2
Fond du Lac	4	50	3	58	15	27	24	156	30	31	52	140		186
Forest		7		33	11	5		48	1		6	11	1	36
Grant		46	2	18	11	4	9	22	6	4	22	48	1	26
Green		40		14	12	8	9	17	9	4	11	35	3	48
Green Lake		2		1	2	1		5	1		4	4		6
Iowa		32		8	15	6	5	19	10	3	22	33	1	25
Iron		4		19	19	3		165	4	1	29	40	1	73
Jackson	1	16		2	6		2	7	3	2	7	17	1	5
Jefferson		27	1	21	15	6	5	19	9	7	23	46	1	43
Juneau		6		8	5		3	4	3	2	9	16		5
Kenosha	3	23	6	19	16	15	10	89	29	8	26	63		85



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Kewaunee		19	3	6	5	1	4	2	2	9	16	1	10	
La Crosse	9	29	3	13	11	7	7	39	11	26	51	1	41	
Lafayette		45		10	12	5	4	19	9	30	40	2	19	
Langlade		46	2	71	25	15	27	92	9	16	48	83	90	
Lincoln		9	2	15	4	3	5	29	4	3	13	19	28	
Manitowoc	5	53		40	14	11	6	86	23	17	50	156	140	
Marathon		40		27	19	4	3	53	6	16	11	42	22	
Marinette	1	32	7	50	21	26	17	103	10	7	23	68	59	
Marquette		6		1	1	7	2	1			7	5	1	
Milwaukee	380	409	49	326	185	202	81	1,320	267	201	443	834	1,574	
Monroe	1	29	1	9	4	3	1	8	3	4	10	37	30	
Oconto		16	1	8	6	2	9	12	3	4	17	15	9	
Oneida		4		6	7	2		23	2	5		7	9	
Outagamie	3	40	2	31	20	13	11	87	8	21	40	82	60	
Ozaukee		7	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	3	9	8	
Pepin		4		1	1	1		1	1	1	3	3	3	
Pierce		11		9	6	2	3	13		2	10	18	2	
Polk		19		2	7		3	4		3	5	10	10	
Portage		25	5	13	31	11	4	37	13	8	20	43	36	
Price		13		20	12	1	1	26	3	3	10	20	21	
Racine	14	62	5	68	18	28	18	144	27	31	61	93	149	
Richland		23		10	3	1		6	4		10	15	10	
Rock	3	82	4	31	40	15	18	61	24	45	61	109	81	
Rusk		3		3	6	3		8			1	3	2	
St. Croix		24	1	6	12	3	5	13	4	5	15	21	14	
Sauk		61	1	16	11	3	2	23	6	12	18	51	26	
Sawyer		3		3	3	2		11	1	1	3	1	5	
Shawano		38		27	14	7	7	33	4	4	9	43	48	
Sheboygan	5	51	3	21	10	10	9	41	10	19	35	75	74	
Taylor		3		1	6	4	1	8	2		3	6	7	
Trempealeau		9	1	7	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	28	1	
Vernon		26	1	5	1	4		10	2	3	5	20	3	
Vilas				1	1			5				2		
Walworth		9		2	2		2	2	4	4	10	11	5	
Washburn		9		13	6	3		13	3	2	4	9	2	
Washington		76	3	25	12	16	9	46	20	24	33	87	41	
Waukesha	3	25	2	11	7	6	6	9	10	3	9	18	15	
Waupaca		29		13	2		3	15	5	3	5	35	8	
Waushara		21		3	10		1	8		4	3	15	5	
Winnebago	5	20	2	9	10	6	2	34	12	17	26	53	22	
Wood		35		13	14	7		22	5	4	14	32	24	
Total	476	2,245	130	1,480	939	682	438	3,748	806	730	1,755	3,545	165	4,045

TABLE NO. 20-1.—SHOWING ACCIDENTS TABULATED BY THE STATE BUREAU OF LABOR AND STATISTICS FROM THE REPORTS FILED WITH THE STATE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS FROM OCT 1, 1906, TO SEPT. 30, 1908. ARRANGED BY COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THE OCCUPATION OF THE PERSON INJURED.

Counties.	All classes of accidents.		Accidents to employees only.		Counties.	All classes of accidents.		Accidents to employees only.	
	1906-7	1907-8	1906-7	1907-8		1906-7	1907-8	1906-7	1907-8
Adams .....	7	2	1	6	Marathon ....	59	140	27	59
Ashland .....	166	202	107	127	Marinette ....	250	185	141	106
Barron .....	114	68	50	22	Marquette ....	9	12	2	2
Bayfield .....	21	20	15	17	Milwaukee ....	3,999	3,031	2,566	1,899
Brown .....	709	629	293	231	Monroe .....	84	59	24	9
Buffalo .....	60	27	12	3	Oconto .....	70	51	33	20
Burnett .....	36	28	9	7	Oneida .....	51	27	36	16
Calumet .....	114	87	38	24	Outagamie ....	383	185	213	86
Chippewa .....	90	86	50	41	Ozaukee .....	25	28	13	14
Clark .....	42	47	15	11	Pepin .....	16	6	2	2
Columbia .....	116	108	31	8	Pierce .....	45	45	12	2
Crawford .....	57	39	11	6	Polk .....	39	23	6	2
Dane .....	199	165	72	50	Portage .....	149	118	43	27
Dodge .....	306	174	119	64	Preie .....	94	53	51	22
Door .....	89	50	31	15	Racine .....	481	345	315	197
Douglas .....	457	181	392	148	Richland .....	70	18	11	6
Dunn .....	39	25	7	8	Rock .....	425	234	193	83
Eau Claire .....	222	116	86	49	Rusk .....	15	14	9	5
Florence .....	21	4	9	2	St. Croix .....	78	78	18	19
Fond du Lac .....	665	620	479	442	Sauk .....	121	126	35	35
Forest .....	111	64	82	48	Sawyer .....	29	20	21	12
Grant .....	98	142	21	34	Shawano .....	133	120	31	28
Green .....	115	79	32	15	Sheboygan .....	316	172	143	55
Green Lake .....	7	33	2	12	Taylor .....	11	26	3	12
Iowa .....	97	89	32	20	Tre'peale'u .....	43	40	8	5
Iron .....	162	158	138	143	Vernon .....	45	40	7	6
Jackson .....	34	47	9	11	Vilas .....	.....	16	.....	16
Jefferson .....	119	92	41	21	Walworth .....	3	48	3	16
Juneau .....	24	40	4	6	Washburn .....	23	54	10	19
Kenosha .....	283	201	184	106	Washington .....	254	152	61	33
Kewaunee .....	72	27	19	7	Waukesha .....	55	78	14	18
La Crosse .....	160	161	88	81	Waupaca .....	68	63	22	22
Lafayette .....	56	93	21	18	Waushara .....	22	42	3	6
Longlade .....	312	264	99	82	Winnebago .....	112	149	52	50
Lincoln .....	122	43	57	30	Wood .....	138	91	52	41
Manitowoc .....	555	292	350	156					
					Total .....	13,572	10,392	7,186	5,003

TABLE NO. 21.—CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE REGULAR CLASSIFICATION.

Cut hand with broken bottle.....	31s	(Other foreign substance in eye	49
Wrestling and fighting .....	256	Other fireworks .....	23
Fall off step ladder .....	213	Fell from swing.....	27
Stepped on nail .....	200	Tipped hot tea, or coffee, over self	27
Fell on ice .....	187	Washing-machine .....	24
Elevators .....	170	Freezing .....	22
Drowning .....	106	Cut with tin.....	21
Falling from chair .....	106	Roller skates .....	20
Splinter in finger, hand, or foot...	83	Opening glass jars and bottles.....	19
Fell from bicycle .....	78	Finger caught in clothes wringer...	18
Caught finger in door.....	72	Injured with pitchfork.....	18
Gasoline engines .....	59	Bicycle chain .....	16
Coasting .....	50	Pin or needle prick on finger.....	15
Nail scratch on hand.....	42	Suffocation .....	15
Electric shock .....	39	Cut with lawn mower.....	13
Saloon fight .....	38	Cyclone .....	13
Cut foot on glass.....	36	Fell out of hammock.....	13
Fire crackers .....	35	Gored by bull.....	12
Kicked by cow.....	35	Catching on vehicles .....	11
Bank caved in.....	34	Broke through bridge.....	10
Ran wire in finger or hand.....	31	Fish hook in finger.....	10
Needle in finger or hand.....	30	Merry-go-round .....	9
(Cinder in eye.....	25	Lighting Christmas tree .....	5
(Steel in eye.....	87	Bitten by man.....	4
Eye (Emery in eye.....	19	Hair caught in machinery.....	4
(Struck in eye with stone.....	12	Arm broken in delivery.....	3

## DIVORCE STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN.

Prior to October 1, 1907, the date on which the uniform law for the collection of vital statistics became operative, no statistics of divorce had ever been collected in Wisconsin. The information found in Table No. 22 from a report on marriages and divorces by the Federal Census Bureau shows that the actual number of divorces in Wisconsin has increased from 765 per year in 1887 to 1,458 per year in 1906. The number of divorces per thousand marriages for each year has increased from 51 in 1892 to 91 in 1905.

The records show that for the year ending September 30, 1908, 1,476 divorces were granted in Wisconsin. Suits pending which were started during that period of time and actions where a divorce was refused are not included in this report.

The table showing divorce rates per thousand marriages solemnized during the calendar year of 1908 is not reliable and does not indicate conditions as they really exist in various parts of the state. A true divorce rate should be based on the number of married persons living in a county, or state during the period for which the divorce records are collected. We have no census returns showing the number of single, married, widowed and divorced people in the state which are reliable, hence it is impossible to determine the true divorce rate for the state as a whole, or for each of the counties.

For the entire state there were during the twelve months preceding October 1st, 1908, 86.3 divorces granted for each thousand marriages solemnized during that period of time. The rate is highest in Marinette County where there were 214 divorces for each thousand marriages. No divorces were reported from Buffalo, Dunn, Rusk, Iron, Lafayette, Lincoln, Oconto, Oneida, or Shawano Counties. It is possible that the rate as stated is unusually high in some counties due to the small number of marriages solemnized during that year, whereas the number of married persons living in the county may be large or small as compared with the other counties or the entire state.

Some of the causes for which divorces were granted are: drunkenness 79, or 5.3% of the whole number; adultery 42, or 2.6% of the total; cruelty 712, or 48.2% of the total; desertion 496 or 33.6% of the total; neglect to provide 65, or 4.4% of the total.

The divorce was granted to the wife in 1,125 cases and to the husband in 351 cases.

Considering the divorces due to drunkenness, the wife was the libellant 69 times and the husband 10 times. In the divorces granted for adultery the wife was the libellant in 15 cases and the husband in 27 cases. In the divorces granted where cruelty was the alleged cause, the husband was the libellant in 94 cases and the wife in 618 cases. Where desertion was the alleged cause the husband was the libellant in 174 cases and the wife in 322 cases. For neglect to provide, the husband was the libellant in one case and the wife in 64 cases. The one case where the wife was sued for divorce on account of failure to provide, was in Fond du Lac county.

Eighteen divorces were granted before the married life had lasted six months. In 36 cases the divorced parties had been married over six months, but less than one year; 392 after from one to four years of marriage; 374 after from five to nine years of marriage; 376 after from ten to nineteen years of marriage; 176 after from twenty to twenty-nine years, and sixty after thirty years of married life. In 44 cases the duration of the marriage was not stated.

For adultery where this was the sole alleged cause, 22 divorces were granted; for adultery and cruelty 13; for adultery, cruelty and non-support 2; for adultery and desertion 5; for bigamy 4; for cruel and inhuman treatment 472; for cruelty and desertion 47; for cruelty, desertion and drunkenness 71; for cruelty, desertion and non-support 121; for desertion, without other alleged causes, 380; for desertion and drunkenness 10; for desertion and non-support 102; for drunkenness without other alleged causes 24; for drunkenness and non-support 56; for fraud in marriage 4; for insanity 1; for imprisonment 6; for impotency 2; for non-support 69; for refusal to cohabit 2; for voluntary separation 43; and other causes, or causes not stated 20.

Considering the total divorces according to the nativity of the plaintiff in the action, it is shown that 489 were native born, 203 were foreign born and in 784 cases the nativity of the plaintiff was not stated, or unknown. In 433 cases the defendant was native born, in 199 cases, foreign born, and in 844 cases the nativity of the defendant was unknown, or not stated.

One thousand and ten of the total marriages for which divorces were granted, were solemnized in Wisconsin; 326 in other parts of the United States; 79 in foreign countries and 61 in places unknown, or not stated.

In 557 cases the plaintiff was reported as having a gainful occupation. Since the husband was the libellant in only 351 of the total cases, the wife had a gainful occupation in at least 206 cases, but since the husband in many cases where he was the libellant had no gainful occupation, a larger number of cases where the wife had a gainful occupation should be recorded and to the same degree a decreasing number of cases where the husband was employed will be shown.

Only 152 of the total actions for divorce during this period of time were contested, and in many of these cases a cross bill for divorce was filed. In 602 cases out of a total of 1,476 alimony was asked and in 458 cases alimony in some form was granted.

In 631 of the cases of divorce recorded there were no children by the marriage; in 355 cases there was only one child by the marriage; in 195 cases there were two children from the marriage; in 104 cases there were three children; in 56 divorces there were four children; in 44 cases there were five children; in 18 cases there were six children; in 17 cases there were seven children; in 8 cases there were eight children; in 7 cases there were nine children; and in 10 cases there were ten or more children from the marriage. In 43% of the total cases reported the parties to the marriage were without children.

TABLE NO. 22.—SHOWING THE DIVORCE RATE IN WISCONSIN PER 1,000 MARRIAGES BY CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1887 TO 1906, INCLUSIVE.

(From a special report of the Census office.)

Year.	Total marriages.	Total divorces.	Divorce rate per 1,000 marriages.
1887	14,138	765	54
1888	14,711	810	55
1889	15,041	838	56
1890	15,760	838	53
1891	16,869	945	56
1892	17,664	901	51
1893	17,514	915	52
1894	17,805	936	53
1895	18,902	1,117	59
1896	18,362	1,085	59
1897	18,502	1,134	61
1898	19,528	1,217	62
1899	16,404	1,328	81
1900	15,423	1,343	87
1901	15,925	1,453	91
1902	16,731	1,383	83
1903	17,095	1,464	85
1904	17,575	1,459	83
1905	16,315	1,478	91
1906	17,319	1,458	84





OCTOBER 1, 1907 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIV- AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.										Duration of marriage.									
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	No children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30 +	Not stated.
1	1	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1	1	6	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	1	1	.....	.....
2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
3	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	1	1	1
13	11	22	14	4	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	5	10	17	10	6	5	1
0	0	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	0	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
0	0	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3	3	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....
13	6	8	3	7	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	4	7	4	.....	.....
5	3	6	3	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	2	3	1	.....
29	26	17	18	3	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	11	9	5	1	.....
10	8	5	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	5	.....	1	.....
0	0	2	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....
8	5	17	14	8	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	10	18	10	1	.....

TABLE NO. 23—SHOWING DIVORCES IN WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES FROM CITY, PLACE OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN

County.	Sex of complainant.	Number of divorces.	Nativity of plaintiff.			Nativity of defendant.			Place of marriage.				Gainful occupation of plaintiff	Case contested.
			Native born.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Wisconsin.	United States.	Foreign countries.	Unknown.		
Eau Claire.....	Total.....	39	23	3	13	17	8	14	29	6	4	...	16	4
	Male.....	3	2	1	15	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	36	21	3	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence.....	Total.....	4	1	1	2	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	4	0
	Male.....	4	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	4	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	Total.....	45	11	2	32	6	1	38	36	6	1	2	18	4
	Male.....	14	2	1	11	4	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	31	9	1	21	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest.....	Total.....	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	9	3	...	1	4	1
	Male.....	7	...	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	6	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	Total.....	25	1	...	24	1	...	24	18	7	...	...	8	0
	Male.....	8	...	...	8	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	17	1	...	16	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green.....	Total.....	18	6	5	7	7	3	8	9	5	2	2	3	1
	Male.....	1	...	...	1	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	17	6	5	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Lake.....	Total.....	7	6	...	1	3	3	1	6	1	...	...	0	0
	Male.....	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	Total.....	7	7	...	...	4	...	3	6	1	...	...	1	0
	Male.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron.....	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson.....	Total.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0
	Male.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson.....	Total.....	12	6	3	3	6	3	3	9	2	...	1	5	1
	Male.....	2	2	...	1	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	10	4	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juneau.....	Total.....	13	7	1	5	3	1	9	9	3	1	...	3	0
	Male.....	1	...	...	1	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	12	7	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenosha.....	Total.....	22	2	2	18	...	2	20	...	9	2	1	7	1
	Male.....	8	1	1	6	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	14	1	1	12	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kewaunee.....	Total.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	0	0
	Male.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Crosse.....	Total.....	39	29	9	1	28	8	3	22	15	2	...	22	6
	Male.....	7	4	3	...	22	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	32	25	6	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lafayette.....	Total.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Langlade.....	Total.....	16	...	...	16	...	...	16	13	1	1	1	4	1
	Male.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female.....	12	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIV- AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE—Continued.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.											Duration of marriage.								
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	No children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30 +	Not stated.
11	9	16	11	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	5	14	5	14	.....	.....
1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
25	17	22	9	7	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	13	10	15	3	3	.....
2	2	5	4	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	.....	1	3
16	13	13	6	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	5	4	.....	.....
7	5	6	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	4	4	1	.....
0	0	1	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....
3	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1
0	0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	2	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	2	3	.....	.....
2	2	6	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	2	.....	.....
6	2	12	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	4	9	1	.....	.....
0	0	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
13	11	18	9	7	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	9	13	2	3	.....
8	3	5	1	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	7	1	.....	.....



OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIV- AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE—Continued.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.											Duration of marriage.								
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	No children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30 +	Not stated.
5	5	3	6	2	2											4	1	6	1	1	
14	14	8	12	2	1	1	1					1		2	1	7	8	4	4		
5	3	16	5	5	4	1	1	1	1			1	1	4		2	13	5	5	4	3
0	0	1	1															1	1		
192	170	183	86	49	26	13	8	6	4	1	1	2	2	3	6	108	102	103	41	9	9
6	5	10	5	2	3	2	1			1	2					5	4	11	4	1	1
4	4	9	3	1	2		2							1	1	4	3	3	2	2	1
2	1	1	1													1	1				
2	0	2														2					
10	8	7	6	2	2	1	1		2							3	5	7	4	2	
4	1	3	6	2	2								1			4	4	2	3	1	
7	4	11	3	3	3		1	1			1				1	7	7	5	3		
2	0			2		1							4			1	3	2	1		
23	16	22	13	10	4		3		1				1	2	1	11	20	15	3	2	



OCTOBER 1, 1907, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIV- AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE—Continued.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.										Duration of marriage.									
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	No children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30 +	Not stated.
14	14	6	7	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	7	5	6	2	2	1
15	9	26	12	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	10	8	3	3	2
2	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	.....	.....
13	8	14	4	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	15	1	6	3	1	1
1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
3	2	8	2	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	7	4	.....	.....
3	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
3	2	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	1	.....
1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....
0	0	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
10	10	10	6	4	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	6	3	2	5
3	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	2	4	1	.....
0	0	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
25	8	19	8	8	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	7	10	1	5	4
15	15	19	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	7	1	3	1	.....





OCT. 1, 1907, TO SEPT. '30, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SEX, NATIVITY, PLACE AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE—Continued.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.											Duration of marriage.								
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	Number children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 year.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 yrs.	20-29 yrs.	30+	Not stated.
12	10	6	6	4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	9	4	3	1	1	....
11	3	21	8	2	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	12	9	10	3	1	1	1
7	6	7	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	....

TABLE NO. 24.—SHOWING DIVORCES FROM EACH CAUSE TABULATED BY COUNTIES FROM OCT. 1, 1907, TO SEPT. 30, 1908.

County.	Adultery.				Bigamy.	Cruelty.				Desertion.			Drunkenness.		Fraud in marriage.	Insanity.	Imprisonment.	Impotency.	Non-support.	Refusal to cohabit.	Voluntary separation.	Other causes or cause not stated.	
	Adultery.	Adultery and cruelty.	Adultery, cruelty and non-support.	Adultery and desertion.		Cruel and in-human treatment.	Cruelty and desertion.	Cruelty, desertion and drunkenness.	Cruelty, desertion and non-support.	Desertion.	Desertion and drunkenness.	Desertion and non-support.	Drunkenness.	Drunkenness and non-support.									
Adams						3				2			1								1		
Ashland		1				3																	
Barron								2		1			1									1	
Bayfield						1		1		4		1	1										
Brown	1	3				13	3	6	6	9	1	3		2					1		1		
Buffalo																							
Burnett						1				1													
Calumet						2																1	
Chippewa																							
Clark						3		1												1		1	
Columbia	2					6		1	2	6													
Crawford						2	1			3		3		1					2		1		
Dane		1	1			13		7	5	12		2	2								1		
Dodge		1				4		1	1	2		1	1		1								
Door						1	1		3	2													
Douglas	1					6		2	6	15			1	2	4				6		5		
Dunn																							
Eau Claire	1	1		1	1	13	1		3	6	1	6	1	3					1				
Florence									1			1									2		
Fond du Lac	1					18	2	4	1	6		5								4	3		
Forest	1					4	1			4					1								2
Grant							2	1															
Green						3			2	11			1		3					2			
Green Lake						2	1			4											1		
Iowa						4				2										1			
Iron																							
Jackson										1													
Jackson										3													
Jefferson						4		2		3		1		1						1			
Juneau						6	2			4											1		





1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CAUSE, SEX, NATIVITY, PLACE OF MARRIAGE, DURATION OF MARRIAGE.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.										Duration of marriage.									
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	No. chil- dren.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 y. ar.	1-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30+	Not stated.
3	3	11	1	5	3		1	1							1	9	1	6	3	2	
3	3	6	5	1		1										5	2	4	2		
2	2		2														2				
0	0	3	1					1								1	2	2			
1	1	1	1	1									1	1		1	1	1			
269	211	196	118	59	35	20	19	7	5	3	1	6	3	6	29	127	110	121	52	15	12
12	7	19	9	11	5	2			1						1	14	11	13	5	1	2
49	43	20	10	12	10	5	3	1	4	1	2	1	2			17	17	16	12	4	5
64	50	55	42	13	5	3	1	1			1			2	3	39	37	28	8	3	1
80	49	196	86	38	18	11	10	4	1	1	1	1	13	2		111	100	95	46	17	9
4	1	4	2	3		1											6	2	1	1	
46	35	38	31	15	8	3	3		3			1		1	2	28	31	21	16	2	1
9	8	4	6	6	4	2	1				1			1		2	5	8	7	1	
32	25	16	10	9	6	5	2	2	1	3		1	1			12	14	18	9	3	
0	0	3							1					1		2	1				
0	0	1														1					

TABLE NO. 25—SHOWING DIVORCES IN WISCONSIN FROM OCT. 1, 1907, TO SEPT. 30, NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND

Causes.	Sex of complainant.	Number of divorces.	Nativity of plaintiff.			Nativity of defendant.			Place of marriage.				Gainful occupation of plaintiff.	Case contested.
			Native born.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Native born.	Foreign born.	Unknown.	Wisconsin.	United States.	Foreign countries.	Unknown.		
Imprisonment.....	Total ..	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	1	0
	Male ...	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Impotency.....	Total ..	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	0
	Male ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-support.....	Total ..	69	29	8	32	24	7	38	45	20	1	3	28	4
	Male ...	1	0	0	1	24	7	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	68	29	8	31	0	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refusal to cohabit.....	Total ..	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
	Male ...	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Voluntary separation.....	Total ..	43	18	5	20	14	7	22	23	11	6	3	28	3
	Male ...	32	12	5	15	3	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	11	6	.....	5	11	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other causes or cause not stated,	Total ..	20	3	1	16	.....	2	18	5	3	.....	12	7	2
	Male ...	10	2	1	7	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Female	10	1	.....	9	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	1476	489	203	784	433	199	844	1010	326	79	61	557	152

1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO CAUSE, SEX, NATIVITY, PLACE OF MARRIAGE, DURATION OF MARRIAGE.

Alimony.		Number of children in family.											Duration of marriage.									
Alimony asked.	Alimony granted.	No chil- dren.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Not stated.	Under 6 months.	Under 1 year.	1-4 years	5-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-29 years.	30+	Not stated.	
2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	14	40	13	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	20	22	19	3	2	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	0	10	14	8	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	14	12	8	1	
3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	3	3	1	2	1	1	13	
602	458	631	355	193	104	56	44	18	17	8	7	10	33	18	36	392	374	376	176	60	44	

TABLE 26.—SHOWING DIVORCES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES ARRANGED BY COUNTIES AND SEX OF PLAINTIFF FROM OCT. 1, 1907, TO SEPT. 30, 1908.

County.	All causes.		Drunkenness.		Adultery.		Cruelty.		Desertion.		Neglect to provide.	
	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Adams		3					3					
Ashland	4	6	1		1		1	3	1	1		2
Barron	2	4		1			2	1	4			
Bayfield	4	6		1			4	4	1			
Brown	11	43		2	3	1	5	23	1	12		
Buffalo												
Burnett		2					1			1		
Calumet	1	3					1	2				
Chippewa	1	2							1	1		1
Clark	2	3					1	3				
Columbia	4	18			1	1	9	2	5			
Crawford	4	11					3	3	3	8		
Dane	8	39	1	3		2	3	22	2	13		
Dodge	3	10		1		1	2	4		4		
Door	1	6					5	1	1	1		
Douglas	14	34		6		1	2	12	9	7		6
Dunn												
Eau Claire	3	36		4	1	2	1	16	2	11		1
Florence		4						1	1			1
Fond du Lac	14	31		1	1		6	19	4	7	1	3
Forest	7	6					1	4	2	2		
Grant	8	17		3			4	5	4	7		2
Green	1	17		2				10	1	4		
Green Lake	1	6		1				3		2		
Iowa		7						4		2		1
Iron												
Jackson		1								1		
Jefferson	2	10		1			1	5	1	3		1
Juneau	1	12						8				
Kenosha	8	14		1	4		1	7	2	5		
Kewaunee		1						1				
La Crosse	7	32					2	17	5	10		3
Lafayette												
Langlade	4	12	2		1		1	7	2	1		1
Lincoln												
Manitowoc	4	9		1			1	6	3	2		
Marathon	5	21						13	5	8		
Marinette	13	23	1	3	1	1	1	9	7	7		2
Marquette	1	1			1			1				
Milwaukee	88	293	3	20	5	3	27	156	46	84		25
Monroe	5	21		1			2	11	2	6		
Oconto												
Oneida												
Outagamie	10	7					5	6	4	5		
Ozaukee		2						1		1		
Pepin		2						2				
Pierce	6	15						12	6	3		
Polk	6	8						5	4	4		1
Portage	6	17		2	1		1	10	2	4		1
Price	2	5						1	1	3		
Racine	10	44	1	2			1	25	6	8		7
Richland	3	21						11	4	8		
Rock	11	38		3			3	20	7	12		3
Rusk												
St. Croix		8		1				3		3		



CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES DURING THE 27 MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1908. DEATHS ARE SHOWN ON SCALE OF 100.

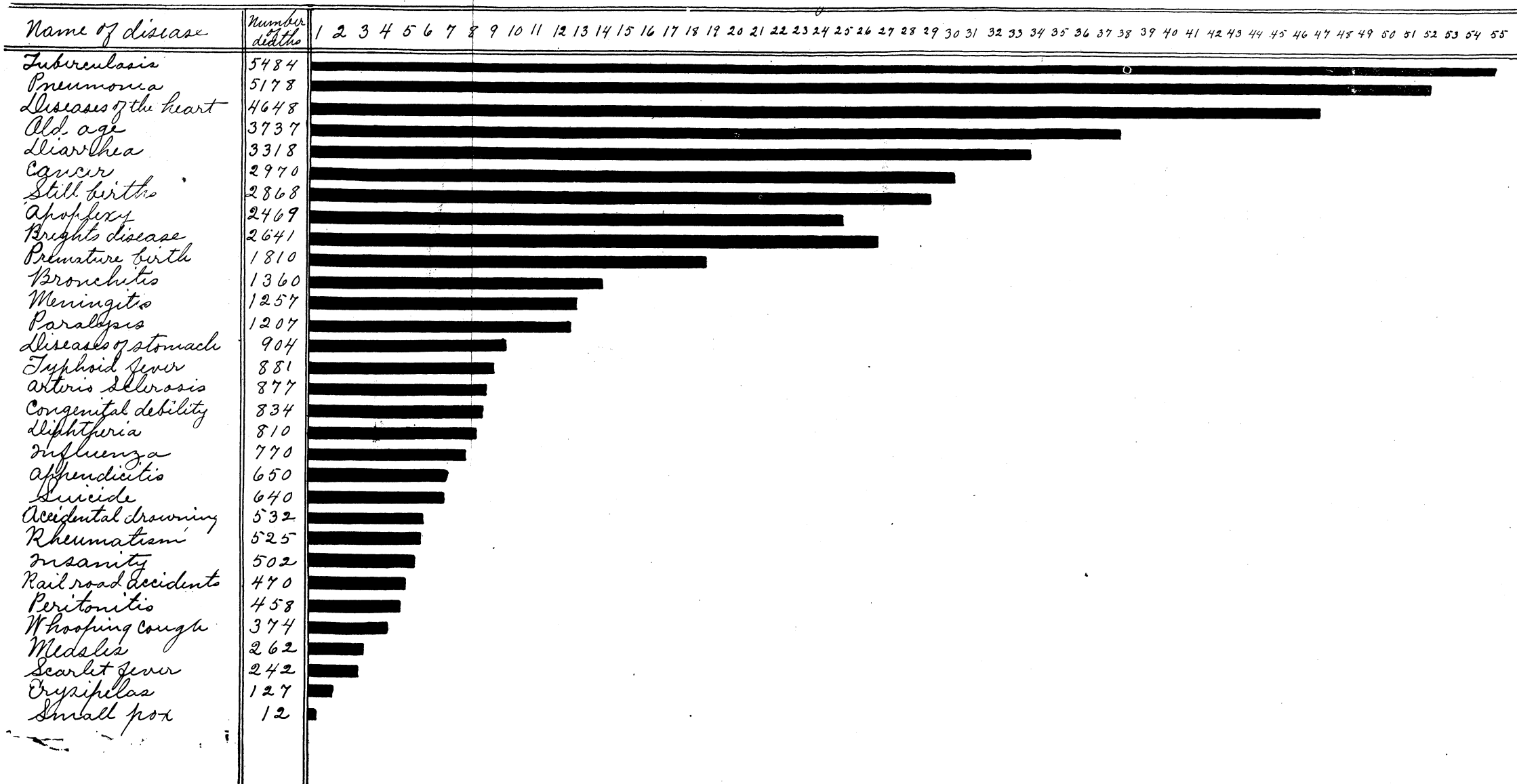


TABLE 26.—SHOWING DIVORCES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES ARRANGED BY COUNTIES AND SEX OF PLAINTIFF FROM OCT. 1, 1907, TO SUPT. 30, 1908—Continued.

County.	All causes.		Drunkenness.		Adultery.		Cruelty.		Desertion.		Neglect to provide.	
	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.	Granted to husband.	Granted to wife.
Sauk .....	6	22		1			3	14	2	5		
Sawyer .....	3	5										
Shawano .....												
Sneboygan .....	5	11					3	5	2	6		
Taylor .....	2	4				1	1	2				
Trempealeau .....	4	4					1	3	3	1		
Vernon .....	3	3					1	2	1	2		
Vilas .....	3	1							2	1		
Walworth .....	7	18		3			3	10	3	5		
Washburn .....	2	9				1	3	3	2	5		
Washington .....	2	3			1	1		1		1		
Waukesha .....	8	34	1	2	1		3	24	2	5		
Waupaca .....	9	18		2	1		2	15	5	2		
Waushara .....	4	15			1		1	9	2	5		
Winnebago .....	5	34			1		2	25	2	7		2
Wood .....	3	13		1	1			4	2	7		
Total ....	351	1,125	10	69	27	15	94	618	174	322	1	54

TABLES RELATING TO DEATHS AND CAUSES OF  
DEATH IN WISCONSIN.

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DEATHS.

From October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908, 62,066 deaths exclusive of 2,868 still-births were reported to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics. All certificates of death registered prior to October 1, 1907 were reported by the registers of deeds of the various counties as provided for by the law enacted at the 1905 session of the Legislature. The death records since October 1, 1907 have been collected monthly from the local registrars of vital statistics in the various townships, incorporated villages and cities. As a result of adopting the uniform law for the collection of vital statistics as recommended by the Federal Census Bureau, the number of deaths registered each year has increased from about 24,000 per year since 1903 to 26,236 for 1907 and 27,013 for 1908. The apparent increase in the number of deaths per year and also in the number of deaths for certain diseases during the calendar years of 1907 and 1908 is due very largely to increased accuracy of registration.

In order to make the vital statistics collected in Wisconsin comparable with similar reports in other states, it is important that the tabulations be made by calendar years, hence it was necessary to base the present report on records covering a period of twenty-seven months. Wherever possible the tables are so arranged that the total deaths, and deaths from each disease by calendar years can be easily ascertained. In the future all reports compiled by the State Bureau of Vital Statistics will be for calendar years beginning with January and ending with December of each year. ,

Thirty-four thousand, two hundred and thirty-five of the total deaths reported were males, 27,754 were females and

in 77 cases the sex of the deceased was not given and could not be definitely determined. This gives a male excess of 6,481, exclusive of still-births. 61,712 of the persons whose deaths were recorded during this period of time were white, 115 were black and 239 were Indian. Table number 30 showing the total deaths from each disease arranged according to color, sex, conjugal relation, age and nativity shows that 56 or 23.4 per cent of the total deaths among Indians during this period of time resulted from tuberculosis in some form.

Arranging the deaths according to the conjugal relation of the deceased, it is shown that 26,427 were single, 20,906 were married, 11,215 were widowed, 407 were divorced and in 3,111 cases the conjugal condition was not stated on the death certificate.

Thirty-seven thousand and eleven of the deceased were native born, 23,400 were foreign born and 1,653 were individuals where the birthplace was unknown or not stated. Classifying the total deaths according to the nativity of the father, it is shown that in 18,052 cases the father was native born, in 36,659 cases the father was foreign born and in 7,355 cases the birthplace of the father was unknown. Arranging according to the nativity of the mother it is shown that in 19,773 cases the mother of the deceased was native born, in 33,453 cases the mother was foreign born and in 8,840 cases the birthplace of the mother was unknown.

During the calendar year of 1907, 26,236 deaths were reported. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 11.4 per thousand, based on an estimated population for that year of 2,295,000. For the calendar year of 1908, 27,013 deaths were recorded. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 11.6 per thousand, based on an estimated population for that year of 2,328,000.

Table number 27 shows the total deaths reported from each county arranged according to the causes of death. The total deaths reported from each county for this period of time and also the annual death rate for the calendar year of 1908, may be obtained from table number 3.

Table number 28 shows the total deaths in cities for the calendar year of 1908 only, for the reason that the death records prior to October 1, 1907 were not reported by registration dis-

tricts. The county as a whole was the unit for the statistical work as well as for the system of indexing under the old system, hence it was impossible to determine in what localities the death rate from preventable diseases was high. It is easily shown by a close examination of table number 28 that while the death rate of the county as a whole may be normal, certain registration districts within the county have an abnormally high death rate, due to unsanitary conditions which can easily be remedied. Very little can be accomplished in improving the general sanitary and hygienic condition of the state without accurate statistics of births and deaths for each township, incorporated village and city and it is to be hoped that the uniform law will not be amended in this important feature.

The registers of deeds who were formerly the county registrars of vital statistics in many cases object to the present system. If a county record is found to be desirable it can be obtained without interfering in any way with the monthly reports which are collected by the state office from the various local registration districts.

The old system of keeping a separate index at the state office for each county was not adequate to meet the demands of the public for the reason that in many cases the county in which the birth, death or marriage occurred could not be determined, hence it was impossible to furnish a certified copy of the record required without searching the index books for each of the seventy-one counties. The index system now used is capable of indefinite expansion and provides for a complete record of the total births, deaths and marriages registered in each township, incorporated village and city. The certificates are indexed for the state as a whole instead of maintaining a separate index for each county. The certificate of any birth, death, or marriage which occurs in any part of the state can, therefore, be easily located without any previous knowledge of the place where the birth, death, or marriage occurred.

Table number 31 giving the total deaths and several important diseases and causes of disease with the death rate by counties per 10,000 population shows that many of the counties during this period of time have been practically free from certain communicable diseases, while in other localities the death rate has been unusually high. The death rate from typhoid fever

for instance varies from zero in some counties to 8.2 per 10,000 population in other counties. The death rate from typhoid fever for instance varies from zero in some counties to 8.2 per 10,000 population in other counties. The death rate for scarlet fever ranges from zero to 5.2 per 10,000 population, while the death rate from tuberculosis ranges from 8.2 per 10,000 population in Langlade county to 37.6 per 10,000 in Jackson county.

#### OCCUPATION—CAUSE OF DEATH.

The following instructions with reference to the statement of occupation and cause of death have been approved and are recommended for use by the United States Census Office and the American Public Health Association:

*Statement of Occupation.*—Precise statement of occupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e. g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Composer, Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer, Coal Mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid Housekeepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Housewife, Housework, or At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as at At school or At home. Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, etc. If the occupation has been changed or given up on account of the *disease causing death*, state occupation at beginning of illness. IF RETIRED FROM BUSINESS, that fact may be indicated thus: Farmer

(retired, 6 yrs). For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

*Statement or Cause of Death.*—Name, first, the *disease causing death* (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Cerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is “Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis”); Diphtheria (avoid use of “Croup”); Typhoid fever (never report “Typhoid pneumonia”); Lobar pneumonia; Bronchopneumonia (“Pneumonia,” unqualified, is indefinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritoneum, etc., Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc., of — (name origin; “Cancer” is less definite; avoid use of “Tumor” for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: Measles (disease causing death, 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as “Asthenia,” “Anaemia” (merely symptomatic), “Atrophy,” “Collapse,” “Coma,” “Convulsions,” “Debility” (“Congenital,” “Senile,” etc.), “Dropsy,” “Exhaustion,” “Heart Failure,” “Hemorrhage,” “Inanition,” “Marasmus,” “Old age,” “Shock,” “Uraemia,” “Weakness,” etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as “Puerperal septicaemia,” “Puerperal peritonitis, etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For violent deaths state means of injury and qualify as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; Struck by railway train—accident; Revolver wound of head—homicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis, tetanus) may be stated under the head of “Contributory.”

Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hemorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phlebitis, pyaemia, septicaemia, tetanus.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS REGISTERED BY CALENDAR YEARS FROM 1903 TO 1908. INCLUDING STILL-BIRTHS.

Year.	Total Deaths Registered.	Death Rate Per 1,000 Population.
1903 .....	23,673	10.6
1904 .....	21,142	9.4
1905 .....	24,178	10.8
1906 .....	24,734	10.9
1907 .....	27,514	11.9
1908 .....	28,222	12.1

The State of Wisconsin, with an estimated population during the year of 1908 of 2,328,000, recorded 53,000 births, 17,122 marriages, and 27,100 deaths. This corresponds to an annual birth rate of 22.8 per thousand estimated population, a marriage rate of 14.8 persons married per thousand, and a death rate of 11.6 per thousand, exclusive of still-births which numbered 1,489. The number of births, marriages, and deaths is based on the official records received at the State Bureau of Vital Statistics and is incomplete to the extent that approximately ten per cent of the actual number of births and less than five per cent of the deaths are unreported. The registration of marriages is practically complete.

Considering the infant population in its capacity to live after birth it is shown that 5,200 of the living births each year, or 9.7 per cent of the total, die before reaching the age of one year. The important diseases responsible for the deaths under one year of age given in the order of the actual number reported are as follows: infantile diarrhea, premature birth, pneumonia, convulsions, congenital debility, acute bronchitis, meningitis, whooping cough, and syphilis.



By a reasonable application of existing knowledge, scientific experts estimate that forty-seven per cent of the deaths during the first year of life can be prevented. If the maximum rate of preventability could be attained it would result in the annual saving of 2,500 lives of children under one year of age. With a better knowledge of the care of infants the deaths from diarrhea and convulsions, much of which is of gastro-intestinal origin, would be practically eliminated. Since these two causes of death constitute 61 per cent of the total death among children under one year of age the saving in human life would be considerable.

In addition to the actual loss of 9,000 lives per year, or 31.5 per cent of the total deaths, due to preventable diseases the loss of earning power due to sickness, the expense of quarantine for the various quarantinable diseases, and the cost of treatment and nursing are important items of expense. Considering typhoid fever, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, croup, influenza, dysentery, erysipelas, general septicaemia, tuberculosis, meningitis, pneumonia, diarrhea, and puerperal septicaemia as the diseases most easily prevented it is found that by estimating the number of cases based upon the actual number of deaths reported, with a given mortality rate for each disease, we have in Wisconsin each year 4,600 cases of typhoid fever, 2,000 cases of small-pox, 2,100 cases of measles, 1,450 cases of scarlet fever, 1,700 cases of whooping cough, 5,700 cases of diphtheria, 900 cases of croup, 2,200 cases of influenza, 300 cases of dysentery, 1,400 cases of erysipelas, 1,460 cases of general septicaemia, 24,300 cases of tuberculosis, 1,400 cases of meningitis, 11,800 cases of pneumonia, 8,800 cases of diarrhea, and 970 cases of puerperal septicaemia.

This gives a grand total of 71,080 cases of preventable illness where the average duration of the disease varies from fourteen days for measles and influenza to one year for tuberculosis. The loss of time by the individual or those who must care for him, if the patient is a child with no earning capacity, when valued at the rate of \$1.50 per day results in an annual loss in the earning power of our people of \$15,824,000. This is in addition to the cost of treatment which cannot be properly estimated from the data available.

The average age at death for 62,066 deaths reported to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics for the period from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908 is 40.5 years. If it were possible to eliminate all the deaths from the so-called preventable diseases enumerated above the average age of death would be increased to 46.9 years, or an evident gain of 6 years in the life of the people of Wisconsin. (Care should be exercised in distinguishing between the average age of death given above and the average duration of life.)

Anyone who has given time and thought to the study of public health problems will readily admit that it is impossible, under present conditions, to entirely eliminate even the infectious and contagious diseases. It is a far cry from the loving parent who wilfully exposes the child to a dangerous communicable disease believing that "it is better to have the disease while young" to a condition of absolute hostility to every disease and a firm desire to co-operate in exterminating disease wherever possible.

It has been determined by careful computations that if the knowledge now existing among well-informed men in the medical profession were actually applied in a reasonable way and to a reasonable extent at least 85 per cent of the deaths from typhoid fever could be avoided. For malaria the per cent of preventability is given as 80 per cent, for small-pox 75 per cent, for measles 40 per cent, for scarlet fever 50 per cent, for whooping cough 40 per cent, for diphtheria 70 per cent, for croup 75 per cent, for influenza 50 per cent, for dysentery 80 per cent, for erysipelas 60 per cent, for general septicaemia 40 per cent, for tuberculosis 75 per cent, for meningitis 70 per cent, for pneumonia 45 per cent, for diarrhea 60 per cent, and for puerperal septicaemia 85 per cent.

TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

County.	Typhoid fever.	Malarial fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Other epidemic diseases.	Septicemia.	Tuberculosis of lungs.	Tuberculosis of larynx.	Tuberculosis meningitis.	Abdominal tuberculosis.	Pott's disease.	Tuberculosis abscess.
Adams				1					8			1				1			
Ashland	20		1	1	6	5	15	2			1		1	16					
Barron	6			4	2	6	25		12		2	1	5	28			1		
Bayfield	3			3	2	2	9		1					33			1		
Brown	24			10	2	8	47	1	10		2		18	134		14			
Buffalo	2		1	3	1	5	2	2	11				2	25		1			1
Burnett				2	4	4	7		4	1			2	21					
Calumet	2			2	1	2	5		5		1		1	21					
Chippewa	12	1		8	1	6	11	1	12				1	61		3	1		
Clark	10		1	4	2	5	16	2	12		4		3	33		1		1	
Columbia	4			9	1	1	7		25		1		4	60		1			
Crawford	3	2			2	2	5	1	5		1		2	28		1		1	
Dane	25			12	6	3	35	2	30		7	1	19	130		11	18	4	
Dodge	14			4	3	3	6	1	15		2		6	79		10	10	1	
Door	7			4		8		2	4					40		1			
Douglas	37				3	5	40		5		5	1	8	75		1	6	3	
Dunn	6		1	1	2	3	6	3	7		1		5	41		1	2		
Eau Claire	16			2	3	1	5	3	10		3		7	58		1	2	5	
Florence	2					3								7					
Fond du Lac	10			2	12	6	10		17		4		7	110		1	7	10	
Forest	1	1		2			1	2	1					4		1	3	2	1
Grant	5			2		8	9	2	23		4		6	57		1	2	2	1
Green	5			1		4	1	2	9				3	38			2	6	1
Green Lake	2					4	1	2	13		2		4	32			2	1	
Iowa	2			5		6	3	1	8				2	34			2	3	
Iron	2					8	7	2						6				2	
Jackson	6			4	1	4	3		12		1		1	53		1	4	1	
Jefferson	6	1		2	6	6	8	2	19	2			5	77		1	6	2	
Juneau	6			6	2	3	4		13		1		3	50		2			
Kenosha	26				6	8	6	1	12				2	39		4	5	2	
Kewaunee	3			1			7		7			1	2	32					
La Crosse	21		1	4	3	6	7		19				11	109			14	1	
Lafayette	3	1		3	2	1	6		10		2		2	50		5	7	1	

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Langlade	7			3	1	3	6			1			2	12			2			
Lincoln	14			3	3	2	14	2		4			1	33	1	1	5			
Manitowoc	17		1			2	28	1	14	2			3	80	3	1	4		2	
Marathon	29			13	8	4	12	7	11	5			1	61	5	3	9			
Marquette	22			3	1	5	13	3	5	1			2	69		4	6			
Marquette	3			1			5	2	7	2				20	2	2	3	1		
Milwaukee	205	1	2	27	56	80	172	40	73	7	7	18	1	57	1,146	26	50	66	3	
Monroe	15	1		4	3	5	7	7	7	1		1		53		7	14	13		
Oconto	4			6	13	3	7		14	1				46		1	1	2		
Oneida	8				2		6		1					20			3	1		
Outagamie	14			17	6	2	14	2	16	1		4		102	1	5	10	4		
Ozaukee	6				9	3	7		4	1				32	1	1	1			
Pepin	3			3	1		1		4					10	1					
Pierce	9			4	3		3		8	1		1		3		2	4			
Polk	7			1	2		6	3	8	1		3		1		1	5	1		
Portage	13			1	1	10	29	3	25	2		3		3		2	5	1	1	
Price	9	1		1	1	4	8	1	3	2		1	1	14		1	1			
Racine	23			6	12	8	1	1	24	1		2		3	140	1	6	13		
Richland	4			4	2	5	3		5				1	4	41	2	2	2		
Rock	13			1	8	7	26	6	27	5		2		7	104	1	6	18	1	
Rusk	5		1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1				7	7		2	2		
St. Croix	2			4	2	6	4	2	9	8		1		47		3	6	2	1	
Sauk	6	1	1	7	1	3	4	1	11					42	2	1	4	1		
Sawyer	1			1	2	3								16		2				
Shawano	4			15	4	9	7	1		6		2		2	13	1	1		1	
Sheboygan	43		1	5	14	20	23	1	22	2		5		15	113	2	6	12	4	
Taylor	6				1	1	1	1	7	1				4	11					
Trempealeau	4			2	2	7	7	7	7	1		1		6	61			3		
Vernon	8			1	8	9	6	2	16	1		1		3	43		3	2	1	
Vilas	1				2	2	2							4						
Walworth	3	1		1	5	3	4	1	11			5		6	47		3	9		
Washburn	10					4	5		1					9						
Washington	5			1	2		11		15	1		6	1	4	39	1	3	4		
Waukesha	13	1			2	3	9	2	14	2		2		4	72	2	9	9		
Waupaca	8			6	2	3	4		14	1		2		3	56	1	3	8	1	
Waushara	4			6	1	2	6	2	15					4	28		2	3		
Winnebago	28			6	7	19	2	15				9	1	14	102	4	6	11		
Wood	11	1	2	2	2	1	10	3	6	1		2		3	25	1	1	6	2	
Total	881	12	14	262	242	374	810	124	770	67		127	10	344	4,525	77	236	384	55	6

TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

County.	White swelling.	Tuberculosis of other organs.	General tuberculosis.	Scrofula.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Cancer of face and neck.	Cancer of stomach and liver.	Cancer of intestines.	Cancer of genital organs.	Cancer of breast.	Cancer of other or unspecified organs.	Tumors.	Rheumatism.	Diabetes.	Anemia.	Alcoholism.	Chronic poisonings.	Other general diseases.
Adams		1	1					3		3	1								1
Ashland		6	1					13		7									3
Barron		2			2		1	7		3	1								3
Bayfield		1						3		1									1
Brown			2																
Buffalo					14		7	46	4	9	3	21	6	10	16				6
Burnett		1			1		4	15	2	1	4	2	1	3		1		1	1
Calumet			1					6		1				1					
Chippewa		2	1		1			17	1	2									
Clark		1	1				6	15	1	6	3			11				1	1
Columbia		2			1			12	5	1									1
Crawford								23	10	5									1
Dane		1	3				8	8	1										1
Dodge	2		7		2		5	43	18	7									2
Door			1		1		6	45	6	6	4	15	4	5	21	1			4
Douglas		1						12	1	1		5		2	2				2
Dunn			3					23	4	4		10		4	4		16		1
Eau Claire			1		1		7	11		1		2							3
Florence								1		1		13	7	5	5	6			3
Fond du Lac			3																
Forest					4		4	43	8	14	4	19	9	14	17	5			3
Grant			1					3		1				1					2
Green			1					23	6	3				11	16	4			5
Green Lake			3					17		4				1	4	4			5
Iowa		2	2					11	5	3					6				5
Iron								14	9	1	4			1	4				3
Jackson		3	1					1						4	1				3
Jefferson			3					13	3	1	4			2	2				3
Juneau			6					23	3	1		20	4	9	13	5			5
Kenosha		1	4			2	2	18	6	2	6	5	5	3	3			1	
								15	3	5	3	4	5	4	5		5		

Kewaunee						1	12	1	1	1	5	2	4	4	17	10	3	1	2
La Crosse	1	1				12	40	10	11	1	15	15	4	11	5	2	2	1	4
Lafayette						6	7	2	1	2	5	4	1	5	5	2	2	1	3
Langlade		3		1		2	8	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
Lincoln						1	11	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	2	3	2	2	7
Manitowoc	5	11		1		5	28	3	6	7	10	2	2	11	12	3	1	3	
Marathon	4	2		1		9	34	6	4	4	2	4	4	8	3	3	5	3	
Marquette	1	2		5		17	17	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	7	3	
Milwaukee	1					2	5	5	4	2	7	8	5	2	2	50	67	2	59
Monroe	21	21		34		36	257	72	70	1	32	1	2	2	6	1	3	3	
Milwaukee	1			2		3	20	8	1	1	1	1	8	3	7	3	3	3	
Monroe	1			1		4	10	1	5	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	5	2	
Oconto	1			1		2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	10	4	7	
Oneida		1		1		6	31	5	10	1	1	9	7	14	21	10	4	1	
Outagamie	3	1		1		2	14	1	1	1	1	5	1	6	8	4	1	2	
Ozaukee	1					6	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	
Pepin						2	10	2	1	1	2	5	2	10	7	6		1	
Pierce						6	17	3	1	1	1	6	1	9	5		1	3	
Polk	2	2				2	16	5	5	1	3	8	2	10	4	6	4	3	
Portage						2	2	3	3	1	1	5	1	1	4	2			
Price		2		7		7	40	9	9	8	11	8	8	12	14	3	3	1	
Racine		2		1		2	12	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	
Richland	1			5		5	31	6	12	6	6	15	7	21	18	8	8	4	
Rock				1		5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			3	
Rusk				1		1	8	2	3	1	1	4	4	11	6	3	2	3	
St. Croix				1		4	4	1			4	5	1	16	13	12			
Sauk	2	1		1		1	16	3			4		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sawyer						1	1		2		1	5	2	14	4	3	4	1	
Shawano	1					1	17	1	2		1	5	7	14	4	3	4	6	
Sheboygan	3	2		2		5	49	24	4	4	4	16	2	14	20	8	4		
Taylor						2	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	1			
Trempealeau		4				2	15	1	1	1	1	5	2	4	11	3		3	
Vernon	1	1				4	13	3	1	1	2	6	3	5	5	3	1	3	
Vilas						5	31	7	3		7	16	4	2	13	9	2	1	
Walworth	1	1		1		4	4	1	3		4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	
Washington				1		4	12	6	3		4	6	8	7	4	2	2	3	
Washburn						5	25	5	6		5	13	4	14	7	16	7	3	
Waukesha	1	1		1	1	6	28	2	3		3	14	7	10	7	3		2	
Waupaca				2		3	4		1		2	2	2	5	6	1		2	
Waushara					1	12	39	13	11		3	16	10	8	20	10	3	2	
Winnebago	5	2		1		4	12	2	2		1	2	1	7	6	2		5	
Wood	4					4	12	2	2		1	2	1	7	6			2	
Total.....	4	90	107	1	84	4	255	1,403	330	275	191	516	263	525	599	293	233	16	220

TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

County.	Encephalitis.	Meningitis.	Locomotor ataxia.	Other diseases of spinal cord.	Apoplexy.	Softening of brain.	Paralysis.	General paralysis of insane.	Other forms of mental disease.	Other diseases of brain.	Epilepsy.	Convulsions (Non-puerperal).	Tetanus.	Other diseases of nervous system.	Pericarditis and myocarditis.	Endocarditis.	Heart disease.	Angina pectoris.	Diseases of arteries.
Adams		2			10	7										6	4	1	2
Ashland		31			29	1	7	1	1		1	2	1	2	1	6	4	1	7
Barron		15			18	1	14						1	2		17	20	1	7
Bayfield		6	1		8		4	1				5		5		12	37	1	6
Brown	1	51	6		67	1	34	2	2		3			10	1	10	10		2
Buffalo		6			26		7	1			2	5	3	10	13	53	47	3	14
Burnett		4			6		8				2	4	1		1	7	11	1	10
Calumet		8			16		6				1	4				5	7		
Chippewa		14	1		26		14	9	12	13	23	8		1	3	17	15		
Clark		8			19		10	1		13	10	10	1	3		42	40	1	2
Columbia		13	1	1	38		32	1		3	3	14		2	5	21	11		10
Crawford	1	5			19	2	4		5	3	3	6	2	5	9	38	24	3	3
Dane		42	2		105	5	25	4	2	13	4	4		3	3	6	9		5
Dodge		23	1		52	1	26	47	34	14	2	21	3	11	11	71	73	3	32
Door		4	1		23	2	2	1	4	6	3	24	1	4	16	61	23	4	29
Douglas		41	1		23	1	9			2	1	19		2	7	10	10	1	3
Dunn		15			12	1	1	1	2	6	5	20	2	2	4	21	39		2
Eau Claire		22			30		11	2	2		2	10		6	4	13	30	2	9
Florence					27		25	5	3	8		13	2	12	7	13	42	2	12
Fond du Lac.	2	32	2	3	70	3	32		4	9	5	23		6	21	42	42	6	49
Forest		2			3				10	2		3				3			1
Grant		24	2	4	42	3	19	1		3		3				49	2		49
Green		12		3	33	3	13	2		1	1	17		4	10	42	31	2	26
Green Lake		4			16	4	14			2		5	1		7	20	29		10
Iowa		7		1	23	1	12	2				7		1	10	11	23	1	7
Iron		3			3		2		1		6	7		3	5	13	15	1	7
Jackson		14		1	27		5			1		11	1	1		3	3	1	2
Jefferson		12	4		59	3	25	1	1	2		7		2	8	14	10		3
Juneau	1	3			25		15	2		3	4	13		5	10	31	41	2	26
Kenosha		23		2	32	1	22	1		5		4		1	1	9	26	1	11
Kewaunee		9			15		13		1	1		13	2	6	2	32	8	3	17
												13		2	2	9	11		1

La Crosse	23	2		47		32	3	1	6	6	19		6	11	38	40	3	17	
Lafayette		1	1	22	1	15	2	1	2		3		6	1	15	17	1	17	
Langlade	7			14		40				2	11			3	9	9	1	1	
Lincoln	1	9		18		3		1		1	13		3	2	8	14	1	3	
Manitowoc			1	54	3	25	1	5	5	7	27	2	6	9	31	42	3	20	
Marathon	31		2	47	2	34	2		3	5	80	1	3	9	23	52	4	12	
Marquette	1	19		15		31	1		6	3	18	1	5	5	23	29		1	
Marquette		6		13		7	1		2		8		1		5	8	1	6	
Milwaukee	7	264	14	482	12	145	69	82	71	22	315	13	51	157	501	311	33	207	
Monroe		11	1	31	4	21	2	2	10	6	8		2	5	26	35	1	9	
Oconto		5		13		7	1		3	1	15	1	1	4	6	30	2	4	
Oneida		7		5		1				1	4	1	1	5	9	11			
Outagamie		26		42	1	39	3	2	6	4	37		5	5	26	82	5	9	
Ozaukee		8	1	29	1	6		1	2	4	13	1			13	28	4	12	
Pepin				6		3				2	4		1	1	9	3	2	8	
Pierce		8	1	26	1	11		1	1	1	7		1	1	24	18	1	10	
Polk		6		9		7			1	1	2		1	1	20	56	1	13	
Portage		23	2	33	2	17		1	4	1	21	2	4	4	10				
Price		5		4		1				1	2		1	1	4	63	1	10	
Racine		45	2	75	2	17	5	5	8	5	43	1	14	4	37	14	3	8	
Richland		15	2	16		13	1	4	4	2	22	1	3	3	55	49	7	16	
Rock		20	3	53	2	54	4	4	13	2	2	3	5	9	6	9			
Rusk	1	5		9		1			2	2	2		3		6				
St. Croix	1	19	1	26		19	2	5	1	2	3		5	3	15	29		8	
Sauk		14		28	2	22	2	1	6	2	14	1	3	7	36	32	4	7	
Sawyer		2	1			1			1						1	6			
Shawano		9		14		10		1	3	2	32	3	1	7	21	17	1	9	
Sheboygan		38	1	92	3	22		11	7	7	52		7	13	48	53	8	13	
Taylor		6		3		9		1		1	17		5		5	13	1	1	
Trempealeau	1	16		30		10			4	1	9		4	3	17	39	3	3	
Vernon		8	1	21		14	2	1	2	4	9		5	5	26	14		9	
Vilas		2									1				3			1	
Walworth		12	4	53	2	35	4	19	11	4	7		5	9	37	44	5	21	
Washburn		2		2		2			1	1	1		1	2	3	1	1		
Washington		11		39		7	2		5	7	10		1	1	29	19	2	7	
Waukesha		23	3	68	3	25	4	2	5	12	11		2	3	59	35	2	24	
Waupaca		19	2	46		27	6	8	3	8	21	1	11	4	32	28	3	5	
Waushara		6		11	2	14			4		9		3	3	18	7	3	6	
Winnebago		32	1	65	3	53	23	27	18		54	3	3	10	82	72	1	40	
Wood	2	13		26	2	10		2	5	2	14		3	5	17	27	1	8	
Total	19	1,257	65	51	2,469	81	1,207	227	275	345	246	1,293	65	290	503	2,075	2,070	156	877



TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORD-  
ING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

County.	Embolism and thrombosis.	Diseases of veins.	Other diseases of circulatory system.	Diseases of larynx.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Congestion of lungs.	Asthma and emphysema.	Hemorrhage of lungs.	Other diseases of respiratory system.	Diseases of mouth.	Tonsillitis.	Ulcer of stomach.	Gastritis.	Other diseases of stomach.	Dentition.
Adams	1		2			2	2	19					2				1	2	
Ashland		1	4		8	7	11	59		1	1		3			1	6		
Barron			2		5	7	9	56		1			3			2	2	1	
Bayfield					1	1	1	19					1		2	1	2	2	
Brown	4		2	1	11	11	15	137		5			12	1		1	9	1	
Buffalo					3	6	5	22		1			1			5	13	9	
Burnett	1				1	1	2	15		1			1				7	1	
Calumet	1		1		5	4	4	15								1		2	
Chippewa			1		10	10	6	53		6			1			2	2	3	
Clark			2		2	4	4	45	1	1			3	1		2	2	3	
Columbia	7		7		7	4	4	63		1			4			1	9	16	
Crawford				1	3	3	2	27		4			3			1	3	3	
Dane	4	1	3	1	23	21	24	157	5	3			1			10	8	4	
Dodge	7	1	4	2	27	15	14	71		4			1			1	3	5	
Door			6		6	3	2	21	1	1			1			3	3	1	
Douglas	3		7		6	6	1	88		1			2			3	6	2	1
Dunn	3	1	1	2	2	1	10	47	1	1			4			2	2	3	
Eau Claire	2		3		3	3	1	55	2	3			4			4	4	4	1
Florence			1					2					2	2		3	4	4	
Fond du Lac	6	1	12	5	10	21	19	77	2	5	8	1	9			3	15	6	
Forest							1	10		2									
Grant	3		4	1	11	10	17	65	6	11	5		3			4	8	7	
Green	1		1		3	9	13	40	1	3	3	1	1			2	3	1	
Green Lake	1		1		1	3	8	22					1	1		1	4	1	
Iowa	4		3		6	3	2	46	3	6			1			1	4	4	
Iron			2	1	10	2	6	13		1			1			1	6	1	
Jackson			1		5	4	2	36		2				1		1			
Jefferson			4	1	10	13	3	61	5	1			1			3	5	5	
Juneau			1	1	4	4	4	34		1			4	1		4	8	5	2
Kenosha	5		2	1	9	5	18	53	5	2			1	2		1	1	4	2
Kewaunee				1	2	3	9	19		1		1	7	1		1	3	3	

La Crosse	1	2	5	1	12	14	19	80	1	7	3	2	1	2	4	4	4	.....	
Lafayette	1	.....	.....	.....	7	4	7	42	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Langlade	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lincoln	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	43	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Manitowoc	2	1	6	.....	12	13	3	68	1	15	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Marathon	1	.....	1	2	5	13	15	96	2	7	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	
Marinette	1	.....	2	2	14	3	12	40	3	9	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	
Marquette	2	1	.....	1	4	4	2	28	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
Milwaukee	36	6	23	27	260	139	352	878	28	1	19	56	2	4	34	153	37	10	
Monroe	2	1	.....	2	7	5	6	68	.....	9	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	
Oconto	3	.....	.....	3	5	5	8	32	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	
Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	4	29	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Outagamie	3	.....	2	1	4	11	19	103	2	12	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ozaukee	1	.....	.....	.....	13	5	5	21	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pepin	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pierce	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	4	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Polk	.....	.....	1	.....	4	4	4	50	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Portage	.....	1	.....	3	6	11	16	54	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Price	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Racine	1	3	6	4	15	21	32	103	5	6	3	10	1	3	16	7	4	2	
Richland	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	19	43	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rock	2	1	4	2	14	18	7	124	2	4	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rusk	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	2	12	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
St. Croix	1	.....	1	.....	2	8	11	44	2	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sauk	.....	3	2	1	4	11	12	67	3	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sawyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	16	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shawano	1	1	1	2	16	11	14	42	1	7	2	5	.....	2	2	12	6	.....	
Sheboygan	2	.....	3	1	35	29	13	80	.....	12	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Taylor	1	.....	4	1	1	1	2	19	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Trempealeau	.....	.....	3	1	4	5	8	54	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vernon	.....	1	1	1	6	10	9	44	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Vilas	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Walworth	2	1	2	1	12	12	6	59	1	2	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Washington	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Washington	1	1	2	1	6	10	9	38	.....	2	1	4	1	2	2	4	2	.....	
Waukesha	4	.....	1	1	7	9	3	56	.....	5	1	3	1	2	3	7	4	.....	
Waupaca	1	.....	1	4	6	11	12	75	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Waushara	2	.....	3	.....	5	12	5	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Winnebago	3	.....	1	3	10	13	15	117	2	8	.....	3	.....	1	7	9	10	1	
Wood	.....	.....	2	1	6	3	10	40	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	8	6	2	
Total	133	28	155	90	736	624	923	4,254	106	178	404	69	262	20	43	175	456	273	44

TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

Counties.	Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).	Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 years).	Hernia.	Other diseases of intestines.	Acute yellow atrophy of liver.	Cirrhosis of liver.	Other diseases of liver.	Diseases of spleen.	Peritonitis.	Appendicitis.	Other diseases of digestive system.	Acute nephritis.	Bright's disease.	Other diseases of kidneys.	Calculi of urinary tract.	Diseases of bladder.	Uterine tumor.	Other diseases of uterus.	Ovarian cysts and tumors.
Adams	7	5	1			1	2		2	3	6	1	7	1		5			1
Ashland	33	5	2	1	1	1			10	14	17	7	8			2	1		1
Barron	35	12	4	3		1			3	3	13	3	27	5					1
Bayfield	14	1								2	3	2	4	1				1	
Brown	96	2	3	5	1	12	2		9	30	16	19	65			4	2		3
Buffalo	18	6	1	1					3	6	6	5	9	2		1	1		
Burnett	5	4	1	2					1	4	6	2	5	1		2			
Calumet	12	1		3	1				7	2	5	2	5	1		2			
Chippewa	30	7	2	3		2	3		5	22	12	10	13	3		1	2		
Clark	22	10	3	3	1	1	1		7	5	8	12	22	1		3			
Columbia	14	13	1	7		5	3		6	10	13	7	32	5		3	1		1
Crawford	15	11	1			1	2		2	2	5	5	9	1		3			
Dane	40	23	4	8	1	13	13		13	21	41	28	47	2		11	4		
Dodge	29	14	6	5		16	4		5	18	19	5	38	2		7			2
Door	25	10	3	3		3	3		2	2	4	9	9			2	1		
Douglas	58	8	2	3	1	3	6		12	11	18	14	32	3		4	1		1
Dunn	22	9	3	4	1	3	8		7	4	9	4	18	2		6			
Eau Claire	16	8	6	1	3	3	6		11	15	16	9	30	5		4	1		3
Florence	2	2								1	1	1	1						
Fond du Lac	39	11	5	4	1	8	8		14	26	27	12	36	9		4	1	1	
Forest	8	2		2						4	3	3	4	1					
Grant	29	12	1	6	1	7	3		8	7	10	16	24	1		5	1		
Green	6	6	2		2	7	3		3	11	13	7	15	4		2	4		2
Green Lake	17	7	1	1		7			1	12	5	5	14	1		2			
Iowa	16	14	3			4			4	2	8	6	17			3			
Iron	15	3		1	1				2	8	8	2	3						
Jackson	15	7	2	2			5		3	3	7	3	9	2		2	1		
Jefferson	12	6	4	3		9	5		4	8	11	12	26	2		14	1		1
Juneau	13	11	2	2		3	7		3	9	7	2	12	1		4			
Kenosha	51	11	3	3		3	2		3	7	15	9	25	1		3	1		2
Kewaunee	29	7	2		1	2	5		2	3	11	4	11	1		3			1

La Crosse	23	9	2	2	3	15	5	19	34	23	15	49	1	1	6	2	3		
Lafayette	13	5	4	1		5	4	1	5	5	3	13			5		1		
Langlade	29	2	1			6	4	5	6	8	2	11					1		
Lincoln	23	8	1	1		5	5	11	11	5	5	15			1		1		
Manitowoc	36	9	3	4	1	13	4	4	10	21	21	31	1		1		2		
Marathon	62	13	5	4	2	5	4	11	12	27	6	34	5	5	4		1		
Marinette	42	7	1	2	2	2	5	4	11	12	5	17	1	1	2		2		
Marquette	5			1		4		1	1	8	4	9	1	1	1		1		
Milwaukee	933	133	58	94	12	153	46	77	105	180	208	362	18	18	54	8	15		
Monroe	18	8	3	2		1		10	5	6	9	29	5				2		
Oconto	35	7	1	6		3	1	7	4	14	6	14			3		1		
Oneida	11	2		2		1	1	4	3	3	7	8			1				
Outagamie	46	6	8	10	3	9	4	16	12	22	17	40	2		8	1	2		
Ozaukee	29	4	1	3		3	3	3	3	3	6	9			7				
Pepin	14	5	1	1		1	1	2	2	6	1	6	2						
Pierce	6	4	1	3	1	1	4	5	5	8	8	16		2	4				
Polk	21	5	7	2		3	3	4	5	5	1	14	1	2	7	1			
Portage	59	7	1	5	1	4	5	10	8	13	11	15	2		9	1	2		
Price	10	3				2	2	3	1	2	1	7		1	2				
Racine	82	15	3	15	5	6	15	17	10	22	24	48	2	3	5		1		
Richland	15	9	2	1		3	4	2	3	7	7	22			3				
Rock	39	9	3	17	7	9	13	11	13	16	9	65	5	3	9	2	3		
Rusk	10		1			1	1	2	4	3	3	3			3		1		
St. Croix	17	9	1	2		6	6	2	2	9	12	34	3	3	2		1		
Sauk	14	13	3	6	2	8	12	4	3	8	8	26	1		7		2		
Sawyer	6	1	3			5	2	2	4	1	2	4							
Shawano	43	4	3	4		3	2	2	6	9	17	15	2	1	4				
Sheboygan	60	13	5	13	4	15	7	11	21	13	29	50	1	2	12		1		
Taylor	25	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	9	1	5	1		1		1		
Trempealeau	28	4	1	4		3	3	5	2	7	4	17	4	2	1	2	1		
Vernon	18	9	1	3		3	2	9	5	3	6	33	2	4	1	1	1		
Vilas	1											1							
Walworth	18	4	1	7	1	5	2	6	6	9	12	50	3	1	9	2			
Washburn	10	5		3				1	1	3	7	10			1		1		
Washington	12	7	3	5		8	5	5	5	8	8	13	1	2	9				
Waushara	25	14	1	8	4	12	5	6	8	11	15	58			5	2			
Waupaca	26	9	1	5	1	5	5	6	7	12	15	37	2	1	6	1	1		
Waushara	19	2	1	8	2	3	4	2	4	5	6	11	2		2		1		
Winnebago	23	3	6	13	1	11	7	1	9	13	18	46	4	4	12		1		
Wood	24	7	2	4	1	5	2	9	18	13	7	27	2		4		1		
Total	2,678	640	134	351	70	458	310	1	453	650	880	788	1,853	139	94	315	45	41	53

TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

Counties.	Other diseases of genito-urinary system.	Puerperal septicemia.	Puerperal hemorrhage.	Puerperal convulsions.	Other causes incident to child-birth.	Gangrene.	Other diseases of the skin.	Diseases of bones.	Diseases of joints.	Amputations.	Other diseases of locomotor system.	Hydrocephalus.	Congenital malformation of heart.	Other congenital malformations.	Premature birth.	Congenital debility.	Other diseases of early infancy.	Old age.	Suicide by poison.
Adams		1	2	1								1	1		3	1		16	
Ashland	2	3		2	4		1	1					5		28	5	3	13	4
Barron	3	3	2	2	4			1							35	7	19	36	1
Bayfield	1	1	2	1	4		1	1				1	2		5	1	16	1	1
Brown	2	10	4	4	6	2	5	3							5	2	16	1	1
Buffalo	1	1	1	1	6		5	3			1	6	12		79	21	65	94	2
Burnett			1	1	3		1	1			1	1		2	6	7	4	25	
Calumet	1	2	1	1	6		3	1			1	1		4	4	5	16	1	
Chippewa	1	2	3	3	4	1	4	3	1			1		3	15	14	35	1	1
Clark	3	2	1	3	4		1	1	1					3	23	4	24	56	1
Columbia	1	4		1	4	2	2	1				1	1		15	5	2	27	
Crawford	1	4		1	1		2	1							20	5	9	81	2
Dane	7	1		2	7	9	9	3	1						14	2	2	33	1
Dodge	4	1		2	1	2	2	2			1				65	9	24	134	4
Door	2	1		1	3	1	1	1				3	3	9	17	18	18	87	
Douglas	1	5		2	4	3	2		1			1	1	5	15	8	5	34	
Dunn	3	1		1	1	1				1		4		1	47	6	37	14	7
Eau Claire	4	6	1	1	5	2	2	1		1	1	2	2	2	15	3	8	42	
Florence		1											5	1	11	7	3	41	2
Fond du Lac	5	2		2	2	4	1		1		1	1			4		3	3	
Forest					2						1		3	1	36	17	12	113	5
Grant	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1						4	7	4	5	
Green	1	2	1		4							2	4	1	22	12	18	54	1
Green Lake		1	1		1	1	1						1		6	6	4	45	1
Iowa	1			1	2	3								2	10	6	40	1	1
Iron	1	2			1	1	1				1	2	3	2	12	11	6	57	1
Jackson	2	4		1	2	3	1	2						1	3	2	6	6	1
Jefferson	2	2			1	4	2				1				11	6	10	40	
Juneau	2	2		1	4	4	2	2	1		1				21	6	7	54	2
Kenosha	2	2	2	1	5	2									14	2	6	52	
Kewaunee	1	2	2	1	1		1	2		1	2	4	4		37	18	15	31	1
La Crosse	1	7		1	3	3	1	3	1		1				12	3	5	61	
Lafayette	2			1		6	1	3	1			1	2	1	25	15	20	75	1
												2	2		12	3	7	24	1

Langlade	1	1	1	3	1	1	1					1		1	9	2	2	8	1
Lincoln		3		1	4							1			16	7	18	27	
Manitowoc	3	6	4	1	4	4	5	2			2	1	4	60	13	25	121	4	
Marathon	2	12	5		6	2	2			3	2	6	4	41	20	24	63	2	
Marquette	1	5	1	1	3	1	3	2			1	1		38	26	12	48	1	
Marquette														5		3	25		
Milwaukee	14	36	18	14	28	26	17	27	3	1	1	21	16	18	413	309	363	443	99
Monroe	2	1		2		3						2	1		23	24	17	43	2
Oconto			2	1	3	1		1				3			26	18	22	48	2
Oneida				1	2		1	1		1		1	1	1	16	2	8	9	1
Outagamie	5	4	2	2	5	3	1	5		1		5	5	2	49	15	42	93	3
Ozaukee					1	1		2		1		2	1		8	7	12	32	
Pepin	3	2			1	1							1		2	1	7	6	
Pierce	1		1	3	1	2	1							13	9	9	33	1	
Polk	1	6	1	1	3							2		7	9	10	21	2	
Portage		6	1		2	3	1				3	1		25	22	27	76		
Price				1	1		1			1				2	5	7	9	1	
Racine	3	4	1	1	7	7	2	2			3	4	5	50	3	24	108	8	
Richland		1			2	4						3		14	5	8	32	1	
Rock	4	4	2	2	4	6	2	1			1	5		41	12	31	138		
Rusk					1		1				1			5	4	5	7		
St. Croix	1	3	1	1	3	2	2		1	1				9	5	11	48		
Sauk	4	1	3		3	4	2	2			2			21	8	21	77		
Sawyer														3	4	5	4		
Shawano	2	2	2	1	3	4	1				1	1	2	19	6	16	55	1	
Sheboygan	1	4		2	3	6	1			1		5	1	2	40	18	19	151	7
Taylor			2		4							1		7	6	10	9		
Trempealeau		1		1	2		2			1				3	19	8	10	46	1
Vernon	2	1	2	1	5		1			1			2	2	20	4	6	41	2
Vilas		1												1				3	
Walworth	3	1			6	1	2	1	1	1			4	2	18	5	15	73	1
Washburn					1						1				4	1	3	7	
Washington	1	2			2	2									14	10	14	39	2
Waukesha	1	7	1		3	4		3		1					31	9	23	72	1
Waupaca	2	5		2	5		2	1			6	2	1	3	17	5	16	78	2
Waushara	2	2	1		2	2	1				1	2	3	1	18	7	9	42	3
Winnebago	3	3	1		4	5	2	1			3	3	5	38	10	28	103	1	
Wood	1	4	4		8	1		3			1	3		22	3	17	34		
Total	123	213	83	83	207	165	91	90	21	13	14	111	141	109	1,810	834	1,320	3,737	192

TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

Counties.	Suicide by asphyxia.	Suicide by hanging.	Suicide by drowning.	Suicide by fire-arms.	Suicide by cutting-instruments.	Suicide by jumping from high places.	Suicide by crushing.	Suicide by other or unspecified means.	Fractures and dislocations.	Burns and scalds.	Heat and sunstroke.	Cold and freezing.	Lightning and electricity.	Drowning.	Inhalation of poisonous gases.	Other accidental poisonings.
Adams				2	1			2	1					2		1
Ashland		2							6	11						
Barron		1	2							4						
Bayfield										2	1					
Brown		6	2		1		1		12	7	1	1				
Buffalo								1	3	1	1					
Burnett		1								2						
Calumet										2						
Chippewa		1		1	1				5	2			1			
Clark			1		2			1		2				4		1
Columbia		4			1			1		2	2			4		1
Crawford		1		1					11	3		1	1	6	1	
Dane		11	1			1				1	2			5		
Dodge		7							8	11		1		8	1	2
Door				1					8	4	1	1		7	2	2
Douglas									1	3		1		8		2
Dunn		1		1				3	16	13	1		1	3	1	4
Eau Claire		1	1		3			1	5	6	1		1	3		1
Florence									2	2			1	2		1
Fond du Lac		3	1		1			2	1	1		1		1		1
Forest									15	8				6		2
Grant									2	1		1		2		1
Green		1		4					3	2		1		7		3
Green Lake				1												
Iowa		1							3	2			1	2		
Iron					1			1	1	4	1			2		3
Jackson									2	2				3		
Jefferson		2	1		3	1		2	6	1				5		1
Juneau				4	2			1	2	2				10		2
Kenosha		3	3		2				5	1		2		7		1
Kewaunee		2	1					2	12	17	1		1	12	4	1
La Crosse		3			3			1	3				1	2		1
Lafayette				2	1			2	14	5			1	4	1	1
									3	3				5		4

Langlade		1			1				3	1				3				1
Lincoln					1				4	6				11				1
Manitowoc		4		4	1				8	2				11				1
Marathon		1		6	1				8	13				8				4
Marinette				3					1	7	2	1		1				4
Marquette					1				1					21	46	11	3	5
Milwaukee	8	42	13	45	9	1	7	18	4	1				4				2
Monroe		1					1	1		3				3				1
Oconto		1		1				1		1				1				1
Oneida		1	1	1	1					2				3	1		1	1
Outagamie		2	1	1	1			1		1				11	2	2	1	1
Ozaukee				2				1		5				5	1		2	1
Pepin				1														1
Pierce		1	1							1				1				2
Polk			1	1						1				1				1
Portage		3		1						3		3	2	3				1
Price					1			1		3				3	5			1
Racine	1	5	1	7	1			1		7	4		1	7	4		1	1
Richland								1		6	1			1	1			1
Rock	4	4	1	4	1			2		22	9	1		16	7		1	1
Rusk										4	2			7	1			1
St. Croix		1	1				1			5	4		1	5	4			1
Sauk		3								4	4			4	4			1
Sawyer				1						3			2	3				4
Shawano	1			2				1		10	2	1		18	2	1		2
Sheboygan		3	1	2				1		18	10	1	1	8	10	1	1	3
Taylor										1	4	1		1	4			1
Trempealeau		3								3	3		2	3	3			2
Vernon	1	1	1	2						3	5			1	2			1
Vilas										1	2			9	2			1
Walworth		1	1	3				1		3	3			12	1			1
Washburn								1		1	2			1	2			1
Washington		1		3				1		3		1	1	1				1
Waukesha		3	1							11	2			2				1
Waupaca				1						11	4	1		16	4			3
Waushara		1								4				9				2
Winnebago		5	1	1		1		2		3	1			3	1			3
Wood				2						18	3			17	2			1
										5	2	2		7	2			1
Total	15	140	33	143	31	3	10	68	400	285	36	30	35	532	25			106



TABLE NO. 27.—SHOWING THE TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH COUNTY FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

Counties.	Accidental gunshot wounds.	Injuries by machinery.	Injuries in mines and quarries.	Railroad accidents and injuries.	Injuries by vehicles and horses.	Injuries by electric cars.	Suffocation.	Other accidental injuries.	Injuries at birth.	Homicide.	Dropsy.	"Heart Failure."	Other ill-defined diseases.	Unknown or unspecified.	Still-birth.
Adams	1						1	2							3
Ashland	7	2		17	2		1	18	2	3	3		1		5
Barron	3	4			2		1	3					15		30
Bayfield	3	1		3				3			4		1		7
Brown	3	2	1	8	2	1	1	8					15		25
Buffalo	1				2			16	3		17		12		18
Burnett					3								1		96
Calumet				3	1			2			5		1		13
Chippewa	2	2		3	4		1	4	2		2		4		7
Clark	4			6	1	1	1	9	2	1	4		1		13
Columbia	3			3	1	1	1	12		1	9		11		19
Crawford	1	1		11	2		2	2	1		5		3		21
Dane	4			4	2			7	1		6		6		17
Dodge	2	1		19	5	1	4	29	4	2	12		46		69
Door	2	1		4	1			4	2		3		24		32
Douglas	1	6	2	2	2		2	2		1	5		5		9
Dunn	3			29				20	1	2	1		12		61
Eau Claire	2			3	2			6			2		3		31
Florence	9	1		16	2			4			1		3		12
Fond du Lac		2						1	1	3	4	2	10		4
Forest		1		11	3		2	11		1			2		1
Grant	2	1						3		1	7	5	26		50
Green	3							3					4		6
Green Lake	1		2		1			6	1		10	4	10		27
Iowa	1			1	4		1	3	1	1	2		4		6
Iron	5	2	4		1								9		12
Jackson	1		9	5	1		1	6	1	1		3	7		15
Jefferson	2	1		1	2			6	1		1	2	4		3
Juneau	2			4	3	1	2	6	1				7		5
Kenosha	6			7	3			5	2		4	1	10		38
Kewaunee	1	1		9	1		4	7				4	6		13
	1				1		4	9	3		1		10		55
					2		1	3	1		4	2	13		14

La Crosse	6	2		12	1	2	1	15			10	2	14	2	57
Lafayette	4	1	1	5	3		1	5			1		3	9	19
Langlade	2			5	1			3		1			9	7	22
Lincoln	3	1		2				6		1			10	10	26
Manitowoc	2	1		1	1		1	10		1		7	32	19	59
Marathon	12	2		2	5	1	2	12		1	2	2	17	29	67
Marinette	3	2		4	1		1	9		1		3	23	24	49
Marquette	1			1				2		1		4	1	3	10
Milwaukee	8	48		123	37	62	18	180		11	21	28	176	21	852
Monroe	1	1		7	1			7		1	1	3	5	2	34
Oconto	4			3	4		1	14		2		4	7	9	30
Oneida	4	1		4	1			7				1		4	13
Outagamie	2			8		2	1	11		2	1	5	18	9	58
Ozaukee	1			3	1	1		4				1	4	1	11
Pepin				2				1				1		4	1
Pierce				6				2				1		1	12
Polk	4			5	5			4		1	1	2	3	5	15
Portage	2			2	4			2			2		3	11	39
Price				3	1		3	9		2		1	7	2	11
Racine	3	3	2	23	3	7	5	10		2	1	2	19	8	86
Richland	1			2				4		2	2	2	4	4	21
Rock	5			16	1	1	1	11		3		4	3	5	94
Rusk	2							10		1	1			2	8
St. Croix	3	3	1	6	1		1	4		1			1	1	25
Sauk	4			5	1		1	3		3		3	4	5	30
Sawyer				1	1		2							29	5
Shawano	4	1		2	3		3	5		2	2	1	4	9	40
Sheboygan	4	1		5	2		2	8		2	1	6	7		74
Taylor	7	1		2	3			6		1	1	1	5	6	17
Trempealeau	2	1		2	3			3		1		6	8	8	20
Vernon	4				2		2	3		1	1	1	2	5	19
Vilas				2				5							6
Walworth	4			1			1	9		2	1	4	6	4	10
Washburn	4			4	1		1	1			2				23
Washington	1			5	4		2	3		3		3	1		4
Waukesha	3	1		11	2		1	11		2	5	1	4	3	21
Waupaca	2	1		3	4		1	13				4	7	3	35
Waushara	3			1	4			4		1		1	3	7	38
Winnebago	4	3		9		2	1	7		2		1	15	2	17
Wood	4			6	2			6			1	10	4	9	62
												3	11	6	35
Total	200	103	24	470	159	84	80	661	84	63	240	94	705	554	2,868





TABLE NO. 28.—SHOWING DEATHS IN CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR OF 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS AND IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

CITIES.	Total estimated population.	Total deaths.			IMPORTANT AGES.			IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH.															
		Total deaths.	Annual death rate per 1,000 estimated population.		Under one year.	One to four years, inclusive.	Sixty-five years and over.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Other tuberculosis.	Typhoid fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhea, enteritis, under 2 years.	Meningitis.	Influenza.	Puerperal septi-cemia.	Cancer.	Violence.	Still-births.	
			Annual death rate per 1,000 estimated population.	Annual death rate per 1,000 estimated population.																			
Cities under 3,000:																							
Algoma	2,170	27	12.4	5	3	8	2		1	2						2					4	1	
Alma	1,172	14	12.1	1	1	7	3			1	1			1			1		2		1		
Altoona	717	6	8.5	1	5				1	1									2				
Augusta	1,528	19	12.6	2		10	1							3			2						
Barron	1,782	27	15.0	6	6	6	1							1	3				3		1		
Black Rr. Falls	1,952	41	21.	10	1	14	1	1			1		2	4	1	1	3		6		3		
Boscobel	1,634	19	11.6	6	1	8	1							1	1						1		
Brodhead	1,718	17	10.	2		11								2							1		
Buffalo	235	5	21.	1		2								2							1		
Burlington	2,685	41	15.	10	2	15	3	1	1				1	6					3		1	1	
Cedarburg	1,713	22	12.9	4	2	5	4		1					2					2		1	1	
Chetek	850	13	15.2	1	3	2			1					2	1				1		1	1	
Chilton	1,570	19	12.	1		11								1							2		
Clintonville	1,948	28	14.3	5	2	9	1		1					3					2		1	1	
Colby	1,029	18	18.	1		7	4							1					1		2	1	
Columbus	2,412	28	20.	5	2	20	1			1			1	1	2		1		3		1	2	
Cumberland	1,592	19	11.8	3	3		2							1									
Cedarburg	1,864	20	10.8	2		12	1							2							1	1	
Delavan	2,366	34	14.4	2		21	2							2	2		1				1	1	
Dodgeville	2,323	28	13.	2		15	1							3					2		1	1	
Durand	1,359	21	14.4	3	1	8			1					3			1				1	1	
Edgerton	2,551	26	11.	3	3	8	4	1		2				1	3		2	1		2	1	3	
Elkhorn	1,869	13	7.	1	1	7	2							2			1				1		
Elroy	2,206	29	14.	5	1	11	4	1			1			3			1		1		1		

TABLE NO. 29.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE GROUPS FOR THE PERIOD FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO TO DEC. 31, 1908.

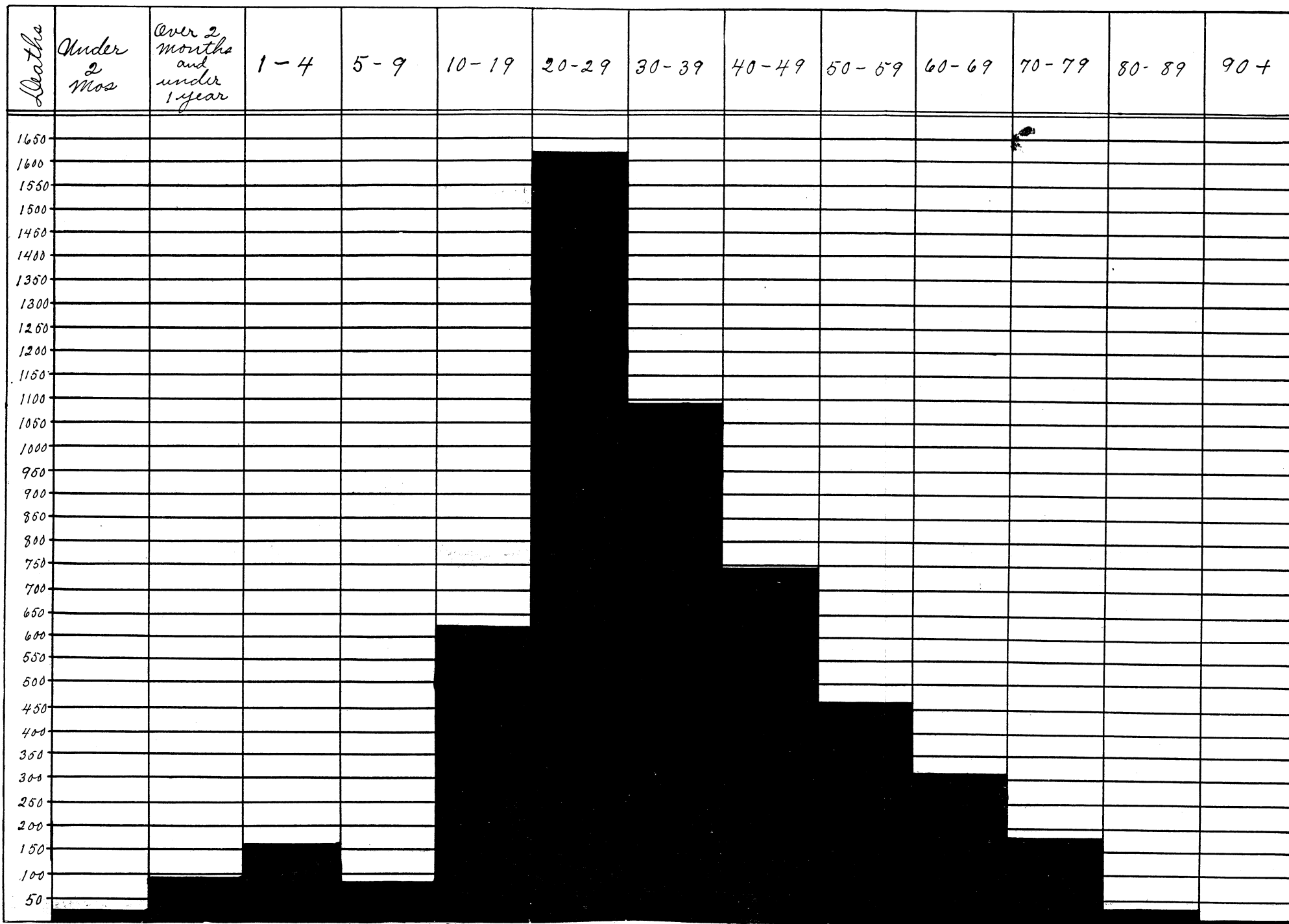




TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100,000 population.	COLOR.			SEX.			CONJUGAL RELATION.					
			White.	Black.	Indian.	Male.	Female.	Unknown or not stated.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown or not stated.	
<b>Epidemic diseases—</b>														
Typhoid fever .....	881	38.2	878	1	2	542	339		494	294	38	9		46
Malarial fever .....	12	.52	12			11	1		4	6	1	1		
Small pox .....	14	.20	13	1		9	5		6	5	3			
Measles .....	262	11.3	260	2		122	140		242	11	1			2
Scarlet fever .....	242	10.5	240		2	120	122		224	10		1		6
Whooping cough .....	374	16.2	373		1	175	199		366	2	3			3
Diphtheria .....	810	35.2	807		3	417	392	1	752	36		1		20
Croup .....	124	5.3	123		1	69	55		117	3	2			2
Influenza .....	770	33.4	767	1	2	358	410	2	179	277	268	3		43
Dysentery .....	67	2.9	67			37	30		44	8	15			
Erysipelas .....	127	5.5	127			62	65		52	35	26			14
Other epidemic diseases.....	10	.43	10			8	2		8	1				1
<b>Other general diseases—</b>														
Septicemia .....	344	14.9	341		3	180	164		131	164	29	1		19
Tuberculosis of lungs .....	4,525	196.7	4,466	18	41	2,344	2,175	6	1,889	1,983	310	39		304
Tuberculosis of larynx.....	77	3.3	77			57	20		19	45	10			3
Tuberculous meningitis .....	236	10.2	229	1	6	133	103		196	32				3
Abdominal tuberculosis .....	384	16.6	378	2	4	194	190		201	145	20	5		13
Pott's disease .....	55	2.3	55			35	20		34	13	3			5
Tuberculous abscess .....	6	.26	6			3	3		1	4				1
White swelling .....	4	.17	4			3	1		1	3				
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	90	3.9	85		5	45	45		46	31	10	1		2
General tuberculosis .....	107	4.6	107			60	47		57	39	7	2		2
Scrofula .....	1	.04	1											1
Syphilis .....	84	3.7	83		1	53	31		56	14	10	1		3
Gonorrhœa .....	4	.17	4			3	1		3	1				



Cancer of face and neck.....	255	11.08	254	.....	1	197	58	.....	28	142	66	4	15
Cancer of stomach and liver.....	1,403	61.	1,400	.....	2	777	625	1	84	377	347	16	79
Cancer of intestines.....	330	14.3	330	.....	1	155	174	1	23	187	101	6	13
Cancer of genital organs.....	275	11.9	275	.....	.....	9	266	.....	18	166	71	.....	17
Cancer of breast.....	191	8.3	191	.....	.....	6	185	.....	21	101	62	3	4
Cancer of other or unspecified organs.....	516	22.4	513	.....	2	234	232	.....	39	293	142	7	35
Tumors.....	263	11.4	263	.....	.....	141	121	1	73	131	52	1	6
Rheumatism.....	525	22.8	522	.....	2	274	248	3	138	255	95	1	36
Diabetes.....	599	26.04	598	.....	1	302	297	.....	173	291	103	.....	32
Anemia.....	293	12.7	292	.....	1	139	154	.....	93	146	33	.....	19
Alcoholism.....	233	10.1	228	.....	1	215	17	1	71	91	22	12	37
Chronic poisonings.....	16	.69	16	.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	4	3	.....	1
Other general diseases.....	220	9.5	218	.....	2	98	122	.....	64	111	23	.....	20
<b>Diseases of nervous system—</b>													
Encephalitis.....	19	.82	19	.....	.....	13	5	1	8	5	4	2	.....
Meningitis.....	1,257	54.6	1,252	.....	1	710	545	2	1,075	130	21	2	29
Locomotor ataxia.....	65	2.8	65	.....	.....	49	16	.....	12	38	10	2	3
Other diseases of spinal cord.....	51	2.2	51	.....	.....	25	26	.....	15	27	9	.....	.....
Apoplexy.....	2,469	107.3	2,462	.....	4	1,339	1,130	.....	242	1,204	866	22	135
Softening of brain.....	81	3.5	81	.....	.....	46	35	.....	17	37	23	4	.....
Paralysis.....	1,207	52.4	1,204	.....	3	638	569	.....	142	557	395	18	95
General paralysis of insane.....	227	9.8	224	.....	2	119	108	.....	64	117	29	8	9
Other forms of mental disease.....	275	11.9	275	.....	.....	152	123	.....	58	107	88	3	19
Other diseases of brain.....	345	15.	345	.....	.....	193	152	.....	166	123	39	2	15
Epilepsy.....	246	10.6	245	.....	1	155	91	.....	158	59	17	3	9
Convulsions (non-puerperal).....	1,293	56.2	1,292	.....	1	742	549	2	1,250	15	4	1	23
Tetanus.....	65	2.8	65	.....	.....	48	17	.....	41	20	1	.....	3
Other diseases of nervous system.....	290	12.6	289	.....	1	155	135	.....	120	107	34	1	28
<b>Diseases of circulatory system—</b>													
Pericarditis and myocarditis.....	503	21.8	499	.....	3	271	232	.....	74	241	162	1	25
Endocarditis.....	2,075	90.2	2,063	.....	4	1,094	980	1	392	1,033	551	11	88
Heart disease.....	2,070	90.	2,059	.....	3	1,182	887	1	319	1,032	540	25	154
Angina pectoris.....	156	6.7	156	.....	.....	99	57	.....	14	86	48	1	7
Diseases of arteries.....	877	38.1	876	.....	1	558	319	.....	56	424	345	3	49
Embolism and thrombosis.....	133	5.7	133	.....	.....	66	67	.....	13	81	27	2	5
Diseases of veins.....	28	1.2	27	.....	1	14	14	.....	8	13	5	.....	2

TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, 'ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100,000 population.	COLOR.			SEX.			CONJUGAL RELATION.				
			White.	Black.	Indian.	Male.	Female.	Unknown or not stated.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown or not stated.
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	155	6.7	154	.....	1	78	77	.....	37	67	34	1	16
Diseases of respiratory system—													
Diseases of larynx .....	90	3.9	90	.....	.....	50	40	.....	67	14	6	.....	3
Acute bronchitis .....	736	32.	733	.....	3	420	316	.....	571	81	71	2	11
Chronic bronchitis .....	624	27.1	622	2	.....	291	333	.....	54	252	280	4	34
Broncho-pneumonia .....	923	40.1	916	10	6	487	434	2	653	111	130	2	27
Pneumonia .....	4,254	184.9	4,219	10	25	2,343	1,905	3	1,887	1,386	768	18	195
Pleurisy .....	106	4.6	104	2	.....	53	53	.....	35	43	23	.....	5
Congestion of lungs .....	178	7.7	177	1	.....	102	76	.....	83	56	37	.....	2
Asthma and emphysema .....	404	17.5	401	1	2	232	172	.....	60	184	129	.....	31
Hemorrhage of lungs .....	69	3.	69	.....	.....	45	24	.....	15	34	11	2	7
Other respiratory diseases .....	262	11.3	262	.....	.....	142	120	.....	114	86	46	.....	16
Diseases of digestive system—													
Diseases of mouth .....	20	.86	20	.....	.....	15	5	.....	7	7	4	.....	2
Tonsilitis .....	43	1.8	43	.....	.....	23	20	.....	35	6	2	.....	6
Ulcer of stomach .....	175	7.6	173	1	1	102	73	.....	42	105	21	1	17
Gastritis .....	456	19.8	455	.....	.....	237	219	.....	239	112	84	4	16
Other diseases of stomach .....	273	11.8	272	1	.....	154	119	.....	83	128	53	1	1
Dentition .....	44	1.9	44	.....	.....	24	20	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	2,678	116.4	2,665	4	9	1,485	1,180	3	2,678	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 years).....	640	27.8	638	.....	2	298	341	1	322	173	120	5	20
Hernia .....	194	8.4	194	.....	.....	103	91	.....	59	73	55	.....	7
Other diseases of intestines.....	351	15.2	350	1	.....	190	161	.....	160	119	57	2	13
Acute yellow atrophy of liver.....	70	3.04	70	.....	.....	43	27	.....	36	21	9	.....	4
Cirrhosis of liver .....	458	19.9	458	.....	.....	318	140	.....	50	272	105	9	22
Other diseases of liver .....	310	13.4	310	.....	.....	176	134	.....	73	154	69	2	12
Diseases of spleen .....	1	.04	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peritonitis .....	468	19.9	456	.....	2	192	266	.....	199	197	40	3	19

Appendicitis .....	650	28.2	650	.....	.....	386	284	.....	420	184	15	2	29
Other diseases of digestive system .....	880	38.2	879	1	.....	425	452	3	498	245	95	4	38
Diseases of genito-urinary system—													
Acute nephritis .....	788	34.2	782	3	3	426	362	.....	222	357	161	7	41
Bright's disease .....	1,853	80.5	1,848	4	1	1,123	729	1	264	1,018	454	17	100
Other diseases of kidneys .....	139	6.04	139	.....	.....	80	59	.....	29	59	38	.....	11
Calculi of urinary tract .....	94	4.08	94	.....	.....	31	63	.....	3	53	28	1	9
Diseases of bladder .....	315	13.6	315	.....	.....	271	44	.....	22	158	117	1	17
Uterine tumor .....	45	1.9	44	1	.....	.....	45	.....	4	32	7	.....	2
Other diseases of uterus .....	41	1.7	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	7	30	4	.....	.....
Ovarian cysts and tumors .....	53	2.3	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	8	28	13	.....	4
Other diseases of genito-urinary system .....	123	5.3	123	.....	.....	99	24	.....	10	72	27	.....	14
Child-birth—													
Puerperal septicemia .....	213	9.2	211	.....	2	.....	213	.....	11	189	2	2	9
Puerperal hemorrhage .....	83	3.6	82	1	.....	.....	83	.....	1	79	.....	.....	3
Puerperal convulsions .....	83	3.6	82	1	.....	.....	83	.....	3	74	.....	1	5
Other causes incident to child-birth .....	207	9.	205	.....	2	.....	207	.....	6	197	.....	.....	4
Diseases of skin—													
Gangrene .....	165	7.1	165	.....	.....	87	78	.....	18	57	77	2	11
Other diseases of skin .....	91	3.9	91	.....	.....	55	36	.....	50	25	6	.....	10
Diseases of locomotor system—													
Diseases of bones .....	90	3.9	90	.....	.....	47	42	1	70	14	4	.....	2
Diseases of joints .....	21	.91	19	1	1	13	8	.....	4	14	2	.....	1
Amputations .....	13	.56	12	.....	1	8	5	.....	5	4	3	.....	1
Other diseases of locomotor system .....	14	.60	13	1	.....	5	9	.....	6	5	3	.....	.....
Malformation—													
Hydrocephalus .....	111	4.8	111	.....	.....	64	47	.....	99	2	1	.....	9
Congenital malformation of heart .....	141	6.1	141	.....	.....	88	53	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	1
Other congenital malformations .....	109	4.7	109	.....	.....	63	44	2	104	.....	.....	.....	5
Early infancy—													
Premature birth .....	1,810	78.6	1,805	3	2	1,005	791	14	1,810	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital debility .....	834	36.2	830	1	3	488	340	6	834	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other diseases of infancy .....	1,820	57.3	1,314	.....	6	754	562	4	1,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old age—													
Old age .....	3,737	162.4	3,726	3	8	1,849	1,888	43	135	1,056	2,281	23	242

TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100,000 population.	COLOR.			SEX.			CONJUGAL RELATION.					
			White.	Black.	Indian.	Male.	Female.	Unknown or not stated.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown or not stated.	
Violence—														
Suicide by poison.....	192	8.3	192			119	73		56	84	26		5	21
Suicide by asphyxia.....	15	.65	15			12	3		4	7	2			2
Suicide by hanging.....	140	6.08	140			122	18		31	73	26		6	4
Suicide by drowning.....	38	1.6	37	1		20	18		16	19	1			2
Suicide by firearms.....	143	6.2	143			133	9	1	45	64	20		4	10
Suicide by cutting instruments.....	31	1.3	31			26	5		5	17	4		2	3
Suicide by jumping from high places.....	3	.13	3			3			1	1	1			
Suicide by crushing.....	10	.43	10			3	1		5	3	1			1
Suicide by other or unspecified means.....	68	2.9	67	1		57	11		15	34	8		3	8
Fractures and dislocations.....	400	17.3	394	1	5	282	118		115	150	100		1	34
Burns and scalds.....	285	12.3	282	1	2	145	140		191	61	21		2	10
Heat and sunstroke.....	36	1.5	36			26	10		16	13	4			3
Cold and freezing.....	30	1.3	28		2	24	5	1	8	7	6		3	3
Lightning and electricity.....	35	1.5	35			29	5	1	19	11	2			3
Drowning.....	532	23.1	528	1	3	442	90		327	124	24			57
Inhalation of poisonous gases.....	25	1.08	25			16	9		8	9	4			4
Other accidental poisonings.....	106	4.6	106			54	52		68	26	5		2	5
Accidental gunshot wounds.....	200	8.6	200			178	22		128	53	1		5	13
Injuries by machinery.....	103	4.4	103			99	4		50	44	4			5
Injuries in mines and quarries.....	24	1.04	24			24			11	8				5
Railroad accidents and injuries.....	470	20.4	464	1	5	433	37		166	186	28		3	87
Injuries by vehicles and horses.....	159	6.9	158		1	139	20		62	74	13		1	9
Injuries by electric cars.....	84	3.6	84			75	9		34	38	9			3
Suffocation.....	80	3.4	80			51	27	2	63	11	2			4
Other accidental injuries.....	661	28.7	657	1	3	534	126	1	257	278	68		5	53
Injuries at birth.....	84	3.6	84			55	29		84					9
Homicide.....	63	2.7	62		1	46	17		20	24	6		4	

Ill-defined diseases—													
Dropsy .....	240	10.4	235	3	2	113	127	.....	30	112	79	3	16
“Heart failure” .....	94	4.08	94	.....	.....	52	42	.....	18	54	21	1	.....
Other ill-defined diseases .....	705	30.6	704	1	.....	371	333	1	333	168	83	3	68
Unknown (or unspecified) .....	554	24.08	526	1	27	302	248	4	280	107	58	4	105
Total .....	62,066	2698.5	61,712	115	239	34,235	27,754	77	26,427	20,906	11,215	407	3,111
Still births .....	2,868	124.6	2,854	14	.....	1,616	1,182	70	2,868	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS.													Unknown or not stated.
	Under 2 months.	Over 2 months and under 1 year	1-4.	5-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70-79.	80-89.	90+	
<b>Epidemic diseases—</b>														
Typhoid fever .....	3	9	34	48	189	261	134	96	54	24	16	2		11
Malarial fever .....	1	1	1			1	2	2		2	3			
Small pox .....	3	1	2				3	1	2		1	1		
Measles .....	8	66	110	28	26	14	3	1						
Scarlet fever .....	3	17	102	56	42	12	4	4						
Whooping cough .....	77	153	125	5	2	2			2	2				
Diphtheria .....	7	36	322	250	139	21	10	8	3	3	2	1		3
Croup .....	4	16	65	30	5		1				2	2		9
Influenza .....	23	53	21	11	21	28	32	32	61	86	191	179	1	6
Dysentery .....	4	16	17	2	1	3	1	3	2	6	8	1	2	1
Erysipelas .....	17	11	4	4	2	7	8	14	11	15	19	12	1	2
Other epidemic diseases.....		2	2	2	2	1				1				
<b>Other general diseases—</b>														
Septicemia .....	30	9	10	13	38	48	48	43	36	24	31	9	1	4
Tuberculosis of lungs .....	6	38	45	31	500	1,405	970	648	391	249	156	32	2	52
Tuberculosis of larynx.....					7	8	16	23	10	6	5	1	1	
Tuberculous meningitis .....	3	32	70	29	27	38	19	7	3	2	1	1		5
Abdominal tuberculosis .....	3	21	32	11	46	98	50	42	40	23	14	2		
Pott's disease .....		1		2	18	16	4	3	2	4	1	1	1	2
Tuberculous abscess .....						4	1			1				
White swelling .....					1	1		1	1					
Tuberculosis of other organs .....		3	3	6	12	18	14	10	9	9	5	1		
General tuberculosis .....		3	5	5	15	26	20	15	5	10	1	1		1
Scrofula .....							1							
Syphilis .....	23	15	3		3	5	13	6	5	4	4	2		1



TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS.													Unknown or not stated.
	Under 2 months.	Over 2 months and under 1 year.	1-4.	5-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70-79.	80-89.	90+	
Other diseases of circulatory system.....	13	2	8	2	7	8	9	14	15	22	32	15	3	5
Diseases of respiratory system—														
Disease of larynx.....	9	15	26	14	3	1	4	5	5	3	3	2		
Acute bronchitis.....	138	273	120	19	7	7	4	4	7	32	54	53	5	13
Chronic bronchitis.....	7	10	10	1	2	9	5	16	30	90	236	180	25	3
Broncho pneumonia.....	89	280	213	23	17	18	13	13	23	56	88	73	7	10
Pneumonia.....	275	563	448	93	165	232	264	346	326	454	628	353	46	41
Pleurisy.....		3	9	1	9	8	7	14	6	11	27	7	1	3
Congestion of lungs.....	30	24	12	2	2	3	5	10	6	16	35	27	4	2
Asthma and emphysema.....	6	10	8	4	8	15	10	25	39	95	122	56	3	3
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	5			1	5	3	7	11	9	13	13	2		
Other respiratory diseases.....	16	26	25	5	13	20	18	12	24	41	40	17		5
Diseases of digestive system—														
Diseases of mouth.....	1	2	3	1			1	1	4		1	6		
Tonsillitis.....	1	4	13	8	8		3		2	3		1		
Ulcer of stomach.....	2	4	2	3	6	17	17	32	33	29	18	11		1
Gastritis.....	72	84	35	4	7	16	15	20	40	42	72	40	5	4
Other diseases of stomach.....	30	24	9	4	2	10	8	24	38	54	48	20		2
Dentition.....		27	17											
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	575	1,632	444											27
Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 years).....			253	30	13	13	15	21	24	57	121	81	8	4
Hernia.....	9	22	4	6	3	5	12	14	29	31	33	24	1	1
Other diseases of intestines.....	39	45	29	8	12	18	17	27	31	41	61	20		3
Acute yellow atrophy of liver.....	21	2	3	1	3	5	6	3	3	5	14	1	2	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....					3	10	35	76	103	118	51	14	1	7
Other diseases of liver.....	17	5	6	2	10	22	22	33	39	68	59	21	2	4
Diseases of spleen.....			1											
Peritonitis.....	16	22	35	24	55	82	57	36	42	38	37	8	2	4



Appendicitis .....	3	3	32	86	208	119	79	40	33	21	13	5	1	7
Other diseases of digestive system.....	129	190	84	25	30	43	38	42	67	86	100	34	3	9
Diseases of genito-urinary system—														
Acute nephritis .....	16	25	50	24	33	58	71	98	81	142	120	53	9	8
Bright's disease .....	15	7	7	14	51	71	110	179	302	403	461	194	18	21
Other diseases of kidneys.....	8	3	2	4	4	3	14	8	22	22	35	12	.....	2
Calculi of urinary tract .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	12	15	24	25	7	.....	1
Diseases of bladder.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	2	7	15	14	49	112	101	6	3
Uterine tumor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	6	16	5	12	1	.....	.....	1
Other diseases of uterus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	6	12	4	3	3	.....	1	1
Ovarian cysts and tumors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	9	11	4	4	7	4	.....	.....
Other diseases of genito-urinary system..	3	.....	.....	1	.....	5	13	6	3	13	45	31	1	2
Child-birth—														
Puerperal septicemia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	90	93	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal hemorrhage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	20	47	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal convulsions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	44	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Other causes incident to child-birth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	74	95	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Diseases of skin—														
Gangrene .....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	6	14	28	53	47	4	2
Other diseases of skin.....	25	10	9	.....	2	2	4	7	7	11	8	1	1	4
Diseases of locomotor system—														
Diseases of bones.....	9	26	17	8	7	2	1	4	5	3	5	2	.....	1
Diseases of joints .....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	4	8	4	1	.....	.....
Amputations .....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Other diseases of locomotor system.....	.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....
Malformations—														
Hydrocephalus .....	32	20	23	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	24
Congenital malformation of heart.....	114	14	5	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other congenital malformations .....	87	7	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Early infancy—														
Premature birth .....	1,354	34	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419
Congenital debility .....	659	107	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Other diseases of early infancy.....	1,043	116	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Old age—														
Old age .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	1,003	2,067	539	36

TABLE NO 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 30, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS.													Unknown or not stated.
	Under 2 months.	Over 2 months and under 1 year	1-4.	5-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70-79.	80-89.	90+	
Violence—						48	24	36	38	18	9	3		1
Suicide by poison.....					13	1	3	5	2	2		1		
Suicide by asphyxia.....						10	23	30	32	22	16	6		
Suicide by hanging.....						7	9	10	3	3				
Suicide by drowning.....					4	31	22	35	26	15	4	4		2
Suicide by firearms.....					4	3	4	8	5		3	5		2
Suicide by cutting instruments.....						1				1				
Suicide by jumping from high places.....						4	1	2			1	1		
Suicide by crushing.....					1	9	13	16	8	13	3	2		1
Suicide by other or unspecified means.....					3	56	47	63	41	27	52	62	11	10
Fractures and dislocations.....		1	9	8	13	30	18	18	15	9	17	8	2	5
Burns and scalds.....	2	17	107	21	16	3	5	3	3	4	5	1		1
Heat and sunstroke.....	3	1	3	2	3	1	3	5	7	5	3	1		2
Cold and freezing.....	1	1			1	11	6	4	2	3				2
Lightning and electricity.....					7	11	6	4	2	3				2
Drowning.....	1	4	55	33	141	90	60	52	43	21	14	1		17
Inhalation of poisonous gases.....	1	2			1	3	2	2	5	2	3	2	1	1
Other accidental poisonings.....	1	6	39	5	5	7	14	11	7	5	5			1
Accidental gunshot wounds.....	1	2	4	11	59	56	13	21	14	12	6			1
Injuries by machinery.....			1	2	15	34	12	16	13	8	1			1
Injuries in mines and quarries.....					3	8	6	4	2	1				
Railroad accidents and injuries.....		1	3	5	32	118	102	71	57	38	18	10		15
Injuries by vehicles and horses.....		1	13	14	14	10	16	32	28	21	7	3		
Injuries by electric cars.....			8	3	5	16	14	8	8	11	5	4	1	1
Suffocation.....	22	13	11	1	3	9	2	2	5	1	3	1		7
Other accidental injuries.....	11	13	31	22	49	119	74	92	78	61	51	36	9	15
Injuries at birth.....	67	2	2											13
Homicide.....			2		5	10	9	18	9	3	2	1		4



TABLE 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NATIVITY OF DECEASED.			NATIVITY OF FATHER.			NATIVITY OF MOTHER.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.
<b>Epidemic diseases—</b>									
Typhoid fever .....	602	279	.....	224	581	76	254	543	84
Malarial fever .....	9	3	.....	5	7	.....	4	8	.....
Small pox .....	11	2	1	6	6	2	6	6	2
Measles .....	250	9	3	136	117	9	153	99	10
Scarlet fever .....	216	18	8	117	117	8	137	99	6
Whooping cough .....	362	7	5	208	156	10	230	132	12
Diphtheria .....	762	31	17	356	406	48	405	359	46
Croup .....	119	5	.....	56	68	2	58	63	3
Influenza .....	365	390	15	209	460	101	229	419	122
Dysentery .....	51	16	.....	29	35	3	41	21	5
Erysipelas .....	83	39	5	54	53	20	47	55	25
Other epidemic diseases.....	8	1	1	6	2	2	7	1	2
<b>Other General diseases—</b>									
Septicemia .....	226	108	10	102	203	39	112	184	48
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	2,989	1,437	99	869	3,239	417	1,080	2,951	494
Tuberculosis of larynx.....	42	35	.....	11	60	6	10	59	8
Tuberculosis meningitis.....	208	25	5	116	107	13	131	90	15
Abdominal tuberculosis.....	281	94	9	113	251	20	132	223	29
Pott's disease .....	41	13	1	11	38	6	14	33	8
Tuberculous abscess .....	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	1
White swelling .....	2	2	.....	1	3	.....	2	2	.....
Tuberculosis of the organs.	60	27	3	24	53	13	32	44	14
General tuberculosis .....	74	32	1	27	73	7	31	69	7
Scrofula .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Syphilis .....	59	17	8	15	33	36	30	29	25
Gonorrhoea .....	3	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	.....	1
Cancer of face and neck.....	79	168	8	39	176	40	38	165	52
Cancer of stomach and liver	385	992	26	159	1,063	181	113	1,010	280
Cancer of intestines.....	122	204	4	52	238	40	55	229	46
Cancer of genital organs.....	128	144	3	45	197	33	43	187	45
Cancer of breast .....	103	87	1	53	114	24	54	112	25
Cancer of other or unspecified organs' .....	200	299	17	87	358	71	89	338	89
Tumors .....	137	121	5	62	169	32	62	162	39
Rheumatism .....	278	239	8	130	350	45	143	328	54
Diabetes .....	324	265	10	155	392	52	160	373	66
Anemia .....	190	94	9	92	168	33	98	153	42
Alcoholism .....	113	81	39	32	114	87	29	109	95
Chronic poisonings .....	12	3	1	4	8	4	4	8	4
Other general diseases.....	124	91	5	51	148	21	61	131	28
<b>Diseases of nervous system—</b>									
Encephalitis .....	14	5	.....	7	9	3	6	10	3
Meningitis .....	1,128	113	16	647	544	66	717	474	66
Locomotor ataxia.....	39	22	4	21	34	10	20	29	16
Other diseases of spinal cord	37	13	1	17	29	5	18	26	7
Apoplexy .....	881	1,536	52	458	1,629	382	161	1,544	764
Softening of brain.....	32	43	6	14	52	15	15	49	17
Paralysis .....	506	662	39	273	724	210	252	713	242
General paralysis of insane	118	92	17	43	123	61	40	117	70
Other forms of mental disease	130	132	13	41	136	98	41	127	107
Other diseases of brain.....	228	105	12	112	181	52	124	170	51
Epilepsy .....	175	60	11	48	144	54	67	121	58
Convulsions (non-puerperal)	1,265	23	5	712	541	40	814	445	34
Tetanus .....	54	10	1	24	36	5	30	30	5
Other diseases of nervous system	192	90	8	97	160	33	99	147	44

TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1903, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY OF DECEASED.			NATIVITY OF FATHER.			NATIVITY OF MOTHER.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Diseases of circulatory system—									
Pericarditis and myocarditis	198	295	10	94	325	84	95	307	101
Endocarditis	908	1,122	45	441	1,334	300	466	1,260	349
Heart disease	840	1,152	78	434	1,305	331	451	1,235	384
Angina pectoris	71	81	4	30	105	21	35	94	27
Disease of arteries	302	556	19	152	578	147	154	537	186
Embolism and thrombosis	64	66	3	36	82	15	38	76	19
Diseases of veins	14	14		8	17	3	8	15	5
Other diseases of circulatory system	86	63	6	52	80	23	52	75	28
Diseases of respiratory system—									
Diseases of larynx	71	16	3	38	47	5	40	44	6
Acute bronchitis	599	129	8	301	383	52	337	338	61
Chronic bronchitis	131	477	16	77	462	85	78	448	98
Broncho pneumonia	697	211	15	378	462	33	410	420	93
Pneumonia	2,485	1,658	111	1,211	2,637	406	1,468	2,238	548
Pleurisy	52	52	2	33	55	13	30	62	14
Congestion of lungs	114	60	4	72	78	28	76	70	32
Asthma and emphysema	113	280	11	66	299	39	64	289	51
Hemorrhage of lungs	34	35		12	48	9	14	44	11
Other respiratory diseases	147	106	9	77	150	35	92	130	40
Diseases of digestive system—									
Diseases of mouth	11	7	2	4	12	4	5	11	4
Tonsillitis	35	5	3	29	12	2	29	10	4
Ulcer of stomach	92	79	4	45	113	17	44	106	25
Gastritis	286	158	12	119	289	48	147	260	49
Other diseases of stomach	155	115	3	89	163	21	86	164	23
Dentition	44			25	18	1	31	12	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2,625	31	22	1,249	1,262	167	1,479	1,079	120
Diarrhea and enteritis (over 2 years)	401	222	17	217	354	69	244	312	84
Hernia	83	109	2	38	134	22	45	119	30
Other diseases of intestines	221	124	6	118	200	33	177	134	40
Acute yellow atrophy of liver	47	21	2	22	42	6	29	35	6
Cirrhosis of liver	158	293	7	49	345	64	54	324	80
Other diseases of liver	148	156	6	70	213	27	70	208	32
Diseases of spleen	1				1			1	
Peritonitis	295	152	8	123	297	38	154	264	40
Appendicitis	511	115	24	307	298	45	268	322	60
Other diseases of digestive system	621	241	18	307	497	76	353	450	77
Diseases of genito-urinary system—									
Acute nephritis	408	361	19	172	520	96	208	479	101
Brights disease	802	1,011	40	365	1,211	277	381	1,139	333
Other diseases of kidneys	78	62	2	37	90	12	46	73	20
Calculi of urinary tract	42	51	1	21	56	17	25	47	22
Diseases of bladder	107	201	7	59	206	50	59	189	67
Uterine tumor	26	19		14	28	3	14	29	2
Other diseases of uterus	21	18	2	4	32	5	5	32	4
Ovarian cysts and tumors	31	22		8	40	5	9	39	5
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	54	66	3	27	76	20	32	69	22

TABLE 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	NATIVITY OF DECEASED.			NATIVITY OF FATHER.			NATIVITY OF MOTHER.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Child-birth—									
Puerperal septicemia .....	168	44	1	103	98	12	107	89	17
Puerperal hemorrhage .....	46	35	2	12	64	7	15	61	7
Puerperal convulsions .....	65	18	.....	34	49	.....	32	49	2
Other causes incident to child-birth .....	142	61	4	55	137	15	63	124	20
Diseases of skin—									
Gangrene .....	48	114	3	25	112	28	25	106	34
Other diseases of skin.....	60	28	3	29	51	11	36	43	12
Diseases of locomotor system—									
Diseases of bones.....	78	10	2	42	40	8	46	37	7
Diseases of joints .....	7	13	1	3	15	3	3	15	3
Amputations .....	10	3	.....	3	8	2	4	8	1
Other diseases of locomotor system .....	10	4	.....	6	6	2	8	4	2
Malformations—									
Hydrocephalus .....	109	2	.....	71	39	1	84	27	.....
Congenital malformation of heart .....	141	.....	.....	86	48	7	97	39	5
Other congenital malformations .....	108	.....	1	71	36	2	81	27	1
Early infancy—									
Premature birth .....	1,790	7	13	1,140	602	68	1,277	493	40
Congenital deafity .....	826	1	7	469	328	37	530	276	28
Other diseases of early infancy .....	1,300	7	13	734	503	83	834	439	47
Old age—									
Old age .....	877	2,751	109	543	2,461	733	514	2,333	890
Violence—									
Suicide by poison .....	94	78	20	24	122	46	23	116	43
Suicide by asphyxia .....	7	7	1	2	9	4	2	8	5
Suicide by hanging .....	42	91	7	14	103	23	16	96	23
Suicide by drowning .....	16	18	4	1	28	9	4	26	8
Suicide by firearms .....	64	68	11	30	88	25	35	81	27
Suicide by cutting instruments .....	14	13	4	5	15	11	5	15	11
Suicide by jumping from high places .....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Suicide by crushing.....	6	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	5
Suicide by other or unspecified means .....	24	40	4	11	45	12	11	41	16
Fractures and dislocations .....	187	191	22	74	266	60	94	234	72
Burns and scalds .....	203	72	10	102	143	35	117	129	39
Heat and sunstroke .....	20	14	2	9	22	5	10	20	6
Cold and freezing .....	13	11	6	5	16	9	5	14	11
Lightning and electricity..	23	9	3	6	23	6	9	21	5
Drowning .....	351	116	65	149	283	100	166	261	105
Inhalation of poisonous gases .....	8	12	5	4	15	6	5	12	8
Other accidental poisonings .....	83	20	3	45	51	10	51	44	11
Accidental gunshot wounds .....	153	34	13	62	117	21	72	102	26
Injuries by machinery.....	46	49	8	16	67	20	19	60	24
Injuries in mines and quarries .....	7	15	2	1	21	2	4	15	5

TABLE NO. 30.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH IN WISCONSIN FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NATIVITY OF DECEASED.			NATIVITY OF FATHER.			NATIVITY OF MOTHER.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Violence—Continued.									
Railroad accidents and injuries .....	226	158	86	78	248	144	88	220	162
Injuries by vehicles and horses .....	83	72	4	36	110	13	45	103	11
Injuries by electric cars...	41	39	4	7	64	13	10	58	16
Suffocation .....	64	13	3	33	39	8	31	35	14
Other accidental injuries...	330	284	47	131	407	123	146	363	147
Injuries at birth .....	83	.....	1	61	21	2	58	23	3
Homicide .....	24	27	12	10	32	21	7	32	24
Ill-defined diseases—									
Dropsy .....	80	153	7	35	159	46	39	151	50
“Heart failure” .....	40	53	1	23	59	12	23	61	10
Other ill-defined diseases.....	458	216	31	235	354	116	269	324	112
Unknown (or unspecified)....	384	128	42	205	260	89	241	219	94
Total .....	37,011	23,400	1,655	18,052	36,659	7,355	19,773	33,453	8,840
Still births .....	2,868	.....	.....	1,618	1,113	137	1,800	963	105

TABLE NO. 31.—SHOWING TOTAL DEATHS AND DEATH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION FROM CERTAIN DISEASES. DEATHS REPORTED FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1906 TO DEC. 31ST, 1908.

County.	Typhoid fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diphtheria.		Tuberculosis		Cancer.		Meningitis.		Pneumonia		Diarrhoea.		Old age.		Suicide.	
	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.	Total deaths.	Death rate.
Adams							18	20.	7	7.7	2	2.2	21	23.	12	13.3	16	17.7	2	2.2
Ashland	20	8.	6	2.4	15	6.	86	34.4	25	10.	31	12.4	70	28.	38	15.2	18	7.2	14	5.6
Barron	6	2.	2	.6	25	8.3	31	10.3	20	6.6	15	5.	65	21.6	47	15.6	36	12.	4	1.3
Bayfield	3	1.8			9	5.6	35	21.8	6	37.5	6	3.7	20	12.5	15	9.3	16	10.	1	.6
Brown	24	4.4	2	.3	47	8.7	159	29.4	90	16.6	51	9.5	152	26.2	104	19.2	94	17.4	14	2.5
Buffalo	2	1.2			2	1.2	27	16.8	28	17.5	6	3.7	27	16.8	24	15.	25	15.6	2	1.2
Burnett					7	7.6	24	26.6	14	15.5	4	4.4	17	18.8	9	10.	16	17.7	2	2.2
Calumet	2	1.2	1	1.1	5	5.1	28	17.5	2	137	8	5.	19	11.8	19	11.8	35	21.2	1	.6
Chippewa	12	3.5	1	.2	11	3.2	71	20.8	36	10.5	14	4.1	59	17.3	40	11.7	56	16.4	4	1.1
Clark	10	3.3	2	.6	16	5.3	38	12.6	28	9.3	8	2.6	57	19.	32	10.6	27	9.	4	1.3
Columbia	4	1.2	2	.6	7	2.2	67	21.6	52	16.7	13	4.1	70	23.3	27	8.7	81	26.1	8	2.5
Crawford	3	1.8	2	1.2	1	.5	33	20.6	17	10.6	5	3.1	29	18.1	26	16.2	33	20.6	3	1.8
Dane	25	3.2	6	.7	35	4.5	168	21.8	102	13.2	42	5.4	181	23.5	63	8.1	134	17.	24	3.1
Dodge	14	3.1	3	.6	6	1.3	109	24.2	82	18.2	23	5.1	85	18.8	43	9.5	87	19.3	9	2.
Door	7	3.5					47	23.5	19	9.5	4	2.	23	11.5	35	17.5	34	17.	1	.5
Douglas	37	8.	3	.6	40	.8	90	19.5	41	9.5	41	8.9	98	21.3	66	14.3	14	3.	10	2.1
Dunn	6	2.3	2	.7	6	2.3	48	18.4	22	8.4	15	5.7	58	22.3	31	11.9	42	16.1	2	.7
Eau Claire	16	4.7	3	.8	5	1.4	67	19.7	37	10.8	22	6.4	57	16.7	24	7.	41	12.	8	2.3
Florence	2	6.					7	23.3	2	6.6			2	6.6	4	13.3	3	10.		
Fond du Lac	10	1.9	12	2.3	10	1.9	131	25.1	92	17.6	32	6.1	96	18.4	50	9.6	113	21.7	13	2.5
Forest	1	1.4			1	1.	11	15.7	5	7.1	2	2.8	11	15.7	10	14.4	5	7.		
Rusk	5	5.	1	.1	4	4.	9	9.	5	5.	5	5.	14	14.	10	10.	7	7.	1	1.
Grant	5	1.2			9	2.3	64	16.4	46	11.7	24	6.1	82	21.	41	10.5	51	13.8	6	1.5
Green	5	2.2			1	.4	48	21.8	27	12.2	12	5.4	53	24.	12	5.4	45	22.5	4	1.8
Green Lake	2	1.3			1	.6	38	25.3	26	17.3	4	2.6	20	13.3	24	16.	40	26.6	2	1.3
Iowa	2	.9			3	1.3	43	19.5	33	15.	7	3.1	48	21.8	30	13.6	57	25.9	1	.4
Iron	2	3.3			7	7.	8	13.2	1	1.6	3	5.	19	31.6	18	30.	6	10.	3	5.
Jackson	6	3.5	1	.5	3	3.	64	37.6	24	14.1	14	8.2	41	24.1	22	12.9	40	23.5	5	2.9
Jefferson	6	1.7	6	1.7	3	3.	89	26.1	64	18.8	12	3.5	64	18.8	18	5.2	54	15.8	11	3.2
Juneau	6	3.	2	.2	6	6.	59	29.5	39	19.5	3	1.5	39	19.5	24	12.	52	26.	4	2.
Kenosha	26	.8	6	2.	4	1.3	60	20.6	32	11.	23	7.9	71	24.4	62	21.3	31	10.6	11	3.7



Kewaunee	3	1.7			7	4.1	22	18.8	21	12.3	9	5.2	28	16.4	36	21.1	61	35.8	4	2.3
La Crosse	21	5.	3	.7	7	1.6	138	32.8	13	22.1	23	5.4	99	23.5	37	8.8	75	17.8	10	2.3
Lafayette	3	1.5	2	1.	6	3.	53	26.5	25	12.5			49	24.5	18	9.	24	12.	4	2.
Langlade	7	4.1	1	.5	6	3.5	14	8.2	17	10.	7	4.1	23	13.5	31	13.2	8	4.7	3	1.7
Lincoln	14	7.	3	1.5	14	7.	40	20.	19	9.5	9	4.5	45	22.5	31	15.5	27	13.5	2	1.
Manitowoc	17	3.7			28	6.2	106	23.5	52	11.5	27	6.	71	15.7	45	10.	121	26.8	14	3.1
Marathon	29	5.4	8	1.5	12	2.2	79	14.9	0	11.3	31	5.8	111	20.0	75	14.1	63	11.8	11	2.
Marinette	22	6.4	1	.2	13	3.8	82	24.1	31	9.1	19	5.5	52	15.2	49	14.4	48	14.1	6	1.7
Marquette	3	2.7			5	4.5	27	24.5	13	11.8	6	5.4	30	27.2	5	4.5	25	22.7	3	2.7
Milwaukee	205	5.5	56	1.5	172	4.6	1,346	36.3	545	14.7	264	7.1	1,230	33.2	1,066	23.8	443	11.9	252	6.8
Monroe	15	5.1	3	1.	7	2.4	75	25.8	38	13.1	11	3.7	74	25.5	26	8.9	43	14.8	5	1.7
Oconto	4	1.5	13	5.	7	2.6	51	19.6	50	11.5	5	1.9	40	15.3	42	16.1	48	18.4	5	1.9
Oneida	8	6.6	2	1.6	6	5.	25	50.8	5	4.1	7	5.8	33	27.5	13	10.8	9	7.5	4	3.3
Outagamie	14	2.8	6	1.2	14	2.8	126	25.2	62	12.4	26	5.2	122	24.4	52	10.4	93	18.6	8	1.6
Ozaukee	6	3.5	9	5.2	7	4.1	36	21.1	25	14.7	8	7.2	27	15.8	33	19.4	32	18.8	3	1.7
Pepin	3	5.6	1	1.4	1	1.4	11	15.7	9	12.8			16	22.8	19	27.1	6	8.5	1	1.4
Pierce	9	3.9	3	1.3	3	1.3	44	19.1	23	10.	8	3.4	38	16.5	10	4.3	33	14.3	4	1.7
Polk	7	3.1	2	.9	6	2.7	47	21.3	33	15.	6	2.7	54	24.5	26	11.3	21	9.5	4	1.8
Portage	13	4.1	1	.3	29	9.3	64	20.6	39	12.5	23	7.4	70	22.5	66	21.2	76	24.5	4	1.2
Price	9	6.9	1	.7	4	3.	18	13.8	12	9.2	5	3.7	20	15.3	13	10.	9	6.9	3	2.3
Racine	26	5.	6	1.1	8	1.5	169	32.5	83	13.9	45	8.6	135	25.9	97	18.6	103	20.7	24	4.6
Richland	4	2.1	2	1.	3	1.5	47	24.7	20	10.5	15	7.8	62	32.6	24	12.6	32	16.8	2	1.
Rock	13	2.4	2	1.4	26	4.8	135	25.	75	13.8	20	3.7	131	24.2	48	8.8	138	25.5	16	2.9
St. Croix	2	.7	2	.7	4	1.5	59	22.6	16	6.1	19	7.2	55	21.1	26	10.	48	18.4	3	1.1
Sauk	6	1.8	1	3.	4	1.2	53	16.5	32	16.	14	4.3	79	24.6	27	8.4	77	24.	4	1.2
Sawyer	1	2.	1	2.	3	6.	18	36.	1	2.	2	4.	17	34.	7	14.	4	8.	1	2.
Shawano	4	1.2	4	1.2	7	2.1	48	15.	27	8.4	9	2.8	56	17.5	47	14.6	55	16.5	4	1.2
Sheboygan	43	8.2	14	2.6	23	4.4	142	27.3	102	19.6	38	7.3	93	17.8	73	14.	151	29.	14	2.6
Taylor	6	5.			11	.8	11	9.1	8	6.6	6	5.	21	17.5	27	22.5	9	7.5		
Trempealeau	4	1.6	2	.8	7	2.9	68	23.8	25	10.4	16	6.6	62	25.8	32	13.3	46	19.1	4	1.6
Vernon	8	2.	8	2.	6	2.	51	17.5	29	10.	8	2.7	53	18.2	27	9.3	41	14.1	7	2.4
Vilas	1	2.	2	4.	2	4.	5	10.			2	4.	8	16.	2	4.	3	6.		
Walworth	3	.9	5	1.6	4	1.2	61	19.6	9	22.2	12	3.8	65	20.9	22	7.	73	23.5	7	2.2
Washburn	10	1.2			5	6.2	9	11.2	7	8.7	2	2.5	21	26.2	15	18.7	7	8.7	1	1.2
Washington	5	2.1	2	.8	11	4.7	47	20.4	35	15.2	11	4.7	47	20.4	19	8.2	39	16.9	7	3.
Waukesha	13	3.6	2	.5	9	2.5	94	26.1	59	16.3	23	6.3	59	16.3	39	10.8	72	20.	12	3.3
Waupaca	8	2.3	2	.5	4	1.1	69	50.2	56	16.4	19	5.5	87	22.6	35	10.2	78	22.9	3	.8
Waushara	4	2.2	1	.5	6	3.3	33	13.3	10	5.5	6	3.3	45	24.9	21	11.6	42	21.6	4	2.2
Winnebago	28	4.5			19	3.1	129	21.1	94	15.4	32	5.2	132	21.6	26	4.2	103	16.8	11	1.8
Wood	11	3.4	2	.6	10	3.1	39	12.1	23	7.1	13	4.	50	15.6	31	9.6	34	10.6	2	.6
Total	881	3.84	242	1.05	810	3.53	5,484	23.9	2,970	12.94	1,257	5.05	5,178	22.56	3,318	14.46	3,737	16.32	640	2.79

TABLE NO. 32.—DEATHS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEARS.

Counties.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Adams .....	70	77	60	72	89	11
Ashland .....	318	312	318	332	373	313
Barron .....	250	204	247	237	252	300
Bayfield .....	18	49	107	108	90	18
Brown .....	737	576	640	741	712	833
Buffalo .....	69	72	79	99	159	178
Burnett .....	75	72	72	71	95	107
Calumet .....	162	140	177	153	218	163
Chippewa .....	263	226	370	367	363	413
Clark .....	170	168	198	207	243	266
Columbia .....	325	283	334	362	389	324
Crawford .....	81	92	152	110	111	211
Dane .....	882	744	773	782	853	909
Dodge .....	515	444	503	505	471	504
Door .....	183	173	204	204	189	182
Douglas .....	389	440	433	474	469	441
Dunn .....	225	188	254	235	235	315
Eau Claire .....	345	342	432	255	364	367
Florence .....	34	29	24	21	33	21
Fond du Lac .....	716	510	567	544	617	629
Forest .....	18	22	30	43	49	58
Rusk .....	32	31	41	35	92	88
Grant .....	339	320	357	350	410	434
Green .....	233	233	256	231	226	253
Green Lake .....	126	105	139	142	169	200
Iowa .....	179	163	223	240	279	246
Iron .....	88	97	102	97	106	103
Jackson .....	197	185	172	142	185	227
Jefferson .....	413	413	397	383	343	372
Juneau .....	234	234	164	208	218	265
Kenosha .....	288	277	340	331	407	364
Kewaunee .....	196	224	197	193	194	219
La Crosse .....	542	523	522	535	560	570
Lafayette .....	214	176	135	191	203	201
Langlade .....	99	113	180	110	138	156
Lincoln .....	155	131	167	229	242	211
Manitowoc .....	600	609	600	574	543	541
*Marathon .....		418	438	464	567	624
Marinette .....	322	268	404	451	323	373
Marquette .....	129	71	114	107	134	122
Milwaukee .....	5,638	4,740	5,284	5,659	6,641	6,022
Monroe .....	252	232	304	269	292	323
Oconto .....	218	181	208	233	200	285
Oneida .....	101	109	169	109	115	145
Outagamie .....	508	454	583	566	674	564
Ozaukee .....	171	150	172	169	205	205
Pepin .....	83	73	61	81	71	64
Pierce .....	134	121	141	146	178	243
Polk .....	144	114	181	200	222	234
Portage .....	361	304	361	333	477	481
Price .....	56	56	78	68	72	121
Racine .....	756	641	687	688	744	625
Richland .....	177	163	179	203	230	233
Rock .....	449	437	674	530	611	684
St. Croix .....	142	140	170	216	284	278
Sauk .....	375	353	325	325	378	356
Sawyer .....	19	18	36	68	62	63
Shawano .....	242	212	155	239	293	361
Sheboygan .....	623	432	507	626	708	654
Taylor .....	87	81	72	63	88	168

TABLE NO. 32.—DEATHS IN WISCONSIN BY CALENDAR YEARS—Continued.

Counties.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Trempealeau .....	191	172	204	198	252	281
Vernon .....	149	134	160	140	208	322
Vilas .....	30	35	26	14	15	43
Walworth .....	402	322	361	329	427	393
Washburn .....	50	36	66	42	78	79
Washington .....	247	220	249	276	271	274
Waukesha .....	430	323	454	490	457	453
Waupaca .....	362	244	425	388	385	414
Waushara .....	113	100	127	132	119	214
Winnebago .....	711	548	715	721	731	861
Wood .....	221	232	182	263	262	343
Total .....	23,673	21,142	24,178	24,734	27,514	28,222

\* Incomplete.

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TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

County.	Diphtheria.					Typhoid fever.						
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths, 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1905-1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths, 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Adams						1	2	1				
Ashland	12	7	6	3	2	3	18	10	23	13	5	12
Barron	16	9	12	7	15	3	5	3	3	3	4	1
Bayfield	2	1	4	2	4	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
Brown	2	1	10	6	12	3	10	6	13	7	14	10
Buffalo			4	2	2	2	2	1	4	2		2
Burnett	10	6	8	5	5	2						
Calumet	1	1	5	3	1	1	1	1		2		1
Chippewa	5	3	5	3	2	3	7	4	11	6	7	5
Clark	4	2	6	3	6	3	10	6	7	4	5	4
Columbia	2	1	1	4	2	4	1	4	2	9	5	2
Crawford	5	3	6	3		1	2	1	5	3	1	1
Dane	5	3	5	3	25	10	10	6	5	3	13	8
Dodge	2	1	4	2		3	13	7	4	2	5	5
Door	4	2	10	6		4	3	2	6	3	7	
Douglas	15	8	10	6	17	13	25	14	41	13	24	8
Dunn	6	3	6	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	2
Eau Claire	8	5	16	9		3	5	3	13	7	5	9
Florence							1	1	1	1	1	1
Fond du Lac	4	2	4	2	5	5	4	2	9	5	5	5
Forest			1	1					1	1	1	
Rusk	2				1	3	2	1	1	1	1	4
Grant	1	1	12	7	5	4	5	3	6	3	3	1
Green			10	6		1			4	2	2	1
Greene Lake			4	2			2	1	1	1	3	3
Iowa			4	2		2	3	2	6	3	2	
Iron	5	3	1	1		6	4	2	3	5		1
Jackson	2	1	2	1	2	3	7	4	3	1	4	2
Jefferson	5	3	10	6	2	4	9	5	5	3	4	1
Juneau			3						1	5	4	
Kenosha	4	2	11	6		4	6	3	3	14	12	
Kewaunee	9	5	5	3	1	5	7	4	1	2	1	2
Lafayette	2	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	1	1	1	1
La Crosse	11	6	17	10	3	4	15	8	10	6	17	11
Langlade	5	3	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	2	2	5
Lincoln	5	3	14	8	7	7	4	4	3	5	5	5
Manitowoc			32	18	15	10			9	5	11	5
Marathon	19	11	18	10		11	15	9	10	6	17	9
Marquette	7	4	18	10	3	4	10	6	8	5	13	7
Marquette	1	1	2	1		5						1
Milwaukee	90	51	95	54	67	72	77	44	153	87	103	64
Monroe	1	1	8	5	1	4	9	5	2	1	11	2
Oconto	3	2	6	3	5	2	4	2	7	4	2	1
Oneida	8	5	3	2	1	3	10	6	2	1	5	2
Outagamie	20	11	21	12	9	3	10	6	12	7	10	3
Ozaukee	2	1	3	2	6		1	1	2	1	3	2
Pepin	2	1	2	1			2	1	1	1	1	3
Pierce	2	1	7	4		3	1	1	3	2	4	5
Polk	6	3	6	3	1	4	4	2	4	2	2	2
Portage	2	1	9	5	3	3	19	16	9	9	5	3
Price	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	6
Racine	8	5	5	3	3	3	33	17	15	8	14	9
Richland	1	1	3	5	3		2	1	5	3	3	1
Rock	11	6	12	7	19	6	9	5	16	9	7	3
St. Croix	9	5	3	2		4	1	1	3	2		7

TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Diphtheria.					Typhoid fever.						
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths, 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths, 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Sauk .....	7	4	7	4	2	2	6	3	2	1	1	5
Sawyer .....	5	3	5	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shawano .....	6	3	11	6	2	5	5	3	6	3	2	2
Sheboygan .....	4	2	13	7	15	7	12	7	12	7	13	22
Taylor .....	3	2	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trempealeau .....	4	2	3	3	5	2	4	2	2	2	3	3
Vernon .....	2	5	5	3	4	2	2	1	5	3	3	5
Vilas .....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1
Walworth .....	1	1	4	2	1	3	4	2	6	3	1	1
Washburn .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	3	5	3
Washington .....	2	1	7	4	10	1	6	3	4	3	3	3
Waukesha .....	.....	.....	8	5	5	4	7	4	7	4	3	2
Waupaca .....	12	7	8	5	3	1	4	2	5	3	3	5
Waushara .....	.....	.....	2	1	1	5	.....	.....	2	1	2	2
Winnebago .....	32	18	12	7	13	7	10	6	18	10	12	12
Wood .....	3	2	3	2	5	5	8	5	5	3	4	6
Total .....	438	252	573	329	344	376	477	281	575	330	452	319

TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Whooping cough.					Small pox.						
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Adams	1	1	3	2								
Ashland			2	1	3	1					1	
Barron	8	5	3	2	4							
Bayfield					2		1	1				
Brown	12	7	13	7	3							
Buffalo			2	1	3	2					1	
Burnett					4							
Calumet	1	1			1	1						
Chippewa	3		4	2	3	1						
Clark	6	3			3	1					1	
Columbia	4		6	3	1							
Crawford	4				4	2						
Dane	23	13	10	6	3	4						
Dodge	2	1	8	5	1	2						
Door	1	1	7	4	3	5	1	1				
Douglas	3	5	9	5	5				1	1		
Dunn	1	1	1	1		2	2	1			1	
Eau Claire	2	1	2	1		1						
Florence					3							
Fond du Lac			11	6	4	2						
Forest			2	1					1	1		
Rusk	1	1				1					1	
Grant	4	2	1	1	6	2					1	
Green	4		1	1	4							
Green Lake	4	2	1	1	1	4						
Iowa	4	2	3	2	6							
Iron					7							
Jackson	1	1										
Jefferson	4	2	3	2	4	2						
Juneau					2	1						
Kenosha	3	2	2	1	3	5						
Kewaunee	3	2	10	6								
La Crosse	2	1			3	2					1	
Lafayette	5	3	1	1	1				1	1		
Langlade	3	2	2	2	3							
Lincoln	5	3	3	2	2							
Manitowoc			17	10		2					1	2
Marathon	7	4	17	10	3	1	1					
Marinette	2	1	9	5	4	1						
Marquette			1	1								
Milwaukee	37	21	49	28	41	38	1	1	4	2	1	
Monroe	5	3			4	1		8	5			
Oconto	1	1	10	6	2	1						
Onda	2	1	3	2								
Outagamie	11	6	1	1		2	1	1	1	1		
Ozaukee			2	1	3							
Pepin	5	3										
Pierce			2	1		1						
Polk			3	2	2	2						
Portage	4	2	7	4	7	3						
Price			3	2	1						1	
Racine	5	3	6	3	9	1	1	1				
Richland	2	1	5	3		5						
Rock	2	1	6	3	6	1						1
St. Croix	3	2	2	1	4	1						

TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Whooping cough.					Small pox.						
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Sauk .....	1	1	3	2	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1
Sawyer .....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano .....	5	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	1	1	4	2	14	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Taylor .....	9	5	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau .....	1	1	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon .....	2	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vilas .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth .....	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Washburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	2	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca .....	3	2	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Waushara .....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	9	5	9	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Wood .....	3	2	12	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total .....	241	142	294	173	235	124	14	12	21	15	13	4

TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Scarlet fever.					Measles.						
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Adams	1	6	1	1			1	1			1	1
Ashland	1	3	1	1	5	3	1	5		1	1	1
Barron	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3
Bayfield	1	1	1	1			1	1		1	1	1
Brown	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	3
Buffalo	6	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	6
Burnett						1	1	1			1	1
Calumet	3	2	1	1				1	1	1	1	1
Chippewa	1	1	1	1			1	9	5		2	6
Clark	4	2			2		6	3			2	2
Columbia	1	1				2	2	2	1	1	9	
Crawford	1	1	1			1	1					
Dane	5	3	2	1	2	4	8	5	2	1	12	
Dodge	1	1				2	2	1	10	6	2	2
Door	1	1	1	1			3	2			4	
Douglas	54	31	5	3	1	1	1	1	12	7		
Dunn	3	2	2	1		2	2	1	1	1		1
Eau Claire	6	3	1	1	1	1	3	2				2
Florence	1	1										
Fond du Lac	3	2	2	1	7	4	2	1	7	4	2	
Forest	1	1									2	
Rusk	1		1	1		2		2	1	2	1	1
Grant			5	3			9	5			1	1
Green			2	1				2	1	1	1	
Green Lake			2	1			3	1				
Iowa	1	1	1	1			2	1	2	1	4	1
Iron	1	1	4	2				2	2	1		
Jackson						1	2	1			4	
Jefferson	1	1			6	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Juneau			2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	
Kenosha	4	2	2	1	3	3	5	3	2	1		
Kewaunee	2	1					12	7	1	1	1	1
La Crosse	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	4	
Lafayette					1		2	1	3	2	3	
Langlade	1	1	2	1		1					3	
Lincoln						3	2	1			3	
Manitowoc						2						1
Marathon	4	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	17	10	12	1
Marinette	4	2				1	4	2	7	4	3	
Marquette			2	1					1	1	1	1
Milwaukee	39	22	32	18	24	26	29	17	74	42	5	19
Monroe	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	8	5	4	
Oconto			2	1	3	9	2	1			5	
Oneida	1	1			1	1			4	2		1
Outagamie	2	1			1	5						
Ozaukee					5	3	2	1	1	1	17	
Pepin	1	1			1						2	1
Pierce	1	1	1	1		2					1	3
Polk	2	1	1	1			1					
Portage	6	3	3	2			11	6	5	3	5	4
Price	1	1	1	1		1		1	1	3	2	2
Racine	2	1	1	1		5	1	1	5	3		1
Richland			1	1		2	1	1			4	
Rock	6	3	6	3	2	6	10	6	3	2	1	
St. Croix	3	2					4	2	1	1	4	



TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Scarlet fever.						Measles.					
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Sauk .....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	7	.....
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano .....	9	5	2	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	15	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	10	6	5	3	2	9	3	2	1	1	4	1
Taylor .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	1	1	.....	1
Trempealeau .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	2	1	1	1
Vernon .....	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth .....	5	3	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2	3	2	.....	1
Washburn .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	7	4	5	3	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1
Waukesha .....	3	2	2	2	2	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	1
Waupaca .....	6	3	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Waushara .....	2	1	2	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....
Winnebago .....	5	3	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	5	3	4	2
Wood .....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	4	2	2	.....
Total .....	241	144	124	78	87	127	199	118	214	130	191	71

TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Tuberculosis.						Meningitis.					
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Adams	14	8	11	6	3	15	1	1	...	...	...	2
Ashland	47	27	49	28	51	23	25	15	35	20	18	9
Barron	41	23	33	22	11	19	7	4	6	3	5	8
Bayfield	9	5	21	12	16	18	4	2	5	3	5	1
Brown	97	55	100	57	77	63	26	15	29	17	19	26
Buffalo	11	6	9	5	17	10	1	1	3	2	3	3
Burnett	18	10	11	6	12	9	2	1	1	1	1	3
Calumet	26	15	24	14	12	11	6	3	3	2	3	5
Chippewa	33	21	37	21	29	41	11	6	8	5	3	10
Clark	30	17	33	19	17	19	6	3	5	3	2	6
Columbia	43	25	45	26	37	19	9	5	21	12	7	4
Crawford	17	10	26	15	11	19	3	2	5	3	2	2
Dane	139	79	142	81	80	76	15	9	29	17	6	35
Dodge	55	31	68	39	63	40	17	10	14	8	7	15
Door	13	7	45	26	24	18	4	2	4	2	2	1
Douglas	86	46	76	43	48	31	23	13	18	16	23	19
Dunn	33	19	49	28	25	22	7	4	11	6	11	4
Eau Claire	69	39	67	38	35	29	5	3	11	6	1	19
Florence	5	3	2	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac	95	54	91	52	80	34	14	8	10	6	14	14
Forest	1	1	5	3	8	2	3	2	...	...	...	4
Rusk	4	2	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1
Grant	40	23	47	24	...	33	18	10	...	...	...	13
Green	...	...	35	20	16	22	...	...	10	6	3	9
Green Lake	13	7	18	10	16	19	3	2	2	1	2	2
Iowa	26	15	29	17	20	19	4	2	6	3	8	3
Iron	13	7	8	5	4	4	6	3	1	1	1	1
Jackson	37	21	24	14	20	21	2	1	4	2	10	3
Jefferson	71	41	63	36	42	38	13	7	12	7	3	8
Juneau	...	...	35	20	30	24	...	...	5	3	...	5
Kenosha	35	20	25	14	32	24	9	5	13	7	15	7
Kewaunee	28	16	40	23	15	16	4	2	3	2	2	6
La Crosse	106	61	97	55	68	62	17	10	13	7	10	11
Lafayette	20	11	31	18	23	26	5	3	1	1	...	...
Langlade	17	10	14	8	7	8	4	2	3	2	4	2
Lincoln	14	8	23	13	18	21	3	2	4	2	2	6
Manitowoc	...	...	101	58	54	42	...	...	14	8	15	10
Marathon	40	23	60	34	33	35	14	8	12	7	9	20
Marinette	45	26	69	39	38	33	19	11	13	7	7	10
Marquette	12	7	16	9	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	4
Milwaukee	787	449	879	502	615	613	151	103	210	150	121	115
Monroe	43	25	32	18	42	28	4	2	7	4	3	7
Oconto	27	15	26	15	28	20	10	6	5	3	3	1
Oneida	10	6	15	9	13	9	4	2	1	1	3	2
Outagamie	82	47	79	45	72	45	23	12	20	11	8	15
Ozaukee	26	15	22	13	18	16	2	1	4	2	2	5
Pepin	13	7	8	5	6	5	...	...	1	1	1	1
Pierce	19	11	21	12	13	23	6	3	2	1	4	4
Polk	25	14	39	22	25	18	9	5	5	3	5	5
Portage	35	20	43	25	27	34	11	6	11	6	5	14
Price	6	3	6	3	2	16	1	1	4	2	4	...
Racine	123	70	129	74	87	62	23	12	28	16	20	14
Richland	33	19	39	22	18	24	4	2	2	1	7	6
Rock	89	51	85	49	63	59	19	11	19	11	7	10
St. Croix	22	13	29	17	24	28	4	2	6	3	8	11

TABLE NO. 33.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CERTAIN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTIES FOR PART OF THE PERIOD FROM JAN. 1, 1903, TO DEC. 31, 1908.—Continued.

County.	Tuberculosis.					Meningitis.						
	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.	Deaths 1903-4, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Deaths 1905-6, 21 months.	Deaths per year.	Estimated deaths in 1907.	Deaths in 1908.
Sauk .....	47	27	47	27	22	26	7	4	6	3	2	9
Sawyer .....	1	1	11	6	7	9	...	...	2	1	2	...
Shawano .....	28	18	23	13	24	19	7	4	4	2	5	3
Sheboygan .....	87	49	64	38	31	48	19	11	20	11	19	12
Taylor .....	11	6	10	6	2	3	7	4	1	1	1	5
Trempealeau .....	37	21	42	24	41	24	4	6	6	3	4	10
Vernon .....	16	9	19	11	15	33	3	2	3	2	2	5
Vilas .....	8	5	2	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2
Walworth .....	37	21	42	24	32	24	9	5	6	3	5	2
Washburn .....	6	3	12	7	5	3	1	1	4	2	...	6
Washington .....	37	21	36	21	25	21	6	6	10	6	6	5
Waukesha .....	54	31	83	47	40	46	6	3	11	6	10	10
Waupaca .....	44	25	72	41	38	25	3	2	14	8	9	9
Waushara .....	17	10	16	9	15	16	1	1	...	...	3	3
Winnebago .....	107	61	129	74	50	69	21	13	35	20	12	14
Wood .....	27	15	32	18	14	23	10	6	8	5	6	7
Total .....	3304	1885	3759	2161	2000	2390	725	403	519	468	321	623

TABLE NO. 35. SHOWING STILL BIRTHS (REPORTED AS DEATHS) FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC 31, 1908.

County.	Total still births.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Parents both native born.	Parents foreign born.	Father native, mother foreign.	Father foreign, mother native.	Nativity not stated.
Adams	5	1	4		5				
Ashland	30	14	11	5	9	14	2	1	4
Barron	25	16	9		14	7	1	2	1
Bayfield	18	10	7	1	2	10	1	4	1
Brown	96	46	49	1	56	18	3	8	11
Buffalo	13	10	3		7	1	3	2	
Burnett	7	2	5		3	2		2	
Calumet	13	4	8	1	11			2	
Chippewa	19	9	9	1	11	4	1	2	1
Clark	27	15	12		12	5	3	5	2
Columbia	21	12	8	1	18	1	1	1	
Crawford	17	8	7	2	14	1	1	1	
Dane	69	36	31	2	39	17	7	3	3
Dodge	32	17	14	1	20	4	4	4	
Door	29	16	13						
Douglas	61	27	32	2	22	24	4	8	3
Dunn	31	16	14	1	17	3	3	8	
Eau Claire	26	13	12	1	11	7	3	5	
Florence	1					1			
Fond du Lac	50	29	19	2	32	7	1	4	6
Forest	6	3	3		6				
Rusk	8	6	2		5	1	2		
Grant	27	15	12		21	2	2	2	2
Green	18	12	6		8	6	1	2	1
Green Lake	11	4	7		5	4	1	1	
Iowa	15	12	3		11	1	2	1	
Iron	10	4	5	1	2	7		1	
Jackson	5	3	2		3	1			1
Jefferson	23	15							
Juneau	13	6	7		12	1			
Kenosha	55	36	18	1	16	32		7	
Kewaunee	14	7	7		10	1	2		1
La Crosse	57	30	25	2	30	11	3	7	6
Lafayette	19	11	8		13	1	3	1	1
Langlade	22	12	9	1	13	7		2	
Lincoln	26	16	10		8	11	2	4	
Manitowoc	59	35	24		40	7	3	6	3
Marathon	67	37	28	2	23	25	5	11	3
Marquette	49	27	19	3	10	19	7	6	7
Marquette	10	4	6		7		1	1	1
Milwaukee	852	483	344	25	309	311	58	105	69
Monroe	34	23	11		22	4	3	4	1
Oconto	30	21	9		13	9	2	5	1
Oncida	13	6	7		7	4		1	1
Outagamie	58	36	22		33	9	3	9	1
Ozaukee	11	9	2		9	1		1	
Pepin	1	1			1				
Pierce	12	7	5		9			2	1
Polk	15	11	4		5	6	4		
Portage	39	22	16	1	23	5	5	5	1
Price	11	4	7		4	5	1	1	
Racine	86	51	32	3	33	35	4	10	4
Richland	21	12	9		14	4	1		2
Rock	94	54	38	2	55	16	6	14	3
St. Croix	25	12	11	2	18	3	1	2	1

TABLE NO. 35.—SHOWING STILL BIRTHS (REPORTED AS DEATHS) FROM OCT. 1, 1906, TO DEC. 31ST, 1908—Continued.

County.	Total still births.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Parents both native born.	Parents foreign born.	Father native, mother foreign.	Father foreign, mother native.	Nativity not stated.
Sauk .....	30	19	11	1	25	3	1	1	.....
Sawyer .....	5	3	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	1
Shawano .....	40	16	22	2	18	9	4	9	.....
Sheboygan .....	74	40	34	.....	40	21	3	6	4
Taylor .....	17	11	6	.....	7	9	.....	1	.....
Trempealeau .....	20	15	5	.....	10	3	.....	7	.....
Vernon .....	19	11	8	.....	14	3	1	2	.....
Vilas .....	6	2	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth .....	23	12	11	.....	15	2	3	3	.....
Washburn .....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	21	15	5	1	15	4	1	1	.....
Waukesha .....	35	20	15	.....	23	5	2	4	1
Waupaca .....	33	21	17	.....	22	6	1	7	2
Waushara .....	17	9	8	.....	13	1	.....	3	.....
Winnebago .....	62	41	19	2	37	8	3	3	6
Wood .....	35	19	16	.....	12	14	1	5	3
Total .....	2,867	1,615	1,182	70	1,352	763	178	339	171



5. Personal service, etc.									
1. Barbers and hairdresseers.....	24	21		1	2				
2. Janitors and sextons.....	3	1	2						
3. Laundresses.....			1						
4. Policemen, etc.....	6	4	1			1			
5. Dressmakers and seamstresses, etc.....	52	45	1		3				3
6. Others of this class.....	9	8			1				
6. Laboring and servant:									
1. Laborers (not agricultural).....	569	478	9	14	24	2	3	4	15
2. Servants.....	39	34		1	1	2		1	
7. Manufacturing and mechanical:									
1. Bakers and confectioners.....	8	7				1			
2. Blacksmiths.....	23	26			1		1		
3. Boot and shoe makers.....	3	3							
4. Brewers, distillers, and rectifiers.....	3	2							
5. Butchers.....	19	17			1				1
6. Cabinet makers and upholsterers.....	23	20		1	1				1
7. Carpenters and joiners.....	94	79	4	1	5	2			1
8. Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	26	22		1				2	1
9. Clock and watch repairers, jewelers.....	5	3						2	
					1			1	
10. Compositors, printers and pressmen.....	22	17		2	1	1			1
11. Coopers.....	6	5			1				
12. Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	10	8	1		1				1
13. Glass blowers and glass workers.....	5	4			1				
14. Hat and cap makers.....									
15. Iron and steel workers.....	33	28			3			1	
16. Leather makers.....	9	7	1		1				
17. Leather workers.....	24	20			2	1			1
18. Machinists.....	68	61	2		4			1	
19. Marble and stone cutters.....	6	4	1	1					
20. Masons (brick and stone).....	13	13							
21. Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	10	9						1	
22. Millers (flour and grist).....	6	6							1
23. Milliners.....	7	7							
24. Painters, glaziers and varnishers.....	38	30	3	1	2			1	1
25. Plasterers and white washers.....	6	6							
26. Plumbers and gas and steamfitters.....	16	14		1	1				
27. Tailors.....	13	10		1	2				
28. Tinnern and tinware makers.....	19	18						1	
29. Others of this class.....	27	24			3				

TABLE NO. 36.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS FOR EACH OCCUPATION TABULATED.—Con

Occupation.	Total deaths from Tuberculosis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis of Larynx.	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Pott's Disease.	Tubercular Abscess.	White Swelling.	Tuberculosis of other organs.	General Tuberculosis.
8. Agriculture, transportation and other out door:										
1. Boatmen and canalmen.....	1	1								
2. Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	21	18	1		1					1
3. Farmers planters, and farm laborers.....	682	576	10	11	54	6		1	12	13
4. Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers.....	6	6								
5. Liverymen and raftsmen.....	10	8	1	1						
6. Miners and quarrymen.....	9	8			1					
7. Sailors, pilots, fishermen and oystermen.....	13	10	1	1					1	
8. Steam railroad employees.....	43	35	3	2	2				1	
9. Stock raisers, herders and drovers.....	6	6								
10. Others of this class.....	25	22	1			1			1	
9. Housewives.....	1,347	1,182	13	13	88	9	1	1	18	22
10. All other occupations.....	2	2								
11. No occupation.....	1,488	1,101	11	161	138	24			29	34
Total.....	5,484	4,525	77	233	384	55	6	4	90	107



TABLE NO. 37.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY OCCUPATION FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31ST 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY.

Occupation.	Total deaths.	Death rate per 100,000 population.	Color.			Sex.			Conjugal relation.					
			White.	Black.	Indian.	Male.	Female.	Unknown or not stated.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unknown or not stated.	
1. Professional.														
1. Architects, artists, etc.....	9		9			7	2		7					1
2. Clergymen .....	7		7			6	1		6					
3. Engineers and surveyors.....	5		5			5			5					
4. Journalists .....	6		6			4	2		2		1			
5. Lawyers .....	4		4			4			4					
6. Musicians and teachers of music.....	16		14	2		9	7		7		2			
7. Teachers in schools.....	65		65			17	48		53					
8. Physicians and surgeons.....	4		4			4			4					
9. Students .....	108		93	1	11	47	61		108					
10. Nurses and midwives.....	11		10		1	11			8		1	1		
11. Others of this class.....	41		41			22	19		25		10		3	3
2. Clerical and Official.														
1. Bookkeepers, clerks, etc.....	115		114		1	89	26		90		19	2		4
2. Stenographers, etc. ....	10		10			3	7		8		2			
3. Collectors, agents, etc. ....	11		10	1		11			5		4	2		
4. Telephone and telegraph operators.....	12		12			9	3		11		1			
5. Others of this class.....	5		5			5			4					1
3. Mercantile and Trading.														
1. Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.....	12		12			12			5		6			1
2. Commercial travelers .....	13		13			13			5		6	1		1
3. Merchants and dealers.....	52		52			49	3		12		35	2		3
4. Hucksters and peddlers.....	7		7			7			4		2		1	
5. Others of this class.....	6		6			5	1		3		3			1
4. Public Entertainment.														
1. Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	7		7			6	1		2		5			
2. Saloon keepers, etc. ....	49		49			49			10		34	1		4



15. Iron and steel workers.....	32	32			32			13	15	2		2
16. Leather makers .....	9	9			9			4	3	2		
17. Leather workers .....	24	24			24			5	16	1		2
18. Machinists .....	68	68			68			33	26	2	1	6
19. Marble and stone cutters.....	6	6			6			1	5			
20. Masons (brick and stone).....	13	13			13			2	6	2	1	2
21. Mill and factory operatives, textiles.....	10	10			6	4		5	4		1	
22. Millers (flour and grist).....	6	6			6			3	3			
23. Milliners .....	7	7				7		7				
24. Painters, glaziers and varnishers.....	38	38			38			12	23	2	1	
25. Plasterers and white washers.....	6	5	1		6			2	4			
26. Plumbers, gas and steam and fitters.....	16	16			11			8	8			
27. Tailors .....	13	13			19	1	1	5	7			1
28. Tanners and tinware makers.....	19	19			24	3		8	9	1		1
29. Others of this class.....	27	27				3		12	13	1		1
8. Agriculture, Transportation and other out door.												
1. Boatmen and canal men.....	1	1				1		1				
2. Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....	21	21			21			7	13		1	
3. Farmers, planters and farm laborers.....	682	675	1	6	623	58	1	235	353	48	5	41
4. Gardeners, florists, nursery men and vine growers .....	6	6			6			1	1	3		1
5. Liverymen and ratfsmen.....	10	10			10			5	2	1		2
6. Miners and quarrymen.....	9	9			9			2	5	1		1
7. Sailors, pilots, fishermen and oystermen.....	13	13			13			10	1	1		1
8. Steam railroad employees.....	43	42	1		42	1		17	23	2		1
9. Stock raisers, herders and drovers.....	6	6			6			4	2			
10. Others of this class.....	25	24		1	25			6	13	2	1	3
9. Housewives .....	1,347	1,337	2	8		1,347		136	986	184	9	82
10. All other occupations.....	2	2			2				1			1
11. No occupation .....	1,488	1,463	4	22	602	886		1,024	273	96	9	86
Total .....	5,484	5,407	21	53	2,900	2,581	3	2,447	2,291	371	49	326





TABLE NO. 37.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY OCCUPATION FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31ST 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

Occupations.	Age Groups.														Unknown or not stated.
	Under two mos	Over 2 mos. and under 1 year.	1-4.	5-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70-79.	80-89.	90 and over.		
8. Agriculture, Transportation and other out door.															
1. Boatmen and canal men.....						1									
2. Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.....					1	5	5	4	5	1					
3. Farmers, planters and farm laborers....				1	46	161	123	105	86	74	57	15			9
4. Gardeners, florists, nursery men and vine growers .....						1		2		2		1			
5. Liverymen and raftsmen.....						1	3	2	3	1					
6. Miners and quarrymen.....							1	1	4	3					
7. Sailors, pilots, fishermen and oystermen.					1	3	2	2							1
8. Steam railroad employees.....					2	11	12	9	3	4	1				
9. Stock raisers, herders and drovers.....						1	2	2	1						
10. Others of this class.....						4	3	10	5	1	2				
9. Housewives .....					52	432	355	224	131	83	54	7	3		6
10. All other occupations.....							1	1							
11. No occupation .....	10	93	150	71	323	396	140	113	55	67	33	10			27
Total .....	10	93	150	80	627	1,561	1,132	757	468	308	184	41	3		70

TABLE NO. 37.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY OCCUPATION FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1906, to DECEMBER 31ST, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

Occupations.	Nativity of deceased.			Nativity of father.			Nativity of mother.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.
1. Professional.									
1. Architects, artists, etc.....	7	2	.....	1	8	.....	4	5	.....
2. Clergymen .....	5	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	5	1
3. Engineers and surveyors.	2	3	.....	1	4	.....	1	3	1
4. Journalists .....	4	1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1
5. Lawyers .....	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....
6. Musicians and teachers of music .....	10	5	1	6	7	3	6	8	2
7. Teachers in schools.....	54	10	1	23	35	4	22	38	7
9. Students .....	96	10	2	60	44	4	56	44	8
9. Students .....	98	10	2	60	44	4	56	44	8
10. Nurses and midwives.....	7	4	.....	3	7	1	4	6	1
11. Others of this class.....	25	15	1	8	32	1	12	28	1
2. Clerical and Official.									
1. Bookkeepers, clerks, etc...	99	15	1	39	70	6	43	65	7
2. Stenographers, etc.....	9	1	.....	1	9	.....	5	4	1
3. Collectors, agents, etc....	9	2	.....	4	4	3	6	2	1
4. Telephone and telegraph operators .....	10	2	.....	6	6	.....	5	7	.....
5. Others of this class.....	3	2	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	3
3. Mercantile and Trading.									
1. Apothecaries, pharmacists, etc.	7	5	.....	1	11	.....	.....	12	.....
2. Commercial travelers.....	10	3	.....	4	7	.....	7	4	2
3. Merchants and dealers.....	30	21	1	7	41	4	9	39	4
4. Hucksters and peddlers...	.....	7	.....	.....	6	1	.....	6	1
5. Others of this class.....	3	3	.....	1	5	.....	1	4	1
4. Public Entertainment.									
1. Hotel and boarding house keepers .....	5	2	.....	1	6	.....	1	6	.....
2. Saloon keepers, etc.....	32	17	.....	3	42	4	6	38	5
3. Others of this class.....	5	3	.....	1	6	1	.....	6	2
5. Personal Service, etc.									
1. Barbers and hairdressers.	19	4	1	8	14	2	9	12	3
2. Janitors and sextons.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
3. Laundresses .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Policemen, etc.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	1	5	.....
5. Dressmakers, seamstresses, etc.	45	7	.....	9	43	.....	11	41	.....
6. Others of this class.....	4	4	1	2	5	2	2	5	2
6. Laboring and Servant.									
1. Laborers (not agricultural) .....	277	265	23	72	445	52	39	420	60
2. Servants .....	25	13	1	5	31	3	6	31	2
7. Manufacturing and Mechanical.									
1. Bakers and confectioners.	6	2	.....	2	5	1	2	5	1
2. Blacksmiths .....	18	9	1	4	21	3	4	21	3
3. Boot and shoe makers.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
4. Brewers, distillers and rectifiers .....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
5. Butchers .....	12	7	.....	.....	19	.....	3	16	.....
6. Cabinet makers and upholsterers .....	15	8	.....	.....	21	2	.....	21	2
7. Carpenters and joiners...	60	32	2	18	68	8	20	66	3
8. Cigar makers and tobacco workers .....	19	6	1	2	23	1	6	19	1
9. Clock and watch repairers, jewelers .....	4	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	.....

TABLE NO. 37.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY OCCUPATION FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1906, to DECEMBER 31ST, 1908, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COLOR, SEX, CONJUGAL RELATION, AGE AND NATIVITY—Continued.

Occupations.	Nativity of deceased.			Nativity of father.			Nativity of mother.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.	Native.	Foreign.	Unknown.
10. Compositors, printers and pressmen .....	18	4	.....	5	17	.....	7	15	.....
11. Coopers .....	3	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	1
12. Engineers and firemen(not locomotive) .....	7	3	.....	1	8	1	1	8	1
13. Glass blowers and glass workers .....	2	3	.....	1	4	.....	1	4	.....
14. Hat and cap makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Iron and steel workers...	18	14	.....	4	25	3	16	13	3
16. Leather makers .....	3	6	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....
17. Leather workers .....	12	12	.....	1	20	3	2	17	5
18. Machinists .....	47	21	.....	10	53	5	13	49	6
19. Marble and stone cutters.	3	3	.....	.....	5	1	.....	4	2
20. Masons (brick and stone)	7	6	.....	2	8	3	1	9	3
21. Mill and factory operatives, textiles .....	8	2	.....	.....	9	1	.....	9	1
22. Millers (flour and grist).	4	2	.....	1	5	.....	1	5	.....
23. Milliners .....	6	1	.....	3	4	.....	2	4	1
24. Painters, glaziers and varnishers .....	26	12	.....	5	32	1	5	32	1
25. Plasterers and whitewashers .....	3	3	.....	3	2	1	3	2	1
26. Plumbers, gas and steam fitters .....	14	2	.....	3	12	1	2	11	3
27. Tailors .....	3	10	.....	1	13	.....	.....	13	.....
28. Tanners and tinware makers .....	11	7	1	13	5	2	11	7	1
29. Others of this class.....	18	9	.....	6	21	.....	7	20	.....
8. Agriculture, Transportation and other out door.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Boatmen and canal men.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2. Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc. ....	15	6	.....	3	17	1	2	18	1
3. Farmers, planters and farm laborers .....	410	260	12	102	536	44	137	487	58
4. Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and vine growers .....	2	3	1	2	4	.....	1	4	1
5. Liverymen and raftsmen.	7	1	2	1	7	2	3	4	3
6. Miners and quarrymen...	4	5	.....	1	8	.....	.....	8	1
7. Sailors, pilots, fishermen and oystermen .....	11	2	.....	4	7	2	5	6	2
8. Steam railroad employes	34	9	.....	10	29	4	11	28	4
9. Stock raisers, herders and drovers .....	4	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	4	1
10. Others of this class.....	15	8	2	8	13	4	9	11	5
9. Housewives .....	837	479	11	262	932	103	323	909	115
10. All other occupations.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
11. No occupation .....	1,153	283	43	404	856	228	529	788	171
Total .....	3,678	1,690	116	1,161	3,739	524	1,450	3,512	522



TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	per 1,000. Death rate	Sex not stated.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>ADAMS COUNTY.</b>													
Adams .....	9	6	3			4	2	2			6		
Big Flats .....	13	4	9			6	5	1			2		
Colburn .....	16	10	6			6	3	3			1		
Dell Prairie .....	5	5				6	4	2			1		
Easton .....	14	10	4			8	4	4			1		
Jackson .....	11	5	6			7	4	3			1		
Leola .....	7	3	4			3	1	2			1		
Lincoln .....	12	4	8			1	1						
Monroe .....	6	5	1			3	2	1			2		
New Chester .....	6	1	5			3	1	2			2		
New Haven .....	14	7	7			6	5	1			4		
Preston .....	5	4	1			2	1	1			1		
Quincy .....	15	8	7			5	2	3			3		
Richfield .....	14	7	7			1	1				3		
Rome .....	12	5	7			2	1	1			4		
Springville .....	11	6	5			3	1	2			2		
Strong's Prairie .....	20	15	5			17	9	8			2		
Friendship Village .....	7	4	3			5	2	3			1		
Total .....	9,062	197	109	88	21.7	90	45	45	9.9		51	5.5	
<b>ASHLAND COUNTY.</b>													
Agenda .....	12	7	5			7	6	1			1		
Ashland .....	3	2	1			6	5	1			1		
Butternut .....	12	8	4			2	1	1			1		
Gordon .....	15	5	10			4	1	3			1		
Jacobs .....	48	29	19			13	9	4			10		
La Pointe .....	4		4			3	2	1					
Marengo .....	1		1										
Morse .....	3	2	1			1	1						
Sanborn .....	25	15	10			50	28	22			17		

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TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>ASHLAND COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Shanagolden .....	11	7	4			2	1	1					
Butternut Village .....	32	15	17			5	3	2				12	
Ashland City .....	307	166	141			222	141	80	1			100	
Mellen City .....	78	39	39			21	13	8				7	
Total .....	26,191	551	295	256	21.1	336	211	124	1	12.8	149	5.3	
<b>BARRON COUNTY.</b>													
Almena .....	17	9	8			14	7	7				3	
Arland .....	29	17	11			11	6	5				3	
Barron .....	15	7	8			15	10	5				3	
Bear Lake .....	12	8	4			7	5	2				4	
Cedar Lake .....	16	8	8									5	
Chetek .....	30	18	12			15	8	7				4	
Clinton .....	19	13	6			6	4	2				2	
Crystal Lake .....	12	8	4			5	3	2				4	
Cumberland .....	15	7	8			8	3	5				6	
Dallas .....	28	17	11			10	7	3				3	
Dover .....	26	12	14			12	3	9				4	
Doyle .....	11	7	4			6	3	3				4	
Lakeland .....	12	6	6			4	2	2				9	
Maple Grove .....	43	21	22			21	14	7				1	
Maple Plain .....	2		2			1		1				2	
Oak Grove .....	20	9	11			9	4	5				4	
Prairie Farm .....	14	8	6			13	8	5				3	
Rice Lake .....	10	6	4			7	5	2				5	
Stanford .....	32	19	13			4	4	0				3	
Stanley .....	13	5	8			5	3	2				2	
Sumner .....	14	8	6			7	4	3				2	
Turtle Lake .....	27	15	13			2	1	1				2	



TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
BROWN COUNTY—Continued.													
New Denmark .....	50	29	21			17	11	6			10		
Pittsfield .....	26	10	16			24	12	12			12		
Preble .....	43	19	24			20	14	6			7		
Rockland .....	28	17	11			15	6	9			2		
Scott .....	32	21	11			14	7	7			2		
Suamico .....	11	3	8			7	3	4			6		
Wrightstown .....	43	16	27			10	7	3			2		
Green Bay City.....	789	481	358			481	249	232			225		
De Pere City.....	123	64	59			91	44	46	1		51		
Wrightstown Village .....	13	5	8			6	3	3			8		
Total .....	55,425	1,507	782	724	1	27.1	844	441	402	1	15.9	407	6.8
BUFFALO COUNTY.													
Alma City .....	18	8	9	1		14	11	3			18		
Buffalo City .....	6	5	1			5	4	1			2		
Fountain City .....	19	10	9			15	8	7			3		
Mondovi City .....	25	16	9			22	14	8			18		
Alma Town .....	12	8	4			6	5	1			2		
Belvidere .....	25	13	12			4	1	3			6		
Buffalo .....	18	11	7			8	4	4			5		
Canton .....	15	7	8			3	2	1			2		
Cross .....	19	9	10			6	3	3			1		
Dover .....	12	5	7			9	5	4			2		
Gilmanton .....	20	11	9			14	5	9			2		
Glencoe .....	15	9	6			6	6				1		
Lincoln .....	7	4	3			5	4	1			3		
Maxville .....	14	11	3			6	4	2			1		
Milton .....	4	2	2			2	1	1			1		
Modena .....	23	12	16			16	7	9			3		

Mondovi .....	8	4	4			12	7	5			3		
Montana .....	20	13	7			4	3	1			3		
Naples .....	12	6	6			9	5	4			7		
Nelson .....	9	5	4			5	3	2					
Waumandee .....	13	8	5			7	6	1			5		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,523</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
<b>BURNETT COUNTY.</b>													
Anderson .....	8	3	5			6	2	4			2		
Blaine .....	22	16	6			12	7	5			7		
Daniels .....	15	9	6			10	8	2			2		
Dewey .....	12	7	5			12	6	6			2		
Grantsburg .....	10	6	4			8	4	4			7		
Jackson .....	11	6	5			5	4	1					
La Follette .....	16	10	6			2		2			3		
Lincoln .....	7	6	1										
Meenon .....	16	9	7			8	5	3			3		
Roosevelt .....	2		2			4	1	3					
Rusk .....	8	4	4			6	5	1					
Trade Lake .....	19	9	10			14	9	5			5		
West Marshland .....	12	5	7			8	6	2			3		
Wood River .....	26	10	16			3	1	2			9		
Grantsburg ,Vil. ....	23	12	11			11	6	5			11		
Swiss .....													
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,332</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>20.</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5.2</b>	
<b>CALUMET COUNTY.</b>													
Brillion .....	23	8	15			11	6	5			13		
Brothertown .....	51	20	21			22	14	8			15		
Charlestown .....	35	18	17			12	5	7			10		
Chilton .....	31	18	13			13	6	7			1		
Harrison .....	28	18	10			11	5	6			5		
New Holstein .....	44	23	21			15	9	6			6		
Rantoul .....	13	6	7			4	3	1			4		
Stockbridge .....	58	26	32			18	7	11			8		
Woodville .....	36	21	14	1		12	5	6	1		8		
Brillion Vil. ....	23	10	13			10	6	4			12		
Hilbert, Vil. ....						7	5	2			11		
New Holstein Vil. ....	14	9	5			10	5	5			2		
Chilton City .....	40	24	16			20	12	8			18		
Stockbridge Vil. ....	5	3	2			1	1				4		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>16,889</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>7.1</b>



Eaton	16	8	8			2	1	1			1
Fremont	27	17	10			6	2	4			4
Green Grove	10	8	2			3	2	1			1
Grant	23	11	12			17	6	11			12
Hewett	3	3				2	2	1			1
Hixon	4	4				3	2	1			4
Hoard	14	3	11			3		3			6
Levis	8	5	3			5	4	1			3
Loyal	19	7	12			3	3	3			3
Longwood	13	8	5			8	4	4			2
Lynn	13	6	7			4	2	2			6
Mayville	27	12	15			11	8	3			2
Mead	2	1	1			1	1	1			7
Mentor	23	13	10			15	10	5			3
Pine Valley	24	16	8			9	6	3			1
Reseberg	24	15	9			5	2	3			2
Sherman	17	7	10			8	3	5			1
Seif	12	5	7								
Sherwood	8	5	3			3	3				4
Thorp	42	20	22			22	15	7			1
Unity	16	12	4			7	5	2			2
Warner	21	11	10			11	7	4			1
Washburn.	6	3	3			7	3	4			2
Weston	20	14	6			9	7	2			2
Withee	43	21	22			19	9	10			21
Worden	20	11	9			11	8	3			4
York	33	17	19			15	8	7			4
Abbotsford Village	32	11	21			9	7	2			9
Colby City.	21	11	10			13	6	7			11
Dorchester Village	13	4	9			5	1	4			6
Greenwood City	18	11	7			7	2	5			15
Loyal Village	22	13	9			11	3	8			6
Neillsville City	42	13	24			24	13	11			57
Owen Village	21	13	8			5	4	1			3
Thorp Village	20	11	9			7	3	4			10
Unity Village	2	1	1								
Withee Village	10	6	4			1	1				8
Total	31,441	739	387	352	23.4	306	166	140	9.7	238	7.5
COLUMBIA COUNTY.											
Arlington	18	8	10			8	1	7			4
Caledonia	14	8	6			3	3				2
Columbus	19	9	10			8	3	5			2
Courtland	12	6	6			2		2			4
Deorra	14	8	6			6	5	1			1

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.	
COLUMBIA COUNTY—Continued.														
Fort Winnebago .....		6	2	4			7	3	4				1	
Fountain Prairie .....		23	12	11			3	3	3				3	
Hampden .....		21	11	10			3	3	3				3	
Leeds .....		26	11	15			3	5	1				12	
Lewiston .....		13	6	5			1	3	3				1	
Lodi .....		19	7	12			5	3	3				1	
Lowville .....		11	7	4			6	3	3				1	
Marcellon .....		15	9	4			8	3	3				1	
Newport .....		6	3	7			3	3	3				3	
Otsego .....		22	12	10			9	5	4				1	
Pacific .....		6	4	1	1		9	6	3				5	
Randolph .....		6	4		1		1		1					
Scott .....		30	17	13			11	7	4				9	
Springville .....		21	9	12			4	1	3				5	
West Point .....		21	13	8			3	3	3				1	
Wyoceena .....		13	6	7			9	7	3				3	
Cambria Village .....		18	6	12			27	19	6				1	
Doylestown Village .....		11	2	9			12	4	4				7	
Fall River Village .....		10	6	4			6	2	4				6	
Kilbourn City Village .....		7	3	4			2	2					5	
Lodi Village .....		37	23	12			25	13	12				21	
Pardeeville Village .....		11	5	6			16	8	3				13	
Pardeeville Village .....		25	12	13			8	5	3				17	
Poynette Village .....		20	13	7			11	5	6				6	
Randolph Village .....		5	4	1			3	3					2	
Rio Village .....		13	4	9			8	4	4				4	
Columbus City .....		35	24	10	1		32	20	ffl 12				27	
Portage City .....		77	32	45			74	37	37				65	
Total .....	31,234	598	303	293	2	12.1	348	189	159		11.1	235	7.3	



**CRAWFORD COUNTY.**

Bridgeport	4	2	2			2	1	1					
Clayton	40	21	19			20	9	11				5	
Eastman	30	14	16			7	5	2				11	
Freeman	28	17	9			19	9	10					
Haney	19	6	13			7	3	4				4	
Marietta	31	16	15			11	5	6				4	
Scott	31	11	20			11	4	7				3	
Seneca	26	13	13			15	9	6				12	
Utica	39	15	24			20	6	14				5	
Prairie du Chien	4	1	3										
Wauzeka	6	3	3			6	3	3					
Belle Center Village	6	3	3					1				4	
De Soto Village						2	2						
Gays Mill Village	18	11	7			11	6	5				3	
Steuben Village	4	2	2			1	1	1				1	
Soldiers Grove Village	15	3	12			11	5	6				9	
Lynxville Village	16	10	6			7	3	3				2	
Wauzeka Village	11	8	3			3	2	1				3	
Erarie du Chien City	72	33	37	2		60	40	18	2			39	
Eastman Village													
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,926</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>6.3</b>

**DANE COUNTY.**

Albion	35	21	14			17	4	13				9	
Berry	27	12	15			3	1	1				8	
Black Earth	5		5			4	1	3				1	
Blooming Grove	15	8	7	1		16	8	8					
Blue Mounds	21	13	8			12	2	10				4	
Bristol	15	9	6			13	6	6				9	
Burke	8	2	6			18	11	7				5	
Christiana	25	9	16			14	6	8				22	
Cottage Grove	32	17	15			11	8	3				6	
Cross Plains	36	16	20			11	5	6				5	
Dane	13	8	5			6	5	1				1	
Deerfield	6	4	2			12	11	4				4	
Dunkirk	20	11	9			16	11	5				4	
Dunn	23	11	12			9	6	3				8	
Fitchburg	20	9	11			7	1	6					
Madison	19	7	12			27	17	10				3	
Mazomanie	6	2	4			5	1	4					
Medina	22	9	13			3	1	2				7	
Middleton	14	7	7			5	3	2				3	
Montrose	23	11	12			15	8	7				4	

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
DANE COUNTY—Continued.													
Oregon .....	22	10	12			8	2	3					
Perry .....	18	11	7			11	6	5					
Pleasant Springs .....	19	14	5			18	9	9					
Primrose .....	16	7	9			11	9	2					
Roxbury .....	26	11	15			15	7	8					
Rutland .....	20	9	11			10	9	1					
Springdale .....	19	10	9			9	6	3					
Springfield .....	34	16	18			7	6	1			12		
Sun Prairie .....	20	13	7			9	4	5			1		
Verona .....	16	6	10			35	22	13					
Vermont .....	23	11	12			10	6	4			3		
Vienna .....	29	14	15			12	5	7			6		
Westport .....	25	13	12			74	42	32			5		
Windsor .....	30	19	11			18	9	9			5		
York .....	21	7	14			19	10	9			3		
Belleville Village .....	13	6	7			4	3	1			3		
Black Earth Village .....	6	5	1			9	4	5			2		
Brooklyn Village .....	1		1			2			1		1		
Cambridge Village .....	11	6	5			6	2	4			4		
Dane Village .....	9	7	2			3	3				5		
Deerfield Village .....	7	4	3			10	3	7			6		
De Forest Village .....	9	2	7			3	1	2			5		
Fair Oaks Village .....	10	4	6			9	5	4			4		
Marshall Village .....	11	7	4			11	6	5			8		
Mazomanie Village .....	14	7	7			15	8	7			9		
Middleton Village .....	12	6	6			9	7	2			6		
Mt. Horeb Village .....	19	10	9			12	9	3			15		
Oregon Village .....	13	5	8			12	7	5			5		
Sun Prairie Village .....	15	5	10			13	8	5			7		

Waunakee Village .....	15	8	7	.....	14	9	5	.....	1	.....			
Madison City .....	440	212	219	3	261	128	132	1	240	.....			
Stoughton City .....	74	38	36	.....	43	26	17	.....	38	.....			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>79,069</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>DODGE COUNTY.</b>													
Ashippun .....	18	6	12	.....	11	4	7	.....	3	.....			
Beaver Dam .....	21	11	10	.....	11	6	5	.....	2	.....			
Burnett .....	26	10	16	.....	9	4	5	.....	4	.....			
Calamus .....	17	7	10	.....	6	4	2	.....	5	.....			
Chester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....			
Clyman .....	35	20	15	.....	16	6	10	.....	6	.....			
Elba .....	25	11	14	.....	7	4	3	.....	1	.....			
Emmet .....	26	9	17	.....	9	5	4	.....	2	.....			
Fox Lake .....	17	10	7	.....	10	5	6	.....	3	.....			
Herman .....	19	9	10	.....	16	3	8	.....	6	.....			
Hubbard .....	23	11	17	.....	25	13	12	.....	12	.....			
Hustisford .....	28	21	7	.....	9	5	4	.....	7	.....			
Lebanon .....	43	29	14	.....	14	9	5	.....	9	.....			
Le Roy .....	37	12	25	.....	8	4	4	.....	6	.....			
Lomira .....	46	21	25	.....	16	9	7	.....	.....	.....			
Lowell .....	32	18	21	.....	15	7	8	.....	10	.....			
Oak Grove .....	32	11	12	.....	24	14	10	.....	6	.....			
Portland .....	21	12	9	.....	11	8	3	.....	5	.....			
Rubicon .....	23	13	10	.....	7	8	.....	.....	11	.....			
Shields .....	21	12	9	.....	10	5	2	.....	1	.....			
Theresa .....	27	15	12	.....	14	9	5	.....	11	.....			
Trenton .....	34	18	16	.....	11	2	9	.....	4	.....			
Westford .....	21	7	14	.....	9	2	5	.....	2	.....			
Williamstown .....	22	15	7	.....	16	9	7	.....	3	.....			
Beaver Dam City .....	127	60	67	.....	79	32	47	.....	66	.....			
Horicon City .....	21	11	10	.....	14	7	7	.....	13	.....			
Juneau City .....	16	8	8	.....	10	5	5	.....	15	.....			
Mayville City .....	71	34	36	1	31	16	15	.....	16	.....			
Watertown City .....	33	19	14	.....	25	11	14	.....	.....	.....			
Waupun City .....	15	6	9	.....	12	7	5	.....	11	.....			
Fox Lake Village .....	11	3	3	.....	12	7	5	.....	9	.....			
Hustisford Village .....	7	3	4	.....	3	1	2	.....	7	.....			
Lomira Village .....	18	10	8	.....	7	1	6	.....	20	.....			
Lowell Village .....	4	1	3	.....	4	4	.....	.....	6	.....			
Neosha Village .....	3	3	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....			
Randolph Village .....	12	5	7	.....	6	5	1	.....	8	.....			
Reeseville Village .....	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	8	.....			
Theresa Village .....	11	6	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	6	.....			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>45,773</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>6.7</b>

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>DOOR COUNTY.</b>													
Bailey's Harbor .....		10	7	3		6	2	4			7		
Brussels .....		55	25	30		10	10				3		
Clay Banks .....		11	5	6		5	3	2			1		
Egg Harbor .....		25	10	15		12	6	6			3		
Forestville .....		51	22	29		9	6	3			12		
Gardner .....		33	19	14		7	4	3			5		
Gibraltar .....		14	10	4		19	15	4			7		
Jacksonport .....		23	13	10		4	1	3			3		
Liberty Grove .....		36	23	13		10	7	3			4		
Sturgeon Bay .....		16	10	6		5	2	3					
Sturgeon Bay City.....		125	57	68		58	32	26			64		
Sevastopol .....		42	23	16		13	10	3			9		
Union .....		57	7	20		6	2	4			6		
Washington .....		24	14	10		13	7	6			6		
Nasewaupee .....		28	16	12		11	8	3			2		
Total .....	20,861	520	264	256		188	115	73		9.0	134	6.2	
<b>DOUGLAS COUNTY.</b>													
Amnicon .....		21	12	9		4	4				3		
Brule .....		30	12	18		9	5	4			1		
Gordon .....		17	10	7		5	1	4			3		
Hawthorne .....		6	3	5		2		2			2		
Highland .....		3	2	1		2	2				1		
Maple .....													
Nebagamon .....													
Solon Springs .....		15	5	10		5	2	3			1		
South Range .....		4	3	1		2	1	1					
Summit .....		7	2	5		2		1			1		
Superior .....		5	2	3	1	4	3	1			1		

Lake Nebagamon Village.....		8	3	5			9	5	4				
Superior City .....		891	421	468	2		409	250	158	1			323
Bennett .....													
Total .....	47,798	1,009	475	531	3	21.1	453	275	177	1	9.4		338
<b>DUNN COUNTY.</b>													
Colfax .....		18	7	11			12	5	7				4
Colfax Village .....		24	16	8			10	8	2				17
Dunn .....		13	7	6			18	9	9				2
Eau Galle .....		22	11	11			15	11	4				11
Elk Mound .....		22	12	10			11	3	8				4
Grant .....		13	8	5			11	3	8				4
Hay River .....		18	11	7			9	2	7				7
Knapp Village .....		11	7	4			6	4	2				7
Lucas .....		14	5	9			4	1	3				3
Menomonie .....		28	15	13			21	14	7				9
Menomonie City .....		94	52	41	1		64	38	26				85
New Haven .....		21	10	11			8	2	6				1
Otter Creek .....		12	4	8			3	2	1				
Peru .....		5	2	3			4	3	1				
Red Cedar .....		22	7	15			21	15	6				5
Rock Creek .....		10	4	6			5	3	2				3
Sand Creek .....		18	6	12			18	13	5				12
Sheridan .....		16	7	9			6	2	4				2
Sherman .....		14	4	9	1		10	5	4	1			4
Spring Brook .....		17	10	7			11	6	5				3
Stanton .....		8	6	2			6	4	2				1
Tainter .....		5	3	2			6	4	2				1
Tiffany .....		30	16	14			12	2	10				7
Weston .....		24	14	10			11	5	6				7
Wilson .....		21	11	10			8	4	4				2
Elk Mound Village.....													
Downing Village .....													
Total .....	26,692	500	255	243	2	18.7	310	168	141	1	11.6		201
<b>EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.</b>													
Bridge Creek .....		17	9	8			3	2	1				4
Brunswick .....		1	1				6	2	4				
Clear Creek .....		14	9	5			11	5	6				3
Drammon .....		17	9	8			9	2	7				5
Fairchild .....		4	1	3			3		3				
Lincoln .....		20	12	8			10	3	7				4
Ludington .....		25	13	17			10	7	3				8

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>EAU CLAIRE COUNTY—Continued</b>													
Otter Creek .....		10	5	5		9	8	1			2		
Pleasant Valley .....		20	9	11		12	6	6			2		
Seymour .....		11	5	6		1	1				6		
Union .....		8	2	6		4	3	1			3		
Washington .....		22	10	12		9	5	4					
Altoona City .....		15	6	9		5	2	3					
Augusta City .....		25	9	16		22	9	13			15		
Eau Claire City .....		350	176	174		270	158	111	1		176		
Fairchild Village .....		15	6	9		9	5	4			11		
Fall Creek Village .....		10	7	3		1	1				14		
Total .....	34,614	584	289	295	16.8	394	218	175	1	11.3	255	7.2	
<b>FLORENCE COUNTY.</b>													
Florence .....		40	22	18		14	6	8			25		
Commonwealth .....		9	7	2		5	2	3			1		
Homestead .....		9	6	3		2		2			1		
Total .....	3,717	58	35	23	15.6	21	8	13		5.7	27	7.	
<b>FOND DU LAC COUNTY.</b>													
Alto .....		37	19	18		13	7	6			11		
Ashford .....		39	22	17		6	3	3			11		
Auburn .....		37	16	21		10	8	2			7		
Byron .....		27	12	14	1	10	4	6			7		
Calumet .....		38	18	20		20	10	10			14		
Eden .....		31	14	17		12	7	5			13		
Eldorado .....		27	18	9		14	6	8			7		
Empire .....		23	17	6		6	2	4			2		

Fond du Lac.....	12	10	2			27	16	11				1	
Forest.....	44	24	20			6	4	2				8	
Friendship.....	30	13	17			6	5	1					
Lamartine.....	22	14	8			10	7	3				5	
Marshfield.....	66	34	32			16	7	3				14	
Metomen.....	15	10	5			18	10	8				3	
Oakfield.....	13	7	11			6	2	4				10	
Osceola.....	19	6	13			12	5	7				7	
Ripon.....	20	12	8			11	8	3				2	
Rosendale.....	21	10	11			16	8	8				6	
Springvale.....	25	12	12	1		6	6	2				3	
Taycheedah.....	40	21	19			9	7	1				12	
Waupun.....	26	14	12			6	5	1				1	
Brandon Village.....	10	4	6			11	7	4				2	
Campbellsport Village.....	9	5	4			15	3	12				8	
North Fond du Lac Village.....	44	15	29			20	8	12				11	
Oakfield Village.....	1		1			11	7	4				2	
Fond du Lac City.....	469	211	258			265	132	132	1			161	
Ripon City.....	44	24	20			55	31	24				58	
Waupun City.....	19	9	10			16	9	7				21	
St. Cloud Village.....													
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>52,766</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>FOREST COUNTY.</b>													
Caswell.....	1	1				2	2						
Crandon.....	99	46	53			29	15	14				19	
Hiles.....	12	7	5			5	4	1					
North Crandon.....	2	1	1										
Laona.....	49	25	22	2		9	5	4				6	
Wabeno.....	63	38	28			18	8	10				12	
Nashville.....	1		1										
Crandon City.....													
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,710</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>7.2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>GRANT COUNTY.</b>													
Beetown.....	25	15	10			9	5	4				4	
Bloomington.....	22	11	11			8	5	3					
Boscobel.....	2	1	1			1	1					1	
Cassville.....	19	2	8			6	5	5				5	
Castle Rock.....	13	3	10			7	5	2				3	
Clifton.....	27	14	13			16	9	7				9	
Ellenboro.....	16	9	7			8	5	3				2	
Fennimore.....	15	8	7			8	3	3				2	
Glen Haven.....	27	9	18			12	6	6				2	

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
GRANT COUNTY—Continued.													
Harrison .....	36	24	11	1	.....	12	8	3	1	.....	1	.....	
Hazel Green .....	24	11	13	.....	.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	13	.....	
Hickory Grove .....	19	13	6	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	6	.....	
Jamestown .....	8	3	5	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	
Liberty .....	24	12	12	.....	.....	18	10	8	.....	.....	2	.....	
Lima .....	20	11	9	.....	.....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Little Grant .....	11	5	6	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Marion .....	10	4	6	.....	.....	11	4	7	.....	.....	2	.....	
Millville .....	6	3	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Mt. Hope .....	19	6	13	.....	.....	9	4	5	.....	.....	4	.....	
Mt. Ida .....	15	6	9	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Muscoda .....	6	5	1	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
North Lancaster .....	17	9	8	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	
Paris .....	22	12	10	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Patch Grove .....	22	12	10	.....	.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Platteville .....	17	8	9	.....	.....	10	6	4	.....	.....	3	.....	
Potosi .....	26	16	10	.....	.....	16	9	7	.....	.....	1	.....	
Smelser .....	28	15	13	.....	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	13	.....	
South Lancaster .....	19	8	4	.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	
Waterloo .....	13	4	9	.....	.....	4	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	
Waterstown .....	13	3	5	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wingville .....	13	8	3	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	
Woodman .....	5	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Wyalusing .....	34	20	14	.....	.....	8	2	6	.....	.....	1	.....	
Bloomington Village .....	9	5	4	.....	.....	7	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	
Cassville Village .....	17	8	9	.....	.....	9	1	6	.....	.....	10	.....	
Cuba City Village .....	29	18	11	.....	.....	21	15	4	.....	.....	13	.....	
Fennimore Village .....	23	8	15	.....	.....	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hazel Green Village .....	21	11	10	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	19	.....	
Montfort Village .....	12	5	7	.....	.....	10	3	3	.....	.....	8	.....	
Muscoda Village .....	8	4	4	.....	.....	11	4	7	.....	.....	14	.....	



Potosi Village	15	8	7			4	3	1			3		
Boscobel City	35	18	17			26	14	12			23		
Lancaster City	42	20	22			39	19	20			41		
Platteville City	114	62	52			52	24	28			39		
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,079</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**GREEN COUNTY.**

Adams	21	9	12			6	3	3			4		
Albany	16	4	12			7	2	3			3		
Brooklyn	24	14	10			7	7	5			3		
Cadiz	23	16	7			12	10	2			3		
Clarno	12	9	3			4	2	2			1		
Decatur	9	6	3			12	5	7			3		
Exeter	21	8	13			16	6	10			7		
Jefferson	20	9	11			5	2	3			4		
Jordan	7	5	2			19	8	11			1		
Monroe	15	9	6			4	4				1		
Mt. Pleasant	28	15	13			6	4	2			1		
New Glarus	15	3	12			7	1	6			1		
Spring Grove	21	14	7			7	4	4			6		
Sylvester	16	11	5			10	5	5			4		
Washington	20	14	6			6	4	2			2		
York	13	7	6			10	5	5					
Albany Village	11	5	6			5	4	1			2		
Brooklyn Village	8	4	4			6	3	3			1		
Browntown Village	12	7	5			6	6				9		
Monticello Village	16	8	8			13	8	5			5		
New Glarus Village	9	6	3			21	12	9			13		
Brodhead City	22	16	6			55	32	23			85		
Monroe City	51	33	18										
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,390</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>178</b>		<b>18.3</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>11.1</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>6.5</b>

**GREEN LAKE COUNTY.**

Berlin	20	11	9			10	4	6			2	
Brooklyn	24	11	13			12	10	2			1	
Green Lake	25	13	12			7	4	3			3	
Kingston	13	4	9			13	6	7			7	
Mackford	11	7	4			4	2	2			4	
Manchester	22	11	11			10	9	1			6	
Marquette	10	7	3			5	3	2			3	
Princeton	11	5	6			9	6	3			3	
Seneca	13	7	6			10	6	4			2	

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TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
GREEN LAKE COUNTY—Continued													
St. Marie .....	8	1	7			3	1	2					
Berlin City .....	100	50	50			80	39	41			48		
Green Lake Village .....	12	4	8			13	7	6			6		
Markesan Village .....	12	8	4			8	3	5			10		
Princeton Village .....	29	20	9			19	10	9			20		
Total .....	15,862	310	159	151	19.5	203	110	93		12.7	114	10.5	
IOWA COUNTY.													
Arena .....	42	22	20			12	7	5			3		
Brigham .....	25	11	14			4	2	2					
Clyde .....	16	6	10			9	3	6					
Dodgeville .....	25	11	14			17	11	6			4		
Eden .....	11	8	3			10	4	6			2		
Highland .....	18	10	8			6	4	2			1		
Linden .....	32	14	17	1		22	10	12					
Miffin .....	34	19	15			11	6	5			2		
Mineral Point .....	24	12	12			8	4	4			1		
Moscow .....	24	9	15			11	9	2			4		
Pulaski .....	15	8	7			6	2	4			3		
Ridgeway .....	3	1	2			8	2	6			1		
Waldwick .....	13	6	7			7	3	4			5		
Barneveld Village .....	5	1	4								2		
Cobb Village .....	11	5	6			7	3	4					
Highland Village .....	13	7	6			17	8	9			24		
Linden Village .....	14	12	2			10	5	5			7		
Rewey Village .....	6	4	2			3	2	1					
Ridgeway Village .....	5	5				2	2				2		
Dodgeville City .....	34	17	17			28	14	14			31		

Mineral Point City .....	68	35	33	.....	.....	34	15	19	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Wyoming .....	9	6	3	.....	.....	12	6	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Avoca Village .....	6	4	2	.....	.....	11	7	4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Total .....	22,971	453	233	219	1	19.7	255	129	126	.....	11.1	189	6.
<b>IRON COUNTY.</b>													
Anderson .....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerson .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	15	6	9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Knight .....	43	24	22	.....	.....	23	13	9	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Montreal .....	64	37	27	.....	.....	15	11	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Saxon .....	13	7	5	.....	.....	50	26	24	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
Vaughn .....	81	46	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	6,559	208	117	91	.....	318	103	56	46	1	15.6	76	11.5
<b>JACKSON COUNTY.</b>													
Albion .....	20	8	12	.....	.....	13	7	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Alma .....	23	18	7	.....	.....	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Alma Center .....	6	2	3	1	.....	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Bear Bluff .....	2	1	1	.....	.....	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Brockway .....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City Point .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Cleveland .....	14	7	7	.....	.....	15	9	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Curran .....	10	7	3	.....	.....	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Franklin .....	17	9	8	.....	.....	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Garden Valley .....	14	6	8	.....	.....	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garfield .....	13	7	8	1	.....	12	5	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Hixton .....	22	12	10	.....	.....	14	8	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Irving .....	27	10	17	.....	.....	13	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knapp .....	4	3	1	.....	.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester .....	9	5	3	.....	.....	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose .....	23	12	11	.....	.....	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Merrillan Village .....	10	4	6	.....	.....	11	6	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Millston .....	10	5	5	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
North Bend .....	16	10	6	.....	.....	8	4	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Northfield .....	24	13	11	.....	.....	13	7	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Springfield .....	14	8	6	.....	.....	15	8	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Black River Falls City .....	35	16	19	.....	.....	41	20	21	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Total .....	17,643	323	163	155	2	17.7	232	115	117	.....	13.1	107	5.7

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total. Sex not stated.	Death rate	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY.</b>													
Astalen .....		17	9	8			11	2	9				
Cold Spring .....		11	6	5			4	1	3			5	
Concord .....		20	11	9			15	7	8			17	
Farmington .....		26	12	14			14	6	8			8	
Hebron .....		17	10	7			7	3	4			4	
Ixonia .....		21	10	11			9	7	2			9	
Jefferson .....		20	8	12			15	2	13			12	
Koshkonong .....		21	11	10			18	11	7			12	
Lake Mills .....		25	10	15			11	6	5			12	
Milford .....		24	13	11			12	6	6			6	
Oakland .....		9	6	3			14	9	5			4	
Palmyra .....		16	6	10			11	6	5			9	
Sullivan .....		23	7	16			3	3	0			12	
Sumner .....		9	6	3			17	7	10			5	
Waterloo .....		25	7	18									
Watertown .....		25	8	17			7	5	2			7	
Johnson Creek Village.....		6	2	4			15	8	7			5	
Palmyra Village .....		10	1	9			7	5	2			3	
Waterloo Village .....		26	11	15			12	6	6			4	
Fort Atkinson City.....		78	38	40			15	11	4			17	
Jefferson City .....		96	53	43			45	21	24			40	
Lake Mills City .....		38	18	20			51	31	20			20	
Watertown City .....		18	20				29	16	13			14	
Waterloo City .....		122	65	57			79	40	39			65	
Total .....	34,293	685	338	357		19.9	410	220	190		11.9	259	7.4
<b>JUNEAU COUNTY.</b>													
Armenia .....		22	12	10			8	4	4			5	
Clearfield .....		8	4	4			5	2	3				
Cutler .....		7	4	3			3	3					

Finley .....	1	1				2	1	1					
Fountain .....	11	4	7			9	7	2					4
Germanatown .....	16	6	10			8	3	5					1
Kildare .....	3	3				9	4	5					
Kingston .....	7	5	2										1
Lemonweir .....	16	6	10			12	8	4					5
Lindina .....	7	4	3			11	7	4					2
Lisbon .....	14	4	10			9	3	6					3
Lyndon .....	4		4			5	4	1					3
Necedah .....	28	26	12			20	10	10					11
Marion .....						6	4	4					
Orange .....	12	4	8			7	2	5					1
Plymouth .....	9	6	3			8	6	2					2
Seven Mile Creek .....	22	11	11			9	6	3					
Summit .....	11	6	5			12	6	6					5
Wonewoc .....	21	10	11			16	6	10					4
Camp Douglas Village .....	7	4	3			4	3	1					4
Lyndon Station Village .....	5	3	2			7	5	2					7
Wonewoc Village .....	11	6	5			11	3	8					14
Elroy City .....	38	24	14			29	16	13					
Mauston City .....	32	14	18			33	16	17					44
New Lisbon City .....	17	8	9			22	8	14					15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,837</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>6.2</b>		
<b>KENOSHA COUNTY.</b>													
Brighton .....	18	10	8			5	3	2					4
Bristol .....	26	16	10			11	7	4					7
Paris .....	19	10	9			9	4	5					5
Pleasant Prairie .....	78	38	40			31	13	18					4
Randall .....	9	4	5			11	4	7					2
Salem .....	42	22	20			25	17	8					8
Somers .....	48	26	22			38	21	17					5
Wheatland .....	15	10	5			11	7	4					9
Kenosha City .....	618	326	291	1		254	148	106					273
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,778</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>10.2</b>	
<b>KEWAUNEE COUNTY.</b>													
Algoma City .....	48	23	25			29	12	17					23
Ahnapee .....	23	13	10			15	7	8					10
Carlton .....	29	13	15	1		12	4	8					4
Casco .....	32	19	13			15	2	13					4
Franklin .....	45	31	14										6
Kewaunee City .....	46	20	26			18	8	10					23

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>KEWAUNEE COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Lincoln .....		36	16	20			19	12	7			14	
Luxemburg .....		65	31	34			28	17	11			11	
Montpelier .....		30	11	19			26	9	17			9	
Pierce .....		18	9	9			6	4	2			3	
Red River .....		50	27	23			23	13	10			13	
West Kewaunee .....		26	16	10			18	8	10			9	
Luxemburg Village .....													
Total .....	17,008	448	229	218	1	25.7	209	96	113	12.2	129	7.5	
<b>LA CROSSE COUNTY.</b>													
Bangor .....		26	13	13			10	5	5			3	
Barre .....		15	6	9			2		2			5	
Burns .....		28	13	15			12	9	3			3	
Campbell .....		17	11	6			6	3	3			1	
Farmington .....		50	23	22			20	12	8			6	
Greenfield .....		15	5	10			6	2	4			13	
Hamilton .....		18	9	9			12	8	4			2	
Holland .....		15	8	7			15	7	8			3	
Onalaska .....		18	7	11			16	6	10				
Shelby .....		24	8	16			11	6	5			5	
Washington .....		22	13	9			11	5	6			1	
Bangor Village .....		10	6	4			9	6	3			4	
West Salem Village .....		18	4	14			15	6	9			8	
Onalaska City .....		12	6	6			10	6	4			6	
La Crosse City .....		590	265	323	2		410	225	185			287	
Total .....	42,850	878	402	474	2	20.4	565	306	259	14.1	347	8.1	

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle	14	8	6			4	3	1			4
Belmont	17	9	8			10	3	7			1
Benton	33	14	19			4	2	4			
Blanchard	9	5	4			5	1	4			2
Darlington	18	9	9			11	6	5			
Elk Grove	21	11	10			10	4	6			3
Fayette	30	17	13			4	3	1			4
Gratiot	24	10	14			8	5	3			6
Kendall	16	7	9			8	2	2			6
Lamont	12	7	5			6	4	2			1
Monticello	4	3	1			3	2	1			
New Diggins	30	15	15			15	8	7			
Seymour	16	6	10			9	3	6			6
Shullsburg	20	8	12			7	4	3			1
Wayne	31	17	14			7	4	3			5
White Oak Springs						5	2	3			
Willow Springs	24	14	10			1	1				1
Wiota	38	23	15			10	4	6			11
Argyle Village	10	5	5			5	3	2			3
Belmont Village	7	5	2			7	2	5			8
Benton Village	19	10	9			8	4	4			9
Blanchardville Village	18	10	8			6	2	4			5
Gratiot Village	9	4	5			4	3	1			3
Darlington City	24	16	8			21	12	9			29
Shullsburg City	20	8	12			16	10	6			5
Total	20,277	464	241	223	22.8	194	97	97	9.5	113	5.5

LANGLADE COUNTY.

Ackley	11	6	5			11	6	5			1
Ainsworth	1	1									1
Antigo	23	12	11			7	3	4			1
Elcho	11	5	6			2	1	1			
Elton	5	3	2			1	1				
Evergreen	32	14	18			9	7	2			1
Langlade	6	1	5								
Neva	26	17	9			6	4	2			2
Norwood	17	8	9			13	4	9			10
Peck	10	4	6			6	3	3			
Polar	41	27	13	1		12	4	7	1		7
Price	17	7	10			4	2	2			3
Rolling	22	9	13			12	4	6			2
Summit	5	2	3			2	2	6			3

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>LANGLADE COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Upham .....		4	2	2			3	1	2			1	
Vilas .....		3	3				1	1				1	
Antigo City .....		221	117	103	1		77	43	34			83	
Total .....	17,649	455	238	215	2	25.7	166	88	77	1	9.4	116	6.6
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY.</b>													
Birch .....		16	7	9			7	3	4			4	
Bradley .....		9	7	2			2	2					
Corning .....		27	12	15			11	4	7			4	
Harrison .....		18	7	11			2	2				1	
King .....		4	3	1			1	1					
Merrill .....		5	5									1	
Pine River .....		30	13	17			9	6	3			7	
Rock Falls .....		5	4	1			4	2	2				
Russell .....		10	1	9			2	2					
Schley .....		24	15	9			7	5	2			5	
Scott .....		28	15	13			8	6	2			5	
Somo .....		8	5	3									
Tomahawk .....		2	2										
Merrill City .....		244	122	122			125	65	60			81	
Tomahawk City .....		104	44	60			36	24	12			27	
Total .....	20,838	534	262	272		25.6	214	120	94		10.2	136	6.4
<b>MANITOWOC COUNTY.</b>													
Cato .....		49	26	23			19	11	8			17	
Centerville .....		49	27	21			15	10	5			8	
Cooperstown .....		31	16	15			11	3	8			14	



Eaton	27	15	12			14	9	8			10		
Franklin	38	18	20			16	8	8			8		
Gibson	28	15	13			13	7	6			11		
Kossuth	38	24	14			14	9	5			11		
Liberty	33	17	16			17	11	6					
Manitowoc	16	6	10			12	6	6			1		
Manitowoc Rapids	33	18	15			21	8	13			5		
Maple Grove	20	10	10			19	9	10			10		
Meeme	44	22	22			24	16	8			6		
Mishicot	46	23	23			22	11	11			10		
Newton	43	22	21			24	13	10	1		11		
Rockland	34	18	16			9	3	6			7		
Schleswig	28	15	13			15	8	7			18		
Two Creeks	18	7	11			7	5	2			1		
Two Rivers	25	7	18			8	3	5			2		
Manitowoc City	330	159	171			183	99	84			23		
Two Rivers City	177	78	99			58	20	38			32		
Kiel Village	30	20	10			11	8	3			10		
Reedsville Village	19	8	11			9	3	6			13		
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,317</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>MARATHON COUNTY.</b>													
Athens Village	33	14	22			13	9	4			20		
Bergen	23	13	10			5	2	3					
Berlin	21	13	16			10	5	5			12		
Bern	10	5	5			4	1	3					
Brighton	16	6	10			2	1	1			1		
Brokaw Village	20	12	8			2	1	1			1		
Cassel	51	18	23			18	10	8			7		
Cleveland	43	22	21			9	6	3			8		
Colby City	5	1	4			5	3	2			1		
Day	34	18	16			11	5	6			9		
Easton	23	8	15			10	5	5					
Eau Pleine	27	8	19			12	6	6			7		
Edgar Village	22	13	9			6	6	6			3		
Eldron	22	12	10			18	8	10			2		
Emmet	32	17	15			15	4	11			3		
Fenwood Village	13	7	6			1		1					
Flieth	5	3	2			3	2	1					
Frankfort	14	9	5			3	1	2					
Franzen	2	2				1		1			3		
Halsey	17	8	9			3	3						
Hamburg	19	8	11			12	6	6			1		
Harrison	15	8	7			6	5	1			15		
Hewitt	10	4	6			5	4	1			3		

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
MARATHON COUNTY—Continued.													
Holton .....	32	11	21			15	8	7			8		
Hull .....	23	11	12			6	4	2			4		
Johnson .....	25	10	15			9	3	6			4		
Knowlton .....	21	13	8			10	4	6			3		
Kronenwetter .....	16	10	6			4	3	1			1		
Maine .....	24	16	8			6	3	3			6		
Marathon .....	30	14	16			8	7	1					
Marathon Village .....	24	10	14			9	9				14		
McMillan .....	28	15	12	1		8	2	6			6		
McMillan Village .....	4	2	2										
Mosinee .....	12	4	8			6	5	1					
Mosinee Village .....	10	6	4			9	5	4			7		
Norrie .....	29	18	11			7	4	3			7		
Norrie .....	8	7	1			20	11	8	1		10		
Pike Lake .....	11	7	4			4		4			1		
Plover .....	29	12	17			13	5	8			3		
Rib Falls .....	39	25	14			10	7	3			9		
Rietbrock .....	8	8	8			8	5	3			1		
Ringle .....	16	8	8			4	2	2					
Schofield Village .....	24	12	12			10	5	5			3		
Spencer .....	18	9	9			8	5	3			6		
Spencer Village .....	9	2	7			8	5	3			6		
Stettin .....	26	11	15			8	5	3			6		
Texas .....	23	11	12			11	7	4			6		
Unity Village .....	1	1				3	1	2					
Wausau .....	17	10	7			3	3	5			7		
Weston .....	18	13	5			26	17	9			2		
Wein .....	25	16	9			11	9	2			7		
Wausau City .....	471	230	236	5		213	116	97			160		
Total .....	54,446	1,504	753	745	6	27.6	628	343	279	1	11.5	877	6.9

MARINETTE COUNTY.

Amberg	45	21	24	25	14	11	16				
Athelstane	2	2					2				
Beaver	23	13	10	16	7	9	4				
Dunbar	25	10	15	5	3	2					
Grover	44	20	24	20	8	12	10				
Lake	14	8	6	3	1	2					
Peshtigo	16	10	6	28	21	7	1				
Porterfield	15	9	6	12	6	6	6				
Pound	68	26	32	25	16	9	16				
Stephenson	34	17	17	9	7	2	8				
Wausaukee	64	39	25	30	18	12	11				
Coleman Village	18	8	10	5	4	1	6				
Peshtigo City	48	29	19	36	23	13	10				
Marinette City	357	185	172	184	101	83	83				
Total	35,476	773	407	366	21.7	398	229	169	11.2	173	4.4

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo	13	4	9	10	6	4	1				
Crystal Lake	7	4	3	13	6	7	5				
Douglas	11	4	7	7	5	2	4				
Harris	10	5	5	6	2	4	4				
Mecan	13	4	9	6	2	4	2				
Montello	9	5	4	6	4	2					
Moundville	21	10	11	10	6	4	3				
Neshkoro	8	4	4	2	1	1	1				
Newton	9	2	7	9	5	4	4				
Oxford	17	7	10	7	4	3	10				
Packwaukee	14	8	6	8	6	2	1				
Shields	9	6	3	10	7	3	4				
Springfield	10	2	8	5	2	3	6				
Westfield	7	1	6	4	2	2	2				
Montello Village	12	7	5	11	8	3	14				
Neshkoro Village	16	6	10	5	3	2	11				
West field Village	11	6	5	9	7	2	11				
Total	11,253	197	85	11	17.5	128	76	52	11.3	83	7.5

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Franklin	44	18	26	26	17	9	8
Granville	47	22	25	25	16	9	8
Greenfield	166	79	87	80	42	38	27
Lake	192	105	85	113	65	48	31
Milwaukee	92	46	43	60	33	26	14

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Continued</b>													
Oak Creek .....		48	26	22		15	5	10			4		
Wauwatosa .....		140	69	71		597	483	114			43		
East Milwaukee Village .....		8	3	5		25	15	10			1		
North Milwaukee Village .....		69	34	35		15	9	6			6		
West Milwaukee Village .....		45	18	27		14	8	6					
Whitefish Bay Village .....		8	6	2		3	2	1			1		
South Milwaukee City .....		230	119	111		71	42	29			26		
West Allis City .....		135	67	68		57	32	25			74		
Wauwatosa City .....		76	42	34		55	29	26			23		
Milwaukee City .....		9,811	4,665	4,635	11	4,809	2,607	2,179	23		3,245		
Cudahy City .....		139	79	60		33	20	13			26		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>383,944</b>	<b>10,750</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>MONROE COUNTY.</b>													
Adrian .....		11	4	7		4	3	1			2		
Angela .....		11	6	5		7	2	5			1		
Byron .....		26	12	14		8	6	2			5		
Clifton .....		30	17	13		5	3	2			6		
Glendale .....		24	14	10		15	12	3			4		
Grant .....		11	8	3		4	3	1			1		
Greenfield .....		11	8	3		4	2	2			1		
Jefferson .....		25	12	13		7	7	0			13		
Lafayette .....		6	3	3		6	1	5			1		
La Grange .....		12	7	5		5	1	4			5		
Leon .....		21	14	7		2	3	3			1		
Lincoln .....		27	15	12		8	4	4			5		
Little Falls .....		25	13	12		14	7	7			1		
New Lyme .....		7	4	3		10	5	5			3		
Oakdale .....		7	4	3		6	3	3			6		
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>6</b>		

Portland .....	24	9	15			11	3	8			2	
Ridgeville .....	19	11	8			11	5	6			3	
Scott .....	5	4	1			2	1	1				
Sheldon .....	20	12	8			8	4	4			2	
Sparta .....	36	19	17			16	10	6			5	
Tomah .....	17	9	8			7		7			2	
Wellington .....	17	9	8			7	3	4			7	
Wells .....	13	8	5			9	6	3			1	
Wilton .....	16	10	6			6	2	4			2	
Sparta City .....	75	47	28			81	39	42			61	
Tomah City .....	83	39	44			53	37	16			45	
Cashton Village .....	6	3	3			2	1	1			12	
Kendall Village .....	17	8	9			3	5	3			5	
Norwalk Village .....	11	3	8			3		3			5	
Ontario Village .....	1		1									
Wilton Village .....	4		4			3	1	2			3	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>29,959</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
<b>OCONTO COUNTY.</b>												
Armstrong .....	21	10	11			10	4	6			1	
Brazeau .....	30	16	14			6	6					
Breed .....	8	7	1			3	1	2			4	
Chase .....	11	7	4			5	4				9	
Gillett .....	24	11	13			15	7	8			8	
Gillett Village .....	26	10	16			13	8	5			5	
How .....	42	24	18			7	3	4			12	
Lena .....	41	22	19			15	8	7			8	
Little River .....	31	21	10			10	5	5				
Little Suamico .....	11	3	8			7	5	2			11	
Maple Valley .....	35	16	17			17	7	10			1	
Morgan .....	21	9	12			7	4	3			2	
Oconto .....	20	15	5			17	8	9				
Oconto City .....	139	73	66			87	51	36			31	
Oconto Falls .....	11	5	6			8	3	3	2		3	
Oconto Falls Village .....	54	25	29			14	9	5			10	
Pensaukee .....	28	13	15			24	14	10			4	
Spruce .....	29	17	12			11	7	4			3	
Stiles .....	22	9	13			3	3				4	
Underhill .....	21	12	9			13	3	10				
Wheeler .....						4	3	1			3	
Menomonie Indian Reservation .....												
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>26,803</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>3.9</b>

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>ONEIDA COUNTY.</b>													
Cassian .....		7	4	3			5	2	3				
Crescent .....		3	2	1			3		3				
Enterprise .....		4	2	2			1	1			1		
Gagen .....		7	7				3	2	1				
Hazelhurst .....		25	8	17			5	1	4				
Lynne .....													
Minocqua .....		4	3	1			9	8	1		10		
Monica .....							1	1			1		
Newbold .....		3	3				1	1					
Pelican .....		11	3	8			3	2	1				
Piehl .....		1	1				6	4	2				
Pine Lake .....		10	6	4									
Schoepke .....		4	4				3	2	1		2		
Sugar Camp .....							2	1	1		3		
Woodboro .....													
Woodruff .....		4	2	2			8	6	2		1		
Rhineland City .....		130	69	61			98	62	36		67		
Total .....	12,650	213	113	100		16.8	148	93	55		11.7	85	6.7
<b>OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.</b>													
Black Creek .....		26	13	13			17	10	7		3		
Bovina .....		18	5	13			3	1	2		2		
Buchanan .....		88	44	44			36	17	18	1	7		
Center .....		31	15	16			16	9	7		11		
Cicero .....		23	15	13			8	5	3		9		
Dale .....		20	12	8			13	8	5		5		
Deer Creek .....		34	14	20			9	6	3		2		
Ellington .....		22	12	10			6	5	1		5		

Freedom	47	24	23			12	5	7		10			
Grand Chute	30	20	10			11	18	6	1	1			
Greenville	21	8	13			8	2	6		5			
Hortonia	23	9	14			6	3	3		4			
Kaukauna	18	11	7			8	4	4					
Liberty	11	5	6			7	4	3		3			
Maine	16	7	9			11	4	7		1			
Maple Creek	20	5	15			6	4	2		7			
Osborn	22	10	12			6	4	2					
Seymour	34	20	14			11	7	4		10			
Vandenbrock	21	12	9			8	4	4					
Appleton City	413	213	199	1		270	144	126		131			
Kaukauna City	116	59	55	2		48	31	17		40			
New London City	13	7	6			8	5	3		2			
Seymour City	22	10	12			11	7	4		16			
Black Creek Village	17	13	4							10			
Hortonville Village	25	14	11			19	12	7		8			
Little Chute	68	34	33	1						9			
Shiocton Village	13	5	8			6	3	3		6			
Welcome Village	12	7	5			3	2	1		7			
Little Chute Village						21	8	13					
Oneida Indian Reservation	1		1							11			
West Oneida													
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,677</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>OZAUKEE COUNTY.</b>													
Belgium	47	30	17			24	11	13				14	
Cedarburg	21	10	11			19	12	7					
Fredonia	40	19	21			15	10	5				2	
Grafton	24	8	16			5	2	3				2	
Mequon	50	29	21			29	17	12				11	
Port Washington	34	17	17			16	9	7					
Saukville	35	17	18			18	12	6				10	
Cedarburg City	37	20	17			24	18	6				28	
Port Washington City	96	42	54			47	30	17				37	
Grafton Village						10	4	6				14	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,145</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>		<b>21.1</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>82</b>		<b>11.5</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>PEPIN COUNTY.</b>													
Albany	22	12	10			2	1	1				3	
Lima	16	5	11			6	3	5				8	
Durand	8	4	4			3		3				3	
Durand City	31	18	13			22	12	10				21	

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Deaths.					Deaths					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>PEPIN COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Waubek .....		1	1				1		1				
Waterville .....		39	16	23			11		9			7	
Frankfort .....		15	4	11			6		5				
Pepin .....		22	8	14			9		4			3	
Pepin Village .....		6	5	1			3		2			3	
Stockholm .....		6	2	4			5		4			1	
Stockholm Village .....		2		2			1		1			2	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,569</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>93</b>		<b>22.1</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>7.2</b>	
<b>PIERCE COUNTY.</b>													
Clifton .....		17	12	5			6	3	3			9	
Diamond Bluff .....		13	8	5			4	3	1			1	
Ellsworth .....		17	10	7			15	6	9			7	
El Paso .....		19	9	10			14	7	7			2	
Gilman .....		23	9	16			14	5	9			3	
Hartland .....		18	10	8			9	6	3			3	
Isabelle .....		5	4	1			4	1	3			1	
Maiden Rock .....		10	2	8			14	5	9			3	
Martell .....		27	17	10			18	7	11			7	
Oak Grove .....		21	11	10			2	1	1			1	
River Falls .....		20	8	12			17	12	5			6	
Rock Elm .....		15	6	9			10	7	3			3	
Salem .....		11	5	6			12	7	5			7	
Spring Lake .....		12	4	8			9	5	4			4	
Trenton .....		11	6	5			7	5	2			2	
Trimbelle .....		38	22	16			13	7	6			3	
Union .....		23	15	10			12	7	5			3	
Ellsworth Village .....		22	10	12			12	4	8			6	
Elmwood Village .....		31	19	12			7	3	4			2	



Maiden Rock Village	5	3	2		6	4	2		4		
Spring Valley Village	29	17	12		13	7	6		7		
Prescott City	19	10	9		11	8	3		7		
River Falls City	33	16	17		16	12	4		14		
Total	23,433	443	233	210	18.9	245	132	113	10.4	101	4.2
<b>POLK COUNTY.</b>											
Alden	22	9	13		19	12	7			4	
Apple River	18	8	10		5	4	1			2	
Balsam Lake	12	6	6		6	4	2			1	
Beaver	8	6	2		3	3				6	
Black Brook	32	18	14		5	3	2			5	
Bone Lake	10	4	6		4	3	1			3	
Clam Falls	8	3	5		4	1	3			3	
Clayton	33	12	21		11	7	4			4	
Clear Lake	13	4	9		7	2	5			4	
Eureka	36	25	11		19	10	9			5	
Farmington	14	10	4		5	2	3			7	
Garfield	18	9	9		10	7	3			3	
Georgetown	15	5	10		5	4	1				
Johnstown	3	2	1		3	1	2				
Laketown	24	8	16		8	3	5			8	
Lincoln	21	12	9		25	16	9				
Lorain	3	2	1		1	1				2	
Luck	16	5	11		9	4	5			7	
McKinley	5	1	4		1		1			1	
Milltown	19	8	11		11	6	5			3	
Milwaukie	23	16	7		16	9	7			6	
Osceola	10	8	2		9	7	2			1	
St Croix Falls	16	5	11		11	6	5			2	
Sterling	8	5	3		3	2	1				
West Sweden	22	12	10		6	3	3			10	
Amery Village	7	4	3		4	3	1				
Balsam Lake Village	3	1	2		1					1	
Centuria Village	8	6	2		7	2	5			6	
Clear Lake Village	18	9	9		7	2	5			5	
Frederic Village	14	5	9		6	4	2			2	
Luck Village	20	11	9		7	5	2			7	
Osceola Village	16	8	8		7	5	2			2	
St. Croix Falls Village											
Clayton Village											
Total	22,736	495	247	248	21.7	245	142	103	10.7	112	4.8

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>PORTAGE COUNTY.</b>													
Alban .....		28	16	12		18	9	9			13		
Almond .....		10	9	8		8	5	3			5		
Amherst .....		42	23	19		27	24	13			4		
Belmont .....		11	6	5		2		1	1		15		
Buena Vista .....		32	21	11		22	11	11		1	8		
Carson .....		33	14	19		25	15	10					
Dewey .....		13	4	9		8	7	7			5		
Eau Claire .....		21	10	11		12	6	6			1		
Grant .....		11	7	4		8	4	4			1		
Hull .....		23	14	9		16	7	9			11		
Lanark .....		31	17	14		12	8	4			2		
Linwood .....		16	8	8		9	5	4			2		
New Hope .....		21	12	9		13	5	8			1		
Pine Grove .....		50	11	9		5		3					
Plover .....		33	18	18		30	18	12			8		
Sharon .....		61	33	28		38	22	16			19		
Stockton .....		63	33	31		36	18	18			12		
Almond Village .....		12	5	7		4	2	2			9		
Rosholt Village .....		11	5	6		5	3	2			2		
Stevens Point City .....		216	108	108		159	87	82			107		
Amherst Village .....		11	6	5		12	6	6			7		
Total .....	31,689	722	373	349	22.7	489	265	223	1	15.4	242	7.5	
<b>PRICE COUNTY.</b>													
Braman .....		6	3	3		8	4	4			2		
Catawba .....													
Eisenstein .....		12	6	6		7	5	2			1		
Emery .....		11	4	7		1		1			2		
Fifield .....		12	4	8		6	5	1			6		

Georgetown	3	3				3	2	1			1		
Hackett	5	1	4			1		1					
Harmony													
Hill	11	5	6			1	1				1		
Kennan	8	1	7			1	1				1		
Kennan Village	14	8	6			7	2	5			2		
Knox	33	14	19			7	4	3			4		
Lake	17	10	7			6	3	8			2		
Ogema	29	11	18			16	3	13			12		
Park Falls Village	25	13	12			26	15	11			7		
Phillips City	61	30	31			10	8	2			7		
Prentice	12	5	7			5	3	2			3		
Prentice Village	19	8	10			5	3	2			6		
Worcester	13	10	3	1		15	8	7					
Total	14,300	291	186	154	1	2.03	125	67	58		8.7	59	3.9
RACINE COUNTY.													
Burlington	13	8	5			9	4	5					
Caledonia	56	27	28	1		33	20	13			13		
Dover	20	12	8			3	2	1			3		
Mt. Pleasant	84	42	42			50	27	22	1		1		
Norway	12	7	5			15	10	5			6		
Raymond	22	19	13			25	14	11			5		
Rochester	13	9	4			7	4	3			1		
Waterford	15	9	6			7	2	5			6		
Yorkville	27	17	10			10	3	7			5		
Burlington City	52	26	26			42	17	25			31		
Racine City	939	491	448			434	244	189	1		368		
Corliss Village	21	8	13			4	4				2		
Union Grove Village	13	5	8			7	4	3			2		
Waterford Village	7	4	3			5	3	2			7		
Total	52,979	1,304	684	619	1	24.6	601	358	291	2	12.2	448	8.2
RICHLAND COUNTY.													
Akan	28	16	12			11	3	8			2		
Bloom	23	13	10			6	2	4			5		
Buena Vista	27	11	16			14	8	6			8		
Cazenovia Village	10	3	7			6	4	2			9		
Dayton	28	13	15			12	3	9			5		
Eagle	23	15	11			6	2	4			2		
Forest	32	14	18			10	6	4			2		
Henrietta	17	8	9			9	7	2			6		
Ithaca	22	12	10			9	5	4			4		

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>RICHLAND COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Lone Rock Village.....		10	11	9			11	8	3			4	
Marshall .....		21	14	7			8	6	2			4	
Orion .....		28	20	8			13	7	6			2	
Richland .....		18	11	7			14	9	5			1	
Richland Center City.....		51	25	26			37	21	16			71	
Richwood .....		27	14	13			21	13	8			6	
Rock Bridge .....		19	9	10			13	4	9			1	
Sylvan .....		29	14	15			15	4	11			2	
Viola Village .....		10	6	4			3		3			10	
Westford .....		20	11	9			9	6	3			1	
Willow .....		32	13	19			13	9	4			5	
Total .....	19,345	488	253	235	5.2		240	127	113	12.4		150	7.7
<b>ROCK COUNTY.</b>													
Avon .....		8	4	4			13	5	8				
Beloit .....		12	4	8			8	4	4			3	
Bradford .....		22	12	10			10	7	3			4	
Center .....		26	14	12			7	6	1			3	
Clinton .....		17	7	10			5	2	3			3	
Fulton .....		31	22	9			11	7	4			5	
Harmony .....		32	15	17			12	8	4			2	
Janesville .....		16	8	8			29	21	8				
Johnstown .....		31	13	18			11	7	4			3	
La Prairie .....		19	11	8			8	3	5			1	
Lima .....		19	7	12			7	3	4			2	
Magnolia .....		24	11	13			9	6	3			2	
Milton .....		39	19	20			25	12	13			10	
Newark .....		11	5	6			10	8	2			4	
Plymouth .....		24	9	15			12	7	5			11	

Porter	29	16	13			12	7	5			2	
Rock	7	3	4			5	2	3			2	
Spring Valley	16	8	8			9	6	3			2	
Turtle	19	10	9			4	1	3			3	
Union	14	4	10			8	3	5			2	
Clinton Village	17	7	10			20	9	11			10	
Milton Village	17	7	10			9	2	7			6	
Orfordville Village	8	4	4			10	5	5			5	
Beloit City	353	179	174			172	86	86			94	
Egerton City	51	31	20			27	10	17			28	
Evansville City	40	18	22			24	12	12			15	
Janesville City	261	130	129	2		208	106	102			170	

Total	55,105	1,163	578	583	2	21.1	685	355	330	12.4	392	7.
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RUSK COUNTY.

Atlanta	22	9	13			1		1			3	
Big Bend	14	6	8			8	1	7			3	
Dewey	13	5	8			4	1	3			3	
Flambeau	1		1			2	1	1			1	
Grant	9	8	1			11	8	3				
Grow						9	7	2				
Hawkins	17	9	8								1	
Lawrence	4	3	1			3	3				3	
Marshall	6	4	2								2	
Rusk	12	7	5								1	
Strickland	12	6	6			3	2	1				
Stubbs	8	3	5			6	4	2			4	
Thornapple	6		6			1	1					
True	22	10	12			3	1	2			2	
Washington	3	1	2			2	1	1				
Willard	1	1									1	
Ladysmith City	44	22	22			21	15	6			36	
Brue Village	19	10	9			6	5	1			13	
Ingram Village	5	1	4			1	1	1			4	
Weyerhauser Village	15	12	3			8	4	4			2	

Total	11,491	233	117	116		20.2	152	96	56	13.2	123	5.8
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SAWYER COUNTY.

Couderay	1	1				2	2				1	
Hayward	91	47	44			32	18	14			38	
Radisson	8	2	6			1		1				
Reserve	15	8	7			16	12	4			2	

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>SAWYER COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Sand Lake .....		7	4	3		2	2						
Weirgor .....		5	1	4		2		2				1	
Winter .....		6	3	3		3	7	1				2	
Lenroot .....													
Total .....	5,914	133	66	67		22.4	63	41	22		10.6	44	7.4
<b>ST. CROIX COUNTY.</b>													
Baldwin .....		21	11	10		14	11	4				9	
Cady .....		23	8	15		7	3	4				3	
Cylon .....		24	13	11		13	6	7				6	
Eau Claire .....		21	8	13		9	5	4				4	
Emerald .....		23	9	14		8	3	5				4	
Erin Prairie .....		21	11	10		13	7	6				2	
Forest .....		13	8	5		3	2	1				6	
Glenwood .....		24	14	10		6	4	2				2	
Hammond .....		12	8	4		6	4	2					
Hudson .....		10	5	5		9	4	5					
Kinickinnic .....		11	8	3		6	4	2					
Pleasant Valley .....		2	1	1		7	3	4				3	
Richmond .....		2	1	1		3	3	1				1	
Rush River .....		14	9	5		9	6	3					
Somerset .....		7	3	4		5	3	2				5	
Springfield .....		21	8	13		10	7	3				10	
Stanton .....		26	15	11		15	11	4				3	
Star Prairie .....		19	12	7		7	3	4				3	
St. Joseph .....		24	14	10		18	13	5				3	
Troy .....		16	9	7		10	3	7				4	
Warren .....		6	3	3		9	4	5				2	
Warren .....		22	11	11		9	5	4				1	
Glenwood City .....		15	8	7		8	4	4				6	

Hudson City .....	58	27	31			42	55	16	1		151	
New Richmond City .....	49	23	26			30	15	15			10	
River Falls City .....	2	1	1			3		3			3	
Baldwin Village .....	12	3	9			8	5	3			13	
Hammond Village .....	4	3	1			5	4	1			9	
Star Prairie Village .....	2		2			5	3	2				
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>26,716</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>SAUK COUNTY.</b>												
Bear Creek .....	10	9	11			12	6	6			3	
Dellona .....	10	8	2			4	3	1			1	
Delton .....	19	8	11			12	5	7			10	
Excelsior .....	10	9	11			9	5	4			1	
Fairfield .....	6	4	5			3	2	1			3	
Franklin .....	8	3	5			13	4	9			8	
Freedom .....	30	10	20			8	5	3			4	
Greenfield .....	16	6	10			9	2	7			10	
Honey Creek .....	22	8	14			8	7	4			6	
Ironton .....	38	10	18			12	7	5			11	
La Valle .....	23	9	14			11	6	5			7	
Merrimack .....	10	4	6			9	5	4			3	
Prairie du Sac .....	9	6	3			2		2				
Reedsburg .....	21	13	8			13	8	11				
Spring Green .....	9	6	3			1	1				1	
Sumpter .....	11	7	4			9	6	3			5	
Troy .....	25	12	13			10	5	5			7	
Washington .....	23	14	9			11	7	4			5	
Westfield .....	41	26	15			17	8	9			12	
Winfield .....						9	7	2			3	
Woodland .....	25	16	9			13	8	5			3	
Baraboo .....	18	9	9			13	8	5			8	
Abieman Village .....	11	5	6			3	1	2			4	
La Valle Village .....	6	3	3			7	3	4			2	
Merrimack Village .....	4	2	2			2	1	1			2	
North Freedom Village .....	19	11	8			6	3	3				
Prairie du Sac Village .....	8	4	4			11	5	6			8	
Spring Green Village .....	13	10	8			5		5			9	
Sauk City Village .....	12	8	4			17	9	8			14	
Baraboo City .....	72	29	43			70	34	56			87	
Reedsburg City .....	42	23	19			27	14	13			35	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>32,825</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>189</b>		<b>11.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8.2</b>

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.	
<b>SHAWANO COUNTY.</b>														
Almon .....		22	16	6			11	6	5				3	
Angelica .....		50	9	11			16	6	10				5	
Aniwa .....		16	9	7			5	4	1				1	
Belle Plaine .....		24	12	12			13	6	7				5	
Birnamwood .....		14	9	5			9	3	6				3	
Fairbanks .....		29	16	13			8	2	6				3	
Germania .....		13	5	8			1		1				4	
Grant .....		35	16	19			15	4	11					
Green Valley .....		36	50	16			15	6	9				14	
Hartland .....		50	15	25			21	10	11				9	
Herman .....		39	22	17			22	14	8				20	
Hutchins .....		29	19	10			5	2	3				21	
Lessor .....		44	24	20			16	7	9				5	
Maple Grove .....		37	15	22			24	11	13				6	
Morris .....		14	7	7			8	5	3				18	
Navarino .....		15	4	11			9	4	5				2	
Pella .....		35	17	18			10	6	4				1	
Richmond .....		23	16	7			10	5	5				12	
Seneca .....		23	11	12			3	2	1				1	
Washington .....		27	9	18			11	6	5				3	
Waukechon .....		33	21	12			15	9	6				11	
Wescott .....		7	4	3			3	3					1	
Wittenberg .....		20	13	7			3		3				3	
Shawano City .....		83	45	38			13	10	3				5	
Aniwa Village .....		11	4	7			34	20	14				61	
Birnamwood Village .....		4	7	7			2	2	2				6	
Cecil Village .....		27	14	13			11	4	7				13	
Eland Village .....		9	5	4			6	5	1				5	
Mattoon Village .....		20	11	9			7	5	2				1	
Tigerton Village .....		33	22	16			17	8	9				5	
		23	14	9			11	8	3				12	



Wittenberg Village .....	19	13	6			14	5	9			19	
Gresham Village .....												
Menomonee Indian Reservation .....						2	2					
Stockbridge Indian Reservation .....						1	1					
Total .....	33,173	825	437	£88	24.8	370	192	178		11.1	280	8.5
<b>SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.</b>												
Cedar Grove Village .....	10	6	4			8	4	4			5	
Elkhart Lake Village .....	10	4	6			8	4	4			3	
Random Lake Village .....	13	6	7			8	6	2			2	
Greenbush .....	29	20	9			15	6	9			10	
Herman .....	42	10	22			17	9	8			15	
Holland .....	51	23	27	1		43	28	15			16	
Lima .....	24	9	15			16	7	9			12	
Lyndon .....	34	16	18			24	11	13			20	
Mitchell .....	16	7	9			7	2	5			3	
Mosel .....	19	9	10			7	4	3			6	
Plymouth .....	29	13	16			16	6	10			6	
Rhine .....	20	10	10			14	8	6			5	
Russell .....	16	5	11			10	7	3			1	
Scott .....	35	15	10			13	8	5			5	
Sheboygan .....	49	30	19			21	14	7			1	
Sheboygan Falls .....	31	19	12			12	6	6			5	
Sheboygan Falls Village .....	41	19	22			19	7	12			23	
Sherman .....	31	13	18			17	7	10			11	
Wilson .....	18	8	10			17	10	7			10	
Sheboygan City .....	650	336	314			332	150	142			232	
Plymouth City .....	61	34	27			34	17	17			37	
Oostburg Village .....												
Total .....	53,105	1,229	622	606	1	23.1	658	361	297	10.5	428	8.
<b>TAYLOR COUNTY.</b>												
Aurora .....	4	3	1			4	3	1				
Browning .....	14	9	5			7	4	3			2	
Chelsea .....	15	9	6			11	3	8			2	
Cleveland .....	4	1	3			3	1	2			1	
Deer Creek .....	20	11	9			10	6	4			3	
Greenwood .....	8	5	3			4	3	1			2	
Grover .....	7	2	5			2	1	1			3	
Goodrich .....	5	3	2			2	1	1				
Hammel .....	12	9	3			2		2			1	
Holway .....	14	9	5			5	3	2			3	
Little Black .....	39	22	16			18	11	7			11	
Maplehurst .....	11	5	6			4	2	2			1	
McKinley .....	4	4				1	1				2	

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married per 1,000.
<b>TAYLOR COUNTY—Continued.</b>													
Medford .....		31	14	17			19	12	7			6	
Molitor .....		5	3	2			1		1				
Roosevelt .....		27	11	16			18	9	9			4	
Rib Lake .....		17	8	9			6	2	4				
Westboro .....		40	23	17			14	6	8			2	
Medford City .....		45	19	26			27	17	10			41	
Rib Lake Village .....		30	14	16			15	11	4			12	
Taft .....													
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,213</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>167</b>		<b>26.3</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>77</b>		<b>12.2</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.</b>													
Albion .....		7	2	5			8	7	1			3	
Areadia .....		58	30	28			32	13	19			9	
Burnside .....		26	17	9			12	6	6			1	
Caledonia .....		4	3	1			1	1				1	
Chimney Rock .....		28	12	16			5	1	4			1	
Dodge .....		6	2	4			2		2			8	
Ettrick .....		46	22	24			38	21	17			16	
Gale .....		37	15	22			17	9	8			2	
Hale .....		34	20	14			19	9	10			7	
Lincoln .....		21	11	10			11	5	6			1	
Pigeon .....		35	20	15			10	5	5			16	
Preston .....		28	13	15			22	11	11			6	
Sumner .....		15	7	8			10	5	5			4	
Trempealeau .....		17	12	5			12	7	5			3	
Unity .....		17	15	12			9	8	1			16	
Areadia Village .....		19	6	13			23	14	9			15	
Blair Village .....		7	2	5			2	1	1			13	

Eleva Village .....	12	7	5			5	4	1			7	
Galesville Village .....	21	8	13			12	7	5			10	
Independence Village .....	14	9	5			10	6	4			20	
Osseo Village .....	11	4	7			6	3	3			5	
Trempealeau Village .....	6	3	3			6	5	1			1	
Whitehall Village .....	18	10	8			12	8	4			16	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,304</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>128</b>		<b>11.6</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>VERNON COUNTY.</b>												
Bergen .....	16	12	4			9	5	4			1	
Christiana .....	35	17	17	1		19	7	12			4	
Clinton .....	29	16	13			12	5	7			6	
Coon .....	27	10	17			17	9	8			5	
Forest .....	16	9	7			8	4	4			13	
Franklin .....	22	11	11			22	13	9			6	
Genoa .....	27	13	14			12	5	7			3	
Greenwood .....	15	10	5			15	8	7			3	
Hamburg .....	19	14	15			16	8	8			13	
Harmony .....	50	12	8			8	6	2			3	
Hillsboro .....	27	14	13			17	8	9				
Jefferson .....	31	13	18			7	6	1			6	
Kickapoo .....	17	6	11			15	10	5			3	
Liberty .....	10	5	5			5	4	1				
Stark .....	13	6	7			12	7	5			2	
Sterling .....	27	13	14			8	3	6			1	
Union .....	13	6	7			10	4	4			8	
Viroqua .....	17	10	7			18	13	5			3	
Webster .....	23	12	11			22	14	8			2	
Wheatland .....	19	13	6			8	6	2			2	
Whitestown .....	13	7	11			9	7	2			7	
Coon Valley Village .....	10	5	5			4	3	1			1	
De Soto Village .....	3	1	2			4	1	3			4	
Hillsboro Village .....	8	5	3			9	5	4			25	
La Farge Village .....	23	15	8			5	1	4			12	
Ontario Village .....	8	6	2			2		2			4	
Readstown Village .....	12	6	6			9	3	6			3	
Stoddard Village .....	13	5	8			4	2	2			2	
Viola Village .....	5	5				5	2	3			4	
Westby Village .....	31	13	15			11	6	5			15	
Viroqua City .....	45	20	25			20	9	11			41	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>29,617</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>184</b>		<b>11.5</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>6.9</b>

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married. per 1,000.
<b>VILAS COUNTY.</b>													
Arbor Vitae .....		33	19	14		17	13	4			5		
Conover .....		5	2	3		4	1	3			1		
Eagle River .....		10	5	5		9	6	3			10		
Flambeau .....		4	1	3		1		1			7		
Farmington .....		5	3	2		1	1						
Hackley .....		30	13	17		7	3	4					
Presque Isle .....		13	5	8		3	3				1		
State Line .....		1	1			5	4	1			2		
Flambeau Indian Reservation.....													
Total .....	5,739	101	49	52	17.5	47	31	16		8.1	26	4.5	
<b>WALWORTH COUNTY.</b>													
Bloomfield .....		12	7	5		9	7	2			2		
Darien .....		6	3	3		22	12	10			4		
Delavan .....		15	7	8		11	3	8			1		
Delavan City .....		19	14	5		35	19	16			15		
East Troy .....		18	8	10		8	3	5			3		
East Troy Village .....		12	8	4		7	6	1			10		
Elkhorn City .....		22	10	12		13	9	4			23		
Geneva .....		14	5	9		21	14	7			2		
Geneva Junction Village.....		15	8	7		8	2	6			3		
Lafayette .....		23	13	10		4	2	2			1		
La Grange .....		18	11	7		14	3	11			1		
Lake Geneva City .....		97	50	47		63	37	26			17		
Linn .....		25	12	13		3	3				8		
Lyons .....		24	7	17		13	8	5			6		
Richmond .....		18	9	9		4	3	1			3		
Sharon .....		13	6	7		10	5	5			3		
Sharon Village .....		10	2	8		18	10	8			6		
Spring Prairie .....		12	7	5		16	7	9			1		

Sugar Creek .....	26	12	14			9	5	4			6		
Troy .....	16	7	9			12	3	9			2		
Walworth .....	28	15	13			22	12	10			7		
Walworth Village .....	17	7	10			7	3	4			5		
Whitewater .....	12	8	4			10	6	4			4		
Whitewater City .....	31	18	13			60	28	32			39		
Total .....	31,337	503	254	249	16.1	399	210	189		12.7	168	5.3	
<b>WASHBURN COUNTY.</b>													
Barronett .....	11	9	2			3	2	1					
Bashaw .....	8	4	4			4	3	1			2		
Brooklyn .....	7	4	3			2	1						
Casey .....	3		2	1		1		1			2		
Chicog .....	7	6	1			1	1				1		
Frog Creek .....	2		2								2		
Gull Lake .....	3	1	2			2	2						
Long Lake .....	5	3	2								2		
Loomis .....	8	4	4			4	4				3		
Minong .....	9	3	6			7	4	3			2		
Sarona .....	11	7	4			4	1	3			4		
Shell Lake Village .....	37	18	19			11	7	4			13		
Spooner .....	4	2	2			4	2	2			2		
Spring Brook .....	8	4	4			3	2	1			5		
Stinnett .....	5		5			3	2	1			1		
Stone Lake .....	4	3	1			6	3	3					
Trego .....	10	7	3								7		
Spooner Village .....	51	24	27			24	13	11			15		
Total .....	8,659	133	19	93	1	22	2	79	47	32	9.1	61	6.9
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY.</b>													
Addison .....	49	25	24			14	7	7			9		
Barton .....	33	19	14			15	8	7			6		
Erin .....	18	3	15			13	7	6			5		
Farmington .....	31	15	16			17	11	6			10		
German town .....	31	16	14	1		21	9	11	1		6		
Hartford .....	32	14	18			7	2	5			9		
Jackson .....	39	16	23			27	17	10			7		
Kewaskum .....	14	6	8			12	7	5			8		
Polk .....	31	19	11			20	7	13			4		
Richfield .....	18	17	11			16	7	9			10		
Trenton .....	20	14	16			18	10	8			5		
Wayne .....	24	14	10			9	3	6			7		
West Bend .....	9	4	5			7	5	2			3		
Kewaskum Village .....	12	6	6			13	7	6			10		

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male stated.	Sex not	Female.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married. per 1,000.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—Continued.													
Schleisingsville Village .....		14	8	6			6	5	1			3	
Hartford City .....		67	39	28			28	15	13			15	
West Bend City .....		53	22	31			33	24	9			25	
Total .....	23,476	514	257	253	1	21.9	276	151	124	1	11.7	142	6.
WAUKESHA COUNTY.													
Brookfield .....		34	14	20			25	10	15			3	
Delafield .....		32	18	14			31	22	9			6	
Eagle .....		15	4	11			9	5	4				
Eagle Village .....		5	1	4								1	
Genesee .....		14	7	7			16	8	8			13	
Hartland Village .....		20	9	11			10	6	4			6	
Lisbon .....		35	13	22			18	10	8			6	
Menomonee .....		60	23	34			23	13	10			11	
Menomonee Falls Village .....		16	7	9			6	5	1			12	
Merton .....		36	18	18			14	7	7			5	
Mukwonago .....		14	6	8			7	4	3			3	
Mukwonago Village .....		11	5	6			8	2	6			4	
Muskego .....		24	11	13			14	8	6			4	
New Berlin .....		30	13	17			14	7	7			7	
Oconomowoc .....		25	16	9			22	12	10			4	
Oconomowoc City .....		49	27	22			37	20	17			25	
Ottawa .....		18	7	11			10	3	7			1	
Pewaukee .....		45	21	24			41	22	19			4	
Pewaukee Village .....		12	6	6			7	5	2			18	
Summit .....		19	12	7			20	14	6			3	

Vernon .....	16	12	4			16	8	8			1	
Waukesha .....	12	5	7			14	11	3				
Waukesha City .....	187	117	70			105	56	49			105	
Total .....	36,179	729	575	554	20.1	467	258	209		12.9	243	6.7
<b>WAUPACA COUNTY.</b>												
Bear Creek .....	31	16	15			14	7	7			9	
Caledonia .....	19	10	9			8	5	3			9	
Dayton .....	13	7	6			6	5	1			9	
Dupont .....	31	15	16			14	7	7			4	
Farmington .....	56	19	7			51	26	25			12	
Fremont .....	18	8	10			6	2	4			3	
Harrison .....	21	12	9			5	3	2			3	
Helvetia .....	14	5	9			4	2	2				
Larrabee .....	36	19	17			15	9	6			4	
Lebanon .....	19	9	10			13	11	2			3	
Iola .....	30	50	10			18	12	6			4	
Lind .....	22	14	8			8	5	3			7	
Little Wolf .....	22	17	5			24	18	6			2	
Matteson .....	14	8	6			11	9	2			2	
Mukwa .....	27	17	10			13	5	8			1	
Royalton .....	32	18	14			22	13	9			7	
Scandinavia .....	24	14	10			11	7	4			8	
St. Lawrence .....	18	7	11			13	4	7			7	
Union .....	17	9	8			10	3	7			13	
Waupaca .....	36	12	14			5	3	2			2	
Weyauwega .....	11	3	8			6	4	2			1	
Wyoming .....	29	16	13			7	2	5			7	
Embarrass Village .....	6	3	3			3	2	1			3	
Fremont Village .....	5	3	2			4	4					
Iola Village .....	27	19	7	1		1	1				4	
Manawa Village .....	11	7	4			5	3	2			9	
Marion Village .....	24	8	16			10	5	5			13	
Scandinavia Village .....	11	3	8			6	5	1			1	
Weyauwega Village .....	19	8	11			14	9	5			11	
Clintonville City .....	40	19	21			30	12	18			26	
New London City .....	75	39	36			36	20	16			27	
Waupaca City .....	43	21	19			31	15	16			54	
Total .....	24,577	761	468	352	1	22.1	424	238	186	12.2	265	7.7

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married. Total.
WAUSHARA COUNTY.													
Aurora .....		10	3	7			10	3	7			4	
Bloomfield .....		35	15	20			9	6	3			7	
Coloma .....		29	18	11			11	9	2			4	
Dakota .....		17	10	7			10	6	4			6	
Deerfield .....		21	7	14			9	6	3			6	
Hancock .....		21	10	11			17	10	7			3	
Leon .....		22	12	10			10	6	4			2	
Marion .....		24	12	12			14	3	11			6	
Mt. Morris .....		13	8	7			12	4	8			3	
Oasis .....		15	9	6			9	3	6			2	
Plainfield .....		22	12	10			8	3	5			1	
Poysippi .....		28	11	17			10	6	4			4	
Richford .....		7	3	4			15	5	10			8	
Rose .....		20	14	6			8	4	4			4	
Saxeville .....		13	8	5			5	3	2			3	
Springwater .....		20	11	9			8	6	2			3	
Warren .....		23	16	6	1		12	6	6			1	
Wautoma .....		16	10	6			4	1	3				
Hancock Village .....		15	5	11			7	2	5			1	
Plaineld Village .....		11	5	6			6	4	2			3	
Redgranite Village .....		31	17	14			11	6	5			8	
Wautoma Village .....		21	9	11			7	3	4			6	
Wild Rose Village.....		10	4	6			11	9	2			21	
							6	4	2			3	
Total .....	18,645	446	229	216		23.9	219	112	107		11.7	103	5.4



14—V. S.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.											
Algoma	14	6	8			13	10	3		2	
Black Wolf	14	6	8			4	1	3		4	
Clayton	17	11	6			7	4	3		8	
Menasha	8	4	4			7	2	5			
Neenah	11	9	2			6	3	3			
Nekimi	24	14	10			11	5	6		5	
Nepenskung	17	8	9			9	5	4		3	
Omro	19	9	10			8	4	4			
Oshkosh	16	6	10			90	49	41		2	
Poygan	15	7	8			6	3	3		3	
Rushford	30	17	13			10	6	4		6	
Utica	15	4	11			8	3	5		6	
Vinland	17	10	7			6	3	3		4	
Winchester	22	15	7			10	4	6		3	
Winneconne	12	6	6			6	3	3			
Wolf River	23	14	9			11	7	4		6	
Menasha City	123	70	53			83	37	46		57	
Neenah City	89	47	42			63	30	33		44	
Oshkosh City	74?	382	360			499	237	232		276	
Omro Village	12	7	5			26	13	13		5	
Winneconne Village	11	9	2			6	3	3		6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,545</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>7.1</b>
WOOD COUNTY.											
Arpin	26	11	15			4	2	2		2	
Auburndale	26	15	11			11	7	4		1	
Cary	10	4	6			3		3			
Cameron	6	2	4			3	1	2			
Cranmoor	4	2	2								
Dexter	8	5	3			2		2		1	
Hansen	20	10	10			6	3	3		4	
Hles	3	2	1								
Lincoln	22	13	9			6	5	1		5	
Grand Rapids	34	17	17			14	7	7			
Marsfield	19	10	9			9	4	5		10	
Milladore	35	24	11			9	6	6		3	
Port Edwards	10	7	3			6		5			
Remington	27	11	16			7	2	2		2	
Richfield	11	6	7			4		2		3	
Rudolph	11	4	7			14	7	9		7	
Rock	16	6	10			7		3		1	
Saratoga	12	5	7			3		2		2	

TABLE NO. 38.—SHOWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE TOWNSHIPS, INCORPORATED VILLAGES AND CITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1908—Continued.

Townships, Incorporated Villages and Cities.	Estimated population.	Births.					Deaths.					Marriages.	
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Birth rate per 1,000.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Death rate per 1,000.	Total.	Persons Married, per 1,000.
WOOD COUNTY—Continued.													
Seneca .....	5	3	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sherry .....	13	8	5	.....	.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	1	.....	
Sigel .....	18	5	13	.....	.....	13	7	6	.....	.....	3	.....	
Wood .....	17	8	9	.....	.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	3	.....	
Grand Rapids City.....	182	88	94	.....	.....	86	54	41	.....	.....	79	.....	
Marshfield City .....	145	74	71	.....	.....	88	42	46	.....	.....	61	.....	
Pittsville City .....	13	6	7	.....	.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	
Auburndale Village .....	8	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	
Nekoosa Village .....	52	23	29	.....	.....	11	6	5	.....	.....	18	.....	
Port Edwards Village .....	23	14	9	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	
Total .....	33,639	776	388	388	23.4	351	180	171	.....	10.6	220	6.9	

## SUMMARY OF MORTALITY REPORTS.

of the state exclusive of still-births was 12.8 per thousand, based on an estimated population during that year of 1,036,817. The total deaths reported number 13,357. The death rate of the state as a whole during 1908 is shown to be 11.6 per thousand estimated population. By excluding the deaths in cities from the total number of deaths reported, and also deducting the total estimated population of cities for 1908 from the total estimated population of the state, it is shown that the annual death rate for the state, exclusive of cities is 10.5 per thousand. This, however, does not indicate the general healthfulness of the urban centers as compared with the rural districts, for the reason that the deaths of non-residents, particularly the deaths in hospitals, are credited in each case to the city where the hospital is located. The death rate from certain communicable diseases is higher in cities than in the rural districts on account of the increased danger of contagion or infection wherever the population is congested.

The death rate from diseases of the respiratory system is higher in cities and since the per cent of the total population living in cities is constantly increasing, it follows that there is a general increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases.

The following table shows the number of deaths per 10,000 population in cities, and in the state as a whole, exclusive of cities for 1908:

Name of disease.	Deaths in cities.	Death rate.	Deaths in state exclusive of cities.	Death rate.
Tuberculosis .....	1,447	14.	984	7.6
Typhoid fever .....	203	1.9	133	1.03
Diphtheria .....	187	1.8	179	1.4
Scarlet fever .....	74	.71	48	.37
Measles .....	29	.28	45	.36
Whooping cough .....	73	.7	75	.58
Pneumonia .....	1,185	11.5	1,101	8.5
Diarrhea, enteritis, under two years .....	567	5.5	707	5.4
Meningitis .....	330	3.2	277	2.1
Influenza .....	167	1.6	236	1.8
Puerperal septicæmia .....	42	.4	49	.37
Cancer .....	643	6.2	640	5.
Violence .....	805	7.8	879	6.7
Still births .....	834	8.09	618	4.7

## TYPHOID FEVER.

There were 881 deaths from typhoid fever in Wisconsin during the period from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907, 361 deaths from this disease were reported, while for 1908, 336 deaths were reported. The death rate from typhoid fever during this period of time was 38.2 per 100,000 population. 1.41 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes was due to typhoid fever. This is one of the most easily preventable diseases and if proper care were exercised in the treatment of each case, the disease would soon be entirely eradicated.

The total deaths from this disease arranged according to the color of the deceased, shows that 878 were white, 1 black and 2 were Indian. Arranged according to sex, 542 were males and 339 were females.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	3
Over 2 months and under 1 year.....	9
From 1 to 4 years.....	34
From 5 to 9 years.....	48
From 10 to 19 years.....	189
From 20 to 29 years.....	261
From 30 to 39 years.....	134
From 40 to 49 years.....	95
From 50 to 59 years.....	54
From 60 to 69 years.....	24
From 70 to 79 years.....	16
From 80 to 89 years.....	2
Age unknown or not stated.....	11

Table number 39 giving the total deaths reported from typhoid fever by months from January 1, 1905 to December 31, 1908 shows that there is a very decided seasonal variation in the prevalence of this disease. The maximum number of deaths during each year is reported during the early Fall months and the disease then gradually subsides until the Spring months, usually about April, or May. It is impossible from the information available to show any causal relation in the number of deaths from typhoid fever to the prevalence of insects particularly flies. The greatest number of cases apparently occur each year during the season when flies are most prevalent.

TABLE NO. 39.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER FROM JANUARY 1, 1905, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, October, 1906, to December, 1908.

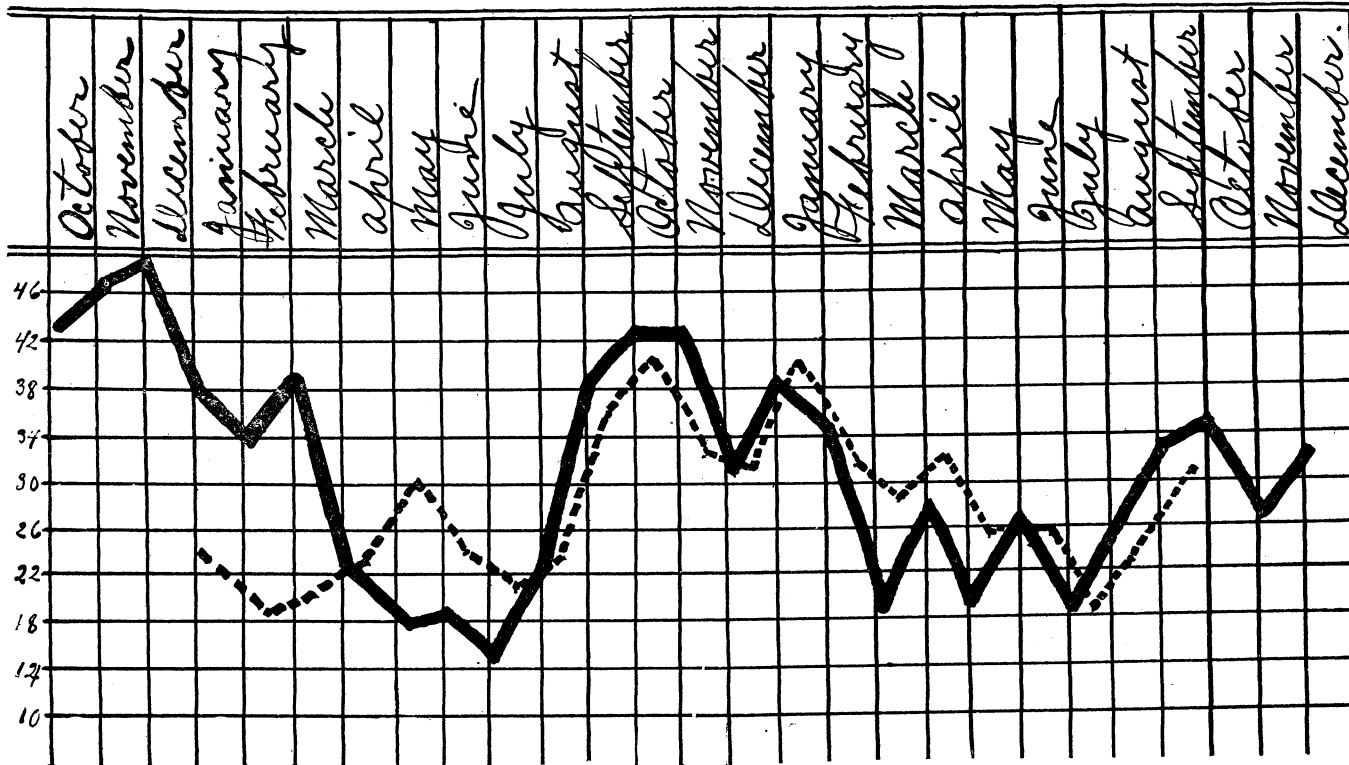


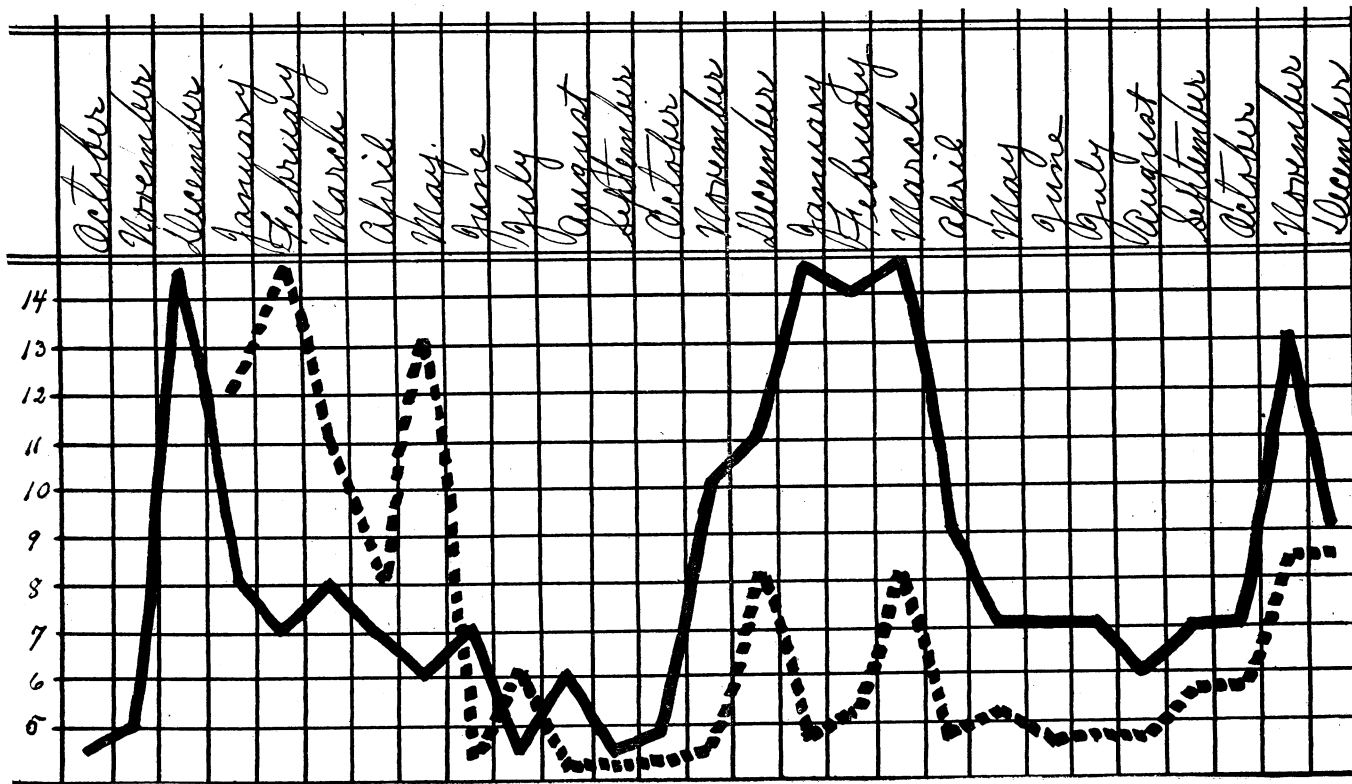








TABLE NO. 40.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM SCARLET FEVER BY MONTHS FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908. DOTTED LINE, 1905-6; BLACK LINE, OCT., 1906, TO DEC., 1908.









## SCARLET FEVER.

242 deaths from scarlet fever were reported in Wisconsin during the period from October first, 1906 to December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907, 82 deaths were reported while for the year of 1908, 122 deaths were reported from this disease. The death rate for scarlet fever during this period of time was 10.5 per 100,000 population. .38 of one per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes was due to this disease.

Arranging the deaths according to the color of the deceased, it is shown that 240 were white and 2 were Indians. The sex classification shows 120 were males and 122 were females. 224 were single, 10 married, 1 widowed, 1 divorced and 1 where the conjugal relation was not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths from scarlet fever by age groups:

Under two months.....	3
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	17
From 1 to 4 years.....	102
From 5 to 9 years.....	56
From 10 to 19 years.....	42
From 20 to 29 years.....	12
From 30 to 39 years.....	4
From 40 to 59 years.....	1
Age unknown or not stated.....	5

Table number 40 shows the total deaths reported from scarlet fever by months. The disease since 1905 when the first statistics were tabulated, appears to be especially prevalent during the early winter months and gradually subsides to the time of opening the schools in the fall.

## MEASLES.

There were 262 deaths from measles in Wisconsin during the twenty-seven months preceding December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907 there were 170 deaths, while for the year of 1908 there were only 74 deaths. The very appreciable decline in the number of deaths reported for 1908 is due to the fact that during 1907 there were several epidemics of measles in various parts of the state. The impression is quite prevalent that measles is a very harmless disease and as a result proper

precautions are not taken to protect the school children whenever a case is found to exist. Many parents purposely expose their children to the contagion in order that they may have the disease while young. Measles of itself is a very dangerous disease and when we consider the many serious complications which follow an attack of measles, prompt action should be taken in every case to prevent any unnecessary spread of the disease.

The death rate from measles during this period of time was 11.3 per 100,000 population. .42 of one per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from measles. The color was given as white in 260 cases and in 2 cases the individual who died was black. 122 of the decedents were males and 140 females. 242 were single, 11 were married, 1 was widowed and in 8 cases the conjugal relation was unknown, or not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths for measles by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	8
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	66
From 1 to 4 years.....	110
From 5 to 9 years.....	28
From 10 to 19 years.....	26
From 20 to 29 years.....	14
From 30 to 39 years.....	3
From 40 to 49 years.....	4
From 50 to 59 years.....	1
Age unknown or not stated.....	2

Table number 41 shows the total deaths reported from measles by months since January 1, 1905. With the exception of severe epidemics during the month of March, 1906 and May and June of 1907, there does not appear to be any seasonal variation of consequences in the number of deaths from this disease.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

There were 810 deaths from diphtheria in Wisconsin during the period from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907, 296 deaths from this disease were reported, while for the year of 1908, 366 deaths were recorded. The death rate from diphtheria during this period of time was 35.2 per 100,000 estimated population. 1.3 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from diphtheria.

807 of the decedents were white and 3 were Indian. 417 were males and 392 were females, while in one case the sex of

TABLE NO. 41.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM MEASLES BY MONTHS FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line from October, 1906, to December, 1908.

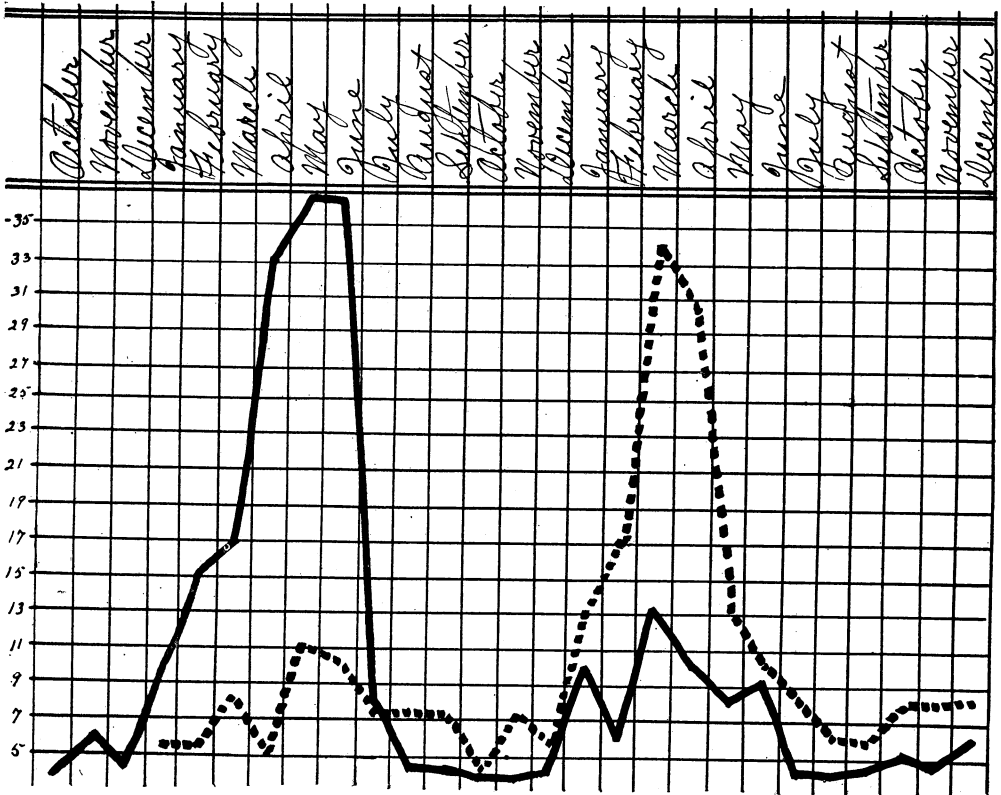
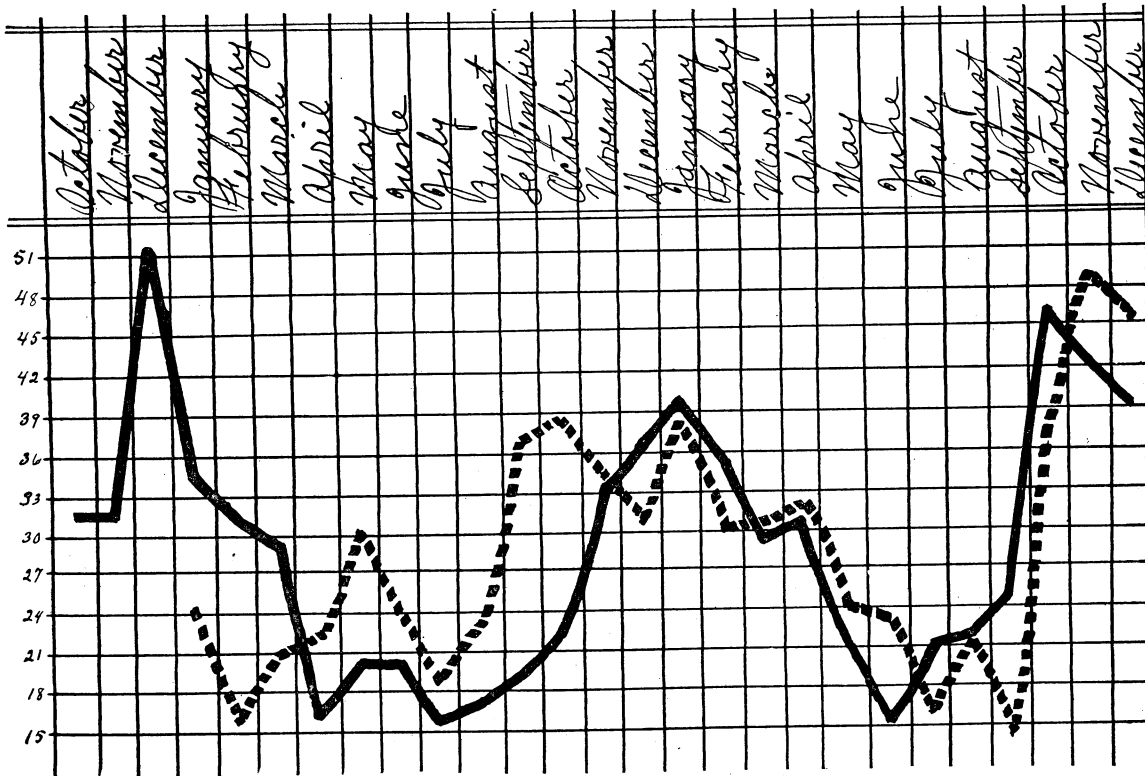


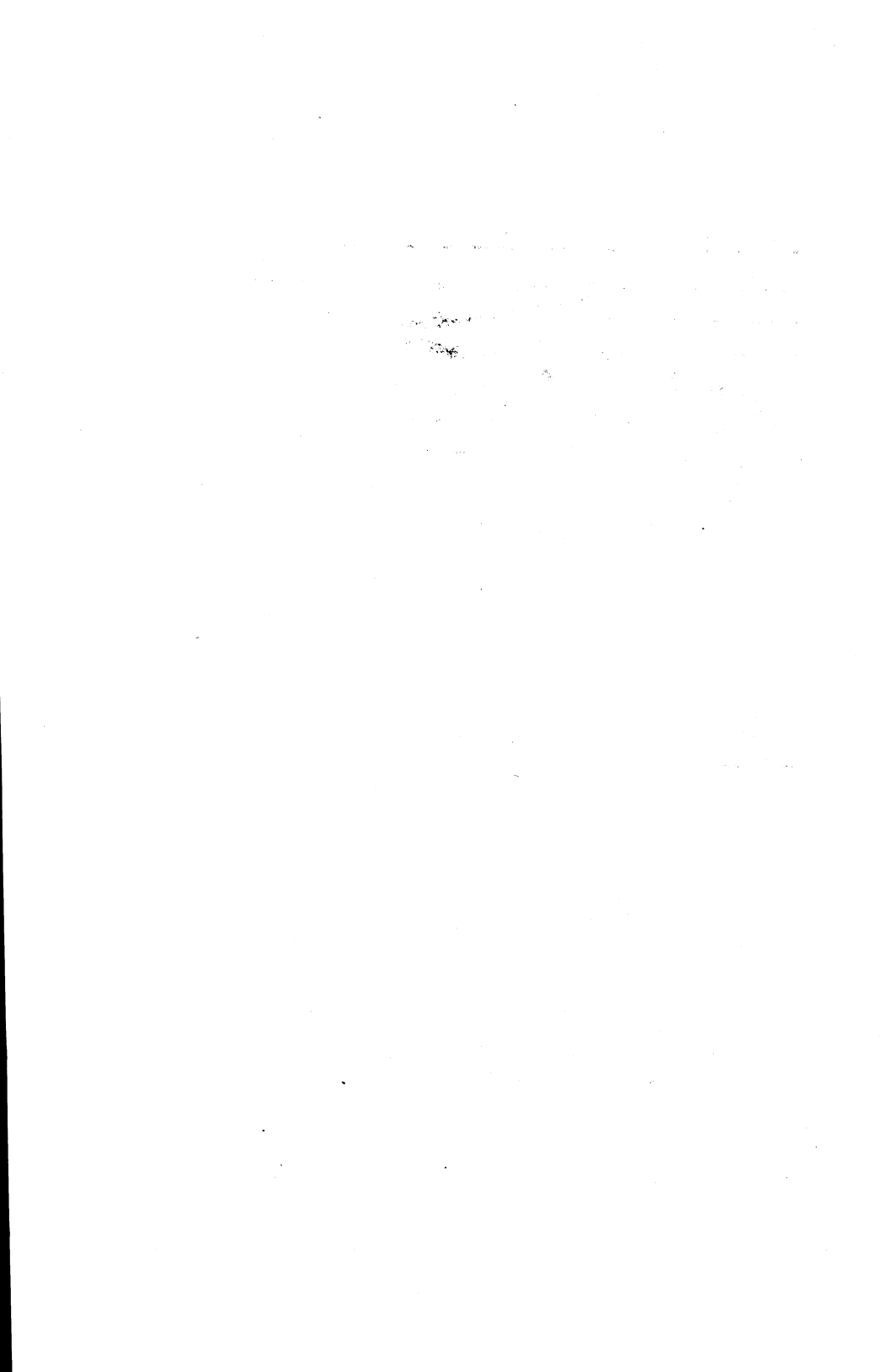




TABLE NO. 42.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA BY MONTHS FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, Oct., 1906, to Dec., 1908.





DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA BY COUNTIES PER 10,000 POPULATION FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

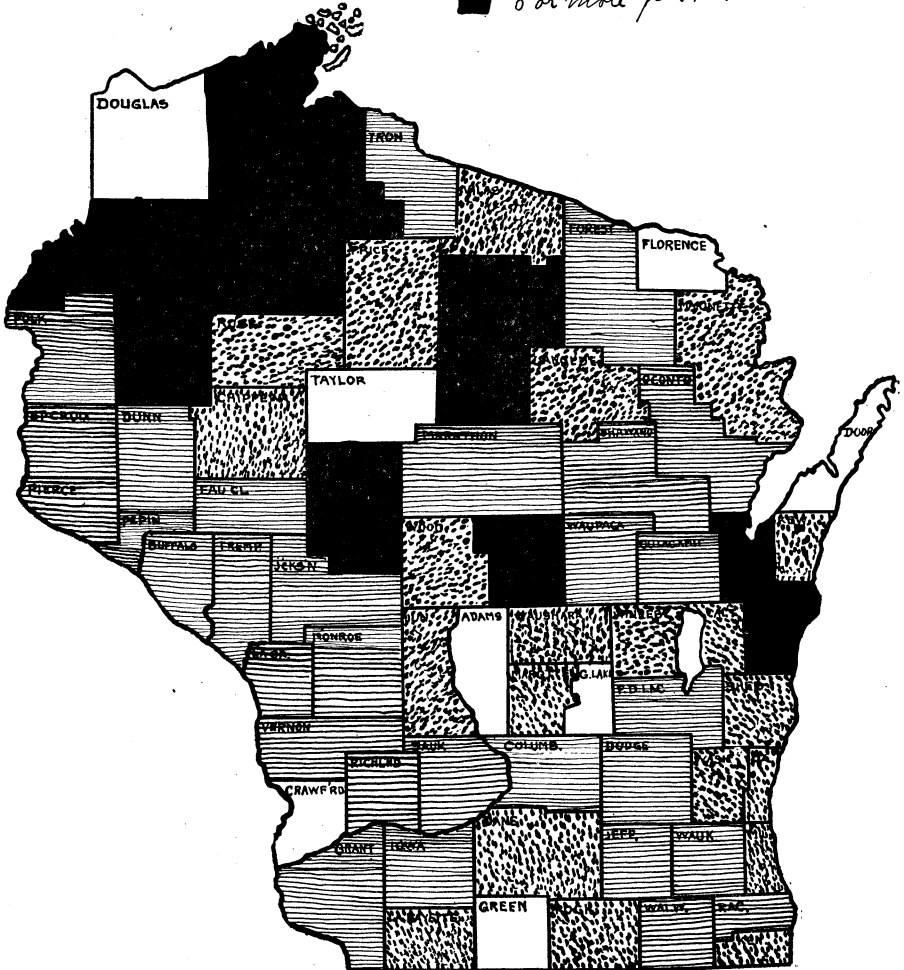
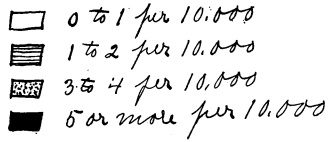
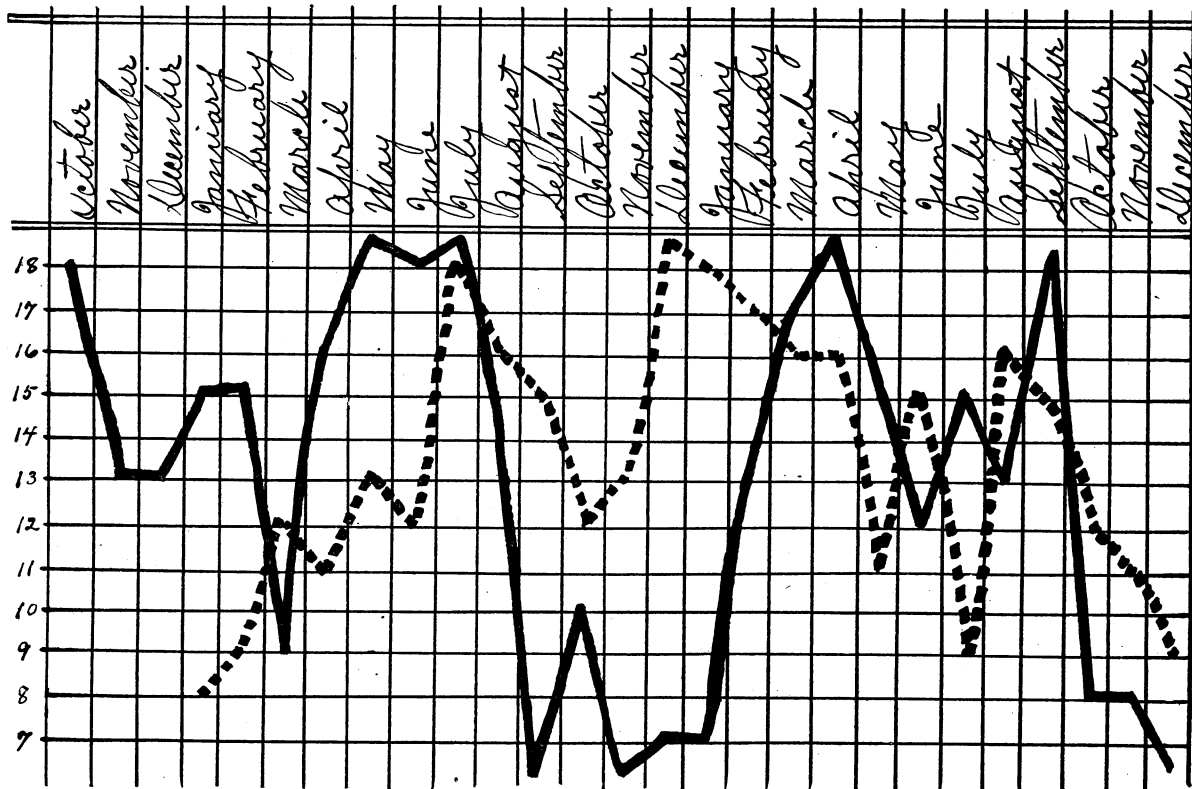




TABLE NO. 43.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, Oct., 1906, to Dec., 1908.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text notes that without reliable records, it would be difficult to track the flow of funds and identify any irregularities.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes the use of statistical techniques to identify trends and patterns in the data. The text also discusses the importance of using multiple sources of information to cross-verify the data and ensure its accuracy. This process involves comparing data from different sources and looking for any discrepancies or inconsistencies.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data collection and analysis. It highlights the use of computerized systems to store and process large amounts of data. The text notes that technology has made it possible to collect and analyze data much more efficiently than in the past. It also discusses the importance of ensuring that the data is secure and protected from unauthorized access.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges of data collection and analysis. It notes that there are many factors that can affect the quality of the data, such as incomplete or inaccurate reporting. The text also discusses the importance of having a clear understanding of the data and the methods used to collect it. This involves being transparent about the limitations of the data and the methods used to analyze it.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data in decision-making. It notes that data can provide valuable insights into the performance of an organization and help to identify areas for improvement. The text also discusses the importance of using data to make informed decisions and to avoid making decisions based on intuition or guesswork. It emphasizes that data should be used to support decisions and to provide a clear basis for any conclusions drawn.

the deceased was unknown or not stated. In 752 cases the conjugal relation was given as single, in 36 cases married, in 1 case widowed, in 1 case divorced and in 20 cases unknown or not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	7
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	33
From 1 to 4 years.....	322
From 5 to 9 years.....	250
From 10 to 19 years.....	139
From 20 to 29 years.....	21
From 30 to 39 years.....	10
From 40 to 49 years.....	8
From 50 to 59 years.....	3
From 60 to 69 years.....	3
From 70 to 79 years.....	2
Age unknown or not stated.....	9

Table number 42 gives the total deaths reported from diphtheria by months since January 1, 1905. As was shown in the case of scarlet fever the disease appears to be especially prevalent during the early winter months and gradually subsides to the time of opening the schools in the Fall. That the schools of the state constitute an important factor in the spread of this disease cannot be seriously questioned. The provision authorizing the free use of antitoxin in all indigent cases which is fully discussed under the caption of contagious diseases should be made use of in reducing the mortality from this preventable disease.

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

From this disease 374 deaths were reported during the twenty-seven months preceding December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907, 153 deaths from whooping cough were reported, while during the year of 1908, 148 deaths were recorded. The death rate from whooping cough during this period of time was 16.2 per 100,000 population. .6 of one per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from whooping cough. The total deaths from this disease arranged according to the color of the deceased shows that 373 were white, and 1 was Indian. 175 of the persons who died were males and 199 were females. 366 were single, 2 were married, 3 widowed and in 3 cases the conjugal relation was not stated.

An examination of the following table shows the distribution

of deaths from whooping cough, by age groups, and shows that this is essentially a disease of infancy and early childhood:

Under 2 months.....	77
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	153
From 1 to 4 years.....	125
From 5 to 9 years.....	5
From 10 to 19 years.....	2
From 20 to 29 years.....	2
From 30 to 39 years.....	2
From 40 to 49 years.....	2
From 50 to 59 years.....	2
From 60 to 69 years.....	1
From 70 to 79 years.....	1
From 80 to 89 years.....	3
Age unknown or not stated.....	

Table number 43 shows the total deaths reported from whooping cough by months since January 1, 1905. There does not appear to be any settled seasonal variation in the prevalence of this disease. In general, we may say that a maximum is reached in the early Spring and Summer months.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 5,484 deaths from tuberculosis in Wisconsin during the period from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907, 2,257 deaths were reported from this disease, while for the year of 1908, 2,431 deaths were recorded. The death rate from tuberculosis was 237.9 per 100,000 population. 8.8 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from tuberculosis in some form. 4,525 of the deaths recorded resulted from tuberculosis of the lungs, 77 were due to tuberculosis of the larynx, 236 resulted from tubercular meningitis, 384 from abdominal tuberculosis, 55 from Potts disease, 6 from tuberculous abscess, 4 from white swelling, 90 from tuberculosis of other organs, and 107 from general tuberculosis.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths from tuberculosis by age groups:

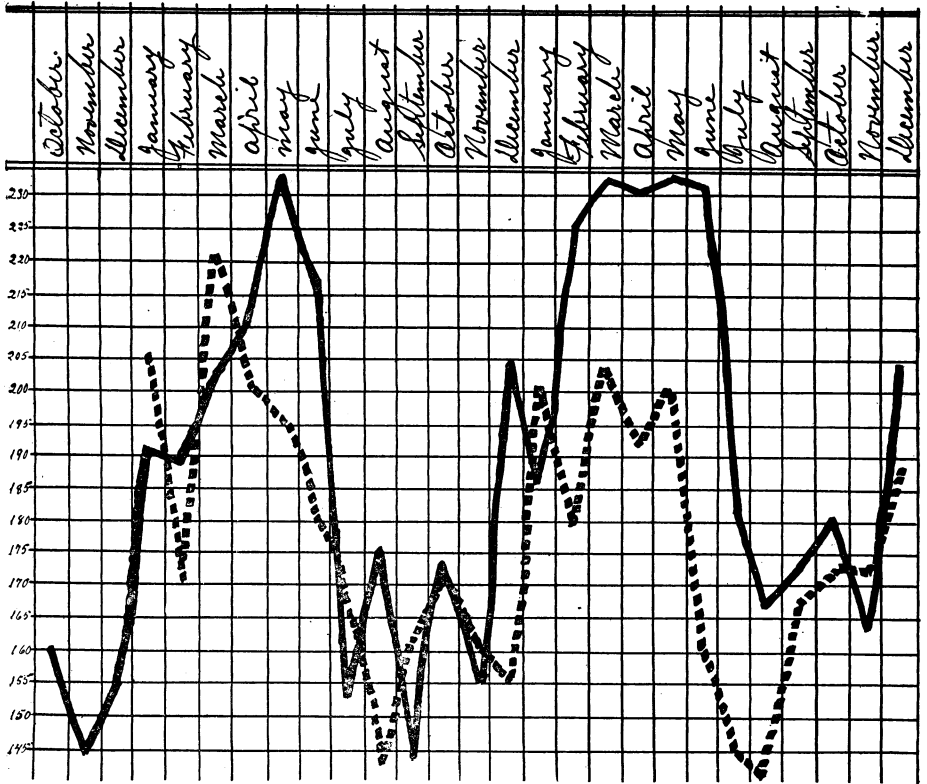
Under 2 months.....	12
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	98
From 1 to 4 years.....	155
From 5 to 9 years.....	84
From 10 to 19 years.....	626
From 20 to 29 years.....	1,614
From 30 to 39 years.....	1,094
From 40 to 49 years.....	749
From 50 to 59 years.....	461
From 60 to 69 years.....	306
From 70 to 79 years.....	182
From 80 to 89 years.....	39
90 years and over.....	4
Age unknown or not stated.....	60

Table number 44 gives the total deaths reported from tuberculosis by months since January 1, 1905. The only seasonal



TABLE NO. 44.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, BY MONTHS, FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, Oct., 1906, to Dec., 1908.





DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY COUNTIES PER 10,000 POPULATION, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

- 8-12 per 10,000
- ▨ 13-17 per 10,000
- ▩ 18-22 per 10,000
- 23 or more per 10,000

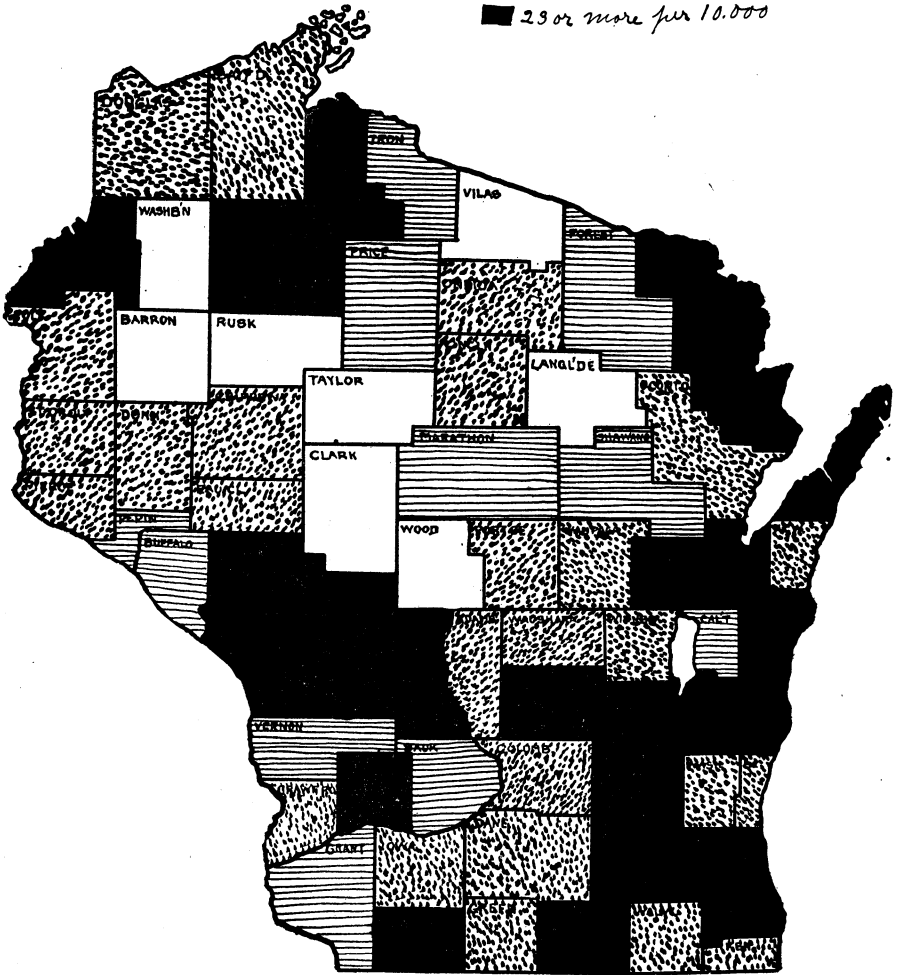
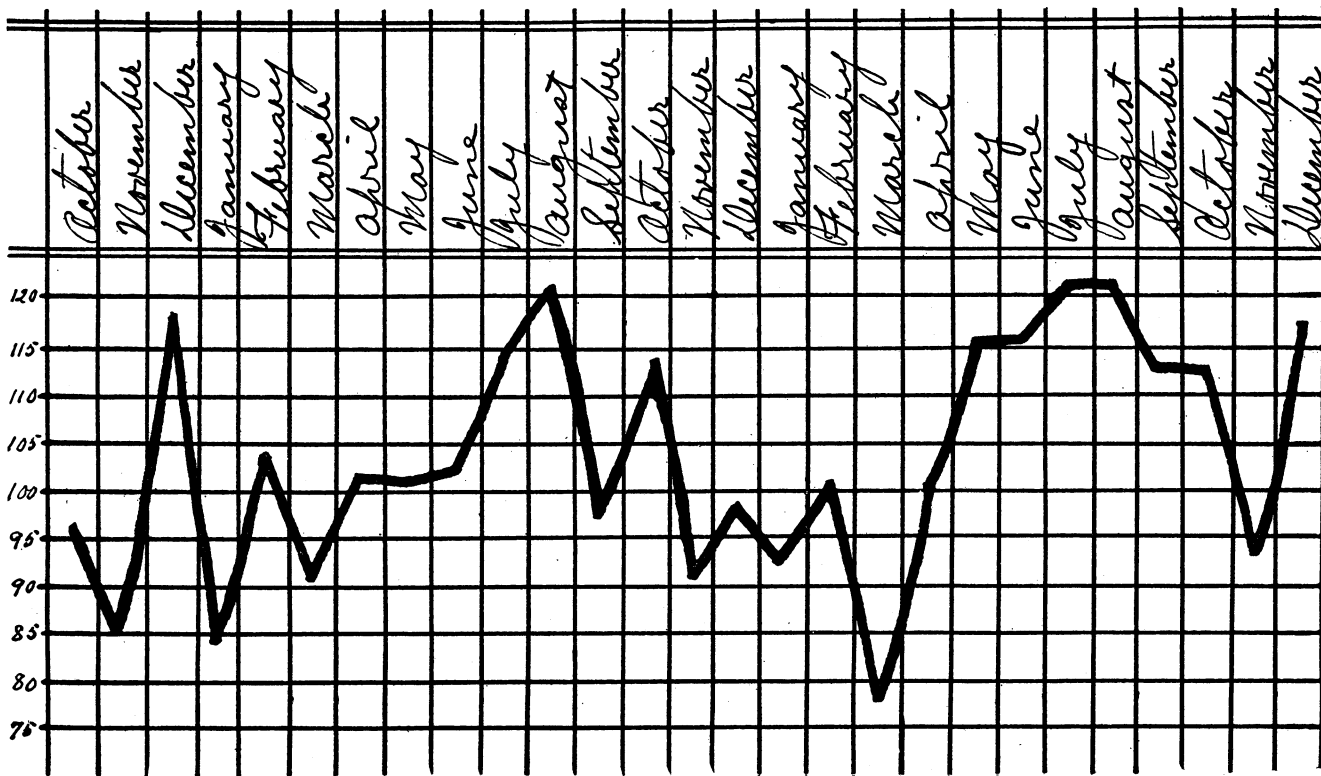
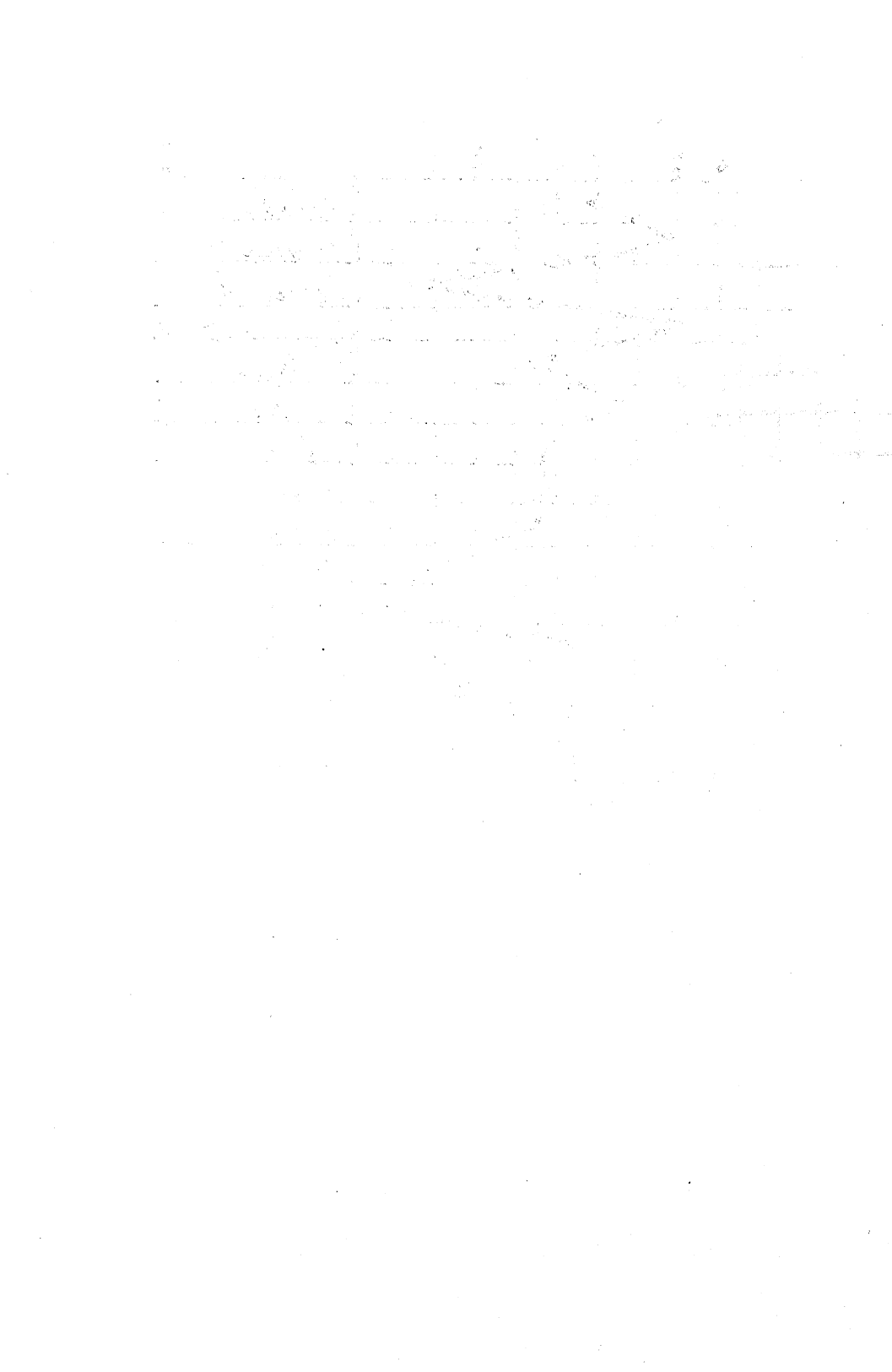




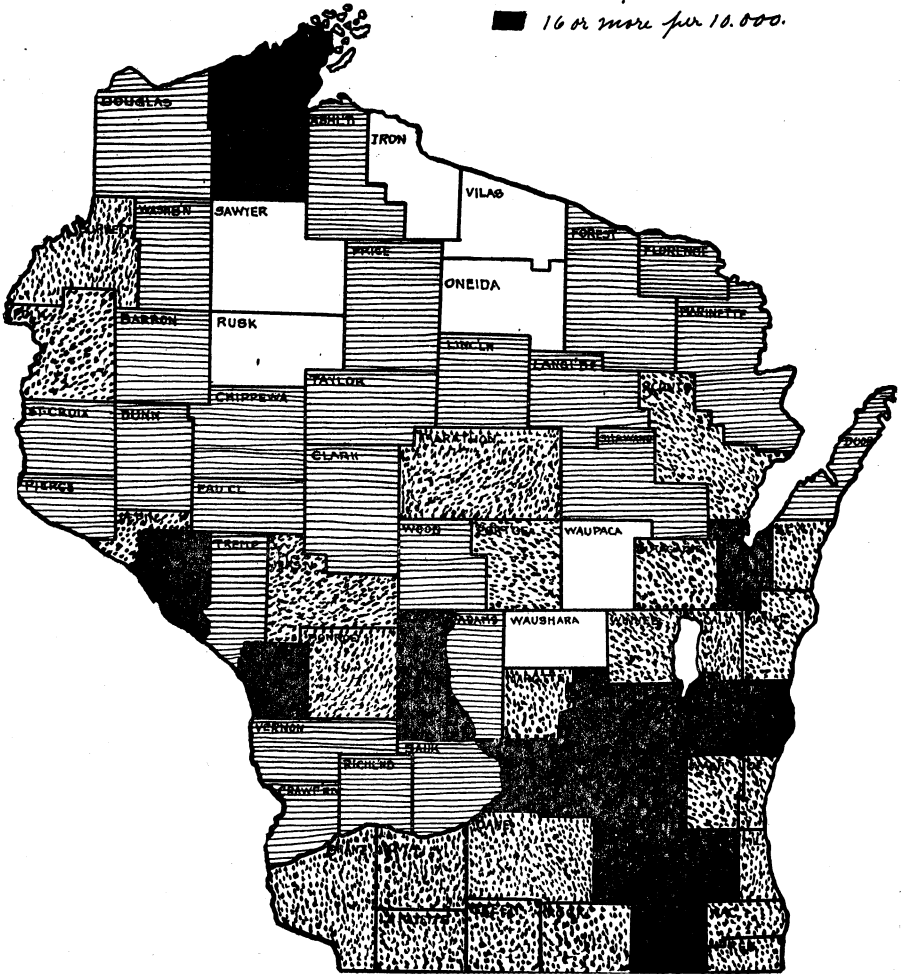
TABLE NO. 45.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM CANCER FROM OCTOBER, 1906, TO DECEMBER, 1908.





DEATHS FROM CANCER, BY COUNTIES PER 10,000 POPULATION, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906,  
TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

- Under 5 per 10,000
- ▨ 6-10 per 10,000
- ▩ 11-15 per 10,000
- 16 or more per 10,000



STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS  
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

INVESTIGATION OF  
ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF  
LABOR LAWS  
IN THE  
INDUSTRY OF

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INDUSTRY OF



variation in the number of deaths reported from this disease which can be considered is the increased number of deaths reported from March to June of each calendar year.

Table number 36 shows the total deaths reported from tuberculosis in its various forms for each of the occupations tabulated. On account of the very incomplete statistics of occupation, it is practically impossible to determine what industries if any, are especially conducive to this disease.

#### CANCER.

There were 2,970 deaths from cancer in Wisconsin during the twenty-seven months preceding December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907 there were 1,222 deaths from cancer, while during the year of 1908 there were 1,283 deaths. The death rate from cancer during the period of time covered by this report was 128.9 per 100,000 population. 4.8 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from cancer. 255 deaths were caused by cancer of the face and neck, 1,403 by cancer of the stomach and liver, 330 resulted from cancer of the intestines, 275 from cancer of the genital organs, 191 from cancer of the breast and 516 resulted from cancer of other, or unspecified organs.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	5
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	2
From 1 to 4 years.....	2
From 5 to 9 years.....	1
From 10 to 19 years.....	7
From 20 to 29 years.....	17
From 30 to 39 years.....	128
From 40 to 49 years.....	403
From 50 to 59 years.....	681
From 60 to 69 years.....	820
From 70 to 79 years.....	650
From 80 to 89 years.....	217
90 years and over.....	12
Age unknown or not stated.....	25

Table number 45 gives the deaths from cancer by months from October 1, 1906 to December 31, 1908. The greatest number of deaths per month appear to occur during the mid-summer months, particularly July and August.

The total deaths from this disease arranged according to the color of the deceased, shows that 2,963 were white, 4 were black, and 3 were Indian. Arranged according to sex, it is shown

that 1,378 of the decedents were males, 1,590 were females and in 2 cases the sex was unknown or not stated.

### PNEUMONIA.

For the twenty-seven months covered by this report, 5,177 deaths were reported from pneumonia. 923 of the total deaths resulted from broncho pneumonia and in 4,254 cases the cause of death was stated as pneumonia without any additional explanation being given. For the calendar year of 1907, 2,247 deaths were reported, while for 1908, 2,286 deaths were reported as due to pneumonia. The death rate from pneumonia during the time covered by this report was 225. per 100,000 population. 8.35 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes was due to this disease.

5,135 of the decedents were white, 11 were black, and 31 were Indian. 2,830 were males, 2,339 were females, and in 8 cases the sex was unknown or not stated. In 2,540 cases the deceased was single, 2,497 were married, 898 were widowed, 20 were divorced and in 222 cases the conjugal relation was unknown or not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	264
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	843
From 1 to 4 years.....	661
From 5 to 9 years.....	116
From 10 to 19 years.....	182
From 20 to 29 years.....	250
From 30 to 39 years.....	277
From 40 to 49 years.....	359
From 50 to 59 years.....	349
From 60 to 69 years.....	510
From 70 to 79 years.....	716
From 80 to 89 years.....	446
90 years and over.....	53
Age unknown or not stated.....	51

Table number 46 gives the total deaths from pneumonia by months from January 1, 1905, and shows that there is a very decided seasonal variation for this disease. The maximum number of deaths reported each year occurs during the months of January and February. The disease then gradually subsides until the fall and winter months.

TABLE NO. 46.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA, BY MONTHS, FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC.

31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, Oct., 1906, to Dec., 1908.

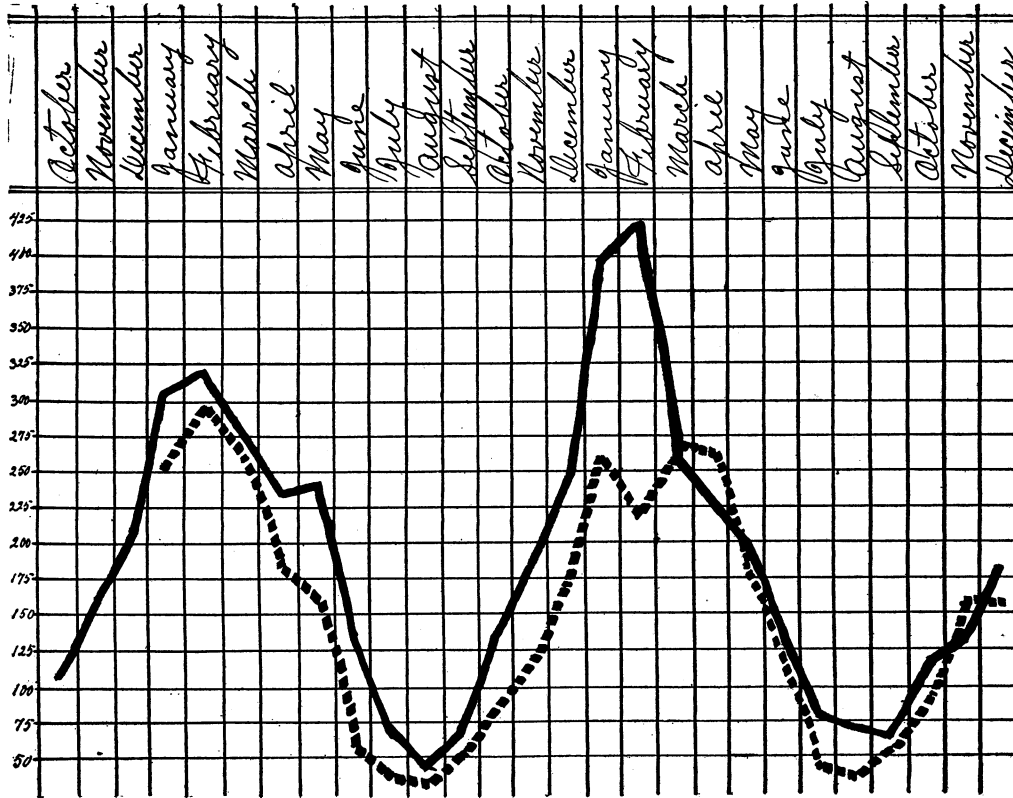
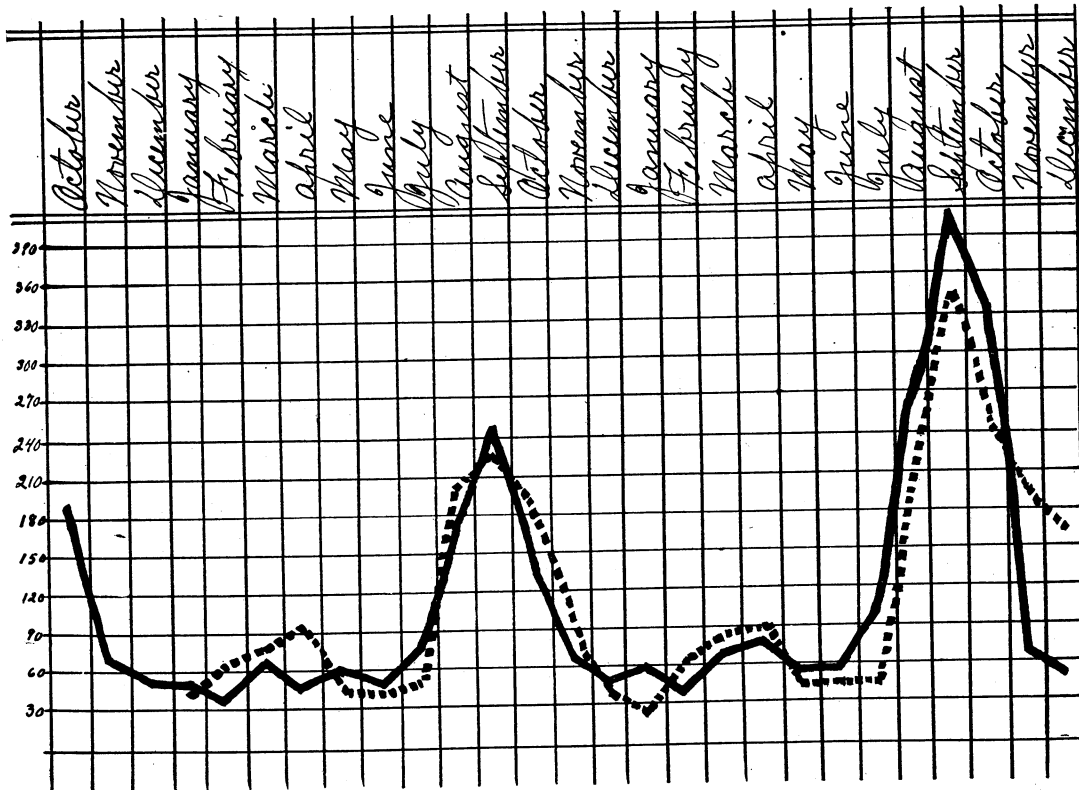








TABLE NO. 47.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

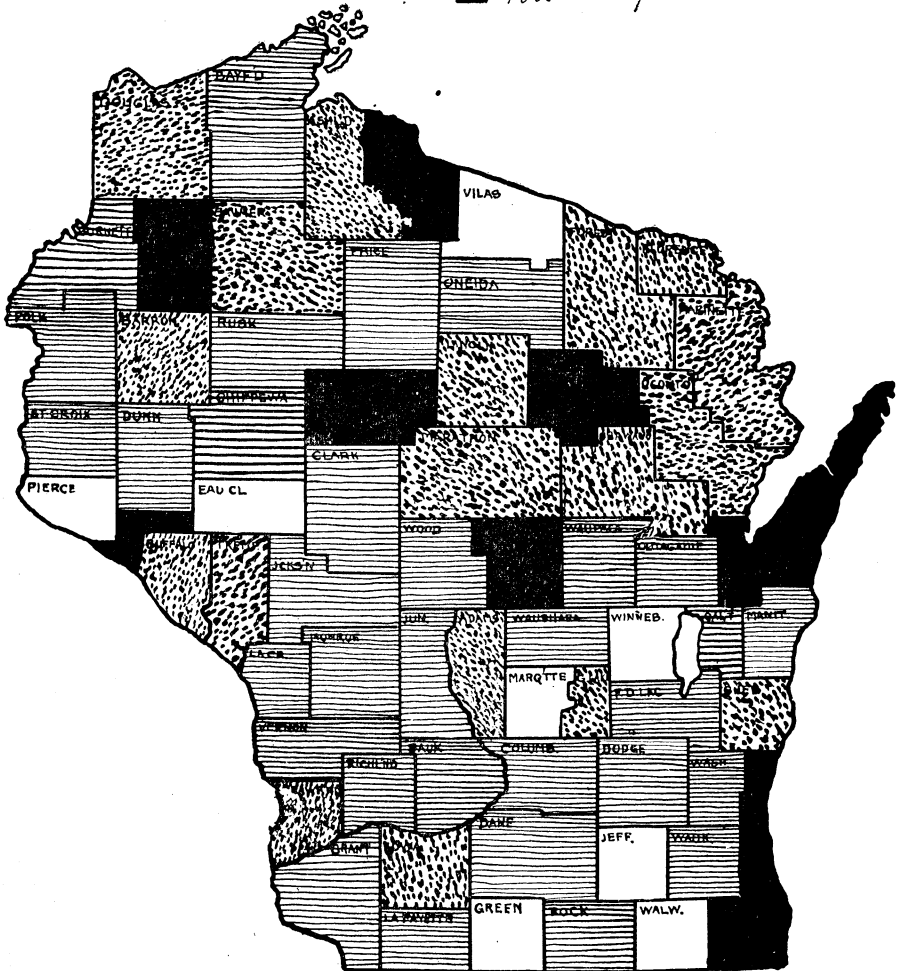
Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec., 1908.





DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS, BY COUNTIES PER 10,000 POPULATION, FROM  
OCTOBER 1, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.

-  7 or less per 10,000
-  8-12 per 10,000
-  13-17 per 10,000
-  18 or more per 10,000







## DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS.

There were 2,678 deaths from diarrhea and enteritis under two years of age and 640 deaths from this disease over two years of the age for the period covered by this report. This gives a total of 3,318 and corresponds to a death rate per 100,000 estimated population of 144.2. 5.35 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from this disease. During the calendar year of 1907, 1,027 deaths were reported and for the year of 1908, 1,594 deaths were reported from diarrhea and enteritis.

Among the total deaths reported, 2,303 were white, 4 were black, and 11 were Indian. 1,793 of the decedents were male, 1,521 were female and in 4 cases the sex was unknown or not stated. 3,000 of the individuals who died were single, 173 were married, 120 were widowed, 5 were divorced, and in 20 cases the conjugal relation was unknown or not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths from enteritis by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	575
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	1,632
From 1 to 4 years.....	697
From 5 to 9 years.....	30
From 10 to 19 years.....	13
From 20 to 29 years.....	13
From 30 to 39 years.....	15
From 40 to 49 years.....	21
From 50 to 59 years.....	24
From 60 to 69 years.....	57
From 70 to 79 years.....	121
From 80 to 89 years.....	81
90 years and over.....	8
Age unknown or not stated.....	31

It is seen from an examination of the above table that practically all the deaths from diarrhea and enteritis occur during the period of early childhood and result very largely from an improper feeding and unwholesome food. By a reasonable application of existing knowledge, nearly all the deaths from this disease could be prevented.

Table number 47 gives the total deaths reported from diarrhea and enteritis by months since January 1, 1905. The disease during each year since the statistics have been collected, shows a maximum during the month of September.

## MENINGITIS.

There were 1,257 deaths from meningitis in Wisconsin during the twenty-seven months from October first, 1906 to December 31, 1908. For the calendar year of 1907 there were 499 deaths from this disease, while during the calendar year of 1908 there were 607 deaths. The death rate from meningitis during the period covered by this report was 54.6 per 100,000 population. 2.03 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes resulted from meningitis.

1,252 of the decedents were white, 1 was black, and 4 were Indian. 710 were males, 545 were females and in 2 cases the sex was unknown or not stated. In 2,540 cases the deceased was single, 130 were married, 21 were widowed, 2 were divorced and in 29 cases the conjugal relation was not stated.

The following table which gives the distribution of deaths by age groups shows that more than half of the deaths from meningitis occurred in individuals under five years of age:

Under 2 months.....	89
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	269
From 1 to 4 years.....	372
From 5 to 9 years.....	117
From 10 to 19 years.....	141
From 20 to 29 years.....	75
From 30 to 39 years.....	60
From 40 to 49 years.....	45
From 50 to 59 years.....	38
From 60 to 69 years.....	20
From 70 to 79 years.....	13
From 80 to 89 years.....	9
Age unknown or not stated.....	9

## BRONCHITIS.

1,460 deaths due to bronchitis were reported to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics during the twenty-seven months preceding December 31, 1909. For the calendar year of 1907, 580 deaths were reported and for the calendar year of 1908, 553 deaths were recorded as due to bronchitis. 736 of the deaths due to this disease resulted from acute bronchitis, and 624 deaths resulted from chronic bronchitis. The death rate from acute bronchitis during the period covered by this report was 32 per 100,000 population. The death rate from chronic bronchitis was 27.1 per 100,000 population. 2.2 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes was due to bronchitis.

TABLE NO. 49.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM MENINGITIS, BY MONTHS, FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-8; black line, Oct., 1906, to Dec., 1908.

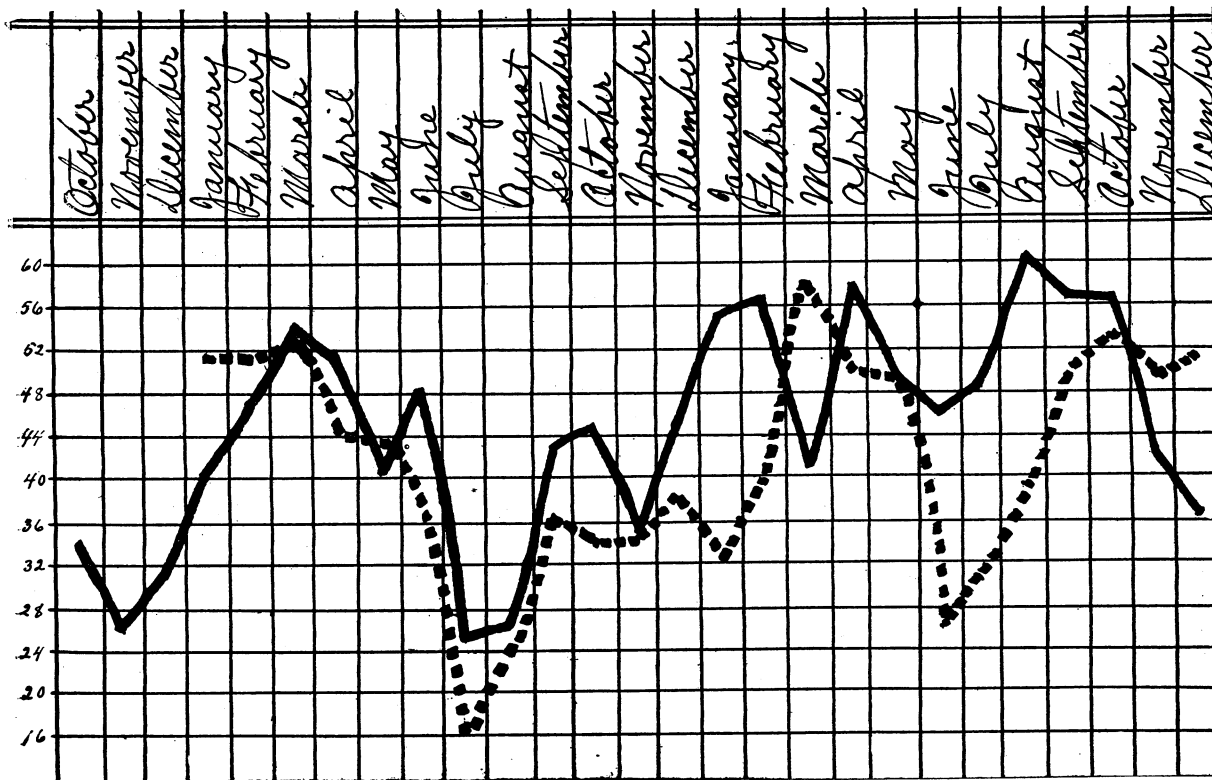








TABLE NO. 50.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS, BY MONTHS, FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-8; black line, Oct., 1906, to Dec., 1908.

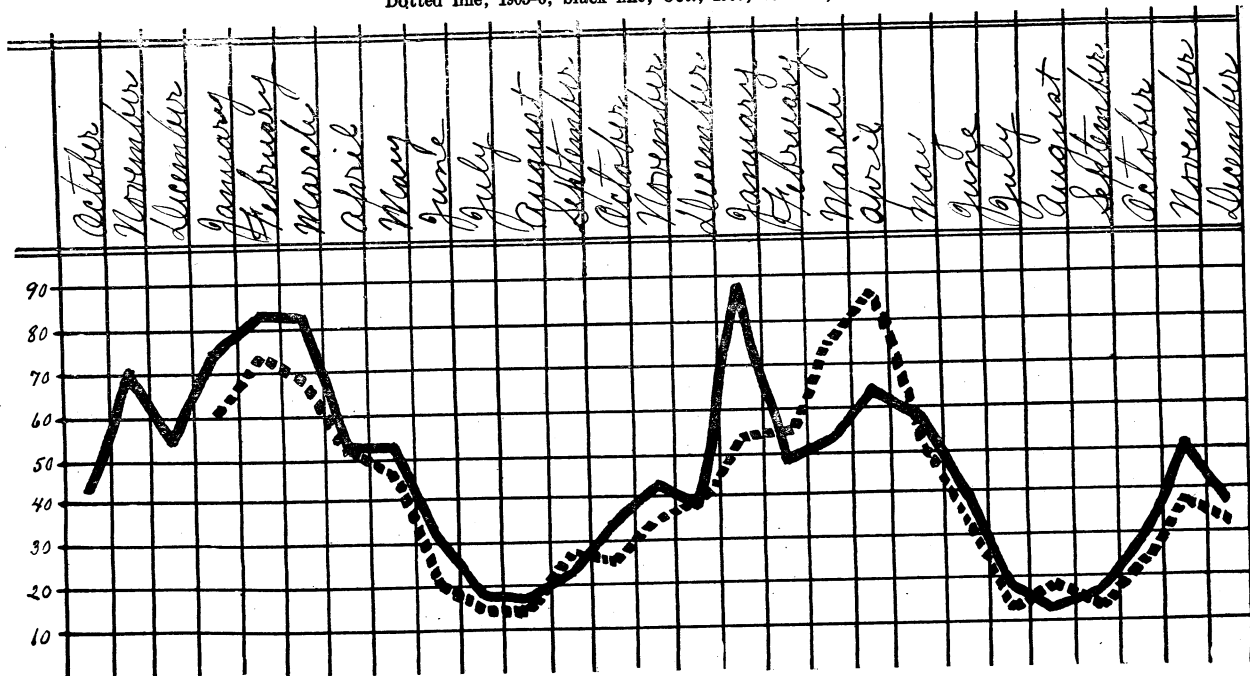
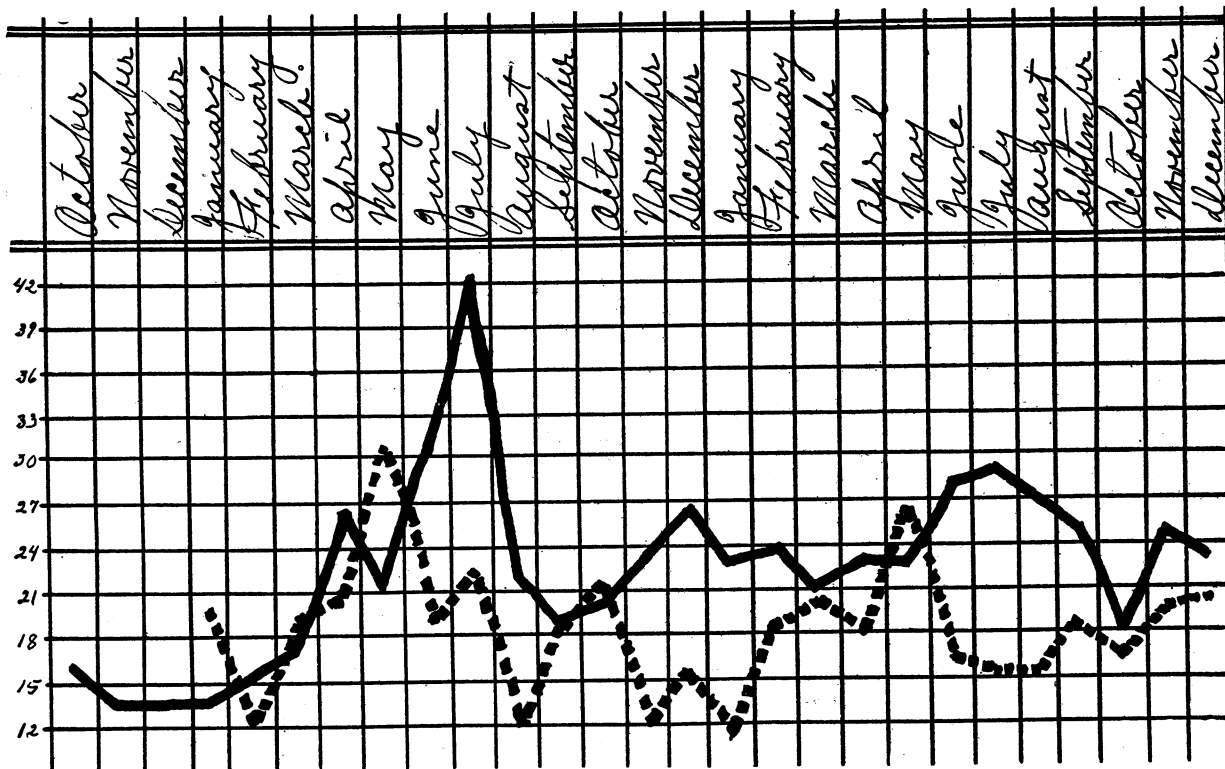






TABLE NO. 48.—SHOWING DEATHS FROM SUICIDE, BY MONTHS, FROM JAN. 1, 1905, TO DEC. 31, 1908.

Dotted line, 1905-6; black line, from Oct. 1, 1906, to Dec., 1908.









The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	145
Over 2 months, and under 1 year.....	283
From 1 to 4 years.....	130
From 5 to 9 years.....	20
From 10 to 19 years.....	9
From 20 to 29 years.....	16
From 30 to 39 years.....	9
From 40 to 49 years.....	20
From 50 to 59 years.....	37
From 60 to 69 years.....	122
From 70 to 79 years.....	290
From 80 to 89 years.....	233
90 years of age or over.....	30
Age unknown or not stated.....	16

### SUICIDE.

640 suicides were recorded during the period covered by this report. Tabulating the total suicides according to the means employed it is shown that the destruction of life was accomplished in 192 cases by means of poison; suicide by fire arms, 143; suicide by hanging, 140; suicide by drowning, 38; suicide by cutting instruments 31; suicide by asphyxia, 15; suicide by crushing 10 and suicide by jumping from high places 3. In 68 cases the means employed was not stated.

The death rate from suicide during the time covered by this report was 27.6 per 100,000 population. 1.03 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes was due to suicide. 638 of the persons who committed suicide were white and 2 were black. 501 were males, 138 were females and in one case the sex was not stated. In 178 cases the deceased was single, 302 were married, 89 were widowed, 20 were divorced and in 51 cases the conjugal relation was unknown or not stated.

Table number 48 which shows the deaths from suicides by months from January first, 1905 to December thirty-first, 1908, shows that there is a very decided seasonal variation in the number of deaths from suicide. A maximum number of deaths per month is reached each year during the early summer. The prevalence of suicide then gradually subsides until the early Spring months.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

From 10 to 19 years.....	25
From 20 to 29 years.....	114
From 30 to 39 years.....	99
From 40 to 49 years.....	142
From 50 to 59 years.....	114
From 60 to 69 years.....	75
From 70 to 79 years.....	38
From 80 to 89 years.....	23
Age unknown or not stated.....	6

## ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

3,314 deaths from accidental causes were reported to the State Bureau of Vital Statistics from October first, 1906 to December thirty-first, 1908. During the calendar year of 1907, 1,470 deaths were reported, while for the calendar year of 1908, 1,356 accidental deaths were recorded.

5.2 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes was due to accidental injuries.

The following table shows the most important causes of accidental deaths:

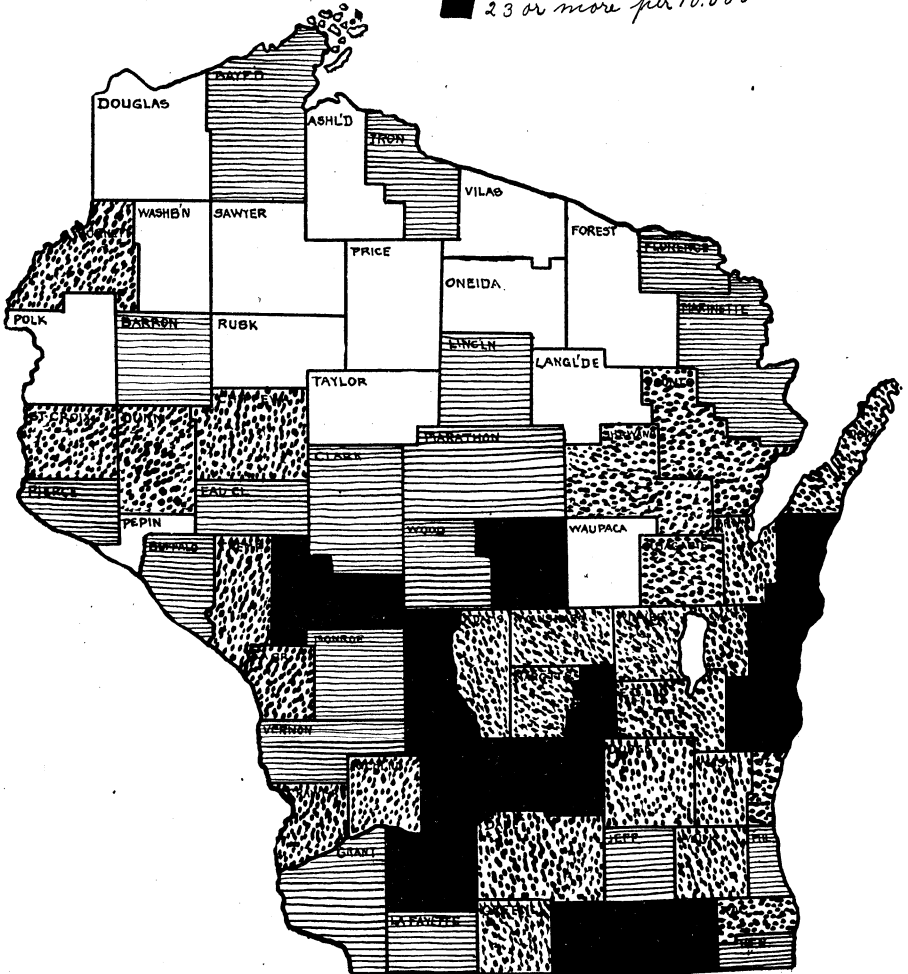
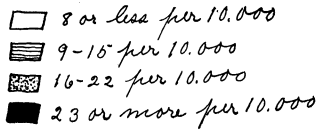
Fractures and dislocations.....	400
Burns and scalds.....	285
Heat and sunstroke.....	36
Cold and freezing.....	30
Lightning and electricity.....	85
Drowning.....	522
Inhalation of poisonous gases.....	25
Other accidental poisoning.....	106
Accidental gunshot wounds.....	200
Injuries by machinery.....	103
Injuries in mines and quarries.....	24
Railroad accidents and injuries.....	470
Injuries by vehicles and horses.....	159
Injuries by electric cars.....	84
Suffocation.....	80
Other accidental injuries.....	661
Injuries at birth.....	84
Homicide.....	63

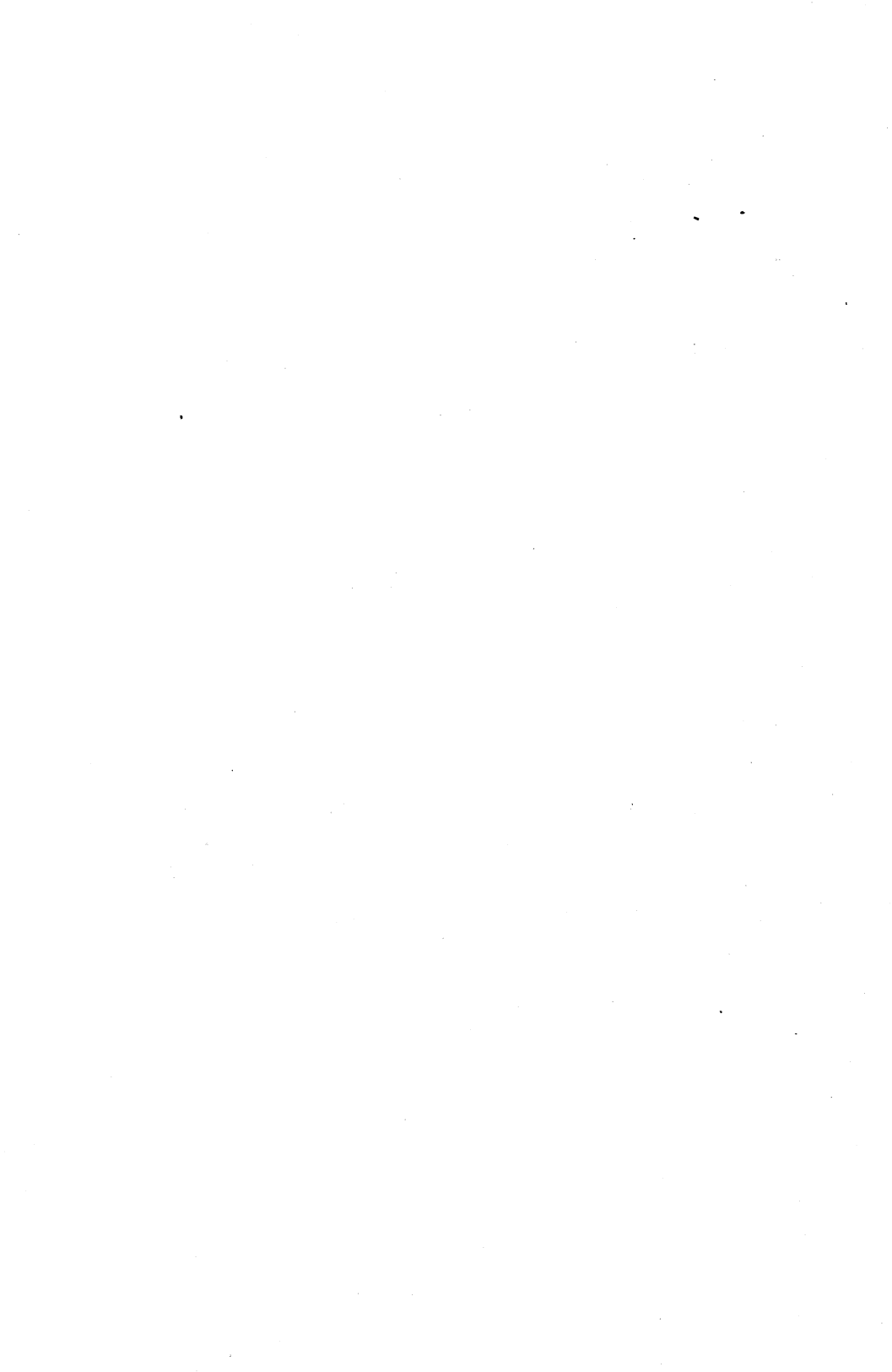
3,288 of the persons who died as a result of accidental injuries were white, 5 were black and 21 were Indian. In 2,606 cases the decedent was male, in 703 cases female, and in 5 cases the sex was unknown or not stated. 1,607 of the decedents were single, 1,093 were married, 291 were widowed, 22 were divorced and in 323 cases the conjugal relation was unknown or not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths by age groups:

Under 2 months.....	109
Over 2 months and under 1 year.....	64
From 1 to 4 years.....	286
From 5 to 9 years.....	127
From 10 to 19 years.....	367
From 20 to 29 years.....	571
From 30 to 39 years.....	394
From 40 to 49 years.....	404
From 50 to 59 years.....	328
From 60 to 69 years.....	229
From 70 to 79 years.....	190
From 80 to 89 years.....	129
50 years of age, or over.....	24
Age unknown or not stated.....	92

DEATHS FROM OLD AGE, BY COUNTIES PER 10,000 POPULATION, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1906,  
TO DECEMBER 31, 1908.







## OLD AGE.

3,737 or 6 per cent of the total deaths reported from all causes were due to old age or senile debility. 3,726 of the decedents were white, 3 were black and 8 were Indian. 1,849 of the persons who died of old age were males, 1,888 were females and 43 were cases where the sex was unknown or not stated.

The following table shows the distribution of deaths from old age or senile debility by age groups:

From 60 to 69 years.....	92
From 70 to 79 years.....	1,003
From 80 to 89 years.....	2,067
90 years of age or over.....	589
Age unknown or not stated.....	36

## THE MORTALITY FROM INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.\*

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By L. W. HUTCHCROFT,

Statistician for the Wisconsin State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The subject of occupational diseases, their extent, cause and methods of prevention, has not received the attention that it should in the United States. This is partly accounted for by the lack of a uniform system of vital statistics whereby the causes of mortality for the country, as a whole, can be compiled and the relation of occupation to cause of death ascertained. Another factor which, until recently, has made it impossible to obtain the facts necessary for a proper understanding of the subject, is the "*laissez faire*" policy of the various States in regulating conditions of employment.

In attempting to summarize what has been done in the various States to investigate the extent, nature and cause of occupational diseases, we must keep clearly in mind that, with the exception of two or three investigations which have been made of certain isolated industries, practically nothing has been done. A large part of the available material has been given us by attempts to investigate the unhealthful environment of certain industries, and not with the prime object of ascertaining what diseases are prevalent in any given industry.

It is to be regretted that no serious attempt has ever been made to do research work in this country along the line of occupational diseases. The many foreign reports which are constantly being quoted whenever the subject is discussed, are not sufficient for an intelligent understanding of the subject in a country where the habits and temperaments of the working men and conditions of employment are so radically different. At any event, the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant a thorough and impartial investigation of home industries, both

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\* Read before the Section on Vital Statistics of the American Public Health Association at Winnipeg, August, 1908.

by the State and through private organizations. The most that can be done at this time is to point out the necessity for action and suggest methods for obtaining the desired facts.

The conditions under which labor is performed, especially factory labor, is now a subject of much concern and, as a result, most progressive States have passed general laws which are designed to improve the hygienic conditions of factories and work-shops; however, a large part of our factory legislation is based upon the filth theory of disease, and never will accomplish anything to protect the laborer from dangerous dusts, gases or materials, unless revised. The statutes which we now have in several States requiring the use of protective devices, and providing more sanitary environment for the laborer, have come about from an investigation of conditions as they exist rather than from a study of the results in disease and mortality from any given occupation. Such laws are general in their character, and were passed to meet a popular demand for some sort of regulation. They do not protect the wage earner from the dangers to which he is exposed in some industries, even though some one in authority is clothed with the power to prohibit employment in "dangerous trades" until the dangers have been removed.

Indisputable evidence must be presented to show what trades are dangerous to health, and then specific statutes containing a penalty clause for violation should be enacted to meet the exigencies of the case. Such laws should be enforceable under the police powers of the State, as they are in Belgium.

The great similarity of legislation in the various States is sufficient proof that little, if any, original work has been done in any State to meet conditions quite dissimilar to those in other parts of the country. Too much attention has been paid to purely industrial and economic problems and not enough to the importance of the health and well-being of our people. A healthy people is the most valuable asset to the State, and is less carefully guarded than any other.

The most valuable work that the State can do, and, in fact, the only part it should take in eradicating disease, is to insist upon the adoption of preventive measures. If the cigar factories are unsanitary and improperly constructed, it is the proper business of the State to see that all agents dangerous to

health are removed, rather than to provide curative treatment for those who have contracted a disease as a result of employment in an unhealthful factory. The factory development of the country is yet in its infancy, and if we would protect the vast army of laborers of the future something must be done to point out the unhealthful occupations and provide adequate protection for the people who find it necessary to follow any given trade.

Excluding the element of cleanliness, which has been emphasized at the expense of a more careful study of diseases incident to occupation, the laborer is entitled to pure air, moderately heated. When this can be obtained, unhealthful influences, such as dust and noxious gases incident to occupation, will be reduced to a minimum. The question of ventilation, heating and lighting is not given sufficient consideration and, as a result, the factory is usually constructed to meet the mechanical requirements of the industry as they have come to be understood, without regard for the health of the workmen, except, possibly, the few employed in the business office.

Strange as it may seem, the laborer will not protect himself, even though the means for protection are provided. In order to accomplish something for the protection of workingmen whose health is constantly endangered by occupation, there is an urgent need, if not a demand, for more sanitary administration and better protective devices. It is the duty of the State to prohibit, under the penalty of a fine or imprisonment, the carrying on of a trade in such a manner as to produce disease and death.

The machinery necessary to make original investigations and collect data for the guidance of legislation, should preferably be provided as a part of the State health organization; however, with but few exceptions, the State boards of health are not provided with the necessary funds to do satisfactory work in the most important of all branches of preventive medicine; namely the hygiene of employment.

Most State health departments are clothed with ample authority to provide for labor, clean floors and walls, proper ventilation, light and sanitary drains. They cannot, however, determine that a certain occupation is dangerous to health or causes certain diseases without data, showing an excessive death rate

among employees in the industry. Reliable statistics have not been compiled, and until we have some data showing the relation of occupation to certain diseases, public interest cannot be aroused.

The condition of woman, on account of her small wage and susceptibility to disease, when compelled to labor in unsanitary shops cannot be too strongly emphasized. Certainly there is an urgent demand for better statistics showing the extent to which woman has entered the gainful occupations and the effect of the employment upon her health. Statistics taken from foreign reports show conclusively that, under certain conditions, the employment of women, where any lead products are manufactured or handled, should be absolutely prohibited. From the standpoint of the individual, this is necessary in order to preserve health and, as a matter of public policy on the part of the State, there is a still greater demand for legislation along this line.

The effect of inhaling large quantities of apparently harmless dust, such as coal dust, has never been definitely determined. In some foreign countries, where the question is being investigated, a form of sarcoma, or tumor, has been attributed to this cause. The hook-worm disease, prevalent among miners in the Southern States, is also a fruitful subject for investigation. Germany has distributed throughout the empire pamphlets setting forth the nature of the disease and approved methods of prevention.

The relation of inhaling dust-laden air to pneumonia is an open question, but there is indisputable evidence that the irritation set up in the lungs by the introduction of certain forms of dust presents a very fertile field for the pneumonia cocci. On account of the micro-organisms contained in the material which workmen are often required to handle, wool, hair and hide workers, rag pickers, rope makers, button makers, etc., are in great danger of contracting anthrax, glanders, conjunctivitis and malignant pustular diseases, unless care is exercised.

As proof of the unhealthfulness of certain occupations in England, Dr. Ogle has found that the general death rate in England among men from twenty-five to forty-five years of age is 10.1 per thousand; while for typesetters the rate is 11.1; for chimney sweeps, 13.7; brewers, 13.9; file cutters, 15.3; and inn keepers and servants, 18 per thousand.

Considering the mortality among clergymen as 100, Dr. Ogle has also compiled the following table showing the comparative death rates for various occupations:

Gardeners.....	108	Printers.....	193
Agricultural laborers.....	126	Bookbinders.....	210
Fishermen.....	143	Quarrymen.....	202
Carpenters.....	148	Leadworkers, painters, glazers...	216
Shoemakers.....	166	Cutlers.....	235
Bakers and millers.....	172	Coachmen.....	267
Masons.....	174	Brewers.....	245
Cabinetmakers.....	173	File cutters.....	300
Workers in wool man' res.....	186	Potters.....	313
Workers in cotton man' res.....	196	Inn servants.....	397

At the Munich Polyclinic in Germany, where 1,425 cases of tuberculosis were treated, 30 per cent of the patients had been exposed to metallic dust; 18 per cent to mineral dust; 26 per cent to vegetable dust; 17 per cent to mixed dust; and 8 per cent to animal dust. The Munich authorities have also made an extended investigation of the relation of tuberculosis to stone workers, and have found that 40 per cent of the mill stone workers were tubercular.

The industrial experience of the Prudential Insurance Company from 1897 to 1905, as compiled by Mr. F. L. Hoffman, gives some valuable side lights on the relation of occupation to tuberculosis. This is one of the most valuable contributions to the subject of industrial diseases, and it is to be regretted that the data are, of necessity, too incomplete to formulate general statements for each industry. The following extract is taken from the tables prepared by Mr. Hoffman:

Occupation.	Total deaths.	Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis to total deaths.	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis at ages 25-34.	Per cent of deaths from tuberculosis at ages 35-44.
Steel grinders.....	117	60	52.1	72.7	62.9
Metal polishers.....	255	98	40.4	55.7	44.3
Tool makers.....	264	89	24.8	57.4	37.1
Engravers.....	164	61	38.4	61.	47.5
Stone workers.....	763	274	36.7	52.4	48.4
Potters.....	346	110	33.	54.7	40.8
Glass workers.....	716	213	30.8	49.7	32.3
Glass blowers.....	251	76	30.3	57.7	25.
Printers.....	1,384	527	39.3	55.4	39.1
Compositors.....	147	53	36.1	66.7	39.3
Pressmen.....	178	81	45.5	50.	53.1
Hatters.....	750	248	34.4	54.2	46.
Cigar makers.....	1,349	389	29.8	54.3	43.6
Spinners.....	167	50	31.1	54.5	44.1
Weavers.....	818	228	28.8	55.4	39.3

The following table published by Mr. Nodler in the *Minnesota Journal* for Oct. 1, 1905, shows the ratio of deaths in eighteen other trades to deaths among farmers:

Farmers.....	602	Cotton mills.....	1,141
File workers.....	1,810	Printers.....	1,096
Lead workers.....	1,783	Coopers.....	1,083
Potters.....	1,702	Brick and stone.....	1,001
Cutlers.....	1,516	Wool.....	994
Glass blowers.....	1,487	Tin.....	991
Copper workers.....	1,381	Carpet weavers.....	873
Iron and steel.....	1,301	Bakers.....	920
Zinc.....	1,198	Blacksmiths.....	914
Stone quarries.....	1,176		

Care must be exercised in distinguishing between the influence of occupation and the habits of the workers when an unusually high death rate is found for any given industry. It would, therefore be extremely valuable to require the medical part of the death certificate to show the relation of the occupation to the cause of death. Such information, however, if correctly stated, would necessitate careful investigation on the part of the person required to answer the question and, on account of a lack of knowledge regarding the exact relation of occupation to disease, the question would probably be unanswered. Again, the physician will often be reluctant about expressing as a fact for public record what is only a matter of personal opinion. One of our greatest difficulties, at the present time, is to induce physicians to fill out the medical certificate of the cause of death so that the sequence of diseases, provided there is a complication, can be shown.

A much better plan, and one which will give valuable data for study in other lines, is to obtain what might be called an "occupational history." Instead of merely asking for the occupation of the deceased, the present occupation if any, its duration, and former occupation, with the duration of each in years, should be obtained. On the standard death certificate these items will be obtained as a part of the "personal and statistical" particulars and are, therefore, easily acquired, since this part of the death certificate is, in most cases, filled out by a near relative, or some one intimately associated with the deceased.

For the purpose of getting the facts whereby a proper study of occupational diseases can be made, this method, or a similar one, has another advantage which should be carefully considered, namely, the information can be obtained in every State now using the standard death certificate without any change in existing laws.

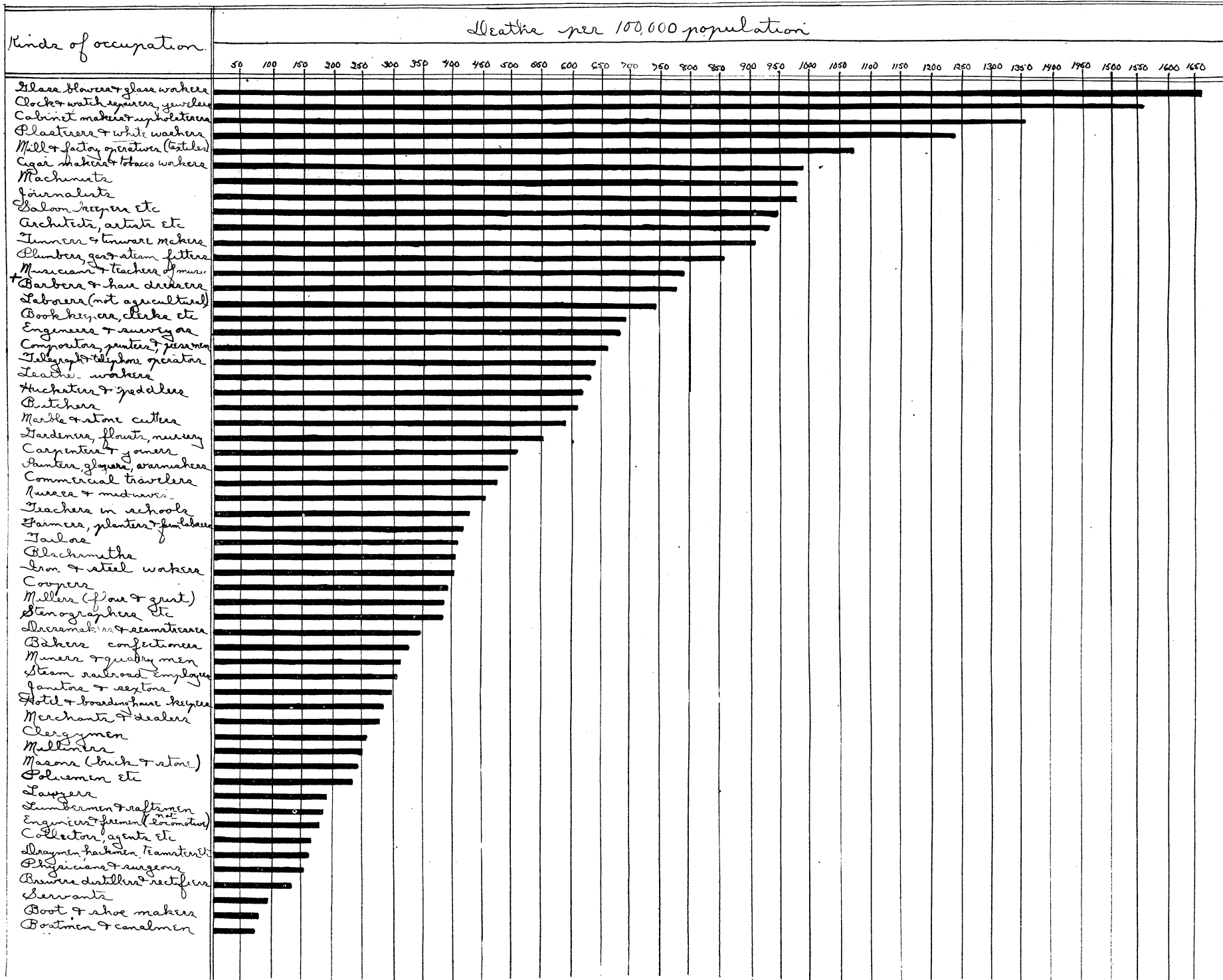
The vital importance of stating the occupation in definite terms cannot be too strongly emphasized. Any attempt to classify our mortality statistics by occupations shows an unusually large class of decedents, whose only occupation is given as "laborer" or "domestic servant." Such a statement is quite valueless as a statistical record, and should not be accepted by registration authorities when more definite information can be obtained.

On account of a lack of uniformity and completeness among the various States, and by the Federal Census Bureau in collecting statistics of occupation, it is impossible to determine true death rates for any considerable number of occupations. We can, however, obtain comparatively accurate estimates of mortality rates by industries. A comparison of these rates, with the death rate for the entire male or female population in a given age group, will reveal, at a glance, the industries in which there is an abnormal death rate. The diseases peculiar to each industry can also be determined from the mortality reports. Where the industry is centralized there should be little difficulty in determining what destructive agencies are at work. Dr. Gilbert states that every disease recognized as particularly frequent in a profession ought to be considered as an industrial disease to the extent that it is clearly due to the risk in the trade.

It is very evident, from the division of labor which has come about in most of our industries, that the work done by one set of laborers in an industry might be very unhealthful and cause some special form of occupational disease, while the employees in the remainder of the industry might not be subject to any destructive agencies. It is the particular branch of the industry which develops an occupational disease with which we are concerned, although for purposes of comparison it would seem desirable to study the industry as a whole. Dr. W. A. King states that the general distinction of what a person does and the conditions surrounding his employment is of most importance in a study of mortality based on occupation.



TABLE—SHOWING THE DEATH RATE IN WISCONSIN FROM TUBERCULOSIS FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1906, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.



THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

# State Hygienic Laboratory

From Oct. 1, 1906, to Sept. 30, 1908.

---

M. P. RAVENEL, M. D., Director.

KARL SMITH, Bacteriologist.

J. T. BOWLES, Chemist.



# REPORT OF THE STATE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

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## Instructions for the Use of the Laboratory.

The work of the Hygienic Laboratory consists in the examination of specimens for the prevention of communicable diseases. Under this heading the work as outlined by the director of the laboratory is as follows:

The examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli from suspected cases of tuberculosis.

The examination of cultures and swabs from suspected diphtheria.

The examination of blood from suspected typhoid patients for the Widal reaction.

The examination of urethral pus from suspected cases of gonorrhoea for gonococci.

The examination of the central nervous system of animals in suspected rabies.

The chemical and bacteriological examination of water for its general fitness for drinking purposes.

The examination of specimens from suspected cases of anthrax, glanders and actinomycosis.

**THE FOLLOWING RULES MUST BE OBSERVED, AND FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE RULES WILL DEBAR THE EXAMINATION OF SAID SPECIMEN:**

All specimens examined must come from persons or animals in the state of Wisconsin.

The examination of sputum, blood, pus for gonococci, and for diphtheria will be made only on the request of a practising physician in the state of Wisconsin.

The examination in cases of suspected rabies, anthrax, glanders, or actinomycosis will be made only on the request of the

local health officer or a registered veterinarian in the state of Wisconsin.

The examination of water is made only on the request of the local health officer. An exception may be made to this rule in cases of schools, village boards, etc., when the request is official.

There is no charge for the examinations above described. The only requirements are that the specimens must be sent by the proper persons, either by mail or express,—*charges prepaid*,—and that correct and accurate data be furnished with each specimen.

#### SPUTUM.

The specimen must always be secured from the first expectoration in the morning. Rinse the mouth with water before collecting. It should be collected in a clean, wide mouth bottle of about one ounce capacity. About one dram of a 5% solution of carbolic acid should be added to the sputum to prevent decomposition. The bottle must be securely corked with either a rubber stopper or a parafined cork. The name of the patient and the name and address of the physician, must be attached to the bottle. The bottle must be sent in a mailing case. It must be remembered that a single negative examination means nothing. Sputum should be examined at frequent intervals before any weight can be placed on negative examinations. In sending the second, third, or fourth specimen always give the previous case number and name. Children may not show tubercle bacilli in their sputum owing to the fact that they may have so called "Closed lesions." The number of tubercle bacilli found in sputum is no index to the condition of the patient and will not be reported. The finding of tubercle bacilli in the sputum is the only diagnosis that the laboratory can make in suspected tuberculosis, and once found, the diagnosis confirms the physical examination.

The finding of pneumococci in the sputum does not necessarily indicate pneumonia, nor does the finding of streptococci or staphylococci indicate a lobular pneumonia, a bronchitis, or a sore throat.

Specimens improperly sent are a menace to the health of all who are compelled to handle them, either en route or in the

laboratory, and may cause the United States government to deprive the laboratory of mailing privileges.

Don't send saliva for sputum.

Don't forget to mark the specimen so it can be identified.

Don't send a specimen poorly corked.

Don't send specimens express charges collect.

#### BLOOD IN SUSPECTED TYPHOID.

Outfits with directions for the collection of specimen of blood are sent free of charge on the request of health officers and physicians. It must be remembered that the reaction does not usually appear until the end of the first week of the disease or later. In persons who have had a previous attack of typhoid fever the blood usually retains its power to produce a reaction for a considerable period, sometimes for years. A negative finding does not absolutely exclude the possibility of typhoid fever. Sometimes it is necessary to repeat the test before getting a positive result. A positive result without a suspicious history or symptoms should not be held as final.

Don't send blood on glass slide in an envelope.

Don't send blood in a bottle.

Always send specimen with correct data and be sure to send sufficient blood.

Read directions on outfit carefully.

If you expect to receive a prompt answer send specimen by special delivery.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Swabs and culture media with directions and data cards for the securing of specimens in suspected diphtheria are sent, *express charges collect*, on request of health officers and physicians. Many of the pharmaceutical houses have prepared tubes of Loeffler's Blood Serum on the market, and they can generally be secured from the retail pharmacist. In case of an emergency the following procedure is recommended: An iron wire is heated to redness, and by twisting a small amount of sterile cotton over one end a swab may be made. The swab is rubbed on suspected area and then placed in a sterile test tube (a test tube in which some water has been boiled). Plug

the tube with cotton, pack securely, and send to the laboratory with a complete history of the case.

There is no disease in which an early diagnosis is more urgent than in diphtheria, and for this reason it is best to send all cultures by "special delivery." Always send complete data.

The laboratory diagnosis allows no time for animal inoculation. The bacteriologist depends on his stain and microscope to make a prompt report, and some of the reasons for correct data are given below:

There are five or six organisms, which are not pathogenic, from as many different sources, which resemble the diphtheria bacillus. These organisms may be found in the eye, nose, vagina, lung, etc. Virulent diphtheria bacilli are often found in the cultures from the throats of nurses, physicians, or persons exposed to diphtheria. Cultures from such persons will often show the same microscopical picture as a virulent case of diphtheria. Occasionally a person may harbor diphtheria-like organisms without any clinical symptoms. The examination and passing of judgment on a piece of diphtheritic membrane is always provisional and should be corroborated by the cultural diagnosis. Diphtheria may exist without a visible pseudo membrane. The streptococcus, staphylococcus, or pneumococcus may produce membranes and symptoms resembling diphtheria. For these reasons an honest and accurate history is an absolute requirement. In taking cultures do not touch any other part of the mouth except the suspected area.

The specimens should never be taken just after the use of an antiseptic wash or astringent gargle. See that the culture is not contaminated (liquefied), and that it has not dried out.

The health officer is advised to have a few outfits on hand so as to be prepared for emergency cases. The culture medium and swabs should be kept in a cool, dark place, preferably an ice chest or in the cellar. The diagnosis is wired, *charges collect*, if so requested, by the physician.

#### RABIES.

The diagnosis of rabies is made only on request of local health officers or practicing veterinarians of the state of Wisconsin. The time required for diagnosis is about forty-eight hours.

There are certain rules to be observed in suspected rabies and a compliance with them will save considerable labor in the laboratory, and spare the person bitten much anxiety.

A dog suspected of being rabid should be kept chained and allowed to die. A rabid animal generally dies inside of six days. In case a dog is running at large and it cannot be secured it may be necessary to kill the animal. This should be done by shooting through the heart. The animal should never be shot or injured in the head. The brain is the part required for examination and injury to it makes the diagnosis difficult or impossible. After a dog is shot or has died the head is severed, and shipped to the laboratory packed in ice.

The following method of shipment is recommended: A large wooden pail is used as a container. A layer of sawdust is placed in the bottom of the container to a depth of about three inches. On this place a layer of ice, then the head, and cover with a layer of ice, and finish with a layer of sawdust or shavings. The container must be marked plainly giving the name and address of shipper. The container is then shipped to the laboratory, *express charges prepaid*.

On sending a case of suspected rabies a letter must be sent to the laboratory giving a history of the case. This history should include a description of the actions of the animal before death, duration of illness, number of persons or animals bitten, and should also state if the animal had been killed or was allowed to die. It should state whether the animal was known in the community, or was a stray.

Don't tie an animal with a rope. A chain or wire had better be used.

Don't shoot or injure, in the head, an animal that is suspected of being rabid.

Don't ship head without ice.

Don't fail to send a history of the case.

Don't neglect to mark container with your name and address.

Don't ship container "express collect." *The express must always be prepaid.*

Don't kill animal unless it is an absolute necessity.



## WATER.

In making a request for the examination of water the reason must be given, and the number of samples required to be examined. On receipt of such a request a container with sterile bottles, directions for collecting, and data blanks will be sent, *express collect*. The directions must be carefully observed, the data blanks filled out correctly, and the case with samples enclosed returned to the laboratory, *express prepaid*. The data blanks are to be sent to the laboratory by mail.

Don't send specimens of water for analysis except in regular containers.

Don't send specimens without ice.

Don't fail to mark each sample correctly.

Don't send specimen collect.

Don't keep containers longer than is absolutely necessary.

## URINE.

Frequent demands for the examination of urine call for the following announcement.

A charge is made in all cases of urinalysis. The examination includes the chemical and microscopical analysis. In sending specimen never send less than three fluid ounces. Place urine in a clean bottle and drop in same a small crystal of thymol. The specimen should be sent to the laboratory by express, charges prepaid. At the time of shipment a history of the case should be sent together with reasons for examination.

The charge for chemical and microscopical examination is \$3.00.

The charge for bacteriological examination for the presence of gonococci or tubercle bacilli is \$5.00.

Where a bacteriological examination is desired a twenty-four hour's specimen should be sent.

## ANTHRAX, ACTINOMYCOSIS AND GLANDERS.

The examination in cases of suspected anthrax, glanders, and actinomycotic tissue or pus is made only on the request of the local health officers or practicing veterinarians.

\*  
ANTHRAX.

The ear from an animal dying of suspected anthrax should be wrapped in a piece of cloth thoroughly saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury—1 to 500—and sent to the laboratory by express, *charges prepaid*. The container should be marked with name and address of sender. Always send a history of the case by mail to the laboratory.

\*  
ACTINOMYCOSIS.

Suspected actinomycotic pus can be placed in a clean bottle enclosed in a mailing case and sent to the laboratory by mail. Actinomycotic tissue should be placed in a 10% formalin solution in a glass container and sent to laboratory by express, *charges prepaid*. A history of the case should be sent to the laboratory by mail.

## GLANDERS.

Tissue or pus from suspected glanders should be placed in a clean jar packed in ice and sent to the laboratory by express, *charges prepaid*. The container should be marked "Suspected Glanders" together with the name and address of shipper. A history of the case should be sent to the laboratory by mail.

## GONORRHEA.

There are few things which contribute so heavily to conjugal unhappiness and which work such havoc on the eyes of innocent infants as gonorrhoea. In its acute stage this disease is usually diagnosed in male patients without particular difficulty. But only a number of microscopic examinations can establish the fact that the infection has been entirely eradicated. In cases of urethritis in males a thin smear of the pus on a glass slide or cover slip should be sent to the laboratory for confirmation of the diagnosis. When the discharge has entirely ceased so nothing can be obtained from the urethra, the prostate should be "milked" and the secretions pressed out through the urethra onto a cover glass and sent in for examination. Be-

fore the patient is discharged as cured several consecutive negative reports should be had from the laboratory.\* Gonorrhoea is much more difficult to diagnose clinically in females. Hence suspicious cases of acute vaginitis, especially if accompanied by smarting or urination, should be subjected to laboratory examination. On account of the remarkable luxuriance of the bacterial flora of vaginal discharge, it is better to press out such secretion as has collected in the urethra and make the smear from this instead. During the past year a number of specimens of vaginal discharge from little girls have been sent to the laboratory and found literally loaded with gonococci. In all cases of vaginitis or of urethritis in these little patients a specimen should be sent to the laboratory at once.

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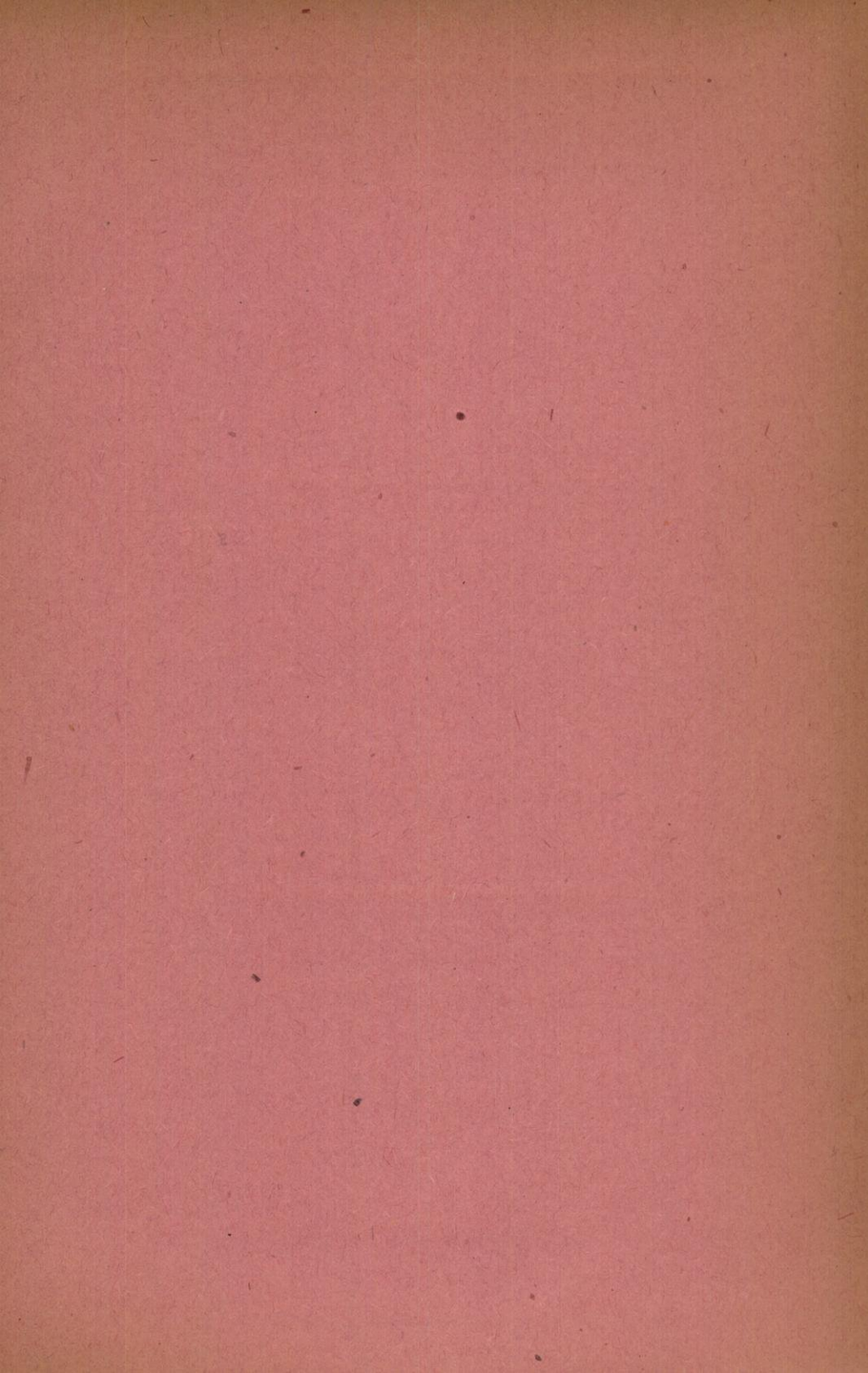
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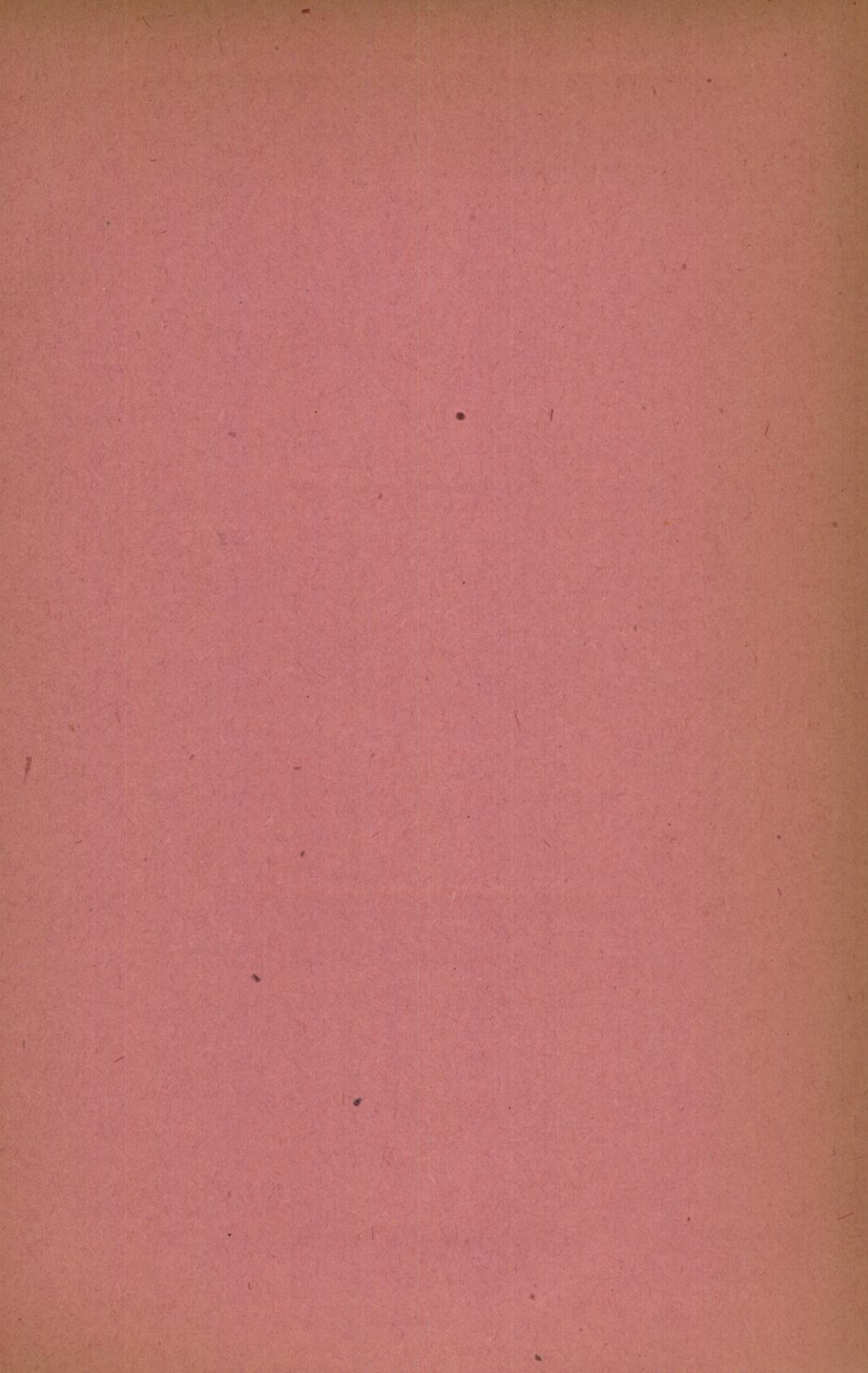
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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Trustees

OF

Milwaukee Hospital for Insane

FOR THE

Two Years Ending September 30, 1910



MADISON, WIS.  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1910



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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WAUWATOSA, January, 1911.

To His Excellency, FRANCIS E. MCGOVERN, *Governor*:

We have the honor to submit herewith a complete Statement of all facts relating to the government of the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, during the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1910.

Very respectfully yours,

G. E. G. KUECHLE, *President*,

A. L. BAER, *Secretary*.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Board of Trustees:—*

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith my twelfth Biennial Report of the operations of this Hospital for the period ending September 30th, 1910.

The statistical tables hereto appended show the following facts with reference to the movement of the population:

There remained under treatment September 30th, 1908: Men 322; women 298; a total of 620. The new admissions for the year were: Men 120; women 106; total 226. Re-admissions for the year: Men 30; women 23; total 53. Whole number treated during the year was: Men 472; women 427; total 899; and the daily average treated was 624 79/365.

During this year the discharges as recovered were: Men 39; women 39; total 78. As improved, Men 29; women 31; total 60. As unimproved, Men 24; women 11; total 35. Not insane, Men 14; women 5; total 19. Transferred to County Asylum, Men 8; women 10; total 18. Died, Men 34; women 23; total 57. Remaining under treatment September 30th, 1909; Men 324; women 308; total 632.

The following year the new admissions numbered: Men 139; women 87; total 226. Readmissions, Men 28; women 17; total 45. Whole number treated during the year was: Men 491; women 412; total 903. Average daily number treated was 634—184/365. This year there were discharged recovered, Men 32; women 25, total 57. Improved, Men 20; women 25; total 45. Unimproved, Men 23; women 8; total 31. Not insane, Men 17; women 2; total 19; transferred to other institutions, men 44; women 35; total 79. Died, Men 38; women 23; total 61. Remaining under treatment September 30, 1910, Men 317; women 294; total 611.

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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The tables of statistics go to show a recovery rate of practically 30 per cent based on the number of admissions and a death rate of 6.5 per cent upon the total number under treatment. This is, in my judgment, a most satisfactory showing, and one which compares very favorably with similar hospitals throughout the country.

It will be noted that the number adjudicated 'not insane' during the past biennial period was thirty-eight, namely, thirty-one men and seven women. The fact is that the large majority of these cases were, more properly speaking, cases of alcoholic insanity, who secured a hearing before the county judge, and not expressing any delusion, were consequently discharged by the court as not insane. While these cases evinced undoubted evidence of insanity during their residence in the hospital, in the course of time they cleared up mentally, and obtained their discharge from the court.

The county board were notified during the first year of the biennial period of the necessity of additional accommodation for the insane of this county, and action was recently taken by it in the purchase of the Wells farm and eighty acres of the Fischer farm, the intention being, I understand, to remove from this hospital two or three hundred quiet, chronic cases, leaving what are known as the sub-acute class of insane under the charge of this hospital, together with the strictly acute. This building is capable of being modernized to a great extent and is admirably adapted to the care of this sub-acute class. An ideal arrangement later on, would be the establishment of a psychopathic hospital on our grounds, for the strictly acute and curable class only. I would then regard the conditions as to the treatment of the insane of all classes in this county as being ideal and up-to-date.

Pending the establishment of this psychopathic hospital, a psychopathic department was established some months ago in a limited way, on the third floor of the administration building. This department is limited to women patients and is equipped with isolation rooms, continuous bath, and other paraphernalia suited to this class. This department is somewhat of an experiment and if it proves successful in its operation, we will feel that we can urge more strenuously the matter of an appropriation

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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for a complete psychopathic hospital on the grounds of this hospital during the next year.

Improvements completed during the past biennial period are as follows: The old scullery of the upper general dining room which had of late proven very inconvenient as well as unsanitary, was removed, the new scullery being located in the rear portion of the north wing of the administration building. This change has provided additional space for four tables, which was greatly needed owing to the crowded condition of the main hall.

The corridor leading from the administration building to the north wing has been enlarged by an addition forty-eight feet long and sixteen feet wide. This space is occupied by the steward and accountant in one half and by the supervisor of the north wing in the other half. The office formerly occupied by the steward and accountant is devoted to the use of the first assistant physician, and all inquiries about women patients are now answered in this new office of the first assistant physician, leaving the other assistant physicians' office to be used for inquiries regarding men patients only. This was a much needed arrangement owing to the large number of visitors who formerly had to be accommodated in one office. The office vacated by the supervisor has been converted into a toilet room for men visitors. The space formerly used as a dining room for the officers has been converted into an additional reception room for women visitors, and the serving room off this dining room into a toilet room for women. This new reception room was greatly needed owing to the large increase of visitors. The officers' dining room is now located on the second floor of the administration building and has been provided with an ornamental metal ceiling. Metal ceiling was also placed in these new offices occupied by the steward, accountant and supervisor.

The entire main hall, including the lobby, as well as the two reception and toilet rooms have been paved with encaustic tile.

The turkish bath room has been entirely renovated, the walls of the hot, warm, cooling and shampooing rooms having been completely tiled. The changed appearance of these rooms is certainly most gratifying, and in my opinion, surpass anything in their way in any institution in the state.



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*Superintendent's Report.*

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A concrete cistern built by our own labor has been constructed at the southeast corner of the power-plant building. This cistern has a capacity of fifty barrels and is connected so that the water from the ice-plant runs directly into it and is provided with an overflow pipe leading into the lake. Under the present system all the water from the ice-plant is run into the cistern and pumped directly into the general distribution tank in the attic in the administration building and furnishes the general supply throughout the house. Thus, it will be seen that not a drop of water under present conditions is wasted, and in case of trouble at the county waterworks in the way of lack of water or pressure, we are in a perfectly independent position. The boilers will also undoubtedly benefit by the change.

A pipe line system in the rear of the wings and connected with the fire pump in our engine room has been installed, which will afford additional protection to the west side of the buildings as well as the power plant and industrial building. The sprinkler system, which was installed some time ago in all the attics, has been extended to the carpenter shop and is supplied with an automatic apparatus in this shop. This system is connected by a pipe running down the outside of the walls, to be connected with the hydrants, and will undoubtedly prove of great efficiency in case of fires springing up in these points. A local fire department has been organized and a steam whistle installed at the power plant to be used solely as a signal in case of fire or fire drill. Fire drills are held once monthly, unannounced, when the men are instructed in handling the hose, opening hydrants, etc.

A vacuum cleaner has been purchased for cleaning beds, mattresses, etc. These machines are in use in all large institutions and hotels and form a vast improvement over the old method of housecleaning.

A new local telephone system operated electrically from our storage battery, which is charged directly from the dynamos, has been installed. This system replaced the antiquated and very much dilapidated magnet system which had been used in the hospital for the past eighteen years and was thoroughly outworn.

The wooden stairways throughout the building were replaced

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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by marble. This tends to bring the building up to a better standard of modernism and makes conditions vastly more sanitary.

A five-foot cement walk skirting the highway from the railroad track to the home for dependent children, for which we furnished the labor, was completed during the first year of the biennial period.

The highway from our east line to a point a considerable distance beyond the home for dependent children was rendered dustless by the application of two coats of oil, the entire work being done by patients of this hospital, under the charge of attendants. This improvement proved a most notable one in the way of conducing to the comfort of the visitors to this hospital as well as to the traveling public in general, particularly, automobiles.

Contracts were let in September of this year for the renovation of the entire indirect system of heating and ventilating of the bedrooms. The use of the tunnel for this purpose, which was always deemed more or less unsanitary owing to leaks in the return pipes, was abandoned and the hot air is now forced through ventilating boxes on the ceiling. The old fans and coils serve to supply the front wards and a separate fan and coil system is installed under the rear wards. This new system supplies a long felt want, as heretofore the back wards were inadequately furnished with heat by reason of the fact that the hot air from one fan in its present position became condensed before reaching its destination, so great was the distance. A new system of heating, known as the 'Dunham' wet and dry vacuum system, has also been installed.

Three story balconies, eighty feet long and sixteen feet wide, were installed on the east side of the front wards of the north wing. This is a most desirable improvement, as under former conditions, the patients in summertime were obliged to leave the lawn upon the approach of darkness and remain shut up in the wards during the entire evening. These balconies provide a place where they can lounge in the open air and enjoy it until bed time. They can later on, if thought best, be enclosed in

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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glass and thus form ideal sun-parlors for each ward during the winter season.

The toilet rooms and bath rooms on the various wards are being provided with a tile wainscoting and floor and modern plumbing installed as far as the appropriation will carry. This is an improvement which was greatly needed in order to bring them up to a modern standard from a sanitary point of view.

Ornamental metal ceilings were installed in wards 4, 5 and 6 north and south; also in the front and back stairways and several of the bed rooms throughout the wards. In fact, it has been our custom of late years, where the plaster ceiling had fallen into decay, to replace with metal ceiling, the entire work of installation being done by our own labor, the expense being for material only, and so proving most economical in the end.

Coffee and tea urns have been supplied in the large congregate dining rooms and in the dining room used by ward 7 and 8 north, as well as steam jacketed kettles for keeping the meat warm when delivered from the central kitchen and before being served to the patients. This forms a decided improvement on conditions obtaining heretofore.

A brine ice cream freezer was purchased last summer and was put to very good use in supplying the patients with frozen custards, sherbets, etc., during the hot months, and in fact, during the entire year to the inmates of the hospital wards.

The bulk of the work in the drug room, chiefly that of putting up the trays, has been removed from the old drug room to a room in the basement. The old drug room has been freshly painted and refurnished, making what might be called a "parlor pharmacy." This room is now also used for private examinations, consultations, and for holding interviews with patients who are sensitive about being interviewed on the ward, and who often request a private interview apart from the wards.

The two silos at the barn were very materially enlarged by adding to their height to the extent of fifteen feet and further improved putting on a sloping roof instead of a flat roof as formerly. This enlargement, has, as stated, very materially increased their capacity, in fact, so much so, as to render unnec-

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*Superintendent's Report.*

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essary the erection of an additional silo as was at one time proposed.

In addition to the continuous bath outfit previously mentioned as being installed in the new psychopathic department, two other outfits were supplied to each of the disturbed wards in the wing.

Much was done in the biennial period in the way of beautifying the grove in the grounds east of the lake. Crushed stone winding walks were constructed in the grove for women patients and steps leading down the side of the ravine. East of the lake a lily pond was constructed, a pergola being at present in process of construction, later to be surrounded by sunken gardens. The stretch of grounds directly east of the baseball grounds was also beautified by the addition of shrubs, etc.

Among improvements for the coming year may be mentioned: Balconies for the women's wards forming an exact duplicate of those applied to the men's wards already mentioned. These new balconies will be so constructed as to serve as additional fire escapes from the three front wards. I would add that the same feature of construction will be applied to the balconies already installed on the men's wing.

A new power and light unit will be installed in the engine room consisting of a two hundred power Corliss engine, directly connected to a hundred and fifty kilowatt dynamo.

A considerable appropriation was furnished us by the county board for new flooring in the wards, and we are about to experiment with the use of a flooring known as Karbolith. This flooring has been in use in several hospitals of this character for a considerable time, and has, I am advised, proven very successful and much more desirable than any wooden flooring by reason of its being moisture, vermin and fire proof.

Another appropriation made was for the erection of a hot house, sixteen feet wide and one hundred feet in length, for the exclusive purpose of raising vegetables for the patients during the winter months. This is more or less in the nature of an experiment, which I trust will prove successful, inasmuch, as it will furnish occupation for quite a large number of patients for whom we have heretofore been unable to provide work,

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*Superintendent's Report.*


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aside from the large number already employed in the basement, barn, dining rooms and mat-shop.

The per capita cost for the last biennial period was \$3.34 per week. This I regard as a very favorable showing when the increased cost of necessities during that period is considered.

The usual course of instruction in the training school for attendants has been given by the assistant physicians and the regular course of lectures on mental diseases were given by the superintendent to the senior class of Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons and that of the medical department of Marquette University.

The patients have been furnished the regular amount of entertainment during the past biennial period, consisting of weekly dances with occasional phantom parties during the winter and lawn concerts in summer. Baseball games between the hospital nine and nines from the city league have been played weekly for the entertainment of the patients. A large number of patients were taken to the state fair and frequently on 'bus rides to Washington Park and Soldiers' Home. By courtesy of Mr. Sherman Brown, thirty-nine patients were permitted to attend the performance of 'Peter Pan' at the Davidson theater. Our sincere thanks are due Mr. Brown, as well as Col. Gustave Pabst, who very kindly furnished street-car transportation. During the winter, bowling, billiards and pool furnished much enjoyment for the patients. Special entertainment during the biennial period consisted of the following:

## 1908-1909

- Nov. 18th—Moving picture entertainment.
- Dec. 24th—Electric lighted Christmas tree—vocal and instrumental music—gifts for all patients.
- Feb. 24th—Minstrel entertainment by students of Milwaukee East Side High School.
- March 24th—Moving picture entertainment.
- April 21st—Moving picture entertainment.
- May 18th—Entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music given by students of Downer College.
- July 3rd—Celebration consisting of base ball game; concert by Neil's band afternoon and evening. Fire works and illumination of grounds in evening.
- Aug. 26th—Trolley ride and picnic at Washington Park, attended by 49 patients.

*Superintendent's Report.*

1909-1910

- Dec. 2nd—Moving picture entertainment.  
 Dec. 24th—Electric lighted Christmas tree—gifts for all patients—vocal and instrumental music.  
 Feb. 3rd—Special entertainment (vaudeville) Peggy and Jack Uertl, assisted by local talent.  
 March 3rd—Moving picture entertainment.  
 April 17th—Moving picture entertainment.  
 June 15th—Illustrated lecture on Hawaii, by Chas. A. Payne.  
 July 4th—Base ball game in afternoon—concert afternoon and evening. Venetian night—grounds illuminated—fire works, etc.  
 Aug. 10th—Concert by Milwaukee Liederkrantz Society.  
 Aug. 31st—Trolley ride and picnic at Washington Park—attended by 43 patients.  
 Sept. 25th—Concert by Milwaukee Liederkrantz Society.

We are under continued obligations to Rev. E. Duemling and to Rev. Father Fabian for services held regularly during the biennial period, as well as for spiritual ministrations when called for.

Magazines and additional books for our library, as well as copies of the daily papers of Milwaukee, were furnished the patients and have undoubtedly served to relieve the tedium of hospital life. We are also indebted to Mr. H. L. Schulz and Mrs. Carl Bruck for a contribution of periodicals.

The personnel of the medical staff was changed during the last year of the biennial period by the resignation of Drs. Manning and Goeckermann, second and third assistant, respectively. The vacancies occasioned thereby were filled by the appointment of Dr. W. C. Liefert as second assistant, and Dr. P. T. Trowbridge, as third assistant. The assistant physicians have been uniformly faithful and painstaking in their efforts for the welfare of the patients and are entitled to my sincere thanks.

We are under renewed obligations to Drs. Levings, Kletzsch, Cutler, Bach, Schmitz, Kreutzer and Hogue of the consulting staff for services rendered during the biennial period.

I take pleasure in commending the officers, attendants and employes generally, for faithful service rendered during the biennial period.

I beg to thank your honorable board for the uniform consideration and support accorded me at all times.

Very respectfully,  
 MOSES J. WHITE, M. D.,  
 Medical Superintendent.

December 31, 1910.

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*Statistics of Inmates.*


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**STATISTICS.**


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TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR AND THE NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1909.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1908.....	322	298	620
New admissions for the year.....	120	106	226
Re-admissions for the year.....	30	23	53
Whole number treated.....	472	427	899
Average number treated.....			624 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>365</sub>
Discharged, recovered.....	39	39	78
Discharged, improved.....	29	31	60
Discharged, unimproved.....	24	11	35
Discharged, not insane.....	14	5	19
Transferred to county asylum.....	8	10	18
Died.....	34	23	57
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1909.....	324	308	632

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Australia.....	1	.....	1
Austria.....	6	3	9
Bohemia.....	2	.....	2
Canada.....	1	1	2
Denmark.....	1	1	2
England.....	1	1	2
Germany.....	30	28	58
Holland.....	1	.....	1
Hungary.....	5	1	6
Iceland.....	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	2	3	5
Norway.....	2	2	4
Poland.....	.....	3	3
Russia.....	4	7	11
Slavonia.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	2	2	4
United States.....	59	49	108
Unknown.....	1	5	6
	120	106	226

*Statistics of Inmates.*

ALLEGED CAUSE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism .....	17	3	20
Apoplexy .....	2		2
Childbirth .....		2	2
Climateric .....		1	1
Cocaine habit .....	1		1
Congenital .....	2	1	3
Disappointment in love .....	1	2	3
Epilepsy .....	1		1
Fright .....		1	1
Grief .....		1	1
Heredity .....	3	1	4
Ill health .....		2	2
Injury to head .....	2	1	3
Masturbation .....	1		1
Overwork .....		1	1
Senility .....	3	1	4
Syphilis .....	6		6
Unknown .....	74	82	156
Worry .....	7	7	14
	120	106	226

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One week or less .....	2	6	8
Two weeks .....	5	10	15
Three weeks .....	5	3	8
One month .....	9	5	14
Six weeks .....	4	3	7
Two months .....	5	7	12
Three months .....	3	6	9
Four months .....	3	2	5
Five months .....	1		1
Six months .....	6	4	10
Seven months .....	3		3
Eight months .....		1	1
Nine months .....	4	2	6
One year .....	6	4	10
Two years .....	6	5	11
Three years .....	5	6	11
Four years .....	4	5	9
Five years .....		3	3
Six years .....	1		1
Seven years .....	2		2
Nine years .....	1		1
Ten years .....	2	3	5
Fifteen years .....	2	4	6
Twenty years .....	1	1	2
Twenty-five years .....	3		3
Thirty years .....	1	1	2
Unknown .....	36	25	61
	120	106	226



*Statistics of Inmates.*

## FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dementia .....	4	9	13
Dementia praecox .....	21	16	37
Condition allied to dementia praecox.....	1	1	2
Depressed states .....	2	2	2
Epileptic insanity .....	1	1	2
Idiocy, imbecility, etc. ....	6	5	11
Involitional melancholia .....	2	8	10
Intoxication psychosis .....	28	7	35
Manic depressive insanity.....	14	28	42
Condition allied to manic depressive insanity.....	1	1	2
Organic brain disease.....	14	1	15
Paresis .....	10	2	12
Paranoia .....	3	7	10
Condition allied to paranoia.....	2	2	4
Senile psychosis .....	4	4	8
Toxic exhaustive psychosis.....	1	4	5
Not legally insane.....	1	1	2
Unclassified .....	7	7	14
	120	106	226

## AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty .....	4	1	5
Twenty to twenty-five.....	15	8	23
Twenty-five to thirty.....	19	13	32
Thirty to thirty-five.....	18	17	30
Thirty-five to forty.....	15	14	29
Forty to forty-five.....	14	16	30
Forty-five to fifty.....	18	15	33
Fifty to fifty-five.....	5	7	12
Fifty-five to sixty.....	4	9	13
Sixty to sixty-five.....	3	2	5
Sixty-five to seventy.....	4	1	5
Seventy to seventy-five.....	2	2	2
Seventy-five to eighty.....	2	1	3
Eighty to eighty-five.....	2	1	1
Unknown .....	2	1	3
	120	106	226

*Statistics of Inmates.*

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy .....	2	1	3
Acute cardiac dilatation .....	1	.....	1
Acute parenchymatous nephritis .....	.....	2	2
Acute general peritonitis .....	.....	1	1
Cerebral effusion in the course of general paresis .....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage in the course of general paresis .....	2	1	3
Endocarditis .....	1	.....	1
Erysipelas .....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion in the course of general paresis .....	7	2	9
Exhaustion in the course of manic depressive psychosis .....	4	6	10
Exhaustion in the course of secondary dementia .....	5	3	8
Exhaustion in the course of senile psychosis .....	3	4	7
Exhaustive diarrhoea in the course of secondary dementia .....	.....	1	1
Hypostatic pneumonia in the course of general paresis .....	1	.....	1
Pulmonary hemorrhage .....	.....	1	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	2	.....	2
Pneumonia .....	1	1	2
Septic infection .....	2	.....	2
Suicide by hanging .....	1	.....	1
	34	23	57

*Statistics of Inmates.*

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Butcher .....	1		1
Brick burner .....	1		1
Basket maker .....	1		1
Baker .....	1		1
Barber .....	2		2
Clerk .....	4		4
Carpenter .....	6		6
Cooper .....	1		1
Cabinet maker .....	1		1
Core-maker .....	1		1
Cook .....	1		1
Commission merchant .....	1		1
Domestic .....		1	1
Dressmaker .....		2	2
Dyer .....	1		1
Druggist .....	1		1
Engineer .....	1		1
Farmer .....	1		1
Factory girl .....		1	1
Feather cleaner .....	1		1
Housewife .....		63	63
Housekeeper .....		1	1
Horse-shoer .....	1		1
Harness maker .....	1		1
Housework .....		15	15
Janitor .....	1		1
Laborer .....	29		29
Lawyer .....	2		2
Lumberman .....	1		1
Moulder .....	2		2
Machinist .....	8		8
Musician .....	2		2
Machine hand .....	1		1
Merchant .....	1		1
Mover .....	1		1
Wine merchant .....	1		1
Motor man .....	1		1
Manicurist .....		1	1
Maid .....		1	1
Milliner .....		1	1
Nurse .....		1	1
Peddler .....	3		3
Printer .....	2		2
Plasterer .....	1		1
Photo retoucher .....	1		1
Painter .....	2		2
Photographer .....	1		1
Railroad man .....	1		1
Storekeeper .....		1	1
Sewing girl .....		1	1
Salesman .....	1		1
Shoemaker .....	2		2
Section hand .....	1		1
Sailor .....	3		3
Stone-cutter .....	1		1
Steamfitter .....	2		2
Student .....		1	1
Steel moulder .....	1		1
Teamster .....	2		2
Tailor .....	5		5
Tanner .....	2		2
Teacher .....		5	5
Typesetter .....	1		1
Trunk maker .....	1		1
Waiter .....	2		2
Washwoman .....		1	1
Unknown .....	3	5	8
No occupation .....	4	5	9
	120	106	226

*Statistics of Inmates.*

TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR AND THE NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT SEPTEMBER 30, 1910.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1909.....	324	308	632
New admissions for the year.....	139	87	226
Re-admissions for the year.....	28	17	45
Whole number treated.....	491	412	903
Average number treated.....			634 <sup>184</sup> / <sub>365</sub>
Discharged, recovered.....	32	25	57
Discharged, improved.....	20	25	45
Discharged, unimproved.....	23	8	31
Discharged, not insane.....	17	2	19
Transferred to other institutions.....	44	35	79
Died.....	38	23	61
Remaining under treatment Sept. 30, 1910.....	317	294	611

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria.....	11	2	13
Bohemia.....	2	1	3
Belgium.....		1	1
Canada.....	2	1	3
Denmark.....		1	1
England.....		1	1
Finland.....	1		1
France.....		1	1
Greece.....	1		1
Germany.....	37	22	59
Holland.....		1	1
Hungary.....	3		3
Ireland.....	1		1
Norway.....	2		2
Poland.....	2	2	4
Russia.....	4	4	8
Sweden.....	2		2
Switzerland.....	2		2
United States.....	69	50	119
	139	87	226

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*Statistics of Inmates.*


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## ALLEGED CAUSE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism .....	11	2	13
Apoplexy .....	2		2
Childbirth .....		1	1
Congenital .....	2		2
Climacteric .....		1	1
Christian science .....		1	1
Disappointment in love.....	1		1
Epilepsy .....	1	1	2
Grief .....	1	2	3
Hereditv .....	2		2
Injury to head.....	4		4
Ill health .....		1	1
Masturbation .....	3		3
Morphine habit .....	1	2	3
Overwork .....	2		2
Pregnancy .....		1	1
Senility .....	4	4	8
Syphilis .....	6		6
Sunstroke .....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever .....	1	1	2
Worry .....	5	3	8
Unknown .....	92	66	158
	139	87	226

## DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
One week or less.....	7	6	13
Two Weeks .....	11	4	15
Three weeks .....	5	1	6
One month .....	8	2	10
Two months .....	5	2	7
Three months .....	4	5	9
Four months .....	4	6	10
Six months .....	9	2	11
Seven months .....	2	1	3
Eight months .....		2	2
Nine months .....	4	1	5
One year .....	4	2	6
Two years .....	10	10	20
Three years .....	11	9	20
Four years .....	4	8	12
Five years .....	3	3	6
Six years .....	1	1	2
Seven years .....	3		3
Eight years .....	2		2
Nine years .....		1	1
Ten years .....	1	4	5
Fifteen years .....	2	2	4
Twenty years .....	2	2	4
Twenty-five years .....	1		1
Thirty years .....	3		3
Forty years .....	1	2	3
Unknown .....	32	11	43
Total .....	139	87	226

*Statistics of Inmates.*

## FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dementia .....	3	2	5
Dementia praecox .....	29	18	47
Condition allied to dementia praecox .....	2	3	5
Depressed states .....	1	2	3
Epileptic insanity .....	3	1	4
Idiocy, imbecility, etc. ....	7	4	11
Involitional melancholia .....	3	3	6
Intoxication psychosis .....	35	5	40
Manic depressive psychosis .....	10	15	25
Condition allied to manic depressive psychosis .....		3	3
Organic brain disease .....	6	3	9
Paresis .....	13		13
Paranoia .....	5	7	12
Condition allied to paranoia .....	1	3	4
Senile psychosis .....	6	6	12
Toxic exhaustive psychosis .....	4	6	10
Not legally insane .....	2		2
Unclassified .....	9	6	15
Total .....	139	87	226

## AGE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty .....	1		1
Twenty to twenty-five .....	17	8	25
Twenty-five to thirty .....	20	9	29
Thirty to thirty-five .....	17	19	36
Thirty-five to forty .....	18	9	27
Forty to forty-five .....	14	19	33
Forty-five to fifty .....	16	8	24
Fifty to fifty-five .....	17	6	23
Fifty-five to sixty .....	7		7
Sixty to sixty-five .....	6	4	10
Sixty-five to seventy .....	2		2
Seventy to seventy-five .....		1	1
Seventy-five to eighty .....	3	3	6
Eighty-five to ninety .....	1	1	2
Total .....	139	87	226

*Statistics of Inmates.*

## CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy .....	2	3	5
Acute pancreatitis in the course of general paresis.....	1		1
Brain abscess .....	1		1
Cerebral effusion .....	1	2	3
Cerebral effusion in the course of general paresis.....	3	1	4
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	3	1	4
Exhaustion in the course of Imbecility.....	1		1
Exhaustion in the course of organic brain disease.....	2		2
Exhaustion in the course of manic depressive psychosis....	3	4	7
Exhaustion in the course of secondary dementia.....	1	5	6
Exhaustion in the course of general paresis.....	9		9
Exhaustion in the course of senile psychosis.....	5	2	7
Hypostatic pneumonia .....	1		1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	2	4	6
Pulmonary oedema .....	2		2
Status epilepticus .....	1		1
Suicide by strangulation .....		1	1
Total .....	38	23	61

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Accountant .....	1		1
Baker .....	4		4
Blacksmith .....	1		1
Bricklayer .....	2		2
Butcher .....	1		1
Bookkeeper .....	2		2
Barber .....	2		2
Boilermaker .....	1		1
Clerk .....	7		7
Carpenter .....	3		3
Cooper .....	1		1
Collector .....	1		1
Chimney sweep .....	1		1
Cigar maker .....	1		1
Clothes presser.....		1	1
Catholic sister .....		2	2
Draughtsman .....	1		1
Domestic .....		6	6
Electrician .....	1		1
Electrotyper .....	1		1
Farmer .....	3		3
Factory girl .....		1	1
Furniture dealer .....	1		1
Housewife .....		42	42
Housework .....		15	15
Housekeeper .....		1	1
Insurance agent .....	1		1
Journalist .....	2		2
Jewelry maker .....	1		1
Janitor .....	1		1
Laborer .....	44		44

*Statistics of Inmates.*

## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED—Continued.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Leather maker .....	1		1
Lumberman .....	1		1
Moulder .....	5		5
Machinist .....	3		3
Mechanical engineer .....	1		1
Motorman .....	1		1
Musician .....	1		1
Merchant .....	1		1
Miner .....	1		1
Metal polisher .....	1		1
Mechanic .....	1		1
Music teacher .....		2	2
Milliner .....		1	1
Optician .....	1		1
Peddler .....	1		1
Printer .....	2		2
Painter .....	5		5
Pattern maker .....	1		1
Paper roller .....	1		1
Prostitute .....		1	1
Real estate dealer .....	1		1
Seamstress .....		1	1
Salesman .....	2		2
Shoemaker .....	2		2
Stenographer .....		1	1
School teacher .....		3	3
Student .....	1		1
Sign painter .....	1		1
Solicitor .....	1		1
Superintendent of construction .....	1		1
Steel cutter .....	1		1
Shoe cutter .....	1		1
Teamster .....	1		1
Tailor .....	5		5
Tool maker .....	2		2
Tobacco stripper .....		1	1
Wagon maker .....	1		1
Washerwoman .....		2	2
Waitress .....		1	1
No occupation .....	5	6	11
Unknown .....	2		2
Total .....	139	87	226



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*Current Expenses.*


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## STATEMENT.

Showing Receipts and Disbursements and Current Cost of Maintenance,  
During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1909.

CURRENT EXPENSES.		
1908	<i>Dr.</i>	
Oct. 1	To balance in treasury.....	\$14,656 09
	Appropriation by county board.....	121,000 00
		\$135,656 09
	<i>Cr.</i>	
By	amusements.....	449 75
	Alteration and repairs.....	6,064 49
	Books, stationery and printing.....	597 83
	Drugs and medical supplies.....	1,652 24
	Engines, boilers, machinery and tools.....	1,642 35
	Fuel and heating.....	11,039 17
	Farm, barn and garden.....	8,488 81
	Household supplies.....	4,997 60
	Laundry expenses.....	780 91
	Lights, including fixtures.....	712 82
	Miscellaneous items.....	1,971 30
	Provisions.....	35,945 19
	Patients' clothing.....	3,014 24
	Salaries and wages.....	43,641 64
	Mat and basket shop.....	283 31
		121,281 65
	Balance in treasury.....	
		\$14,274 44
Receipts from other sources.....		
	For board from private patients.....	\$10,698 85
	For sales from farm, waste material, etc....	38 92
Total.....		10,737 77

*Monthly Expenditures.*

## STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

At Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1909.

Months.	Current Expenses.	Improvements.	Total.
October, 1908.....	\$11,413 43	\$240 00	\$11,653 43
November, 1908.....	10,700 12	37 50	10,737 62
December, 1908.....	10,795 75	120 80	10,916 55
January, 1909.....	9,022 65	174 55	9,197 20
February, 1909.....	10,274 66	1,131 30	11,405 96
March, 1909.....	10,545 06	447 94	10,993 00
April, 1909.....	9,866 75	857 32	10,724 07
May, 1909.....	8,785 00	3,226 02	12,011 02
June, 1909.....	8,907 44	134 46	9,041 90
July, 1909.....	10,217 28	1,207 75	11,425 03
August, 1909.....	8,859 67	384 82	9,244 49
September, 1909.....	11,893 84	.....	11,893 84
Total.....	\$121,281 65	\$7,962 46	\$129,244 11

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*Improvements, and Cost of Maintenance.*


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## IMPROVEMENTS.

## General Improvement Account.

To appropriation by county board.....		\$10,000 00
By furniture.....	\$997 21	
By roofing.....	493 64	
By toilet rooms and tiling.....	4,000 00	
By Turkish bath.....	1,000 00	
By milk house.....	24 75	
By fire protection.....	573 94	
By lake roads and walks.....	872 92	7,962 46
Balance in treasury October 1, 1909.....		\$2,037 54

## CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1908.....	4,325 50
Current expenses as per invoices.....	121,281 65
Total.....	\$125,607 15
Less supplies on hand Oct. 1, 1909.....	5,578 00
Actual consumption or current expenses.....	\$120,029 15
Less receipts from private patients, sales, etc.....	10,737 77
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	\$109,291 38
Total number of days board furnished.....	227,839 days
Weekly per capita cost on actual consumption.....	\$3 69
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	\$3 35

*Produce of Farm and Garden.*

## PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.

Articles.	Quantity and Price.	Amount.
Asparagus .....	3938 bunches @ 50c doz.....	\$164 08
Beet tops.....	134 bunches @ 30c doz.....	3 35
Beets.....	242 bushel @ 50c.....	121 00
Beans, string.....	172 bushel @ 85c.....	146 20
Beans, lima.....	21 bushel @ \$3.00.....	63 00
Beef.....	715 pounds @ 8½c.....	60 78
Broom corn.....	500 pounds @ 12c.....	60 00
Carrots.....	214 bunches @ 40c.....	7 13
Carrots.....	300 bushel @ 60c.....	180 00
Cucumbers.....	214½ dozen @ 30c.....	64 35
Cucumbers.....	165 bushel @ 60c.....	99 00
Currants.....	66 cases @ \$1.50.....	99 00
Cherries.....	25½ cases @ \$1.50.....	38 25
Cabbage.....	11,978 heads @ 2½c.....	299 45
Corn, sweet.....	39,386 ears @ ½c.....	196 93
Cauliflower.....	2,327 heads @ 5c.....	116 35
Chickens.....	627 pounds @ 13½c.....	84 65
Celery.....	12,848 bunches @ 50c doz.....	535 33
Celery root.....	472 dozen @ 50c.....	236 00
Ensilage corn.....	450 tons @ \$3.50.....	1,575 00
Eggs.....	810½ dozen @ 22c.....	178 31
Egg plants.....	26 dozen @ 40c.....	10 40
Grapes.....	59½ bushel @ \$1.25.....	74 38
Gooseberries.....	60 cases @ \$1.25.....	75 00
Hay.....	85 tons @ \$14.00.....	1,190 00
Horse radish.....	125 pounds @ 6c.....	7 50
Kohlrabi.....	1,954 bunches @ 40c doz.....	65 13
Lettuce.....	15,874 bunches @ 30c doz.....	396 85
Leek.....	478 dozen @ 30c.....	143 40
Milk.....	28,715 gallons @ 14c.....	4,020 10
Mint.....	76 bunches @ 30c doz.....	1 90
Oats.....	2,516 bushels @ 45c.....	1,132 20
Onions, green.....	5,572 bunches @ 35c doz.....	162 52
Onions.....	323 bushels @ 75c.....	242 25
Potatoes.....	3,025 bushels @ 40c.....	1,210 00
Pasture.....	60 cows for 24 wks. @ 40c per cow per week.....	576 00
Parsley.....	2,182 bunches @ 25c per doz.....	45 46
Pepper.....	6½ bushel @ \$1.25.....	8 13
Pumpkins.....	249 dozen @ 50c.....	124 50
Pork.....	29,837 pounds @ 8c.....	2,386 96
Popcorn.....	15 bushel @ \$1.00.....	15 00
Peas, green.....	190 bushel @ \$1.00.....	190 00
Parsnips.....	159½ bushel @ 50c.....	79 75
Radishes.....	7,580 bunches @ 35c doz.....	221 08
Rhubarb.....	8,166 bunches @ 35c doz.....	238 18

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*Produce of Farm and Garden.*


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## PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN—Continued.

For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909, at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.

Articles.	Quantity and price.	Amount.
Raspberries.....	101 quarts @ 8c.....	8 08
Rutabagos.....	62 bushel @ 60c.....	37 20
Squash.....	133½ dozen @ 60c.....	80 10
Squabs.....	51 @ 15c.....	7 65
Spinach.....	276½ bushel @ 50c.....	138 25
Strawberries.....	41 cases @ \$1.75.....	71 75
Sauerkraut.....	27 barrels @ \$5.00.....	135 00
Salsify.....	48 bushel @ 60c.....	28 80
Straw.....	37 tons @ \$6.00.....	222 00
Tomatoes.....	552 bushel @ 50c.....	276 00
Turnips.....	88 bushel @ 45c.....	39 60
Veal.....	300 pounds @ 10c.....	30 00
Wheat.....	75 bushel @ \$1.00.....	75 00
Water melons.....	22½ dozen @ \$1.20.....	27 00
	Total.....	\$18,121 28.

*Articles Manufactured.*

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM

During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1909.

Dresses.....	202	Wrappers (men's).....	192
Women's aprons.....	243	Robes.....	15
Men's aprons.....	143	Mattress covers.....	14
Bedticks.....	155	Rubber sheets.....	18
Curtains.....	26	Shades.....	39
Chemises.....	57	Bureau covers.....	60
Women's drawers.....	179	Tray cloths.....	6
Men's drawers.....	192	Toilet napkins.....	245
Waists.....	28	Couch covers.....	8
Canvas mittens.....	30	Jelly bags.....	14
Table napkins.....	32	Rubber aprons.....	12
Nightgowns.....	49	Towels (Turkish).....	321
Neckties.....	75	Wash cloths.....	50
Pillow ticks.....	161	Dusting cloths.....	150
Pillow cases.....	438	Bath tub covers.....	1
Quilts, strong.....	6	Bed pads.....	20
Sheets.....	516	Pajama suits.....	16
Petticoats.....	135	Nurses' caps.....	84
Straight suits.....	19	Dish towels.....	400
Strong dresses.....	7	Bed screens.....	26
Men's shirts.....	256	Straining cloths (milk).....	98
Iron holders.....	34	Cooks' caps.....	12
Table cloths.....	22	Coffee bags.....	48
Towels (hand).....	362		
Towels (roller).....	127	Total number of pieces...	5,343

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED

And Work Done in Mat Shop at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1909.

Mattresses, covered.....	35	Chairs, caned.....	9
Mattresses, new.....	94	Teapot holders.....	13
Mattresses, repaired.....	41	Waste baskets.....	9
Couch mattresses, new.....	6	Straight suits.....	6
Couch mattresses, repaired...	8	Shoes, new, 9 pair.....	18
Pillows, new.....	76	Shoes, repaired, 44 pair.....	88
Pillows, repaired.....	75	Clothes baskets repaired....	7
Rugs, repaired.....	36	New baskets.....	4
Carpet rugs, new.....	30	Hammocks.....	1
Fluff rugs, new.....	18	Protection sheets, new.....	8
Cat tail mats, new.....	27	Protection sheets, repaired..	5
Brooms.....	683	Couch pillows.....	9
Scrub brushes.....	146	Sofa pillows.....	8
Hair brushes.....	36		
Shoe brushes.....	156	Total number of pieces..	1,680
Clothes brushes.....	28		

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*Current Expenditures.*


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## STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES

at the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1909.

Articles.	Amount.
Amusements:	
Entertainments, etc.....	\$449 75
Alterations, Additions and Repairs:	
Brick.....	108 01
Cement.....	179 75
Hardware.....	267 38
Lumber.....	741 31
Insurance.....	8 85
Oils and paints.....	1,034 00
Pipe and fittings.....	1,200 95
Ranges.....	88 12
Sash.....	52 21
Window glass.....	101 23
Wall paper.....	68 97
Miscellaneous.....	2,213 71
Books, Stationery and Printing:	
Blank books and stationery.....	125 85
Library and periodicals.....	168 53
Printing.....	227 84
Miscellaneous.....	75 61
Drugs and Medical Supplies:	
Drugs and medicines.....	1,308 39
Pill and powder boxes.....	4 16
Surgical instruments.....	292 49
Vials, jars and fixtures.....	35 12
Miscellaneous.....	12 08
Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Tools:	
Engines, boilers and machines.....	808 70
Hosepipe.....	75 33
Ice plant.....	117 81
Lubricating oils.....	189 86
Tools.....	234 74
Water softeners.....	215 91
Fuel and Heating:	
Soft coal.....	9,462 90
Hard coal.....	1,576 27
Farm, Barn and Garden:	
Cows.....	528 00
Corn.....	512 35
Farm machinery and tools.....	418 37
Green house.....	79 59

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*Current Expenditures.*


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## Farm, Barn and Garden—continued:

Ground feed.....	2,862 64
Hay.....	72 36
Horses.....	933 92
Harnesses.....	76 40
Pigs.....	25 00
Poultry.....	16 63
Straw.....	125 29
Seeds.....	799 24
Sleighs and vehicles.....	553 73
Miscellaneous.....	272 61
Wells farm rent.....	1,222 68

## Household Supplies:

Bedding supplies.....	\$1,396 70
Brooms and brushes.....	66 85
Carpeting.....	253 89
Crockery.....	299 37
Curtains and fixtures.....	274 09
Furniture.....	819 71
Glassware.....	57 20
Hardware.....	40 50
Insect destroyers.....	179 55
Kitchen utensils.....	178 49
Knives and forks.....	30 44
Polishing powder.....	152 37
Soap.....	241 56
Table linen.....	119 60
Toweling.....	224 29
Tinware.....	224 58
Woodenware.....	57 24
Miscellaneous.....	381 17

## Laundry Expenses:

Laundry tubs.....	83 89
Laundry machines and implements.....	178 33
Starch.....	79 13
Laundry soap.....	251 75
Tallow.....	72 96
Miscellaneous.....	114 85

## Lights and Fixtures:

Lights and fixtures.....	712 82
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## Miscellaneous Items:

Carfare.....	214 30
Postage.....	94 76
Patients expenses.....	253 78
Photographic supplies.....	52 78
Tobacco.....	621 82
Telegraphing.....	43 37
Telephone exchange.....	282 22
Traveling expenses.....	224 34
Transportation and freight.....	155 73
Miscellaneous.....	28 20



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*Current Expenditures.*


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## Provisions:

Baking powder.....	\$28 01
Butter.....	5,099 52
Beef.....	6,975 31
Cheese.....	188 78
Cereals.....	390 54
Cakes and crackers.....	59 76
Coffee.....	808 05
Confectionaries (Christmas tree).....	55 65
Extracts.....	44 95
Eggs.....	1,227 33
Fish.....	1,119 40
Flour and meal.....	6,002 83
Fruits, nuts and berries.....	2,374 22
Ham and bacon.....	666 82
Lard.....	464 42
Meals.....	40 45
Macaroni.....	45 03
Mutton.....	1,735 76
Milk and Cream.....	85 65
Poultry and Game.....	1,018 27
Pork.....	1,849 33
Potatoes.....	1,291 70
Sugar.....	1,385 30
Syrup and molasses.....	814 79
Salt.....	65 55
Spices.....	168 76
Tea.....	739 88
Vegetables.....	871 05
Vinegar and cider.....	97 47
Veal.....	99 36
Yeast.....	131 25

## Patients' Clothing:

Boots and shoes.....	659 39
Cloth.....	683 79
Gloves and mittens.....	71 05
Hats and Caps.....	124 17
Hose.....	77 56
Shirts.....	109 00
Suits.....	1,043 39
Underwear.....	70 96
Miscellaneous.....	174 93

## Salaries and Wages:

Salaries and wages.....	43,641 64
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## Mat and Basket Shop:

Miscellaneous.....	283 31
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Total.....	<u><u>\$121,281 65</u></u>
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*Current Expenses.*

STATEMENT

Showing Receipts and Disbursements and Current Cost of Maintenance  
During the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1910.

CURRENT EXPENSES.		
1909	<i>Dr.</i>	
Oct. 1, To balance in treasury.....	\$14,373 44	
Appropriation by county board.....	125,000 00	\$139,373 44
	<i>Cr.</i>	
By amusements.....	\$539 01	
Addition, alterations and repairs.....	5,640 76	
Books, stationery and printing.....	483 49	
Drugs and medical supplies.....	1,863 10	
Engines, boilers, machinery and tools.....	1,143 60	
Fuel and heating.....	10,502 78	
Farm, barn and garden.....	8,058 44	
Household supplies.....	5,290 94	
Laundry expenses.....	807 43	
Lights, including fixtures.....	901 16	
Miscellaneous items.....	1,925 39	
Provisions.....	35,714 52	
Patients' clothing.....	2,944 37	
Salaries and wages.....	43,509 62	
Mat and basket shop.....	222 64	119,547 25
Balance in treasury, October 1, 1910.....		\$19,826 19
Receipts from other sources		
For board from private patients.....	\$10,172 11	
For sales from farm and waste materials etc	26 78	
Total.....		\$10,198 89

*Monthly Expenditures and Improvements.*

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES  
at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the fiscal year ending September  
30, 1910.

Months.	Current expense.	Improvements	Total.
October, 1909.....	\$9,078 47	.....	\$9,078 47
November, 1909.....	10,446 96	\$258 52	10,705 48
December, 1909.....	8,975 55	408 29	9,383 84
January, 1910.....	9,022 07	780 53	9,802 60
February, 1910.....	9,949 36	1,041 74	10,991 10
March, 1910.....	10,963 34	1,554 99	12,518 33
April, 1910.....	10,440 80	534 49	10,975 29
May, 1910.....	10,186 15	3,075 24	13,261 39
June, 1910.....	9,638 06	1,872 50	11,510 56
July, 1910.....	9,513 32	2,200 96	11,714 28
August, 1910.....	10,608 50	2,483 43	13,091 93
September, 1910.....	10,724 67	6,120 00	16,844 67
Total.....	\$119,547 25	\$20,330 69	\$139,877 94

IMPROVEMENTS.

General Improvement Account.

1909		
Oct. 1.	<i>Dr.</i>	
To balance in treasury.....		\$2,037 54
Appropriation by county board.....		29,900 00
Total.....		\$31,937 54
	<i>Cr.</i>	
By vacuum cleaner.....		225 00
State stairways.....		2,000 00
New furniture.....		626 50
Paints.....		498 06
Roofing.....		700 23
Shrubbery.....		300 00
Cement for walks.....		300 00
Fire hose.....		117 12
Storage hot water tanks.....		520 00
Plumbing and tiling.....		411 70
Laundry machinery.....		581 62
Local telephone system.....		300 00
Trained nurses.....		1,157 00
Ventilating and heating.....		4,296 58
Balconies.....		2,096 88
Pavillion.....		200 00
New heating and ventilating system....		6,000 00
Balance in treasury Oct. 1, 1910.....		\$11,606 85

*Cost of Maintenance and Inventory of Property.*

CURRENT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Supplies on hand October 1, 1909.....	\$5,578 00
Current expenses as per invoices.....	119,547 25
Total.....	\$125,125 25
Less supplies on hand October 1, 1910.....	4,616 45
Actual consumption of current expenses.....	120,508 80
Less receipts from private patients, etc.....	10,198 89
Cost of maintenance to Milwaukee county.....	\$110,309 91
Total number of days board furnished.....	231,594 days
Weekly per capita cost on actual consumption.....	\$3 64
Weekly per capita cost to Milwaukee county.....	\$3 33

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

Kind and estimated value of property belonging to Milwaukee Hospital for Insane, September 30, 1910.

Ambulance, horses and harnesses complete..	\$1,500 00	Provisions and supplies.....	4,616 45
Bake oven.....	770 00	Patients' clothing....	500 00
Brick cistern.....	2,000 00	Pasteurizing machine.	175 00
Cream separator.....	175 00	Power house, boilers, engines and heating apparatus.....	45,000 00
Drugs and medical supplies.....	1,096 00	Refrigerator and ice plant.....	6,831 00
Extension ladders.....	50 00	Club house.....	500 00
Electrical light plant..	10,131 91	Superintendents residence.....	10,945 00
Electric motor fans....	245 63	Street railway shelter	605 00
Farming implements....	4,645 69	Silos.....	2,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.	25 000 00	Staff house.....	7,462 00
Fire hose and nozzles..	1,402 25	Spiral fire escapes...	1,663 43
Fire extinguishers.....	500 00	Turkish bath room fixtures.....	250 00
Fever cottage.....	650 00	Tuberculosis cottage..	1,500 00
Fire pump.....	258 50	Watchmens' clock system.....	250 00
General storage building, carpenter shop and root cellar.....	5,113 00	Dough mixer and motor.....	425 00
Grand stand.....	500 00	Brine ice cream freezer.....	300 00
Gasoline engine.....	300 00	Coffee urns.....	125 00
Hog house.....	2,000 00	Laundry machinery...	3,500 00
Hot house.....	2,890 07	Pavilions.....	1,000 00
Hydrants.....	172 80	Garages.....	300 00
Industrial building....	7,752 34		
Real Estate 173 acres @ \$400.00 per acre..	69,200 00	Total.....	\$466,102 07
Live stock.....	7,500 00		
Library.....	1,151 00		
Local telephone.....	1,000 00		
Main buildings, barns and farm houses.....	232,150 00		

*Produce of Farm and Garden.*

## PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1910 at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.

Products.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Asparagus.....	1078 bunches	50c doz.	\$44 92
Beet tops.....	1,866 bunches	30c doz.	46 65
Beets.....	300 bu.	50c bu.	150 00
Beans, string.....	275½ bu.	85c bu.	234 18
Beans, lima.....	54½ bu.	\$3 00 bu.	163 50
Beef.....	1,856 lbs.	6c lb.	111 36
Broom corn.....	1,800 lbs.	3c lb.	54 00
Carrots.....	329 bu.	60c bu.	197 40
Cucumbers.....	144 doz.	30c doz.	43 20
Cucumbers.....	154½ bu.	60c bu.	92 55
Currants.....	4½ cases	\$1.50 case	6 75
Cabbage.....	12,179 hds.	2½c each	304 47
Corn, sweet.....	58,084 ears	½c each	290 42
Cauliflower.....	3,084 hds.	5c each	154 20
Chickens.....	680 lbs.	12c lb.	81 60
Celery.....	9,100 bunches	50c doz.	379 20
Celery root.....	456 doz.	50c doz.	228 00
Ensilage corn.....	1,100 tons	\$3.50 ton	3,850 00
Eggs.....	1,270 doz.	25c doz.	317 50
Egg plants.....	18½ doz.	40c doz.	7 40
Hay.....	85 tons	\$14.00 ton	1,190 00
Horseradish.....	223 lbs.	6c lb.	13 38
Kohlrabi.....	3,416 bunches	40c doz.	113 87
Kohlrabi.....	346 hds.	¼c each	1 73
Lettuce.....	18,099 bunches	30c doz.	452 48
Leek.....	472 doz.	30c doz.	141 60
Milk.....	37,341 gal.	15c gal.	5,601 15
Musk melons.....	302 doz.	25c doz.	75 50
Mint.....	84 bunches	30c doz.	2 10
Oats.....	2,500 bu.	40c bu.	1,000 00
Onions, green.....	6,233 bunches	35c doz.	181 80
Onions.....	365½ bu.	75c bu.	274 13
Potatoes.....	4,000 bu.	50c bu.	2,000 00
Pasture.....	60 cows for 22 wks	40 c p. wk. p. cow	528 00
Parsley.....	2,036 bunches	25c doz.	42 42
Peppers.....	7½ bu.	\$1.25 bu.	9 38
Pumpkins.....	40 tons	\$7.00 ton	280 00
Pumpkins.....	259 doz.	50c doz.	129 50
Pork.....	10,055 lbs.	8c lb.	804 40
Popcorn.....	80 bu.	\$1.00 bu.	80 00
Peas, green.....	114 bu.	\$1.00 bu.	114 00
Parsnips.....	35 bu.	50c bu.	17 50
Radishes.....	8,442 bunches	35c doz.	246 23
Rhubarb.....	10,996 bunches	35c doz.	320 72
Rutabagas.....	180 bu.	60c bu.	108 00
Squash.....	151½ doz.	60c doz.	90 90
Squabs.....	104	15c each	15 60

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*Produce of Farm and Garden.*


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## PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN—Continued.

For the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1910 at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane.

Products.	Quantity.	Price.	Amount.
Spinach.....	295 bu.	50c bu.	\$147 50
Strawberries.....	20½ cases	\$1.75 case	35 88
Sauerkraut.....	20 barrels	\$5.00 barrel	100 00
Straw.....	30 tons	\$6.00 ton	180 00
Tomatoes.....	651 bu.	50c bu.	325 50
Turnips.....	207 bu.	45c bu.	93 15
Veal.....	1,054 lbs.	10c lb.	105 40
Wheat.....	250 bu.	\$1.00 bu.	250 00
Water melons.....	16 doz.	\$1.20 doz.	19 20
Total.....			\$21,848 32

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

put up at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane during the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1910.

Description.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
<i>Canned Fruit:</i>				
Currants.....	1909	150 quarts.....		
Pine apples.....			1910	100 quarts.
<i>Jelly:</i>				
Currant.....	1909	200 glasses.....		
<i>Pickled:</i>				
Cucumbers.....	1909	18 barrels.....	1910	22 barrels.
Beans.....	1909	7 barrels.....	1910	10 barrels.
Chili sauce.....	1909	50 gallons.....	1910	75 gallons.
Cucumbers (sweet)....	1909	100 gallons.....	1910	250 gallons.
Tomatoes.....	1909	1,200 gallons..	1910	1,500 gallons.
Catsup.....	1909	200 gallons.....	1910	250 gallons.
Tomatoes (green).....	1909	225 gallons.....	1910	400 gallons.
Tomatoes (sweet).....	1909	50 gallons.....	1910	150 gallons.
Peaches.....	1909	200 quarts.....	1910	200 quarts.
Sauerkraut.....	1909	28 barrels.....	1910	18 barrels.
Corn.....	1909	500 gallons.....	1910	700 gallons.

*Articles Manufactured.*ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN SEWING ROOM  
during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1910.

Dresses.....	122	Wrappers (mens').....	132
Women's aprons.....	420	Robes.....	28
Mens' aprons.....	173	Mattress covers.....	16
Bed ticks.....	59	Rubber sheets.....	35
Curtains.....	76	Shades.....	60
Chemises.....	64	Bureau covers.....	112
Womens' drawers.....	123	Toilet napkins.....	213
Mens' drawers.....	184	Couch covers.....	16
Waists.....	11	Jelly bags.....	10
Canvas mittens.....	22	Rubber aprons.....	16
Table napkins.....	40	Towels (turkish).....	512
Night gowns.....	50	Wash cloths.....	81
Neckties.....	81	Dusting cloths.....	173
Pillow ticks.....	80	Bath tub covers.....	2
Pillow cases.....	810	Bed pads.....	24
Quilts strong.....	8	Pajama suits.....	15
Sheets.....	748	Nurses caps.....	112
Petticoats.....	108	Drawn work (center pieces).....	6
Straight suits.....	19	Dish towels.....	429
Strong dresses.....	8	Bed screens.....	20
Mens' Shirts.....	132	Straining cloths (milk).....	201
Iron holders.....	24	Cooks' caps.....	24
Table cloths.....	139	Coffee bags.....	34
Towels (hand).....	282		
Towels (roller).....	300	Total number of pieces.....	6,354

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED,

and Work Done in Mat Shop at Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the  
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1910.

Mattresses covered.....	32	Scrub brushes.....	264
Mattresses, new.....	132	Straight suits.....	11
Mattresses repaired.....	228	Hair brushes.....	111
Rugs, new.....	98	Shoes repaired, 318 pairs.....	636
Rugs repaired.....	36	Shoes made, 8 pairs.....	16
Fluff rugs, new.....	23	Shoe brushes.....	48
Couch mattresses, new.....	26	Clothes brushes.....	54
Couch mattresses repaired.....	20	Brush brooms.....	16
Bench mattresses.....	10	Clothes baskets repaired.....	18
Protection sheets.....	8	Clothes baskets, new.....	16
Protection sheets repaired.....	7	Hammocks, new.....	3
Pillows, new.....	108	Couch pillows.....	19
Pillows made over.....	96	Draw sheets.....	12
Brooms.....	623	Down pillows.....	34
Chairs caned.....	14	Cattail mats.....	30
Waste baskets.....	7		
Couches upholstered.....	7	Total number of pieces.....	2,789
Teapot holders.....	26		

*Current Expenditures.*

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

At the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1910.

Articles.	Amount.
Amusements:	
Entertainments, etc.....	\$539 01
Additions, Alterations and Repairs:	
Bricks .....	182 25
Cement .....	350 64
Hardware.....	408 52
Insurance .....	93 00
Oils and paints.....	649 47
Lumber.....	904 72
Pipe and fittings.....	1,105 88
Ranges.....	227 50
Sash.....	240 34
Window glass .....	115 62
Wall paper.....	29 26
Miscellaneous .....	1,333 56
Books, Stationery and Printing:	
Blank books and stationery.....	123 80
Library and periodicals.....	137 72
Printing.....	148 43
Miscellaneous .....	73 54
Drugs and Medical Supplies:	
Drugs and medicines.....	1,439 60
Pill and powder boxes.....	14 22
Surgical Instruments.....	318 29
Vials, jars and fixtures.....	90 99
Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Tools:	
Engines, boilers, and machinery.....	237 93
Hose pipe.....	65 04
Ice plant.....	142 42
Lubricating oils.....	325 98
Tools .....	221 05
Water softener.....	151 18
Fuel and Heating:	
Soft coal .....	9,023 50
Hard coal .....	1,479 28
Farm, Barn and Garden:	
Barn repairs.....	30 13
Cows.....	319 52
Corn.....	280 83
Farm machinery and tools .....	812 90
Ground feed.....	2,849 66
Harnesses.....	253 70



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*Current Expenditures.*


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## Farm, Barn and Garden—continued:

Hay.....	\$194 71
Horses.....	824 35
Oats.....	366 80
Pigs.....	20 20
Poultry.....	78 90
Straw.....	124 85
Seeds.....	943 88
Sleighs and vehicles.....	218 91
Miscellaneous.....	35 10
Wells farm rent.....	354 00

## Household Supplies:

Building and supplies.....	1,414 61
Brooms and brushes.....	81 20
Carpeting.....	164 34
Crockery.....	377 65
Curtains and fixtures.....	513 81
Furniture.....	523 68
Glassware.....	62 02
Hardware.....	28 77
Insect destroyer.....	296 73
Kitchen utensils.....	270 43
Knives and forks.....	43 38
Polishing powder.....	125 86
Soap.....	256 45
Table linen.....	214 02
Toweling.....	208 87
Tinware.....	262 28
Woodenware.....	87 95
Miscellaneous.....	358 89

## Laundry Expenses:

Laundry tubs.....	17 75
Laundry machines.....	71 46
Starch.....	104 69
Laundry soap.....	404 00
Tallow.....	130 5J
Miscellaneous.....	79 09

## Lights and Fixtures:

Lights and fixtures.....	901 16
--------------------------	--------

## Miscellaneous Items:

Carfare.....	215 85
Patients expenses.....	194 55
Postage.....	153 81
Photographic supplies.....	63 82
Tobacco.....	768 83
Telegraphing.....	33 07
Telephone exchange.....	230 40
Traveling expenses.....	108 88
Transportation and freight.....	117 93
Miscellaneous.....	38 25

---

*Current Expenditures.*


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## Provisions:

Baking powder.....	40 80
Butter.....	5,022 83
Beef.....	9,384 47
Cheese.....	279 43
Cereals.....	325 37
Cakes and crackers.....	67 28
Coffee.....	1,013 60
Confectioneries.....	57 80
Extracts.....	37 45
Eggs.....	1,398 31
Fish.....	1,154 45
Flour and meal.....	3,770 53
Fruits, nuts and berries.....	2,715 52
Ham and bacon.....	636 59
Lard.....	735 58
Meals.....	25 80
Macaroni.....	52 21
Mutton.....	2,044 14
Milk and cream.....	89 30
Poultry and game.....	1,092 49
Pork.....	1,493 30
Potatoes.....	291 92
Preserves.....	130 06
Sugar.....	1,466 36
Syrup and molasses.....	718 21
Salt.....	57 70
Spices.....	101 78
Tea.....	568 35
Vegetables.....	484 86
Vinegar and cider.....	59 95
Veal.....	260 83
Yeast.....	137 25

## Patient's Clothing:

Boots and shoes.....	605 12
Cloth.....	660 37
Gloves and mittens.....	27 96
Hats and caps.....	181 20
Hose.....	53 25
Shirts.....	36 15
Suits.....	1,067 18
Underwear.....	91 34
Miscellaneous.....	221 80

## Salaries and Wages:

Salaries and wages.....	43,509 62
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## Mat and Basket Shop:

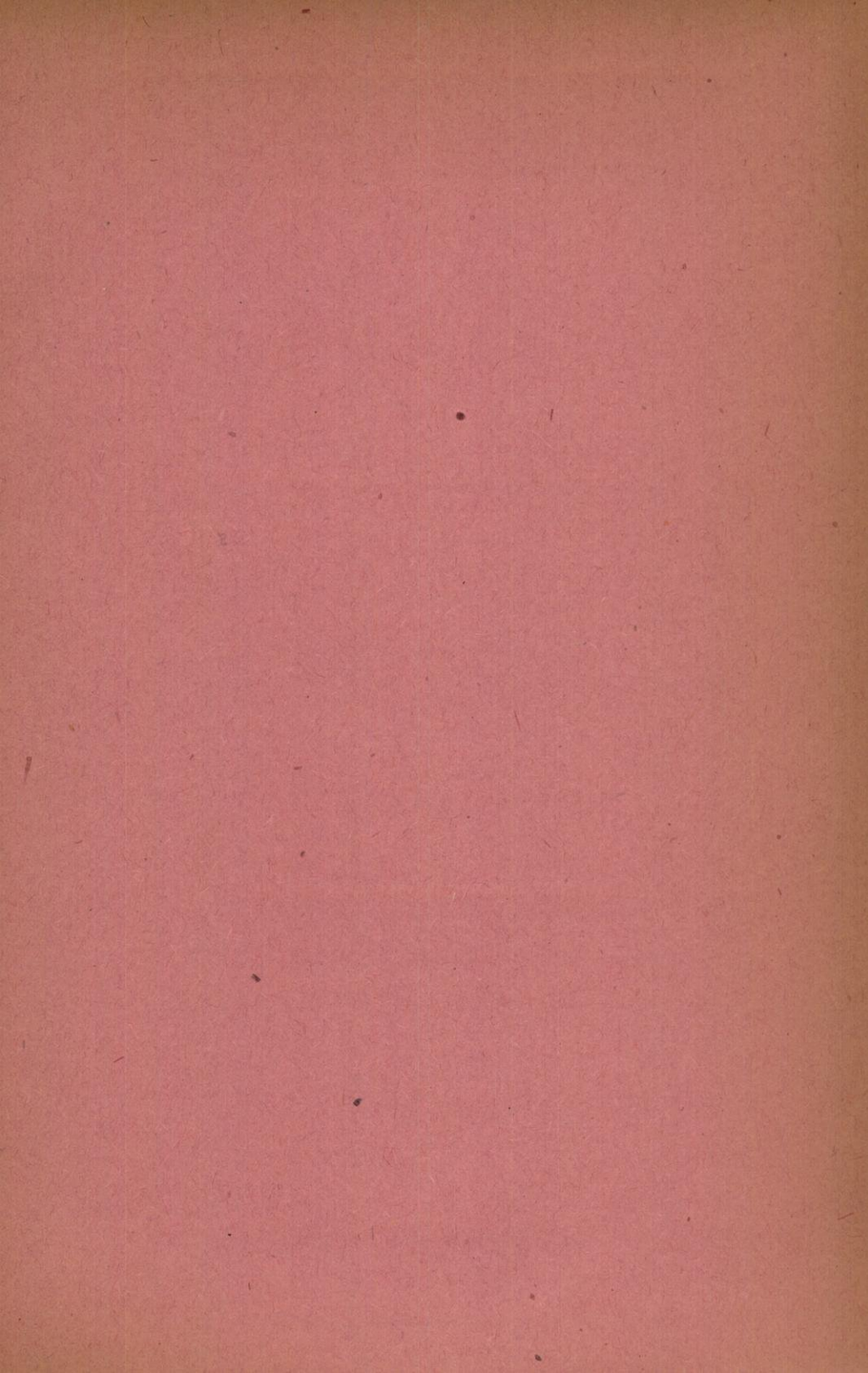
Miscellaneous.....	222 64
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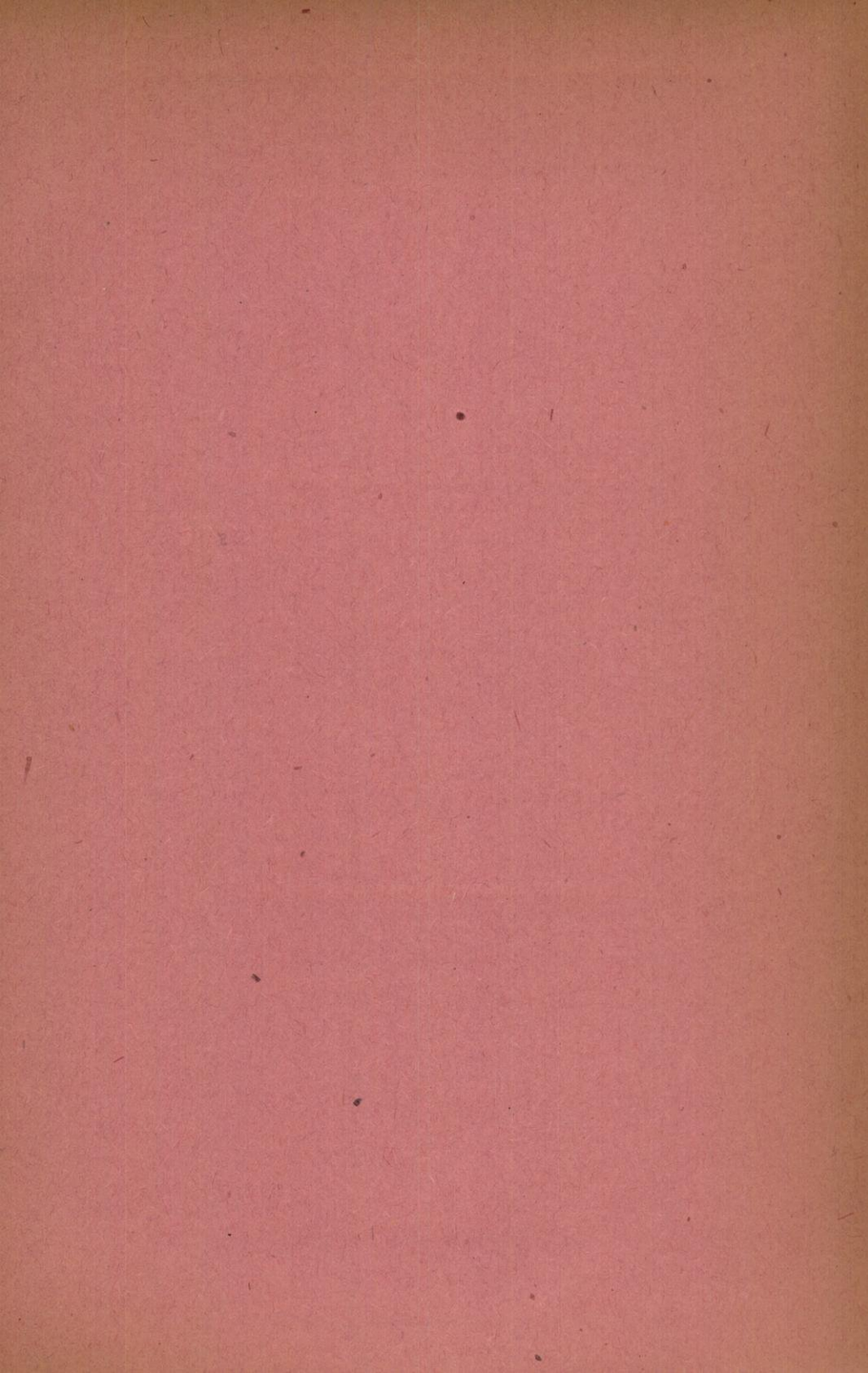
Total.....	<u>\$119,547 25</u>
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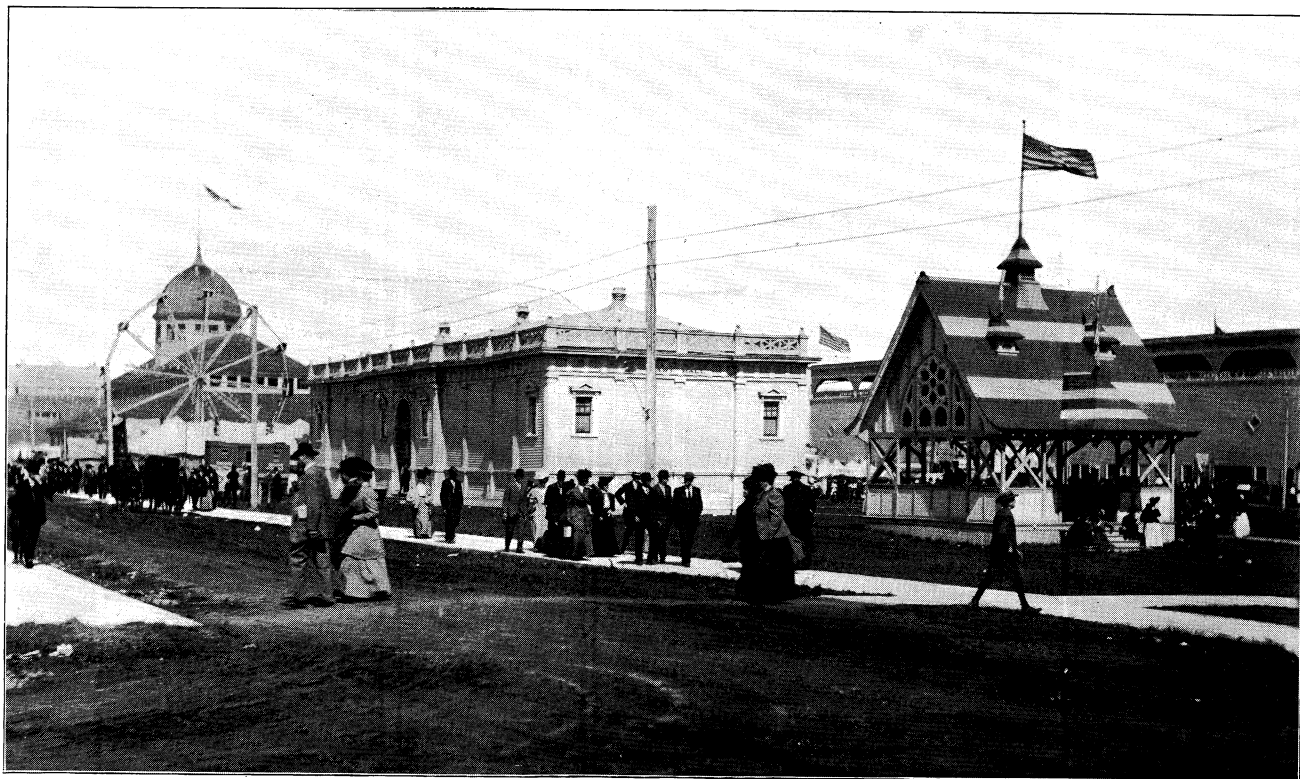












GENERAL VIEW.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

FOR THE YEAR 1910

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JOHN M. TRUE, Secretary.



MADISON, WIS.  
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER  
1910

# OFFICERS

OF THE

## *Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture*

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President—George McKerrow.  
Vice-President—George G. Cox.  
Secretary—John M. True.  
Treasurer—(Ex-officio) A. H. Dahl.

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### BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President—George McKerrow.  
Vice-Presidents—George G. Cox, Chas. L. Hill, James J. Nelson, George Wylie.

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### MEMBERS WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

At Large—Wm. MacLaren, Milwaukee.  
At Large—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.  
1st District—C. H. Everett, Racine.  
2d District—George Wylie, Morrisonville.  
3rd District—George G. Cox, Mineral Point.  
4th District—F. A. Cannon, Milwaukee.  
5th District—George McKerrow, Sussex.  
6th District—Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale.  
7th District—J. L. Herbst, Sparta.  
8th District—James J. Nelson, Amherst.  
9th District—David Wedgwood, Little Suamico.  
10th District—Ed. Nordman, Polar.  
11th District—Laurens E. Scott, Stanley.

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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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 1st, 1910.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

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# LAWS

RELATING TO THE

## *Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture*

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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, out of any funds set apart for their use by state, or otherwise received by them, while in attendance upon meetings of the same, be allowed only their actual expenses. but in case that members are chosen superintendents of departments in state fair work, every such superintendent may be allowed not to exceed five dollars per day and reasonable expenses while actually and necessarily engaged in such work; the time to be devoted to such service to be fixed by majority vote of the board.

Section 1458. Said board shall hold its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in February, 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 446, 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 11463. 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, fifty per centum 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 precentage is to be paid, not more than one-third thereof shall have been paid for trials on 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 per centum 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 two thousand and two hundred dollars each (\$2,200).

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.

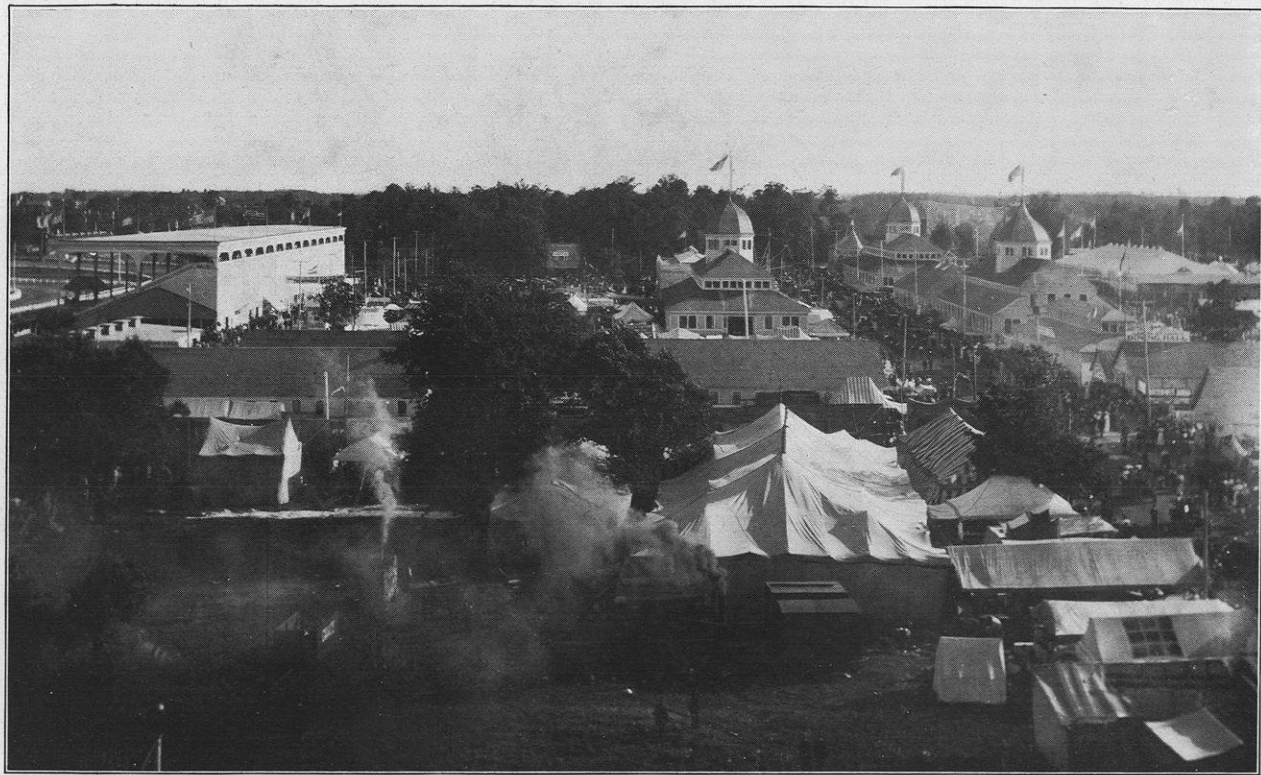
Section 3. Section 1464 of the statutes of 1898 is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Section 1464. All moneys received by any such society, association, or board, either from the state or any other source, after paying the necessary incidental expenses thereof, shall be paid out annually for premiums 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 im-



plements and tools, domestic manufacturers, 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.





A BUSY SECTION.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

1910

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### MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING

Madison, March 2, 1909.

10 O'Clock A. M.

All members present except Mr. Everett.

The records of previous meetings were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, proceeded to the election of officers for the coming year.

Officers were elected as follows:

President—George McKerrow.

Vice-President—Geo. G. Cox.

Members of Board of Managers—James J. Nelson, Grant U. Fisher, and George Wylie.

On motion of Mr. Nelson the Woman's Rest Building was placed under the direction of a matron to be chosen by the board.

On motion of Mr. Scott, voted that no person be elected to more than one department superintendency.

Superintendents were chosen as follows:

Gates.....Geo. G. Cox

Grounds.....Geo. Wylie

Privileges.....David Wedgwood

Forage and Transportation .....	David Wedgwood
Speed.....	O. F. Roessler
Publicity and Promotion.....	Wm. MacLaren
Grand Stand .....	Ed. Nordman
Horses.....	John S. Donald
Cattle.....	C. L. Hill
Sheep .....	R. E. Roberts
Swine.....	James Dillon
Poultry and Pigeons.....	Mrs. Adda F. Howie
Agriculture and Horticulture.....	J. L. Herbst
County Exhibits.....	C. H. Everett
Dairy .....	L. E. Scott
Machinery.....	D. R. Wedgwood
Fine Arts.....	James J. Nelson
Woman's Work .....	Mrs. Lida T. Gannon
Educational .....	J. A. Hazelwood
Matron, Woman's Rest Building.....	Mrs. Norah E. R. Perkins
Marshal .....	Grant U. Fisher

Secretary—John M. True.

Clerk and Stenographer—Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, her salary being fixed at \$70.00 per month.

Secretary Cranefield of the State Horticultural Society came before the Board and presented request of his Society for a separate exhibit building upon State Fair Grounds. Laid over.

The selection of a Custodian of Grounds for the year commencing April 1st, was left with the Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, voted to grant use of Fair Grounds and certain buildings for a cattle sale by Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association on April 9th.

The claim of Julius Andrae & Sons Co., for rental money charged at State Fair of 1908, was presented, but not allowed.

Voted to rescind vote passed at meeting held November 11th, 1908, granting rights to Dr Silverston and his airship, and to request proprietors to remove property from Grounds.

Mr. Brew of Milwaukee, on behalf of citizens of West Allis, asked for use of Fair Grounds for concert purposes. Laid over, awaiting written application from parties interested.

A recommendation that the State Fair Grounds be parked, was received from Mr. A. C. Clas, and the following resolution was adopted:

*“Resolved,* That the Board looks with approval upon the proposition of Mr. Clas, and that he be instructed to meet the Board at its first meeting upon the Fair Grounds the coming spring.”

The claim of Jacob Marty for premium on Swiss cheese at last State Fair was considered, and referred to the Secretary and Superintendent Scott.

Mr. Roessler offered the following resolution:

*“Whereas,* It is the sense of this Board that Departments in which large amounts of money are required to be handled shall be presided over by members of the Board, and that this necessitated a change in the Superintendent of Gates; and,

*Whereas,* Mr. F. L. Clemons during the past two years, by his untiring energy and his careful guarding of details very acceptably filled the position, therefore,

*Resolved,* That the thanks of this Board be tendered Mr. Clemons for his faithful work in the interest of the Board.”

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the Secretary and Superintendent of Speed Roessler were requested to arrange a schedule of Speed Purses, and report the same to the Board.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the Department of “Farm Exhibits” was changed to “County Exhibits.”

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### SPECIAL MEETING BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Madison, March 25, 1909.

All members present except Messrs. Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, voted that the aggregate amount offered for premiums last year be the amount published for the present season, unless the requirements of duplicating special premiums, or changes in other departments make an increase necessary.

Mr. MacLaren was requested to consult with Park authorities of Milwaukee relative to improvement of Fair Grounds by planting shrubbery, etc., and to report to Board.

Voted, that not to exceed \$8,000 be appropriated for Special Attractions for coming Fair, and not to exceed \$4,000 for music. Eight thousand dollars was appropriated for advertising.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, Messrs. A. P. Kletzsch, W. E. Fitzgerald, Wm. Geo. Bruce and A. C. Clas were selected as an Advisory Committee from Milwaukee, for coming season.

Superintendent Roessler submitted an outline of Speed events for the coming Fair, and the amount to be expended in Speed purses was limited to \$31,000. If Handicap Races are given, twenty entries to be required in each.

On motion of Mr. Hill, voted to give Night Shows, both in front of Grand Stand and in Amphitheatre, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings of State Fair week.

The rental of blacksmithshop on Fair Grounds was left to Superintendent of Grounds Wylie. Superintendent Wylie was authorized to sell the manure now on race track.

A claim of A. L. Fisher for \$3.65, outlawed draft, for services in 1902, was allowed.

Superintendent Roessler was authorized to visit some early Track Meetings in the interests of his department.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, when the Board adjourned, it be until Tuesday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fair Grounds, and the Secretary was instructed to notify Special Attraction promoters of such meeting.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS

Madison, March 25, 1909.

All members present except Mr. Fisher.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, C. A. Brown was chosen custodian of Fair Grounds for six months from April 1st, unless his services prove unsatisfactory to the Board.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Milwaukee, April 13, 1909.

All members present except Messrs. Fisher and Scott.

Mr. Tanner of West Allis asked for use of certain buildings on Fair Grounds for fitting cattle and holding sale of the same. On motion of Mr. MacLaren, declined to grant request.

The Secretary presented a communication from Secretary Harbach, of Milwaukee Schools, asking for use of Fair Grounds for June 5th, for Annual Public School Meet of Milwaukee Schools. On motion of Mr. MacLaren, voted to grant request for rental price of \$75.00.

Voted, that the Board of Managers cause a complete plat of Grounds to be made, before any further improvements or changes are made.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, Mrs. Louise F. Brand was chosen Press Agent of Board for the coming season, at a salary of \$250.00.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the question of right of Custodian of Grounds to sublet dwelling on Grounds, was referred Superintendent Wylie.

#### RECESS.

One o'clock P. M.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the vote whereby the Board fixed the amount of money to be offered for Speed at \$31,000, was reconsidered, and such amount was changed to \$32,000. Also that the provision requiring twenty entries in Handicap Races be reconsidered, and in lieu, the Board reserve the right to declare any or all entries off, if deemed insufficient in such Handicap Races.

The selection of Special Attractions was left to a Committee consisting of MacLaren, Hill and Wylie.

Voted, to contract with Western Vaudeville Association for Navassar Ladies' Band for \$1,800.

Arrangement for Carnival Company was left with Superintendent Wedgwood of Privilege Department.

The Superintendent of Speed was authorized to employ a Starting Judge.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, May 18, 1909.

All members present except Messrs. Everett, Hill and Nordman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the West Allis Invitation Club, asking for use of Fair Grounds for a Band Concert on Decoration Day, May 31st. Permission was granted, on condition that the Grounds be cleaned up by applicants after concert.

Mr. MacLaren presented a communication from the Wisconsin Telephone Company asking for a statement of what service would be required at next State Fair. The matter was referred to Superintendent Wylie, Mr. MacLaren and Secretary True.

The Milwaukee Automobile Club asked for use of Grounds and track for a race Meet after State Fair. Voted, to grant such privilege at a rental at the rate of \$200 per day.

Voted, to grant privilege of disinfection of Grounds and buildings at Fair, to Parke-Davis Co. on same terms as last year, if desired.



The Secretary was instructed to obtain prices for "dust preventor" from Indian Refining Co., Cincinnati, O., and of Oil for same purpose from Wadhams Oil Company, Milwaukee, and report at next meeting.

The Secretary presented bill from Wm. A. Jackson, for legal services and expenses in Lawler suit, amounting to \$133.55, which on motion of Mr. Cox was ordered paid.

The Superintendent of Privileges, Mr. Wedgwood, and the Secretary were instructed to prepare a form of contract for use in Privilege Department.

Mr. MacLaren, from Committee on Special Attractions, submitted a report that it would recommend closing a contract with the Western Vaudeville Managers' Association for the following Acts: Tony Wilson and Heloise, Amoros Sisters, and Monsulla & Russell, for six hundred and fifty dollars (\$650.00), and such contract was ordered. The Committee was authorized to engage another Act at an expense not exceeding \$500.00, and to recommend other special features, should it consider the same desirable.

Voted, to contract with the United Fairs Booking Association for a head-on engine collision, on some date at State Fair to be decided later; arrangement for location of track for same to be left to a Committee consisting of Messrs. Wylie, Fisher and Roessler.

The Committee on Special Attractions recommended that Relay Races be dispensed with at coming Fair, and it was so voted.

Superintendent of Privileges Wedgwood, reported the engagement of the Parker Carnival Company, the Board to receive 20 per cent of receipts of such Company from admissions during Fair.

Mr. Nelson was appointed a Committee of one to extend the congratulations of the Board to Mr. Everett on the event of his recent marriage.

Superintendent Scott was authorized to assume the expense in getting for exhibition at Fair of a collection of dairy trophies won by individuals in the past history of the industry in the State.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to change price of admission at Gates, after five o'clock P. M., at Fair, from twenty-five to fifty cents.

Superintendent of Speed Roessler and Secretary True were appointed a Committee to prepare and arrange for publication of Speed Program for sale at Fair.

Superintendent Roessler was authorized to contract for Special Race by "Dan Patch" and "Minor Heir" on percentage basis, for Tuesday of week of Fair.

Messrs. Roessler, MacLaren and the Secretary were requested to revise the list of State papers to be used in advertising the coming Fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

## MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, June 9, 1909.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Everett, Rosseler, Cox, MacLaren, Wedgwood, and Nordman. Vice-President Cox in chair.

The records of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary submitted correspondence relative to "dust preventors," and on motion of Mr. Wedgwood, voted to contract with Wadham's Oil Company for amount of oil needed—not less than one tank—at three cents per gallon.

Under the consideration of improvements on Grounds for present season, voted tentatively, to use appropriations as follows:

Dairy Building.....	\$35,000
Addition to Executive Building.....	2,500
One Toilet.....	1,500
Fish Exhibit Building.....	2,500
Model Farm Barn.....	3,000
Model Rural School House.....	1,500
Repairs .....	2,500
Streets and Walks.....	2,500
Posts and Wires for Lighting.....	4,000

The Secretary was instructed to consult Architect A. C. Clas relative to plans for addition to Executive Building, and a Dairy Building, the same to be submitted to next meeting of Board.

Mr. MacLaren submitted design for stickers advertising the State Fair, and the Secretary was instructed to obtain prices on 100,000 and report at next meeting.

Superintendent Wedgwood reported form of contract for Privilege Department, which was adopted.

Adjourned, until Wednesday, June 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

## MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, June 16, 1909.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Everett, Roessler, Cox, Scott, MacLaren, Herbst. Vice-President Cox presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. John I. Beggs, President of T. M. E. R. & L. Co., being present, on motion of Mr. MacLaren, the rules governing order of business were suspended, and Mr. Beggs addressed the Board relative to needed

changes at Grounds to make possible better facilities for handling crowds at time of State Fair.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the Secretary was instructed to telegraph Governor Davidson of the unanimous expression of the Board of a hope that he would sign the bill recently passed, making an appropriation for the purchase of land upon which to erect new Speed Barns.

Mr. James of Fort Atkinson, representing Kent Mfg. Co., presented barn plans for consideration of Board, and on motion of Mr. Roessler, voted to erect a Model Farm Barn, 36x80, in accordance with plans presented by Mr. James.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the chair appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. MacLaren, Roessler, and Everett, to take charge of details in construction and equipment of such barn, such Committee to report to next meeting of Board.

Mr. A. C. Clas submitted plans for a new Dairy Building, and for addition to Executive Building, which plans, with modifications adopted, were accepted, and Mr. Clas was requested to prepare specifications for construction of Dairy Building at once. An Advisory Committee upon this building, consisting of Messrs. Scott, Cox and Wylie, was named.

The Secretary presented a rough draft and description of a Fish Exhibit Building, and Mr. Clas was directed to perfect plans and draw specifications for building same.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the selections of plans for a Model Rural School Building was left to State Superintendent Cary, such building to be of brick, and the Secretary was directed to secure specifications for building same.

The Secretary was authorized to advertise for bids for construction of Dairy Building, such bids to be opened at a meeting of Board, Wednesday, June 30.

Adjourned until above date.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, June 30, 1909.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Everett, Roessler, Cox, Hill, MacLaren, Nelson, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott. Vice-President Cox in chair.

The records of last meeting were read and approved.

The resignation of Mrs. Louise F. Brand as Press Agent, was received and accepted.

Several items of correspondence were presented by the Secretary.

The Secretary reported the offer of Cramer-Krasseit Company of Milwaukee to furnish 100,000 stickers advertising the State Fair, for \$87.50, and he was instructed to procure that number upon terms mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the rule providing that no building should be located until a complete plat of the Grounds had been made, was suspended so far as Dairy Building and Model Farm Barn were concerned, in order that work on these buildings be not delayed.

Grant U. Fisher was elected to succeed himself as a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board.

On motion of Mr. Scott, voted to raise the salary of the Secretary for the remainder of year to \$208.33 per month, he to devote his entire time to the work of this Board.

Bart J. Ruddle was elected Press Agent in the place of Mrs. Brand, resigned, at a salary of \$250.00, his work to be under the direction of Mr. MacLaren, Superintendent of Promotion and Publicity.

Mr. MacLaren, from Committee on location of Model Farm Barn, recommended a position North of present Cattle Barn; the South West corner of same to be located twenty-five feet North of the North West corner of such building

Mr. MacLaren tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Special Committee on equipment of Barn, which was accepted, and Mr. Hill was appointed in his place.

On the question of location of Dairy Building, a ballot was ordered, and it was voted to build same North of Administration Avenue.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the \$2,000 offered as purses in Stake Races that failed to fill, was set aside for Running Races at coming Fair.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, Mr. Roessler, Superintendent of Speed, was authorized to visit Race Meetings held prior to closing of our Purse Races, in the interest of the same.

Opened bids for construction of Dairy Building, which were found as follows:

D. B. Danielson .....	\$26,185
Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen.....	21,800
Henry Ferge.....	25,300
Paul Riesen's Sons .....	27,000
Worden-Allen Co.....	27,968
For Addition to Executive Building:	
George Luckow.....	\$1,920
Wm. T. Carson.....	2,359
For Construction of Toilet:	
George Luckow.....	\$2,312
Wm. T. Carson.....	2,866

Secretary Cranefield of State Horticultural Society, asked for the erection of a small building for demonstration work by such Society, at time of Fair, and on motion of Mr. Hill, it was voted to furnish tent and platform of sufficient capacity for such work near present Horticultural Building.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, voted to contract with George Luckow, the lowest bidder on Addition to Executive Building and Additional Toilet, for the construction of such buildings.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the letting of contracts for building Model Barn, Fish Exhibit Building and Model Rural School Building was left to Board of Managers.

Some essentials in connection with building of Dairy Building not being clearly defined in bids received, the question of letting contract on same was left to Architect A. C. Clas and Messrs. Wylie, MacLaren and Hill of the Board.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS

State Fair Grounds, July 9, 1909.

All members present except Mr. McKerrow.

The records of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wylie, from Committee to let contract for building Dairy Building, reported that the bid of Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen of \$21,800 has been accepted, and the contract was let to them.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to notify the mayor of West Allis that work on sewer across Fair Grounds, if to be done before Fair, must be completed and rubbish removed before September 5th, next.

The Secretary was instructed to engage the following Bands for two days each, during the State Fair, at the prices named:

Belleville Ladies, 14 pieces.....	\$210.00
Oshkosh, 30 pieces.....	547.50
Grand Rapids, 32 pieces .....	400.00

The employment of other Bands was laid over until next meeting.

Bids for building Model Farm Barn were received as follows:

George Luckow.....	3,975
Weber Bros.....	4,025
W. J. Waga.....	2,970
Wm. T. Carson.....	2,969

On motion of Mr. Fisher the contract was awarded to W. J. Waga.

Bids for the construction of Fish Exhibit Building were as follows:

Henry Ferge.....	\$4,900
Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen.....	3,800
D. B. Danielson, including plumbing.....	4,271
Dahlman Construction Co.....	4,478

On motion of Mr. Fisher the bid of Mr. Danielson was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the securing of refrigeration of Dairy Building was left to Architect Clas and Mr. Wylie.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, July 16, 1909.

All members present except Mr. McKerrow; also Messrs. Everett and MacLaren of Board.

The minutes of last meeting were read, corrected, and approved.

Bills for refrigerators in Dairy Building were opened, and found as follows:

Keifer-Haeseler Hardware Co. ....	\$7,360
McCray Refrigerator Co.....	5,031
Frank Luenzman Co.....	5,250
Cornillie Bros.....	4,523

The bid of Cornillie Bros. was accepted.

On recommendation of Architect Clas, a change in setting of glass in aquariums in Fish Exhibit Building was authorized at a saving of \$25.00.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to engage the Racine Band to furnish music for one day at the Fair.

The application of W. L. DeClow for privilege of showing horses, etc., in a tent for rental of \$50.00, was referred to Secretary for further correspondence and adjustment.

A system of advertising the Fair throughout the State proposed by Mr. MacLaren, Superintendent of Promotion and Publicity, was approved by Board.

The bid of Wm. T. Carson to build Model Rural School Building, in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by Superintendent Cary, for \$1,650, was accepted.

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to fill all flower beds set apart for flowers, that have not been claimed by exhibitors.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, voted to purchase a second-hand, horse lawn mower of Mr. Henderson for \$25.00.

The Model Rural School House was located west of Wisconsin Agriculturist Building, fronting on Administration Avenue.

Advertising in the Agricultural Press was fixed as follows:

Wisconsin Agriculturist.....	\$500
Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung.....	100
Germania .....	40
Wisconsin Farmer .....	100
Breeders' Gazette.....	75
Farmers' Record .....	5
Hoard's Dairyman .....	50

Adjourned until Friday, July 23, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, July 23, 1909.

All members present except Mr. McKerrow; also members of Board, Messrs. Everett and Wedgwood.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Letter from Sparta Band, relative to furnishing music, was read, and the Secretary was instructed to inform managers that all engagements have been filled.

The Secretary was instructed to contract with Waukesha Band for music afternoons and evenings, for vaudeville, at \$350 for the week.

Voted, to authorize a tuberculosis demonstration for one day at Fair under the auspices of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, the expenses of the same not to exceed \$50.00.

Superintendent Wylie reported offer of T. M. E. R. & L. Co. for erecting permanent poles for lighting Grounds, and for putting up arches and removing same after the Fair. The matter was laid over until the next meeting, and Superintendent Wylie was instructed to procure additional information.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Messrs. MacLaren and Wylie were made a Committee to at once take steps to secure a plat of the Fair Grounds.

The question of the use of concrete or macadam at entrance to main gate and turnstiles was considered, and laid over until the next meeting.

Voted, that when the Board adjourn, it be until Thursday, July 29th, at 10:30 A. M.

The engagement of Special Attractions for evening entertainments at Fair, was laid over until next meeting, each member to submit a proposition at that time.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with noted aviators and see if he can secure terms for an exhibition at Fair.

Voted, to devote the East side of the old Dairy Building, and the center space occupied by refrigerators to an exhibit to be made by the State University.

Voted, to pay Kent Manufacturing Company of Fort Atkinson, three per cent of contract price of Model Farm Barn for plans and specifications of same furnished by it.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, July 29, 1909.

All members present; also Messrs. Scott, Everett and MacLaren of the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. MacLaren, Superintendent of Promotion and Publicity, submitted plans for further advertising the coming Fair, which were accepted.

The Secretary was instructed to secure complimentary tickets for the clergy of the State, to be used in connection with Mr. MacLaren's plans of advertising.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a committee of which Messrs. McKerrow and MacLaren were named, was chosen to act with Commissioners of Public Lands in purchase of land provided for by last legislature. The President appointed Mr. Wylie as the third member of such Committee.

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to notify The M. E. R. & L. Co. that the Board accepts its proposition to put up permanent poles for electric light arches for \$8.00 per pole, and to construct arches for the Fair and remove same after Fair, for \$8.00 per arch.

Voted, to construct fire escape on rear of Executive Building at an expense of \$55.00.

Mr. MacLaren reported that a plat of Fair Grounds was now being made.

The question of improving street and entrance to Grounds by use of macadam or concrete, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to have the necessary fill made for railway collision act.

The securing of additional special attractions for evening shows, was laid over.

The Secretary was authorized to expend \$50.00 for an advertisement in the Wisconsin Equity News.



The Secretary was instructed to notify the Milwaukee Automobile Club and Motor Cycle Club that the Fair Grounds would not be available for their meetings until the second week after the State Fair.

Voted, to allow the L. J. Mueller Furnace Co. of Milwaukee to put in heating and ventilating devices in the Model School House, in accordance with plans of State Superintendent Cary, such work to be donated, and to bear the placard that the Board expresses no preference for the Mueller outfit over others similarly constructed.

Adjourned until Thursday, August 5th, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, Aug. 5, 1909.

All members present; also Messrs. Everett and Wedgwood of the Board.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to secure a chambermaid for Executive Building, while occupied by members of Board during Fair time.

The Secretary submitted correspondence. No action taken. Adjourned until Friday, August 13th, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, Aug. 13, 1909.

All members present except Mr. Nelson.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The application of Dr. Mount as Official Physician was laid over.

Opened bids for whitewashing fences around track, and Mr. Robert Cain being the lowest bidder, the contract was given to him at \$65.00.

The Secretary was instructed to write to President Taft expressing the thanks of Board for such change of program in his coming visit to State, as to allow him to visit State Fair on Friday, September 17th.

Voted, that a Committee of Reception of President, consisting of one hundred farmers of the State, and one hundred other business men, be appointed by the Board, each member from Congressional Districts to name two from each County in his District, and the two members At Large to nominate other members of Committee; the names of such

Committee to be reported to Secretary who is instructed to secure special tickets and badges for the same.

The Secretary was also instructed to write members of the Legislature, asking them to join in reception.

The Secretary was instructed to call meeting of full Board for Wednesday, August 18th, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M.

Voted, to allow the Milwaukee Automobile Club to use Fair Grounds for Meet Friday and Saturday, September 24 and 25, the rental to be \$300 for Friday and Saturday, or \$200 if Grounds were only required for Saturday.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Aug. 18, 1909.

All members present except Messrs. MacLaren, Nelson and Nordman.

The minutes of meetings of the Board of Managers held since last meeting of the full Board, were read and approved.

The following general rule was adopted:

"Any exhibitor removing exhibits from Grounds before Friday of the Fair, at four o'clock, P M., without first having obtained permission of the President so to do, shall forfeit any premiums that may have been awarded to him, or her."

On motion of Mr. Everett, the vote of Board whereby the Progress Blue Ribbon Farms was barred from making exhibits at coming Fair, was rescinded, and exhibit allowed, subject to rules.

The contract for building a row of seats around the interior of Amphitheatre was let to George Luckow, at \$92.00. The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to put up a temporary structure in place of Poultry Building wrecked by storm, such building to be of such character that it may be used for at least two years.

The Secretary was instructed to procure membership badges for Messrs. MacLaren and Wedgwood of the Board.

The Superintendent of Grounds was authorized to procure screens for Woman's Rest Building.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, voted to enter into contract with the United Fairs Booking Association for the "Burning of Chicago," for four evenings of State Fair week, at \$5,000, and the Secretary was authorized to make such Association an advance payment of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) upon the presentation of a surety bond for meeting obligations.

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to have surplus hay upon the Grounds baled, and to sell the same.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee of the Board selected to advise with Land Commissioners in purchase of land, was instructed to use its own judgment in the premises.

Dr. R. A. Sullivan of West Allis, was elected Official Veterinarian for the Fair, without salary, and Dr. F. R. Wright of West Allis, was elected Official Physician at a salary of \$50.00; all collections for services rendered to be turned over to Secretary of Board, with report of such collections; the purchase of medical supplies to be made with approval of Purchasing Agent of Board.

An application of breeders of dairy cattle for use of cattle barn for a public sale of stock at time of International Dairy Show, was received and allowed.

The Secretary was instructed to make a payment of \$1,200 to W. J. Waga on his contract for building Model Farm Barn.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was ordered for Thursday, August 26th, at 10:30 A. M.

Adjourned.

J. M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, Aug. 26, 1909.

All members present; also Mr. MacLaren of the Board.

The minutes of last meeting of full Board were read and approved.

Mr. MacLaren of Special Committee on Attractions reported endorsement of action of the Board in contracting for "Burning of Chicago."

The Secretary was instructed to invite ex-Governor Hoard to deliver an address dedicatory of the New Dairy Building on Monday, September 13th.

The following estimates of Superintendent upon contracts for building were presented, and ordered paid.

Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, on Dairy Building...\$10,000

D. B. Danielson, On Fish Exhibit Building..... 3,500

W. T. Carson, on Model Rural School Building..... 800

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to arrange for proper light on Street near North East entrance to Grounds.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co. to station a flag man at the crossing near the North East entrance to Grounds during Fair.

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to put in a flower bed in front of New Rural School Building.

The Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to confer with West Allis officials relative to better lighting of Street in front of Grounds, and to expend not to exceed \$200 in such work.

The Secretary was authorized to exchange the old typewriter for a new one, paying the difference.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

### MEETING BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, September 8, 1909.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Cox, Herbst, Wedgwood, Scott, and MacLaren.

A communication from Secretary of President Taft was received relative to proposed visit of the President, and President McKerrow and Marshal Fisher were chosen to represent the Board in meeting Milwaukee Committee and perfecting arrangements for reception.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Government Reclamation Service was given space for tent South of Grand Stand, with the understanding that it should alone occupy plat.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to contract for five additional telephones upon Grounds during Fair, three having already been installed.

Superintendent Scott was authorized to secure bust of President Taft made in butter, the expense not to exceed \$25.00 in addition to premium for "Fancy Design" of butter in premium list.

The Superintendent of Gates was authorized to purchase caps for Gate men.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

September 9th.

Quorum present.

Marshal Fisher and Mr. Scott were chosen to wait upon Mayor Rose with reference to securing fire and police protection during Fair.

Adjourned.

September 10th.

Quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Everett, Contractor Waga was relieved from liability for instance on Model Farm Barn after to-day. A change in stairs was authorized in Model Barn.

Adjourned.

September 11th.

All members of Board present except Mr. MacLaren.

Messrs. Fisher, Cox and Nelson, with President McKerrow, were made a Committee on reception of President.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the sale of all malt drinks was prohibited on Grounds, and on motion of Mr. Fisher, the sale of imitation cider was forbidden.

Superintendent Roessler was authorized to procure stalls of Speed Horses outside the Grounds, if necessary.

The Secretary was authorized to extend complimentary privileges to Mayor, Aldermen, City Clerk, Street Commissioner, Superintendent of Water Works and Chief of Fire Department of West Allis.

Adjourned.

September 13th.

Quorum present.

Voter, to allow Superintendent Wedgwood to locate one of Parker's Shows at North end of Art Hall.

Endorsed action of Superintendent Hill in placing cattle in Model Barn.

A representative of Secret Service arranging for visit of President Taft was present, and stated requirements for protection of the President.

Superintendent Nordman was instructed to reserve the requisite number of seats in Grand Stand for Committees on Reception of President, on Friday.

Voted, to secure Troop A to assist at reception of President Taft.

The furnishing of more lights for Parker Shows, was left to Superintendents Wedgwood and Wylie.

Voted, to allow Superintendents and Assistants and wives of Superintendents to get meals at Private Dining Room of Board.

Adjourned.

September 14th.

Quorum present.

Additional entry in Live Stock Department were allowed Lewis Wellin & Son, M. F. Peck & Son and J. C. Robinson & Son, and Superintendent Hill was authorized to use his judgment in other cases.

Voted, to admit Deputy Sheriffs of Milwaukee County on their stars.

The Secretary was authorized to pay Cornillie Bros. \$4,000 on contract for refrigerators in Dairy Building.

The President, Secretary, and Superintendent Roessler, were instructed to settle with Mr. Savage for exhibition of "Dan Patch" and

"Minor Heir" upon the best terms obtainable; and President, Secretary, and Mr. MacLaren, were named to make settlement with United Fairs Booking Association for "Burning of Chicago."

Adjourned.

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September 16th.

Quorum present.

Exhibitors Burgess, in Horses, and Cargill & Price, in Cattle, were allowed to exhibit for Special Premiums and Championships, though they had failed to make entries for same.

Voted, to allow the use of track for a Motor Cycle Meet on September 25th, to Milwaukee Club, for \$100, that amount being offered by Club.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Oct. 1, 1909.

All members present except Messrs. Everett, Roessler and Hill.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the reading of the minutes of previous meetings was dispensed with.

The Secretary presented the request of Thomas Johnson of Ohio, for use of Cattle Barn for a Public Sale of Guernsey Cattle on some date in November, and it was voted to grant such privilege, charges to be for expenses of preparing such sale and cleaning up after same.

Mr. MacLaren introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, "That the Secretary be instructed to notify the Land Commission to proceed by condemnation proceedings to secure the land East of the Fair Grounds, in accordance with the representation made to the Claims Committee and the Legislature; and to erect thereon as soon as the title is obtained, new Speed Barns, and that action be taken in the matter within ten days."

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the resolution was amended by incorporating, "and such other lands in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds as they may have funds to purchase." After an extended discussion, on motion of Mr. Cox, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Waga, contractor on Model Barn, complaining that he could not finish his contract until an additional silo was built, on motion of Mr. Cox,—Superintendent of Grounds Wylie was authorized to treat with Mr. Waga on best obtainable terms.

On motion of Mr. Cox, C. A. Brown was elected custodian of Grounds for one year from date, at \$50.00 per month.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, a Committee consisting of Messrs. McKerrow, Wylie, and Fisher was created to arrange for securing tentative competitive plans for Grand Stand, and to report upon same within sixty days.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. MacLaren, McKerrow and Hill, were appointed to recommend revision of rules governing Board.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the following persons were chosen as delegates to the Annual Meeting of American Association of Fairs and Expositions to be held in Chicago, in December,—Messrs. Hill, McKerrow, MacLaren, Wylie and Secretary True, members of delegation to have power of substitution. An additional Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Fisher, Cox and Nordman, was chosen to attend International Live Stock Exposition at same date, in the interests of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Board decided to visit the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee for two days, a meeting of Board to be held during this time.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Secretary was instructed to arrange for two days' convention of Board for the first week in February next.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Auditorium, Milwaukee, Oct. 21, 1909.

All members present except Mr. Everett.

A representative of Gottschalk Co. appeared before Board asking a reduction in charges for a concession at last State Fair, on account of loss of property while on Fair Grounds. On motion of Mr. Roessler, a reduction of \$15.00 on price of rental was given.

The Secretary submitted a report of tickets issued from this office, complimentary and business, in connection with last State Fair, which report was indorsed by Board.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted that the next meeting of the Board be held November 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at State Fair Grounds.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, all committees now appointed, or that may be appointed at this meeting, that have not submitted reports, to do so at next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to secure plans and a cut of Model Barn for publication and distribution; also that Superintendent of Grounds negotiate with W. A.

Smith Co. for furnishing an additional silo in connection with Model Farm Barn at Fair Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the chair appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Nordman, Roessler and Wedgwood on location of Speed Barns.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. John I. Beggs to meet the Board at its Meeting November 26th.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., for his generous offer of \$1,000 in carrying on a system of testing of Guernsey cows owned in Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Board expressed its approval of the present National Dairy Show, and expressed the hope that the same would be permanently located in Milwaukee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, President McKerrow was instructed to use his best efforts to have the meeting of contemplated National Agricultural Show held in Milwaukee, also that Superintendent Roessler at next meeting, report suggestive plans for Speed Department for next year.

Superintendent of Speed Roessler, was elected as representative of Board at coming meetings of Great Western Trotting Circuit, with instructions to try to regain our proper place in Circuit.

Mr. John I. Beggs addressed Board on question of Electric Railway terminals at State Fair Grounds.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, November 26, 1909.

Present—All members except Mr. MacLaren.

The minutes of last meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The Secretary presented a communication from Secretary Downing of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, asking that the President, Secretary, and an additional member of this Board meet a like delegation from other Fairs of the Association for a conference on rules pertaining to Fairs, looking to establishing uniformity. The Board approved of the Conference, and named Mr. Hill to act as delegate with President and Secretary, and the delegation was given power to act for the Board.

A letter from the Milwaukee Automobile Club, asking for a reduction of price charged for use of Fair Grounds for recent Meet, was read, and the Secretary was instructed to reply that Board would stand by its original proposition, viz: \$200.00 per day.



Mr. A. L. Kleeber asked to be re-imbursed for loss of grain and cover seed exhibited at State Fair. The Board declined to make such payment, under the rules.

Superintendent Roessler requested that suggestive report on Speed Department for next season, asked of him, be deferred until after meeting of Great Western Circuit, which request, on motion of Mr. Scott, was granted.

Mr. Roessler reported the amount of loss in the several purses guaranteed by Milwaukee Association as follows:

Milwaukee Hotel Keepers—

Free For All.....	Purse \$1,500	Loss \$900	
2:06 Pace.....	Purse 2,000	Loss 900	
2:06 Trot.....	Purse 1,500	Loss 855	
			\$2,655

Merchants' & Manufacturers' Assoc.—

2:15 Pace.....	Purse \$5,000	Loss.....	1,350
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Milwaukee Citizens' Business League—

2:20 Trot.....	Purse \$5,000	Loss.....	1,150
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Total.....			\$5,155
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The motion was made that the Secretary notify these several Associations of the deficiencies in races guaranteed. The motion was laid over until Mr. MacLaren be present.

Mr. Nordman, of Committee to locate Speed Barns, submitted the following report:

*"To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the matter of location for new Speed Barns, would respectfully report. We have carefully gone over the Grounds, and find, that if the location of the Speed Barns be changed from the present place, that there are only two others to be considered,—one directly North of Grand Stand, and the other upon what is known as the "Fleming Tract" abutting the East boundary of the present Fair Grounds.

Your Committee finds that in order to erect 200, 11' x 11', box stalls, which is the number estimated required, it will take 10 barns about 43' x 120'. If these barns were put North of Grand Stand, the road running North and South in rear of Grand Stand would have to be moved some to the West, and then the barns would occupy the space from the present Poultry Building to the road running East and West at the North end of the Grounds.

We believe this location to be most desirable, but the question arises, if it could not be used to better advantage for other purposes.

We find that the so-called "Fleming Tract," if purchase be made, from the North entrance, a distance of 1,700 feet, South, would contain suf-

ficient high land for said barns, the only objection urged against said location being the distance from the home stretch and the judges' stand. Should the barns be located on this tract, then it would be necessary to erect at the North end of the Grand Stand, a warming-out paddock.

Signed,

ED. NORDMAN,  
O. F. ROESSLER,  
DAVID WEDGWOOD,

*Committee.*

Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1909."

The report was laid over until next session of meeting.

The Committee on Grand Stand reported as follows:

"Your Committee has visited the Iowa and Minnesota Grand Stands, and finds them both very good structures for the purpose, yet, considerable different in structure and cost.

The Iowa Stand is at present 109 feet wide and 368 feet long, built in eight sections, and cost \$91,000, with seating capacity of about 7,000. This, when finished, will also furnish a good, large exhibition room, and an exhibition gallery.

The Minnesota Stand is 378 feet long, 171 feet wide, and 105 feet high, with four exhibition floors, built at a cost of \$275,000, and seating 11,170 people.

Your Committee has concluded that the Iowa type of building, with some modifications borrowed from Minnesota plan will be best suited to Wisconsin's conditions, as it has a larger seating capacity in proportion to cost. This plan provides not only a Grand Stand, but a large amount of space for the exhibition of automobiles, carriages, or machinery, thus serving a double purpose.

The Iowa Board spent much time and money visiting the Stands at Belmont Park, New York, and Toronto. We, therefore, feel that we are fortunate in seeing this building as well as the Minnesota Stand, which, however, is too expensive for us to recommend for Wisconsin.

Signed,

GEO. MCKERROW,  
GEO. WYLIE,  
G. U. FISHER,

*Committee."*

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Committee continued.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the Board voted to build, the coming season, a Machinery Shed and Speed Barns; also instructed Committee on Grand Stand to secure plans for the structure, and present the necessity of additional appropriation for building same to the next Legislature.

The Secretary was authorized to publish an Educational Premium List for next year, at once, to get same into Schools.

The Secretary was directed to pay the amounts shown to be due Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen on Dairy Building contract; and to Cornillie Bros. balance on Refrigerators, in case they give written promise to replace glass broken; also balance due Ferry & Clas, Architects.

The custodian of Grounds was instructed to put up ice for use at next State Fair, work to be under direction of Superintendent of Grounds.

The report of Committee to locate Speed Barns was accepted.

The sale of manure on Grounds was left to Superintendent of Grounds.

Messrs. Wedgwood, Wylie and Fisher were made Committee on Machinery Shed; and Messrs. Roessler, Cox and Hill on Speed Barns.

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#### EVENING SESSION.

St. Charles Hotel, November 26.

Quorum present.

Mr. John I. Beggs was present and discussed the question of street car terminals at Fair Grounds.

Adjourned, to meet at Fair Grounds at 10 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow, November 27.

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Fair Grounds, November 27.

All members present except Mr. Herbst.

Minutes of yesterday's meeting read.

The question of location of terminals being under consideration, Mr. Scott moved, that Mr. Beggs be allowed to locate terminals to the West of present Main Entrance, plans of same to be presented to Board for approval.

Motion carried, nine voting in the affirmative, two negative. Affirmative—All except Messrs. Fisher and MacLaren.

The Committee appointed to act with Land Commission with reference to purchase of land, through its Chairman, Mr. McKerrow, submitted a verbal report. The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Roessler, the Board voted to remove present Speed Barns, and build new ones on a site to be selected by Board.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the Board voted to locate new barns in South East corner of Fair Grounds, those voting in the affirmative

being Messrs. Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Hill, Nelson, Wedgwood, Nordman, and Scott. (8)

In the negative—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Roessler and MacLaren.  
(4)

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

SPECIAL MEETING BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Madison, Jan. 31, 1910.

All members present except Messrs. MacLaren, Cannon and Hill.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the reading of minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

The following reports were presented:

STATE TREASURER

Herewith find Statement of State Board of Agriculture Fund from March 1st, 1909, to February 1st, 1910.

Balance March 1st.....	\$14,917.03
Receipts from March 1, 1909, to February 1, 1910 .....	138,705.89
Disbursements March 1, 1909, to February 1, 1910 .....	150,935.78
Balance on hand.....	\$2,687.14

HENRY JOHNSON,  
*Assistant State Treasurer.*

## SECRETARY'S DETAILED REPORT.

Receipts for the year ending January 31st, 1910, are acknowledged as follows:

From the State—Improvement fund.....	\$46,904.63
From Gates Department.....	45,477.55
From Grand Stand Department .....	9,517.30
From Speed Department.....	10,957.10
From Privilege Department .....	13,181.58
From Forage Department .....	1,972.13
From Transportation Department .....	110.60
From Department of Grounds.....	703.51
From entries, stall and pen rent .....	2,442.55
From sale of supply wagon tickets.....	173.00
From sale of tickets to firms.....	242.60
From sale of Dairy Exhibits.....	1,545.19
From Special Premiums.....	2,055.91
From all other sources.....	3,452.84
	\$138,705.89

Disbursements have been as follows:

Paid Premiums—

In Horse Department .....	\$5,620.00
In Cattle Department .....	8,147.00
In Sheep Department .....	3,551.00
In Swine Department .....	2,946.00
In Poultry and Pigeon Department .....	1,592.75
In Agriculture .....	764.00
In County Exhibits and Bees and Honey....	1,908.50
In Horticulture .....	1,366.25
In Dairy Department .....	2,100.00
In Art Department .....	640.00
In Woman's Work Department .....	712.00
In Educational Department .....	584.00
	\$29,931.50

Paid Speed Purses .....	\$23,711.75
Paid for buildings and improvements .....	46,904.63
Paid for newspaper advertising.....	4,464.63
Paid for other advertising.....	2,255.69
Paid for Special Attractions.....	9,400.00
Paid for music .....	3,750.00
Paid expenses of Board .....	1,738.65
Paid Secretary's office .....	2,962.00
Paid for labor on Grounds.....	2,197.81
Paid for forage .....	1,667.50
Paid for ribbons and badges .....	1,079.16
Paid for telephone service .....	200.00
Paid judges .....	1,106.36
Paid Secretary's office at Fair.....	938.50
Paid expenses of dining hall, Fair.....	482.69
Paid cost of Treasury Department.....	221.95
Paid cost of Purchasing Agent Department.....	40.00
Paid cost of Press Agent Department.....	675.55
Paid cost of Speed Department.....	575.42
Paid cost of Forage and Transportation Dept.....	281.00
Paid cost of Promotion and Publicity Dept.....	125.78
Paid cost of Privilege Department .....	919.62
Paid cost of Department of Grounds.....	652.00
Paid cost of Department of Gates.....	1,073.00
Paid cost Department of Grand Stand .....	614.10
Paid cost of Marshal's Department.....	1,689.88
Paid cost of Womans' Rest and Hospital.....	202.95
Paid cost of Horse Department.....	85.50
Paid cost of Cattle Department.....	77.22
Paid cost of Sheep Department .....	50.00
Paid cost of Swine Department .....	66.00
Paid cost of Poultry and Pigeon Department .....	160.30
Paid cost Depts. Agriculture and Horticulture.....	102.84
Paid cost Depts. County Exhibits and Bees and Honey....	88.28
Paid cost of Dairy Department .....	132.96
Paid cost of Machinery Department.....	209.50
Paid cost of Fine Arts Department.....	115.00
Paid cost of Womans' Work Department.....	146.00
Paid cost of Education Department.....	142.50
Paid all other expenses.....	9,702.66

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\$150,935.78

## SECRETARY'S SUMMARY

Amount in Treasury March 1st, 1909.....	\$14,917.03	
Receipts since that date.....	138,705.89	
		\$153,622.92
Disbursements since March 1st, 1909.....		150,935.78
Balance in Treasury January 31st, 1910.....		\$2,687.14

## REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE

Your Committee of Audit has carefully examined the books and vouchers of the Secretary for the past year, and find the same complete and correct and in agreement with report of Treasurer.

Signed, J. L. HERBST,  
G. U. FISHER,  
GEO. G. COX,  
*Committee.*

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31, 1910.

Statement of the disbursement of the \$50,000 State appropriation for Improvements:

For Dairy Building .....	\$30,034.95
For Fish Exhibit Building .....	3,000.00
For addition to Executive Building.....	2,071.00
For Rural School Building.....	1,500.00
For Toilet .....	2,320.00
For Model Barn .....	3,000.00
For Electric Poles, Wires, etc.....	2,694.19
For Streets and Walks .....	1,000.49
For miscellaneous work .....	1,284.00
For Insurance .....	1,902.96
Total .....	\$48,807.59
Amount of appropriation.....	\$50,000.00
Amount expended .....	48,807.59

Amount still available ..... \$1,192.41  
which several reports were accepted and adopted.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

## SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

## RECEIPTS.

March—1909.

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	O. F. Roessler, balance Privilege Dept., 1908 .....	\$90 30
2.	C. A. Brown, stall collections, 1908 .....	141 00
Total, March .....		\$231 30

April.

3.	A. Gilmore, balance due on shop rent .....	\$5 16
4.	American Trotting Association, collections .....	51 25
5.	Mortimer Levering, Sec., A. S. A., Special Premium .....	100 00
Total, April .....		\$156 41

May.

6.	Milwaukee High School, by L. C. Sears, rental of grounds .....	\$25 00
Total, May .....		\$25 00

June.

7.	W. P. Dickinson, suspension speed .....	\$150 00
8.	E. E. Schmidt, speed entry .....	15 00
9.	Martin Moore, speed entry .....	15 00
10.	Jas. E. O'Brien, speed entry .....	15 00
11.	Ernest Klinkert, speed entry .....	15 00
12.	J. S. Hartford, speed entry .....	15 00
13.	John Barr, speed entry .....	15 00
14.	Theo. Sterneman, speed entry .....	30 00
15.	W. B. Dyer, speed entry .....	27 00
16.	F. C. Hall, speed entry .....	15 00
17.	James Hogan, speed entry .....	30 00
18.	P. W. Johnson, speed entry .....	15 00
19.	Geo. T. Haag, speed entry .....	15 00
20.	C. W. Moore, speed entry .....	15 00
21.	Mondovi S. H. B. Assoc., speed entry .....	15 00
22.	H. P. Haas, Speed entry .....	25 00
23.	J. H. Packer, speed entry .....	50 00
24.	Starkweather Stock Farm, speed entry .....	7 50
25.	August Uihlein, speed entry .....	7 50
26.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, stall rent .....	28 00
27.	Rudolph Preuss, entry .....	2 00
28.	Howard Greene, entry and stall rent .....	18 00
29.	Heitman & Baerman, entry .....	2 00
Total, June .....		\$542 00



## July.

No.	From whom and for what	Amount.
30.	J. O. Osborn, speed entry .....	\$25 00
31.	H. W. Dysart, speed entry .....	25 00
32.	L. E. Maddox, speed entry .....	25 00
33.	C. O. Falls, speed entry .....	25 00
34.	Geo. Wylie, Supt. of Grounds, rentals collected .....	75 65
35.	American Trotting Association, collections .....	277 50
36.	Chas. Roethel & Son, entry and pen rent .....	4 50
37.	W. E. Dallwig, entry .....	2 00
38.	American Trotting Association, collections .....	100 00
39.	Samuel Weiler, entry .....	2 00
40.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, entry .....	2 00
41.	C. A. Niles, speed entry .....	25 00
42.	Void.	
43.	Gust Schreiber, entry .....	2 00
44.	David Wedgwood, privileges .....	185 00
45.	H. E. Reddelein, entry and stall rent.....	14 00
46.	Fred Bauer, entry .....	2 00
Total, July .....		\$791 65

## August.

47.	A. N. Sheldon, entry .....	\$2 00
48.	Milwaukee Gardeners' Assoc., entry .....	2 00
49.	J. H. Williams, entry and stall rent .....	18 00
50.	A. R. Ives, entry .....	2 00
51.	Geo. Wylie, Supt. of Grounds, rentals collected .....	59 70
52.	Rust Bros., entry and stall rent .....	24 00
53.	Schley Bros., entry and stall rent .....	8 00
54.	Automatic service Co., entry .....	2 00
55.	E. M. Moore, entry .....	2 00
56.	Fred Vogel, Jr., entry and stall rent .....	20 00
57.	Robert Nauman, entry .....	2 00
58.	Truman's Pioneer Stock Farm, entry .....	2 00
59.	Mil. Board of School Directors, use of Fair Grounds .....	75 00
60.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, entry .....	2 00
61.	Lillian Radtke, entry .....	2 00
62.	W. H. Putnam, entry .....	2 00
63.	William M. Jones, entry .....	2 00
64.	Marquette County Insane Asylum, entry and pen rent.....	9 05
65.	American Trotting Association, collections.....	769 85
66.	W. H. Miller & Son, entry.....	2 00
67.	J. C. Robinson & Son, entry .....	2 00
68.	W. J. Bernd, entry and pen rent .....	14 00
69.	H. H. James, withdrawal speed .....	150 00
70.	H. J. Stoltenberg, entry .....	2 00
71.	Louis Hasse, entry .....	2 00
72.	Julian P. Branch, entry .....	2 00
73.	August Doubrav, entry .....	2 00
74.	R. Connor Co., entry and stall rent .....	18 00
75.	L. Bamford, entry .....	2 00
76.	W. W. Marvii, withdrawal speed .....	15 00
77.	H. E. Krueger, entry .....	2 00
78.	Hardy & Bradley, entry .....	2 00
79.	L. F. Heintz, entry .....	2 00
80.	B. F. Langland, entry .....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
81.	C. W. Moore, withdrawal speed .....	45 00
82.	C. D. Renick, speed entry .....	25 00
83.	F. W. Harding, entry .....	2 00
84.	Elmendorf Farm, entry .....	2 00
85.	James Brown, entry .....	2 00
86.	R. P. Hite, entry .....	2 00
87.	Mrs. E. E. Mills, entry .....	2 00
88.	Renk Bros., entry .....	2 00
89.	Dixon & Bruins, entry .....	2 00
90.	B. F. Davidson, entry and pen rent .....	6 00
91.	S. M. Quaw, entry and stall rent .....	14 00
92.	Geo. Wylie, Supt. of Grounds, rentals collected .....	10 00
93.	E. Coates, entry .....	2 00
94.	Geo. Z. Jackson, entry and stall rent .....	6 00
95.	Waukesha County, by John Grape, entry .....	2 00
96.	Geo. W. Saunders, withdrawal speed .....	45 00
97.	M. F. Peck, entry and stall rent .....	10 00
98.	Jacob Hefty, entry .....	2 00
99.	E. B. Melendy, entry .....	2 00
100.	S. C. Stanchfield, entry .....	2 00
101.	Robert Burgess & Son, entry .....	2 00
102.	McLay Bros., entry .....	2 00
103.	Murrie Bros., entry and stall rent .....	4 00
104.	Lewis Lewellin & Son, entry .....	2 00
105.	Muskego Lakes Jersey Farm, entry and stall rent .....	12 00
106.	Andrew Martin, entry and stall rent .....	16 00
107.	Anderson Vehicle Co., entry .....	2 00
108.	Geo. Ineichen & Son, entry .....	2 00
109.	Lake View Farm, entry .....	2 00
110.	Henry A. Sonnabend, entry .....	2 00
111.	A. E. Woodstock, entry .....	2 00
112.	Henry Tennessen, entry .....	2 00
113.	Mrs. William Sweeney, entry .....	2 00
114.	Bishop & Esterley, entry and pen rent .....	6 50
115.	Frank Hartline, entry and stall rent .....	16 00
116.	Sam Jones & Son, entry .....	2 00
117.	Geo. T. Carroll, entry and stall rent .....	18 00
118.	J. R. Love, entry .....	2 00
119.	H. D. Griswold, entry and stall rent .....	4 00
120.	A. W. Dopke, entry .....	2 00
121.	Richard Maurer & Sons, entry .....	2 00
122.	L. E. Douglas, entry .....	2 00
123.	H. W. Ayers, entry .....	2 00
124.	Sleep Bros., entry and stall rent .....	28 00
125.	W. J. Moyle, entry .....	2 00
126.	J. P. Allyn, entry .....	2 00
127.	Peter J. Oison, entry .....	2 00
128.	William Smiley, entry .....	2 00
129.	Mrs. Lizzie Palmerschein, entry .....	2 00
130.	Mrs. Thomas Bowes, entry .....	2 00
131.	W. C. Schroeder, entry and stall rent .....	10 00
132.	Fox & Gallagher, entry .....	2 00
133.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, entry .....	2 00
134.	M. Neumann, entry .....	2 00
135.	Alexander Stewart Lumber Co., entry .....	2 00
136.	Geo. Martin, entry and pen rent .....	19 50
137.	W. Woodard, entry .....	2 00
138.	Roy Southcott, entry .....	2 00
139.	Geo. A. Heyl, entry .....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
140.	John T. Edwards, entry .....	2 00
141.	Adam Seitz, entry .....	2 00
142.	James Finn, entry and stall rent .....	16 00
143.	E. M. Barton, entry .....	2 00
144.	Fred G. Kuenzi, entry .....	2 00
145.	B. A. Hass, entry .....	2 00
146.	Mrs. C. O. Ferch, entry .....	2 00
147.	Thomas Johnson, entry and stall rent .....	18 00
148.	Lewis Roberts, entry .....	2 00
149.	Harry Stoltz, entry .....	2 00
150.	R. S. Witte, entry .....	2 00
151.	E. R. Whitcomb, entry .....	2 00
152.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, entry and stall rent .....	18 00
153.	J. C. Land, entry and stall rent .....	5 00
154.	Arthur Ott, entry and stall rent .....	4 00
155.	Mrs. E. A. Arthur, entry .....	2 00
156.	L. A. Burmeister, entry .....	2 00
157.	Helendale Farms, entry .....	2 00
158.	Mrs. Christian G. Lee, entry .....	2 00
159.	Dodge County, by H. E. Krueger, entry .....	2 00
160.	J. Crouch & Son, entry .....	2 00
161.	S. J. Brew, entry .....	2 00
162.	Ethelwold Farms, entry .....	2 00
163.	W. G. Bartholf, entry .....	2 00
164.	Jacob Senn, entry .....	2 00
165.	Mrs. G. L. Hayden, entry .....	2 00
166.	Christian Bigler, entry .....	2 00
167.	G. W. H. Hall, entry and stall rent .....	14 00
168.	Heck Bros., entry .....	2 00
169.	Ella M. Goelzer, entry .....	2 00
170.	A. J. Mohr, entry and pen rent .....	4 00
171.	Jacob Huegeli, entry .....	2 00
172.	Ray Biggs, entry and stall rent .....	10 00
173.	Hans Berg, entry and stall rent .....	10 00
174.	Robert Goodwin, entry and stall rent .....	4 00
175.	David Wedgwood, privileges .....	55 00
176.	Jefferson County, by C. D. Stiles, entry .....	2 00
177.	J. C. Land, balance stall rent .....	5 00
178.	A. E. W. Jones, entry .....	2 00
179.	Alex Klokner, entry .....	2 00
180.	Ida M. Kuehn, entry .....	2 00
181.	C. B. Titus, entry .....	2 00
182.	P. V. Becker, entry and pen rent .....	3 00
183.	M. Possley, entry .....	2 00
184.	R. Conrad, entry .....	2 00
185.	Progress Blue Ribbon Farm, entry .....	2 00
186.	E. C. Shepherd, entry .....	2 00
Total August .....		\$2,330 60

## September.

187.	F. E. Anderson, entry .....	\$2 00
188.	John Aeschliman, entry .....	2 00
189.	Nowak Bros., entry and coop rent .....	4 00
190.	Robison, Russell & Augustin, entry .....	2 00
191.	Theo. W. Schreiber, entry .....	2 00
192.	Mrs. B. W. Selke, entry .....	2 00



S-P-M.L.

SECTION OF GROVE.



No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
193.	Mrs. Geo. Whitmore, entry.....	2 00
194.	F. H. Meekin & Son, entry.....	2 00
195.	W. S. Walsh, entry.....	2 00
196.	Mrs. M. Casteleiró, entry.....	2 00
197.	Aug. Brandt, entry.....	2 00
198.	Fred C. Grebel, entry.....	2 00
199.	A. L. Oestreich, entry.....	2 00
200.	E. H. Kielsmeier, entry.....	2 00
201.	A. F. C. Koopman, entry.....	2 00
202.	Albert E. Braun, entry.....	2 00
203.	Jacob Baehler, entry.....	2 00
204.	F. Merryfield, entry.....	2 00
205.	Mrs. J. E. Taylor, entry.....	2 00
206.	Herman Schoepfer, entry.....	2 00
207.	Mrs. John Stengel, entry.....	2 00
208.	J. E. Meharry, entry and pen rent.....	8 00
209.	F. H. Patten, entry.....	2 00
210.	Ed. Wunsch, entry.....	2 00
211.	Mrs. Addie Sauberlich, entry.....	2 00
212.	Mrs. W. W. Paine, entry.....	2 00
213.	Ivan F. Wallin, entry and coop rent.....	2 25
214.	P. R. Goodrich, entry.....	2 00
215.	Mrs. W. J. Kyle, entry.....	2 00
216.	Peter Thoni, entry.....	2 00
217.	William Schulz, entry.....	2 00
218.	Douglas County, by J. A. Bertrand, entry.....	2 00
219.	Dally & Trelor, entry (Badger State Rabbitry).....	2 00
220.	C. J. Cannon, entry.....	2 00
221.	Harry Cannon, entry.....	2 00
222.	M. J. Wagner, entry.....	2 00
223.	W. C. Lindow, entry.....	2 00
224.	Jos. K. Barta, Jr., entry.....	2 00
225.	N. L. Ropp, entry.....	2 00
226.	Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	2 50
227.	William C. Steiger, entry.....	2 00
228.	A. A. Mueller, entry.....	2 00
229.	John Wyss, entry.....	2 00
230.	John A. Kastein, Jr., entry and coop rent.....	2 50
231.	W. E. Palmer, entry and coop rent.....	4 20
232.	C. E. Woolsey, entry and pen rent.....	9 00
233.	L. Ellis, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
234.	A. N. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
235.	J. Boyneki, entry.....	2 00
236.	American Granite Co., entry.....	2 00
237.	R. L. Adams, entry.....	2 00
238.	Chas. Theurer, entry.....	2 00
239.	Henry Bast, entry.....	2 00
240.	Frank Thorner, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
241.	Herman Maschmeyer, entry and coop rent.....	2 25
242.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, entry.....	2 00
243.	E. F. Roloff, entries.....	4 00
244.	Chester Roloff, entry.....	2 00
245.	F. W. Riedel, entry.....	2 00
246.	G. C. A. Riedel, entry.....	2 00
247.	Ed. T. Termaat, entry.....	2 00
248.	William F. Stern, entry.....	2 00
249.	Ernest Boll, entry.....	2 00
250.	Waldemar E. Dane, entry.....	2 00
251.	J. F. Weber, entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
252.	Mrs. J. F. Lee, entry.....	2 00
253.	John Gaby, entry.....	2 00
254.	Bert Andrae, entry.....	2 00
255.	W. D. Becker, entry and pen rent.....	5 50
256.	Casper Anderegg, entry.....	2 00
257.	Bertha Puerner, entry.....	2 00
258.	Malachi Ryan, entry.....	2 00
259.	Mrs. Giles Hibbard, entry.....	2 00
260.	Bert Rhymer, entry.....	2 00
261.	Fred Emmenegger, entry.....	2 00
262.	Fred Schenkel, entry.....	2 00
263.	C. F. Bower, entry.....	2 00
264.	Oscar Buxbaum, entry and coop rent.....	2 85
265.	Uriah Cook & Son, and Max Chapman, entries.....	4 00
266.	E. R. Whitcomb, stall rent.....	18 00
267.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	310 00
268.	Wisconsin Culvert Co., entry.....	2 00
269.	Parry Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
270.	Studebaker Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
271.	F. T. Houghton, entry.....	2 00
272.	Robert Guentzel, entry and coop rent.....	4 35
273.	Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, entry.....	2 00
274.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, entry.....	2 00
275.	Ferd Vanselow, entry and coop rent.....	2 75
276.	Herman Vanselow, entry and coop rent.....	11 80
277.	Lizzie Mayer, entry.....	2 00
278.	Francis Tennis, entry.....	2 00
279.	Anthony Wire Fence Co., entry.....	2 00
280.	Loudon Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
281.	Montross Pelton, entry.....	2 00
282.	John M. Dunlop, entry.....	2 00
283.	Vo'd.	
284.	H. J. Evans, entry and coop rent.....	2 30
285.	Mrs. Casperson, entry.....	2 00
286.	Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
287.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	289 00
288.	Arthur P. Hayden, entry.....	2 00
289.	Mrs. Grant Harrington, entry.....	2 00
290.	Gust E. Kohlmeler, entry.....	2 00
291.	Mrs. John H. Williams, entry.....	2 00
292.	Mrs. Henry Fischer, entry.....	2 00
293.	Annie Reinel, entry.....	2 00
294.	James E. Greenwald, entry.....	2 00
295.	Mrs. A. Kingsbury, entry.....	2 00
296.	O. J. Groth, entry.....	2 00
297.	R. C. Kielsmeier, entry.....	2 00
298.	Otto Urban, entry.....	2 00
299.	Mrs. Martin Dreyfus, entry.....	2 00
300.	Holgar Elkjer, entry.....	2 00
301.	J. F. Chapman, entry.....	2 00
302.	Mrs. William Malchow, entry.....	2 00
303.	David Beldler, entry and coop rent.....	6 00
304.	Fred Nowak, entry and coop rent.....	6 00
305.	Reis Bros., entry.....	2 00
306.	The Baker Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
307.	Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., entry.....	2 00
308.	R. J. Schwaab & Co., entry.....	2 00
309.	C. H. & E. Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
310.	Reliance Iron & Engine Co., entry.....	2 00
311.	Arnold Grimm, entries.....	4 00
312.	Peter Ascherman, entry.....	2 00
313.	A. A. Bauer, entry.....	2 00
314.	B. H. Luedke, entry.....	2 00
315.	A. J. Schulte, entry.....	2 00
316.	Peter Thiel, entry.....	2 00
317.	J. F. Kalk, entry.....	2 00
318.	Mrs. J. G. Graham, entry.....	2 00
319.	William E. Prisk, entries and coop rent.....	4 70
320.	Chas. Ahlswede, entry.....	2 00
321.	U. W. Iverson, and Mrs. U. W. Iverson, entries and coop rent.....	4 90
322.	Fairbanks-Morse Co., entry.....	2 00
323.	John Hans, entry.....	2 00
324.	Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	2 00
325.	Mrs. John Hans, entry.....	2 00
326.	Bennie Hans, entry.....	2 00
327.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, entry.....	2 00
328.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, entry.....	2 00
329.	Monroe County, by L. A. Miller, entry.....	2 00
330.	Frank Simon, Supply Wagon.....	5 00
331.	S. A. Brown & Son, entry and coop rent.....	2 45
332.	J. C. Ellis & Son, entry and pen rent.....	3 00
333.	Eli Crall & Son, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
334.	William McMorran, entry.....	2 00
335.	Frank J. Lindley, entry.....	2 00
336.	Manhattan Bottling Co., Wagon Ticket.....	5 00
337.	Otto Olson, entry.....	2 00
338.	John C. Schultz, entry.....	2 00
339.	Gottfried Manser, entry.....	2 00
340.	Thomas B. McCauley, entry and coop rent.....	2 25
341.	E. C. Spooner, entry.....	2 00
342.	W. J. Feind, entry.....	2 00
343.	August F. Westphal, entry.....	2 00
344.	Ulric Furrer, entry.....	2 00
345.	W. A. Bothwell, entry.....	2 00
346.	Robert O. Jones, entry.....	2 00
347.	H. Bilgrien, entry.....	2 00
348.	F. J. Hensler, entry.....	2 00
349.	Mrs. Frank Granger, entry.....	2 00
350.	The De La Val Separator, entry.....	2 00
351.	A. Selle, entry.....	2 00
352.	Wm. W. Vaughn & Son, entry.....	2 00
353.	A. D. Brown, entry.....	2 00
354.	Huber Bros., coop rent.....	1 50
355.	Dawson Bros., entry and coop rent.....	14 00
326.	Bennie Hans, entry.....	2 00
357.	William Toole & Sons, entry.....	2 00
358.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, entry.....	2 00
359.	Kommon Sense Incubator Co., entry.....	2 00
360.	Mehl & Doll, entry and coop rent.....	2 40
361.	A. L. Kleeber, entry.....	2 00
362.	J. F. Diley, entry and pen rent.....	3 00
363.	Harriet Zaun, entry.....	2 00
364.	Theo. Gerlach, entry.....	2 00
365.	Star Laundry Wagon, wagon ticket.....	4 00
366.	May McIntosh, entry.....	2 00
367.	Harold A. Lewis, entry.....	2 00
368.	Forest R. Foe, entry.....	2 00



No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
369.	M. Johnson, entry.....	2 00
370.	H. A. Kalk, entry.....	2 00
371.	F. J. Vopalenski, entry.....	2 00
372.	Fred Hadler, entry.....	2 00
373.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	161 00
374.	Math Meyer, entry.....	2 00
375.	Chas. D. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
376.	Phil Koch, entry.....	2 00
377.	Henry Detjen, entry and coop rent.....	2 55
378.	George Illian, entry.....	2 00
379.	W. F. Krohn, entry.....	2 00
380.	Frank Kittinger, entry.....	2 00
381.	Huber Bros., coop rent.....	3 00
382.	Nick Bruehl, entry.....	2 00
383.	Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, entry.....	2 00
384.	Walter F. Reppert, entry and coop rent.....	3 00
385.	Mrs. Neil McFayden, entry.....	2 00
386.	Lewis Nagle & Co., entry.....	2 00
387.	H. W. Austin, entry.....	2 00
388.	W. G. Lueps & Son, entry.....	2 00
389.	Fred J. Wilde, entry.....	2 00
390.	F. A. Viergutz, entry.....	2 00
391.	Arthur Gumz, entry and coop rent.....	2 00
392.	Geo. J. Jeffery, entry.....	2 00
393.	E. A. Craven, entry.....	2 00
394.	E. H. Proctor, entry.....	2 00
395.	E. J. Barker, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
396.	Balmat & Son, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
397.	Chas. H. Prust, entry.....	2 00
398.	W. J. Kelly, entry and pen rent.....	3 50
399.	John H. Osborn, entry.....	2 00
400.	Leroy Patten, entry.....	2 00
401.	Anton Thayer, drayage privilege.....	10 00
402.	John Miller, drayage privilege.....	10 00
403.	Otto Kamrath, drayage privilege.....	10 00
404.	John Buefoote, drayage privilege.....	10 00
405.	Milwaukee Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
406.	William Wolfram, drayage privilege.....	10 00
407.	William Barnekow, drayage privilege.....	10 00
408.	Lillian Schleifer, entry.....	2 00
409.	John Lawson Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
410.	Mrs. E. L. Douville, entry.....	2 00
411.	A. Clausing, entry.....	2 00
412.	Stoughton Wagon Co., entry.....	2 00
413.	Western Malleable & Gas Engine Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
414.	Henry Schultz, entry.....	2 00
415.	H. E. Judd, entry.....	2 00
416.	William Hahn & Sons, wagon ticket.....	5 00
417.	Mrs. A. L. Brosius, entry.....	2 00
418.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, entry.....	2 00
419.	Parlen & Orendorffer Co., entry.....	2 00
420.	R. E. Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
421.	J. H. Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
422.	Mrs. E. W. Fry, entry.....	2 00
423.	Joseph Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
424.	Associated Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
425.	Staver Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
426.	Ada M. Tarbell, entry.....	2 00
427.	Robert Guentzel, coop rent.....	3 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
428.	Alfred A. Ziemers, entry.....	2 00
429.	D. & A. Post Mold Co., entry.....	2 00
430.	C. Williamson, entry and coop rent.....	9 75
431.	R. E. Dobrogowski and Mrs. R. B. D., entries and coop rent...	13 00
432.	Mrs. M. A. Cramer, entry.....	2 00
433.	Wesley Sullivan, entry.....	2 00
434.	Collins Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
435.	J. J. Miller, wagon ticket.....	5 00
436.	Joseph Holub, wagon ticket.....	5 00
437.	F. F. Obert, entry.....	2 00
438.	The Thomas Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
439.	Strain & Sanford Co., entry.....	2 00
440.	Bertha Miller, entry.....	2 00
441.	The A. I. Root Co., entry.....	2 00
442.	Oshkosh Hay Tool Co., entry.....	2 00
443.	Janesville Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
444.	Mrs. Minnie Halverson, entry.....	2 00
445.	Milwaukee Steel Post Co., entry.....	2 00
446.	Amelia Becker, entry.....	2 00
447.	Caroline Schmasow, entry.....	2 00
448.	Hastings Industrial Co., entry.....	2 00
449.	One Minute Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
450.	H. W. Koerner, entry.....	2 00
451.	A. C. Blatz, entry and stall rent.....	20 00
452.	C. Tochtermann, Jr., entry and pen rent.....	5 60
453.	D. W. Davis, entry.....	2 00
454.	Peter G. Lewis, entry.....	2 00
455.	Ralph Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
456.	W. F. Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
457.	Christensen Engraving Co., entry.....	2 00
458.	Mrs. Celia Reed, entry.....	2 00
459.	C. A. Bremers, entry.....	2 00
460.	Mrs. H. F. Krause, entry.....	2 00
461.	Alwin Frantz, entry.....	2 00
462.	C. L. Uthus, Jr., entry.....	2 00
463.	The J. B. Ford Co., entry.....	2 00
464.	L. E. Douglas, stall rent.....	13 00
465.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	445 00
466.	J. G. Walvord, entry and coop rent.....	2 75
467.	William Wolff' drayage privilege.....	10 00
468.	H. Finger, drayage privilege.....	10 00
469.	Fred Reuter, drayage privilege.....	10 00
470.	Dain Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
471.	Lee Small, wagon ticket.....	5 00
472.	Amanda Anderson, entry.....	2 00
473.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, entry.....	2 00
474.	Ernest Stolp & Co., entry.....	2 00
475.	Armand R. Tibbits, entry.....	2 00
476.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
477.	John Graf, wagon ticket.....	5 00
478.	A. Billings, entry.....	2 00
479.	Deere & Co., entry.....	2 00
480.	Moline Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
481.	Bateman Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
482.	Wadhams Oil Co., sale of tickets.....	30 00
483.	Deer & Mansur Co., entry.....	2 00
484.	E. Hunscher, entry and coop rent.....	4 60
485.	Parlen & Orendorffer Co., entry.....	2 00
486.	Alice Dewitt, entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
487.	Faula Sojka, entry.....	2 00
488.	The Van Brunt Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
489.	Madeline E. Sieger, entry.....	2 00
490.	Staver Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
491.	Badger Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
492.	Smith Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
493.	Wilbur Lumber Co., sale of tickets.....	6 00
494.	Hunkei's Seed Store, entry.....	2 00
495.	Mrs. F. Hollquist, entry.....	2 00
496.	John Dorsch & Son, entry.....	2 00
497.	South Bend Chilled Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
498.	Mrs. Albert Wallrath, entry.....	2 00
499.	M. E. Zillmer, entry.....	2 00
500.	William C. Zillmer, entry.....	2 00
501.	Mrs. Ragnhilde Holm, entry.....	2 00
502.	Geo. E. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
503.	Ed. Pasewalk, entry.....	2 00
504.	Walter E. Bahr, entry and coop rent.....	4 85
505.	Gust Schreiber, entry.....	2 00
506.	Fred Roethel, entry.....	2 00
507.	Althouse Wheeler Co., entry.....	2 00
508.	Mrs. A. F. Talbert, entry.....	2 00
509.	John Kazolka, and Mrs. John Kazolka, entries.....	4 00
510.	Fremont Lounsbury, entry.....	2 00
511.	The Eaker Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
512.	Geo. A. Phillippi and L. H. Manley, entries and pen rents..	7 50
513.	American Cement Machine Co., entry.....	2 50
514.	Mrs. M. Anderson, entry.....	2 00
515.	Mrs. C. M. Thubanville, entry.....	2 00
516.	Paul Gerhard & Son, entry and coop rent.....	2 90
517.	Otto Kehren, drayage privilege.....	10 00
518.	Geo. W. Tulenz, entry and coop rent.....	3 50
519.	Geo. H. Prest, entry.....	2 00
520.	A. T. Trentalge & Son, entry.....	2 00
521.	Mitchell Carriage Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
522.	John Grape and Justin Grape, entries.....	4 00
523.	Harriet M. Cornish, entry.....	2 00
524.	Mrs. R. C. Brewer, entry.....	2 00
525.	Humane Cow Stanchion Works, entry.....	2 00
526.	C. Beerand, entry.....	2 00
527.	Appleton Mfg. Co. entry.....	2 00
528.	Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
529.	Hubert C. Schmitt, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
530.	Mrs. F. L. Schmitt, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
531.	F. L. Schmitt & Son, entry and coop rent.....	4 60
532.	J. C. Koontz, drayage privilege.....	10 00
533.	C. E. Judson, entry.....	2 00
534.	August Fape, entry.....	2 60
535.	M. Pasbrig, entry and coop rent.....	3 00
536.	Dr. J. F. Roe, entry and coop rent.....	5 25
537.	Pasbrig Bros., entry and coop rent.....	3 20
538.	Mrs. Mary Blodgett, entry.....	2 00
539.	Phoebe Dailey, entry.....	2 00
540.	Dan Wagner, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
541.	Mrs. E. Reuter, entry and coop rent.....	2 75
542.	Theo Reuter, entry and coop rent.....	3 25
543.	Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., entry.....	2 96
544.	J. Conrad, entry and coop rent.....	5 20
545.	Creamery Package Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
546.	Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., entry.....	2 00
547.	A. A. White, entry.....	2 00
548.	C. I. Barker, entry.....	2 00
549.	Annie G. Godfrey, entry.....	2 00
550.	Clarence Christensen, entry and coop rent.....	2 75
551.	Harry Twinem, entry.....	2 00
552.	J. S. Ullmer, entry.....	2 00
553.	J. S. Palmer, entry.....	2 00
554.	Mrs. Chester Twinem, entry.....	2 00
555.	A. Doerflinger, entry.....	2 00
556.	Charles L. Portier, entry.....	2 00
557.	Mrs. Geo. H. James, entry.....	2 00
558.	Mrs. Geo. Schmidt, entry.....	2 00
559.	William C. Boldt, entry.....	2 00
560.	Waubeek Poultry Farm, entry and coop rent.....	3 80
561.	R. S. Sheldon, entry.....	2 00
562.	Void.	
563.	Willam White, entry.....	2 00
564.	Standard Earth Augur Co., entry.....	2 00
565.	Lee & Wells, entry.....	2 00
566.	R. L. Benjamin, entry.....	2 00
567.	Fred Greenwald, entry.....	2 00
568.	Chas. A. Bahr, entry.....	2 00
569.	R. S. Witte, stall rent.....	8 00
570.	Hugo Reitter, entry.....	2 00
571.	Aug. W. Pollworth, entry.....	2 00
572.	Ella Mielke, entry.....	2 00
573.	W. A. Patterson Co., entry.....	2 00
574.	Walter C. Bolt, entry.....	2 00
575.	Jesse H. Hofmeister, entry.....	2 00
576.	Stauffacher & Roth, entry.....	2 00
577.	A. Peterson, entry.....	2 00
578.	8th District School, Mil., by Anna Helberg, entry.....	2 00
579.	Emil Widder, entry.....	2 00
580.	Mrs. Ethel Nelson, entry.....	2 00
581.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	221 00
582.	Walter Kramer, entry.....	2 00
583.	Edw. A. Meyer, entry.....	2 00
584.	Wisconsin Silo & Tank Co., entry.....	2 00
585.	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, entry.....	2 00
586.	W. T. Green, entry and pen rent.....	3 00
587.	Dachs Bros., entry.....	2 00
588.	John H. Callow, entry.....	2 00
589.	J. R. Love and Addison F. Love, entry and rentals.....	5 20
590.	Mallory & Bridge, entry.....	2 00
591.	W. W. Brish, entry.....	2 00
592.	A. G. Schandel, entry.....	2 00
593.	Rock County Exhibit, by H. L. Austin, entry.....	2 00
594.	F. G. Boots, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
595.	Boots & Stier, entry and coop rent.....	5 00
596.	Fred Stier, entry and coop rent.....	2 20
597.	Martin F. Beldler, entry and coop rent.....	2 60
598.	N. M. Jewell & Son, entry.....	2 00
599.	Brook Hill Farm, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
600.	Geo. Cooke, entry and coop rent.....	2 70
601.	Wernich Seed Co., entry.....	2 00
602.	Emma Ritter, entry.....	2 00
603.	J. I. Case Plow Works, entry.....	2 00
604.	Mrs. H. C. Verbeck, entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
605.	Florence Ritz, entry.....	2 00
606.	P. Schneller, entry.....	2 00
607.	The Lauson-Lawton Co., entry.....	2 00
608.	Iowa County Exhibit, by A. N. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
609.	Mrs. A. H. McMicken, entry.....	2 00
610.	Mrs. Jenny C. Lloyd, entry.....	2 00
611.	Mrs. M. E. Price, entry.....	2 00
612.	E. R. Thomas & Son, entry.....	2 00
613.	Atlas Bread Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
614.	Carpenter Baking Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
615.	E. L. Husting Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
616.	Street Gate Co., entry.....	2 00
617.	Lucile Cooke, entry.....	2 00
618.	Luella Cooke, entry.....	2 00
619.	Mrs. L. Yanke, entry.....	2 00
620.	Durant-Dort Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
621.	L. E. Scott, entry.....	2 00
622.	Chippewa County Exhibit, by L. E. Scott, entry.....	2 00
623.	Cyclone Fence Co., entry.....	2 00
624.	Joseph Volz, entry.....	2 00
625.	Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
626.	W. C. Kiernan Co., entry.....	2 00
627.	E. L. Douville, wagon ticket.....	5 00
628.	Beaver Dam Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
629.	Neenah Cheese & Cold Storage Co., entries.....	4 00
630.	Mrs. F. C. Elliott, entry.....	2 00
631.	S. Freeman & Son, entry.....	2 00
632.	Mrs. E. McDermott, entry.....	2 00
633.	J. H. Adler, wagon ticket.....	4 00
634.	La Porte Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
635.	Mitchell Auto Co., entry.....	2 00
636.	G. W. Reigle, entry.....	2 00
637.	A. J. Bahl, entry.....	2 00
638.	E. S. Hildeman, entry.....	2 00
639.	E. E. Knapp, entry.....	2 00
640.	International Harvester Co., entry.....	2 00
641.	Marie Seeboth, entry.....	2 00
642.	J. O. Kuklet, entry.....	2 00
643.	Ida Bading, entry.....	2 00
644.	H. Williamson, entry.....	2 00
645.	Drew Elevated Carrier Co., entry.....	2 00
646.	International Salt Co., entry.....	2 00
647.	Geo. Fitzhenry, entry.....	2 00
648.	S. Rudolph, wagon ticket.....	5 00
649.	Mrs. A. Eruenke, entry.....	2 00
650.	Vellie Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
651.	Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
652.	Mrs. Peter Miller, entry.....	2 00
653.	Iowa Dairy Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
654.	Mrs. Eva Schmidt, entry.....	2 00
655.	Empire Cream Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
656.	Mrs. C. C. Sheldon, entry.....	2 00
657.	Moline Wagon Co., entry.....	2 00
658.	Martha Kaross, entry.....	2 00
659.	Seager Engine Works, entry.....	2 00
660.	Mrs. J. Koepsell, entry.....	2 00
661.	Clarence J. Boettcher, entry.....	2 00
662.	George Brimmer, entry.....	2 00
663.	Saetono Busalachi, entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
664.	Mrs. A. Le Feber, entry.....	2 00
665.	Farmers' Handy Wagon Co., entry.....	2 00
666.	La Crosse Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
667.	Skiles Bakery Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
668.	Mrs. Ida Imse, entry.....	2 00
669.	Mrs. J. Jounes, entry.....	2 00
670.	Mrs. G. W. Richardson, entry.....	2 00
671.	Mrs. Robert Wendland, entry.....	2 00
672.	Void.	
673.	Barth & Porth Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
674.	D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
675.	Monroe Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
676.	Lutter & Jacobs, entry.....	2 00
677.	A. M. Johnson, entry.....	2 00
678.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	60 00
679.	Mrs. F. Remlinger, entry.....	2 00
680.	Alma Ladwig, entry.....	2 00
681.	L. P. Mast & Co., entry.....	2 00
682.	Sterling Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
683.	Wait Bros., entry.....	2 00
684.	Chas. Budalosky, wagon ticket.....	5 00
685.	J. J. Ihrig, entry.....	2 00
686.	Geo. Vivian Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
687.	Martin Automatic Carrier Co., entry.....	2 00
688.	Racine Sattley Co., entry.....	2 00
689.	J. H. Gevaart, wagon ticket.....	4 00
690.	Universal Post Cement Co., entry.....	2 00
691.	Christ Hansen, entry.....	2 00
692.	A. H. Barber Creamery Supply Co., entry.....	2 00
693.	Sharpless Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
694.	Louis Nelson, entry.....	2 00
695.	Raleigh Falbe, entry.....	2 50
696.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,632 00
697.	C. F. Nobles, wagon ticket.....	5 00
698.	Puffer & Hubbard Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
699.	C. C. Olson, entry.....	2 00
700.	Domestic Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
701.	Gilson Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
702.	H. Groh, wagon ticket.....	5 00
703.	Stephensen Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
704.	Power Vehicle Co., entry.....	2 00
705.	R. A. Sullivan, wagon ticket.....	4 00
706.	Diamond Creamery Salt Co., entry.....	2 00
707.	Jewell Tea Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
708.	The No Sag Gate Co., entry.....	2 00
709.	Machine Cultivator Co., entry.....	2 00
710.	M. Siefert & Son, wagon ticket.....	4 00
711.	Geo. Vyoyan, helper on wagon.....	1 00
712.	Mike Sommers, wagon ticket.....	4 00
713.	Theo. Koss, entry.....	2 00
714.	Wisconsin Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
715.	W. T. Micher, wagon ticket.....	5 00
716.	Manson-Campbell Co., entry.....	2 00
717.	National Hog Feeder Co., entry.....	2 00
718.	J. E. Burton, entry.....	2 00
719.	W. Palmer, entry and coop rent.....	2 30
720.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	70 00
721.	W. B. Earney & Co., entry.....	2 00
722.	National Seed Corn Tester Co., entry.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
723.	S. L. Allen & Co., entry.....	2 00
724.	Hirsch Bros. Co., entry.....	2 00
725.	John Appers, entry.....	2 00
726.	Blommer Ice Cream Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
727.	The I. B. Rowell Co., entry.....	2 00
728.	Smalley Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
729.	Middleton Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
730.	Allen Laundry Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
731.	Dwyer & Ahrens, wagon ticket.....	4 00
732.	Dwyer & Ahrens, wagon ticket.....	4 00
733.	Wagner & Gohres, wagon ticket.....	4 00
734.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	30 00
735.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,566 00
736.	E. E. Kalmer, wagon ticket.....	5 00
737.	Clemens & Giegerich Co., entry.....	2 00
738.	J. H. Adler, wagon ticket.....	4 00
739.	Ray Allen, entry and pen rent.....	3 00
740.	H. W. Melchart, entry.....	2 00
741.	A. McLane, entry.....	2 00
742.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	100 00
743.	Globe Farm Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
744.	Automatic Tripp Co., entry.....	2 00
745.	Louis Fischer, entry.....	2 00
746.	Aug. Friederich, wagon ticket.....	5 00
747.	Herman Kaufman, entry.....	2 00
748.	F. W. Niesman, entry.....	2 00
749.	A. W. Arnold, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
750.	Wagner-Gohres Grocery Co., helper on wagon.....	1 00
751.	Western Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
752.	W. H. Reed, entry.....	2 00
753.	M. W. Reed, entry.....	2 00
754.	Marvel Motor Works, entry.....	2 00
755.	J. Poy Gordon, entry.....	2 00
756.	Lewis Lewellin & Son, stall rent.....	20 00
757.	Kent Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
758.	New Idea Spreader Co., entry.....	2 00
759.	J. R. Peak & Son, entry.....	2 00
760.	Worcester Salt Co., entry.....	2 00
761.	Pape Bros., wagon ticket.....	4 00
762.	C. H. Herro, wagon ticket.....	5 00
763.	Brillion Iron Works, entry.....	2 00
764.	William Fox, entry.....	2 00
765.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	24 00
766.	Double Power Mill Co., entry.....	2 00
767.	E. G. Roberts, entry and coop rent.....	37 00
768.	Klenzing & Smith, entry.....	2 00
769.	William L. Odett, sale of tickets.....	12 00
770.	Void.	
771.	Finkbeiner-Turney Co., entry.....	2 00
772.	B. H. Dorsch, entry.....	2 00
773.	Dahlman & Cooper Supply Co., entry.....	2 00
774.	J. L. Owens Co., entry.....	2 00
775.	Pape Bros., helper on wagon.....	1 00
776.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	1,104 50
777.	H. P. West and H. V. West, entries and pen rent.....	12 50
778.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,359 50
779.	Ed. Nordman, receipts Grand Stand.....	100 00
780.	Sam Jones & Son, stall rent.....	16 00
781.	Uriah Cook & Son, pen rent.....	4 50

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
782.	Geo. E. Kelly, pen rent.....	4 00
783.	Cargill & Price, entry.....	2 00
784.	Robert Goodwin, balance on stall rent.....	1 00
785.	Champion Tool Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
786.	Frank Balmat, balance pen rent.....	50
787.	Ray Allen, balance pen rent.....	1 00
788.	Alex Stewart Lumber Co., stall rent.....	14 00
789.	L. P. Martiny, entry, stall and pen rent.....	7 00
790.	W. G. Bartholf, stall and pen rent.....	7 50
791.	William W. Vaughn & Son, pen rent.....	7 00
792.	E. M. Moore, pen rent.....	3 50
793.	Mohr & Ellis, balance pen rent.....	50
794.	S. M. Quaw, balance stall rent.....	2 00
795.	E. M. Barton, stall rent.....	14 00
796.	H. W. Ayers, stall rent.....	16 00
797.	W. H. Reed, pen rent.....	8 00
798.	F. H. Patten, pen rent.....	5 00
799.	W. H. Miller & Sons, stall rent.....	14 00
800.	J. R. Love, stall rent.....	6 00
801.	Cargill & Price, stall rent.....	24 00
802.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	100 00
803.	Allynhurst Farm, stall rent.....	20 00
804.	Ford Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
805.	Robison, Russell & Augustin, stall rent.....	38 00
806.	C. S. Hechtner, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
807.	Julius Andrae & Son, concession.....	35 00
808.	Geo Ineichen & Son, stall rent.....	10 00
809.	Mrs. Hans Thronson, entry.....	2 00
810.	A. W. Dopke, entry and stall rent.....	14 00
811.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	30 00
812.	Department of Gates, receipts.....	1,400 00
813.	Harry Stoltz, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
814.	B. F. Davidson, pen rent, balance.....	1 00
815.	Lewis Bros., entry and pen rent.....	14 00
816.	The Besser Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
817.	Robert Hardy, stall rent.....	24 00
818.	L. F. Heintz, stall rent.....	3 00
819.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	615 00
820.	Gates Department, receipts.....	2,165 00
821.	C. T. Fisher, Collections Forage Department.....	50 00
822.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	586 00
823.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	19 25
824.	Geo. H. Phillippi, balance pen rent.....	50
825.	L. P. Martiny, balance stall rent.....	2 00
826.	Ed. Nordman, receipts, Grand Stand.....	740 00
827.	W. Woodard, pen rent.....	3 50
828.	Adam Seitz, stall rent.....	16 00
829.	Richard Maurer & Son, stall rent.....	6 00
830.	C. Tochtermann, Jr., balance pen rent.....	50
831.	Heck Bros., pen rent.....	3 00
832.	McLay Bros., stall rent.....	32 00
833.	F. H. Meekin & Son, pen rent.....	4 00
834.	Henry Tennessen, stall rent.....	7 00
835.	J. C. Land, stall rent.....	6 00
836.	H. Van Eagle, wagon ticket.....	5 00
837.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	160 01
838.	C. T. Fischer, collections Forage Department.....	150 00
839.	Wadham's Oil Co., sale of tickets.....	30 00



No.	From whom and for what.	Amount
840.	Gates Department, receipts.....	2,100 00
841.	The Electric Storage Battery Co., entry.....	2 00
842.	Hans Berg, balance stall rent.....	4 00
843.	Gates Department, receipts.....	3,993 00
844.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	623 00
838.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	150 00
846.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	3,166 50
847.	Ed Nordman, receipts Grand Stand.....	2,000 00
848.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	383 75
849.	S. J. Brew, stall rent.....	6 00
850.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	510 23
851.	Ed Nordman, Grand stand receipts.....	900 00
852.	Department Gates, receipts.....	7,600 00
853.	Department Gates, receipts.....	7,835 00
854.	Murrie Bros., stall rent.....	2 00
855.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	701 25
856.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	2,195 00
857.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	100 00
858.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	500 00
859.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	245 00
860.	Ed Nordman, Grand Stand receipts.....	2,265 00
861.	Ed Nordman, Grand Stand receipts.....	2,900 00
862.	Void.	
863.	John M. True, sale of catalogues.....	7 10
864.	John M. True, sale of tickets.....	7 00
865.	Ed Nordman, Grand Stand receipts.....	885 00
866.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	394 13
867.	Wis. P. C. Br. Assoc., by R. E. Roberts, Treas., special premium	100 00
868.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	270 75
869.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, collections Poultry Department.....	18 85
870.	Department Gates, receipts.....	9,224 00
871.	Department Gates, receipts.....	4,850 00
872.	Fox & Gallagher, stall rent.....	12 00
873.	Ed Nordman, Grand Stand receipts.....	105 70
874.	C. H. Everett, concession.....	50 00
875.	Department Gates, receipts.....	3,000 00
876.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	250 85
877.	Department Gates, receipts.....	2,441 05
878.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	128 35
879.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	634 50
880.	Ed Nordman, Grand Stand receipts.....	1,618 25
881.	Void.	
882.	Ed Nordman, Grand Stand receipts.....	1 75
883.	Department Gates, receipts.....	839 50
884.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	331 71
885.	O. F. Roessler, collections Speed Department.....	7 50
886.	Mrs. Norah E. R. Perkins, collections Rest Cottage.....	117 80
887.	E. O. Best, collection meal tickets.....	206 25
888.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,895 00
889.	A. G. Hahn, speed entry.....	210 00
890.	John M. True, overdraft, paym't office force.....	8 50
891.	Oakwood Stock Farm, speed entry.....	45 00
892.	E. C. Kimlin, speed entry.....	25 00
893.	J. W. Irwin, speed entry.....	250 00
894.	C. D. Renick, speed entry.....	25 00
895.	Milwaukee Motor Cycle Club, rental of grounds.....	100 00
896.	J. W. Swansbrough, speed entry.....	15 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
897.	Wing R. Smith, Treas. Am. Holstein-Friesian Br. Assoc., special premium.....	100 00
898.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	396 57
899.	Lindsay Bros., sale of tickets.....	67 60
Total, September .....		\$80,349 85

October.

900.	H. B. Stanz Co., sale of cheese.....	\$841 18
901.	Geo. Wylie, supt. of grounds, collections.....	10 00
902.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental space State Fair.....	100 00
903.	Hereford Br. Assoc. by C. R. Thomas, Sec., special premium..	228 06
904.	Schmidt & Kejhl, sale of butter.....	651 51
905.	Am. Shorthorn Br. Assoc., by John W. Groves, Sec., special premium .....	914 00
906.	Rambler Garage Co., privilege State Fair.....	30 00
907.	H. W. Meekin, Berkshire Br. Assoc. special premium.....	55 50
908.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, sale of butter and cheese.....	8 64
909.	Miss Mary M. Priestley, sale of butter.....	6 09
910.	Karstens & Schmitz, sale of butter.....	11 60
911.	Void.	
912.	International Harvester Co., sale of tickets.....	90 00
913.	Pelton & Battles, sale of cheese.....	3 24
914.	Western Electric Co., concession.....	50 00
915.	Hampshire Down Br. Assoc., C. A. Tyler, Sec., spl. premium..	25 00
916.	Ed Maedke, balance on entry.....	41
917.	Polled Durham Br. Assoc., by J. H. Martz, Sec., spl. premium	68 60
918.	John M. True, sale of butter and cheese.....	10 22
919.	H. C. Larson, sale of butter.....	5 80
920.	Red Polled Br. Assoc., by P. G. Henderson, Pres., spl. prem.	80 00
921.	Am. Southdown Br. Assoc., by F. G. Springer, Sec., spl. prem.	12 00
922.	S. W. & G. H. Gottschalk, concession.....	15 00
923.	O. B. Cornish, sale of cheese.....	6 75
Total, October .....		\$3,223 60

November.

924.	August Uihlein, rent of speed stalls.....	107 25
925.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	333 25
926.	D. W. Howie, Jr., forage and supplies.....	10 40
927.	The Journal Co., overpayment.....	98
928.	Am. Oxford Down Br. Assoc., by W. A. Shafer, Sec., spl. prem.	45 00
929.	C. T. Fisher, sale of alfalfa hay.....	92 75
930.	Wis. Sheep Br. Assoc., by Frank Kleinheinz, Sec., special premium .....	266 00
931.	Geo. Wylie, Supt. of grounds, collections.....	70 25
Total, November.....		\$925 88

December.

932.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, collections.....	\$0 80
933.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, overpaid premiums returned.....	7 00

934.	U. S. Post Office Dept., duplicate order.....	2 00
935.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Department.....	102 46
936.	George Wylie, collection Supt. of grounds.....	24 75
937.	J. Z. McLay, payment on Clydesdale premiums.....	89 10
	<hr/>	
	Total, December.....	\$226 11

## January—1910.

938.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	\$27 85
939.	R. B. Ogilvie, Sec., balance Clydesdale Special.....	33 00
940.	Wm. M. Jones, Guernsey Breeders' Special.....	60 00
941.	H. W. Meekin, redemption protested note.....	22 35
942.	Gimbel Bros., concession.....	15 00
943.	Miscellaneous receipts.....	64 78
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	Total, January.....	\$222 98

## Summary of Receipts.

Shown by stubs.....	\$89,025 38
Improvement fund, (appropriation).....	46,904 63
Certified check, (U. F. B. A.).....	1,030 00
Gates change returned to treasurer.....	1,000 00
Grand stand change returned to treasurer.....	750 00
Miscellaneous checks cancelled.....	25 88
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Total .....	\$138,705 80

**SECRETARY'S WARRANT ACCOUNT.**

March—1909.

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	\$9 16
2.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	16 41
3.	Ed Nordman, expenses.....	22 38
4.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	9 74
5.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	4 44
6.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	15 70
7.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	17 50
8.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	4 94
9.	Wm. MacLaren, expenses.....	7 18
10.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	12 44
11.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	40 78
12.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	20 12
13.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	15 84
14.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	12 44
15.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	4 45
16.	Thomas Convey, Convention expenses.....	5 00
17.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages.....	1 15
18.	G. E. Johnson, subscription dailies.....	6 00
19.	Democrat Printing Co., subscription.....	2 50
20.	Mrs. A. L. Kelly, Convention report.....	98 00
21.	American Trotting Assoc., Year Book.....	3 50
22.	C. A. Brown, wages, March.....	50 00
23.	E. L. Wentworth, salary, March.....	70 00
24.	John M. True, salary, March.....	183 00
25.	A. L. Fisher, outlawed check.....	3 65
26.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	39 48
27.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	7 20
28.	Wm. MacLaren, expenses.....	7 18
29.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	15 06
30.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	14 64
31.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	5 54
32.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	7 35
33.	C. A. Brown, expenses, trip to Madison.....	5 12
Total .....		\$737 89

April.

34.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental.....	\$10 50
35.	John M. True, expenses, Milwaukee.....	6 23
36.	Chicago Horseman Co., advertising.....	4 00
37.	C. A. Brown, wages April.....	50 00
38.	B. L. Wentworth, payment on salary, April.....	60 00
39.	John M. True, salary, April.....	183 00
40.	B. L. Wentworth, balance salary, April.....	10 00
41.	American Trotting Assoc., annual dues.....	100 00
Total .....		\$423 73

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## May.

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
42.	Madison News Agency, subscription dailies.....	\$3 00
43.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 40
44.	Wm. MacLaren, expenses.....	2 36
45.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	18 15
46.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	16 29
47.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	15 58
48.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	10 54
49.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 26
50.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	13 29
51.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	27 06
52.	Ed Nordman, expenses.....	18 53
53.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	12 32
54.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 26
55.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	19 65
56.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	10 35
57.	John M. True, expenses, Milwaukee.....	5 68
58.	Wm. A. Jackson, attorney's fees.....	133 55
59.	Russell-Porter Hardware Co., mdse.....	1 77
60.	A. LeFeber, mdse.....	64 00
61.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 12
62.	L. Lauterbach, map.....	1 35
63.	John M. True, salary, May.....	184 00
64.	John M. True, telegrams paid.....	1 50
65.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, May.....	70 00
66.	C. A. Brown, wages, May.....	50 00
67.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	8 94
Total .....		\$730 85

## June.

68.	John M. True, expenses, Milwaukee.....	\$5 03
69.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	8 48
70.	Wm. MacLaren, expenses.....	2 45
71.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	17 35
72.	Ed Nordman, expenses.....	13 73
73.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	8 58
74.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 42
75.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	8 80
76.	John M. True, expenses.....	5 18
77.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	44 00
78.	Madison Democrat.....	15 00
79.	Madison State Journal.....	15 00
80.	Superior Telegram.....	15 00
81.	Eau Claire Leader.....	15 00
82.	Eau Claire Telegram.....	15 00
83.	Fond du Lac Commonwealth.....	15 00
84.	Fond du Lac Reporter.....	15 00
85.	Jefferson County Union (Ft. Atkinson).....	15 00
86.	Marinette Eagle Star.....	15 00
87.	Appleton Post.....	15 00
88.	Racine News.....	15 00
89.	Racine Times.....	15 00
90.	Racine Journal.....	15 00
91.	Oshkosh Northwestern.....	15 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
92.	De Pere Democrat.....	10 00
93.	De Pere News.....	10 00
94.	Green Bay Gazette.....	10 00
95.	Chippewa Falls Herald.....	10 00
96.	Chippewa Falls Times.....	10 00
97.	Superior Leader-Clarion.....	10 00
98.	Berlin Journal.....	10 00
99.	Jefferson Banner.....	10 00
100.	Jefferson Journal.....	10 00
101.	Kenosha Telegraph-Courier.....	10 00
102.	La Crosse Chronicle.....	10 00
103.	La Crosse Leader.....	10 00
104.	Appleton Crescent.....	10 00
105.	Appleton Volksfreund.....	10 00
106.	Beloit Free Press.....	10 00
107.	Beloit News.....	10 00
108.	Janesville Recorder.....	10 00
109.	Baraboo News.....	10 00
110.	Baraboo Republic.....	10 00
111.	Sheboygan Herald.....	10 00
112.	Sheboygan County News.....	10 00
113.	Whitewater Register.....	10 00
114.	Elkhorn Independent.....	10 00
115.	Delavan Republican.....	10 00
116.	Hartford Times.....	10 00
117.	Hartford Press.....	10 00
118.	Whitewater Gazette.....	10 00
119.	Oconomowoc Enterprise.....	10 00
120.	Waukesha Dispatch.....	10 00
121.	Waukesha Freeman.....	10 00
122.	Ashland Press.....	5 00
123.	Ashland News.....	5 00
124.	Rice Lake Chronotype.....	5 00
125.	Cumberland Advocate.....	5 00
126.	Green Bay Landsman.....	5 00
127.	Mondovi Herald.....	5 00
128.	Chilton Democrat.....	5 00
129.	Chilton Times.....	5 00
130.	Chippewa Falls Citizen.....	5 00
131.	Brillion News.....	5 00
132.	Portage Rundschau.....	5 00
133.	Portage Democrat.....	5 00
134.	Portage Register.....	5 00
135.	Lodi Enterprise.....	5 00
136.	Columbus Democrat.....	5 00
137.	Columbus Republican.....	5 00
138.	Prairie du Chien Courier.....	5 00
139.	Prairie du Chien Union.....	5 00
140.	Cambridge News.....	5 00
141.	Stoughton Hub.....	5 00
142.	Mt. Horeb Times.....	5 00
143.	Deerfield News.....	5 00
144.	Stoughton Courier.....	5 00
145.	Mayville Banner.....	5 00
146.	Mayville Pioneer.....	5 00
147.	Fox Lake Representative.....	5 00
148.	Horicon Reporter.....	5 00
149.	Juneau Telephone.....	5 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
150.	Juneau Independent.....	5 00
151.	Beaver Dam Argus.....	5 00
152.	Beaver Dam Citizen.....	5 00
153.	Waupun Leader.....	5 00
154.	Waupun Democrat.....	5 00
155.	Reeseville Review.....	5 00
156.	Superior Times.....	5 00
157.	Menomonie News.....	5 00
158.	Menomonie Times.....	5 00
159.	Nord West Courier, Fond du Lac.....	5 00
160.	Ripon Commonwealth.....	5 00
161.	Ripon Press.....	5 00
162.	Boscobel Enterprise.....	5 00
163.	Platteville Witness.....	5 00
164.	Platteville News.....	5 00
165.	Fennimore Times.....	5 00
166.	Lancaster Herald.....	5 00
167.	Lancaster Teller.....	5 00
168.	Cuba City News-Herald.....	5 00
169.	Brodhead Independent.....	5 00
170.	Erodhead Register.....	5 00
171.	Monroe Journal-Gazette.....	5 00
172.	Monroe Sentinel.....	5 00
173.	Monroe Times.....	5 00
174.	Berlin Courant.....	5 00
175.	Dodgeville Chronicle.....	5 00
176.	Dodgeville Sun-Republic.....	5 00
177.	Mineral Point Democrat.....	5 00
178.	Mineral Point Tribune.....	5 00
179.	Black River Falls Banner.....	5 00
180.	Black River Falls Journal.....	5 00
181.	Fort Atkinson Democrat.....	5 00
182.	Lake Mills Leader.....	5 00
183.	Palmyra Enterprise.....	5 00
184.	Waterloo Democrat.....	5 00
185.	Watertown Gazette.....	5 00
186.	Watertown Times.....	5 00
187.	Watertown Weltburger.....	5 00
188.	Watertown Leader.....	5 00
189.	Mauston Star.....	5 00
190.	Kenosha Union.....	5 00
191.	Kenosha Volksfreund.....	5 00
192.	Kewaunee Enterprise.....	5 00
193.	La Crosse Abendstern.....	5 00
194.	Darlington Democrat.....	5 00
195.	Darlington Journal.....	5 00
196.	Antigo Journal.....	5 00
197.	Manitowoc Herald.....	5 00
198.	Manitowoc News.....	5 00
199.	Manitowoc Pilot.....	5 00
200.	Manitowoc Post.....	5 00
201.	Manitowoc Zeitung.....	5 00
202.	Two Rivers Chronicle.....	5 00
203.	Wausau Central Wisconsin.....	5 00
204.	Wausau Record.....	5 00
205.	Wausau Herald.....	5 00
206.	Wauwatosa Independent.....	5 00
207.	Sparta Herald.....	5 00
208.	Sparta Democrat.....	5 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
209.	Tomah Journal.....	5 00
210.	Oconto Reporter.....	5 00
211.	Oconto Enterprise.....	5 00
212.	Rhineland New North.....	5 00
213.	Kaukauna Sun.....	5 00
214.	Kaukauna Times.....	5 00
215.	Seymour Press.....	5 00
216.	Cedarburg News.....	5 00
217.	Port Washington Star.....	5 00
218.	Port Washington Advertiser.....	5 00
219.	Port Washington Zeitung.....	5 00
220.	Port Washington Herald.....	5 00
221.	Amherst Advocate.....	5 00
222.	Stevens Point Journal.....	5 00
223.	Stevens Point Gazette.....	5 00
224.	Racine Slavic.....	5 00
225.	Racine Norden.....	5 00
226.	Burlington Free Press.....	5 00
227.	Burlington Democrat.....	5 00
228.	Union Grove Enterprise.....	5 00
229.	Waterford Post.....	5 00
230.	Richland Center Republican Observer.....	5 00
231.	Richland Center Democrat.....	5 00
232.	Clinton Banner.....	5 00
233.	Edgerton Eagle.....	5 00
234.	Edgerton Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter.....	5 00
235.	Milton Junction Telephone.....	5 00
236.	Hudson Star.....	5 00
237.	Hudson Observer.....	5 00
238.	Baraboo Democrat.....	5 00
239.	Reedsburg Free Press.....	5 00
240.	Reedsburg Times.....	5 00
241.	Plymouth Reporter.....	5 00
242.	Plymouth Review.....	5 00
243.	Sheboygan Telegram.....	5 00
244.	Sheboygan Zeitung.....	5 00
245.	Sheboygan Journal.....	5 00
246.	Sheboygan Democrat.....	5 00
247.	Sheboygan Amerika.....	5 00
248.	Viroqua Censor.....	5 00
249.	Viroqua Leader.....	5 00
250.	Delavan Enterprise.....	5 00
251.	Lake Geneva Herald.....	5 00
252.	Lake Geneva News.....	5 00
253.	Sharon Reporter.....	5 00
254.	Walworth Times.....	5 00
255.	Kewaskum Statesman.....	5 00
256.	West Bend Beobachter.....	5 00
257.	West Bend Pilot.....	5 00
258.	West Bend News.....	5 00
259.	Eagle Quill, Eagle.....	5 00
260.	Wisconsin Sugar Beet, Menomonée Falls.....	5 00
261.	Mukwonago Chief.....	5 00
262.	Oconomowoc Free Press.....	5 00
263.	Clintonville Tribune.....	5 00
264.	New London Republican.....	5 00
265.	Waupaca Record.....	5 00
266.	Waupaca Post.....	5 00
267.	Waupaca Republican.....	5 00



No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
268.	Weyauwega Chronicle.....	5 00
269.	Neenah Times.....	5 00
270.	Neenah News.....	5 00
271.	Menasha Record.....	5 00
272.	Menasha Anzeiger.....	5 00
273.	Omro Herald.....	5 00
274.	Oshkosh Democrat.....	5 00
275.	Winneconne Local.....	5 00
276.	Grand Rapids Reporter.....	5 00
277.	Marshfield News.....	5 00
278.	Marshfield Times.....	5 00
279.	Fond du Lac Nord West Courier.....	5 00
280.	Friendship Dells Reporter.....	3 00
281.	Friendship Press.....	3 00
282.	Rice Lake Times.....	3 00
283.	Barron Shield.....	3 00
284.	Bayfield News & Itemizer.....	3 00
285.	Green Bay Review.....	3 00
286.	Alma Journal.....	3 00
287.	Fountain City Republikaner.....	3 00
288.	Grantsburg Journal.....	3 00
289.	Grantsburg Sentinel.....	3 00
290.	Bloomer Advance.....	3 00
291.	Stanley Republican.....	3 00
292.	Greenwood Gleaner.....	3 00
293.	Kilbourn Mirror-Gazette.....	3 00
294.	Kilbourn Dells Reporter.....	3 00
295.	Rio Reporter.....	3 00
296.	Pardeeville Times.....	3 00
297.	Poynette Press.....	3 00
298.	Cambria News.....	3 00
299.	Randolph Advance.....	3 00
300.	Soldiers Grove Journal (Kickapoo Scout).....	3 00
301.	Kickapoo Chief, Soldiers Grove.....	3 00
302.	De Forest Times.....	3 00
303.	Sun Prairie Countryman.....	3 00
304.	Oregon Observer.....	3 00
305.	Mazomanie Sickle.....	3 00
306.	Belleville Recorder.....	3 00
307.	Middleton Times Herald.....	3 00
308.	Morrisonville Times.....	3 00
309.	Marshall Record.....	3 00
310.	Mayville News.....	3 00
311.	Neosho Standard.....	3 00
312.	Sturgeon Bay Advocate.....	3 00
313.	Door County Democrat, Sturgeon Bay.....	3 00
314.	Knapp News.....	3 00
315.	Augusta Eagle.....	3 00
316.	Augusta Times.....	3 00
317.	Fairchild Observer.....	3 00
318.	Florence Mining News.....	3 00
319.	Oakfield Eagle.....	3 00
320.	Brandon Times.....	3 00
321.	Campbellsport News.....	3 00
322.	Crandon Republican.....	3 00
323.	North West Advertiser, Waubesa.....	3 00
324.	Eoscobel Sentinel.....	3 00
325.	Bloomington Record.....	3 00
326.	Montfort Mail.....	3 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
327.	Platteville Journal.....	3 00
328.	Cassville Record.....	3 00
329.	Cassville Index.....	3 00
330.	Grant County Democrat, Muscoota.....	3 00
331.	Albany Vicindicator.....	3 00
332.	Monticello Messenger.....	3 00
333.	New Glarus Courier.....	3 00
334.	Dartford Reporter.....	3 00
335.	Princeton Republic.....	3 00
336.	Kingston Spy.....	3 00
337.	Markesan Herald.....	3 00
338.	Barneveld Register & Friend.....	3 00
339.	Highland Press.....	3 00
340.	Hollandale Review.....	3 00
341.	South West Wisconsin, Linden.....	3 00
342.	Hurley Miner.....	3 00
343.	Mauston Chronicle.....	3 00
344.	Necedah Republican.....	3 00
345.	Elroy Leader.....	3 00
346.	Elroy Tribune.....	3 00
347.	New Lisbon Argus.....	3 00
348.	New Lisbon Times.....	3 00
349.	Wonewoc Reporter.....	3 00
350.	Wilmot Agitator.....	3 00
351.	Algoma Record.....	3 00
352.	Kewaunee Liste.....	3 00
353.	Argyle Atlas.....	3 00
354.	Benton Advocate.....	3 00
355.	Blanchardville Blade.....	3 00
356.	Gratiot Reporter.....	3 00
357.	Pick & Gad, Shullsburg.....	3 00
358.	Merrill Advocate.....	3 00
359.	Merrill News.....	3 00
360.	Tomahawk Leader.....	3 00
361.	Antigo Republican.....	3 00
362.	Athens Record.....	3 00
363.	Deutsche Pionier, Wausau.....	3 00
364.	Wausau Wochenblatt.....	3 00
365.	Marinette Forposten.....	3 00
366.	Peshigo Times.....	3 00
367.	Wausaukee Independent.....	3 00
368.	Endeavor Epitome.....	3 00
369.	Montello Express.....	3 00
370.	Westfield Central-Union.....	3 00
371.	Tomah Monitor-Herald.....	3 00
372.	Norwalk Star.....	3 00
373.	Oconto Falls Herald.....	3 00
374.	Gillette Times.....	3 00
375.	Dale Recorder.....	3 00
376.	Hortonville Review.....	3 00
377.	Shiocton News.....	3 00
378.	Durand Entering Wedge.....	3 00
379.	Durand Courier.....	3 00
380.	River Falls Journal.....	3 00
381.	River Falls Times.....	3 00
382.	Osceola Sun.....	3 00
383.	Clear Lake Star.....	3 00
384.	Almond Press.....	3 00
385.	Stevens Point Rolnik.....	3 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
386.	Phillips Times.....	3 00
387.	Prentice Calumet.....	3 00
388.	Richland Center Rustic.....	3 00
389.	Viola Intelligencer.....	3 00
390.	Evansville Enterprise.....	3 00
391.	Evansville Review.....	3 00
392.	Evansville Tribune.....	3 00
393.	Janesville Independent.....	3 00
394.	Janesville Journal.....	3 00
395.	Rock County Journal, Milton.....	3 00
396.	Ladysmith Budget.....	3 00
397.	New Richmond Republican Voice.....	3 00
398.	Glenwood Tribune.....	3 00
399.	Sauk County News, Prairie du Sac.....	3 00
400.	Pionier Presse, Sauk City.....	3 00
401.	Home News, Spring Green.....	3 00
402.	Hayward Republican.....	3 00
403.	Shawano Advocate.....	3 00
404.	Shawano Journal.....	3 00
405.	Shawano Volksbote-Wochenblatt.....	3 00
406.	Wittenberg Enterprise.....	3 00
407.	Plymouth Post.....	3 00
408.	Medford Waldbote.....	3 00
409.	Medford Star.....	3 00
410.	Galesville Republican.....	3 00
411.	Trempealeau Herald.....	3 00
412.	Whitehall Times.....	3 00
413.	Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise.....	3 00
414.	Westby Times.....	3 00
415.	Eagle River Review.....	3 00
416.	Eagle River News.....	3 00
417.	East Troy News.....	3 00
418.	Genoa Junction Times.....	3 00
419.	Shell Lake Register.....	3 00
420.	Spooner Advocate.....	3 00
421.	Schleisingerville Botschafter.....	3 00
422.	Void.....	
423.	Hartland News.....	3 00
424.	Iola Herald.....	3 00
425.	Manawa Advocate.....	3 00
426.	Marion Advertiser.....	3 00
427.	New London Press.....	3 00
428.	Hancock News.....	3 00
429.	Plainfield Sun.....	3 00
430.	Red Granite Herald.....	3 00
431.	Wautoma Argus.....	3 00
432.	Wild Rose Times.....	3 00
433.	Omro Journal.....	3 00
434.	Wisconsin Telegraph, Oshkosh.....	3 00
435.	Wisconsin Valley Leader, Grand Rapids.....	3 00
436.	Grand Rapids Tribune.....	3 00
437.	Marshfield Democrat.....	3 00
438.	Janesville Gazette.....	15 00
439.	Kenosha News.....	5 00
440.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 58
441.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	9 30
442.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	13 58
443.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 42
444.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 50

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
445.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 28
446.	Chicago Horseman Co., advertising speed.....	84 00
447.	Milwaukee Tack Co., Bill Poster's tacks.....	12 00
448.	Geo. Luckow, drag frame.....	5 90
449.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	19 80
450.	Fred Geiger, labor.....	2 70
451.	John Roberts, labor.....	8 00
452.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	8 00
453.	Welcome Meyer, labor.....	7 00
454.	Carl Hough, labor.....	1 60
455.	James Miller, labor.....	7 80
456.	William Hawley, labor.....	4 00
457.	W. Thomas, freight and drayage.....	73
458.	New London Press, advertising.....	3 00
459.	Neillsville Times, advertising.....	5 00
460.	Neillsville Republican & Press, advertising.....	5 00
461.	Loyal Tribune, advertising.....	5 00
462.	Dousman Index, advertising.....	3 00
463.	New Holstein Reporter, advertising.....	3 00
464.	United Fairs Booking Assoc., certified check.....	1,000 00
465.	John M. True, salary, June.....	183 00
466.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, June.....	70 00
467.	C. A. Brown, wages, June.....	50 00
468.	John M. True, expenses.....	5 88
469.	Mrs. Lida T. Gannon, office work.....	15 00
Total, June.....		\$3,465 09

July.

470.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental.....	\$10 50
471.	Peter J. Schetter, moving building.....	10 00
472.	Gimbel Bros., ribbon.....	284 87
473.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	98
474.	B. H. Straw, cloth signs.....	4 35
475.	Carl Haupt, labor.....	17 70
476.	Mrs. Carl Haupt, labor.....	13 65
477.	James Miller, labor.....	1 75
478.	William Hawley, labor.....	1 75
479.	Welcome Meyer, labor.....	4 37
480.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	17 50
481.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	17 50
482.	John Stoel, labor.....	16 27
483.	Harold Ross, labor.....	4 55
484.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	21 00
485.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	22 05
486.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 18
487.	William MacLaren, expenses.....	8 80
488.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	14 50
489.	Ed Nordman, expenses.....	13 63
490.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 74
491.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	6 49
492.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 42
493.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
494.	Madison Democrat, subscription.....	1 25
495.	C. L. Hill, expenses.....	14 94
496.	Wagner & Gohres, oil.....	50
497.	The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	3 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
498.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	1 68
499.	Wadham's Oil Co., gasoline.....	6 30
500.	George Wylie, expenses.....	13 07
501.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 62
502.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 55
503.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
504.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 19
505.	Western Horseman Co., advertising speed.....	74 00
506.	Wadham's Oil Co., oil for streets.....	203 70
507.	Frank C. Jiracheck, mdse.....	2 20
508.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving Co., celluloid badges.....	56 40
509.	Gimbel Bros., ribbon.....	8 40
510.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 24
511.	George Wylie, expenses.....	10 84
512.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	9 80
513.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 16
514.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 20
515.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	37 50
516.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	22 75
517.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	22 75
518.	John Spoerl, labor.....	22 75
519.	Harold Ross, labor.....	14 00
520.	Welcome Meyer, labor.....	19 07
521.	John Miller, labor.....	8 55
522.	Geo. De Bruine, labor.....	9 00
523.	Peter Schetter, labor.....	9 00
524.	Carl Haupt, labor.....	20 82
525.	Sheboygan Daily Press, advertising.....	5 00
526.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 25
527.	C. A. Brown, wages, July.....	50 00
528.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, July.....	70 00
529.	John M. True, salary, July.....	208 00
530.	John M. Dunlap, plants.....	11 25
531.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 42
532.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	8 64
533.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 30
534.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 22
535.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
536.	Kent Mfg. Co., barn plans.....	90 00
537.	Stutley I. Henderson, lawn mower.....	25 00
538.	Cramer-Krasselt Co., stickers.....	94 70
539.	J. M. Miller, cloth banners.....	800 00
540.	Gimbel Bros., ribbon.....	4 73
541.	Ferry & Clas, payment on architects services.....	800 00
542.	The Horse World Co., advertising speed.....	74 50
543.	William MacLaren, ad. in Elks' Circus Program.....	25 00
544.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	13 68
545.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	9 29
546.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
547.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 30
548.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	2 96
549.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	4 67
550.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 92
551.	John M. True, expenses.....	7 36
552.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	34 16
553.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	23 85
554.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	15 75
555.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	18 37
556.	James Miller, labor.....	16 62

557.	Carl Haupt, labor.....	9 60
558.	John Spoerl, labor.....	5 25
559.	Welcome Meyer, labor.....	3 50
560.	Peter Schetter, labor.....	19 35
561.	John Miller, labor.....	9 00
562.	Carl Haupt, cleaning cases.....	15 00
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	Total, July.....	\$3,725 86

August.

563.	John M. True, expenses.....	\$7 37
564.	Madson, Christensen & Ingbretsen, 1st payment on Dairy Building .....	7,000 00
565.	Gimbel Bros., ribbon.....	49 16
566.	Geo. S. Carney, drawing.....	2 00
567.	Wadham's Oil Co., mdse.....	6 30
568.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	1 96
569.	Milwaukee Tack Co., mdse.....	6 00
570.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., moving telephone.....	3 50
571.	O. C. Peters, labor.....	8 60
572.	A. Dersch, mdse and repairs.....	2 35
573.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	40 85
574.	A. L. Stengel, expenses.....	39 23
575.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 35
576.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	21 10
577.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 92
578.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	8 14
579.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
580.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1 48
581.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	11 10
582.	Fehring Bros., bill posting.....	46 00
583.	Currie Bros., plants.....	19 85
584.	The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	5 50
585.	Profitable Poultry, advertising.....	11 50
586.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	4 56
587.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	28 12
588.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	18 20
589.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	16 62
590.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 92
591.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 50
592.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	10 14
593.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 67
594.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1 98
595.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 77
596.	Excelsior Publishing Co., advertising.....	5 00
597.	Catholic Citizen, advertising.....	5 00
598.	Der Landmann, advertising.....	5 00
599.	The Columbia Publishing Co., advertising.....	5 00
600.	The Western Horseman, advertising speed.....	20 00
601.	Schaum Engraving & Printing Co., badges.....	132 00
602.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	22 34
603.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	9 07
604.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 08
605.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	11 28
606.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 92
607.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1 98
608.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 92
609.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	27 69
610.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
611.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 34
612.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 87
613.	W. J. Waga, payment on barn.....	1,200 00
614.	C. A. Brown, wages, August.....	50 00
615.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, August.....	70 00
616.	John M. True, salary, August.....	209 00
617.	W. T. Carson, 1st payment on School House.....	800 00
618.	Banner & Volksfreund, advertising.....	5 00
619.	Der Seebote, advertising.....	5 00
620.	D. B. Danielson, payment on Fish Exhibit Bldg.....	3,500 00
621.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, 2nd payment on Dairy Building .....	10,000 00
622.	George Luckow, contracts and labor.....	4,555 00
623.	The Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., sketch.....	4 00
624.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	35
625.	The Sanders Publishing Co., advertising.....	105 00
626.	The Ansell Ticket Co., roll tickets.....	55 00
627.	Hoffman & Bauer, repairs.....	166 43
628.	Chicago Horseman Co., advertising speed.....	8 00
629.	William Wolf, baling hay.....	15 00
630.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving Co., printing premium ribbons..	311 26
631.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 97
632.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 10
633.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 92
634.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1 98
635.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	9 14
636.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
637.	C. L. Hill, expenses.....	8 74
638.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	19 25
639.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	12 25
640.	J. H. Kronenberg, labor.....	19 00
641.	Theo. Ahlf, labor.....	5 25
642.	J. F. Gleason, labor.....	13 80
643.	Geo. Hammond, Jr., labor.....	13 80
644.	Ed. McDermont, labor.....	12 00
645.	Herman Scholtz, labor.....	2 10
646.	A. Geimer, labor.....	1 75
647.	Geo. Reafer, labor.....	14 00
648.	Harvey Stuart, labor.....	7 00
649.	James Howard, labor.....	7 87
650.	Henry Brew, labor.....	1 75
651.	Peter Schetter, labor.....	8 10
652.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	24 30
Total, August.....		\$28,992 06

## September.

*Bill Posting.*

653.	W. N. True.....	\$2 00
654.	M. L. Smith.....	11 00
655.	Fond du Lac Bill Posting Co.....	63 80
656.	Aubrey C. King.....	5 00
657.	J. A. Hawes.....	12 50
658.	W. C. Kassebaum.....	1 80
659.	F. E. Shults.....	3 00
660.	R. E. Werner.....	11 15
661.	Burlington Posting & Distributing Co.....	30 00
662.	J. E. Overley.....	4 25

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
663.	W. J. Bethke.....	75 00
664.	E. J. Kempf.....	85 00
665.	Lind Bill Posting Co.....	3 10
666.	Chas. C. Miller.....	3 00
667.	V. M. Smrcina.....	17 50
668.	Chas. B. Rogers.....	5 50
669.	Frank A. Grimmer.....	13 50
670.	Peter Rhode, Jr.....	23 73
671.	Bert Miller.....	3 00
672.	W. J. Fasbinder.....	3 25
673.	Herman J. Paas.....	56 25
674.	Geo. W. Schwantes.....	25 00
675.	Frank M. Welch.....	1 50
676.	J. F. Leason.....	33 00
677.	H. Hendrickson.....	4 30
678.	Henry Carlson.....	7 50
679.	D. D. Usher.....	2 00
680.	O. G. Brown.....	1 50
681.	Bower City Bill Posting Co.....	82 50
682.	Peter Devroy.....	6 50
683.	J. P. Adler.....	6 50
684.	John D. Lawe.....	7 85
685.	Tom Pipe.....	6 50
686.	W. C. Graeber.....	47 80
687.	W. C. Bowen.....	16 00
688.	C. M. Dodson.....	3 80
689.	Chapman & Cackler.....	6 00
690.	John C. Hickey.....	2 20
691.	Frank A. Urwan.....	5 50
692.	Frank H. Webb.....	13 50
693.	Owen O. Jones.....	2 00
694.	Paul A. Ruf.....	5 00
695.	Vautrot Bros.....	4 80
696.	J. E. Williams.....	8 10
697.	La Crosse Bill Posting Service.....	9 50
698.	Gus Winkel.....	2 90
699.	John B. Arthurs.....	19 00
700.	R. J. Murphy.....	90 00
701.	S. A. Pelton, work in office.....	21 00
702.	Guy Felton, work in office.....	21 00
703.	John M. True, telephone operator, Fair Grounds.....	2 00
704.	Mrs. B. W. Selke, returned entry.....	2 00
705.	Geo. G. Cox, money for gate change.....	1,000 00
706.	Ed Nordman, change for Grand Stand.....	750 00
707.	Robert Cain, whitewashing.....	81 50
708.	H. Williamson, returned entry.....	2 00
709.	Univ. Post Cement Co., returned entry.....	2 00
710.	Walter Palmer, speed winnings.....	360 00
711.	F. Campbell, speed winnings.....	180 00
712.	A. C. Jefferson, speed winnings.....	100 00
713.	Raleigh Falbe, returned entry.....	2 50
714.	E. C. Kimlin, speed winnings.....	20 00
715.	J. W. Johnson, speed winnings.....	90 00
716.	William Rash, speed winnings.....	675 00
717.	Geo. Schley, speed winnings.....	160 00
718.	E. W. Scott, music, Belleville Band.....	210 00
719.	Chas. Kerr, judging fine wool sheep.....	38 00
720.	Simon Warner, speed winnings.....	95 00
721.	Cornille Bros., 1st payment on refrigerator.....	4,000 00



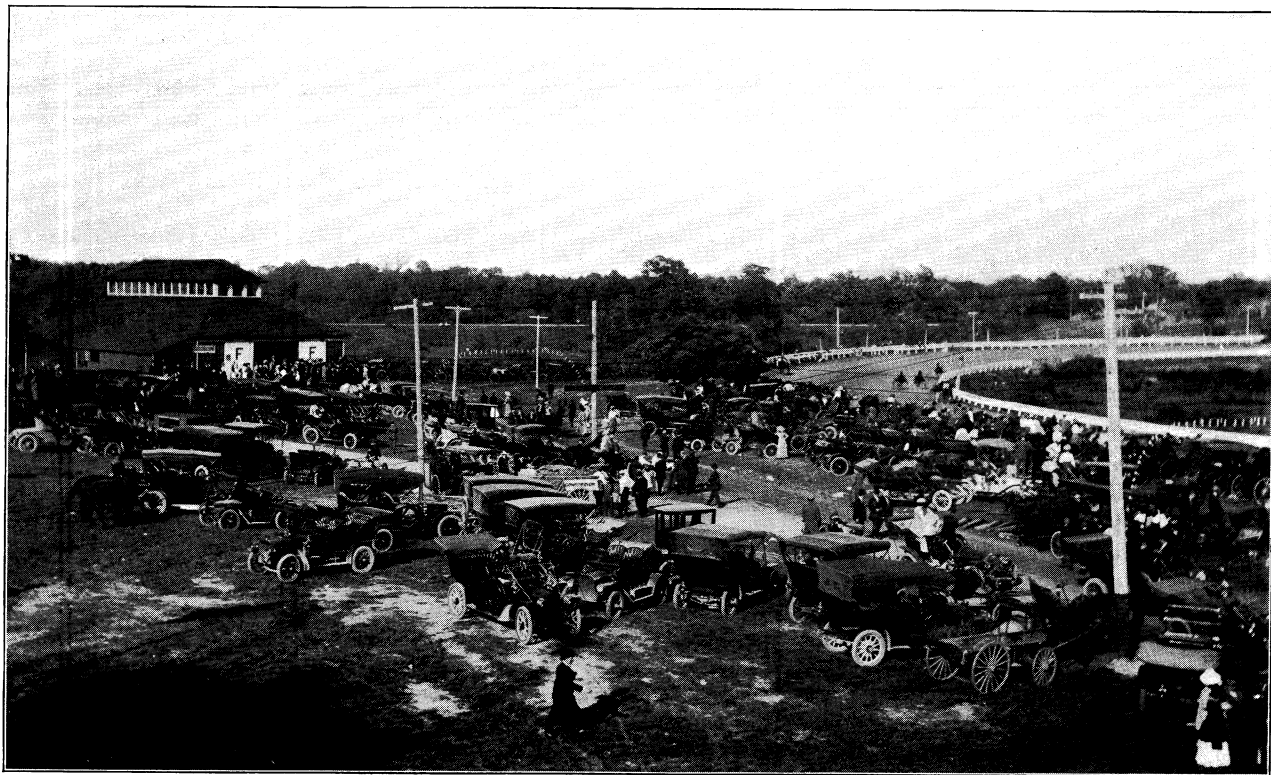
No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
722.	United Fairs Booking Assoc., 1st payment, fire works.....	1,000 00
723.	C. Houser, speed winnings.....	120 00
724.	C. D. Atwood, speed winnings.....	20 00
725.	Chas. Bauer, music, Arion Band.....	547 50
726.	Henry Schulte, music, Racine Band.....	167 50
727.	C. A. Chambers, speed winnings.....	125 00
728.	James Hogan, speed winnings.....	2,250 00
729.	James Hogan, balance on check.....	2,000 00
730.	United Fairs Booking Assoc., Head-on-Collision.....	3,000 00
731.	William Plaehn, judging pigeons.....	50 00
732.	Peter Zumkehr, judging foreign cheese.....	29 80
733.	S. F. Guttenstein, speed winnings.....	185 00
734.	D. T. Heimlich, judging Poultry.....	50 00
735.	Andrew McFarlane, judging Horses.....	50 00
736.	H. C. Compton, judging Mutton Sheep.....	85 00
737.	John A. Thomas, speed winnings.....	250 00
738.	Prof. A. L. Haecker, judging Dairy Cattle.....	100 00
739.	A. J. Rhyden, judging Beef Cattle.....	100 00
740.	Void.	
741.	F. W. Johnson, Dan Patch—Minor Heir Race.....	2,500 00
742.	C. E. Robinson, speed winnings.....	900 00
743.	L. L. Olds, judging County Exhibits.....	20 00
744.	Katherine Weber, office work.....	10 50
745.	H. Putnam, speed winnings.....	300 00
746.	John M. True, paid office force.....	936 50
747.	John M. True, expenses.....	7 00
748.	Mrs. Lida T. Gannon, for judges of Woman's Work.....	50 00
749.	Mrs. Lida T. Gannon, expenses Department M.....	146 00
750.	O. W. Kenyon, speed winnings.....	450 00
751.	Geo. T. Hoag, speed winnings.....	450 00
752.	J. R. Keach, speed winnings.....	2,250 00
753.	William Toole, judging flowers.....	25 00
754.	Western Vaudeville Assoc., Special Attractions.....	1,150 00
755.	John Nicol, speed winnings.....	110 00
756.	Meyers & Premo, speed winnings.....	67 50
757.	N. M. Chrisman, speed winnings.....	45 00
758.	Simon Werner, speed winnings.....	75 00
759.	Fred Marty, judging foreign cheese.....	15 00
760.	William Mikel, speed winnings.....	157 50
761.	W. G. Hawkey, speed winnings.....	400 00
762.	E. L. Aderhold, judging American cheese.....	9 65
763.	J. D. Cannon, judging American cheese.....	11 55
764.	Geo. Wylie, paid toilet attendants.....	136 00
765.	United Fairs Booking Assoc., balance on Fire Works.....	1,750 00
766.	C. A. Brown, payment of labor force.....	161 40
767.	Geo. Wylie, services Supt. of Grounds.....	350 00
768.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses Gates Dept.....	943 50
769.	Geo. Wolf, straw.....	33 25
770.	H. C. Larson, judging butter.....	15 83
771.	Uriah Cook & Son, partial premium C.....	85 00
772.	Lewis Bros., premium in full C.....	100 00
773.	B. E. Davidson, partial premium D.....	155 00
774.	O. T. Balmat & Son, partial premium D.....	83 00
775.	J. E. Meharry, partial premium D.....	100 00
776.	Geo. Ineichen & Son, partial premium B.....	100 00
777.	Geo. A. Phillippi, partial premium C.....	20 00
778.	Frank Hartline, partial premium B.....	70 00
779.	Frank Thornber, partial premium D.....	100 00
780.	John T. Edwards, partial premium A.....	20 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
781.	C. O. Falls, speed winnings.....	600 00
782.	Geo. W. Saunders, speed winnings.....	200 00
783.	Geo. W. Saunders, speed winnings.....	650 00
784.	E. M. Barton, partial premium B.....	70 00
785.	Geo. Martin, partial premium D.....	50 00
786.	S. C. Stanchfield, premium in full B.....	148 00
787.	Ed. Nordman, expenses Grand Stand Department.....	543 80
788.	Dixon & Bruins, partial premium B.....	100 00
789.	J. P. Allyn, partial premium B.....	119 00
790.	W. J. Bernd, premiums in full D.....	28 00
791.	James Finn, partial premiums B.....	20 00
792.	W. B. Barney & Co., partial premiums B.....	25 00
793.	C. S. Hechtner, partial premium B.....	143 00
794.	Marinette County Asylum, premium in full D.....	75 00
795.	Robison, Russell & Augustine, partial premium A.....	92 00
796.	John McFarland, labor.....	10 00
797.	Geo. W. H. Hall, premium in full B.....	23 00
798.	Eugene Dial, music, Navassar Band.....	1,800 00
799.	Howard Greene, premium in full, less stall rent B.....	77 00
800.	W. H. Reed, partial premium D.....	22 00
801.	Void.	
802.	G. U. Fisher, expenses Marshal's Department.....	1,550 00
803.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, partial premium B.....	100 00
804.	E. M. Moore, partial premium C.....	75 00
805.	James Dillon, expenses Department D.....	66 00
806.	John D. Koontz, livery.....	27 00
807.	M. Blumenfeld, Asst. Prom. & Pub. Dept.....	24 50
808.	F. W. Niesman, partial premium E.....	77 25
809.	John M. True, dining room girls.....	44 00
810.	P. B. Slater, Asst. Prom. & Pub. Dept.....	24 50
811.	William Wolf, hay.....	80 31
812.	E. Finger & Son, hay and straw.....	191 06
813.	W. A. Drumb, music, Grand Rapids Band.....	400 00
814.	J. J. Shaw, speed winnings.....	100 00
815.	Ray Allen, premium in full C.....	18 00
816.	Ole Boyum, labor.....	18 00
817.	A. W. Arnold, partial premium C.....	100 00
818.	Hoyt Co., premium in full less coop rent.....	33 50
819.	F. W. Harding, partial premiums B and C.....	1,000 00
820.	R. E. Roberts, superintendent Dept. C.....	50 00
821.	A. W. Dopke, partial premiums B.....	60 00
822.	C. W. Prescott, labor.....	30 00
823.	Adam Seitz, partial premium B.....	50 00
824.	C. W. Moore, speed winnings.....	150 00
825.	S. H. Steele, assistant Department A.....	21 00
826.	John S. Donald, superintendent Dept. A.....	40 00
827.	J. R. Peak, partial premium A.....	50 00
828.	L. H. Manley, partial premium C.....	50 00
829.	Arlie Frost, speed winnings.....	100 00
830.	H. W. Ayers, partial premium B.....	60 00
831.	Theo. Ahlf, labor.....	8 00
832.	J. Smith, labor.....	9 60
833.	Chas. Roethel & Son, premium in full D.....	3 00
834.	J. Lawrence, labor.....	1 80
835.	John M. Hartzell, labor.....	4 00
836.	E. G. Roberts, partial premium E.....	100 00
837.	John D. Koontz, livery.....	15 00
838.	C. A. Brown, workmen on fences.....	36 00
839.	Theo. Sternemann, speed winnings.....	240 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
840.	Ed. Nordman, Superintendent Grand Stand.....	63 00
841.	Ed. Eagan, labor.....	9 00
842.	Jacob Nolte, straw.....	25 18
843.	David Wedgwood, ticket takers.....	500 00
844.	J. H. Adler, ice cream.....	8 00
845.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	420 00
846.	Richard Maurer & Son, premium in full B.....	48 00
847.	D. J. Fenelon, speed winnings.....	200 00
848.	Dick McMahan, speed winnings.....	500 00
849.	R. W. Johnson, speed winnings.....	275 00
850.	Harry Wood, starter running races.....	25 00
851.	Simon Werner, speed winnings.....	113 75
852.	C. Houser, speed winnings.....	262 50
853.	Amos Ayers, speed winnings.....	114 00
854.	F. Campbell, speed winnings.....	297 50
855.	W. C. Schroeder, premium in full B.....	25 00
856.	William Mikel, speed winnings.....	45 00
857.	B. Chapman, speed winnings.....	70 00
858.	R. W. Henry, speed winnings.....	76 00
859.	Geo. C. Loomis, speed winnings.....	1,000 00
860.	Trinity Hospital, nurse's service.....	10 75
861.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, partial premium C.....	800 00
862.	Peter J. Schetter, grading track.....	86 00
863.	William Beatty, assistant Dept. A.....	24 50
864.	W. J. Moyle, assistant Department G.....	28 00
865.	Mrs. Pauline Dame, running dining hall.....	175 00
866.	F. H. Meekin & Son, partial premium D.....	40 00
867.	Edwin Henderson, painting and lettering.....	49 73
868.	R. Connor Co., partial premium B.....	85 00
869.	Joseph Clauder, music, Clauder's Band.....	275 00
870.	Leslie Mount, work in Department E.....	14 00
871.	J. L. Herbst, superintendent Depts. F and H.....	67 84
872.	James J. Nelson, superintendent Department L.....	115 10
873.	J. R. Fleming, livery.....	9 00
874.	F. C. Borchardt, Jr., assistant Department E.....	28 00
875.	Geo. G. Cox, superintendent Gates Department.....	65 00
876.	Geo. G. Cox, expense account.....	9 15
877.	West Allis Ice and Cartage Co., ice.....	2 20
878.	Henry G. Fischer, assistant Speed Department.....	31 50
879.	W. F. Copeland, assistant Speed Department.....	21 00
880.	O. F. Roessler, superintendent Speed Department.....	144 92
881.	W. P. Bussey, assistant Departments F and H.....	35 00
882.	Geo. Castle, speed winnings.....	900 00
883.	W. B. Taylor, speed winnings.....	699 00
884.	Robert Caldwell, Work Department, Grounds.....	21 00
885.	P. Rule, speed winnings.....	200 00
886.	C. G. Wilcox, speed judge.....	10 00
887.	Geo. McKerrow, services, member of Board.....	40 00
888.	Dr. F. R. Wright, salary and supplies.....	56 20
889.	W. H. McCarthy, speed winnings.....	900 00
890.	Dick McMahan, speed winnings.....	1,434 00
891.	Chas. E. Dean, balance speed winnings.....	600 00
892.	J. A. Hazelwood, expenses Educational Dept.....	142 50
893.	Walter E. Gruhl, services as mail carrier.....	11 80
894.	Michael Schmidt, Asst. Trans. Dept.....	21 00
895.	John Barnekow, straw.....	63 10
896.	Geo. Spencer, speed winnings.....	50 00
897.	H. H. James, speed winnings.....	900 00
898.	Mrs. Norah E. R. Perkins, matron Rest Room.....	61 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
899.	G. U. Fisher, services, marshal.....	72 88
900.	Ray Knapp, helper Department E.....	23 00
901.	Lloyd Ranney, helper Department E.....	23 00
902.	Charles Lee, watchman.....	16 00
903.	J. W. Cross, Asst. Dairy Department.....	32 50
904.	W. J. Swan, cabbages.....	58 44
905.	John Cushing, straw.....	160 23
906.	J. L. Morton, livery.....	21 00
907.	David Wedgwood, balance ticket takers.....	87 00
908.	M. J. Dunn, work in Dairy Department.....	12 50
909.	West Allis M. E. Dining Hall, meals for guards.....	5 40
910.	David Wedgwood, Supt. of Privileges.....	151 50
911.	Mrs. Norah E. R. Perkins, help in Rest Cottage.....	70 25
912.	R. O. Wedgwood, assistant Privilege Department.....	105 00
913.	Dan Gaffney, assistant Privilege Department.....	45 50
914.	D. R. Wedgwood, Supt. Machinery Department.....	150 00
915.	A. B. Ellis, Asst. Machinery Department.....	59 50
916.	Eschop & Esterly, premium in full D.....	25 00
917.	A. H. Dahl, State Treasurer, office expenses.....	185 95
918.	W. H. Knight, Sec., suspension speed.....	19 25
919.	A. H. Dahl, Treasurer, spurious coin.....	2 50
920.	B. L. Wentworth, expenses.....	3 12
921.	A. H. Dahl, Treas., redemption of check.....	78 27
922.	L. A. Meininger, music, Waukesha Band.....	350 00
923.	Grove E. Palmer, bill posting.....	8 96
924.	Martin Puerner, bill posting.....	49 50
925.	Karl Stussy, bill posting.....	25 00
926.	John Leaver, bill posting.....	75 00
927.	A. H. Carnegie, bill posting.....	19 50
928.	Wisconsin Agriculturist, advertising.....	500 00
929.	Wisconsin Farmer Co., advertising.....	100 00
930.	Horse Review Co., advertising speed.....	132 00
931.	Spirit of the West, advertising speed.....	39 00
932.	Germania Publishing Co., advertising.....	40 00
933.	W. D. Hoard Co., advertising.....	50 00
934.	Germania Herold Assoc., advertising.....	92 00
935.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	183 50
936.	Kuryer Publishing Co., advertising.....	46 00
937.	Evening Wisconsin Co., advertising.....	93 00
938.	Sullivan Printing Co., advertising.....	6 00
939.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	257 50
940.	Milwaukee Sentinel Co., advertising.....	240 00
941.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	159 60
942.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving Co., engraving.....	116 65
943.	Breithaupt Printing Co., printing.....	35 25
944.	The Scheuppert-Zoeller Printing Co., printing.....	28 00
945.	American Show Print Co., printing.....	24 00
946.	Peter Rhode, Jr., bill posting.....	3 20
947.	Waukesha Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	6 40
948.	W. J. Bethke, bill posting.....	3 20
949.	W. C. Tiede, bill posting.....	3 84
950.	E. J. Kempf, bill posting.....	3 84
951.	Burling Posting & Distributing Co., bill posting.....	4 00
952.	Math. Michels, judging butter.....	23 50
953.	T. F. Kaep, Asst. Bureau of Information.....	24 50
954.	J. H. Dixon, Asst. Department B.....	24 50
955.	A. L. Williams, Asst. Department B.....	7 00
956.	Chas. L. Hill, Supt. Department B.....	45 72
957.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., cars for Treasurer.....	24 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
958.	Thos. Corneliuson, expenses judge of butter.....	12 24
959.	C. H. Everett, Supt. Department G.....	55 28
960.	F. C. Zacher, Asst., Department E.....	10 50
961.	J. H. Gevaart, groceries for dining hall.....	125 60
962.	Douville Dairy Co., milk and cream, dining hall.....	37 11
963.	Joseph Holub, meats for dining hall.....	93 58
964.	A. H. Jensen, money counter.....	35 00
965.	Oscar Austermann, money counter.....	30 00
966.	Schaum Printing & Engraving Co., badges.....	4 00
967.	Bunde & Upmeyer, silver badges.....	4 00
968.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	36 50
969.	Gimbel Bros., ribbons.....	2 52
970.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving Co., premium ribbons.....	3 87
971.	Wadhams Oil Co., gasoline.....	6 83
972.	S. W. Day, meals for police.....	72 75
973.	A. LeFeber, coal.....	4 90
974.	G. O. Roessler, flag man.....	10 00
975.	Frank Babcock, speed barn man.....	21 00
976.	F. E. Stone, starting judge.....	200 00
977.	Chas. Brown, speed judge.....	10 06
978.	Dick White, speed judge.....	10 00
979.	Geo. Brew, speed timer.....	10 00
980.	S. E. Marcott, speed timer.....	10 00
981.	Otto E. Scherer, speed timer.....	10 00
982.	Milwaukee Free Press, advertising.....	1 96
983.	Milwaukee Sentinel Co., advertising.....	35
984.	R. E. Carncross, advertising.....	50
985.	P. J. Sullivan, advertising.....	5 85
986.	Wm. C. Kreul Co., supplies (Per B. J. Ruddle).....	12 30
987.	Merchants' & Manufacturers' Assoc., use of telephone.....	15 50
988.	Saxe Sign Co., signs.....	7 00
989.	Crescent Correspondence Co., services.....	6 00
990.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps.....	8 75
991.	J. H. Taylor, photographs.....	7 00
992.	Meyer News Service Co., service.....	5 00
993.	John M. True, bills for B. J. Ruddle.....	5 00
994.	B. J. Ruddle, expenses.....	90
995.	Ferry & Clas, architects fees.....	500 00
996.	D. B. Danielson, 2nd payment, Fish Ex. Bldg.....	746 00
997.	B. H. Straw, painting, order of W. T. Carson.....	75 00
998.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, 3rd payment on Dairy Building.....	4,000 00
999.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, extras.....	1,309 91
1000.	W. J. Waga, extra work.....	1,005 35
1001.	M. Marks, Jr., work on Poultry Bldg.....	3 50
1002.	H. G. Potter, labor.....	18 26
1003.	Chas. Schmalzhagen, killing cattle, (demonstration).....	12 00
1004.	A. C. Blatz, premiums A.....	125 00
1005.	Robert Burgess & Son, premiums A.....	441 00
1006.	Ray Biggs, premiums A.....	20 00
1007.	S. J. Brew, premiums A.....	27 00
1008.	Hans Berg, premiums A.....	95 00
1009.	Geo. F. Carroll, premiums A.....	106 00
1010.	J. Crouch & Son, premiums A.....	647 00
1011.	L. E. Douglas, premiums A.....	327 00
1012.	John T. Edwards, premiums A.....	22 00
1013.	Robert Goodwin, premium A.....	20 00
1014.	Robert Hardy, premium A.....	186 00
1015.	L. F. Heintz, premium A.....	28 00



AUTOMOBILE CORNER.



No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1016.	Lewis Lewellyn & Son, premium A.....	302 00
1017.	J. C. Land, premiums A.....	34 00
1018.	McLay Bros., premium A.....	505 00
1019.	Arthur Ott, premium A.....	22 00
1020.	J. R. Peak & Son, premium A.....	686 00
1021.	Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, premium A.....	71 00
1022.	J. C. Robinson & Son, premiums A and B.....	230 00
1023.	Robison, Russell & Augustin, premium A.....	30 00
1024.	Adam Seitz, premiums A and B.....	271 00
1025.	Sleep Bros., premiums A.....	114 00
1026.	Roy Southcott, premium A.....	25 00
1027.	Harry Stoltz, premium A.....	82 00
1028.	Henry Tennessen, premium A.....	38 00
1029.	August Uihlein, premium A.....	297 00
1030.	R. S. Witte, premium A.....	157 00
1031.	A. W. Dopke, premium B.....	105 00
1032.	Geo. Ineichen & Son, premium B.....	188 00
1033.	Frank Hartline, premium E.....	77 00
1034.	Dixon & Bruins, premium B.....	56 00
1035.	Muskego Lakes Jersey Herd, premium B.....	50 00
1036.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, premium B.....	206 00
1037.	Geo. Martin, premiums B and D.....	266 00
1038.	Sam Jones & Son, premium B.....	306 00
1039.	James Finn, premium B.....	10 00
1040.	E. M. Barton, premium B.....	65 00
1041.	Andrew Martin, premium B.....	50 00
1042.	J. P. Allyn, premium B.....	100 00
1043.	H. W. Ayers, premium E.....	50 00
1044.	W. B. Barney Co., premium B.....	177 00
1045.	Schley Bros., premium B.....	53 00
1046.	Rust Bros. premium B.....	246 00
1047.	H. E. Reddelein, premium B.....	120 00
1048.	William M. Jones, premium B.....	133 00
1049.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, premium B.....	108 00
1050.	L. P. Martiny, premiums B and D.....	104 00
1051.	H. W. Griswold, premium B.....	25 00
1052.	Fred Vogel, Jr., premium B.....	42 00
1053.	John H. Williams, premium B.....	15 00
1054.	F. W. Harding, premiums B and C.....	576 00
1055.	Thomas Johnson, premium B.....	412 00
1056.	Fox & Gallagher, premium B.....	240 00
1057.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, premium B.....	393 00
1058.	W. J. Bernd, premiums B and D.....	38 00
1059.	R. Connor Co., premium B.....	138 00
1060.	S. M. Quaw, premium B.....	72 00
1061.	Alex Stewart Lumber Co., premium E.....	292 00
1062.	C. S. Hechtner, premium B.....	100 00
1063.	W. H. Miller & Son, premium B.....	340 00
1064.	William Smiley, premium B.....	158 00
1065.	Cargill & Price, premium B.....	670 00
1066.	Void.	
1067.	Renk Bros., premium C.....	271 00
1068.	J. E. McHarry, premium D.....	91 00
1069.	Heck Bros., premium D.....	25 00
1070.	M. W. Reed, premium D.....	10 00
1071.	E. J. Barker, premium D.....	251 00
1072.	Geo. E. Kelly, premium D.....	45 00
1073.	C. Tochterman, premium D.....	140 50



No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1074.	H. P. West, premium D.....	374 00
1075.	W. H. Reed, premium D.....	100 00
1076.	W. G. Bartholf, premiums C and D.....	48 00
1077.	O. T. Balmat & Sen, premium D.....	83 00
1078.	W. W. Vaughn & Son, premium D.....	253 00
1079.	F. H. Fatten, premiums C and D.....	35 00
1080.	Frank Thornber, premium D.....	269 00
1081.	W. E. Palmer, premium D.....	161 00
1082.	W. J. Kelly, premium D.....	35 00
1083.	B. F. Davidson, premium D.....	150 00
1084.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, balance premium C.....	48 00
1085.	J. C. Ellis & Son, premium C.....	15 00
1086.	W. Woodard, premium C.....	62 00
1087.	A. J. Mohr, premium C.....	56 00
1088.	John H. Callow, premium C.....	38 50
1089.	M. N. Jewell & Son, premium C.....	40 00
1090.	Alex. A. Arnold, premium C.....	119 00
1091.	Lewis Bros., premium C.....	330 00
1092.	Max Chapman, premium C.....	155 00
1093.	E. M. Moore, premium C.....	95 00
1094.	Uriah Cook & Son, premium C.....	100 00
1095.	L. Ellis, premium C.....	45 00
1096.	Geo. A. Phillippi, premium C.....	17 00
1097.	Eli Crall & Son, premium C.....	7 50
1098.	Mrs. Sarah Pickar, care of Executive Building.....	52 50
1099.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	52 42
1100.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	37 10
1101.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	30 27
1102.	J. F. Gleason, labor.....	46 40
1103.	J. H. Kronenberg, labor.....	5 20
1104.	Peter Schetter, labor.....	48 37
1105.	F. Stapleton, labor.....	32 80
1106.	Richard Walsh, labor.....	36 75
1107.	Peter DeBruine, labor.....	43 20
1108.	C. Strong, labor.....	22 05
1109.	F. C. Myrtle, labor.....	2 40
1110.	Frank Knipschild, labor.....	35 55
1111.	F. C. McFadden, labor.....	9 00
1112.	A. H. Dahl, redemption check.....	22 35
1113.	E. G. Roberts, balance premium E.....	211 25
1114.	J. R. Love, premium E.....	19 00
1115.	Ed. A. Meyer, premium E.....	5 50
1116.	J. E. Gruenwald, premium E.....	75
1117.	Wm. E. Prisk, premium E.....	13 25
1118.	W. W. Brisk, premium E.....	2 50
1119.	C. Beerand, premium E.....	1 75
1120.	Brook Hill Farm, premium E.....	2 75
1121.	Francis Beidler, premium E.....	5 00
1122.	J. G. Walvord, premium E.....	4 75
1123.	Fred Stier, premium E.....	10 00
1124.	Mrs. Ethel Nelson, premium E.....	5 50
1125.	W. E. Palmer, premium E.....	8 50
1126.	F. W. Niesman, premium E.....	50 00
1127.	Mrs. J. Kazolka, premium E.....	8 75
1128.	August Pape, premium E.....	3 25
1129.	Pasbrig Bros., premium E.....	10 50
1130.	Clarence Christensen, premium E.....	1 75
1131.	Mrs. U. W. Iverson, premium E.....	2 25
1132.	Lake View Farm, premium E.....	2 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1133.	Nowak Bros., premium E.....	11 75
1134.	R. L. Benjamin, premium E.....	5 50
1135.	Robert O. Jones, premium E.....	4 00
1136.	E. Henschel, premium E.....	17 50
1137.	Geo. Cooke, premium E.....	3 50
1138.	J. Conrad, premium E.....	42 75
1139.	Theo Gerlach, premium E.....	10 25
1140.	Geo. W. Tulenz, premium E.....	11 75
1141.	Philip Koch, premium E.....	12 00
1142.	Peter Lewis, premium E.....	1 75
1143.	Geo. H. Prest, premium E.....	4 00
1144.	Frank Kittinger, premium E.....	4 00
1145.	J. C. Schultz, premium E.....	5 00
1146.	Paul Gerhard & Son, premium E.....	12 50
1147.	Henry Detjen, premium E.....	2 50
1148.	H. J. Evans, premium E.....	8 50
1149.	Mehl & Doll, premium E.....	6 50
1150.	Lee & Wells, premium E.....	12 25
1151.	Dachs Bros., premium E.....	1 75
1152.	S. A. Brown & Son, premium E.....	5 00
1153.	F. G. Boots, premium E.....	14 25
1154.	Boots & Stier, premium E.....	43 75
1155.	Dawson Bros., premium E.....	101 60
1156.	Henry J. Schulte, premium E.....	3 50
1157.	Joseph Volz, premium E.....	6 00
1158.	Badger State Rabbitry, premium E.....	17 00
1159.	Julian Branch, premium E.....	1 00
1160.	August Pollworth, premium E.....	6 00
1161.	C. L. Uthus, premium E.....	3 00
1162.	Leroy Patten, premium E.....	13 50
1163.	E. A. Craven, premium E.....	3 00
1164.	Geo. Ewald, premium E.....	147 60
1165.	Mrs. F. L. Schmitt, premium E.....	7 50
1166.	Robt. C. Guentzel, premium E.....	20 50
1167.	F. J. Voplenski, premium E.....	50
1168.	Henry Detjen, premium E.....	50
1169.	David Beidler, premium E.....	22 50
1170.	Walter Bahr, premium E.....	25 00
1171.	H. C. Schmitt, premium E.....	8 50
1172.	F. L. Schmitt & Son, premium E.....	12 00
1173.	Herman Vanselow, premium E.....	45 00
1174.	U. W. Iverson, premium E.....	2 00
1175.	Herman Maschmeyer, premium E.....	10 00
1176.	John Kazolka, premium E.....	13 00
1177.	J. F. Roe, premium E.....	24 00
1178.	Thomas B. McCauley, premium E.....	9 00
1179.	Walter F. Reppert, premium E.....	9 00
1180.	William G. Lueps & Son, premium E.....	9 00
1181.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, premium E.....	22 00
1182.	F. H. Williamson, premium E.....	12 00
1183.	Ivar F. Wallin, premium E.....	8 00
1184.	R. B. Dobrogowski, premium E.....	33 00
1185.	C. Williamson, premium E.....	13 00
1186.	A. Williamson, premium E.....	16 00
1187.	Jos. K. Barta, Jr., premium E.....	6 00
1188.	Theo Reuter, premium E.....	16 00
1189.	Alwin Frantz, premium E.....	7 00
1190.	M. Pasbrig, premium E.....	13 00
1191.	Mrs. E. Reuter, premium E.....	10 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1192.	Ferd Vanselow, premium E.....	7 00
1193.	Ed Pasewalk, premium E.....	4 00
1194.	Dan Wagner, premium E.....	3 00
1195.	H. E. Krueger, premium F.....	55 00
1196.	Gust Schreiber, premium F.....	15 50
1197.	A. L. Kleeber, premium F.....	5 00
1198.	A. Bohl, Jr., premium F.....	21 00
1199.	William F. Pilgrim, premium F.....	16 50
1200.	A. Selle, premium F.....	7 00
1201.	R. E. Pilgrim, premium F.....	41 00
1202.	F. H. Meekin & Son, premium F.....	8 00
1203.	H. J. Schulte, premium F.....	64 00
1204.	F. J. Lindley, premium F.....	76 00
1205.	H. P. West, premium F.....	42 00
1206.	Wm. C. Zillmer, premium F.....	4 00
1207.	John Hans, premium F.....	42 00
1208.	J. H. Pilgrim, premium F.....	30 00
1209.	Justin Grape, premium F.....	51 00
1210.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, premium F.....	1 00
1211.	A. D. Brown, premium F.....	4 00
1212.	F. Lounsbury, premium F.....	4 00
1213.	A. N. Kelly, premium F.....	8 00
1214.	William McMorran, premium F.....	30 00
1215.	J. O. Duklet, premium F.....	2 00
1216.	Mrs. John Hans, premium F.....	6 00
1217.	J. J. Ihrig, premium F.....	6 00
1218.	William Toole & Son, premium F.....	4 00
1219.	Geo. Martin, premium F.....	4 00
1220.	Lizzie Mayer, premium F.....	30 50
1221.	A. M. Johnson, premium F.....	1 50
1222.	Alex Klokner, premium F.....	2 00
1223.	L. E. Scott, premium F.....	11 50
1224.	Addison F. Love, premium F.....	24 00
1225.	E. S. Hildeman, premium F.....	3 50
1226.	C. J. Barker, premium F.....	1 00
1227.	Bennie Hans, premium F.....	16 00
1228.	Joseph Pilgrim, premium F.....	41 00
1229.	H. Vaughn West, premium F.....	10 00
1230.	Harry Twinem, premium F.....	27 00
1231.	Ralph Pilgrim, premium F.....	34 00
1232.	Francis Tennis, premium F.....	27 00
1233.	Harold A. Lewis, premium F.....	8 00
1234.	Glen Pelton, office work.....	7 00
1235.	Fond du Lac County, by F. H. Meekin, premium.....	188 00
1236.	Dodge County, by H. E. Krueger, premium.....	183 00
1237.	Waukesha County, by John Grape, premium.....	165 00
1238.	Manitowoc County, by Gust Schreiber, premium.....	170 00
1239.	Iowa County, by A. N. Kelly, premium.....	150 00
1240.	Rock County, by H. L. Austin, premium.....	125 00
1241.	Chippewa County, by L. E. Scott, premium.....	155 00
1242.	Jefferson County, by C. D. Stiles, premium.....	90 00
1243.	Douglas County, by J. A. Bertrand, premium.....	120 00
1244.	Milwaukee County, by Henry Eschreich, premium.....	70 00
1245.	Monroe County, by L. A. Miller, premium.....	80 00
1246.	A. L. Kleeber, premium G.....	125 50
1247.	William E. Prisk, premium G.....	32 50
1248.	E. D. Ochsner, premium G.....	101 50
1249.	J. J. Ochsner, premium G.....	69 00
1250.	Sam Weiler, premium G.....	43 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1251.	E. R. Thomas & Son, premium G.....	2 00
1252.	Joseph Volz, premium G.....	35 00
1253.	A. D. Brown, premium H.....	29 75
1254.	Henry Fox, premium H.....	110 44
1255.	John Grape, premium H.....	10 50
1256.	F. T. Houghton, premium H.....	7 50
1257.	E. S. Hildeman, premium H.....	20 75
1258.	Geo. J. Jeffery, premium H.....	47 75
1259.	A. M. Johnson, premium H.....	1 00
1260.	A. N. Kelly, premium H.....	22 50
1261.	Herman Kaufman, premium H.....	10 25
1262.	F. Lounsbury, premium H.....	34 00
1263.	W. J. Moyle, premium H.....	16 25
1264.	Montross Pelton, premium H.....	33 25
1265.	J. S. Palmer, premium H.....	127 66
1266.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, premium H.....	106 54
1267.	Reiss Bros., premium H.....	100 85
1268.	G. W. Reig'e, premium H.....	50
1269.	William Toole & Sons, premium H.....	50 50
1270.	A. A. White, premium H.....	50
1271.	John M. Dunlop, premium H.....	104 00
1272.	Alex Klokner, premium H.....	79 00
1273.	Mrs. C. I. Barker, premium H.....	5 00
1274.	H. W. Koerner, premium H.....	47 00
1275.	Hunkel's Seed Store, premium H.....	3 00
1276.	Mallory & Bridge, premium H.....	3 00
1277.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, premium H.....	60 00
1278.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premium H.....	70 00
1279.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, premium H.....	53 00
1280.	A. A. White, premium H.....	12 00
1281.	Mrs. W. W. Paine, premium H.....	7 00
1282.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, premium H.....	4 00
1283.	Mrs. Thomas Bowes, premium H.....	10 00
1284.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, premium H.....	30 00
1285.	E. M. Goelzer, premium H.....	3 00
1286.	Harriet Zaun, premium H.....	3 00
1287.	Heitman & Baerman, premium H.....	100 00
1288.	Rudolph Freuss, premium H.....	60 00
1289.	Gustano Busalachi, premium L.....	44 00
1290.	Clarence H. Boettcher, premium L.....	54 00
1291.	Marjorie Falbe, premium L.....	48 00
1292.	H. J. Stoltenberg, premium L.....	5 00
1293.	Mrs. M. Casteleiro, premium M.....	7 00
1294.	A. M. Johnson, premium L.....	13 00
1295.	Martha Kaross, premium L.....	40 00
1296.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, premiums L and M.....	30 00
1297.	Geo. Illian, Jr., premium L.....	16 00
1298.	Geo. Erimmer, premium L.....	18 00
1299.	Chas. Theurer, premium L.....	7 00
1300.	Marie Seeboth, premium L.....	7 00
1301.	P. Schneller, premium L.....	5 00
1302.	Mrs. John Juno, premium L.....	3 00
1303.	Mrs. E. E. Mills, premium L.....	89 00
1304.	George Fitzhenry, premium L.....	4 00
1305.	Lillian M. Radtke, premium L.....	16 00
1306.	Mrs. R. C. Brewer, premiums L and M.....	34 00
1307.	Flora Ritz, premium L.....	3 00
1308.	Walter E. Bolt, premium L.....	2 00
1309.	Jesse H. Hofmeister, premium L.....	1 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1316.	B. F. Langland, premium L.....	25 00
1311.	A. Doerflinger, premium L.....	15 00
1312.	Armand R. Tibbits, premium L.....	2 00
1313.	Waldemar Daus, premium L.....	8 00
1314.	Arthur E. W. Jones, premium L.....	8 00
1315.	Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, premium L.....	53 00
1316.	Forest R. Poe, premium L.....	3 00
1317.	Mrs. Robert Wendland, premium L.....	17 00
1318.	Harriet M. Cornish, premium L.....	3 00
1319.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premiums L and M.....	31 00
1320.	Mrs. J. H. Lee, premium L.....	8 00
1321.	Mrs. E. A. Arthur, premium L.....	45 00
1322.	Ada M. Tarbell, premium L.....	6 00
1323.	Mrs. H. C. Verbeck, premium L.....	12 00
1324.	Lucile Cooke, premium L.....	19 00
1325.	Mrs. G. D. Harrington, premium L.....	16 00
1326.	Mrs. Jennie C. Lloyd, premium L.....	22 00
1327.	Luella Cooke, premium L.....	15 00
1328.	Mrs. W. W. Paine, premium L.....	8 00
1329.	Mrs. M. Anderson, premium M.....	1 00
1330.	Amanda Anderson, premium M.....	3 00
1331.	Mrs. C. M. Thubenville, premium M.....	6 00
1332.	Mrs. F. Remlinger, premium M.....	1 00
1333.	Mrs. A. Kingsbury, premium M.....	9 00
1334.	Mrs. J. G. Graham, premium M.....	7 00
1335.	Anna G. Godfrey, premium M.....	2 00
1336.	Mrs. George Whitmore, premium M.....	12 00
1337.	Mrs. E. W. Fry, premium M.....	3 00
1338.	Mrs. Neil McFadyen, premium M.....	1 00
1339.	Mrs. M. E. Price, premium M.....	5 00
1340.	Mrs. Celia Read, premium M.....	1 00
1341.	Mrs. A. Brunke, premium M.....	9 00
1342.	Mrs. G. W. Richardson, premium M.....	4 00
1343.	Mrs. A. L. Brosius, premium M.....	6 00
1344.	Mrs. M. Casperson, premium M.....	4 00
1345.	Mrs. John H. Williams, premium M.....	1 00
1346.	Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, premium M.....	17 00
1347.	Mrs. John Hans, premium M.....	10 00
1348.	Mrs. C. I. Barker, premium M.....	3 00
1349.	Mrs. L. Yanke, premium M.....	18 00
1350.	Mrs. H. E. Judd, premium M.....	2 00
1351.	Paula Soyka, premium M.....	4 00
1352.	Mrs. Eva Schmidt, premium M.....	2 00
1353.	Mrs. Ida Imse, premium M.....	1 00
1354.	Mrs. George Smith, premium M.....	1 00
1355.	Mrs. G. H. Hayden, premium M.....	1 00
1356.	Mrs. Christian G. Lee, premium M.....	8 00
1357.	Mrs. Henry Fischer, premium M.....	43 00
1358.	Anna Reinel, premium M.....	15 00
1359.	Mrs. Edgar Hoffman, premium M.....	17 00
1360.	Mrs. W. J. Kyle, premium M.....	11 00
1361.	Harriet Zaun, premium M.....	15 00
1362.	Caroline Schmazow, premium M.....	13 00
1363.	Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, premium M.....	39 00
1364.	Ida Bading, premium M.....	2 00
1365.	Mrs. John Stengel, premium M.....	37 00
1366.	Emma Ritter, premium M.....	10 00
1367.	Mrs. F. C. Elliott, premium M.....	25 00
1368.	Mrs. Martin Dreyfus, premium M.....	27 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1369.	Ida Kuehn, premium M.....	29 00
1370.	Mrs. Giles Hibbard, premium M.....	21 00
1371.	Lillian Schleifer, premium M.....	2 00
1372.	8th Dist. School, Milwaukee, by Anna Helberg, M.....	10 00
1373.	Mrs. A. A. White, premium M.....	18 00
1374.	Mrs. Charles Ferch, premium M.....	1 00
1375.	Mrs. J. E. Taylor, premium M.....	3 00
1376.	Mrs. E. L. Douville, premium M.....	2 00
1377.	Mrs. Frank J. Granger, premium M.....	15 00
1378.	Bertha Puerner, premium M.....	9 00
1379.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, premium M.....	29 00
1380.	Mrs. Mae Blodgett, premium M.....	9 00
1381.	Mrs. Chester Twinem, premium M.....	6 00
1382.	Mrs. William Sweeney, premium M.....	3 00
1383.	Mrs. A. LeFeber, premium M.....	1 00
1384.	Mrs. Thomas Bowes, premium M.....	26 00
1385.	Mrs. A. M. Heipp, premium M.....	11 00
1386.	E. M. Goelzer, premium M.....	5 00
1387.	C. F. Curtiss, judging horses.....	100 00
1388.	Arthur Stericker, judging horses.....	40 00
1389.	Evening Wisconsin Co., advertising.....	5 12
1390.	A. G. Coughlin, advertising.....	60 70
1391.	William Mick, advertising.....	20 00
1392.	Bart J. Ruddle, services as Press Agent.....	250 00
1393.	R. H. Wilson, bill posting.....	22 50
1394.	Floyd Clemons, premium O.....	3 00
1395.	Ella Anderson, premium O.....	7 50
1396.	Rollin Striegel, premium O.....	2 00
1397.	Walter Kammerman, premium O.....	3 00
1398.	Lulu E. Fowell, premium O.....	3 00
1399.	Lulu Freeborn, premium O.....	3 50
1400.	Clarence Prell, premium O.....	3 00
1401.	Elsie Peterman, premium O.....	4 50
1402.	Grace Anderson, premium O.....	3 00
1403.	Florence Wittlin, premium O.....	4 00
1404.	Clarence Claridge, premium O.....	19 00
1405.	Thomas Claridge, premium O.....	6 50
1406.	Edith Schoenman, premium O.....	3 00
1407.	Ruth Sparks, premium O.....	5 00
1408.	Carrie Laurenz, premium O.....	3 00
1409.	William Eland, premium O.....	5 50
1410.	Helen Fairbairn, premium O.....	2 00
1411.	Fred Wegner, premium O.....	4 00
1412.	Lawrence Rost, premium O.....	2 00
1413.	Elmer Kunz, premium O.....	2 50
1414.	Alma Keoppen, premium O.....	2 00
1415.	Eva Hoffman, premium O.....	1 50
1416.	Ernest Heimbury, premium O.....	1 00
1417.	Maggie Masters, teacher, premium O.....	8 50
1418.	Mary Coppins, teacher, premium O.....	7 00
1419.	Supt. W. P. Roseman, premium O.....	81 50
1420.	Eunice Pearson, premium O.....	3 50
1421.	Mabel Russell, teacher, premium O.....	48 50
1422.	Edgar Kunzi, premium O.....	6 00
1423.	Vera Sullivan, premium O.....	1 50
1424.	U. O. Kaempf, premium O.....	2 00
1425.	Esther Blackmer, premium O.....	2 00
1426.	Grace Gould, premium O.....	1 50
1427.	Lottie Staudenmeyer, premium O.....	2 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1428.	Mazie Bloor, premium O.....	1 50
1429.	Lena Alwin, premium O.....	1 00
1430.	Silas Nachreiner, premium O.....	3 50
1431.	Alfa Pearson, premium O.....	3 50
1432.	E. Elmore, teacher, premium O.....	7 50
1433.	Ernest Wichern, premium O.....	4 00
1434.	Lawrence Holt, premium O.....	1 50
1435.	Albert Claridge, premium O.....	7 00
1436.	Supt. J. A. Hageman, premium O.....	7 00
1437.	Juliet Hahn, premium O.....	2 00
1438.	A. H. Dahl, Treasurer, redemption check.....	3 25
1439.	Gertrude McCallum, premium O.....	1 50
1440.	Isabel Smith, premium O.....	1 00
1441.	Bessie Schreiner, premium O.....	2 00
1442.	Cornelia Hubbard, premium O.....	1 50
1443.	Jessie Gundlach, premium O.....	2 00
1444.	Lillian Radtke, premium O.....	4 00
1445.	Supt. J. G. Jones, premium O.....	24 00
1446.	Ellen B. Kelly, premium O.....	1 50
1447.	Burton Billings, premium O.....	3 50
1448.	Bertha Borchers, premium O.....	1 50
1449.	Merrill Elphick, premium O.....	2 50
1450.	Theresa Braun, premium O.....	2 00
1451.	Leo Berg, premium O.....	1 00
1452.	Lester Wegner, premium O.....	4 50
1453.	Agnes Barr, premium O.....	2 00
1454.	Raymond Rowan, premium O.....	2 00
1455.	Irvin Peters, premium O.....	1 50
1456.	Ernest Zilmer, premium O.....	1 00
1457.	Perle Hendershot, teacher, premium O.....	4 00
1458.	Loretta Krimmer, premium O.....	2 00
1459.	Walter Traub, premium O.....	1 50
1460.	Catherine Just, premium O.....	1 00
1461.	John Chernewsek, premium O.....	2 00
1462.	Frank Torgerson, premium O.....	1 50
1463.	Carol Davidson, premium O.....	2 00
1464.	Hazel Brooks, premium O.....	2 50
1465.	Delia Pugh, premium O.....	1 00
1466.	C. E. Haisler, premium O.....	2 00
1467.	Clara Coutremarsh, teacher, premium O.....	4 50
1468.	Eva Gould, premium O.....	2 00
1469.	Irene Heine, premium O.....	1 50
1470.	Lucy Schreiber, premium O.....	1 00
1471.	William Goeckerman, premium O.....	2 00
1472.	Clara Rosenthal, premium O.....	1 50
1473.	Ernest Guhr, premium O.....	1 00
1474.	Ethel Jones, premium O.....	2 00
1475.	Margaret Fix, premium O.....	1 50
1476.	Ferd Henning, premium O.....	1 00
1477.	Clarence Troessel, premium O.....	1 50
1478.	Louise Schroeder, premium O.....	2 00
1479.	Ida Dulde, premium O.....	1 50
1480.	Anna Doyle, premium O.....	1 00
1481.	Gertrude Brown, teacher, premium O.....	8 00
1482.	Josie Marr, teacher, premium O.....	4 50
1483.	Catherine Romberger, premium O.....	2 00
1484.	Esther Schreiber, premium O.....	2 00
1485.	Ida Oehrke, premium O.....	3 00
1486.	Helen Ackernecht, premium O.....	2 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1487.	Edgar Rosenthal, premium O.....	1 50
1488.	Margaret Dana, premium O.....	1 00
1489.	Florence Main, premium O.....	2 00
1490.	Elsie Albers, premium O.....	4 00
1491.	Genevieve Foote, teacher, premium O.....	3 00
1492.	Ella D. Punch, premium O.....	2 00
1493.	Helen Leitske, premium O.....	2 00
1494.	Lillian Procknow, premium O.....	1 50
1495.	Edna Daniels, premium O.....	2 00
1496.	Agnes Gerstenberg, premium O.....	1 50
1497.	Lulu Titus, premium O.....	2 50
1498.	Wanda Matthews, teacher, premium O.....	4 00
1499.	Arthur Gaulke, premium O.....	2 00
1500.	Beulah McComb, premium O.....	3 00
1501.	Geo. Masterson, premium O.....	1 50
1502.	Sister Aquina, teacher, premium O.....	3 00
1503.	Lydia Bauer, premium O.....	1 00
1504.	Mildred Gilbertson, premium O.....	4 00
1505.	Rexford Krueger, premium O.....	4 00
1506.	Gordon Harper, premium O.....	3 00
1507.	Geo. F. Holbrook, premium O.....	1 50
1508.	Arthur Hennig, premium O.....	1 50
1509.	Gusta Ditman, premium O.....	2 00
1510.	C. D. Webster, teacher, premium O.....	4 50
1511.	Viola Farmer, premium O.....	2 00
1512.	Sam Stern, premium O.....	1 50
1513.	Florence Bowes, premium O.....	1 00
1514.	Mary Webber, teacher, premium O.....	11 00
1515.	Agnes Brimmer, premium O.....	1 50
1516.	Elmer Kuehn, premium O.....	7 00
1517.	Elva Moore, premium O.....	1 00
1518.	Leonard Moore, premium O.....	6 00
1519.	Verta Eager, premium O.....	2 50
1520.	Alice Eastman, premium O.....	1 50
1521.	Joseph Dixon, premium O.....	2 00
1522.	Void.	
1523.	Esther Alwin, premium O.....	1 50
1524.	Lucretia Andrews, premium O.....	1 50
1525.	Rose Caliebe, premium O.....	2 00
1526.	Hazel Carly, premium O.....	2 00
1527.	Sadie B. Chandler, teacher, premium O.....	1 50
1528.	Lydia Atkinson, premium O.....	2 00
1529.	Clara Lathers, premium O.....	1 50
1530.	Nora Shafer, premium O.....	1 00
1531.	Bernadetta Nachreiner, premium O.....	2 00
1532.	Grace Kleinsmith, premium O.....	3 00
1533.	Maud Eastman, premium O.....	2 00
1534.	Caroline Scarbrough, teacher, premium O.....	2 00
1535.	Lawrence Kuehn, premium O.....	5 50
1536.	Esther Milbrandt, premium O.....	6 00
1537.	Bernice Wichern, premium O.....	1 50
1538.	Archie Wood, premium O.....	5 00
1539.	Irvin Wilson, premium O.....	1 00
1540.	Wilford Maylard, premium O.....	3 50
1541.	May Eastman, premium O.....	2 00
1542.	Alice Murphy, premium O.....	1 50
1543.	Elizabeth Henriksen, premium O.....	1 00
1544.	Harriet Maylard, premium O.....	5 50
1545.	Gisella Haas, premium O.....	3 00



No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1546.	Louise Huseboe, premium O.....	4 00
1547.	Christina Schwartz, premium O.....	3 00
1548.	Richard Babcock, premium O.....	3 50
1549.	Laura Reese, premium O.....	2 00
1550.	Tryphena Humphrey, premium O.....	3 50
1551.	Ray Lins, premium O.....	2 50
1552.	David Smith, premium O.....	1 00
1553.	Ruby Pearson, premium O.....	2 00
1554.	Wm. C. Kreul Co., rent of typewriters.....	6 00
1555.	C. A. Brown, wages, September.....	50 00
1556.	Theda A. Carter, help in office.....	21 00
1557.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, September.....	70 00
1558.	John M. True, salary, September.....	208 00
1559.	W. N. Mathews & Co., bill posting.....	4 38
1560.	Mrs. Christian G. Lee, balance premium M.....	1 00
1561.	Madison News Agency, subscription dailies.....	3 00
1562.	Alvin Kelly, work Grand Stand Department.....	8 10
1563.	Armand R. Tibbits, balance premium L.....	5 00
1564.	Eli Crall & Son, balance premium C.....	1 50
1565.	Geo. A. Phillippi, balance premium C.....	2 00
1566.	Mrs. Adca F. Howie, balance premium B.....	89 00
1567.	Henry Tennesen, balance premium A.....	7 00
1568.	A. H. Dahl, draft redeemed.....	5 00
1569.	J. C. Ellis & Son, balance premium C.....	9 00
1570.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings.....	200 00
1571.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, balance premium C.....	87 50
1572.	Renk Bros., balance premium C.....	31 00
1573.	W. Woodard, balance premium C.....	19 00
1574.	J. C. Land, balance premium A.....	6 00
1575.	T. J. Rountree, judging water fowl.....	25 00
1576.	Ethelwold Farms, partial premium A.....	350 00
1577.	Bert Andrae, premium and sales J.....	22 75
1578.	F. E. Anderson, sales J.....	5 80
1579.	R. L. Adams, premium and sales J.....	22 62
1580.	C. F. Bower, premium and sales J.....	30 40
1581.	A. A. Bauer, premium and sales J.....	12 12
1582.	William C. Boldt, premium and sales J.....	12 45
1583.	E. C. Bucholz, premium and sales J, less entry.....	15 57
1584.	John Bjerking, sales J, less entry.....	3 51
1585.	F. A. Bowar, premium and sales J, less entry.....	22 19
1586.	Thomas J. Berg, premium and sales J, less entry.....	10 36
1587.	J. H. Bauer, premium and sales J, less entry.....	11 11
1588.	R. P. Christensen, sales J, less entry.....	3 80
1589.	J. F. Chapman, premium and sales J.....	17 20
1590.	S. E. Cook, premium and sales J, less entry.....	7 60
1591.	E. A. Cobb, premium and sales J, less entry.....	13 90
1592.	Christ Christensen, premium and sales J, less entry.....	15 20
1593.	Jute Chandon, premium and sales J, less entry.....	16 46
1594.	John F. Dahl, premium and sales J, less entry.....	14 90
1595.	Herman Dusehl, sales J, less entry.....	50
1596.	E. C. Doberstein, sales J, less entry.....	6 99
1597.	A. O. Dahlberg, sales J, less entry.....	80
1598.	Holger Elkjer, sales J.....	5 51
1599.	E. R. Eckwright, premium and sales J, less entry.....	21 90
1600.	H. J. Eberhard, premium and sales J, less entry.....	7 60
1601.	W. J. Feind, premium and sales J.....	23 21
1602.	J. L. Frank, premium and sales J, less entry.....	19 00
1603.	O. F. Fuller, sales J, less entry.....	61
1604.	Fred C. Grebel, premium and sales J.....	1 83

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1605.	P. R. Goodrich, sales J.....	5 51
1606.	Mrs. Frank Granger, premium and sales J.....	2 35
1607.	Clyde Graeff, premium and sales J, less entry.....	17 72
1608.	Samuel Grimm, premium and sales J, less entry.....	19 00
1609.	O. J. Groth, premium and sales J, less entry.....	17 10
1610.	Ferdinand Grimm, premium and sale J, less entry.....	18 34
1611.	Helendale Farms, premium and sale J.....	22 84
1612.	B. A. Hass, premium and sale J.....	18 14
1613.	Arthur P. Heyder, premium and sale J.....	9 02
1614.	N. P. Hansen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	13 08
1615.	John Henseler, sales J, less entry.....	80
1616.	Leonard T. Hoppe, premium and sale J, less entry.....	20 26
1617.	C. C. Holm, sale J, less entry.....	3 22
1618.	Ed. Helmke, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 40
1619.	A. C. Haberstick, premium and sale J, less entry.....	26 43
1620.	August Hein, sale J, less entry.....	3 80
1621.	August Ipsen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 12
1622.	Marion Johnson, premium and sale J.....	55 50
1623.	David Johnson, premium and sale J, less entry.....	3 50
1624.	E. H. Kielsmeier, premium and sale J.....	23 92
1625.	A. L. Kleeber, premium and sale J.....	12 05
1626.	O. A. Kielsmeier, premium and sale J, less entry.....	15 27
1627.	W. F. Krohn, premium and sale J.....	17 36
1628.	H. C. Koenig, sales J, less entry.....	15 69
1629.	L. M. Kohl, sale J, less entry.....	4 09
1630.	Frank J. Lindley, premium and sale J.....	4 30
1631.	W. F. Limp, premium and sale J, less entry.....	21 80
1632.	Earl Longstean, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 30
1633.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, premium and sale J.....	11 85
1634.	J. C. Miller, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 69
1635.	F. Merryfield, sale J.....	8 40
1636.	Mrs. William Malchow, premium and sale J.....	5 00
1637.	Math. Meyer, premium and sale J.....	17 24
1638.	A. A. Mueller, premium and sale J.....	14 05
1639.	A. McLane, premium and sale J.....	12 45
1640.	Quirin Moersch, premium and sale J, less entry.....	12 56
1641.	Otto McCormick, premium and sale J, less entry.....	39 34
1642.	A. J. Moldenhauer, sale J, less entry.....	7 28
1643.	J. H. Miller, premium and sale J, less entry.....	24 83
1644.	W. A. Moyes, premium and sale J, less entry.....	13 00
1645.	John Mortensen, premium J, less entry.....	8 55
1646.	John M. Martnek, premium and sale J, less entry.....	23 28
1647.	William Nichols, premium and sale J, less entry.....	12 65
1648.	Peter J. Olson, sales J.....	6 38
1649.	Arthur Oestreich, premium and sale J.....	19 77
1650.	Lauritz Olsen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	37 10
1651.	Otto Olson, premium and sale J.....	16 60
1652.	Chas. H. Prust, premium and sale J.....	33 50
1653.	R. E. Pilgrim, premium and sale J.....	3 74
1654.	J. H. Pilgrim, premium and sale J.....	4 55
1655.	Herman C. Raven, premium and sale J, less entry.....	19 00
1656.	F. E. Raven, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 85
1657.	Frank A. Rivers, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 10
1658.	E. J. Rasmussen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 20
1659.	Mrs. William Sweeney, premium and sale J.....	14 04
1660.	William Schulz, premium and sale J.....	10 85
1661.	G. F. Sauer, premium and sale J, less entry.....	35 88
1662.	F. E. Snyder, premium and sale J, less entry.....	3 51
1663.	E. C. Spooner, premium and sale J.....	12 50

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1664.	Henry Siegman, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 55
1665.	A. G. Schandel, premium and sale J.....	13 40
1666.	E. G. Soltwedel, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 13
1667.	Edward Speich, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 60
1668.	J. M. Stewart, premium and sale J.....	11 69
1669.	J. H. Smith, premium and sale J, less entry.....	16 50
1670.	Chas. B. Titus, premium and sale J.....	15 85
1671.	Clay Tyler, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 10
1672.	Ralph Tamblingdon, premium and sale J, less entry.....	16 50
1673.	A. E. Woodstock, sale J, less express charges.....	5 59
1674.	J. F. Weber, premium and sale J.....	19 10
1675.	L. R. Weckerly, premium and sale J, less entry.....	15 20
1676.	William White, premium and sale J.....	17 40
1677.	William Warnke, premium and sale J, less entry.....	14 80
1678.	T. J. Warner, premium and sale J, less entry.....	15 68
1679.	L. Winter, premium and sale J, less entry.....	13 00
1680.	John Wyss, premium and sale J, less entry.....	15 40
1681.	Wittenberg Creamery Co., premium and sale J, less entry.....	9 50
1682.	Henry Zabel, premium and sale J, less entry.....	17 70
1683.	A. W. Zimmerman, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 69
1684.	L. G. Kellogg, judging fruit.....	25 55
1685.	Frank Kittinger, balance premium E.....	1 50
1686.	Void.	
1687.	J. P. Allyn, returned stall rent.....	2 00
1688.	C. T. Fisher, supt. Forage & Transportation Dept.....	90 00
1689.	H. T. Mower, asst. Forage & Transportation Dept.....	46 00
1690.	Gilbert Mower, work in Forage Dept.....	30 00
1691.	Stanley Pilgrim, work in Forage Dept.....	19 50
1692.	Ben Gridley, work in Forage Dept.....	19 50
1693.	Payson Mower, work in Forage Dept.....	28 50
1694.	Arba Mower, work in Forage Dept.....	47 00
1695.	Mrs. W. J. McGee, clerk in Forage Dept.....	24 50
1696.	O. Holgerson, shavings.....	7 20
1697.	George Luckow, labor and material.....	38 09
1698.	George DeBruine, removing garbage.....	76 06
1699.	Peter Schetter, drawing manure.....	50 00
1700.	Russell-Porter Hardware Co., mdse.....	154 75
1701.	Wilber Lumber Co., mdse.....	143 40
1702.	L. S. Laube, bill posting.....	9 50
1703.	Cream City Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	147 27
1704.	Wisconsin Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	57 50
1705.	L. B. Willis, bill posting.....	1 00
1706.	John Aeschiman, premium and sale J.....	17 37
1707.	Casper Anderegg, premium and sale J.....	7 69
1708.	Chas. Ahlswede, premium and sale J.....	23 42
1709.	H. W. Austin, sale J.....	4 46
1710.	Christian Bigler, premium and sale J.....	6 80
1711.	A. E. Braun, premium and sale J.....	19 26
1712.	Jacob Eachler, premium and sale J.....	13 85
1713.	Gottfried Blatter, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 51
1714.	Joseph Boynecki, premium and sale J.....	9 77
1715.	Ernest Boll, premium and sale J.....	21 05
1716.	W. A. Bothwell, premium and sale J.....	19 42
1717.	H. Bilgrien, premium and sale J.....	13 82
1718.	Fred Bauer, premium and sale J.....	13 44
1719.	Chas. A. Bahr, premium and sale J.....	26 40
1720.	C. A. Bremmer, premium and sale J.....	7 62
1721.	R. Barth, premium and sale J, less entry.....	13 20
1722.	Ed. Bahr, premium and sale J, less entry.....	9 43

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1723.	Anton Fenishek, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 34
1724.	Geo. W. Bean, premium and sale J, less entry.....	9 38
1725.	Joe Brandle, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 90
1726.	Jacob Baumberger, premium and sale J, less entry.....	27 91
1727.	E. Coates, premium and sale J.....	5 54
1728.	R. Conrad, premium and sale J.....	15 60
1729.	Harry Cannon, premium and sale J.....	14 45
1730.	C. J. Cannon, premium and sale J.....	11 00
1731.	E. C. Doberstein, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 90
1732.	Jacob Erb, premium and sale J, less entry.....	7 80
1733.	Fred Emmenegger, premium and sale J.....	38 19
1734.	William Edler, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 17
1735.	Franz Ehinger, premium and sale J, less entry.....	9 27
1736.	Ulrich Furrer, premium and sale J.....	29 44
1737.	Louis Falck, premium and sale J.....	14 87
1738.	Geo. W. Frazer, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 30
1739.	J. Fisher, premium and sale J.....	8 60
1740.	John A. Fuller, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 00
1741.	G. J. Fieldsheimer, premium and sale J, less entry.....	16 39
1742.	O. F. Gruenke, premium and sale J, less entry.....	23 07
1743.	John Gaby, premium and sale J, less express charges.....	34 18
1744.	Arnold Grimm, premium and sale J.....	12 55
1745.	Louis Grimm, premium and sale J.....	9 63
1746.	P. E. Geiner, sale J, less entry.....	46
1747.	Frank Ganschow, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 25
1748.	Jacob Hertel, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 32
1749.	Void.	
1750.	Louis Hasse, premium and sale J.....	14 44
1751.	Jacob Huegli, premium and sale J.....	15 95
1752.	F. J. Harder, premium and sale J.....	20 87
1753.	Fred S. Hadler, premium and sale J.....	31 65
1754.	F. J. Haack, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 82
1755.	Oscar Knutsen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 22
1756.	Christian Kohli, premium and sale J, less entry.....	12 33
1757.	H. J. Kuschel, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 60
1758.	R. Kohlman, premium and sale J, less entry.....	6 34
1759.	Robert Kohli, premium and sale J, less entry.....	7 04
1760.	Rudolph Kielsmeier, premium and sale J.....	10 50
1761.	Frank Kleiner, premium and sale J.....	22 83
1762.	Walter Kramer, premium and sale J.....	10 42
1763.	Fred G. Kuenzi, sale J.....	7 00
1764.	A. F. C. Koopman, premium and sale J.....	14 02
1765.	Fred Kuenzi, premium and sale J, less entry.....	41 00
1766.	Gust E. Kohlmeier, sale J.....	2 95
1767.	J. F. Kalk, premium and sale J.....	9 11
1768.	O. A. Kielsmeier, premium and sale J.....	12 05
1769.	C. L. Kraak, premium and sale J, less entry.....	7 45
1770.	H. A. Kalk, premium and sale J.....	8 71
1771.	William C. Lindow, premium and sale J.....	20 90
1772.	B. H. Luedke, premium and sale J.....	10 62
1773.	Martin Larsen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	6 82
1774.	Math M. Leick, premium and sale J, less entry.....	6 32
1775.	Peter Larsen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	4 00
1776.	E. L. Lorenz, sale J, less entry.....	3 22
1777.	Gottfried Maurer, premium and sale J.....	31 19
1778.	Math Meyer, premium and sale J.....	23 73
1779.	J. F. Mani, premium and sale J, less entry.....	22 91
1780.	E. B. Mayhew, sale J, less entry.....	1 42
1781.	O. E. Muehlberg, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 92

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1782.	H. W. Melkhart, premium and sale J.....	7 31
1783.	M. Neumann, premium and sale J.....	71 35
1784.	Robert Naumann, premium and sale J.....	18 43
1785.	John H. Osborne, premium and sale J.....	10 47
1786.	H. A. Olm, premium and sale J, less entry.....	11 07
1787.	O. F. Olm, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 49
1788.	Otto Olsen, premium and sale J, less entry.....	4 72
1789.	B. F. Pitt, premium and sale J, less entry.....	22 93
1790.	Mike Possley, sale J.....	3 28
1791.	H. W. Priebe, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 62
1792.	Andrew F. Peterson, premium and sale J.....	24 19
1793.	Chas. H. Patt, premium and sale J, less entry.....	8 29
1794.	T. C. Pulaski, sale J.....	2 82
1795.	N. L. Ropp, premium and sale J.....	10 77
1796.	Bert Rhymer, premium and sale J.....	14 44
1797.	F. W. Riechert, premium and sale J.....	13 79
1798.	Chester Roloff, premium and sale J.....	14 74
1799.	Louis Rach, premium and sale J, less entry.....	9 41
1800.	Otto E. Rhode, premium and sale J, less entry.....	6 85
1801.	E. F. Roloff, premium and sale J.....	9 95
1802.	G. C. A. Redel, premium and sale J.....	11 79
1803.	O. E. Reinhard, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 84
1804.	F. Roth, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 45
Total, September.....		\$95,636 28

## October.

1805.	A. N. Sheldon, premium and sale J.....	\$7 26
1806.	Jacob Senn, premium and sale J.....	11 23
1807.	E. C. Shepherd, premium and sale J.....	9 49
1808.	Theo W. Schreiber, premium and sale J.....	27 77
1809.	Herman Schoepfer, sale J.....	19 88
1810.	William C. Steiger, premium and sale J.....	13 60
1811.	R. F. Schulte, premium and sale J, less entry.....	15 55
1812.	E. A. Siggelkow, premium and sale J, less entry.....	14 89
1813.	W. H. Singer, premium and sale J, less entry.....	9 70
1814.	John Schaerli, premium and sale J, less entry.....	27 91
1815.	Fred Schenkel, premium and sale J.....	11 36
1816.	William P. Stern, premium and sale J.....	9 94
1817.	E. C. Spooner, premium and sale J.....	7 52
1818.	Theo C. Sonnabend, premium and sale J, less entry.....	15 04
1819.	G. H. Svart, sale J, less entry.....	2 76
1820.	H. C. Schneider, sale J, less entry.....	97
1821.	O. R. Schwantes, premium and sale J, less entry.....	6 85
1822.	H. L. Schmidt, sale J, less entry.....	97
1823.	Stauffacher & Roth, premium and sale J.....	48 85
1824.	G. J. Steinhart, premium and sale J, less entry.....	5 84
1825.	A. J. Schulte, premium and sale J.....	23 84
1826.	Henry A. Sonnabend, premium and sale J.....	23 39
1827.	Peter Thoni, premium J.....	9 14
1828.	E. T. Termaat, premium and sale J.....	21 83
1829.	Peter Thiel, premium and sale J.....	18 27
1830.	Adolf Trauffer, premium and sale J, less entry.....	14 65
1831.	Otto Urban, premium and sale J.....	12 21
1832.	Alfred Urban, premium and sale J, less entry.....	33 34
1833.	J. S. Ullmer, premium and sale J.....	7 84
1834.	F. A. Viergutz, premium and sale J.....	38 66

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1835.	J. A. Van Epps, premium and sale J, less entry.....	12 51
1836.	W. S. Walsh, premium and sale J.....	12 93
1837.	Ed. Wunsch, premium and sale J.....	9 66
1838.	M. J. Wagner, premium and sale J.....	9 47
1839.	John Wyss, premium and sale J.....	11 30
1840.	E. C. Williams, premium and sale J, less entry.....	6 32
1841.	Aug. F. Westphal, premium and sale J.....	33 55
1842.	William Waulin, sale J, less entry.....	5 14
1843.	Emil Widder, premium and sale J.....	7 33
1844.	Fred J. Wilde, sale J.....	2 82
1845.	William Zimmermann, premium and sale J, less entry.....	3 86
1846.	John Zahler, premium and sale J, less entry.....	10 74
1847.	W. A. Zietlow, sale J, less entry.....	97
1848.	John Gallagher, rent of tents.....	136 90
1849.	George Wylie, expenses.....	26 10
1850.	Jacob Hefty, premium and sale J.....	11 41
1851.	McLay Bros., balance premium A.....	110 00
1852.	N. P. Hansen, premium J.....	4 12
1853.	Eau Claire Cry. Co., premium J.....	61 40
1854.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 92
1855.	Ethelwold Farms, balance premiums A.....	189 00
1856.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 33
1857.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
1858.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	16 18
1859.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	4 34
1860.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 60
1861.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 40
1862.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	15 23
1863.	John M. Trüe, expenses.....	5 80
1864.	Wis. Telephone Co., rental of telephones.....	200 00
1865.	A. W. Longley, speed winnings.....	100 00
1866.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	37 35
1867.	Wilber Lumber Co., mdse.....	269 51
1868.	Bart J. Ruddle, for stenographers' services.....	81 00
1869.	C. F. Nobles, board of firemen.....	27 40
1870.	John Nolen, professional services.....	150 00
1871.	A. R. Clas, proof work.....	60 06
1872.	A. C. Clas, automobile hire.....	17 00
1873.	Streissguth-Petran Co., badges.....	131 25
1874.	G. A. Brackett, photographs.....	6 50
1875.	L. A. Meyer, opening safe.....	2 00
1876.	W. T. Carson, balance on Rural School House.....	799 20
1877.	The Herold Co., advertising.....	100 00
1878.	Rambler Garage Co., automobile hire.....	72 00
1879.	A. LeFeber, feed.....	780 53
1880.	Wadhams Oil Co., gasoline.....	21 32
1881.	D. B. Danielson, extra work.....	531 76
1882.	Wis. Agl. Exp. Sta., expert services, Prof. Woll.....	22 10
1883.	W. K. Frick, refund short-change, gates.....	3 00
1884.	Wis. Lakes, Ice & Cartage Co., ice.....	242 55
1885.	Hans Berg, saddle horse hire.....	51 00
1886.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., car for Treasurer.....	12 00
1887.	Hibbard & Richardson, opening safe.....	5 00
1888.	Wis. Telephone Co., rental residence telephone.....	10 50
1889.	The Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., typewriter.....	53 50
1890.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, extra work.....	169 25
1891.	West Allis Laundry Co., balance due on work.....	2 09
1892.	P. M. Sullivan, posting advertisements.....	3 00
1893.	Peter Kinty, labor.....	8 00

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1894.	Chas. Miller, labor.....	9 22
1895.	Herman Jaeger, labor.....	4 00
1896.	J. F. Gleason, labor.....	8 00
1897.	Ed. McDermott, labor.....	4 00
1898.	Albert Abbott, labor.....	7 42
1899.	Richard Walsh, labor.....	2 80
1900.	L. Leonard, labor.....	8 32
1901.	Bert Schlatter, labor.....	3 60
1902.	Peter Schetter, labor.....	5 40
1903.	Fred W. Teall, judging vegetables.....	25 00
1904.	Aug. F. Westphal, sale J.....	3 67
1905.	Louis Fischer, sale J.....	3 12
1906.	R. H. Callies, balance sales J.....	1 12
1907.	H. A. Olm, sales J.....	10 44
1908.	E. F. Roloff, sales J.....	19 63
1909.	O. A. Kielsmeier, balance sale J.....	2 00
1910.	E. L. Lorenz, sales J, less entry.....	1 22
1911.	H. W. Melchart, overpaid entry.....	2 06
1912.	Madaline E. Sieger, premium M.....	1 00
1913.	L. E. Scott, Supt. Dairy Department.....	87 96
1914.	J. F. Weber, returned entry.....	2 00
1915.	Lou's Mayer, judging Art.....	35 60
1916.	Mrs. Jos. W. Coates, judging China Painting.....	30 00
1917.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	98
1918.	A. L. Stone, judging grains.....	20 00
1919.	F. H. Meekin & Son, balance premium D.....	40 65
1920.	John Conrad, balance premium E.....	2 00
1921.	W. J. Bernd, balance premium B.....	6 00
1922.	N. E. France, judging Bees and Honey.....	12 00
1923.	A. Tullis, speed winnings.....	75 00
1924.	W. A. Wolcott, freight on cattle, tuberculous demonstration...	7 20
1925.	D. J. Fenelon, speed winnings.....	385 00
1926.	James M. Kemp, judging swine.....	60 00
1927.	A. C. Bishop, advertising.....	1 00
1928.	J. G. Walvord, balance premium E.....	1 50
1929.	Smith-Blodgett Co., balance mdse.....	8 92
1930.	Meigs & Lindlow, mdse.....	30 72
1931.	Gimbel Bros., supplies.....	540 70
1932.	R. A. Sullivan, stall rent, speed horses.....	62 00
1933.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., material, work and current.....	2,694 19
1934.	Wm. MacLarch, services and expenses.....	36 78
1935.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	9 19
1936.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	12 20
1937.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	20 50
1938.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	8 28
1939.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	6 50
1940.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	7 85
1941.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	15 88
1942.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	15 92
1943.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
1944.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	15 53
1945.	John M. True, expenses.....	9 05
1946.	John M. True, salary October.....	209 00
1947.	B. L. Wentworth, salary October.....	70 00
1948.	C. A. Brown, wages October.....	50 00
1949.	Mrs. Jos. W. Coates, balance judging China.....	5 00
1950.	Mrs. Geo. H. James, premium M.....	2 00
1951.	Alex Stewart Lumber Co., balance premium B.....	5 00
1952.	C. W. Jarvis, drayage.....	3 50

No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
1953.	O. A. Kielsmeier, balance premium J.....	12 66
1954.	H. P. Haas, returned speed entry.....	25 00
1955.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., balance services.....	22 00
1956.	Mrs. A. F. Talbert, premium M.....	9 00
1957.	Alex Stewart Lumber Co., balance claim.....	10 00
1958.	Sentinel Co., advertising.....	35
1959.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	1 96
1960.	J. A. Kastein, returned entry E.....	2 50
1961.	W. J. Waga, 2nd payment on Model Farm Barn.....	500 00
1962.	G. H. Svart, returned entry.....	2 00
Total, October.....		\$10,529 82

November.

1963.	Peter Thoni, sales J.....	\$15 82
1964.	J. W. Moore, judging cheese.....	21 14
1965.	American Seating Co., blackboard.....	13 80
1966.	Mrs. William Thronson, premium M.....	1 00
1967.	Am. Assoc. Fairs & Expositions, annual dues.....	25 00
1968.	Gimbel Bros., balance account.....	2 17
1969.	W. J. Waga, balance on contract, Farm Barn.....	1,270 00
1970.	R. C. Calles, returned entry.....	2 00
1971.	Peter Ackerman, sale of cheese.....	12 88
1972.	E. C. Neilson, photographs.....	82 00
1973.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight on mdse.....	17 53
1974.	L. H. Manley, balance premium C.....	20 00
1975.	W. L. Bronson, bill posting.....	3 50
1976.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., balance due.....	1 47
1977.	Mrs. Norah E. R. Perkins, paid for laundry work.....	4 75
1978.	Wisconsin Equity News, advertising.....	42 00
1979.	John Aultman, sale of cheese.....	6 96
1980.	Michael Schmitt, delivering hay.....	9 00
1981.	W. C. Tiede, bill posting.....	67 50
1982.	J. C. Robinson & Son, balance premium A.....	32 00
1983.	C. A. Brown, wages, November.....	50 00
1984.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, November.....	70 00
1985.	John M. True, salary, November.....	208 00
1986.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	29 59
1987.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	27 95
1988.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	30 49
1989.	A. L. White, agent, West Allis, telegraphic services.....	3 90
1990.	Robert Miller, dirt for filling.....	15 00
1991.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., balance serv.ices.....	60
1992.	John Callahan, rental of desk.....	2 50
1993.	Robert Cain, paper hanging.....	5 70
1994.	Anthony S. Dorsh, harness and repairs.....	1 30
1995.	L. L. Blenker, blacksmithing.....	3 65
1996.	R. O. Wedgwood, expenses Privilege Department.....	30 02
1997.	Chas. Liebenthal, blacksmithing.....	17 90
1998.	E. A. Meyer, balance premium E.....	75
1999.	Richard Walsh, labor.....	12 00
2000.	Welcome Meyer, labor.....	2 00
2001.	William Stone, labor.....	6 30
2002.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, balance on contract.....	2,545 00
2003.	Cornillie Bros., balance on contract.....	523 00
2004.	Ferry & Clas, balance architect's fees.....	316 95
2005.	C. H. Everett, expenscs.....	1 72



2006.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	11 35
2007.	C. L. Hill expenses.....	6 47
2008.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	15 41
2009.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 03
2010.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 22
2011.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	3 57
2012.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	10 10
2013.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	14 36
2014.	John M. True, expenses.....	6 44

Total, November..... \$5,641 79

December.

2015.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	\$18 08
2016.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 92
2017.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages.....	25
2018.	Theo. Koss, supplies.....	9 80
2019.	W. W. Paine, balance premium.....	10 00
2020.	John M. True, expenses.....	16 00
2021.	Sentinel Co., advertising.....	75
2022.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	10 48
2023.	Jacob Hefty, sale of cheese.....	4 20
2024.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., rubber stamps.....	35
2025.	N. L. Ropp, sale of cheese.....	4 42
2026.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	14 80
2027.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	27 87
2028.	C. L. Hill, expenses.....	13 05
2029.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	8 20
2030.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	14 54
2031.	Geo. Wylie, services superintendent of Grounds.....	145 00
2032.	C. A. Brown, wages, December.....	50 00
2033.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, December.....	70 00
2034.	John M. True, salary, December.....	208 00
2035.	Ferry Clas, barn plans.....	25 00
2036.	Schaum Engraving & Printing Co., etchings.....	7 70

Total, December..... \$660 41

January—1910.

2037.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental.....	\$10 50
2038.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Superintendent Dept. E.....	52 50
2039.	C. A. Brown, wages, January.....	50 00
2040.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, January.....	70 00
2041.	John M. True, salary, January.....	209 00

Total, January..... \$392 00

Total for year ending January 31st..... \$150,935 78





PRIZE-WINNING SIX HORSE TEAM.

## PREMIUM AWARDS AT STATE FAIR, 1909.

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**HORSES.**


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## Judges.

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.  
 Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ia.  
 Arthur Stericker, Sycamore, Ill.

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## PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT—OPEN CLASS.

Stallion 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Ind.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	10 00
Stallion 3 years and under 4.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	10 00
Stallion 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin, Pekin, Ill.....	7 00
Stallion 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son, Waterloo, Wis.....	7 00
Stallion foal.	
1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	10 00
Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	10 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.....	7 00

## Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	7 00

## Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	5 00

## Filly foal.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	10 00

## Get of Sire.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	20 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	15 00

## PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

(Horses Bred and Owned in Wisconsin.)

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
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## Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	15 00

## Stallion foal.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	10 00

## Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	10 00

## Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	7 00

## Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$20 00
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PERCHERONS IN HARNESS.



Filly foal.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	10 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	\$30 00
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Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Ethelwood Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	15 00

SWEEPSTAKES—PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

Best stallion, any age—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00

SPECIAL PRIZES.

PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

American bred stallion.

1st Premium—Ethelwood Farms.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	Ribbon

American bred mare.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Ethelwood Farms.....	Ribbon

Champion stallion.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Ribbon

Champion mare.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	Ribbon

Five Stallions—open class.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Ribbon

Three mares—open class.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	Ribbon

Three mares—American Bred.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	Ribbon

Stud—stallion and four mares.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Silver Cup and Diploma
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Gold medal and Diploma



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Stud—stallion and four mares, bred and owned by exhibitor.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son....	Silver cup, diploma and \$60.00 in cash
2nd Premium—Rob'son, Russell & Augustin.....	Gold Medal, diploma and \$40.00 in cash

Four animals—get of one sire.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$40 00
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Two animals—produce of one mare.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	20 00

Stallion any age—bred and owned by exhibitor.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	20 00

Mare, any age—bred and owned by exhibitor.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00

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CLYDESDALES—OPEN CLASS.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	20 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros.....	10 00

Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	7 00

Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, W's.....	7 00

Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros.....	10 00

Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$20 00
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Mare 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	15 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros.....	7 00

Mare 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$15 00

Filly foal.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$15 00

Get of sire.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$30 00

Produce of dam.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00

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CLYDESDALE.

(Horses bred and owned in Wisconsin.)

Stallion 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	20 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$25 00

Stallion 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	15 00

Stallion 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	10 00

Mare 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	15 00

Filly foal.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$15 00

Get of sire.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$30 00

Produce of dam.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00

Sweepstakes—Clydesdale Classes.	
Best stallion, any age—McLay Bros.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Ethelwold Farms.....	20 00

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

AMERICAN CLYDESDALE ASSOCIATION.

Stallion 3 years old or over.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	16 00

Stallion 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	16 00
3rd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	10 00

Stallion 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	16 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	10 00

Mare 3 years old or over.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	16 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros.....	10 00

Mare 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	16 00

Mare 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	\$24 00

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SPECIAL PRIZES.

Offered by Clydesdale Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Clydesdale Stallion, any age.	
1st Premium—McLay Bros.....	Gold Medal

Clydesdale mare, any age.	
1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	Gold Medal

ENGLISH SHIRE.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz..... \$25 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son..... 20 00

Sweepstakes.

Best stallion, any age—Robert Burgess & Son..... \$30 00

SPECIALS.

AMERICAN SHIRE ASSOCIATION.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz..... Ribbon

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son..... Ribbon

2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son..... Ribbon

Champion stallion, any age.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son..... Silver Cup

BELGIAN OR OTHER REGISTERED DRAFT BREEDS.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... 20 00

3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... 10 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... 20 00

3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... 10 00

Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... \$20 00

Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... \$25 00

Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... \$20 00

Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son..... \$15 00

## Sweepstakes.

Best stallion, any age—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—J. Crouch & Son.....	20 00

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## ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

## Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	10 00

## Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	20 00

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	7 00

## Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	20 00

## Filly foal.

1st Premium—Harry Stoltz, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$15 00
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## Get of sire.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy.....	\$30 00
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## Sweepstakes.

Best stallion, any age—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Robert Hardy.....	20 00

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## AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES.

## Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son, Wenona, Ill.....	20 00

## Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—J. C. Land, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$25 00
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## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Land.....	15 00

Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards, Waukesha Wis.....	7 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$30 00
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Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	10 00

Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
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Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
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Mare and foal.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.....	15 00

Foal under 1 year.

1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best Stallion any age—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	\$30 00
Best Mare any age—J. R. Peak & Son.....	20 00

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STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED TROTTING HORSES.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.....	20 00
3rd Premium—August Uihlein.....	10 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—S. J. Brew, Milwaukee, Wis.....	20 00

Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—S. J. Brew.....	7 00

Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	7 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Stallion foal.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	10 00
Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—August Uihlein.....	10 00
Mare 3 years and under 4.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin, Pekin, Ill.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	7 00
Mare 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—August Uihlein.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	7 00
Mare 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$15 00
Filly foal.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	5 00
Get of sire.	
1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—August Uihlein.....	20 00
Produce of dam.	
1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—August Uihlein.....	15 00
Sweepstakes.	
Best Stallion any age—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$30 00
Best Mare any age—August Uihlein.....	20 00

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 HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Best 2 Horse Team.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	10 00
Best 4 Horse Team.	
1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$70 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	40 00
Best 6 Horse Team.	
1st Premium—J. Crouch & Son.....	\$100 00

GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

Saddle Horse over 15½ hands.

1st Premium—Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—R. S. Witte, Waukesha, Wis.....	20 00

Saddle Horse over 14½ hands and under 15½ hands.

1st Premium—Hans Berg.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—R. S. Witte.....	20 00

Saddle Pony under 14½ hands.

1st Premium—R. S. Witte.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Hans Berg.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Arthur Ott, West Allis, Wis.....	12 00

EQUESTRIANISM.

Boy rider under 15 years.

1st Premium—Roy Southcott, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—R. S. Witte.....	15 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglas, Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00

Girl rider under 15 years.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—R. S. Witte.....	15 00

Lady rider.

1st Premium—R. S. Witte.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	15 00

Gentleman rider.

1st Premium—Hans Berg.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Arthur Ott.....	10 00

HARNESS HORSES—MARE OR GELDING.

Best Pair 15¾ hands or over.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Henry Tennesen, Menomonee Falls, Wis.....	20 00

Best Pair 15 hands and under 15¾ hands.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin, Pekin, Ill.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Harry Stoltz, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00



## Best single animal 15¾ hands or over.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	10 00
4th Premium—Henry Tennesen.....	5 00

## Best single animal 15 hands and under 15¾ hands.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robison, Russell & Augustin.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	10 00
4th Premium—Hans Berg.....	5 00

## SHEPHERD PONIES.

## Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$15 00
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## Stallion colt under 1 year.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

## Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

## Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

## Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	5 00

## Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00

## Mare colt under 1 year.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

## Shetland Pony in Harness.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	10 00

## Tandem.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	15 00

Four-in-hand or Four abreast.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	15 00

Matched team in harness.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	10 00

Saddle Pony.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00
Champion Stallion or Mare—Adam Seitz.....	20 00

FARMERS' DIVISION.

GRADE DRAFT.

Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Premium—Robert Goodwin, Wales, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. F. Carroll, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros., Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

Mare or gelding 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	5 00

Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—R. S. Witte, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	7 00
3rd Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	4 00

Foal.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	7 00
3rd Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	4 00

Draft team—not less than 3,200 lbs.

1st Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	15 00

Team of Chunks—not less than 2,500 lbs. or over 3,200 lbs.

1st Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	10 00

## GRADE COACHERS.

## Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards, Waukesha, W.s.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Robert Hardy.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Henry Tennessen, Menomonee Falls, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Henry Tennessen.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Robert Hardy.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Geo. F. Carroll.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	7 00
3rd Premium—Robert Hardy.....	5 00

## Foal either sex.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy.....	7 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	4 00

## NON-REGISTERED ROADSTERS.

## Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Premium—Harry Stoltz, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. S. Witte.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Ray Biggs, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Harry Stoltz.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Harry Stoltz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Henry Tennessen.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—R. S. Witte.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Henry Tennessen.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Ray Biggs.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Ray Biggs.....	\$10 00
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## Foal either sex.

1st Premium—R. S. Witte.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Harry Stoltz.....	7 00
3rd Premium—Ray Biggs.....	4 00



ENTRANCE TO LIVE STOCK JUDGING PAVILLION.



SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered jointly by the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

Stallion any age.

1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms, Mondovi, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	10 00

Mare any age.

1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son, Waterloo, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Lewis Lewellin & Son.....	10 00

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CLYDESDALE AND SHIRE.

Stallion any age.

1st Premium—McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	15 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros.....	10 00

Mare any age.

1st Premium—Ethelwold Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros.....	15 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros.....	10 00

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COACH AND HACKNEY.

Stallion any age.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy.....	\$20 00
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Mare any age.

1st Premium—Robert Hardy.....	\$20 00
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STANDARD BRED.

Stallion any age.

1st Premium—August Uihlein, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—August Uihlein.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00

Mare any age.	
1st Premium—August Uihlein.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—August Uihlein.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	10 00

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### JACKS AND MULES.

Best pair of mules 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—L. F. Heintz, North Prairie, Wis.....	\$15 00
Best single mule 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—L. F. Heintz.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—L. F. Heintz.....	6 00

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### CATTLE.

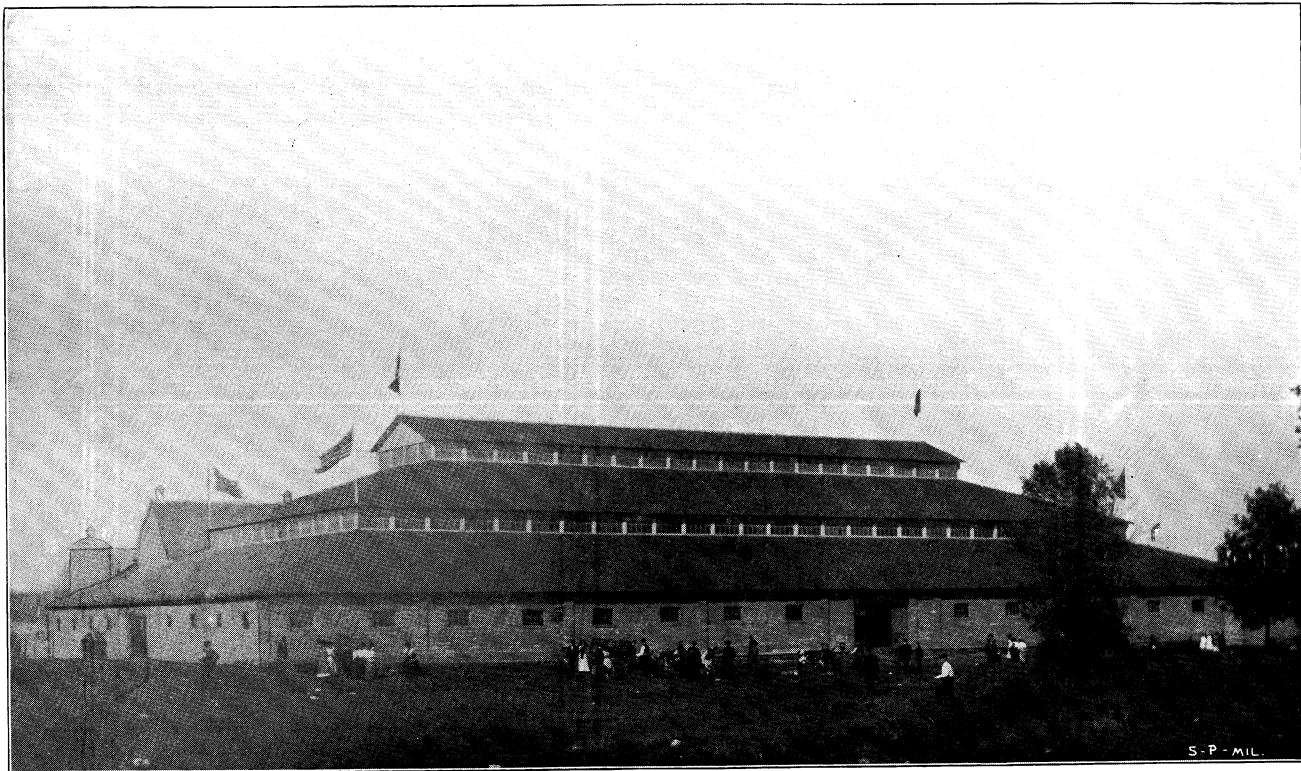
#### Judges.

Prof. A. L. Haecker, Lincoln, Neb.  
 Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.  
 A. J. Rhyden, Abington, Ill.

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#### SHORTHORNS—OPEN CLASS.

Bull 3 years old or over.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson, Columbus, O.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher, Oregon, Wis.....	10 00
Bull 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Bernd, New Richmond, Wis.....	15 00
Bull senior yearling.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Richard Maurer & Sons, Fox Lake, Wis.....	15 00
Bull junior yearling.	
1st Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co., Auburndale, Wis.....	10 00
4th Premium—Richard Maurer & Sons.....	8 00



CATTLE BARN.





Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00
5th Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	6 00
6th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	5 00

Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—S. M. Quaw, Wausau, Wis.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00
6th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	5 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00
5th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	6 00

Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00
5th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	6 00

Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	8 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	6 00
6th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	5 00

Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	6 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	5 00

Champions.	
Senior bull 2 years old or over—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Junior bull under 2 years—Fox & Gallagher.....	20 00
Senior cow 2 years old or over—Thomas Johnson.....	20 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	20 00

Grand Champions.	
Grand Champion bull any age—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female any age—Thomas Johnson.....	20 00

Aged Herd.	
1st Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00

Young herd.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Geo. W. H. Hall, Edgerton, Wis.....	6 00

Calf herd.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Get of sire.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00

Produce of cow.	
1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	18 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	6 00

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### SHORTHORNS—WISCONSIN CLASS.

Bull 3 years old or over.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00

Bull 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Bernd.....	15 00

Bull senior yearling.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Richard Maurer & Sons.....	15 00

Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Richard Maurer & Sons.....	10 00
4th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	8 00

Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	6 00

Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	6 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—W. J. Bernd.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	8 00
5th Premium—Geo. W. H. Hall.....	6 00

Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	8 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	6 00

Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00
6th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	5 00

## Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00
6th Premium—Geo. W. H. Hall.....	5 00

## Champions.

Senior bull 2 years old or over—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Junior bull under 2 years—Fox & Gallagher.....	20 00
Senior cow over 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	20 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	20 00

## Grand Champions.

Grand Champion bull—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Grand Champion female—F. W. Harding.....	20 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Geo. W. H. Hall.....	6 00

## Calf herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	20 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	18 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—S. M. Quaw.....	6 00

## SHORTHORN FAT CATTLE.

## Steer, spayed or martin heifer 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	30 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	20 00

Steer, spayed or martin heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	30 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	20 00

Steer, spayed or martin heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	30 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	20 00

Champion.

Best steer, spayed or martin heifer any age—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$40 00
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Herd.

1st Premium—J. R. Peak & Son.....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Johnson.....	30 00

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HEREFORD.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	\$25 00
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Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Cargill J Price, La Crosse, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00

Bull senior yearling.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$25 00
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Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	20 00

Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

Cow 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	15 00
4th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	8 00

## Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00

## Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	15 00
4th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	8 00

## Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

## Champions.

Senior bull 2 years old or over—Cargill & Price.....	\$20 00
Junior bull under 2 years—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
Senior cow 2 years old or over—Cargill & Price.....	20 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—Cargill & Price.....	20 00

## Grand Champions.

Grand Champion bull—Cargill & Price.....	\$20 00
Grand Champion female—Cargill & Price.....	20 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

## Calf herd.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Cargill & Price.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

ABERDEEN—ANGUS.

Bull 2 years and under 3.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00
Bull junior yearling.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
Bull senior calf.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
Cow 3 years old or over.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
Heifer 2 years and under 3.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00
Heifer senior yearling.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
Heifer senior calf.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00
Champions.		
Senior bull over 2 years—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
Junior bull under 2 years—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	15 00
Senior cow over 2 years—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	15 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	15 00
Aged herd.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$18 00
Get of sire.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$15 00
Produce of dam.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$12 00

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ABERDEEN—ANGUS SPECIALS.

Bull 2 years and under 3.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$14 00
Bull junior yearling.		
1st Premium—Alexander	Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$10 00



Bull senior calf.		
1st Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		\$10 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		6 00
Cow 3 years old or over.		
1st Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		\$14 00
Heifer 2 years and under 3.		
1st Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		\$14 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		10 00
Heifer senior yearling.		
1st Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		\$10 00
Heifer senior calf.		
1st Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		\$10 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Stewart Lumber Co.....		6 00

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GALLOWAYS.

Bull 3 years old or over.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner, Charlton, Ill.....		\$15 00
Bull junior yearling.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Cow 3 years old or over.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Heifer 2 years and under 3.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Heifer senior yearling.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Heifer junior yearling.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Heifer senior calf.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Heifer junior calf.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Champions.		
Senior bull over 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$15 00
Junior bull under 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....		15 00
Senior cow over 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....		15 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....		15 00
Aged herd.		
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$18 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner..... \$18 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner..... \$15 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner..... \$12 00

## POLLED DURHAM.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons, Mulberry, Ind..... \$20 00

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—William Smiley, Albany, Wis..... \$20 00

## Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—William Smiley..... \$20 00

## Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

2nd Premium—William Smiley..... 15 00

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

2nd Premium—William Smiley..... 15 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

2nd Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... 15 00

3rd Premium—William Smiley..... 10 00

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

2nd Premium—William Smiley..... 15 00

## Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

2nd Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... 15 00

## Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons..... \$20 00

## Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—William Smiley..... \$20 00

## Champions.

Senior bull 2 years old or over—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$15 00
Junior bull under 2 years—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00
Senior cow 2 years old or over—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William Smiley.....	15 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
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## Get of sire.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William Smiley.....	12 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Smiley.....	10 00

## RED POLLED.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. W. Dopke, North Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son, Geneva, Ind.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Hartline, Strasburg, Ohio.....	5 00

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
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## Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—Frank Hartline.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	5 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	5 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	5 00

Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	5 00

Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	5 00

Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—Frank Hartline.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	5 00

Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—Frank Hartline.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	5 00

Champions.

Senior bull 2 years old or over—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
Junior bull under 2 years—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	15 00
Senior cow over 2 years—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	15 00
Junior heifer under 2 years—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	15 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	10 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Hartline.....	10 00

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Frank Hartline.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son.....	7 00

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MILK TEST.

Cow 3 years old or over giving highest per cent of butter fat.

1st Premium—Geo. Ineichen & Son, Geneva, Ind.....	\$100 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke, North Milwaukee, Wis.....	60 00

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. B. Barney Co., Hampton, Ia.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis.....	18 00
3rd Premium—Rust Bros., West Allis, Wis.....	10 00

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—H. E. Reddelein, Oconomowoc, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	18 00
3rd Premium—S. C. Stanchfield, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	10 00

## Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Rust Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	18 00
3rd Premium—S. C. Stanchfield.....	10 00

## Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. C. Schroeder, Racine, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	18 00
3rd Premium—Schley Bros.....	10 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	18 00
3rd Premium—Rust Bros.....	10 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Schley Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	18 00
3rd Premium—Rust Bros.....	10 00

## Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—H. E. Reddelein.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	18 00
3rd Premium—Rust Bros.....	10 00

## Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Rust Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	18 00
3rd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	10 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—Rust Bros.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	20 00
3rd Premium—S. C. Stanchfield.....	10 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—H. E. Reddelein.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—S. C. Stanchfield.....	10 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—W. B. Barney Co.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	20 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—Rust Bros.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—S. C. Stanchfield.....	20 00

Champions.

Bull over 2 years—H. E. Reddelein.....	\$20 00
Bull under 2 years—W. B. Barney Co.....	20 00
Cow over 2 years—Rust Bros.....	20 00
Heifer under 2 years—H. E. Reddelein.....	20 00

GUERNSEYS.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	10 00

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—H. W. Griswold, West Salem, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Howard Greene, Genesee Depot, Wis.....	10 00

Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.....	6 00

Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Howard Greene.....	6 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	8 00
5th Premium—John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

Cow 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Howard Greene.....	10 00
4th Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	8 00
5th Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	5 00

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Howard Greene.....	10 00
4th Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	8 00
5th Premium—William M. Jones.....	5 00

## Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Howard Greene.....	8 00
4th Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	6 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Howard Greene.....	10 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	8 00
4th Premium—Howard Greene.....	5 00

## Aged Herd.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	15 00
3rd Premium—John H. Williams.....	10 00
4th Premium—Howard Greene.....	5 00

## Young Herd.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Howard Greene.....	15 00

## Champions.

Bull over 2 years—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$15 00
Bull under 2 years—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
Cow over 2 years—William M. Jones.....	15 00
Heifer under 2 years—William M. Jones.....	15 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Mr. J. Gilbert Hickcox, Cloverhook, Whitefish Bay, Wis., offered a Silver Cup for "Best four animals, the get of one sire," which was awarded to A. W. & F. E. Fox, Waukesha, Wis.

## JERSEYS.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins, Brandon, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Muskego Lakes Jersey Herd, Muskego Lake, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove, Wis.....	8 00

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.....	\$20 00
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Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	5 00

Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—Muskego Lakes Jersey Herd.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	5 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Muskego Lakes Jersey Herd.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	8 00

Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	8 00

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	5 00

Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	5 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	15 00

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	15 00

Aged Herd.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	15 00

Young Herd.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	15 00

Champions.

Bull over 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
Bull under 2 years—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	15 00
Cow over 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
Heifer under 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00



## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Limited to animals bred and owned in Wisconsin.

## Bull 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. Martin.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	5 00

## Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$8 00
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## Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	6 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Muskego Lakes Jersey Herd.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	5 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	3 00

## Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	3 00

## Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	3 00

## Champions.

Best bull, any age—Geo. Martin.....	\$10 00
Best female, any age—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00

## Young Herd.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	6 00

## AYRSHIRE.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son, Juneau, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	8 00

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00

Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—James Finn, Whitewater, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—James Finn.....	5 00

Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	8 00

Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	8 00

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—James Finn.....	5 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
3rd Premium—James Finn.....	5 00

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
3rd Premium—James Finn.....	5 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	15 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sam Jones & Son.....	15 00

Champions.

Bull over 2 years—Sam Jones & Son.....	\$15 00
Bull under 2 years—Sam Jones & Son.....	15 00
Cow over 2 years—Sam Jones & Son.....	15 00
Heifer under 2 years—Sam Jones & Son.....	15 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## BROWN SWISS.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Andrew Martin, West Salem, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. P. Allyn, Delavan, Wis.....	8 00

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.....	15 00

## Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—E. M. Barton.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Barton.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	5 00

## Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Barton.....	5 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Barton.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	8 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	8 00

## Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—E. M. Barton.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Barton.....	5 00

## Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Andrew Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	5 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Barton.....	5 00

## Produce of cow.

1st Premium—Andrew Martin.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Barton.....	5 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—E. M. Barton.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—H. W. Ayers.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00

Champions.

Bull over 2 years—E. M. Barton.....	\$15 00
Bull under 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
Cow over 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
Heifer under 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00

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**SHEEP.**

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Judges.

H. L. Compton, Kyle, Ohio.  
Charles Kerr, St. Paul, Minn.

SHROPSHIRE—OPEN CLASS.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros., Sun Prairie, Wis.....	5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Renk Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	5 00

## Flock.

1st Premium—Elmendorf Farm.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	5 00

## Pen of Four Lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard, Bloomer, Wis.....	5 00

## Champions.

Champion ram, any age—Elmendorf Farm.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe, any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	15 00

## Best Pair of Lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
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## AMERICAN BRED SHROPSHIRE.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Sons, Evansville, Wis.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	4 00

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	4 00

## Ram lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	4 00

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	4 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	4 00

## Ewe lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	4 00

## Champions.

Best ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	8 00
Best ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	8 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	4 00

Flock.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	8 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Sons.....	4 00

WISCONSIN BRED SHROPSHIRE.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. C. Ellis & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	5 00
4th Premium—Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	3 00
5th Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi, Welcome, Wis.....	2 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
4th Premium—W. Woodard.....	3 00
5th Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	2 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard.....	5 00
4th Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	3 00
5th Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	2 00

Ewe 2 years o'd or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
4th Premium—J. C. Ellis & Sons.....	3 00
5th Premium—Renk Bros.....	2 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
4th Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	3 00
5th Premium—W. Woodard.....	2 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
4th Premium—W. Woodard.....	3 00
5th Premium—Geo. C. Phillippi.....	2 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Flock.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	5 00

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard.....	5 00

Champion ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

## Best Pair of Lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
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## OXFORD—OPEN CLASS.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr, Bloomer, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley, Albany, Wis.....	5 00

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. H. Callow, Mineral Point, Wis.....	5 00

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley.....	5 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Callow.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Flock.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley.....	5 00

Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Callow.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00
Champion ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00

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WISCONSIN BRED OXFORDS.

Yearling ram.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	10 00

Yearling ewe.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Callow.....	10 00

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SPECIALS.

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley.....	3 00

Ram lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	3 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	3 00

Ewe lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	3 00



Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Callow.....	5 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	3 00
Ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
Ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

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SOUTHDOWN—OPEN CLASS.

Ram 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—R. P. Hite, Gallatin, Tenn.....	\$15 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—R. P. Hite.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.	
1st Premium—R. F. Hite.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—R. P. Hite.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—R. P. Hite.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard.....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—R. P. Hite.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Flock.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—R. P. Hite.....	10 00

Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
Champion ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00

Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered jointly by the American Southdown Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Pen of Southdown lambs owned and bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$24 00
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SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered jointly by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Ram 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—W. Woodard.....	\$10 00
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Ram lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year old and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	5 00

Ewe lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
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HAMPSHIRE.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Renk Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	5 00
Ewe 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	5 00
Ewe 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Renk Bros.....	5 00
Ewe under 1 year.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	5 00
Flock.	
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Renk Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten, Lyons, Wis.....	5 00
Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Renk Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten.....	5 00
Champion ram any age—Renk Bros.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—Renk Bros.....	\$10 00

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#### SPECIAL PRIZES.

Offered jointly by the American Hampshire Breeders' Association and the  
State Board of Agriculture.

Flock.	
1st Premium—Renk Bros.....	\$20 00
Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Renk Bros.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten.....	6 00

COTSWOLDS.

Ram 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Wis.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		10 00
3rd Premium—Lewis Bros.....		5 00

Ram under 1 year.		
1st Premium—Lewis Bros.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—Lewis Bros.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros.....		10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros.....		10 00
3rd Premium—Lewis Bros.....		5 00

Ewe under 1 year.		
1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros.....		10 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		5 00

Flock.		
1st Premium—Lewis Bros.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....		10 00
3rd Premium—N. M. Jewell & Son, Mineral Point, Wis.....		5 00

Pen of four lambs.		
1st Premium—N. M. Jewell & Sons.....		\$15 00
Champion ram any age—F. W. Harding.....		\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—F. W. Harding.....		15 00
Best pair of lambs—N. M. Jewell & Sons.....		\$10 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered jointly by the American Cotswold Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Best Exhibit of Wisconsin Bred Cotswolds shown by Breeder.		
1st Premium—N. M. Jewell & Sons.....		\$12 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## LINCOLN AND LEICESTER.

Ram 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		10 00
3rd Premium—L. H. Manley, Hortonville, Wis.....		5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		10 00
3rd Premium—L. H. Manley.....		5 00

Ram under 1 year		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		10 00
3rd Premium—L. H. Manley.....		5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		10 00
3rd Premium—L. H. Manley.....		5 00

Ewe under 1 year.		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. H. Manley.....		10 00
3rd Premium—L. H. Manley.....		5 00

Flock.		
1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. H. Manley.....		10 00

Pen of four lambs.		
1st Premium—L. H. Manley.....		\$15 00

Champion ram any age—A. W. Arnold.....		\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—A. W. Arnold.....		15 00
Best pair of lambs—L. H. Manley.....		\$10 00

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 CHEVIOTS.

Ram 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell, Wingate, Ind.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		5 00

Ram under 1 year.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		5 00
Ewe 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		10 00
Ewe 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		10 00
Ewe under 1 year.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		5 00
Flock.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
Pen of four lambs.		
1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....		10 00
Champion ram any age—G. W. Parnell.....		\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—G. W. Parnell.....		15 00
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Best pair of lambs—A. W. Arnold.....		\$10 00

HORNED DORSETS.

Ram 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—James Brown, Dundee, Ill.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros., Tipton, Ind.....		10 00
Ram 1 year and under 2.		
1st Premium—Nash Bros.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—James Brown.....		10 00
Ram under 1 year.		
1st Premium—James Brown.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros.....		10 00
3rd Premium—Nash Bros.....		5 00
Ewe 2 years old or over.		
1st Premium—James Brown.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros.....		10 00
3rd Premium—James Brown.....		5 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—James Brown.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—James Brown.....	5 00
Ewe under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Nash Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—James Brown.....	10 00
3rd Premium—James Brown.....	5 00
Flock.	
1st Premium—Nash Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—James Brown.....	10 00
Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Nash Bros.....	\$15 00
Champion ram any age—Nash Bros.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—James Brown.....	15 00

## RAMBOUILLETS.

Ram 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Max Chapman, Marysville, O.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Max Chapman.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore, Wixom, Mich.....	5 00
Ram 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Max Chapman.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00
Ram under 1 year.	
1st Premium—E. M. Moore.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. Ellis, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Max Chapman.....	5 00
Ewe 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Max Chapman.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00
Ewe 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—E. M. Moore.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Max Chapman.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00
Ewe under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Max Chapman.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Max Chapman.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00



THE FISH EXHIBIT BUILDING.





Flock.

1st Premium—Max Chapman.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. Ellis.....	5 00

Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Max Chapman.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00

Champion ram any age—Max Chapman.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—Max Chapman.....	15 00

Best pair of lambs—L. Ellis.....	\$10 00
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AMERICAN OR DELAINE MERINO.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons, Peoria, Ill.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	5 00

Flock.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. Ellis.....	5 00

Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Moore.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. Ellis.....	5 00
Champion ram any age—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	
Champion ewe any age—Uriah Cook & Sons.....	\$15 00
15 00	
Best pair of lambs—L. Ellis.....	
	\$10 00

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ANGORA GOATS.

Buck 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Ray Allen, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi, Welcome, Wis.....	3 00
Buck 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	3 00
Buck kid.	
1st Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	2 00
Doe 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Ray Allen.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	3 00
Doe 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Ray Allen.....	3 00
Doe kid.	
1st Premium—Ray Allen.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	2 00
Breeders' Flock.	
1st Premium—Geo. A. Phillippi.....	\$8 00

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AMERICAN GOAT BREEDERS' SPECIAL.

Offered by the American Goat Breeders' Association.  
Prize—Silver Cup, won by Geo. A. Phillippi.

**SWINE.**

Judge.

James W. Kemp, Kenney, Ill.

**POLAND CHINA.****Boar 2 years old or over.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry, Tolono, Ill.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Heck Bros., Lyons, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	7 00

**Boar 1 year and under 2.**

1st Premium—Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Heck Bros.....	7 00

**Boar over 6 mos. under 1 year.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Bernd, New Richmond, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	7 00

**Boar under 6 mos.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	8 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	6 00

**Sow 2 years old or over.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	7 00

**Sow 1 year and under 2.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	7 00

**Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Marinette County Asylum, Peshtigo, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	7 00

**Sow under 6 mos.**

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Marinette County Asylum.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	6 00

Get of sire.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	7 00
Produce of sow.	
1st Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—M. W. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.....	10 00
Aged herd.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	7 00
Young herd.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Marinette County Asylum.....	7 00
Champion boar any age—J. E. Meharry.....	\$15 00
Champion sow any age—J. E. Meharry.....	15 00

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SPECIAL PRIZES.

Offered jointly by the Poland China Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

Boar over 6 mos. and under 1 year.	
1st Premium—W. J. Bernd.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	9 00
4th Premium—Marinette County Asylum.....	6 00
5th Premium—Heck Bros.....	4 00
Boar under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—Geo. Martin.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Bishop & Esterly, Whitewater, Wis.....	12 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	9 00
4th Premium—Marinette County Asylum.....	6 00
5th Premium—Heck Bros.....	4 00
Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Marinette County Asylum.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	12 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	9 00
4th Premium—Geo. Martin.....	6 00
5th Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	4 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Marinette County Asylum.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Bishop & Esterly.....	9 00
4th Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	6 00
5th Premium—Bishop & Esterly.....	4 00

Three sows over 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. Martin.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
3rd Premium—W. J. Bernd.....	3 00

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BERKSHIRE.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker, Thornton, Ind.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.....	7 00

Boar 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	10 00
3rd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr., Monroe, Wis.....	7 00

Boar over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—C. Tochtermann, Jr.....	7 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.....	6 00

Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	7 00

Sow 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	10 00
3rd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	7 00

Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	7 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	8 00
3rd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	6 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	7 00

## Produce of cow.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	7 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	7 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. J. Barker.....	7 00

Champion boar—E. J. Barker.....	\$15 00
Champion sow—E. J. Barker.....	15 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered jointly by the Wisconsin Berkshire Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture.

## Boar 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	8 00
3rd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	5 00

## Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	3 00

## Sow 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—C. Tochtermann, Jr.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Chas. Roethel & Son, Kiel, Wis.....	3 00

Herd.

1st Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....	Silver Cup
2nd Premium—C. Tochterman, Jr.....	\$15 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	10 00

CHIESTER WHITE.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son, Lyons, Wis.....	\$15 00
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Boar 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer, Elkhorn, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. J. Kelly, Edmunds, Wis.....	7 00

Boar over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. J. Kelly.....	7 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	8 00
3rd Premium—W. J. Kelly.....	6 00

Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00

Sow 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	7 00

Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Kelly.....	8 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	6 00



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	7 00

## Produce of sow.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	7 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. J. Kelly.....	7 00

Champion boar—W. E. Palmer.....	\$15 00
Champion sow—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	15 00

## LARGE YORKSHIRE.

## Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Ia.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. F. Davidson.....	10 00

## Boar 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00

## Boar over 6 mos. or under 1 year.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
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## Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	8 00

## Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	7 00

## Sow 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	7 00

## Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	8 00
3rd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	6 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00

Champion boar—B. F. Davidson.....	\$15 00
Champion sow—B. F. Davidson.....	15 00

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DUROC-JERSEY.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. H. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Balmat & Son, Mason City, Ia.....	7 00

Boar 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—W. H. Reed.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	7 00

Boar over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. H. Reed.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	7 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Geo. Martin.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	8 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	6 00

Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	7 00

Sow 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin.....	7 00

Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	7 00

## Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	6 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—W. H. Reed.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	7 00

## Produce of sow.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten, Lyons, Wis.....	7 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	7 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—W. H. Reed.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	7 00

Champion boar—W. H. Reed.....	\$15 00
Champion sow—Balmat & Son.....	15 00

## TAMWORTH.

## Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber, Carthage, Ill.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00

## Boar 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00

## Boar over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	7 00

## Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	8 00

## Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	7 00

Sow 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	7 00

Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	7 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	7 00

Produce of sow.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
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Aged herd.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Frank Thornber.....	7 00

Champion boar—Frank Thornber.....	\$15 00
Champion sow—Frank Thornber.....	15 00

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ALL OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00

Boar 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00

Boar over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00

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Boar under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	6 00
Sow 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—H. F. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. F. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	7 00
Sow 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. F. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00
Sow over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. F. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00
Sow under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	6 00
Get of sire.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00
Produce of sow.	
1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00
Aged herd.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00
Young herd.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—H. F. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	7 00
Champion boar—H. P. West.....	\$15 00
Champion sow—H. P. West.....	15 00

## WISCONSIN SWEEPSTAKES.

Best exhibit of five animals of any single breed, bred by exhibitor, a resident of Wisconsin.	
1st Premium—Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. P. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Marquette County Asylum, Peshtigo, Wis.....	8 00
4th Premium—W. H. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.....	5 00

**POULTRY.**

Judge.

D. T. Heimlich, Jacksonville, Ill.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.**

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Edw. A. Meyer, Green Bay, Wis.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—William E. Prisk, Mineral Point, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Edw. A. Meyer.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Edw. A. Meyer.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Edw. A. Meyer.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. E. Greenwald, Milwaukee, Wis.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Edw. A. Meyer.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Edw. A. Meyer.....	75

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.**

Cock.

1st Premium—W. W. Brisk, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—C. Beerend, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—C. Beerend.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. G. Watvord, Sheboygan, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Brookhill Farm, Genesee Depot, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Brookhill Farm.....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—William E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Brookhill Farm.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Francis Beldier, Hartland, Wis.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—J. G. Walvord.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. G. Walvord.....	75

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 BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Fred Stier, Sussex, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. Ethel Nelson, Columbus, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co., Whitewater, Wis.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Fred Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. Ethel Nelson.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer, Elkhorn, Wis.....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—Mrs. Ethel Nelson.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	75

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 GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

## Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman, Freeport, Ill.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	75

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SILVER WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—August Pape, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—August Pape.....	1 50
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Hen.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—August Pape.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

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BUFF WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Pasbrig Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	75



## WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Clarence Christensen, Milwaukee, Wis.....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—William E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. U. W. Iverson, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—William E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Clarence Christensen.....	1 00
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	75

## BLACK WYANDOTTE.

Cock.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.

Cock.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
Cockerel.	
No first	
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 00
Hen.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
Pullet.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lake View Farm, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Ribbon
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lake View Farm.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	Ribbon
Hen.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	Ribbon
Pullet.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lake View Farm.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lake View Farm.....	Ribbon

MOTTLED OR BLACK JAVA.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.		
1st Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....		1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		Ribbon

Hen.		
1st Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....		Ribbon

Pullet.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....		1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		Ribbon

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COLORED OR SILVER GRAY DORKING.

Cock.		
1st Premium—Hoyt Co.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....		1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		Ribbon

Cockerel.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....		1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....		Ribbon

Hen.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....		1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		Ribbon

Pullet.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....		Ribbon

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BUFF ORPINGTON.

Cock.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....		1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....		Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—Hoyt Co.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—Nowak Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	Ribbon

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SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTON.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. Ethel Nelson.....	1 00
3rd Premium—R. L. Benjamin, Waukesha, Wis.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. Ethel Nelson.....	1 00
3rd Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	Ribbon

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SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
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Cockerel.

1st Premium—Robert O. Jones, Lannon, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—William E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	Ribbon

## WHITE OR BLACK LEGHORNS.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Nowak Bros.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. Hunscher, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. Cooke, Racine, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—Nowak Bros.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. Hunscher.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. Hunscher.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. Hunscher.....	Ribbon

## DARK BRAHMA.

## Cock.

1st Premium—J. Conrad, West Allis, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

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LIGHT BRAHMA.

Cock.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Nowak Bros.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	75

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BUFF COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Tulenz.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	75

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### PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	75

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	75

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### WHITE COCHIN.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

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BLACK COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. Conrad.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. Conrad.....	Ribbon

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BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00



## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	75

## SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Phil Koch, Janesville, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Phil Koch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. W. Brisk, Waukesha, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Phil Koch.....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Phil Koch.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—Phil Koch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Peter Lewis, Zion City, Ill.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Peter Lewis.....	75

## ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Phil Koch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Phil Koch.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Phil Koch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. H. Prest, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. H. Prest.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Phil Koch.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Geo. H. Prest.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Phil Koch.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. H. Prest.....	75

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—Frank Kittinger, Caledonia, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Frank Kittinger.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Frank Kittinger.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Frank Kittinger.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Frank Kittinger.....	75

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John C. Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—John C. Schultz.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John C. Schultz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

## SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. Hunscher.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—Henry Detjen, Manitowoc, Wis. ....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. G. Walvord, Sheboygan, Wis. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. G. Walvord .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. Hunscher .....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Cooke .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Francis Beidler .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Francis Beidler .....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. Cooke .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. Hunscher .....	75

## ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

## Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred Stier .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Fred Stier.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. Hunscher .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred Stier .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Fred Stier .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Fred Stier .....	75

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BLACK LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Nowak Bros. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Nowak Bros. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Nowak Bros. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

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BUFF LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Evans, Racine, Wis. ....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Evans .....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. Hunscher .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Evans .....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—H. J. Evans .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Evans .....	75

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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA.

Cock.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Henry Detjen .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	75

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—W. E. Palmer .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mehl & Doll, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Wells, Oshkosh, Wis. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mehl & Doll .....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mehl & Doll .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Henry Detjen .....	75

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ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	75

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

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SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. Hunscher .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. Hunscher .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Pasbrig Bros., Wauwatosa, Wis. ....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Hunscher .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. Hunscher .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	Ribbon

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ANCONAS.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
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Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
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Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
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## WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Cock.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....		1 00
Cockerel.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		1 00
Hen.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....		1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		Ribbon
Pullet.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		1 00

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 HOUDAN.

Cock.		
1st Premium—Mehl & Doll .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		Ribbon
Cockerel.		
1st Premium—E. A. Craven, Merton, Wis. ....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		Ribbon
Hen.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mehl & Doll .....		1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		Ribbon
Pullet.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		Ribbon

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 WHITE POLISH.

Cock.		
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....		1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....		Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. Hunscher .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. Hunscher .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	Ribbon

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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Cock.

1st Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Dachs Bros., Milwaukee, Wis. ....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

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SILVER POLISH.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00

## GOLDEN POLISH.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon

## BLACK HAMBURG.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	Ribbon

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	Ribbon

Cockere!.

1st Premium—Mehl & Doll .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—S. A. Brown & Son, Waterloo, Wis. ....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mehl & Doll.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—S. A. Brown & Son .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—S. A. Brown & Son .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—S. A. Brown & Son .....	1 00
3rd Premium—S. A. Brown & Son .....	Ribbon

SILVER PENCILLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

Cockere!.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	Ribbon

Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50

## GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	Ribbon

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00

Hen.	
1st Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	Ribbon

Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50

## GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	Ribbon

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co. ....	1 00

BROWN RED GAME.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
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CORNISH INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

1st Premium—J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love .....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love .....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love .....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. R. Love .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00

RED PYLE GAME.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman .....	1 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.	
1st Premium—Hoyt Co.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon
Pullet.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

## BLACK BREASTED GAME.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
Hen.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50

## WHITE INDIAN GAME.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

## SILVER OR GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.  
 1st Premium—E. G. Roberts..... \$1 50

Hen.  
 1st Premium—E. G. Roberts..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 1 00

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.  
 1st Premium—E. G. Roberts..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—F. G. Boots, Sussex, Wis..... 1 00  
 3rd Premium—Francis Beidler..... 75

Cockerel.  
 1st Premium—E. G. Roberts..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman..... 1 00  
 3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 75

Hen.  
 1st Premium—E. G. Roberts..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—Francis Beidler..... 1 00  
 3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 75

Pullet.  
 1st Premium—F. W. Niesman..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 1 00  
 3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 75

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.  
 1st Premium—Hoyt Co..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 1 00  
 3rd Premium—John C. Schultz..... 75

Cockerel.  
 1st Premium—F. W. Niesman..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 1 00

Hen.  
 1st Premium—F. W. Niesman..... \$1 50  
 2nd Premium—John C. Schultz..... 1 00  
 3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts..... 75

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Pullet.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	75

## BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

## RED PYLE GAME BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Kazolka.....	Ribbon

BROWN RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
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Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

Pullet.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
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## SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
Hen.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
Pullet.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00

## WHITE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon
Hen.	
1st Premium—Hoyt Co.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon

## PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

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BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Lee & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

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WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Francis Beidler.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Francis Beidler.....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

## BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Lee & Wel's.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	75

## Hen.

1st Premium—Lee & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	75

## Pullet.

1st Premium—Lee & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	75

## BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Dachs Eros.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Dachs Bros.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Francis Beidler.....	Ribbon

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WHITE JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
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Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

No first.	
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 00

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BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00

Hen.

1st Premium—Francis Beidler.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00

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**ANY COLOR POLISH BANTAM.****Cock.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Dachs Eros.....	Ribbon

**Hen.**

1st Premium—Hoyt Co.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

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**LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM.****Cock.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon

**Cockerel.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
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**Hen.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
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**DARK BRAHMA BANTAM.****Hen.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
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INDIAN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
Hen.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
Pullet.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00

HIRCHEN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	Ribbon
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon
Hen.	
1st Premium—Hoyt Co.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon
Pullet.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon
Sweepstakes.	
American Breeds—E. G. Roberts.....	\$15 00
Asiatic Breeds—J. Conrad.....	10 00

## TURKEYS—OLD BIRDS.

## Bronze.

1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros., Frankville, Wis.....	1 00

## Black.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$3 00
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## White Holland.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	2 00

## Narragansett.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$3 00
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## TURKEYS—YOUNG BIRDS.

## Bronze.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50

## GEESE—OLD BIRDS.

## Toulouse.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Paul Gerlach & Son.....	1 00

## Embden.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00

## African.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	2 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

Wild.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	1 00

Chinese White.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00

Chinese Brown.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	2 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	1 00

Egyptian.

1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	2 00

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GEESE—YOUNG BIRDS.

Toulouse.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	Ribbon

Emden.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	Ribbon

African.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Wild.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	Ribbon

Chinese White.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Chinese Brown.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	Ribbon



## DUCKS—OLD BIRDS.

Pekin.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mrs. U. W. Iverson.....	1 00
Aylesbury.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
Rouen.	
1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Cayuga.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00
East India.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Pasbrig Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Indian Runner.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—H. J. Evans.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00
Colored Muscovy.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00
White Muscovy.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Grey or White Cal.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
White Crested.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00

DUCKS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Pekin.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	50
Aylesbury.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mrs. U. W. Iverson.....	50
Rouen.	
1st Premium—J. Conrad.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	50
Cayuga.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	50
East India.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 00
Indian Runner.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—H. J. Evans.....	50
Colored Muscovy.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	50
White Muscovy.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	50
Grey or White Call.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	50
White Crested.	
1st Premium—Dawson Bros.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Hoyt Co.....	50
Best exhibit of water fowl—Dawson Bros.....	\$10 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Guinea Fowl—White or Pearl.	
1st Premium—H. J. Evans.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Pea Fowl.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$3 00
Silkies—White or Black.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 00
Frizzles—any color.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 00
Rumpless—any color.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 00
Sultans—White.	
1st Premium—F. W. Niesman.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

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**PET STOCK.**

Judge.  
T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.

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**BELGIAN HARES.**

Buck 1 year old or over.	
1st Premium—Jos. Volz, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dally & Trelor, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
Doe 1 year old or over.	
1st Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. Volz.....	1 00
Buck over 6 mos. under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. Volz.....	1 00

Doe over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—Jos. Volz.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	1 00

Doe with litter.

1st Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	1 00

FLEMISH GIANT AND HIMALAYAN HARES.

Buck 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Julian Branch, Sumner, Ia.....	1 00

Doe 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	1 00

Buck over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—C. L. Uthus, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Aug. Follworth, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

Doe over 6 mos., under 1 year.

1st Premium—Aug. Follworth.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. L. Uthus.....	1 00

Doe with litter.

1st Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dally & Trelor.....	1 00

CAVIES.

ENGLISH—SMOOTH.

Boar.

1st Premium—Leroy Patten, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Leroy Patten.....	1 00

Sow.

1st Premium—Aug. Follworth.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Leroy Patten.....	1 00

Sow with litter.

1st Premium—Aug. Follworth.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Leroy Patten.....	1 00

ABYSSINIAN.

Boar.		
1st Premium—Leroy Patten.....		\$1 50
Sow.		
1st Premium—Leroy Patten.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Leroy Patten.....		1 00

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PERUVIAN.

Boar.		
1st Premium—Leroy Patten.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Leroy Patten.....		1 00
Sow.		
1st Premium—Leroy Patten.....		\$1 50
2nd Premium—Leroy Patten.....		1 00

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PIGEONS.

Judge.  
William Plaehn, Chicago, Ill.

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SINGLE BIRDS.

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CARRIERS.

Black Cock.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald, Cincinnati, O.....		\$1 00
Dun cock.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....		\$1 00
Any other color cock.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. L. Schmitt, Milwaukee, Wis.....		50

Black hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
Dun hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
White hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
Any other color hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00

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POUTERS.

Black pied cock.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel, Oak Park, Ill.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50
Blue pied cock.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50
Red pied cock.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50
Yellow pied cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50
White cock.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50
Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50
Black pied hen.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50
Blue pied hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50

## Red pied hen.

1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50

## Yellow pied hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	50

## White hen.

1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## Any other color hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Vopalenski, Milwaukee, Wis.....	50

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 POUTERS—PIGMIES.

## Black cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## Blue cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## White cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## Any other color cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## Black hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## Blue hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

## White hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Any other color hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

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BRUNNER POUTERS.

Black cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
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Any other color cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Blue hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
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Black hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
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Any other color hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

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SADDLEBACK FANTAILS.

Black cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Any other color cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Black hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Any other color hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50



## COLORED FANTAILS.

Any color cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00

## FANTAILS—PLAIN.

Black cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Blue cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Red cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Yellow cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

White cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Detjen, Manitowoc, Wis.....	50

Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Black hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Blue hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Red hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Yellow hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

White hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

Any other color hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	50

HEN PIGEONS.

Blue cock.

1st Premium—David Beidler, Gurnee, Ill.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Black cock.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Any other color cock.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr, Manitowoc, Wis.....	\$1 00
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Blue hen.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Black hen.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

White hen.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

RUNTS.

Blue cock.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Silver cock.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Any other color cock.		
1st Premium—David Beidler.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....		50
Blue hen.		
1st Premium—David Beidler.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....		50
Silver hen.		
1st Premium—David Beidler .....		\$1 00
Any other color hen.		
1st Premium—David Beidler.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....		50
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DRAGONS.		
Blue cock.		
1st Premium—H. C. Schmitt, Milwaukee, Wis.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		50
Yellow cock.		
1st Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.....		\$1 00
Black cock.		
1st Premium—Mrs. F. L. Schmitt.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		50
Grizzle cock.		
1st Premium—Herman Vanse low, South Milwaukee, Wis.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....		50
Red cock.		
1st Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....		50
White cock.		
1st Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....		50
Any other color cock.		
1st Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....		50
Blue hen. . .		
1st Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....		50

Yellow hen.

1st Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....	50

Black hen.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	50

Grizzle hen.

1st Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	50

Red hen.

1st Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	50

White hen.

1st Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....	50

Any other color hen.

1st Premium—H. C. Schmitt.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	50

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HUNGARIAN HEN PIGEONS.

Black cock.

1st Premium—U. W. Iverson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Red cock.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Black hen.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

Red hen.

1st Premium—David Beidler.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—David Beidler.....	50

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## PIGEONS SHOWN IN FAIRS.

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 MAGPIES.

Red.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—Herman Maschmeyer, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Herman Maschmeyer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Maschmeyer.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Herman Maschmeyer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

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 BARBS.

Red.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00

JACOBINS.

Red.	
1st Premium—John Kazolka, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—John Kazolka.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Kazolka.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
White.	
1st Premium—John Kazolka.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Kazolka.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—John Kazolka.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

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ORIENTAL FRILLS.

Blondettes—blue lace.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Roe.....	1 00
Blondettes—black lace.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Blondettes—blue bow.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
Satinettes.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Roe.....	1 00
Bluettes.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Roe.....	1 00

## TURBITS—WING.

Red.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thos. B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—Thos. B. McCauley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thos. B. McCauley.....	1 00

## ENGLISH TRUMPETERS.

White.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	1 00
Mottled.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Fahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00

BRUNSWICK OR BALDHEAD TRUMPETERS.

Red.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	1 00

Yellow.	
1st Premium—Walter F. Reppert, Burlington, Ia.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter F. Reppert.....	1 00

Black.	
1st Premium—Walter F. Reppert.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter F. Reppert.....	1 00

Blue.	
1st Premium—Walter F. Reppert.....	\$2 00

ALTENBURGER TRUMPETERS.

Silver.	
1st Premium—William G. Lueps & Son, Manitowoc, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—William G. Lueps & Son.....	1 00

Blue.	
1st Premium—William G. Lueps & Son.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—William G. Lueps & Son.....	1 00

Black.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. L. Schmitt.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. L. Schmitt.....	1 00

SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS.

Almond.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, Whitefish Bay, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

Red.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00



Mottled.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Kite.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

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LONG-FACED TUMBLERS (Clean legged).

Red.	
1st Premium—Ivar F. Wallin, Evanston, Ill.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ivar F. Wallin.....	1 00
White.	
1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski, Whitefish Bay, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Red mottled.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

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LONG-FACED TUMBLERS (Muffled).

Silver.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Red.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—C. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Black.

1st Premium—C. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Blue.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson.....	1 00

White.

1st Premium—C. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Red mottled or rosewing.

1st Premium—C. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Yellow mottled or rosewing.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson.....	1 00

Black mottled or rosewing.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson.....	1 00

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BALDHEAD TUMBLERS.

Black.

1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Red.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—Anton Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anton Williamson.....	1 00

## PARLOR TUMBLERS.

Red.	
1st Premium—J. K. Barta, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. K. Barta, Jr.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—J. K. Barta, Jr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter F. Reppert.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. K. Barta, Jr.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00

## MOOREHEAD TUMBLERS.

Black.	
1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anton Williamson.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anton Williamson.....	1 00

## SADDLES.

Blue.	
1st Premium—Anton Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Anton Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Red.	
1st Premium—Anton Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Anton Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

TIPLERS.

Light mottled.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
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ENGLISH BEARDS.

Red.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

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GERMAN BEARDS.

Blue.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00

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BARLESS SWALLOWS.

Red.

1st Premium—Theo Reuter, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alwin Frantz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—Theo Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alwin Frantz.....	1 00

Black.

1st Premium—Theo Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alwin Frantz.....	1 00

## Blue.

1st Premium—Theo Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Theo Reuter.....	\$2 00
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## SWALLOWS WITH WHITE BARS.

## Black.

1st Premium—Alwin Frantz.....	\$2 00
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## Blue.

1st Premium—Theo Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
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## FRILLBACKS.

## White.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$2 00
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## Any other color.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$2 00
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## ENGLISH OWLS.

## Black.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

## Blue.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Silver.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

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CHINESE OWLS.

Blue.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Silver.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

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AFRICAN OWLS.

Black.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thos. B. McCauley.....	1 00

Silver.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

White.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thos. B. McCauley.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thos. B. McCauley.....	1 00

## TAIL-COLORED OWLS.

Black tails.	
1st Premium—Thos. B. McCauley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Any other color.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

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 HELMETS.

Red.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00

Any other color.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

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 NUNS.

Red.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00

Black.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00

Any other color.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00

FRIESTS.

Black.	
1st Premium—M. Pasbrig, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	1 00

Blue.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

Any other color.	
1st Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	1 00

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QUAKERS.

Red.	
1st Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	1 00

Black.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter.....	1 00

Any other color.	
1st Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter.....	1 00

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SHOW HOMERS.

Blue checker.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Black checker.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Red checker.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00

Any other color.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00



## FLYING HOMERS.

## Blue.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd Vanselow, South Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

## Silver or mealy.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd Vanselow.....	1 00

## White.

1st Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd Vanselow.....	1 00

## Blue checker.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edw. Pasewalk, Manitowoc, Wis.....	1 00

## Red checker.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edw. Pasewalk.....	1 00

## Black checker.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—U. W. Iverson.....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Ferd Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd Vanselow .....	1 00

## MIXED CLASS.

## Blue black barred swallows.

1st Premium—Alwin Frantz.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter.....	1 00

## Starlings.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Crescents.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Russian trumpeters.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
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Tail turbits.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
Archangels.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd Vanselow.....		1 00
Ice pigeons.		
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....		1 00
Any other single breed not mentioned.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. Reuter.....		1 00

YOUNG BIRDS IN PAIRS.

Show Homers.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		1 00
Flying Homers.		
1st Premium—Edw. Pasewalk.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		1 00
Magpies.		
1st Premium—Herman Maschmeyer .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Maschmeyer .....		1 00
White fantails.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
Colored fantails.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		1 00
Carriers.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
Swallows.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Theo. Reuter.....		1 00
Muffed tumblers.		
1st Premium—Ivan F. Wallin.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anton Williamson .....		1 00
Clean legged tumblers.		
1st Premium—Ivar F Wallin.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ivar F. Wallin.....		1 00

Short faced tumblers.	
1st Premium—Anton Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Priests.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Theo. Reuter.....	1 00
Nuns.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	1 00
Quakers.	
1st Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	1 00
Owls.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
White barred swallows.	
1st Premium—Theo. Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
Turbits.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	1 00
English trumpeters.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$2 00
Brunswick or baldhead trumpeters.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow.....	\$2 00
Alterburger trumpeters.	
1st Premium—William G. Lueps & Son.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—William G. Lueps & Son.....	1 00
Jacobins.	
1st Premium—John Kazolka.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Kazolka.....	1 00
Dragons.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. L. Schmitt.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. L. Schmitt.....	1 00
Oriental frills.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Roe.....	1 00
Pouters.	
1st Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	1 00

COOPS.

1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Robert Guentzel.....	6 00
4th Premium—F. L. Schmitt & Son.....	4 00
5th Premium—Dan Wagner, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3 00

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**AGRICULTURE.**

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Judges.

Corn and Grains—A. L. Stone, Madison, Wis.  
 Vegetables—F. W. Teall, Sparta, Wis.

GRAIN IN HALF BUSHEL LOTS.

Winter wheat.

1st Premium—H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Gust. Schreiber, Cleveland, Wis.....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.....	1 00

Spring wheat.

1st Premium—A. Bohl, Jr., Beaver Dam, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim, Waukesha, Wis.....	2 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

Black oats.

1st Premium—A. Selle, Thiensville, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

Swedish select oats (Wis. No. 4).

1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	1 00

Any other variety oats.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	2 00
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 00

Manchuria barley (Wis. No. 62).

1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.....	1 00

Oderbrucker barley (Wis. No. 55).		
1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....		2 00
3rd Premium—W. C. Zillmer, Brookfield, Wis.....		1 00
Any other variety barley.		
1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—W. C. Zillmer.....		2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....		1 00
Spring rye.		
1st Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....		2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....		1 00
Winter rye.		
1st Premium—John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....		2 00
3rd Premium—John Hans.....		1 00
Japanese Buckwheat.		
1st Premium—H. P. West.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....		2 00
3rd Premium—John Hans.....		1 00
Silver hull buckwheat.		
1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....		2 00
3rd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....		1 00
American or Russian flax.		
1st Premium—Gust. Schreiber.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....		2 00
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....		1 00
Timothy seed.		
1st Premium—H. P. West.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....		2 00
3rd Premium—A. Selle.....		1 00
Red clover, medium, seed.		
1st Premium—Gust. Schreiber.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....		2 00
3rd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....		1 00
Red clover, mammoth, seed.		
1st Premium—F. H. Meekin & Son.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....		2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....		1 00
Alsike clover seed.		
1st Premium—Gust. Schreiber.....		\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....		2 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....		1 00

Red top clover seed.

1st Premium—J. H. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—John Hans.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	1 00

German millet.

1st Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

Hungarian or other variety millet.

1st Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	1 00

Soy beans.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....	1 00

Navy beans.

1st Premium—John Hans.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Justin Grape, Waukesha, Wis.....	1 00

Any other field beans.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, Wis.....	1 00

Wax beans.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

Lima beans.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	1 00

White field beans.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Selle.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

Green Field beans.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

Early Wrinkled beans.

1st Premium—A. D. Brown, Baraboo, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Bohl, Jr.....	2 00
3rd Premium—John Hans.....	1 00

Late wrinkled peas.	
1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury, Watertown, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00

Display of sheaf wheat.	
1st Premium—John Hans.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 00

Display of sheaf oats.	
1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—John Hans .....	1 00

Display of sheaf grasses.	
1st Premium—John Hans.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 00

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### CORN.

Clark's yellow dent (Wis. No. 1).	
1st Premium—John Hans.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	3 00

Silver king (Wis. No. 7).	
1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	4 00
3rd Premium—William McMorrان, Fox Lake, Wis.....	3 00
4th Premium—J. O. Duklet, Waterford, Wis.....	2 00

Wisconsin No. 8.	
1st Premium—John Hans.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	3 00

Golden glow (Wis. No. 12).	
1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.....	4 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Ihrig, Oshkosh, Wis.....	3 00
4th Premium—John Hans.....	2 00

North star yellow dent.	
1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons, Baraboo, Wis.....	4 00
3rd Premium—John Hans.....	3 00
4th Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	2 00

Yellow flint.

1st Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—William McMorran.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	3 00
4th Premium—John Hans.....	2 00

White flint.

1st Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	3 00
4th Premium—John Hans.....	2 00

Early sweet corn.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ihrig.....	3 00
3rd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	2 00

Late sweet corn.

1st Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	3 00
3rd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	2 00

Pop corn.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	3 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Pilgrim.....	2 00

Any other variety corn.

1st Premium—Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	3 00
3rd Premium—John Hans.....	2 00

Best 15 ears any variety dent corn.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$10 00
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Six stalks Wis. No. 7.

1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	2 00
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

Six stalks Wis. No. 8.

1st Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

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VEGETABLES.

Turnip blood beets.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00



## Long blood beets.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Red Mangolds.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 50
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## Yellow tankards.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 00

## Kohl Rabi.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 50

## Parsnips.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50

## Rutabagas.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	1 00

## Flat turnips.

1st Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—William McMorran.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Long yellow carrots.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Long white carrots.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Oxhart carrots.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 50
3rd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Egg plants.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Cucumbers.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Peppers.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 50
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 00

## Celery.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Cauliflower.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 50

## Hollander cabbages.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Drumhead cabbages.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 00

## Pointed cabbages.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—William McMorran.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Red tomatoes.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. M. Johnson, West Afis, Wis.....	1 50
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 00

## Yellow tomatoes.

1st Premium—Alex Klockner, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Red onions.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

## Yellow onions.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00

White onions.		
1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		1 00
Musk melons.		
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....		1 50
3rd Premium—W. C. Zillmer.....		1 00
Water melons.		
1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		1 50
3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....		1 00
Hubbard squashes.		
1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		1 00
Largest squash.		
1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		1 00
Yellow pumpkins.		
1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....		1 00
Largest pumpkin.		
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gust. Schreiber.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....		1 00

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POTATOES.

Ohio family.

1st Premium—William McMorrان.....		\$4 00
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Rose family.

1st Premium—William McMorrان.....		\$4 00
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Hebron family.

1st Premium—William McMorrان.....		\$4 00
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Rural family.

1st Premium—William McMorran..... \$4 00

Burbank family.

1st Premium—William McMorran..... \$4 00

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POTATOES—FARMERS' CLASS.

World's Fair.

1st Premium—J. H. Pilgrim..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte..... 1 50

Early Ohio.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott, Stanley, Wis..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte..... 1 50

3rd Premium—Addison F. Love, Waukesha, Wis..... 1 00

Rural New Yorker No. 2.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann, Belle Plain, Wis..... 1 50

3rd Premium—C. J. Barker, Brookfield, Wis..... 1 00

Early rose.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim..... 1 50

3rd Premium—Addison F. Love..... 1 00

Beauty of Hebron.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte..... 1 50

3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim..... 1 00

Early Michigan.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim..... 1 50

Burbank.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte..... \$2 00

Carmen No. 2.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim..... 1 50

3rd Premium—H. J. Schulte..... 1 00

Sir Walter Raleigh.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim..... 1 50

3rd Premium—E. S. Hildemann..... 1 00

## California Russett.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Scott.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## White Victor.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 50

## Voeneham.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 50

## Any other variety.

1st Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	1 00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Six sugar beets.

1st Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## Three stalks of tobacco.

1st Premium—F. J. Lindley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 00

## BOYS' CLASS.

## CORN.

## Yellow dent.

1st Premium—Bennie Hans, Jefferson, Wis.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. Vaughn West, Ripon, Wis.....	2 00
4th Premium—Henry Twinem, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	1 00

## White dent.

1st Premium—Bennie Hans.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....	2 00
4th Premium—Henry Twinem.....	1 00

Yellow flint.

1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim, Waukesha, Wis.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Harry Twinem.....	2 00
4th Premium—Bonnie Hans.....	1 00

White flint.

1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....	\$6 00
2nd Pilgrim—Ralph Pilgrim.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	2 00
4th Premium—Bennie Hans.....	1 00

Pop corn.

1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	2 00
4th Premium—Addison F. Love.....	1 00

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VEGETABLES.

Turnip blood beets.

1st Premium—Francis Tennis, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....	1 00

Long blood beets.

1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Addison F. Love.....	1 00

Red mango'ds.

1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	1 00

Yellow tankards.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	\$1 00

Kohl rabi.

1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	1 00

Parsnips.

1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$2 00
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Rutabagas.

1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Addison F. Love.....	1 00

Flat turnips.

1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
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Long yellow carrots.	
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis.....	1 00
Long white carrots.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	1 00
Oxhart carrots.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	1 00
Egg plants.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....	1 00
Cucumbers.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....	1 00
Peppers.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harold Lewis, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	1 00
Celery.	
1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$2 00
Cauliflower.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....	1 00
Hollander cabbages.	
1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	1 00
Drumhead cabbages.	
1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....	1 00
Pointed cabbages.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....	1 00
Red tomatoes.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....	1 00
Yellow tomatoes.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$1 00
Red onions.	
1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis.....	1 00

Yellow onions.		
1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00

White onions.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harold A. Lewis.....		1 00

Muskmelons.		
1st Premium—Addison F. Love.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis.....		1 00

Watermelons.		
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Addison F. Love.....		1 00

Hubbard squashes.		
1st Premium—Harold A. Lewis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00

Largest squash.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00

Yellow pumpkins.		
1st Premium—Harry Twinem.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis.....		1 00

Largest pumpkin.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis.....		1 00

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POTATOES.

World's Fair.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00

Early Ohio.		
1st Premium—Bennie Hans.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Addison F. Love.....		1 00

Rural New Yorker No. 2.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		1 00

Early Rose.		
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00



Beauty of Hebron.		
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		1 00
Early Michigan.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		1 00
Burbank.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		1 00
Carmen No 2.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim.....		1 00
Sir Walter Raleigh.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00
California Russet.		
1st Premium—Harold A. Lewis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00
White Victor.		
No first.		
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		\$1 00
Voeneham.		
1st Premium—Harry Twinem.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim.....		1 00
Any other variety.		
1st Premium—Harold A. Lewis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem.....		1 00

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**BURPEE PREMIUM.**

Best collection of vegetables grown from Burpee's seeds.	
Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$20 00

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**THE GURNEY SEED COMPANY'S SPECIAL.**

Minnesota corn No. 13.	
Premium—L. Bamford, Plymouth, Wis.....	\$10 00
Gurney's dent corn.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	\$5 00

	Gurney's sweet corn.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Earlibell tomatoes.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$3 00
	Gurney's carrots.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$3 00
	Cole's watermelons.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Glory cabbages.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$3 00
	Grand muskmelons.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$3 00
	Davis cucumbers.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Peck Oderbrucker barley.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Sakurajima radish.	
Premium—William McMorran.....	.....	\$3 00
	Peck Kherson oats.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Patagonia squash.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	White Ohio potatoes.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$3 00
	Pickled wax beans.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Enid muskmelons.	
Premium—L. Bamford.....	.....	\$3 00
	Largest pumpkin.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$5 00
	Best collection of vegetables grown from Gurney's seeds.	
Premium—H. J. Schulte.....	.....	\$20 00

## COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Judge.

L. L. Olds, Madison, Wis.

	Fond du Lac	Dodge	Waukesha	Manitowoc	Iowa	Rock	Chippewa	Jefferson	Douglas	Milwaukee	Monroe
Wheat .....	100	85	40	70	50	40	65	30	10	.....	25
Corn .....	150	110	90	80	65	70	50	85	40	10	20
Oats .....	90	150	55	75	35	30	50	50	10	.....	15
Barley .....	85	125	65	65	35	25	45	30	.....	.....	35
Peas .....	100	85	75	80	20	.....	20	60	.....	.....	.....
Rye .....	75	100	70	75	40	25	50	60	15	25	25
Grains—sheaf .....	60	100	75	75	40	30	15	25	20	10	15
Sugar beets .....	45	40	30	50	.....	40	30	25	.....	30	20
Grass and clover seeds.....	50	45	40	35	40	30	25	30	.....	.....	15
Tame grasses .....	95	100	75	70	85	90	40	10	60	25	.....
Forage plants .....	100	90	60	85	70	45	10	25	30	10	.....
Potatoes .....	85	60	70	65	75	25	100	25	50	35	15
Stock vegetables .....	65	70	75	60	45	50	65	30	70	65	.....
Culinary vegetables .....	85	60	100	80	50	60	40	25	40	95	.....
Fruits .....	45	20	100	40	70	55	75	30	25	5	25
Miscellaneous .....	95	75	90	100	40	65	30	25	20	35	.....
Greatest number varieties...	80	80	100	100	50	50	30	25	20	25	10
Design and taste.....	175	150	140	125	200	160	140	125	150	150	175
Total .....	1580	1555	1350	1330	1010	890	880	715	530	520	415
Distance .....	100	100	100	200	300	200	500	100	500	100	300
Grand total .....	1680	1655	1450	1530	1310	1090	1380	815	1060	620	715
Amount of prize money.....	\$190	\$185	\$165	\$170	\$150	\$125	\$155	\$90	\$120	\$70	\$80

**BEEES AND HONEY.**

Judge.

N. E. France, Platteville, Wis.

Display of comb honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk, Mineral Point, Wis.....	7 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis.....	4 00

Case white comb honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler, Milwaukee, Wis.....	4 00
4th Premium—William E. Prisk.....	2 00

Case amber comb honey.

1st Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	6 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	4 00
4th Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	2 00

Display of honey in extracting frames.

1st Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	3 50
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	2 50
4th Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	1 50

Display of extracted honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	7 00

Case extracted white clover honey.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	6 00
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	4 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	2 00

Case extracted bass wood honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	4 00
4th Premium—William E. Prisk.....	2 00

## Case other white extracted honey.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	4 00
4th Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son, Nashotah, Wis.....	2 00

## Case extracted amber honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	4 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	2 00

## Display extracted honey, granulated or candied.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	4 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	2 00

## Beeswax.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	4 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	3 00
4th Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	2 00

## Honey vinegar.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	3 00

## Nucleus of golden yellow Italian bees.

1st Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	4 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	2 00

## Nucleus of dark or leather colored Italian bees.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	4 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	2 00

## Nucleus of Carniolan bees.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	4 00
4th Premium—William E. Prisk.....	2 00

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Largest and most attractive exhibit in department.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	12 00
3rd Premium—William E. Prisk.....	9 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00

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FARMERS' EXHIBIT.

Case white comb honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$3 00
Case amber honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$3 00
Case dark comb honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$3 00
Case white extracted honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$3 00
Case amber extracted honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$3 00
Case dark extracted honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$3 00

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FARMERS' SWEEPSTAKES.

Largest and most attractive exhibit.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$8 00
Design in beeswax.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$4 00
Candies made with honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$5 00

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DEMONSTRATION.

Competitive live bee demonstration.	
1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	15 00

## HORTICULTURE.

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### FRUITS.

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Judge.

L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.

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#### APPLES—OPEN TO ALL.

Display not to exceed 20 varieties.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros., Twin Bluffs, Wis.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox, Baraboo, Wis.....	8 00
3rd Premium—A. D. Brown, Baraboo, Wis.....	6 00
4th Premium—William Toole & Sons, Baraboo, Wis.....	4 00

Display of 10 varieties.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann, Belle Plain, Wis.....	6 00
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	4 00
4th Premium—Henry Fox.....	2 00

Display 5 winter varieties.

1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	2 00

Display of seedlings.

1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—A. D. Brown.....	4 00

Largest apple.

1st Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. D. Brown.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Henry Fox.....	50

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#### SINGLE PLATE.

Anisim.

1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75
3rd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	50

Antonovka.		
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....		75
Autumn Strawberry.		
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle, Union Grove, Wis.....		\$1 00
Alexander.		
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....		\$1 00
Am. Codling.		
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....		\$1 60
2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....		75
Beautiful Arcade.		
1st Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....		\$1 00
Ben Davis.		
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....		75
3rd Premium—Herman Kaufman, Marshfield, Wis.....		50
Dudley.		
1st Premium—Herman Kaufman.....		\$1 00
Fameuse.		
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....		75
3rd Premium—A. D. Brown.....		50
Fall Orange.		
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		75
Gano.		
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....		\$1 00
Gem City.		
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....		75
Gideon.		
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....		\$1 00
Golden Russet.		
1st Premium—Herman Kaufmann.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....		75
3rd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		50



Haas.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	75
Hibernal.	
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kaufman.....	75
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	50
Longfield.	
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	50
Lubsk Queen.	
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—Herman Kaufman.....	50
Lowland Raspberry.	
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$1 00
Lowell.	
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....	\$1 00
McIntosh.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	75
McMahan.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	75
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	50
Maiden Blush.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
Mann.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....	50
Newell.	
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	50
North Western Greening.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	50

Okabena.

1st Premium—Henry Fox..... \$1 00

Duchess of Oldenburg.

1st Premium—E. S. Hildemann..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Reiss Bros..... 75

3rd Premium—Herman Kaufman..... 50

Patten Greening.

1st Premium—William Toole & Sons..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—A. D. Brown..... 75

3rd Premium—Reiss Bros..... 50

Pewaukee.

1st Premium—Henry Fox..... \$1 00

Perry Russet.

1st Premium—William Toole & Sons..... \$1 00

Plumb Cider.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Henry Fox..... 75

Repka.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—E. S. Hildemann..... 75

3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons..... 50

St. Lawrence.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Henry Fox..... 75

Sops of Wine.

1st Premium—Henry Fox..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle..... 75

Seek-no-Farther.

1st Premium—William Toole & Sons..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle..... 75

Scott's Winter.

1st Premium—Henry Fox..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons..... 75

3rd Premium—Reiss Bros..... 50

Switzer.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros..... \$1 00

Talman.	
1st Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....	50
Tetofsky.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
Utter Red.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	75
Walbridge.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	75
Wealthy.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75
3rd Premium—A. D. Brown.....	50
Windsor.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	75
Wolf River.	
1st Premium—Herman Kaufman.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75
3rd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	50
Yellow Bell Flower.	
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....	\$1 00

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PECK OF APPLES.

Duchess.	
1st Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kaufman.....	3 00
3rd Premium—A. D. Brown.....	2 00
4th Premium—Reiss Bros.....	1 00
Lubsk Queen.	
1st Premium—A. D. Brown.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	3 00
McMahan.	
1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	3 00
3rd Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	2 00
4th Premium—A. D. Brown.....	1 00

Wealthy.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Herman Kaufman.....	2 00
4th Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	1 00

Yellow Transparent.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$4 00
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CRAE APPLES.

Hyslop.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
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Martha.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
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Sweet russet.

1st Premium—E. S. Hildeman.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75
3rd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	50

Transcendent.

1st Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	\$1 00
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Virginia.

1st Premium—E. S. Hildemann.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	75

Whitney.

1st Premium—Reiss Bros.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	75
3rd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	50

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APPLES—FOR AMATEURS ONLY.

Display not to exceed 20 varieties.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey, Baraboo, Wis.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer, Baraboo, Wis.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Montross Pelton, Reedsburg, Wis.....	6 00
4th Premium—Fremont Lounsbury, Watertown, Wis.....	4 00

Display of 10 varieties.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	4 00
4th Premium—Montross Pelton.....	2 00

## Display 5 winter varieties.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	2 00

## Display of seedlings.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	2 00

## Largest apple.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	50

## SINGLE PLATE.

## Astrachan.

1st Premium—Montross Pelton.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	75
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50

## Anisim.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50

## Antonovka.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
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## Autumn Raspberry.

1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	\$1 00
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## Beautiful arcade.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
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## Ben Davis.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. T. Houghton, Reedsburg, Wis.....	75
3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	50

## Fameuse.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	75
3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	50

## Fall orange.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	75
3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	50

Gano.

1st Premium—A. N. Kelly..... \$1 00

Gem City.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey..... \$1 00

Grimes Golden.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury..... 75

Golden Russet.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Montross Pelton..... 75

3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly..... 50

Haas.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Montross Pelton..... 75

3rd Premium—J. S. Palmer..... 50

Hibernal.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Montross Pelton..... 75

3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly..... 50

Longfield.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly..... 75

3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery..... 50

Lubsk Queen.

1st Premium—Montross Pelton..... \$1 00

Lowland Raspberry.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—A. A. White, Brookfield, Wis..... 75

Malinda.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly..... 75

McIntosh.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey..... 75

McMahan.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer..... \$1 00

2nd Premium—Montross Pelton..... 75

3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly..... 50

<b>Milwaukee.</b>	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00
<b>Maiden Blush.</b>	
1st Premium—John Grape, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	75
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50
<b>Mann.</b>	
1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50
<b>Newell.</b>	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	75
3rd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	50
<b>North Western Greening.</b>	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	75
3rd Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	50
<b>Okabena.</b>	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	75
<b>Duchess of Oldenburg.</b>	
1st Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	75
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50
<b>Patten Greening.</b>	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50
<b>Pewaukee.</b>	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	75
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50
<b>Ferry Russett.</b>	
1st Premium—Montross Pelton.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	75
<b>Plumb Cider.</b>	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	75
3rd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	50

## Repka.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	75
3rd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	50

## St. Lawrence.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	75
3rd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	50

## Salome.

1st Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	75

## Seek-no-Farther.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50

## Scott's Winter.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	75
3rd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	50

## Sops of Wine.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00
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## Switzer.

No first.	
No second.	
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50

## Talman.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	75
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

## Twenty Ounce.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	75

## Utter Red.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	75
3rd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	50

## Walbridge.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	75
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50



Wealthy.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	75
3rd Premium—Montross Pelton .....	50
Willow Twig.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton .....	75
3rd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	50
Windsor.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50
Wolf River.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	75
3rd Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	50
Yellow Bell Flower.	
1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50

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PECK OF APPLES.

Duchess.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	2 00
Lusk Queen.	
1st Premium—Montross Pelton.....	\$4 00
McMahan.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	3 00
3rd Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	2 00
4th Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	1 00
Wealthy.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton .....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	2 00
4th Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	1 00
Yellow Transparent.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$4 00

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop.

1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	75
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

Martha.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	75

Sweet Russett.

1st Premium—F. T. Houghton.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Montross Pelton.....	75
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

Transcendent.

1st Premium—Montross Pelton.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	75
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50

Virginia.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00
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Whitney.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	75
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and largest show of apples.

1st Premium—Reiss Eros. ....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	7 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	5 00
4th Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	3 00
5th Premium—A. D. Brown.....	2 00

PEARS—OPEN TO ALL.

Collection not to exceed 15 varieties.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....	4 00
3rd Premium—John Grape, Waukesha, Wis.....	2 00

## SINGLE PLATE.

Anjou.		
1st Premium—John Grape.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....		50
Bartlett.		
1st Premium—John Grape.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		50
Clairglau.		
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		\$1 00
Clapp's Favorite.		
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—John Grape.....		50
Duchess.		
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—John Grape.....		50
Flemish Beauty.		
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. M. Johnson, West Axis, Wis.....		50
Howell.		
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		50
Kieffer.		
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....		50
Lawrence.		
1st Premium—John Grape.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		50
Lincoln.		
1st Premium—John Grape.....		\$1 00
Louise Bonne de Jersey.		
1st Premium—John Grape.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....		50
Seckel.		
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....		\$1 00
2nd Premium—A. M. Johnson.....		50

Sheldon.	
1st Premium—W. J. Moyle.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50

Vermont Beauty.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00

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PLUMS—OPEN TO ALL.

Collection of native plums.	
1st Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	6 00
3rd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	4 00

Collection of European plums.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$3 00

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SINGLE PLATE.

Burbank.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00

De Soto.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75
3rd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	50

Forest Garden.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00

Hammer.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75

Hawkeye.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	50

## Moore's Arctic.

1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	75

## Ocheeda.

1st Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75

## Quaker.

1st Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	\$1 00
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## Surprise.

1st Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	\$1 00
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## Wyant.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	75
3rd Premium—Henry Fox.....	50

## SWEEPSTAKES.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—William Toole & Sons.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	4 00
4th Premium—Henry Fox.....	2 00

## GRAPES—FOR PROFESSIONAL GROWERS.

## Display of 15 varieties.

1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$10 00
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## Display of 10 varieties.

1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Reiss Bros.....	4 00

## Display of 5 varieties.

1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$3 00
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CANES.

Brighton.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$2 00
Concord.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$2 00
Delaware.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$2 00
Moore's Diamond.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$2 00
Worden.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$2 00

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SINGLE PLATE.

Agawan.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
Brighton.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
Concord.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Reiss	Eros.....	50
Delaware.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
Green Mountain.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
Lady.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
Lady Washington.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00
Lindley.		
1st Premium—Henry	Fox.....	\$1 00

Martha.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Moore's Early.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Moore's Diamond.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Niagara.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Pocklington.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Salem.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Wilder.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00
Worden.	
1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$1 00

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GRAPES—FOR AMATEUR GROWERS.

Display of 15 varieties.	
1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	6 00
Display of 10 varieties.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	2 00
Display of 5 varieties.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	1 00

CANES.

Brighton.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	1 00

Concord.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	1 00

Delaware.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	1 00

Moore's Diamond.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	1 00

Worden.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$2 00
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SINGLE PLATE.

Agawan.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50

Brighton.

1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	50

Concord.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	50

Delaware.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

Green Mountain.

1st Premium—John Grape.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	50

Martha.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Moore's Early.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

## Moore's Diamond.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

## Niagara.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	50

## Pocklington.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
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## Salem.

1st Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	\$1 00
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## Wilder.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	\$1 00
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## Worden.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Reigle, Madison, Wis.....	50

## SWEEPSTAKES.

## Best and largest show of grapes.

1st Premium—Henry Fox.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mr. Robert Ramsey.....	6 00
3rd Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	4 00
4th Premium—Fremont Lounsbury.....	2 00

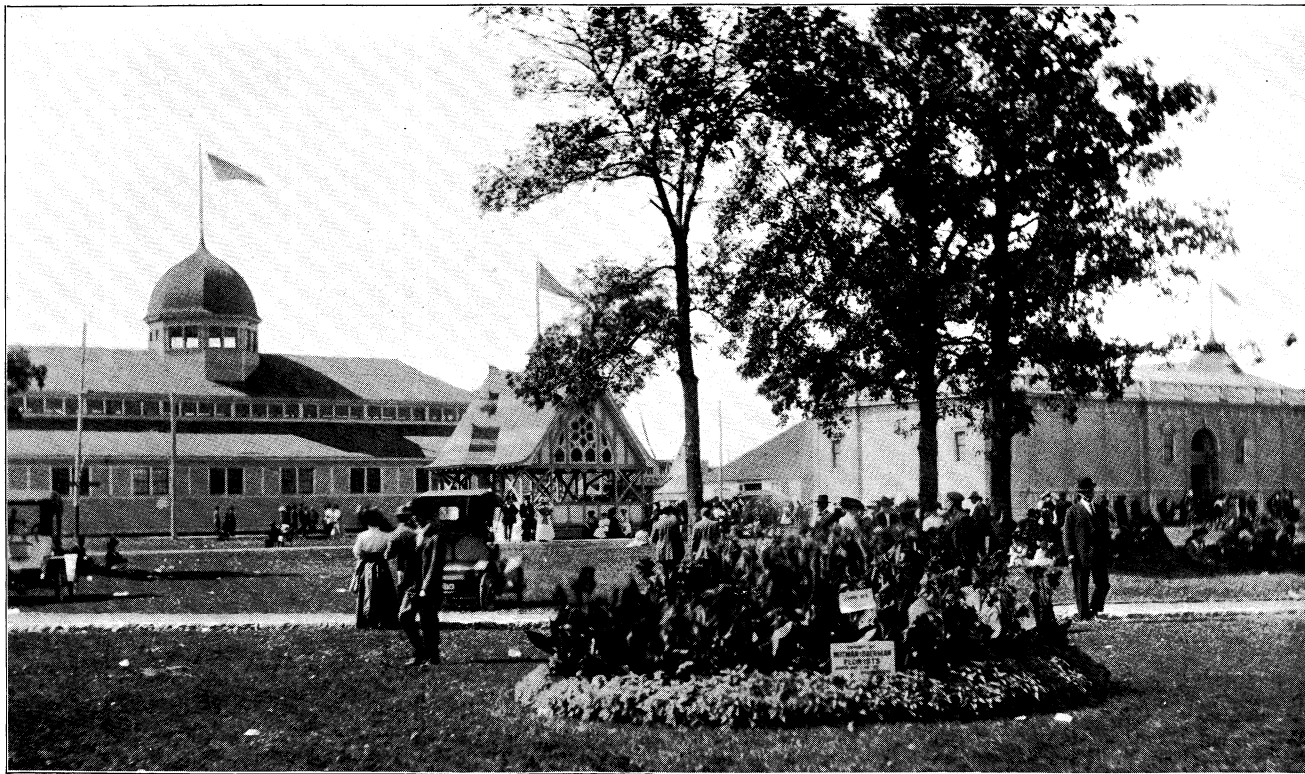
## GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

## Best and largest exhibit of named fruits.

## Premium \$50.00—Pro rata in four premiums.

1st Premium—J. S. Palmer.....	\$15 66
2nd Premium—Henry Fox.....	12 45
3rd Premium—Mrs. Robert Ramsey.....	11 29
4th Premium—Reiss Bros.....	10 60





THE FLOWER BEDS.

## Plants and Flowers.

Judge.

William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.

### FOR PROFESSIONAL GROWERS.

#### Collection of greenhouse plants.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Alex Kloknar .....	15 00

#### Display of palms.

1st Premium—Alex Kloknar.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	10 00

#### Display of ferns.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alex Kloknar.....	3 00

#### Ten varieties of greenhouse plants.

1st Premium—Alex Kloknar.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	3 00

#### Show of foliage plants.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alex Kloknar.....	3 00

#### Five named carnations in bloom.

1st Premium—Alex Kloknar.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

#### Five named geraniums.

1st Premium—Alex Kloknar.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

### CUT FLOWERS.

#### Display of wild flowers.

1st Premium—Mrs. C. I. Barker, Brookfield, Wis.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3 00
3rd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

Display of hardy phlox.	
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	3 00
Floral design.	
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00
Basket of flowers.	
1st Premium—Alex Klokner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	3 00
3rd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	2 00
Display of cut flowers.	
1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	3 00
Display of pansies.	
1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	2 00
Display of roses.	
1st Premium—Alex Klokner.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	2 00
Display of carnations.	
1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	2 00
Display of lilies.	
1st Premium—Hunkel's Seed Store, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00
Display of dahlias.	
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
Display of cannas.	
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00
Display of asters.	
1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	2 00
Display of gladioli.	
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mallory & Bridge Lake Mills, Wis.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	2 00

## Bouquet.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	1 00

## Display of hardy carnations.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$2 00
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## Display of golden glow.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	1 00

## Display of decorative grasses.

1st Premium—Alex Klokner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	1 00

## Display of snap dragons.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	1 00

## Display of larkspur.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$2 00
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## Display of calendula.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	1 00

## Display of dianthus.

1st Premium—Alex Klokner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	1 00

## Display of cosmos.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	1 00

## Display of coxcombs.

1st Premium—Alex Klokner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	1 00

## Display of hardy hydrangea.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alex Klokner.....	1 00

## PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

## For Amateur Growers.

## Collection of greenhouse plants.

1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00

## Display of palms.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	10 00

## Display of ferns.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	3 00

## Ten varieties of greenhouse plants.

1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00

## Show of foliage plants.

1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00

## Five named carnations.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00

## Five named geraniums.

1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## CUT FLOWERS.

## Display of wild flowers.

1st Premium—A. A. White, Brookfield, Wis.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Paine, Pewaukee, Wis.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	2 00

## Display of hardy phlox.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	2 00

## Floral design.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	2 00

## Basket of flowers.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Paine.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	2 00

## Display of cut flowers.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00

## Display of pansies.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	2 00

## Display of roses.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	2 00

## Display of carnations.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00

## Display of lilies.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	2 00

## Display of dahlias.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	2 00

## Display of cannas.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	2 00

## Display of asters.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Goelzer, Oakwood, Wis.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	2 00

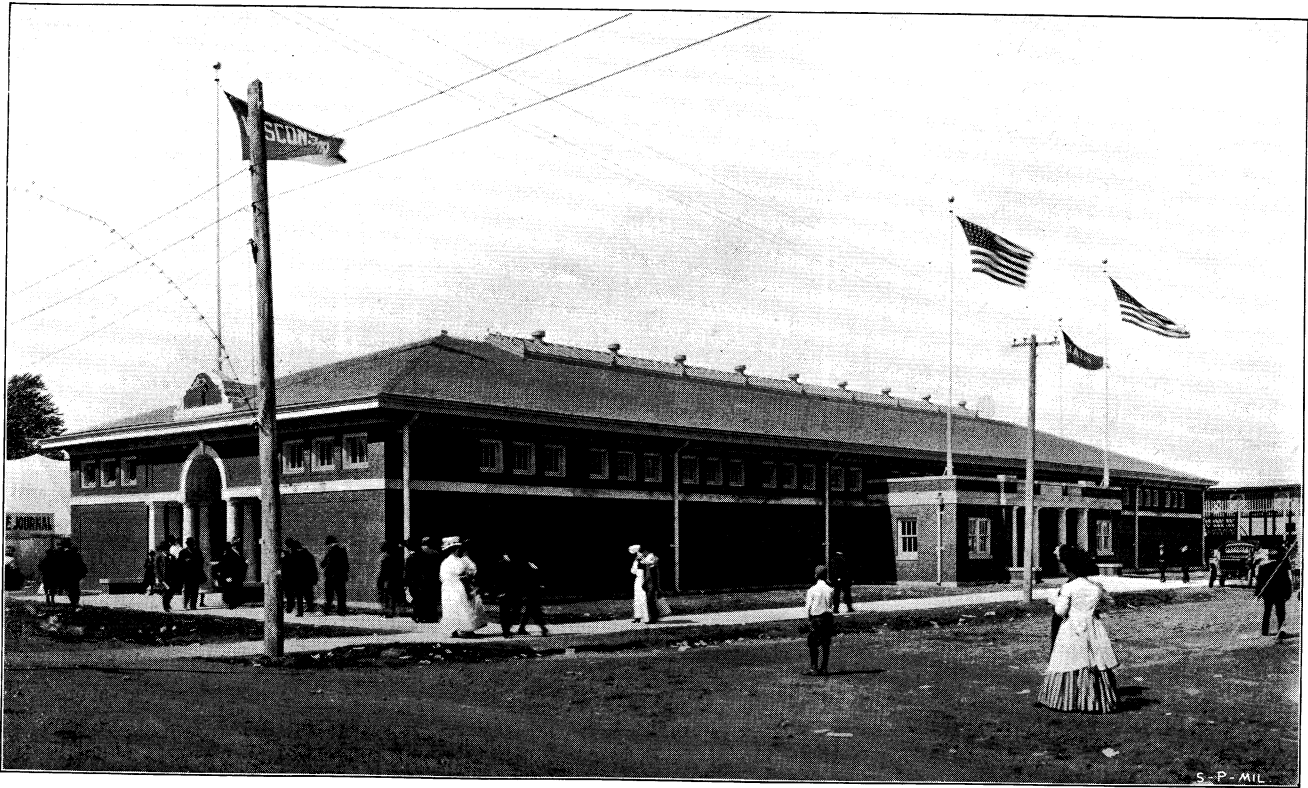
## Display of gladioli.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00



Bouquet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harriet Zaun, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00
Display of hardy carnations.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	1 00
Display of golden glow.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Paine.....	1 00
Display of decorative grasses.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00
Display of snap dragons.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00
Display of larkspur.	
1st Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	1 00
Display of calendula.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00
Display of dianthus.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00
Display of cosmos.	
1st Premium—Harriet Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00
Display of cox comb.	
1st Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00
Display of hardy hydrangeas.	
1st Premium—Mrs. L. W. Barnes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00





S-P-MIL

NEW DAIRY BUILDING.

FLOWER BEDS.

Judges.

William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.  
 Frederick Craneheld, Madison, Wis.

Canna bed.	
1st Premium—Heitman & Baerman, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$35 00
2nd Premium—Rudolph Preuss, Milwaukee, Wis.....	20 00
Geranium bed.	
1st Premium—Heitman & Baerman.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Rudolph Preuss.....	15 00
Salvia bed.	
1st Premium—Rudolph Preuss.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Heitman & Baerman.....	15 00
Any other flower bed.	
1st Premium—Heitman & Baerman.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	15 00

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**DAIRY DEPARTMENT.**

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BUTTER.

Judges.

H. C. Larson, Madison, Wis.  
 Math Michels, Peebles, Wis.  
 Thos. Corneliuson, Madison, Wis.

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CREAMERY BUTTER—TUB.

Sweepstakes.	
Premium—Marion Johnson, Cedarburg, highest score, 96 1-2.....	\$25 00
Premium—Otto McCormick, Bancroft, 2nd highest score, 95 1-3.....	15 00
Premium—Chas. H. Prust, Princeton, 3rd highest score, 94 3-4.....	10 00

The sum of \$915.00 was pro rated among the following exhibitors of butter, according to score.

1.	Bert Andrae, Bascom, Wis.....	93%
2.	F. E. Anderson, Corliss, Wis.....	90
3.	R. L. Adams, Pousman, Wis.....	93 2-3
4.	C. F. Bower, Gratiot, Wis.....	93 1-2
5.	A. A. Bauer, Fox Lake, Wis.....	91 2-3
6.	William C. Boldt, Waterford, Wis.....	91 3-4
7.	E. C. Buchholz, Kosholt, Wis.....	91 3-4
8.	----- Bjerking, Beldenville, Wis.....	90 2-3
9.	F. A. Bowar, Cazenovia, Wis.....	94
10.	Thomas J. Berge, Northfield, Wis.....	92
11.	J. H. Bauer, Valton, Wis.....	92
12.	R. P. Christensen, St. Croix Falls, Wis.....	90
13.	J. F. Chapman, Whitewater, Wis.....	93
14.	E. A. Cobb, Sun Prairie, Wis.....	93
15.	S. B. Cook, Bloomer, Wis.....	91
16.	Jute Chandon, Green Bay, Wis.....	93 1-3
17.	John F. Dahl, Princeton, Wis.....	93
18.	Emil C. Doberstein, De Pere, Wis.....	90
19.	Holger Elkjer, Frederic, Wis.....	87 1-3
20.	E. R. Eckwright, Bloomer, Wis.....	94
21.	H. J. E. Eberhard, Brill, Wis.....	91
22.	Eau Claire Creamery Co., Eau Claire, Wis.....	93
23.	W. J. Feind, Jefferson, Wis.....	92 3-4
24.	J. L. Frank, Black Earth, Wis.....	94
25.	O. F. Fuller, Ingalls, Mich.....	89 3-4
26.	P. R. Goddell, Elkhorn, Wis.....	90 1-2
27.	Clyde Graeff, Bloomer, Wis.....	93 2-3
28.	Samuel Grimm, Mt. Carroll, Ill.....	94
29.	O. J. Groth, Cedarburg, Wis.....	93 1-2
30.	Ferdinand Grimm, Savannah, Ill.....	93 3-4
31.	Helena's Farms, Athens, Wis.....	92 2-3
32.	B. A. Haas, McFarland, Wis.....	92 1-3
33.	Arthur P. Heuder, Humbird, Wis.....	91
34.	N. P. Hansen, Almond, Wis.....	92
35.	John Henseler, Marshfield, Wis.....	90 3-4
36.	Leonard T. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis.....	94 1 3
37.	C. C. Ho'm, Nashotah, Wis.....	89
38.	Ed Helmke, Merrill, Wis.....	92
39.	A. C. Haberstick, Medford, Wis.....	92 3-4
40.	August Hein, Waukesha, Wis.....	
41.	August Ipsen, Colb, Wis.....	91 2-3
45.	Marion Johnson, Cedarburg, Wis., highest score.....	96 1-2
46.	David Johnson, St. Francis, Minn.....	88 2-3

47. E. H. Kelsmeier, Columbus, Wis.....	92 1-2
48. O. A. Kelsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	89 1-3
49. W. F. Krohn, Whitewater, Wis.....	91 2-3
50. H. C. Koenig, Plain, Wis.....	90 2-3
51. L. M. Kohl, Augusta, Wis.....	89 1-3
52. W. F. Lomp, Bloomer, Wis.....	94
53. Earl Longtean, Green Bay, Wis.....	92 1-2
54. I. P. Lord, Milwaukee, Wis.....	89 3-4
55. J. C. Miller, Augusta, Wis.....	92
56. Math Meyer, New Holstein, Wis.....	92 1-2
57. A. A. Miller, Ixonia, Wis.....	91
58. A. McLane, Whitewater, Wis.....	91 3-4
59. Quirin Moersch, Peebles, Wis.....	92
60. Otto McCormick, Bancroft, Wis.....	95 1-3
61. A. J. Mo'denhauer, Neillsville, Wis.....	90 1-2
62. J. H. Miller, Budsia, Wis.....	92 1-3
63. W. A. Moycs, Cazenovia, Wis.....	92 1-2
64. John Mortensen, Chadwick, Ill.....	91 1-3
65. John M. Martinek, Lake Mills, Wis.....	92
66. William Nichols, Amery, Wis.....	92 1-3
67. Peter J. O'sen, Beldenville, Wis.....	86 1-3
68. Arthur L. Oestreich, Watertown, Wis.....	91
69. Lauritz Olsen, West De Pere, Wis.....	92 3-4
70. Otto Olsen, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	92
71. Chas. H. Prust, Princeton, Wis.....	94 3-4
72. Herman C. Raven, Bloomer, Wis.....	94
73. F. E. Raven, Bloomer, Wis.....	91 1-3
74. Frank A. Rivers, Thorp, Wis.....	92
75. E. J. Rasmussen, Fall Creek, Wis.....	92 1-3
76. William Schulz, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	91 1-3
77. G. P. Sauer, East Troy, Wis.....	94 1-4
78. F. E. Snyder, Whitewater, Wis.....	90 2-3
79. E. C. Spooner, Mineral Point, Wis.....	91
80. Henry Slegman, Jefferson, Wis.....	91 1-3
81. A. G. Schandel, St. Clair, Minn.....	92
82. E. G. Soltwedel, Lime Ridge, Wis.....	91 2-3
83. Edward Speich, White Creek, Wis.....	92 2-3
84. G. M. Stewart, Mazomanie, Wis.....	92
85. J. H. Smith, Montello, Wis.....	93 1-2
86. Chas. B. Titus, Oakwood, Wis.....	92 3-4
87. Clay Tyler, West De Pere, Wis.....	91 2-3
88. Ralph Tamblingson, Cambridge, Wis.....	93 1-2

89.	A. E. Woodstock, Janesville, Wis.....	89
90.	J. F. Weber, Hartford, Wis.....	93 1-2
91.	L. R. Weckerly, Dakota, Ill.....	93
92.	William White, Chilton, Wis.....	90 2-3
93.	William Warnke, Kingston, Wis.....	93
94.	T. J. Warner, Rosholt, Wis.....	91 3-4
95.	I. Winter, Eau Claire, Wis.....	92 1-2
96.	John Wyss, Medford, Wis.....	92 3-4
97.	Wittenberg Creamery Co., Wittenberg, Wis.....	91 1-2
78.	Henry Zahl, Ixonia, Wis.....	93 2-3
79.	A. W. Zimmermann, Norwalk, Wis.....	92 1-3

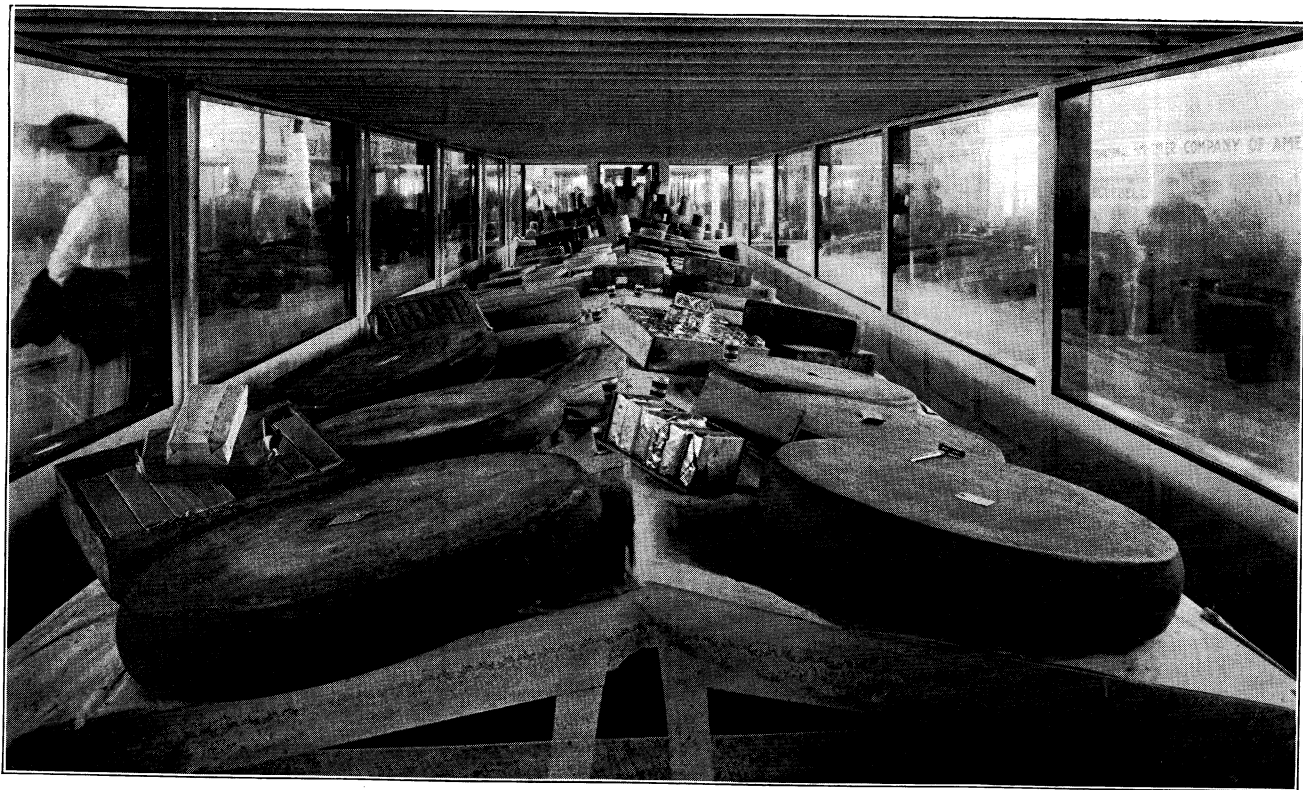
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CREAMERY BUTTER—PRINTS.

80.	Bert Andrae, Bascom, Wis.....	91 2-3
81.	E. C. Buchholz, Rosholt, Wis.....	92 1-2
82.	Christ Christensen, Stevens Point, Wis.....	93
83.	A. O. Dahlberg, Glen Flora, Wis.....	90
84.	W. J. Feind, Jefferson, Wis.....	91
85.	Helendale Farms, Athens, Wis.....	92 1-2
86.	N. P. Hanson, Almond, Wis.....	92 1-2
87.	E. H. Kielsmeier, Columbus, Wis.....	92 1-3
88.	O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
89.	W. F. Krohn, Whitewater, Wis.....	92
90.	I. P. Lord, Milwaukee, Wis.....	89 3-4
91.	F. Merryfield, Larsen, Wis.....	89 3-4
92.	Math Meyer, New Holstein, Wis.....	87 2-3
93.	A. A. Mueller, Ixonia, Wis.....	91
94.	Arthur L. Oestreich, Watertown, Wis.....	91
95.	Lauritz Oisen, West De Pere, Wis.....	93 3-4
96.	G. P. Sauer, East Troy, Wis.....	93 1-2
97.	T. J. Warner, Rosholt, Wis.....	92 1-3







THE CHEESE REFRIGERATOR.

DAIRY BUTTER—JAR.

98.	Herman Dussell, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	90 1-2
99.	Fred C. Grebel, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	91
100.	Mrs. Frank Granger, Calhoun, Wis.....	88 1-3
101.	A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.....	90 2-3
102.	Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.....	90 1-2
104.	Mrs. William Malchow, Big Suamico, Wis.....	90
105.	R. E. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.....	90
106.	J. H. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.....	91
107.	Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.....	89

DAIRY BUTTER—PRINTS.

108.	A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.....	89
109.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Neosho, Wis.....	90 3-4
110.	Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.....	90 2-3

BUTTER IN FANCY DESIGN.

Miss Cora Carpenter, Eau Claire, Wis..... Bust of Taft

CHEESE.

Judges.

American Cheese.

- E. L. Aderhold, Neenah.
- J. W. Moore, Madison.
- J. D. Cannon, New London.

Foreign Cheese.

- Fred Marty, Monroe.
- Peter Zumkehr, Monroe.

FLATS AND DAISIES.

Sweepstakes.

Highest score, 96 3-4, premium, \$25.00..... M. Neumann, Two Rivers.  
 2nd and 3rd score, 96, tied, premium, \$25.00..... B. F. Pitt, Fremont.  
 And. F. Peterson, Appleton.  
 Aug. F. Westphal, Neosho.

The sum of \$1,085.00 was pro rated among the following exhibitors of cheese, according to score.

1.	Chas. Ahlswede, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93 1-2
2.	H. W. Austin, Rich and Center.....	90 1-4
3.	Albert E. Braun, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
4.	Jacob Baehler, Seymour, Wis.....	95 2-3
5.	Joseph Boynecki, Seymour, Wis.....	93 1-2
6.	Ernst Boll, Sheboygan, Wis.....	94 3-4
7.	W. A. Rothwell, Darlington, Wis.....	93 3-4
8.	Fred Bauer, Chilton, Wis.....	95 1-4
9.	C. A. Bremmer, Pain, Wis.....	92 1-2
10.	Anton Benishek, Kellersville, Wis.....	92 1-4
11.	Geo. W. Bean, South Kaukauna, Wis.....	93 1-2
12.	Jo. Brandell, Linden, Wis.....	94
13.	E. Coates, Neillsville, Wis.....	91 1-4
14.	R. Conrad, Haven, Wis.....	92 1-3
15.	Harry Cameron, Dale, Wis.....	95 3-4
16.	C. J. Cameron, Neenah, Wis.....	93
17.	R. H. Callies, Fernwood, Wis.....	— —
18.	E. C. Doberstein, De Pere, Wis.....	92
19.	William Edler, Plymouth, Wis.....	93 3-4
20.	Geo. W. Frazer, Appleton, Wis.....	93
21.	Louis Fischer, Reedsville, Wis.....	— —
22.	John Fischer, Boaz, Wis.....	94
23.	John A. Fuller, Lancaster, Wis.....	92
24.	O. F. Griemke, Clintonville, Wis.....	93 1-2
25.	Arnold Grimm, Allenville, Wis.....	94
26.	Louis Grimm, Allenville, Wis.....	92 3-4
27.	Jacob Hertel, Chilton, Wis.....	94 2-3
28.	F. J. Harder, Hilbert, Wis.....	93
29.	Fred S. Hadler, Greenleaf, Wis.....	94
30.	F. J. Haack, Casco, Wis.....	92 1-2
31.	Oscar Knutsen, Spring Green, Wis.....	94 3-4
32.	H. J. Kusche!, Weyauwega, Wis.....	93
33.	R. Kohlman, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	92
34.	Rudolph C. Kielsmeier, Timothy, Wis.....	91 1-2
35.	Frank Kleiner, Hortonville, Wis.....	93 1-3
36.	Walter Kramer, Hilbert, Wis.....	93 3-4
37.	A. F. Koopman, Port Washington, Wis.....	95
38.	Gust. E. Kohlmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	90 2-3
39.	J. F. Kalk, Haven, Wis.....	94 3-4
40.	O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
41.	C. L. Kraak, Avoca, Wis.....	93 1-3
42.	William C. Linden, Plymouth, Wis.....	95
43.	B. H. Luedke, Seymour, Wis.....	94
44.	Martin Larsen, Advance, Wis.....	93
45.	Math. W. Leish, Kewaunee, Wis.....	92 3-4
46.	Peter Larsen, Pulaski, Wis.....	91 1-2
47.	E. L. Lorenz, Reedsville, Wis.....	88 3-4

48.	Math. Meyer, New Holstein, Wis.....	92 1-2
49.	E. B. Mayhew, Greenleaf, Wis.....	89 1-3
50.	O. E. Muehlberg, Fredonia, Wis.....	94
51.	H. W. Melchart, Seymour, Wis.....	93 1-4
52.	M. Neuman, Two Rivers, Wis.....	Highest score 96 3-4
53.	Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	93 1-2
54.	John H. Osborne, Fenimore, Wis.....	93
55.	H. A. Olm, Hayton, Wis.....	92 1-2
56.	Otto Olsen, Cream, Wis.....	91 1-2
57.	B. F. Pitt, Fremont, Wis.....	96
58.	Mike Possley, Belgium, Wis.....	90 1-2
59.	H. W. Priebe, Kewaunee, Wis.....	94
60.	Andrew F. Peterson, Appleton, Wis.....	96
61.	Chas. H. Patt, Van Dync, Wis.....	93 3-4
62.	T. C. Polaski, Neillsville, Wis.....	90 3-4
63.	Chester Roloff, De Pere, Wis.....	92 3-4
64.	Louis Rach, New Holstein, Wis.....	94 1-4
65.	Otto E. Rohde, Manawa, Wis.....	92 1-4
66.	E. F. Roloff, De Pere, Wis.....	91
67.	G. C. A. Riedel, Potter, Wis.....	92 3-4
68.	E. C. Shepherd, Mineral Point, Wis.....	92 1-2
69.	Theo. W. Schreiber, Kiel, Wis.....	93 1-2
70.	R. F. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	93 2-3
71.	Ernest A. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	94
72.	W. H. Singer, Riceville, Wis.....	93 1-3
73.	William P. Sterns, Port Washington, Wis.....	93 1-2
74.	E. C. Spooner, Mineral Point, Wis.....	92 1-3
75.	Theo. C. Sonnabend, Reedsville, Wis.....	93
76.	G. H. Svart, Stanton, Minn.....	— —
77.	H. C. Schneider, Luxemburg, Wis.....	89
78.	O. R. Schwantes, Sugar Bush, Wis.....	92 1-4
79.	H. L. Schmidt, Marion, Wis.....	88 1-2
80.	G. J. Steinhart, Marion, Wis.....	92 1-3
81.	A. J. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	92 3-4
82.	H. A. Sonnabend, Sherwood, Wis.....	95
83.	Ed. T. Termaat, Plymouth, Wis.....	95
84.	J. S. Ullmer, Seymour, Wis.....	92 1-2
85.	F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	95
86.	J. A. Van Epps, Fremont, Wis.....	95
87.	W. S. Walsh, Montfort, Wis.....	94 1-2
88.	Edw. Wunsch, Haven, Wis.....	90 1-2
89.	M. J. Wagner, Winneconne, Wis.....	93 1-3
90.	E. C. Williams, Jacksonport, Wis.....	92 2-3
91.	Aug. F. Westphal, Neosho, Wis.....	96
92.	William Waulin, Reeseville, Wis.....	88 2-3
93.	Fred J. Wilde, Manitowoc, Wis.....	— —
94.	W. A. Zietlow, Marion, Wis.....	90 3-4

## Young America and Long Horn.

1. Chas. Ahlswede, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
2. Albert E. Braun, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
3. Ernst Boll, Sheboygan, Wis.....	94 2-3
4. Chas. A. Bähr, New Holstein, Wis.....	92 1-3
5. Ed. Bahr, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	Highest score 96 1-3
6. R. Conrad, Haven, Wis.....	94
7. F. J. Harder, Hilbert, Wis.....	93 1-3
8. Rudolph C. Kielsmeier, Timothy, Wis.....	92
9. A. F. Koopman, Port Washington, Wis.....	86 2-3
10. O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
11. H. A. Kalk, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	94 1-2
12. William C. Lindon, Plymouth, Wis.....	94 2-3
13. Edward J. Maedke, Stanley, Wis.....	90
14. Math. Meyer, New Holstein, Wis.....	91 1-3
15. M. Neumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	95
16. Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	95 3-4
17. H. A. Olm, Hayton, Wis.....	94
18. O. F. Olm, Hayton, Wis.....	94 1-4
19. U. J. Ropp, South Kaukauna, Wis.....	96
20. F. W. Riechert, Hilbert, Wis.....	95
21. A. N. Sheldon, Hingham, Wis.....	93 2-3
22. Theo. W. Schreiber, Kiel, Wis.....	93
23. R. F. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	93 3-4
24. Ernest A. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	93
25. Theo. C. Sonnaßend, Reedsville, Wis.....	93
26. A. J. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	94
27. H. A. Sonnabend, Sherwood, Wis.....	95
28. Ed. T. Termaat, Plymouth, Wis.....	94 3-4
29. Peter Thiel, Plymouth, Wis.....	94 2-3
30. F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	94 2-3
31. Edw. Wunsch, Haven, Wis.....	93
32. Emil Widder, Sheboygan, Wis.....	92 3-4
33. William Zimmermann, Haven, Wis.....	92 3-4

Cheddars.

1. Louis Falck, Morrison, Wis.....	92
2. O. F. Griemke, Clintonville, Wis.....	93 1-4
3. Fred S. Hadler, Greenleaf, Wis.....	94
4. Math. Meyer, New Holstein, Wis.....	94
5. M. Neuman, Two Rivers, Wis.....Highest score	98
6. E. F. Roloff, De Pere, Wis.....	94
7. A. J. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	89 3-4
8. F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	94 2-3

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Brick cheese.

1. John Aeschmann, Monroe, Wis.....Highest score	96 1-2
2. Casper Anderegg, La Crosse, Wis.....	92 1-2
3. Christ Bigler, Clayton, Wis.....	92
4. Gottfried Blatter, Tell, Wis.....	95
5. H. Bilgrien, Iron Ridge, Wis.....	93 1-2
6. Frank Ganschow, Bonduel, Wis.....	92 1-4
7. Louis Hasse, Juneau, Wis.....	95 1-4
8. Christ Kohli, Mayville, Wis.....	95 1-2
9. Robert Kohli, Knowles, Wis.....	93 1-4
10. Fred G. Kuczni, Beaver Dam, Wis.....	88
11. Bert Rhymer, Alma, Wis.....	95 1-4
12. William C. Steiger, Greenwood, Wis.....	95
13. Fred Schenkel, Calamine, Wis.....	94
14. Adolf Trauffer, La Crosse, Wis.....	96 1-4
15. August F. Westphal, Neosho, Wis.....	95 3-4

Swiss cheese.	
1. R. Barth, Brodhead, Wis.....	95 1-4
2. Jacob Baumberger, Warren, Ill.....	93 3-4
3. Jacob Erb, Blue Mounds, Wis.....	92 1-2
4. Fred Emmenegger, Ramona, Wis.....Highest score	97 1-2
5. Ulrich Furrer, Hollandale, Wis.....	94 1-4
6. ——— Fildsheimer, South Wayne, Wis.....	93
7. John Gaby, Monticello, Wis.....	94 1-4
8. Jacob Hefty, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	92 1-2
9. Fred Kuenzi, Brodhead, Wis.....	96
10. Gottfried Manser, Hollandale, Wis.....	95
11. J. F. Main, Barnceld, Wis.....	95 1-4
12. O. C. Reinhard, Monroe, Wis.....	89 1-2
13. Herman Schoepfer, Hollandale, Wis.....	90
14. John Scharli, Woodford, Wis.....	95 1-4
15. Stauffacher & Roth, Monroe, Wis.....	96
16. Peter Thoni, Hollandale, Wis.....	94 1-4
17. Otto Urben, Verona, Wis.....	94
18. Alfred Urben, Blue Mounds, Wis.....	95 1-4
19. John Wyss, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	93 1-2

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Limburger cheese.

1. Franz Ehinger, Belleville, Wis.....	95 1-4
2. Jacob Huegli, Monticello, Wis.....Highest score	96 3-4
3. E. Roth, Brooklyn, Wis.....	93 1-4
4. Jacob Senn, Belleville, Wis.....	95 3-4
5. Stauffacher & Roth, Monroe, Wis.....	91 1-2
6. John Zahler, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	96 1-2

**Fine Arts.**

Judges.

Louis Mayer, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. Joseph W. Coates, Wausau, Wis.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Portrait or figure from nature.

1st Premium—Gustano Busalachi, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Marjorie Falbe, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	5 00

Animal from nature.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe.....	\$15 00
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Landscape or marine from nature.

1st Premium—Gustano Busalachi .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. J. Stoltenberg, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5 00

Still life from nature.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Gustano Busalachi .....	5 00

WATER COLOR OR PASTEL PAINTING.

Portrait or figure from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$10 00
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Animal from nature.

No first.	
No second.	
3rd Premium—A. M. Johnson, West Allis, Wis.....	\$4 00

Landscape or marine.

1st Premium—Martha Kaross, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Gustano Busalachi.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	4 00



## Still life from nature.

1st Premium—W. W. Paine, Pewaukee, Wis.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—A. M. Johnson.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Illian, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.....	4 00

## DRAWING.

## Portrait or figure from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Gustavo Busalachi .....	3 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Brimmer, Milwaukee, Wis.....	2 00

## Animal from nature.

No first.	
2nd Premium—A. M. Johnson.....	\$3 00

## Landscape from nature.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Brimmer .....	3 00
3rd Premium—Martha Kaross .....	2 00

## Still life from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Brimmer .....	3 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Illian, Jr.....	2 00

## COPIES.

## Portrait or figure in oil.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Illian, Jr.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Chas. Theurer, Milwaukee, Wis....	2 00

## Animal in oil.

1st Premium—Geo. Illian, Jr.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Chas. Theurer.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Marie Seeboth, Milwaukee, Wis.....	2 00

## Landscape or marine in oil.

1st Premium—P. Schneller, Baraboo, Wis.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Marjorie Falbe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Chas. Theurer.....	2 00

Still life in oil.

1st Premium—Marie Secboth.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Jouno, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3 00

Water color.

1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills, Madison.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Illian, Jr.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Fitzhenry, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	1 00

Pastel.

1st Premium—Geo. Fitzhenry.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke, Beaver Dam.....	2 00

Lead pencil drawing.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer, Fort Atkinson, Wis.....	\$3 00
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Pen and ink drawing.

1st Premium—Flora Ritz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Walter C. Boldt, Milwaukee, Wis.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Jesse H. Hofmeister, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1 00

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

Collection of not more than 5.

1st Premium—B. F. Langland, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. Doerflinger, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Armand R. Tibbits, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

Single exhibit.

1st Premium—B. F. Langland.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—A. Doerflinger.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Armand R. Tibbits.....	2 00

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ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Collection of designs.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Geo. Brimmer.....	\$10 00

Specimen of wrought iron, copied.

1st Premium—Waldemar E. Dana, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$3 00
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## Specimen of chased copper work, original.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Arthur E. W. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$5 00
3rd Premium—Waldemar E. Dana.....	3 00

## Specimen chased copper work, copied.

1st Premium—Arthur E. W. Jones.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Waldemar E. Dana.....	2 00

## Specimen of carved or raised leather work, original.

1st Premium—Martha Kaross.....	\$8 00
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## Specimen of carved or raised leather work, copied.

1st Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$3 00
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## Specimen of pyrography, original.

No first.	
No second.	
3rd Premium—Forest R. Poe, Oconomowoc, Wis.....	\$3 00

## Specimen of pyrography, copied.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Harriet M. Cornish, Fort Atkinson, Wis.....	1 00

## Specimen of pottery, copied.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$3 00
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## Specimen of hand weaving or drawing, original.

1st Premium—Mrs. J. H. Lee, Iola, Wis.....	\$8 00
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## CHINA PAINTING.

## Collection of 10 or more pieces.

1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills, Madison, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston, Milwaukee, Wis.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur, Green Bay, Wis.....	8 00

## Set of 6 pieces.

1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Ada M. Tarbell, Kenosha, Wis.....	6 00

Set of 4 pieces.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. R. A. Arthur.....	5 00
Set of 3 pieces.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. H. C. Verbeek, Neenah, Wis.....	6 00
Set of 2 pieces.	
1st Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	3 00
Six conventional cups and saucers.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. G. D. Harrington, Elkhorn, Wis.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Martha Kaross, Milwaukee, Wis.....	6 00
Six conventional plates.	
1st Premium—Mrs. G. D. Harrington.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Martha Kaross.....	4 00
Six cups and saucers, floral design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Lucile Cooke, Milwaukee, Wis.....	8 00
Six plates, floral design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. C. Lloyd, Milwaukee, Wis.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	4 00
Single bowl.	
1st Premium—Luella Cooke, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Martha Kaross.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	5 00
Single vase.	
1st Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. C. Lloyd.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke.....	4 00
Single plaque or platter.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. P. M. Kynaston.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	4 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## MINIATURE PAINTING.

Portrait or figure on porcelain or ivory.

1st Premium—Mrs. J. C. Lloyd.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Lucile Cooke.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke.....	3 00

Portrait or figure on canvas or paper.

No first.	
No second.	
3rd Premium—Lucile Cooke.....	\$2 00

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**Woman's Work.**


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**Judges.**

Needlework Division—Miss Dora Bunteschu, Milwaukee.  
 Culinary Division—Mrs. Anne E. Learned, Fort Atkinson.

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**NEEDLE WORK.**


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**DRAWN WORK.**

Table cloth and six napkins.

1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer, Jefferson.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Annie Reinel, Jefferson.....	2 00

Lunch cloth.

1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

Sideboard cover.

1st Premium—Annie Reinel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Annie Reinel.....	1 00

Carving cloth.

1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Annie Reinel.....	1 00

Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Mrs. M. Casteleiro, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman, Jefferson.....	1 00

Six doilies.	
1st Premium—Annie Reinel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	1 00
Three handkerchiefs.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00
Pair of towels.	
1st Premium—Annie Reinel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00
Sheet and pair pillow cases.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Annie Reinel.....	1 00
Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. Casteleiro.....	1 00

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EMBROIDERY.

Sheet and pair pillow cases.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harriet Zaun, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Pair of towels.	
1st Premium—Harriet Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Six napkins.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, Stevens Pt.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Bading, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Lunch cloth, in white.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel, Jefferson.....	1 00
Lunch cloth, in tints.	
1st Premium—Emma Ritter, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott, Waukesha.....	1 00
Centerpiece, in white.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Bading.....	1 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Centerpiece, in tints.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Mart'n Dreyfus, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mart'n Dreyfus.....	1 00
Sideboard cover.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Carving cloth.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke, Beaver Dam.....	1 00
Six plate doilies.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Three handkerchiefs.	
1st Premium—Mrs. M. Casteleiro.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....	1 00
Collar and cuffs.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$1 00
Corset cover.	
1st Premium—Harriet Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mart'n Dreyfus.....	1 00
Chemise.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....	\$1 00
Table cover, in cross stitch.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00

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 MT. MELLICK.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury, Beaver Dam.....	1 00
Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00
Six plate doilies.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury.....	\$1 00

ENGLISH EYELET.

Dress.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	2 00
Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Lillian Schleifer, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. W. Pain, Pewaukee.....	1 00
Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke.....	1 00
Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. Anderson, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Toilet set.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
Sheet and pair pillow cases.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	1 00

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HARDANGER.

Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	1 00
Two or more dollies.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	1 00
Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Amanda Anderson, North Cape.....	1 00
Lunch c'oth.	
1st Premium—Amanda Anderson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills, Madison.....	1 00



Dresser scarf.		
1st Premium—Mrs. C. M. Thubenville, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. Remlinger, Milwaukee.....		1 00

Commode scarf.		
1st Premium—Mrs. C. M. Thubenville.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer, Fort Atkinson.....		1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....		1 00

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CORONATION BRAID EMBROIDERY.

Shirt waist.		
1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....		1 00

Centerpiece.		
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....		1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury.....		1 00

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WALLACHIAN EMBROIDERY.

Shirt waist.		
No. first.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....		\$1 00

Lunch cloth.		
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....		1 00

Centerpiece in white.		
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....		1 00

Centerpiece in colors.		
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....		1 00

Pair of towels.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Library table runner.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham, Tomah.....	1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Annie G. Godfrey, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

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SHADOW EMBROIDERY.

Apron.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

Corset cover.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lillian M. Rattke.....	1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. M. Thubenville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

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BIEDERMEIER EMBROIDERY.

Tea cloth.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

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REPOUSSE BRAID EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece, in white.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	1 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Table cover, in colors.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00
Sofa pillow, in colors, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00

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 ROMAN EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00
Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00
Sideboard cover.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00

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 SILK RIBBON EMBROIDERY.

Sofa pillow, complete.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$1 00

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 MENUETTE EMBROIDERY.

Table cover or runner.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00

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 LAZY DAISY EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00

	Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		1 00

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ADOBE EMBROIDERY.

	Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury.....		1 00

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BRENTE EMBROIDERY.

	Table runner.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....		\$2 00
	Sofa pillow.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....		\$2 00

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EMBROIDERY ON BURLAP.

	Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Harriet Zaun.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....		1 00

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MISCELLANEOUS PILLOWS—COMPLETE.

	Embroidered pillow, in white.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore, Mukwonago.....		1 00
	Embroidered pillow, in tints.	
1st Premium—Mrs. M. Casteleiro.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. W. Fry, Milwaukee.....		1 00

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Bulgarian pillow.

No first.

2nd Premium—Mrs. Neil McFadyen, Beaver Dam..... \$1 00

## College or Athletic pillow.

No first.

2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore..... \$1 00

## Poster pillow.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland..... 1 00

## Cross stitch pillow.

No first.

2nd Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard..... \$1 00

## Baby pillow.

1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... 1 00

## LACE.

## Point lace collar.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. W. Pain..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. A. F. Talbert, Ripon..... 1 00

## Cluny lace collar and cuffs.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner..... 1 00

## Two point lace handkerchiefs.

1st Premium—Mrs. M. E. Price, Milwaukee..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Emma Ritter..... 1 00

## Two handkerchiefs, one flemish braid, one honiton braid.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. F. Talbert..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... 1 00

## Child's bonnet.

1st Premium—Emma Ritter..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke, Milwaukee..... 1 00

## BATTENBURG LACE.

## Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Lillian M. Radtke..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. Celia Reed, Milwaukee..... 1 00

Lunch cloth.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Emma Ritter.....	1 00

Dresser scarf.

1st Premium—Mrs. G. W. Richardson, Dane.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	1 00

Piano scarf.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00

Bolero.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	1 00

Curtains.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Emma Ritter.....	1 00

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HONITON LACE.

Six doilies.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Casperson, Wauwatosa.....	\$1 00

Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Mrs. M. E. Price.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....	1 00

Child's bonnet.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00

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TATTING.

Collar.

1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. F. Talbert.....	1 00

Handkerchief.

1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Child's bonnet.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00

## FILET NET.

## Curtains.

1st Premium—Emma Ritter.....	\$2 00
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## Shirt waist.

1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

## KNITTING—PLAIN STITCH.

## Shawl.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. W. Pain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	1 00

## Fascinator.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

## Baby's sack.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hans Thronson, Baldwin.....	\$1 00

## Hood or cap.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

## Mittens, silk.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. John H. Williams, Waukesha.....	\$1 00

## Mittens, wool.

1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, Reedsburg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson.....	1 00

## Stockings, wool.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. I. Barker, Brookfield.....	1 00

## Socks, wool.

1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

## Leggings, wool.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke, Waukesha.....	1 00

Slippers or shoes.	
1st Premium—Harriet M. Cornish, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Lady's sweater.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee, Baraboo.....	1 00

Lounge or carriage robe.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. W. Pain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	1 00

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KNITTING—FANCY STITCH.

Fascinator.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	1 00

Baby's sack.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

Baby's socks or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	1 00

Fancy hood or cap.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	1 00

Mittens, silk.	
1st Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke.....	1 00

Mittens, wool.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. F. Talbert.....	1 00

Gloves, wool.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	1 00

Stockings, wool.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee.....	1 00



Socks, wool.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. F. Talbert.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

Slippers or shoes.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	1 00

Child's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. W. Fry.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee.....	1 00

Lady's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Counterpane.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Geo. James, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Emma Ritter.....	1 00

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#### IRISH CROCHET.

Two or more yards of lace or insertion.	
1st Premium—Harriet Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

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#### CROCHET—PLAIN STITCH.

Shawl.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

Fascinator.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore.....	\$1 00

Baby's sack.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Baby's socks or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke.....	1 00

Child's bonnet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke.....	1 00

Child's skirt.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Brumke.....	1 00

Lady's skirt.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	\$1 00

Slippers or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Lounge or carriage robe.	
1st Premium—Mrs. H. E. Judd, Lake Beulah.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	1 00

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CROCHET FANCY STITCH.

Shawl.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

Fascinator.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	1 00

Baby's sack.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	1 00

Baby's socks or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar Hoffman.....	1 00

Child's bonnet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Child's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Lady's skirt.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....		1 00
Slippers or shoes.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....		1 00
Lounge or carriage robe.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Paul Sojka, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....		1 00
Counterpane.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Paula Sojka.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Casperson.....		1 00

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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Fancy purse.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....		1 00
Necktie case.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....		1 00
Glove case.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. Kingsbury.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....		1 00
Handkerchief case.		
1st Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....		1 00
Pin cushion.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. F. Talbert.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		1 00
Mantel or piano scarf.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius.....		\$2 00
Lady's fancy apron.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....		1 00

Child's apron.

1st Premium—Mrs. Henry Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Child's dress.

1st Premium—Mrs. Eva Schmidt, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Ida Imse, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Traveling bag or case.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....	1 00

Shopping bag.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Stocking bag.

1st Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	1 00

Laundry bag.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

Kitchen apron.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Smith, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Specimen patched mending.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Specimen darned mending.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	1 00

Pieced quilt, quilted.

1st Premium—Mrs. G. W. Richardson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. G. L. Hayden, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Log cabin quilt, silk.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	1 00

Log cabin quilt, wool.

1st Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Madaline Seeger, Racine.....	1 00

## Silk Crazy quilt.

1st Premium—Mrs. Casperson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	1 00

## Hand drawn rug.

1st Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore.....	1 00

## Braided rug.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. C. Brewer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

## Three or more yards of rag carpet.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee.....	1 00

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 CULINARY.
 

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## DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

## Exhibit of cookery from any school.

1st Premium—8th District School, Milwaukee, Anna Helberg, Teacher	\$10 00
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 PANTRY STORES.
 

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## BREAD

## White bread.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott, Waukesha.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson.....	1 00

## Boston Brown bread.

1st Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Rye bread.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Graham bread.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Nut bread.

1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White, Brookfield.....	1 00

## Whole wheat bread.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Chas. O. Ferch, Milwaukee.....	1 00

## Parker House rolls.

1st Premium—Mrs. J. E. Taylor, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. W. Pain, Waukesha.....	1 00

## Baking powder biscuits.

1st Premium—Mrs. E. L. Douville, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

## LOAF CAKES.

## Dark fruit cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger, Calhoun.....	1 00

## White fruit cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore.....	1 00

## Devil's food cake.

1st Premium—Bertha Puerner, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke, Beaver Dam.....	1 00

## Angel food cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	1 00

## Sunshine cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

## Nut cake.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	1 00

Date cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bertha Puerner.....	1 00
Federal cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bertha Puerner.....	1 00
Pork cake.	
1st Premium—Mary Blodgett.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes, Beaver Dam.....	1 00
Coffee cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. E. Taylor.....	1 00

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#### LAYER CAKE.

Ribbon cake.	
1st Premium—Bertha Puerner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	1 00
Chocolate cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Chester Twinem, Wauwatosa.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	1 00
Coconut cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore, Mukwonago.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00
Fig cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Geo. Whitmore.....	1 00
Orange cake.	
1st Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Le Feber, West Allis.....	1 00
Layer cake with nut filling.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Chester Twinem.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bertha Puerner.....	1 00

## COOKIES.

## White cookies.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	1 00

## Dark cookies.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

## Oatmeal cookies.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. O. J. Barker, Brookfield.....	1 00

## Rock cookies.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. I. Barker.....	1 00

## PIES.

## Apple pie.

1st Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	1 00

## Mince pie.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	1 00

## Pumpkin pie.

1st Premium—Mrs. Chester Twinem.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	1 00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Raised doughnuts.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Baking powder doughnuts.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00



## Crullers.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. G. Lee.....	\$1 00

## Tarts.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. William Sweeney.....	1 00

## Best exhibit home-made candy.

1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Robert Wendland.....	2 00

## CANNED FRUIT.

## Peaches, plain syrup.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Peaches, brandied.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

## Native plums.

1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

## Green gages.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Currants.

1st Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Grapes.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Pears.

1st Premium—Bertha Puerner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp, West Bend.....	1 00

## Cherries.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00

Pineapples.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Tomatoes.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Goelzer, Oakwood.....	1 00

Gooseberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	1 00

Strawberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

Blackberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

Red raspberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

Black raspberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Goelzer.....	1 00

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JELLY.

Crab apple.

1st Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. M. Goelzer.....	1 00

Native plum.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

Currant.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

Grape.

1st Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	1 00

## Quince.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Caroline Schmasow.....	1 00

## Red raspberry.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

## JAM.

## Strawberry.

1st Premium—Harriet Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	1 00

## Raspberry.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Blackberry.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

## Gooseberry.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

## Native plum.

1st Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Albert M. Heipp.....	1 00

## Peach.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	1 00

## Apple butter.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	1 00

## Preserved tomatoes.

1st Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	1 00

## Orange marmalade.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## PICKLES.

## Peach.

1st Premium—E. M. Goelzer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

## Pear.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Sweet apple.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Crab apple.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Spiced currants.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. E. Price, Milwaukee.....	1 00

## Cucumbers, ripe, sweet.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	1 00

## Cucumbers in olive oil.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Frank Granger.....	1 00

## Dill pickles.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	1 00

## Pickled cauliflower.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Pickled peppers.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

## Onion pickles.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

## Mustard pickles.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00

Mixed pickles.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00
Chili sauce, bottle.	
1st Premium Mrs. J. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thomas Bowes.....	1 00
Catsup, bottle.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Harriet Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. Yanke.....	1 00

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## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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Judge.  
President Charles McKenny, Milwaukee.

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### OPEN TO ALL SCHOOLS.

Production map of Wisconsin.	
1st Premium—Floyd Clemons, Dale.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Ella Anderson, Plain.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Rollin Striegel, Milton.....	1 00
Historical map of the U. S.	
1st Premium—Walter Kammerman, Cecil.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Lulu E. Powell, Reedsburg.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Lulu Freeborn, Cecil.....	1 00
Map of any continent.	
1st Premium—Clarence Prell, Jefferson.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Elsie Peterman.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Grace Anderson.....	1 00
Map showing dairy industry of Wisconsin.	
1st Premium—Florence Wittlin, Shiocton.....	\$3 00
Collection of Wisconsin soils, minerals and rocks.	
1st Premium—Clarence Claridge, Reedsburg.....	\$3 00

Collection of Wisconsin woods, arranged in sections.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge, Reedsburg.....	3 00

Collection of noxious weeds, named.

1st Premium Clarence Claridge.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Grace Anderson.....	2 00

Collection of Wisconsin wild flowers.

1st Premium—Edith Schoenman, Plain.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Ruth Sparks, Reedsburg.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Carrie Lawrenz, Reedsburg.....	1 00

Exhibit of Wisconsin grasses, named.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge.....	\$3 00
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Best piece of wood work.

1st Premium—William Bland, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Helen Fairbairn, Milwaukee.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Frederick Wegner, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Best piece of bent iron work.

1st Premium—Lorenz Post, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elmer Kunz, Milwaukee.....	1 50

Drawing of fruit.

1st Premium—Alma Keoppen, Cecil.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Eva Hoffman, Cecil.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Ernest Heimbürg, Cecil.....	1 00

Drawing of flowers.

1st Premium—Maggie Masters, teacher, Ft. Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Coppins, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman, Watertown.....	1 00

Work in flowers in color.

1st Premium—E. Elmore, teacher, E. Div. High, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Eunice Pearson, Baraboo.....	1 00

Work in fruit in color.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher, Jefferson.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Edgar Kunzi, Watertown.....	1 00

Best pose drawing.

1st Premium—Mary Coppins.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00

## Wall paper design.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clarence Claridge.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Maggie Masters, teacher.....	1 00

## Book cover design.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Vera Sullivan, North Freedom.....	1 50
3rd Premium—U. O. Kaempf, Cecil.....	1 00

## Outdoor sketch of any kind.

1st Premium—Esther Blackmer, Beloit.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Gould, Lima Center.....	1 50
3rd Premium—U. O. Kaempf.....	1 00

## Illustrated poem or story.

1st Premium—Lottie Staudenmeyer, Arlington.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mazie Bloor, West Allis.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lena Alwin, Baraboo.....	1 00

## Home made work done by boys.

1st Premium—Silas Nachreiner, Plain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frederick Wegner.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Clarence Claridge.....	1 00

## Home made work done by girls.

1st Premium—Alfa Pearson, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alfa Pearson.....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. Elmore, teacher.....	1 00

## Mounted pictures illustrating any industry in Wisconsin.

1st Premium—Ernest Wichern, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Florence Holt, Baraboo.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Albert Claridge, Reedsburg.....	1 00

## Drawing in pencil or charcoal.

1st Premium—Mary Coppins, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. J. A. Hageman, Fort Atkinson.....	1 50

## Best kept note book on any subject.

1st Premium—Juliet Hahn, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gertrude McCallum, West Allis.....	1 50

## Outline of any book read during year.

1st Premium—Bessie Schriener, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Cornelia Hibbard, West Allis.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Ruth Sparks.....	1 00

## Commencement essay or oration.

1st Premium—Jessie Gundlach, Arlington.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lillian M. Radtke, Beaver Dam.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lulu Freeborn.....	1 00

GRADED SCHOOLS.

SUB PRIMARY.

Example free hand cutting.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones, West All's.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00

Example of illustrative drawing.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	2\$ 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell .....	1 50

Example of color work.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 00

Collection of community work, any kind.

1st Premium—Mabel Russell.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ellen B. Kelly, West All's.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

FIRST GRADE.

Example of free hand cutting.

1st Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Burton Billings, Evansville.....	1 00

Example of mat weaving.

1st Premium—Mabel Russell.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bartle Borchers, La Valle.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Merrill Elphick, Lima Center.....	1 00

Specimen of pasting.

1st Premium—Theresa Braun, Lima Center.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Merrill Elphick.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Leo Berg, Lima Center.....	1 00

Specimen of paper folding.

1st Premium—Lester Wegner, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell.....	1 00



Specimen of sewing.	
1st Premium—Mabel Russell.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frederick Wegner.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Burton Billings.....	1 00

Representation of Esquimaux life in cutting, clay modeling or drawing.	
1st Premium—Mabel Russell.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Burton Billings.....	1 50

Example of illustrative work.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lester Wegner.....	1 00

Collection of drawing from class.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell.....	1 00

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## SECOND GRADE.

Example of free hand drawing.	
1st Premium—Agnes Barr, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

Example of mat weaving.	
1st Premium—Raymond Rowan, La Valle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ervie Peters, Greenville.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Ernest Zilmer, Lima Center.....	1 00

Example of color work.	
1st Premium—Supt. J. A. Hageman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Perle Hendershot, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00

Specimen vertical writing.	
1st Premium—Loretta Krimmer, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter Traub, Milwaukee.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Catherine Just, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Specimen slanting writing.	
1st Premium—John Chermensik, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank Torgerson, West Allis.....	1 50

Specimen of sewing.		
1st Premium—Carol Davidson, La Valle.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Hazel Brooks, Reedsburg.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Delia Pugh.....		1 00

Set of number books.		
1st Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....		\$2 00

Collection of class or community work.		
1st Premium—C. E. Haisler, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....		1 50

Illustrated work of Hiawatha.		
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....		\$2 00

THIRD GRADE.

Sheet skeleton action drawing.		
1st Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Perle Hendershot.....		1 00

Drawing of plant or animal life.		
1st Premium—Mabel Russell.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Clara Coutremarsh, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....		1 00

Specimen of slanting writing.		
1st Premium—William Goeckerman, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Rosenthal, West Allis.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Ernest Guhr, West Allis.....		1 00

Specimen vertical writing.		
1st Premium—Ethel Jones, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Margaret Fix, La Valle.....		1 50
3rd Premium—David Smith, Milton.....		1 00

Specimen of raffia work.		
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....		1 50
3rd Premium—Ferdinand Henning, Arlington.....		1 00

Illustration of word picture.		
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clarence Trussel, Baraboo.....		1 50

Twelve pose drawings, class.	
1st Premium—Cara Coutremarsh, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 50

Set of twelve water colors.	
1st Premium—Perle Hendershot, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Coutremarsh, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00

Example of illustrative work.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

Collection of class work.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 00

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#### FOURTH GRADE.

Specimen vertical writing.	
1st Premium—Eva Gould, Lima Center.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Irene Heine, Milwaukee.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lucy Schreiber, Baraboo.....	1 00

Specimen slanting writing.	
1st Premium—Louise Schroeder, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Dulde, West Allis.....	1 50
3d Premium—Anna Doyle, West Allis.....	1 00

Sheet skeleton drawing.	
1st Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	\$2 00

Drawing of plant or animal life.	
1st Premium—Gertrude Brown, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Josie Marv, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

Illustrative work in any medium.	
1st Premium—Mabel Russell.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gertrude Brown, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

Class exercise in art subject.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

## Set of ten drawings, pencil or charcoal.

1st Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gertrude Brown, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Josie Marr, teacher.....	1 00

## Set of ten water colors.

1st Premium—Josie Marr, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Gertrude Brown, teacher.....	1 00

## Specimen of raffia work.

1st Premium—Catherine Promberger, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frederick Wegner.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

## Specimen of community or class work.

1st Premium—Gertrude Brown, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 00

## FIFTH GRADE.

## Specimen vertical writing.

1st Premium—Esther Schreiber, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Oehrke, Lima Center.....	1 50

## Specimen slanting writing.

1st Premium—Helen Ackernecht, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edgar Rosenthal, West Allis.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Margaret Dana, West Allis.....	1 00

## Drawing in pencil or charcoal.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

## Object drawing in outline.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Florence Main, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00

## Illustrated poem or story.

1st Premium—Elsie Albers, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Genevieve Foote, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	1 50

## Example of illustrative work.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00

## Collection of class or community work.

1st Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00

## Best kept note book.

1st Premium—Elsie Albers.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Oehrke.....	1 50

## Set of ten pose drawings.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Genevieve Foote, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Florence Main, teacher.....	1 00

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 SIXTH GRADE.

## Set of ten copy books from class.

1st Premium—Ella D. Punch, teacher, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	1 50

## Individual specimen slanting writing.

1st Premium—Helen Leitske, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lillian Procknow, West Allis.....	1 50

## Specimen vertical writing.

1st Premium—Edna Daniels, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Agnes Gerstenberg, Milwaukee.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lulu Titus, Lima Center.....	1 00

## Object drawing in outline.

1st Premium—Wanda Matthews, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 50

## Illustrated poem or story.

1st Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lulu Titus.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 00

## Example community work.

1st Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	\$2 00
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Set of ten pose drawings.

1st Premium—Wanda Matthews, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Coppins, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00

Example of constructive work.

1st Premium—Arthur Gaulke, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Elmer Kurz, Milwaukee.....	1 00

SEVENTH GRADE.

Skeleton drawing of tree.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50

Specimen of penmanship.

1st Premium—Beulah McComb, Lima Center.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—George Masterson, Lima Center.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Sister Aquina, teacher, West Allis.....	1 00

Political map of North America.

1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50

Note book on any subject.

No first.	
2nd Premium—George Holbrook, Lima Center.....	\$1 50
3rd Premium—Beulah McComb.....	1 00

Collection of constructive work, class.

1st Premium—Supt. T. J. Jones.....	\$2 00
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Best constructed article.

1st Premium—Rexford Krueger, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gordon Harper, Milwaukee.....	1 50

Cover design with flowered composition.

1st Premium—Supt. J. A. Hageman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 50

## EIGHTH GRADE.

Set of six historical maps, class.	
1st Premium—Maggie Masters, teacher.....	\$2 00
Relief map of any continent.	
No first.	
2nd Premium—Arthur Henning.....	\$1 50
3rd Premium—Elsie Peterson.....	1 00
Drawing of human heart, eye or ear.	
1st Premium—Gusta Dittman, Cecil.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lulu Freeborn.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Eunice Pearson.....	1 00
Relief map of the U. S. showing area in 1783, etc.	
1st Premium—Sister M. Aquina, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elsie Peterman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lydia Bauer, Arlington.....	1 00
Ground plan of a house.	
1st Premium—Mildred Gilbertson, teacher, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Maggie Masters, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00
Set of six studies in pencil.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mildred Gilbertson, teacher.....	1 00
Exercise in original design.	
1st Premium—Maggie Masters, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mildred Gilbertson, teacher.....	1 00
Set of six pose drawings.	
1st Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. W. P. Roseman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher.....	1 00
Best constructed article by individual.	
1st Premium—Rexford Krueger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gordon Harper, Milwaukee.....	1 50

HIGH SCHOOL.

Set of ten drawings.

1st Premium—William Bland, Milwaukee..... \$2 50

Example of mechanical drawing.

1st Premium—C. D. Webster, teacher, Milwaukee..... \$2 50

2nd Premium—C. D. Webster..... 2 00

3rd Premium—Mabel Russell, teacher..... 1 00

Original story.

1st Premium—Lillian M. Radtke..... \$2 50

Best kept note books, any subject.

1st Premium—Viola Farmer, West Allis..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Sam Stern, West Allis..... 1 50

3rd Premium—Florence Bowes, West Allis..... 1 00

Drawing in charcoal or pencil.

No first.

2nd Premium—Mabel Russell..... \$1 50

Best example of color work.

1st Premium—E. Elmore, teacher..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—E. Elmore, teacher..... 1 50

3rd Premium—E. Elmore, teacher..... 1 00

RURAL SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY FORM.

Specimen vertical writing.

1st Premium—Mary Webber, teacher, Fort Atkinson..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Agnes Brimmer, Plain..... 1 50

3rd Premium—Hazel Brooks, Reedsburg..... 1 00

Specimen slanting writing.

No first.

2nd Premium—Elmer Kuehn, Evansville..... \$1 50

2nd Premium—Elva Moore, Evansville..... 1 00

Drawing of plant life.

1st Premium—Leonard Moore, Evansville..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Elmer Kuehn..... 1 50

3rd Premium—Verta Eager, Evansville..... 1 00



## Drawing of animal life.

1st Premium—Elmer Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alice Eastman, Evansville.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Leonard Moore.....	1 00

## Specimen free hand cutting.

1st Premium—Joseph Dixon, Brandon.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Esther Alwin, Baraboo.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Albert Claridge, Reedsburg.....	1 00

## Specimen of color work.

1st Premium—Mary Webber, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Webber, teacher.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Leonard Moore.....	1 00

## Specimen of paper folding.

1st Premium—Albert Claridge.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lucretia Anderson, Plain.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Elmer Kuehn.....	1 00

## Best copy book.

1st Premium—Rose Caliebe, Appleton.....	\$2 00
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## Example of nature work, any medium.

1st Premium—Leonard Moore.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Verta Eager.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Elmer Kuehn.....	1 00

## Example of hand work.

1st Premium—Hazel Carey, Appleton.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Sadie B. Chandler, teacher, Grand Chute.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Albert Claridge.....	1 00

## Example of illustrative work.

1st Premium—Albert Claridge.....	\$2 00
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## MIDDLE FORM.

## Example of vertical writing.

1st Premium—Lydia Atkinson, Reedsburg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Lathers, Beloit.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Nora Shafer, Boyceville.....	1 00

## Example slanting writing.

1st Premium—Bernadette Nachreiner, Plain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith, Evansville.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Maud Eastman, Evansville.....	1 00

Object drawing in outline.

1st Premium—Caroline Scarbrough, teacher, Grand Chute.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lawrence Kuehn.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Esther Milbrandt, Evansville.....	1 00

Illustrated poem or story.

1st Premium—Ella Anderson, Plain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernice Wichern, Baraboo.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lawrence Kuehn.....	1 00

Outline map of North America.

1st Premium—Archie Wood, Evansville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ella Anderson.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Irvin Wilson, Green Bay.....	1 00

Drawing in color.

1st Premium—Mary Webber, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Webber.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Wilford Maylard, Evansville.....	1 00

Map of school district.

1st Premium—Ernest Wichern.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Silas Nachreiner, Plain.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Maud Eastman, Evansville.....	1 00

Best drawing book.

1st Premium—Lawrence Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wilford Maylard.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Archie Wood.....	1 00

Best kept note book.

1st Premium—May Eastman, Evansville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lawrence Kuehn.....	1 00

Illustrative work in any medium.

No first.	
No second.	
3rd Premium—Archie Wood.....	\$1 00

Best pose drawing.

1st Premium—Mary Webber, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Archie Wood.....	1 00

Best letter to friend.

1st Premium—Esther Milbrandt.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge.....	1 50

## Drawing in pencil or charcoal.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt.....	\$1 50
3rd Premium—Wilford Maylard.....	1 00

## Example of hand work.

1st Premium—Ella Anderson, Plain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alice Murphy, Beloit.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Elizabeth Henriksen, Janesville.....	1 00

## UPPER FORM.

## Specimen of penmanship.

1st Premium—Harriet Maylard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Eunice Pearson.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Gisella Haas, Plain.....	1 00

## Business letter, in directed envelope.

1st Premium—Louise Husebo, Arlington.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clarence Claridge.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lulu E. Powell.....	1 00

## Map of any continent.

1st Premium—Ruth Sparks.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Supt. J. A. Hageman.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Florence Wittlin, Shiocton.....	1 00

## Collection of noxious weeds, named.

1st Premium—Carrie Lawrenz.....	\$2 00
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## Best physiology drawing.

1st Premium—Gisella Haas.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Christina Schwartz, Plain.....	1 50

## Collection of wild flowers.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge.....	\$2 00
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## Best pieces of sewing.

1st Premium—Ruby Pearson.....	\$2 00
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## Relief map of Wisconsin.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Christina Schwartz.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Rollin Strieger, Edgerton.....	1 00

## Social letter, in envelope.

1st Premium—Louise Husebo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Richard Babcock, Evansville.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Harriet Maylard.....	1 00

## Best drawing book.

1st Premium—Richard Babcock.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harriet Maylard.....	1 50

## Best kept note book.

1st Premium—Laura Reese, Ixonia.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Tryphena Humphrey, Ixonia.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Harriet Maylard.....	1 00

## Set of four examination papers.

1st Premium—Tryphena Humphrey.....	\$2 00
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## Best exhibit of corn grown under direction of teacher.

1st Premium—Ray Lins, Spring Green.....	\$2 50
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## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

## HORSE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: As superintendent of the Horse Department, Fair of 1909, I beg leave to submit the following report.

A conflict or obscurity in the rules, as to the eligibility of animals to enter certain classes, or contend for certain prizes should be corrected.

I have been informed that at a meeting of State Fair Managers for our Circuit, an agreement had been reached whereby the rules of entry and conditions upon which animals in the various classes can compete for prizes, general and special, have been revised and clarified so as to admit of no misunderstanding. This is important, and the Board should be certain that these matters are made clear, and carried into the premium list.

There were many wonderfully strong rings of stallions and mares and much admiration expressed by the large audience, present at all times, and conjectures as to the possible winners.

In conjunction with an exhibit from the Cattle Department, evening programs were given, and we can boast of the best Night Show on the Grounds, and I believe it would be wise to make a feature of this Show at least two nights of the week.

The work of the judges seemed to give general satisfaction, and we note that many first prize winners at Wisconsin retained the same distinction at the International.

We feel, that, all in all, there was but little to be regretted and much to be appreciated in the exhibit.

I also wish to acknowledge the able aid of those who assisted in the Department.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN S. DONALD,  
*Superintendent.*

## CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure to report that the show of cattle at the 1909 Wisconsin State Fair was the largest we ever had, and of excellent quality throughout. When the new Cattle Barn was built three years ago, we thought it large enough for years to come, but in spite of all the crowding we could do, one herd had to be placed in the New Model Farm Barn, and nurse cows were placed under tents. We hope that with the construction of new Speed Barns we can again have the use of the old Cattle Barns for nurse cows and overflow exhibits.

I would suggest the selection of two judges for Dairy Cattle as classes are now so large that it is difficult for one man to do all the work.

While out of the province of this Department, I wish to speak a word of commendation for the New Model Farm Barn. It attracted many people, all of whom expressed themselves as thinking that the building of this Model Barn one of the wisest things ever undertaken on the Fair Grounds.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES L. HILL,

*Superintendent.*

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SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: The exhibit of Sheep at the State Fair of 1909, was, to my knowledge the largest ever shown at a Wisconsin State Fair, and with the exception of a few head, the quality has never been equalled.

Competition was very keen in all classes, and great interest was manifested in the quality of the exhibits, by the visitors. The work done by the judges, Mr. Chas. Kerr, St. Paul, Minn., on Fine Wool Breeds, and Mr. H. L. Compton, Kyle, Ohio, on Mutton Breeds, was very satisfactory to all exhibitors.

By way of suggestion, I would call attention to the necessity of repairing the roofs upon some of the Sheep barns before the

time of the next Fair, as they leaked badly during the rain, much to the discomfort of both exhibits and exhibitor.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. ROBERTS,  
*Superintendent.*

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### SWINE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: The exhibit of swine at the 1909 Fair was, as has been the case for some years, much too large for quarters available, and in quality fully up to usual high class, and in Poland Chinas especially much the best show in point of quality that I have ever seen at a Wisconsin Fair.

The Duroc, Berkshire, and Chester White breeds were well represented, both in numbers and quality shown. The Tamworths and large Yorkshires were each represented by one herd of excellent quality. The class for all other breeds was filled by Small Yorkshires, Victorias and Hampshires.

Mr. James W. Kemp of Kenny, Illinois, judged all classes except one, he having bred one of the entries, and Prof. J. G. Fuller consented to pass upon this class. With this exception Mr. Kemp judged all classes. I cannot too highly commend his work, as some of the classes were very closely matched in quality and were also very large (18 sows in one class). Mr. G. C. Parish acted as Assistant Superintendent and assisted materially in the success of this Department.

I would strongly recommend that a small office building be built for the use of the Superintendent of this department.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DILLON,  
*Superintendent.*

## POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: The Poultry Department of 1909 was placed at a great disadvantage on account of the almost destruction of the building during the severe wind storm that occurred shortly before the opening date, and while the display of birds was larger and of better quality than ever before shown at a Wisconsin State Fair, the hastily constructed building was entirely inadequate for the proper accommodation of the magnificent exhibit, for many valuable specimens could not be shown off on account of the crowded condition.

The space that had previously been reserved for the use of newspaper solicitors was occupied by coops and cages. A number of tables were placed in the aisles to provide additional room for the overflow.

In the Pigeon Division every cage and corner was filled. No choicer collection of birds has ever been seen in the State. The entries were promptly closed at the set time, and many belated applications for space were refused.

The magnitude of the exhibit required the work of three judges, and the popular veteran, Mr. William Plaehn, Chicago, passed upon the Pigeons. Mr. D. T. Heimlich of Jacksonville, Ill., skillfully judged the Poultry, while Mr. T. J. Rountree of Nora, Ill., won the confidence of exhibitors by the careful way in which he distributed the ribbons to the Water Fowl and Pet Stock.

There is little need to suggest a new Poultry House, for that is a positive necessity, but I would respectfully ask that when the time comes for consideration of such a building, that one of sufficient size should be carefully planned to best meet the fast growing requirements of 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 the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture for the Fair of 1909. Exhibits were large and exceptionally strong in quality. Exhibitors in all classes are increasing each year and it is only a question of a short time when more space will be required in order to show up the exhibits to the best advantage. This is especially true in the exhibits of fruit and flowers. These classes are filled to overflowing each year and the crowded condition of these exhibits does not show them up. Exhibitors are doing more each year to make their exhibits attractive but are handicapped under these conditions.

Exhibitors were well satisfied with the judges in the various classes and I desire to express my thanks to all exhibitors and judges for the uniform kindness and consideration shown.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HERBST,  
*Superintendent.*

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DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY EXHIBITS AND BEES AND HONEY.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: The department of county exhibits at the 1909 State Fair was fully up to past records made in this department. Some thirteen counties made exhibits and they were all creditable and worthy of the agriculture of the state. The judging as done by Mr. Olds was generally satisfactory and exhibitors seemed pleased. Your superintendent heard no dissatisfaction expressed by any one.

The change from a department of Farm Exhibits, back to the county system was favorably commented upon and is much the more satisfactory of the two.

There were five large exhibits of bees and honey. This industry is growing in our state and the encouragement the board

has given it in the past is appreciated and should be continued.

Your superintendent is indebted to members of the board, to exhibitors and to his assistant, Mr. W. J. Moyle, for efficient and courteous help and treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. EVERETT,

*Superintendent.*

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### DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: We were somewhat handicapped in the installation of dairy products and dairy utensils owing to unavoidable delay in the completion of the New Dairy Building and Refrigerators.

Most of the exhibitors of dairy machinery and utensils put up temporary booths owing to lack of time to do better, but many expressed their determination of putting in permanent booths for future use, in keeping with our fine exhibit building.

The exhibits of dairy products were complete in variety, that of foreign brands of cheese being larger than ever before. The exhibit of Swiss Cheese is deserving of special mention, both as to number of entries and quality of product, it being the opinion of the judges who scored them, that some of the cheese was fully equal, if not superior, to the best imported article.

All the exhibitors seemed well pleased with our new building.

The refrigerators in their working fully verified all claims made by the manufacturers. Not only was the temperature held sufficiently low with one filling of ice, but the circulation of air was so perfect that there were no conflicting odors from the different kinds of dairy products to interfere with the scoring by the judges.

Judging by the favorable comment universally expressed by visitors, one would include, that to the public at least, the exhibit in the Dairy Department was satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. SCOTT,

*Superintendent.*

## WOMAN'S WORK DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: I am pleased to report that the exhibit, this year, in the Department of Woman's Work showed a marked improvement over that of 1908, and that in point of number we had more than ever before.

In quality, a distinct advance appeared all along the line, of good premiums as a reward for her work, has been so greatly appreciated by the women of Wisconsin, and the thanks of all concerned is certainly due to those who made this possible.

We had, I think, the exhibits displayed to the best advantage under the circumstances, but were somewhat handicapped for space in which to spread them out. To do the department justice, we should have a new and larger building, one better adapted to the purpose. Give us this, and we will give you in return, one of the most attractive exhibits on the Grounds.

Respectfully submitted,  
MRS. LIDA THURSTON GANNON,  
*Superintendent.*

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## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE FAIR.

*State Board of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.,*

GENTLEMEN: It is with considerable pride and satisfaction that I make a very favorable report on the growth and improvement of the displays made in the Educational Department for 1909. The number of entries were almost double that of the previous year, and the kind and quality greatly improved upon. County Superintendents throughout the state are arousing an interest on the part of the pupils and teachers in a class of work very interesting and highly practical, such as can be displayed in the Educational Building at the State Fair. Although Milwaukee did not live up to former years in the matter of furnishing a special educational display, other cities in the state came forward and more than made up for the loss sustained on account of the fact. City superintendents and principals are

arousing their teachers and pupils to the educational opportunity afforded by the State Fair.

The Educational Building is already far too small to properly display all the exhibits. The permitting of the use of the old Dairy Building for the "over-flow" helped out nicely for the Fair of 1909. It would be a special advantage to have another building adjacent to the present Educational Building where displays from the University, Normal Schools, Charitable Institutions and Private Schools might be made. For the money appropriated by the Legislature for an Educational Building I would recommend that a duplicate of the present building be erected between the Educational Building and the Publicity Building. In this way we would have the Educational Display of the State nicely grouped. Visitors at a Fair always like to find those things in which they are specially interested, well classed and grouped.

The new Model School erected for the Fair of 1909 proved to be one of the most popular and interesting places on the grounds. It should be equipped for the Fair of 1910 with all the necessary and modern furniture and apparatus. This can be done without permitting a special advertisement of many pieces of apparatus.

A complete revision of the premium list for 1910 is recommended, whereby special prizes may be offered for best displays from Normal Schools, Training Schools, etc., and more articles of different kinds allowed to be entered for premiums.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. HAZELWOOD,

*Superintendent.*

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#### DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S REST AND HOSPITAL WORK.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: Quoting from one of the Milwaukee papers, "Rest Cottage is one of the most interesting places at the Fair," and we would add, one of the busiest places. The Rest Rooms were crowded this year, and oftentimes the workers were puzzled to provide chairs for the weary.

The Woman's Ward on the second floor was frequently used as a Rest Room, for which we charged the modest sum of ten cents an hour, for the privilege of reclining one hour on a comfortable couch.

The baby check room, or "Haven of Rest," as mothese choose to call it, was filled to overflowing on Milwaukee and Wisconsin days. Total number of babies checked, thirty-five; fourteen, the largest number at any one time.

The Hospital Department was most capably presided over by Miss Wylie. Dr. Wright was "instant" in season and out of season. One hundred and forty-three cases were treated, but only seven were serious, one patient remaining forty-eight hours. The saddest experience was the passing away of Captain C. E. Swain.

The check room was well patronized, also the lavatory. We are striving to make our work self-supporting, and yet be just in charges. Few persons find cause for complaint.

The inclement weather of Monday and Tuesday lessened our cash receipts, and we failed in collecting three of our largest Hospital bills. The following is a financial statement:

*Receipts.*

Hospital.....	\$31 85	
Nursery.....	13 15	
Lavatory.....	54 80	
Telephone.....	1 40	
Check Room.....	16 60	
	\$117 80	

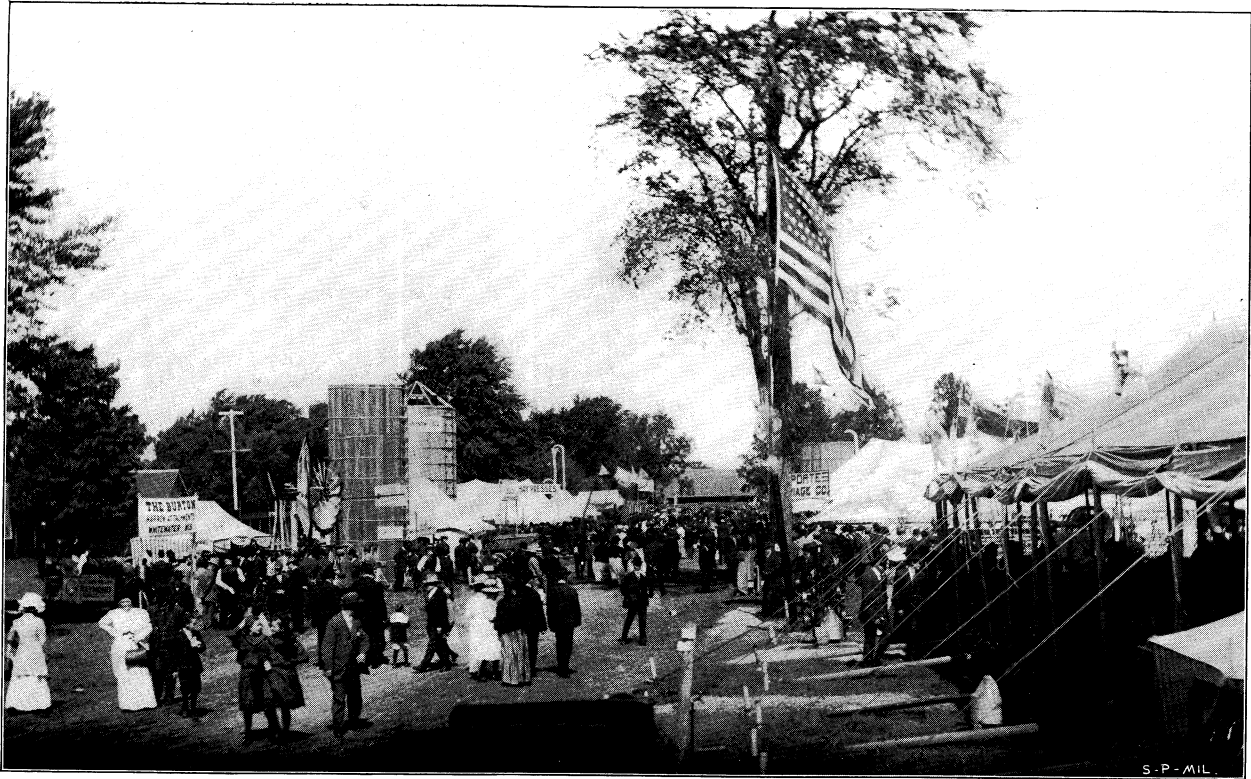
giving us a total of one hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty cents.

Our expenses have increased; we employ more help and give better pay, but we believe "He profits most who serves best."

Through some misunderstanding we were without telephone service for two days, and enjoyed the inconvenience of finding a telephone wherever and whenever not in use, but a telephone was installed Wednesday morning.

Friends provided the necessary furnishings; Holton & Hunkel the floral decorations. Two colored maids kept the cottage clean and assisted in various other ways. Miss Birdette Hake ably served as Assistant Matron. Other helpers were Mesdames Brauer, Boucher, Kinner and Post, and the Misses Nelson and Touhey.





MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

S-P-MIL.

Rest Cottage is doing a splendid work, but there is much room for improvement. We want your aid. We need a larger building. If you will help us we promise you to do our part in helping to make the Wisconsin State Fair of 1910 the success it deserves to be.

Respectfully submitted,  
 MRS. NORAH E. R. PERKINS,  
*Matron.*

DEPARTMENT OF FORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: Following is a summary of receipts and disbursements of Forage Department for the Fair of 1909, itemized account of which is filed with the Secretary of your Board.

Forage bought, costing.....	\$1,667 50	
Total expense of Department.....	275 50	
Net profit above expenses.....	264 21	
	<hr/>	\$2,207 21
Cash received for Forage .....	\$1,972 13	
Furnished to Departments.....	235 08	
	<hr/>	\$2,207 21

*Receipts—Transportation Department.*

Licenses for 11 teams @ \$10 each.....	\$110 00	
	<hr/>	\$110 00
Expenses of Department.....	\$72 00	
Net gain.....	38 00	
	<hr/>	\$110 00

Respectfully submitted,  
 C. T. FISHER,  
*Superintendent.*

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

Gentlemen: The 1909 machinery exhibit was exceptionally good.

Despite the fact that the large thresher firms decided not to show, there was a greater number of exhibits than ever before.



The individual exhibits were larger, as to size; better as to quality, and each employed more men. Yet had more space been available for each of them, it would have been filled.

Gas engines and automobiles showed a marked increase.

At the close of the Fair practically everything in this department was sold, and many orders taken, which shows what a hustling place it was, profitable alike to exhibitors and patrons of the Fair.

By way of recommendations, I would suggest, first, that the *whole* machinery grounds be surveyed and platted. This is imperative, as the old plat is useless, the grounds having been added to in one place and taken from in others.

Second, that the grounds be leveled.

Third, that a drinking fountain be centrally located, insuring the public pure water.

Fourth, that the two South toilets be removed. Reason obvious.

Fifth, that the streets be oiled, or otherwise treated to lay the dust.

Sixth, that this department be lighted and kept running evenings until 9 o'clock.

I beg to suggest to the Board that erecting the new Machinery Hall at the extreme South end of the machinery grounds would tend to induce exhibitors to occupy the Southern part of the grounds, which heretofore they have been loath to do. It would attract visitors there, and thus spread the crowds.

Enclosed herewith find complete list of exhibitors and their addresses. All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. R. WEDGWOOD,

*Superintendent.*

Althouse Wheeler Co. ....	Waupun, Wis.
Appleton Mfg. Co. ....	Batavia, Ill.
Anthony Wire Fence Co. ....	Tecumseh, Mich.
Associated Mfg. Co. ....	Waterloo, Ind.
Allen, S. L. & Co. ....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Appers, John. ....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Automatic Carrier Co. ....	Juneau, Wis.
Automatic Trip Carrier Co. ....	Rice Lake, Wis.
Anderson Vehicle Co. ....	Fond du Lac, Wis.
American Cement Machinery Co. ....	Madison, Wis.
Beaver Dam Mfg. Co. ....	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Beach Mfg. Co. ....	Charlotte, Mich.
Baker Mfg. Co. ....	Evansville, Wis.
Badger Machinery Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.

Burton, J. E. ....	Whitewater, Wis.
Bateman Mfg. Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Billings, A. ....	Cudahy, Wis.
Brillion Iron Works. ....	Brillion, Wis.
Collins Plow Co. ....	Quincy, Ill.
Clemens & Gingrich. ....	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Case, J. L., Plow Works. ....	Racine, Wis.
Cyclone Fence Co. ....	Waukegan, Ill.
Curtis Auto Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Christensen Engineering Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
C. H. & E. Mfg. Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Champion Potato Machinery Co. ....	Hammond, Ind.
Dain Mfg. Co. ....	Madison, Wis.
Durant-Dort Carriage Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dowagiac Mfg. Co. ....	Madison, Wis.
Dorsch, John, & Sons. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Deere & Co. ....	Moline, Ill.
Drew Elevated Carrier Co. ....	Waterloo, Wis.
Deere & Mansur Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Domestic Mfg. Co. ....	Racine, Wis.
Double Power Mill Co. ....	Appleton, Wis.
Dollman Cooper Supply Co. ....	Fond du Lac, Wis.
D. & A. Post Mold Co. ....	Three Rivers, Mich.
Daun Gate Co. ....	
Electric Storage Battery Co., The. ....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Farmers' Handy Wagon Co. ....	Saginaw, Mich.
Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co. ....	Madison, Wis.
Freeman, The S., & Sons Mfg. Co. ....	Racine, Wis.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co. ....	Chicago, Ill.
Finkbeiner-Turaey Co. ....	Freeport, Ill.
Ford Mfg. Co. ....	Rockford, Ill.
Gehl Bros. Mfg. Co. ....	West Bend, Wis.
Gilson Mfg. Co. ....	Port Washington, Wis.
Grubb Humane Stanchion Co., The. ....	Baraboo, Wis.
Globe Foundry & Machine Co. ....	Sheboygan, Wis.
Hirsch Bros. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
International Harvester Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Janesville Machine Co. ....	Janesville, Wis.
Johnson & Field Mfg. Co. ....	Racine, Wis.
Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co. ....	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Klinzing & Smitz. ....	St. Cloud, Wis.
Kelly Supply Co. ....	Whitewater, Wis.
Lauson, John, Mfg. Co. ....	New Holstein, Wis.
Lutter & Jacobi Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Louden Machinery Co. ....	St. Paul, Minn.
La Crosse Plow Co. ....	La Crosse, Wis.
La Porte Carriage Co. ....	La Porte, Ind.
Lauson-Lawton Co., The. ....	De Pere, Wis.
Mitchell Carrier Mfg. Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Manson-Campbell Co., The. ....	Detroit, Mich.
Milwaukee Hay Tool Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Moline Plow Co. ....	Moline, Ill.
Milwaukee Machinery Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Mitchell Auto Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Martin Automatic Carrier & Mfg. Co. ....	Stevens Point, Wis.
Milwaukee Steel Post Co. ....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Moline Wagon Co. ....	Moline, Ill.
Moore Plow & Implement Co. ....	Greenville, Mich.
Middletown Machine Co. ....	Middletown, Ohio

Mack Cultivator Co.....	Traverse City, Mich.
Marvel Motor Works.....	Kewaunee, Wis.
Mast, P. P.....	Springfield, Ohio
McCullough Mfg. Co.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
No-Sag Gate Co.....	Galesburg, Ill.
National Hog Feeder Co.....	Hunter, N. Dakota
Nelson, Louis.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
New Idea Spreader Co.....	La Salle, Ill.
Owens, J. L., Co.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
One Minute Mfg. Co.....	Newton, Iowa
Olsen Concrete Mixer Co.....	Elkhorn, Wis.
Parry Mfg. Co.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Paterson, W. A., Co.....	Flint, Mich.
Puffer Hubbard Mfg. Co.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
Parlin & Orendorff Co.....	Canton, Ill.
Power Vehicle Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Racine-Sattley Co.....	Racine, Wis.
Rowell, J. S., Mfg. Co.....	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Reliance Iron & Engine Co., The.....	Racine, Wis.
Rosenthal Corn Husker Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Rowell, The I. B., Co.....	Menomonee Falls, Wis.
Smalley Mfg. Co.....	Manitowoc, Wis.
Smith Mfg. Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
Stolp, Ernest, & Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Sechler, D. M., Carriage Co.....	Moline, Ill.
Stoughton Wagon Co.....	Stoughton, Wis.
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.....	South Bend, Ind.
Staver Carriage Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Stover Mfg. Co.....	Freeport, Ill.
Syracuse Chilled Plow Co.....	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Sterling Mfg. Co.....	Sterling, Ill.
Strain & Sanford Co.....	New York, N. Y.
Standard Earth Auger Co.....	Chicago, Ill.
Seeger Engine Works.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
South Bend Chilled Plow Co.....	South Bend, Ind.
Schwab, R. J., & Sons Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Stephenson Motor Car Co.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Seager Engine Works.....	Lansing, Mich.
Sheldon, R. S.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Street Gate Co.....	Waggoner, Ill.
Thomas Mfg. Co.....	Springfield, Ohio
Trachte Bros. & Co.....	Madison, Wis.
Van Brunt Mfg. Co.....	Horicon, Wis.
Velle Carriage Co.....	Moline, Ill.
Western Malleable & Grey Iron Mfg. Co.....	Port Washington, Wis.
Wait Bros.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Wisconsin Carriage Co.....	Janesville, Wis.
Wisconsin Tank & Silo Co.....	Mt. Horeb, Wis.
Wisconsin Culvert Co.....	Madison, Wis.
Western Mfg. Co.....	Janesville, Wis.

DEPARTMENT OF GROUNDS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the following report of Department of Grounds for 1909:

Amount collected for stall rent, track rent, and pasture.....	\$337 40
For hay cut on Grounds and sold during Fair.....	124 80
For City Schools Athletic Meet.....	75 00
Motor Cycle Club, use of track.....	100 00
Milwaukee High School, use of track.....	25 00
	\$662 20

Amount still due as follows:

Geo. Hammond, stall rent.....	\$7 50
Geo. Foster, stall rent.....	28 50
Blue Ribbon Stud, track rent.....	7 50
Geo. Schley, pasture.....	12 50
A. Gilmore, rent for blacksmith shop on Grounds.....	40 00
Automobile Club, use of track.....	200 00
	\$296 00

all of which is collectable, except possibly the amount due from Geo. Foster.

I would recommend that rentals be made payable monthly, in advance.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE WYLE,  
*Superintendent.*

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DEPARTMENT OF GATES.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the Department of Gates for the Fair of 1909.

The turnstile system worked satisfactorily with the exception of a few that are badly worn. In my judgment they should all

be thoroughly repaired before another Fair, and put in first class condition.

The issuing of "Sunday passes" seemed to work out well, and I would recommend that the same be continued.

## RECEIPTS

	Stiles	Team	Total
Monday, September 13.....	\$593 75	\$81 00	\$674 75
Tuesday, September 14.....	4,628 75	453 00	5,081 75
Wednesday, September 15.....	10,143 50	1,335 75	11,479 25
Thursday, September 16.....	19,246 75	2,388 75	21,635 50
Friday, September 17.....	5,749 50	785 75	6,535 25
	\$40,362 25	\$5,044 25	\$45,406 50
		Forfeit money and overrun.....	48 75
		Total receipts.....	\$45,455 25

Expense for conducting department, for which vouchers have been filed with secretary..... \$943 50

## MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1909.

## Stile No.

1. Passes.....	911	
2. Passes.....	1,101	
5. Passes.....	314	
		2,326
5. Paid admissions.....		\$117 00
6. Paid admissions.....		42 75
7. Paid admissions.....		422 50
15. Paid admissions.....		11 50
Total at stiles.....		\$593 75
Team gates.....		81 00
		\$674 75

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1909.

Stile No.	
2.	Passes..... 1,993
3.	Passes..... 917
	<u>2,910</u>
4.	Paid admissions..... \$29 50
5.	Paid admissions..... 1,000 00
6.	Paid admissions..... 960 50
7.	Paid admissions..... 1,069 50
8.	Paid admissions..... 87 75
9.	Paid admissions..... 1,334 00
15.	Paid admissions..... 147 50
	<u>\$4,628 75</u>
	Team gates..... \$453 00
	<u>\$5,081 75</u>

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909.

Stile No.	
2.	Passes..... 3,503
3.	Passes..... 232
12.	Passes..... 628
	<u>4,363</u>
4.	Paid admissions..... \$2,051 50
5.	Paid admissions..... 46 50
5.	Paid admissions..... 444 00
6.	Paid admissions..... 1,779 75
7.	Paid admissions..... 1,428 00
8.	Paid admissions..... 208 00
9.	Paid admissions..... 2,044 00
10.	Paid admissions..... 1,767 25
15.	Paid admissions..... 374 50
	<u>\$10,143 50</u>
	Team gates..... 1,335 75
	<u>\$11,475 25</u>

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1909.

Stile No.	
2.	Passes..... 4,183
12.	Passes..... 748
	<u>4,931</u>
4.	Paid admissions..... \$2,644 50
5.	Paid admissions..... 3,038 50
6.	Paid admissions..... 2,158 00
7.	Paid admissions..... 2,618 00
8.	Paid admissions..... 435 75
9.	Paid admissions..... 2,979 00
10.	Paid admissions..... 3,554 00
15.	Paid admissions..... 509 50
17.	Paid admissions..... 1,109 50
	<u>\$19,246 75</u>
	Team gates..... 2,388 75
	<u>\$21,635 50</u>

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909.

Stile No.		
2.	Passes.....	3,026
12.	Passes.....	1,318
		4,344
4.	Paid admissions.....	\$1,301 00
5.	Paid admissions.....	794 50
6.	Paid admissions.....	441 50
7.	Paid admissions.....	380 00
8.	Paid admissions.....	158 50
9.	Paid admissions.....	894 00
10.	Paid admissions.....	1,488 50
15.	Paid admissions.....	331 50
17.	Paid admissions.....	60 00
		\$5,749 50
	Total at stiles.....	\$5,749 50
	Team gates.....	785 75
		\$6,535 25

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. G. COX,  
*Superintendent.*

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### GRAND STAND DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report of the Grand Stand Department for the annual State Fair of 1909.

#### *Statement of Receipts.*

Monday, Sept. 13th.....	\$176 30
Tuesday, Sept. 14th.....	817 25
Wednesday, Sept. 15th.....	3,086 25
Thursday, Sept. 16th.....	4,185 55
Friday, Sept. 17th.....	1,251 70
Over-run.....	25
	\$9,517 30
Total.....	\$9,517 30

#### *Paid to Secretary.*

Monday, Sept. 13th.....	\$100 00
Tuesday, Sept. 14th.....	740 00
Wednesday, Sept. 15th.....	2,000 00
Thursday, Sept. 16th.....	3,165 00
Friday, Sept. 17th.....	3,512 30
	\$9,517 30
Total.....	\$9,517 30

Very respectfully,

E. NORDMAN,  
*Superintendent.*

## MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: I beg to submit the following report of this Department for the year 1909.

The total expense of the department was \$1,550.50, paid to 66 men. I enclose statement of all moneys paid out together with vouchers for same. I was very careful in selecting my help and will say that this Department had very little trouble as compared with other years under my supervision. This was due largely to the experience that my assistants had had during previous years. Also to the valuable assistance received from the Chief of Police and sheriff of Milwaukee, both of whom did everything that they could to assist in preserving order and preventing accidents. The so called "Blind Pig" did not make its appearance during the Fair, and there were very few inquiries for it. It is impossible to prevent people from carrying intoxicating liquors onto the grounds, but there was less of it during our last Fair than during previous years. In my opinion, if our Board would cut out the cheap and obnoxious Carnival, and properly restrict the concessionaires, it will greatly reduce the work in this department, and be appreciated by the patrons of our Fair. It is my opinion that it is not wise to be extravagant in any department nor do I think it wise to try to do a certain required amount of work with an insufficient number and inexperienced help. This Department at a prominent State Fair cost last year over \$4,000.00. Out of this amount \$200.00 was expended for an attorney and court expenses. On account of the many questions coming up each year that should be submitted to an attorney, and if we can try the cases that go to Milwaukee, for the small amount that it cost Minnesota and retain the fines as they do, I would recommend that our Board adopt this system.

This department has been assigned to me the last three or four years and I have striven each year to improve. As to whether I have or not I am willing to allow our Board and the patrons of the Fair to judge.

Respectfully submitted,

G. U. FISHER,

*Marshal.*



## DEPARTMENT PRIVILEGES.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of privileges for the Fair of 1909. I received amounts as indicated in the following statement, and have receipts of your Secretary for the amount.

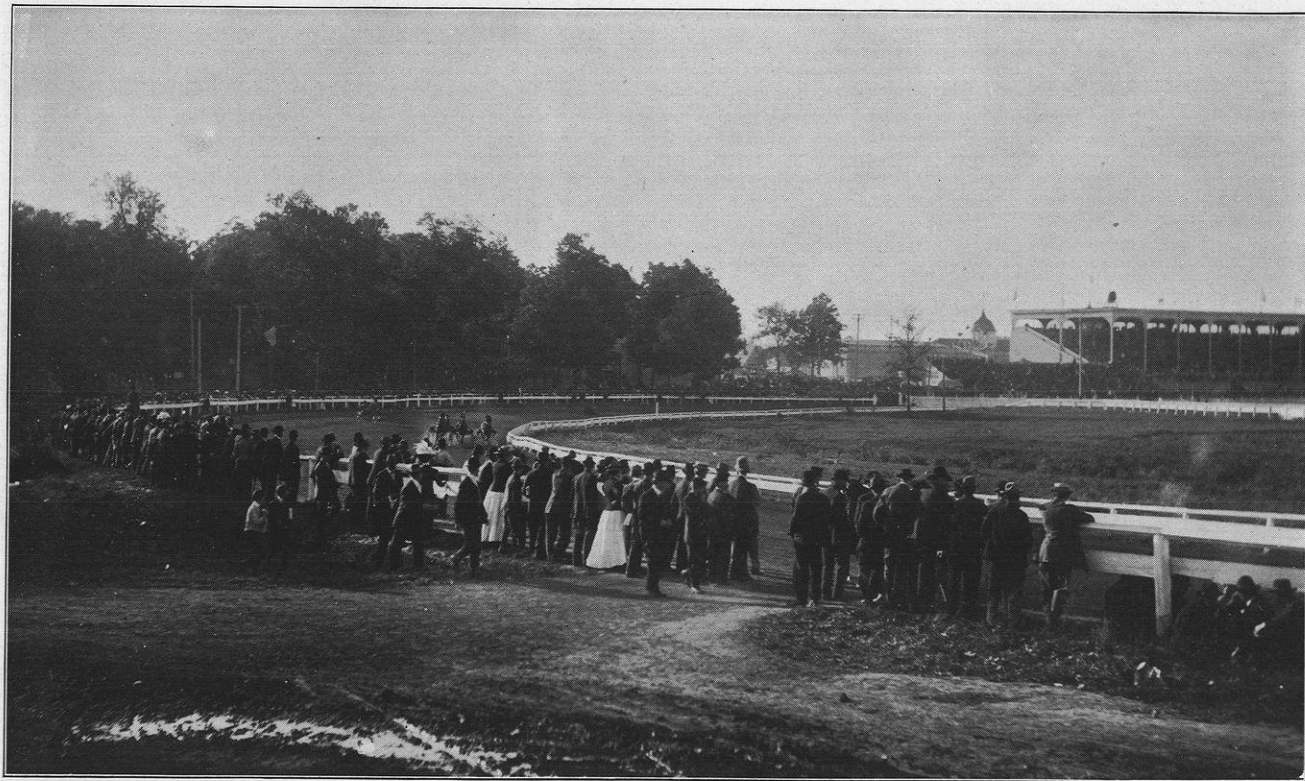
For rent of dining halls owned by the state.....	\$1,950 00
For rent of lunch rooms and dining tents.....	3,539 00
Novelties and jewelry.....	1,196 00
Roofing.....	200 00
Stationery and books.....	15 00
Lumber rent.....	183 00
Motor cycles.....	20 00
Cushions sale in grand stand, and other cushions.....	55 00
Sale of gasoline.....	40 00
Check room.....	40 00
Sewing machine.....	60 00
Barber shop.....	13 37
Sign painting.....	55 00
Telephone booths rent.....	100 00
Race program.....	280 19
Automobile rides.....	180 00
Cigars, wholesale.....	50 00
Peddling in grand stand.....	165 00
Palmistry.....	46 00
Music.....	175 00
Typewriter.....	25 00
Striking machine.....	45 00
Pop corn and peanuts.....	145 00
Printing.....	12 50
Ice cream and candy.....	590 00
Cane and knife racks.....	165 00
Mineral water, soda and lemonade.....	311 00
Photo and postal galleries.....	210 00
Advertising.....	931 00
Furniture, furnaces and stoves.....	263 00
Doll racks and shooting galleries.....	182 00
Electrical display.....	120 00
For privileges forfeited.....	143 45
For percentages on Parker shows.....	1,736 07
Total.....	\$13,181 58

The detailed report of the receipts is filed with your secretary. There is due the Board from R. R. Colwell of Mansfield, Ohio, the sum of \$124.81 on score card privilege which I have not been able to collect.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID WEDGWOOD,  
*Superintendent.*





WATCHING THE RACES.

SPEED DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

GENTLEMEN: The following is a summary of the receipts at the Fair of 1909.

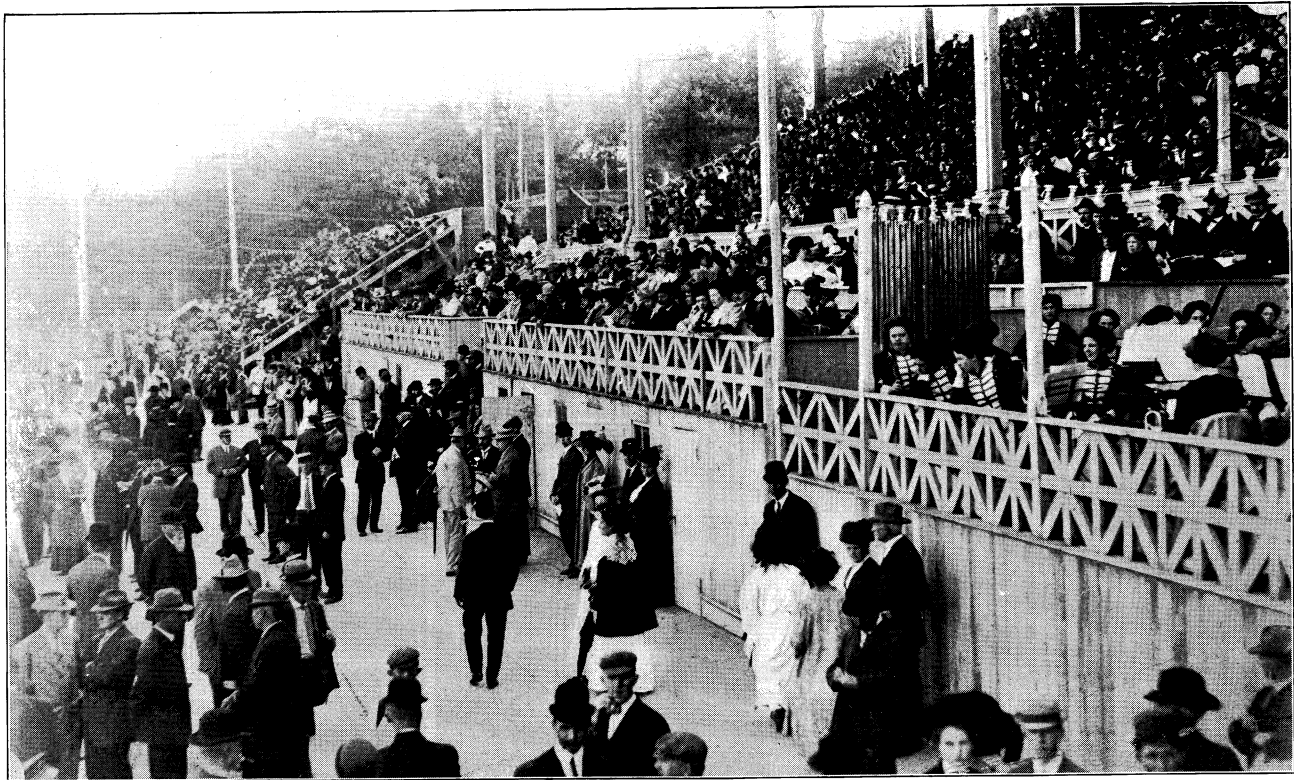
RUNNING RACES.

September 13,—4 Furlongs 2—3.....	Purse	\$300 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$75 00
September 14,—5 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$125 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$31 25
September 14,—7 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$200 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$50 00
September 15,—5 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$125 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$31 25
September 15,—7 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$200 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$50 00
September 16,—6 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$150 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$37 50
September 16,—8 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$250 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$62 50
September 16,—4 Furlongs Dash 2—3.....	Purse	\$300 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$75 00
September 17,—6 Furlongs Dash.....	Purse	\$150 00	
	Received entrance.....		\$37 50
September 17,—6 Furlongs Dash.			
Non-Winners Purse.....		\$200 00	
Received entrance.....			\$50 00
		<u>\$2,000 09</u>	<u>\$500 00</u>
Net Cost—\$1,500 00.			

TROTTING RACES.

2:16 Trot.	Purse	\$1,000 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$280 00		
Received from winners.....	200 00		
Suspension ordered.....	205 00		
Net cost.....			\$315 00
2:11 Trot.	Purse	\$1,000 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$315 00		
Received from winners.....	200 00		
Suspension ordered.....	15 00		
4th money not paid.....	50 00	580 00	\$685 00
Net cost.....			\$420 00

3 year old Trot.		Purse	\$500 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$105 00		
Received from winners.....		100 00		
4th money not paid.....		25 00	230 00	
Net cost.....				\$270 00
2:13 Trot.		Purse	\$2,000 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$620 00		
Received from winners.....		400 00		
Suspension ordered.....		100 00	1,120 00	
Net cost.....				\$880 00
2:09 Trot.		Purse	\$1,500 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$315 00		
Received from winners.....		300 00		
4th money not paid.....		75 00	690 00	
Net cost.....				\$810 00
Handicap Pace.		Purse	\$1,200 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$324 00		
Suspension ordered.....		108 00	432 00	
Net cost.....				\$768 00
2:35 Pace.		Purse	\$800 00	
Received entrance.....		\$224 00		
Received from winners.....		160 00		
Suspension ordered.....		84 00	468 00	
Net cost.....				\$332 00
2:20 Pace.		Purse	\$1,000 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$420 00		
Received from winners.....		200 00		
Suspension ordered.....		55 00	675 00	
Net cost.....				\$325 00
2:12 Pace.		Purse	\$1,000 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$370 00		
Received from winners.....		200 00		
Suspension ordered.....		50 00	620 00	
Net cost.....				\$380 00
2:10 Pace.		Purse	\$1,500 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$690 00		
Received from winners.....		300 00	990 00	
Net cost.....				\$510 00
2:08 Pace.		Purse	\$1,500 00	
Received from entrance.....		\$375 00		
Received from winners.....		300 00	675 00	
Net cost.....				\$825 00



BETWEEN HEATS.



2 year old Pace.	Purse	\$500 00	
Paid C. A. Chambers.....	\$125 00		
Received from entrance.....	32 50		
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$92 50

3 year old Pace.	Purse	\$500 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$47 50		
	<hr/>		
Net profit.....		\$47 50	

2:15 Pace.	Purse	\$5,000 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$2,150 00		
Received from winners.....	1,000 00		
Suspension ordered.....	500 00	3,650 00	
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$1,350 00
(Guaranteed by Merchants' and Manufacturers' Assoc. of Milwaukee. Collect Net Cost from them.)			

2:20 Trot.	Purse	\$5,000 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$2,100 00		
Received from winners.....	1,000 00		
Suspension ordered.....	750 00	3,850 00	
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$1,150 00
(Guaranteed by Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee. Collect Net Cost from them.)			

2:06 Trot.	Purse	\$1,500 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$345 00		
Received from winners.....	300 00	645 00	
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$855 00
(Guaranteed by Milwaukee Hotel Keepers' Assoc. Collect Net Cost from them.)			

Free-for-All Pace.	Purse	\$1,500 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$300 00.		
Received from winners.....	300 00	600 00	
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$900 00
(Guaranteed by Milwaukee Hotel Keepers' Assoc. Collect Net Cost from them.)			

2:30 Trot.	Purse	\$1,000 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$410 00		
Received from winners.....	200 00		
Suspension ordered.....	145 00	755 00	
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$245 00

2:06 Pace.	Purse	\$2,000 00	
Received from entrance.....	\$600 00		
Received from winners.....	400 00		
Suspension ordered.....	100 00	1,100 00	
	<hr/>		
Net cost.....			\$900 00
(Guaranteed by Milwaukee Hotel Keepers' Assoc. Collect Net Cost from them.)			



Total for Harness Races.....	Net cost.....	\$11,327 50
Guarantees:—		
Merchants' & Mfg. Assoc.....		\$1,350 00
Citizens' Business League.....		1,150 00
Hotel Keepers' Assoc.....		2,655 00
		<hr/>
Net Profit.....		\$5,155 00
		47 50
		<hr/>
		5,202 50
		<hr/>
		\$6,125 00
Net cost of Harness Races.....		\$6,125 00
Net cost of Running Races.....		1,500 00
		<hr/>
Total Cost of Races.....		\$7,625 00

By the above it will be seen that the net cost of the races after receiving the guarantees from the City of Milwaukee will be \$7,625.00. This will be increased by the suspensions ordered, not being paid.

We labored somewhat under disadvantages, in that we failed to hold the membership in the Great Western Circuit. Everything considered the Speed Department did fairly well.

Respectfully submitted,

O. F. ROESSLER,  
*Superintendent.*

**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

*Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture***IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.**

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AUDITORIUM, AGRICULTURAL HALL,  
MADISON, Wis., February 2 and 3, 1910.

President McKerrow in the chair.

Prest. McKerrow: The convention will please come to order.

It has been the custom in the state of Wisconsin for something like fifty years or more to hold an annual farmers' convention the first week of February, under the auspices, first, of the old State Agricultural Society, and, for the past twelve years, under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

This convention serves a double purpose, that of the discussion of some of the most important questions relating to the farmer's home and the farmer's business, and, secondly, the furnishing of material for the annual report which goes to the Farmers' Libraries of the state.

I notice that our Secretary has taken liberties with me,—well, he has been doing that for the last twenty years or more—and he places me upon the program for an address this morning.

Now, I am not going to try your patience with an address, but as I told the reporter, when I get on my feet, if the spirit moved me, I may talk a minute or two, and I am going to talk just a little.

Barring the boycotts that are being organized in our cities, the farmers have but little to complain of at this time. Prices

for their products are fairly remunerative, but some of our city friends have seen fit to enter into a boycott, possibly not so much directed against the farmer as the middleman. We hear a great deal about high prices and the high cost of living and we hear it nearly every time we meet a resident of town or city.

There are good reasons for this. As a farmer, and one who has given this subject some thought, I am here to say that I believe the era of low prices in this country has passed and from this time on farmers will get remunerative prices as a whole, and people in the towns and cities of this country will have to pay fairly good prices for what they eat.

High as our prices are for most of the provisions used upon the family table, they are not yet as high as they are in the old countries. But we are getting to be an old country, not so much in years but old in enterprise and population.

The fact is that our live stock population has not been keeping pace with the development of the human family in this country; it has been falling behind, and it is likely to fall still further behind because conditions are changing. The Western ranch and range, which formerly furnished the free pasture field, is being taken up; large districts are being reserved for irrigation purposes, and the Government is spending millions of dollars on these lands, and settlers are going in by the thousands and taking their families and settling upon these tracts which were formerly free pasture fields. Uncle Sam is giving 320 acres in the dry farming districts to the homesteader, and this means the best part of the dry farming districts is being taken up by settlers. Through the breaking up of these great pastures the herds and flocks of the West are being reduced, and we are very near the day when the meat supply of this country must come from the farms rather than from the ranches and the ranges.

This has meant a reduction in our cattle and sheep products and still greater reduction in their proportion to the population, because the population is steadily growing.

Now, the citizen in town and country should remember this—and the farmer as well—that all must depend for their sustenance on the farmer. It has thrust a duty on the farmers of the United States not to cut down production, not to grow less bushels to the acre and less pounds of pork and beef and mutton

to the acre, and less milk and its products to the cow, but rather to produce all he can. It is his duty, because he has to feed all the people, first of this country, and then, as far as he can, help to feed the people of other countries.

On the other hand, boycotts from those who depend upon the farmer, are not the proper thing. It is all right to investigate the trusts and the middlemen and the farmer, if necessary, but the boycott will likely in turn bring a boycott from the other side, and the farmer's boycott may be the worse of the two.

I simply throw out these suggestions for us to think about and for the other fellows to think about, if they ever hear of it.

One of the main duties of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture is that of managing the annual Fair.

As I stated in the beginning, the old State Agricultural Society for upwards of fifty years was the moving force in this line, and the State Fair was its principal business. But, unfortunate conditions seemed to follow this old Society, until finally the State Legislature appropriated \$8,000 for its funeral and it received a decent burial.

The same Legislature saw fit to establish a State Board of Agriculture to be appointed by the Governor of the state, and I am here to say that while this kind of a board may be a dangerous board, politics may be mixed in with it very much yet, the three Governors of Wisconsin who have had the appointing of this Board since the time that it was organized by legislative enactment, to my mind, have kept very much out of politics. Each one of these Governors has said to me that they wished to keep politics out of the Board; they wished to appoint the best men to look after the agricultural interests of the state, and especially to look after the agricultural interests as represented in agricultural Fairs.

Now, I am not here to praise this Board, because I am a member of it, and have been since its beginning, but I am here to say that I believe nearly every member of this Board has taken up his duties with a full and definite understanding of what those duties were, and has to the best of his ability, worked for the general advancement for the agricultural interests of this state and for the building up of an educational, agricultural Fair.

When this Board took charge of the Wisconsin State Fair and had turned over to it the grounds upon which this Fair is

held, which had come into the hands of the state about the same time by foreclosure proceedings, they found the Fair in a very bad condition.

The Legislature, to safeguard the state treasury, in the bill which provided for the organization of the State Board of Agriculture, took the precaution to state that the state of Wisconsin would not be holden for any debts contracted by this Board.

Therefore, when the Board closed up its books at the end of the first State Fair, which had an income of \$15,496.41, they faced the dilemma of a deficit of \$1,600 to meet the premiums and other expenses of the Fair, and like men, they put up their individual notes to borrow that money, which was later paid out of some income uncollected at the time of the settlements.

But from that time on, this Board has not had to borrow money. Some four years later the matter of cramped finances was presented to the Business Mens' Association of the city of Milwaukee, and they very generously raised and turned over to the Board nearly \$15,000, and I am pleased to say that in figuring up the finances of the Board on the 31st day of January, just past, we find that that balance given to us by the city of Milwaukee is still on hand with a little addition, our balance being something over \$18,000 at this time.

In the meantime, we have not only developed and presented to the people of Wisconsin what the agricultural papers term one of the best educational agricultural Fairs in the country, but we have been enabled to put into improvements upon the grounds from funds made by the State Fair, an amount of nearly \$50,000.

To show you that the Fairs have steadily grown in public favor—because if it had not grown in public favor, the financial income would not have grown,—I will read you what each Fair has done in the way of bringing money into the State Fair treasury.

As I have already stated, in 1898, the first Fair held by this board, the income was \$15,496.41.

In 1898, .....	\$15,496.41
1899, .....	\$20,553.65
1900, .....	\$23,766.75
1901, .....	\$18,820.08
1902, .....	\$38,744.50
1903, .....	\$34,070.60

1904, .....	\$61,150.16
1905, .....	\$71,696.04
1906, .....	\$69,150.27
1907, .....	\$85,417.22
1908, .....	\$83,854.66
1909, .....	\$84,043.81

So you see that this has been almost a continuous steady growth, a development from an income of \$15, 496.41, which has risen to an income of \$84,043.81.

I think that this fact alone should show to the people of Wisconsin that the Wisconsin State Fair is appreciated by its people.

It is true that the Wisconsin State Fair labors under many disadvantages that other State Fairs do not. In the first place, its location in the state; being located in the extreme southeastern portion of the state with Lake Michigan on the east, with the Illinois state line forty miles to the south, and the state of Illinois maintains one of the best State Fairs in the Union; therefore we cannot expect to draw very heavily from even the northern counties of Illinois.

On the northwest of us, very close to the Wisconsin line we have the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, between those is another of the great Fairs held upon the American continent, the Minnesota State Fair. That naturally draws about one-third of the area of Northwestern Wisconsin and West Wisconsin to it.

We probably are fortunate, or unfortunate, in this state, as the case may be, in having another State Fair known as the Northwestern Wisconsin State Fair at Chippewa Falls, in the west central part of our state, which is a very good Fair and draws quite largely from that district of the state, and still another called the Interstate Fair in the western part of our state at La Crosse, which draws very largely from the western part of Wisconsin, and also from the states of Minnesota and Iowa.

These all mean a lessened attendance of farmers from these districts at the Wisconsin State Fair, and while the Wisconsin Fair is located close to our largest city, a city of some 300,000 people, a city which was very liberal in donating nearly \$15,000 for the upbuilding of this Fair, yet with all due deference to that city and many people in the city who are very much interested in the State Fair, I must say that I believe the atten-

dance from the city of Milwaukee is less in proportion to her population than is the attendance from any city on the American continent that has a large Fair located near its borders.

Some people in Milwaukee say this is the fault of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture. If it is, I hope that fault may be overcome. If, on the other hand, it is the fault if the city of Milwaukee in not appreciating the value of the Fair, or the interests that the Fair stands for, then I hope that spirit may be overcome and the people of Milwaukee may appreciate the future Wisconsin State Fairs at their value to the greatest industry in the State.

In closing these few rambling remarks, I wish to say that we hope to make the next Wisconsin State Fair the greatest of all in its educational and agricultural exhibits, that has ever been held in the state of Wisconsin. This board and every member of it is very anxious that the State Fair should prove what the State wishes it to be in the appropriation of funds, to help out not only the State Fair, but other Fairs, a Fair that will give to the people of the state value received in the matter of education and agricultural development, and we trust, as I have already stated, that we shall be able to make the State Fair of 1910 one worthy of the state, and worthy of the progressive farmers of Wisconsin. I thank you.

Next upon our program comes an address under the head "What makes a successful State Fair," which was to be presented to you by Mr. J. K. Dickirson of Springfield, Ill., secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. Unfortunately, Mr. Dickirson, who had expected to be here, is not able to be present at this time, but has sent on his paper, and if you will bear with me, I will endeavor to read it to you, for I have no doubt that it carries with it many valuable thoughts, and as this paper is being read, I trust you will all be working with your minds to draw out valuable conclusions from the paper at the close in the way of discussion.

## WHAT MAKES A SUCCESSFUL STATE FAIR.

J. K. DICKIRSON, Springfield, Ill.

This is the subject assigned me to discuss before this Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

There are many things that might enter into this discussion, which would lead a speaker on and on until he would have exhausted his audience with the many details that would be brought to mind, but our consideration must be limited to only the principal factors involved.

I desire to say first, that the success of a State Fair is largely dependent upon the State Board that directs the Fair. In the first place the State Board of Agriculture should be composed of gentlemen whose hearts are in the work of agriculture, and there should be great care taken in the selection of their President. While he is the presiding officer, he is also the moving spirit of the entire Board. The duties which rest upon the President are such that a great deal depends upon his wisdom in the selection of the superintendents of the various departments. It requires judicious forethought and moral courage on his part to appoint to these positions men who are manifestly qualified for the specific duties assigned them, and not be governed and lead into error by personal favoritism. Again, it is important that the Board select a Secretary who is qualified for the position; having both the social and business qualities to commend him to the confidence of the people with whom he may be associated. He should be a man above reproach, a man of energy and industry. With the right men for President, Secretary and Superintendents of Departments, the work of making a successful State Fair is well under way.

The next important thing in making a successful State Fair is the location of the grounds on which to hold this great educational agricultural school. The grounds should be of easy access from the city where the Fair is located and there should be a system of rapid transit between the city and the grounds. And the grounds should lie in such a manner as to afford the best of drainage and sewerage, and be suitable for the erection of the necessary buildings.

The first building should be the administration building, which



should be large and commodious and should contain offices for the Officers and Superintendents of every Department of the Fair, and there should be a large, well-lighted and well-ventilated auditorium in said building, that the various agricultural organizations of the State may here hold their public meetings, where agriculture, animal industry and kindred subjects may be discussed and enjoyed, thereby heaping compliments upon the heads of this administrative State Board, as well as benefiting the said organizations.

There should also be a large and commodious exposition building erected for the benefit of all who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of exhibiting their goods and wares of every kind and character.

Next an agricultural hall, for the purpose of exhibiting the products of the farm. This is one of the most important buildings on the fair grounds, for herein will be displayed the various things grown upon the farm which are necessary to the life of mankind and by which he is blessed; for it is written that man shall obtain his bread by the sweat of his face.

And here I desire to state that the time is now upon us when this blessing of production and a return to farm life is being sought for and it will continue to be until production shall equal the demand of the consumers. The production of the farm today is not equal to the demand. It is amusing to see our law-makers at Washington and our President as well, asking for a committee to investigate the high cost of living, while it is regulated by supply and demand. A few years ago when the best mind and brain of the farm was directed to the cities, because of a better remuneration for services, and farm products were far below par, it was then that wheat sold for from 40 to 60 cents per bushel and corn from 12½ to 20 cents per bushel. Such a condition was calculated to drive the best blood of the country from the farm to seek relief from such financial oppression. In the days gone by, above referred to, when three-fourths of the farms of the country were mortgaged, did Congress or the President ask for a committee to investigate the conditions? No, those conditions did not cause these gentlemen any uneasiness whatever. The farmers were the producers and the law-makers were consumers. The transfer of the packsaddle is being realized—hence this investigation. The trouble, if trouble it should be called, does not all rest with, nor is it all chargeable to the

monopolies, for the farmer is receiving \$8.00 to \$9.00 per hundred for hogs gross, on the market, and beef cattle selling at about the same ratio. These prices enable the horny-handed farmer to be well satisfied with, rather than ashamed of his occupation, and as he directs his beautiful automobile down the avenues he claims "I am a farmer. I am from the country. I will help you to make the State Fair a success." And he will do so.

In addition to this great agricultural building, the construction of a machinery hall is required, where all the agricultural implements and machinery that go to make up the success of the State Fair are exhibited; where labor-saving devices and machinery of every kind and equality are installed. And I want here to drop a friendly hint. I do not believe that you can build machinery hall large enough to hold the exhibits that come if the effort necessary to make a successful State Fair is made, for these displays are legion. And you will find in this exhibit the up-to-date farmer, hunting out, looking for, that class of machinery that will subserve his purpose, and he will be rewarded for his investigation.

It will be impossible in discussing a subject of this kind, to go into detail at any great length as to the various exhibits, hence I will mention only buildings that are absolutely essential in making a successful State Fair.

The poultry building is a very important adjunct. The exhibits in this building will attract great attention, for the birds are blue ribbon specimens of their various kinds and poultry raising is one of the profitable industries of the farm.

Then come buildings for the live stock. Those for horses and cattle require great care and attention in construction, which it is impossible to describe at this time. For housing the sheep and swine, I think these two classes of stock could be exhibited together to great advantage and a pavilion for their use should be constructed in such a way that the sheep could go above and the swine below, thereby utilizing space and bringing these two classes of exhibits together. You will find that they can be shown from the same building in a manner that will attract great interest and visitors will be delighted with the exhibits.

The next I will mention is the coliseum building, and that cannot be made too large. In this building all the stock is exhibited except the sheep and swine, and it is wonderful what

immense throngs will crowd into this building to see the large, beautiful heavy horses, carriage horses, light driving horses and the artistic high school horses, as they are shown in the arena and visitors are charmed with their appearance. Then the handsome beef cattle of the different breeds are an interesting exhibit to those who seldom see them; and the dairy breeds, including the beautiful little Jerseys with their affectionate faces, help to put up a grand and interesting show.

It is necessary that we have recreation and amusement on the fair grounds, and he who is fond of speed must be provided with the grand stand or amphitheatre in which he can be comfortably accommodated to see the racing horses as they go by—the trotters, pacers and running horses all have their charms for the people. The speed track should, if possible, be a mile track. However this is a subject that receives great attention and discussion. One says he would rather see a good mile race, another that he prefers a half mile track, as he can see the dashers pass the polls twice, which gives double action to his vocal organs in the merry glee. As a matter of fact, either track will have its fanciers, who come to make a success of the Fair.

Another structure that is essential to bring about success is the dairy building. Here are shown the products from the dairy cows, from which the quality of their production may be tested. Also in this building should be given daily lectures upon the processes of making and caring for butter and cheese. These lectures should be from the best educated minds of this country. This of itself is nearly a whole Fair and will draw people like sugar draws flies. Some will say that what they saw and heard in this building was worth the whole Fair and they felt well paid for their attendance.

The next building worthy of attention is the structure for the accomodation of women, usually known as the house of public comfort, where the tired old lady or the melancholy maiden may find sweet repose from her weariness and woes. Now in this woman's building I would suggest the establishment of a domestic science school, governed and conducted by a board of lady managers composed of from three to five members, of the most influential ladies of the state and accomplished in the art of managing such a school; and their duties should be to train young ladies in the science of healthful and scientific cooking and

sanitary house-keeping. You will find this a benefit as well as a great drawing card for the Fair.

Again, I would suggest that in the agricultural building there should be a room reserved and dedicated to the use of a school in which the boys of the State may be taught from example, the science of agriculture in promoting a better quality of grain—corn, wheat and oats, also vegetables and other products of the farm. They obtain a knowledge of the theory in the agricultural school of the State and then come here to see the practical demonstration of the theories laid down before them. Then the teachers should take the boys through the barns and stables of the various classes of live stock where they can be shown the progress of animal husbandry. And all this should be done under the influence of a teacher capable of imparting the information sought. With confidence in his teacher and the instructions he has received, the young man will come out from this agricultural school as proud as the boy of olden times was when he had donned his first pair of red-topped boots, and he will be benefited a great deal more so.

In the classification or making of the premium list, great care should be exercised. It is important to give as liberal premiums as you can afford, and that there be no favored classes. Let said list be graded according to the importance of the exhibits which are to be rewarded.

And I would recommend, and think it usually advisable, that the one judge system be adopted, as it gives more satisfaction than where there are more judges. Judges should be selected by the superintendents for service in their various departments, and great care should be exercised to secure those best qualified for the department which he or she is to judge. Judges should be above reproach, should be earnest, honorable and honest, and having that reputation to sustain them in their work. Where the superintendent has any reason to doubt the ability or integrity of a judge he should decline to use such assistance.

The general superintendent should see that the grounds are policed, for the purpose of maintaining order, and great carefulness is necessary on his part in the selection of men to perform this duty who are capable and reliable, and uniformed police are preferable. Another important item with the general superintendent is to see that the grounds are kept clean and in

a healthful condition, which requires industry and labor at an hour perhaps when it is so sweet to sleep.

The office of superintendent of permits and privileges is another that requires the services of an individual who is upright, conscientious and a good business man, and his duty that he owes to the people of his State, in the promotion of a successful Fair is to permit nothing of a doubtful character upon the grounds. He should exclude everything evil or having the appearance of evil—knife-racks, cane-racks, doll-racks, and such devices as are calculated to lead the minds of the boys into the ways of everlasting ruin. He cannot use too much precaution in this department, and the State Fair grounds should be kept as free from obscene shows and evil influences as our homes should be kept.

The superintendent of gates should secure coin operating turnstiles, for this is a device and machine that is pretty hard to cheat. It does not bring more people to the Fair than the ticket system, but it will *find* more people who come to the Fair than the other system will. It is important that finances, and especially the gate receipts, be properly guarded, for the pleasing success of the Fair is the finances, and to accomplish this requires great energy, watchfulness and economy on the part of every member of the Board of Agriculture.

Again, there should be a bureau of publicity, which should be associated with the Secretary or in his office. The manager should be a gentleman of broad experience in newspaper work and the greater part of the object sought should be for gate receipts and to reach out to the rural citizens of the entire State. When this is accomplished the gates receipts will explain.

Now the ultimate success of any State Fair is the support it receives from the people of the State—from the legislature of the State that will make liberal appropriations, with the Governor of the State standing with an open hand to welcome this great agricultural school to closer fellowship with every department of the State. When this is done heartily, then success is assured.

Last but not least, hotel accommodations with reasonable prices to visitors, and a bureau of information, benefiting all who seek for guidance or assistance of any kind, add materially to the success of any Fair.

And scattered over the grounds here and there should be seats

where the weary sight-seer may rest and admire the grounds as well as the exhibits thereon, and these conveniences will bring about the crowning sheaf of success of which the State Board of Wisconsin or any other State, may well be proud.

Prest. McKerrow: I will say for our modest board that we have most of the things that Mr. Dickirson suggests in his paper, and I am pleased to say that in many of these things we have been among the leaders; for instance, in adopting the kind of turnstile which counts all the people, and some other things.

Now, this paper is open for discussion. We may differ in some points from Mr. Dickirson, or we may enlarge upon some points, because, as Mr. Dickirson says, he is not able to cover the whole field. We may adapt some of these ideas and enlarge upon them as they apply to Wisconsin. We are ready for suggestion. If you can't do anything else, you can get up and find fault with the Wisconsin Board for what they do not do, because that has become a common thing nowadays.

Mr. Martin: Personally I do not think I have much fault to find with the Board, but I have heard a lot of complaints about some things in regard to your Board, and as there are not very many people here today outside of your Board, it might be a good time to tell you.

Prest. McKerrow: Yes, go ahead. I will sit down and listen.

Mr. Martin: One of them is something that a great many people have spoken of, and that is the lack of a proper place to show agricultural machinery. I have had complaints from machine men that I have seen exhibiting their machines in other states; they have said they would not come and did not come to the Wisconsin Fair, because there was no proper place to show their machinery. I have heard that complaint also by perhaps a hundred farmers in Wisconsin, the difficulty of finding the machinery they want to find, and a place to show it, especially in bad weather. Now, the live stock department is the first thing that needs defending, and I believe that that is pretty near right.

Another thing, I was at Seattle this year and I heard more comments on this one thing than at any other place I ever went; there was a continuous line of seats on that ground and in traveling back and forth through the grounds I never saw any seats vacant. Five or ten or twenty people would get up and move away and just as many were waiting to take their places and

everybody had something to say about the convenience of that. Another thing, in our lists of regular classes of animals owned in the state, exhibitors outside the state are not permitted in those classes. Now, I am opposed to that. Let everybody go into the open classes. Exhibits in state classes are generally of no benefit to the Fair or to the exhibitor.

Prest. McKerrow: We acknowledge that Friend Martin's criticisms are all good. Let me say a word in regard to the machinery business. He criticises the Board and the Board in turn can criticise the State Legislature. For the past ten years we have been asking for an appropriation to build a machinery building. We succeeded at last in getting an appropriation from the last Legislature, and next summer a start will be made on the machinery building.

This matter of seats is one that our Board has discussed, and they have got seats and they have put them in the grove and we have put them up the boulevard, but the great trouble was, our seats were too small, they were easily carried into the booths so that they didn't stay on the street when we put them there. I believe if we should build concrete seats they would stay there, although I don't know, they would be pretty hard. Maybe we could cushion them. Anyway the ideas of Mr. Martin are good.

Now, this matter of state classes. Like Mr. Martin, I have always fought for the open classes, but there are certain farmers in Wisconsin who are well pleased with the classes as they are; indeed, there is a great deal of sentiment in Wisconsin in favor of having those classes and the State Board of Agriculture, while they are no politicians, sometimes have to use a little policy and have to meet the wishes of the people, and the wishes of the people in some respects are for classes, especially in breeds of stock that are pretty popular through the state.

Mr. Martin: I think some of the exhibitors have more conscience than others. I have heard the expression that some of those animals are too darned poor to put a blue ribbon on.

Pres. McKerrow: I believe that many of the animals in most of those classes are unworthy of prizes in the State Fair, but those classes are improving in Wisconsin, because they have to improve, competition has made it necessary, and it may be that they are helping improve the live stock generally. Still, like Mr. Martin, I stand for open classes.

Now, are there any other suggestions or criticisms? This class

of criticism such as Mr. Martin has voiced is the kind that will do good; they are the suggestions, in fact, that will not only help the Board, but will help the Legislature to put the matter up to the point where we can get a machinery hall.

Mr. Utter: I think the Board should allow no amusements on the Fair Grounds that we would not allow our daughters to attend. I think there has been too much of that kind of thing allowed. They are not educational, nobody could get his money's worth, to say nothing about the moral part of it. There seemed to be a feeling that we wanted to get a large amount into the treasury from concessions; now I think that should be the last thing to be considered, and I think the moral condition of affairs to be the first thing to be thought of, because there are large numbers of young men and women and children coming to these Fairs, and with many of them it is the only amusement they get during the year, and they are probably more susceptible to the evil effects of those amusements than are the boys and girls that are brought up in the cities.

Pres. McKerrow: I will say Wisconsin has tried to keep the amusements clean, but as long as you allow that class into your grounds at all, you will find it is a very hard thing to keep it clean, and we are told by these concessionaires that they show in other states and ought to be allowed to show with us and they don't see how we can refuse the money. That doesn't justify Wisconsin, of course, in letting them in by any means, because other states do. The Illinois State Fair is growing much better than it used to be, I think most of them are in this respect, and I feel very sure that Wisconsin will be better in 1910 than it has ever been.

Mr. Nordman: Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss this question of passes. Mr. True has stated in my presence that there are probably fewer passes issued by our State Fair than any State Fair in the country, but notwithstanding this fact I believe that we could, with great profit to ourselves, and greater satisfaction to the people at large, still further reduce this practice of issuing passes to the number that are being given out. Now, to begin with, every member of the Board has 150 single passes that he can give to his friends. Now, I am going to tell you frankly that while I haven't any use for anywhere near that number and probably never will have, and I believe that there are a number of other people in the same position—



but that isn't the point; here is the real trouble—as long as we have those passes to give out, having them and knowing our friends would like to have them, we can't with good grace deny the privilege to other people and I know that I myself would be in a better position if I could say to the people who come there "I haven't got any passes and you can pay your way just the same as I have," I believe that the number of passes throughout the state ought to be cut down.

Mr. Scott: It seems to me that this is a discussion for our regular board meeting rather than a meeting of this kind, but Mr. Nordman stated he had 150 passes, and inasmuch as this goes to the public, there ought to be some explanation.

Mr. Wylie: I don't have 150. I don't have but fifteen.

Mr. Scott: That 150 is single passes, single admissions. The members of this Board are allowed fifteen passes for gentlemen and fifteen for ladies, making thirty for the five days. That doesn't look so big, does it, Mr. Nordman? Or, in lieu of that, they are allowed 150 single passes, if they so desire.

Now, I believe the pass is a good thing; it is the abuse of this system rather than the use of it that is to be criticized. I do not know as there is a member of the Board who has used up all his passes. I am free to tell you how I have used some of mine, as superintendent of the dairy department. The first year I was superintendent I was urging a dealer in machinery to exhibit, a man in another state, and the best I could do the first year was to get him to send a representative from his firm to our Fair to visit. I sent him a pass and requested him to come and see what we had. The next year he became an exhibitor and has been an exhibitor ever since in that department, and one of the largest exhibitors that we have in that department. I believe that is a good use of the pass. Last fall I was able to secure an exhibit from our county and in collecting that exhibit it necessitated the employment of a good many men in our town and county who had to do little things to get this exhibit assembled, and as part remuneration I presented some of these men passes. Many of them were not used, they didn't come to the Fair at all, but I believe that is a good use for a pass, and I believe that thirty passes, fifteen ladies' and fifteen gentlemen's passes are not too many for the members of this Board.

Mr. Martin: I am not a member of the Board, but I think

I can give you a pointer; that pass business is a matter of the wrong kind of bookkeeping. There is no doubt that you can use it to good advantage, but you ought not to charge it up to passes on your books. ,

Mr. Wylie: That is right, there is where we make our mistake. The papers of Milwaukee come out and say we are giving away \$3,000 worth of free passes. Now, we all know there is no such thing as that.

Secy. True: Inasmuch as this matter is being brought into the report, I think it is pretty well for me to state just what tickets are authorized by the Board, and just what tickets are sent out, in order that persons reading a report of this meeting may know precisely how we are governed in that matter.

Under the rules of the Board, I am authorized to issue tickets to the elected State officers and ladies, to members of the Legislature and ladies and to the editors of papers of the State and ladies; to the president and secretary of each Agricultural Fair in the state; to the crop reporters who furnish us the material from which we make up our crop reports for the season and also to the ex-members of the Board. Then in addition to this as has been stated fifteen gentlemen's and fifteen ladies' tickets are given to each member of the Board, or if he chooses to take them in single passes, he gets 150 single admission tickets instead of these thirty books.

As Mr. Nordman stated in his remarks, I do not believe there is a State Fair in the country that regulates this matter as closely as we do. Our admission at the gate is based upon the principle that everybody that goes through the gate gives up something, everybody that goes through the gate gives up either money or a ticket entitling him to an admission. If he is an exhibitor, he has an exhibitor's ticket, one admission for each day. If he is a concessionaire and pays sufficient money, he gets one ticket for each \$10, that is, a ticket good for the week.

Now, this talk that crops out every once in a while with reference to this matter of the use of passes is largely based upon a misapprehension, if nothing worse, and from what I have stated I leave it to you gentlemen to say whether we have not done what is proper in the distribution of these passes.

The newspapers of the state help us very decidedly in advertising our Fair. The State Legislature is supposed to be interested in our work; they have made appropriations for im-

provements upon the ground and it is nothing more than proper that they should be placed in a position to attend the Fair and see what is being done with the money that they have given to the state.

I know that my crop reporters, have richly earned a little consideration, such as we can give them in this matter, and we should keep on good terms with the county agricultural societies of the state, because they are feeders for us as a larger exhibition.

So that I really believe that there is no abuse of the pass privilege unless it comes through the indiscriminate use of passes on the part of the membership.

Prest. McKerrow: Now, I must answer that, Mr. Secretary. Like Mr. Nordman, for the last four or five years, instead of taking books I have been taking the 150 single admission tickets. Now, I believe it was the sentiment of the Board when they first voted these fifteen books—at that time the book was good for lady and gentleman,—and they voted those fifteen books in lieu of raising their salary, because the State Board of Agriculture was very poor in those days and they were getting no salary. So instead of duplicating that salary they voted these fifteen books for themselves to use for a purpose.

As President of this Board for the last ten years—I have been President nine years, too long I will admit—I was always in trouble because people found out or suspected that we had some passes and they kept boning me—not the farmers, I will say I cannot remember more than three farmers in the state of Wisconsin in twelve years asking me for a pass, but unfortunately I live near the city of Waukesha and have a personal acquaintance with a few people there, and some of those occasionally asked me for a pass. In my duties as President, the other members of the Board sometimes, when their passes ran out or they didn't want to give them away, they would simply say, "Go and see the President." There were some cases where I felt that I could do good to the Fair by giving them a one-day ticket, and so I took the 150 and have done so the last three or four years instead of the fifteen, or, as it is now, thirty books, and every year I have had plenty of requests to use up not only 150, but 350, or more.

Last year when the Fair closed I counted up the passes I had left, and I had 87, which the janitor put in the fire. I know

other members of the Board had passes left, but one year a few years ago we got up against several propositions when we had to let the sheriffs in, finally we did furnish them with tickets and we dug down in our pockets and used the fees to let the Milwaukee Sheriff and his deputies into the grounds, a little legal question being involved, and at that time my Friend Nordman loaned me his tickets and I never paid them back; I gave them out to those sheriffs and they put them into the pass gate I suppose. You have heard statements of our furnishing passes to officials of Milwaukee. We are giving them passes and getting their police force and their fire department force without pay. The firemen come out there and remain for the week, and when one of those firemen who is watching our interests comes to me with a very doleful story and tells me that his linen is all soiled and he can't very well afford to send it to a laundry because his wife does his laundering, and she wants to get in to get his soiled linen, what can I do but give him a pass? I will admit I have too tender a spot in my heart, so that a man gets a pass for his wife and she gets his linen, I suppose. The policeman has the same story—well, he usually goes home at night, but as he is doing extra hours' work for us and can't get to see his wife for the whole twelve hours, he puts up a very beautiful story and I give him a pass. Now, I have a wife and I am in there to stay for the whole week, and I like to have her come in and she gets a pass. It isn't very nice for her to come alone either, so sometimes I give her a pass to bring in a lady friend, or even a gentleman friend, if she wants to. It doesn't do any harm.

I think that so far as the members of the Board are concerned that they make good use of these passes, and as they get them in lieu of salary, they ought to have them.

Mr. Martin: I have just one more little suggestion and this is in favor of the Board. I have seen at some of the large Fairs something I liked very well and that is that part of the dining room is kept for the use of the Board, where the Board can get together and discuss their business affairs while they are eating their dinners. I think that is a very good thing. In some places they add to that group the judges and the superintendents, and nobody else is in that part of the building. They pay their checks the same as anybody else.

Prest. McKerrow: We have had such a dining hall for eight years in Wisconsin. I guess you never got in there, did you?

Mr. Martin: No, I am not looking for those things. If anybody had informed me what you had in there, I probably would have been in. Do you use it for your judges also?

Prest. McKerrow: Yes, we take our judges and superintendents and assistants and we do a good deal of business there. We haven't used it very much for guests, although we have sometimes invited in representatives of other State Boards, and government officials. We had to limit it, because the capacity was not sufficient to take in very many, just honorary guests.

Mr. Everett: We ought to build it larger, so as to let Martin in.

Prest. McKerrow: Anything further? If not, we will take a recess until 2 P. M., at which time we will take up the afternoon's program.

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#### AFTERNOON SESSION 2 P. M.

President McKerrow in the chair.

Prest. McKerrow: You will please be in order.

We are very much pleased this afternoon to see the young men here, some of those who are attending the University. It is not very far in the distance when they will be the old men and they are the men that the state will have to depend upon to carry along this most important line of work that the state rests upon. I was pleased to note that they appeared to have good lungs, which is an essential.

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#### PROFITABLE FARMING IN SOUTHERN WISCONSIN.

R. E. ROBERTS, Corliss.

The true science of Agriculture is to so manage our land that it will continue to yield bountiful crops without losing its productiveness. At the present time, one of the greatest problems the farmer has to deal with, is building up and maintaining soil

fertility, and all twentieth century farmers should endeavor to leave their estates richer in plant food elements than they were when they commenced to cultivate their farms.

The prosperity of a country or a state, and its power of production, rests upon its soil fertility which is the basis of profitable farming.

Farming has undergone great changes in southern Wisconsin. In the early days grain was sown, harvested and sold from the farm, to that extent that the soil failed to respond longer with any degree of profit.

Then those that had followed this system of farming, if it can be called a system, were compelled to gradually turn their attention to grass and live stock growing in order to build up their soil. At present and for several years past, in many localities in southern Wisconsin; with a large number of farmers the pendulum has swung back from grass and live stock growing to cash-crops, such as tobacco, sugar-beets, cabbage, and other vegetable crops with fair success. Many that grow these cash-crops mentioned and the truck gardeners that raise large crops of vegetables which all requires a fertile soil and a large amount of fertility, usually are located so they can secure the fertility necessary in manures from the city stables and stock yards for their farms to maintain its productiveness.

But those that are located so that they cannot avail themselves of this advantage, must necessarily keep live stock of some kind to convert all the roughage and grains into a finished product in order to maintain the fertility of the land, or it will lead to an impoverished soil as sure as night follows day.

Another erroneous practice pursued by many farmers at present for quick returns are selling at the present high prices their crops of hay and grain, they claiming they can cash more immediate money and easier than feeding the same out upon the farm.

Assuming that the prices for farm products will never reach the low mark of the past; this system continued from year to year will surely impoverish their farms, as no practical or successful system of grain growing can be pursued, unless connected with live stock growing.

Another great hindrance to profitable farming at the present

time, owing to the scarcity of competent farm help, is the attempt to farm too large an acreage, as the farmer's yearly profit cannot always be estimated by the number of acres he tills.

A small farm properly managed and worked, will invariably yield a profit, while a large farm insufficiently worked and grown to weeds, will certainly result in a failure and loss. While a great many large farms are worked very successfully, as a rule many are not.

Now this method cannot long continue, for our land is too valuable to abuse in this hap-hazard manner, and, as land necessarily advances in price to compare with land in other sections, I believe the time is coming and in the near future when these large farms of a half section or more will be divided into smaller farms, possibly eighty acre tracts and the farmers upon these smaller farms will produce as much as is now raised upon a quarter section.

Invariably owing to the lack of proper and thorough work in putting in the crops, cultivating and securing the same, the farmer is rewarded with only half a crop, consequently the largest profits are secured from the smaller or best cultivated farms. Therefore in my opinion to insure success, under existing conditions intensive farming should be practiced rather than extensive.

With this fact in view, those who are diminishing farm values by poor farming or are trying to get all out of the land they can and not return into the soil at least a portion taken from it without a thought of the disastrous result, have committed a great injustice to those who must follow and occupy the land they have impoverished when their brief charge has expired, and also against the prosperity of our great commonwealth. While in a great measure it is their privilege, it is wrong to rob the soil, to diminish its producing capacity, and thus bring hardship upon the following generation.

It is our duty to leave our farms in as fertile state for cultivation as we found them, and in many cases much better.

To accomplish this the farmers must farm more intelligently, not necessarily to use our hands less but our head more, to study the principles that underlie successful farming, as the true farmer, of all business men, must have system, to realize

the most out of every thing, and be able to carry it out by constantly improving the soil and keeping the land rich, or in a high state of production.

This can be realized by breeding and keeping a high grade kind of live stock, as live stock and their products command high prices; and all indications point to the fact that they will continue so indefinitely.

With this apparent assurance and from the fact that we have all the natural resources for the production of high class dairy products and with our great shipping facilities the production of milk upon the farms and shipping the same to the cities has become a great and remunerative factor in agriculture; combining this with our creameries, cheese factories, condenseries and other milk food factories, has been the means of placing Wisconsin pre-eminently in the front rank in the dairy industry. Especially the southern part. However as extensive as this industry has become, there are other important considerations in live stock growing—the subject of meat production.

The great mass of people in our cities will continue to consume meat. They will persist in requiring good beef, mutton, pork and lard and those that are engaged in this industry have realized good returns. Prices for all meat products, from various causes are high and the future holds encouragement for all those that will engage in this industry. With a good high grade class of stock for that purpose as no farmer can expect to realize, a profit from an inferior class of stock, feeding high priced feeds, upon high priced land, any more than a dairy-man can from a poor producing cow. As raising low grade inferior class of stock is similar to poor crops, they will not pay expenses and a profit is out of consideration.

Therefore I firmly believe that live stock farming of some kind is by far the best method of securing the largest permanent returns from the farm.

By growing such crops in rotation as the clovers, the great soil restorative, with our grains and corn, and feeding the same out, especially our corn, the entire plant or stalk through the silo, increasing the value of our corn crop 30% over the old method and thus realizing the full value from all our crops. However, where a portion of the grain crop is sold off from the farm each year we can greatly enhance our fertility by purchasing concentrated feeds, rich in nitrogen, such as bran,



middlings, oil-meal and other mill feeds, thus replacing the grain crop sold off by this exchange. And by keeping enough live stock of a high grade kind that can profitably consume the farm products, yielding a good profit in animal production and growth of the highest value and the by-product saved and applied upon the land for maintaining its fertility, I believe comes very near pursuing a permanent and profitable system of farming and those that are pursuing this standard of farming are far more prosperous, their farms productive and valuable and they are directly helping to raise this great profession of ours to a higher plane and by so doing are elevating the science of Agriculture, which stands pre-eminent and above all other science (for without Agriculture we would have no use for any other science). Toward that high standard our creator intended it should be, "so he who makes the world better for having lived in it," also his farm more productive by his tillage, has surely not lived in vain.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Prest. McKerrow: Now, this paper is open for discussion, for questions and remarks. The very best part of a program like this is the discussion part of it. We all ought to have some ideas on this subject.

Mr. Stiles: You spoke of live stock raising. What department of live stock do you think would be best for a farmer in your part of the state?

Mr. Roberts: That the farmer would have to determine for himself. Dairying has reached great proportions in Southern Wisconsin. Also there is room for the meat producers, but whichever a man should engage in, whether it be dairying or meat-producing, he wants the best class of stock for that purpose.

Mr. Convey: Tell us what class of stock you are raising and why do you raise it?

Prest. McKerrow: Now, he is up against it and will have to own up to his laziness.

Mr. Roberts: Well, the president says I will have to own up. I am engaged in sheep growing.

Prest. McKerrow: And he is sensible.

Mr. Convey: How about hogs?

Mr. Roberts: They are all right.

Mr. Convey: Why?

Mr. Roberts: Hogs at from 8 to 9 cents a pound on foot and corn at 60 cents a bushel, there is a good margin between the price of corn and hogs on foot, and it is a very paying branch of live stock growing at the present time.

Mr. Scott: Which is the best class of live stock to keep up the fertility of the soil?

Mr. Roberts: They all are good.

Prest. McKerrow: But which is the best, is the question.

Mr. Roberts: Well, I presume that the dairy cow would come near the head.

Mr. Stiles: Wouldn't that depend on how you sold the products?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, it would, of course.

Mr. Wylie: What is the matter with sheep?

Mr. Roberts: They are all right; if they were not, I would not have them.

A Member: Aren't they better than cows to keep up the fertility of the land?

Mr. Roberts: I think that the by-product of a herd of dairy cows would be a little more valuable than what you could realize from the number of sheep that you could carry upon your farm.

Mr. Stiles: Wouldn't that depend largely on what the animals were fed on?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, but sheep manure is richer, adds more to the fertility of the land than that of any other class of animals.

Prest. McKerrow: Isn't it a fact that a good dairy cow takes out of her feed about 25 per cent of that which would go to enrich the land and puts it into her product, whereas the sheep only takes ten per cent?

Mr. Roberts: I should think they would take out more than 25 per cent.

Mr. Imrie: Mr. President, isn't there more fertility in the manure from a sheep than from a dairy cow making butter?

Mr. Roberts: The question, which class of live stock pays the best, I would answer in this way: Some farmers claim that upon our high-priced land they cannot afford to keep sheep.

Over in England where land is six times higher than it is here, the farmers there are keeping sheep and making money out of them.

Mr. Scott: And isn't it a fact that they are selling to our Americans at big prices?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, they sell some. There sheep are largely raised for mutton. Now, some farmers compare sheep and dairy cows in different ways; that is, different farmers. Some say you can keep eight sheep to one cow, while others think you cannot keep but five. Now, that is no way to compare them at all. The safest way to compare sheep with dairy cattle is to compare one thousand pounds of sheep with one thousand pounds of cow, and in the proportion that you feed your dairy cow, you will probably feed your sheep in that proportion, and I assure you when you take the labor and the capital involved the sheep will pay as good a profit as the dairy cow.

Mr. Scribner: You think any fool can be a sheep man, do you?

Mr. Roberts: No, sir, I don't.

Prest. McKerrow: We won't accept that proposition, will we, Roberts?

Mr. Roberts: Not at all. Any man can sit down and milk, but it takes a smart man to handle a good flock of sheep and raise a good flock of lambs.

Pres. McKerrow: Of course it was a cow man that asked that question. Now, Roberts and I have all the hair left on top of our heads, but this man evidently has rubbed his hair all off against the cow's flank, to keep her from kicking.

Mr. Convey: Some people are bald outside and others are bald inside.

Pres. McKerrow: This gentleman knows by experience, because he is not bald on the outside.

Mr. Imrie: Mr. Roberts spoke of the high priced land in England and of raising sheep on that. I read a little newspaper clipping about Holland where land is valued from \$500 to \$2,000 per acre, and farmers pay from \$30 to \$60 per acre for rental and still they make money feeding and milking cows.

Pres. McKerrow: Roberts won't own up, but I am going to do it for him; there are some young fellows that like to work so well and so many hours that they are perfectly willing to

meet themselves coming out with the pail full at night when they are going in in the early morning to milk again. Roberts and I don't belong to that class; we are a little bit too lazy, and therefore we keep sheep.

Mr. Roberts: Sheep are like a good many men, they don't want to be disturbed in the morning before sunrise.

A Member: What kind of sheep do you think the most profitable for southern Wisconsin?

Mr. Roberts: I don't like to get into any trouble here in regard to breeds, but I will say this much, that our blackfaced breeds of sheep command the highest price upon the market for this reason, their meat is nicely marbled and they are mostly sought for by the buyer.

A Member: You think then that a mutton breed would do better than a wool breed?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, mutton should be the first consideration.

Mr. Stiles: As a sheep breeder, what would be your choice of breeds; in other words, what kind of sheep do you raise?

Mr. Roberts: I said I didn't want to get into any trouble in regard to breed, but I raise Shropshires myself; it is a matter of taste, however; you may take any of the blackfaced breeds of sheep, and if it is a breed that will meet your fancy, you will do the best with it, from Hampshire-down to Oxfordshire-down. Those breeds are very popular.

Mr. Scott: How would it be about goats?

Mr. Roberts: Well, up in your Northern Wisconsin on cut-over land, a man perhaps could put some goats there profitably, but as there is no market established for mohair here, I can't see any advantage, only that they might clear up that land a little better than a flock of sheep would.

Pres. McKerrow: This question reminds me of a question asked at a Farmers' Institute a few years ago by a gentleman in the audience. I noticed a squarely built, bright looking German farmer begin to shake his head the minute the question was asked, and then he broke out, and he says, "Ouf, we want no goat. He is the devil. Where you want him there he isn't, and where you don't want him there he is."

Mr. Roberts: There is a good deal in that.

A Member: Do you think it is advisable on a small farm to engage in sheep raising and dairying combined?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, a farmer can keep a few sheep on a small farm in connection with his dairy. Of course he can't go into it very heavily, owing to the fact that the sheep will do well, but the dairy cow won't do quite as well if there are too many sheep, as the sheep crop more closely. But he will carry a few upon his farm and he will not miss what they will consume each year, and the farm will be a good deal cleaner.

Mr. Scribner: If you follow up that theory with the milk sheet, I think you will find that it is not so. A man who keeps a milk sheet in his barn wouldn't make that statement, I am sure.

Mr. Roberts: At any rate, the produce from the lambs will be like finding money. I realize his dairy cows won't do so well if the sheep crop very closely.

Mr. Jacobs: Shouldn't we keep them in separate pastures, anyway?

Mr. Roberts: Certainly. That is the system I have followed, the sheep and cattle do not run together.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you think it is advisable for the farmer we have been talking about to sell some cash crops off his farm?

Mr. Roberts: If the man has the farm under a very high state of cultivation he can grow some small amount of cash crops and not interfere with his rotation. If the cash crop is successful, he is that much ahead, and if it is a failure he doesn't miss it. Of course, if he grows these cash crops to an excess, he is going to upset things to some extent and suffer from it, he will certainly impoverish his farm.

Mr. Jacobs: Doesn't he impoverish it to the extent of the cash crop that is taken off the farm?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, certainly; but if he is feeding rightly and buying back concentrated feeds with this cash, feeds that he does not raise, he can keep up the fertility of the farm.

Prest. McKerrow: Then it will be a question whether this cash crop will give him an income over and above the concentrates that he has to buy to keep up the land.

Mr. Convey: Do you think it is necessary to buy commercial fertilizers?

Mr. Roberts: I don't think it is necessary to use commercial fertilizers. Many of those who are growing these cash crops do, in a measure. It helps to liberate the fertility in the soil, but these commercial fertilizers only act as a stimulant to the

plant for that season. It does not add humus to the soil, which we exhaust quicker than anything else, and I say that the farmer in Southern Wisconsin, or any other portion, or any other state, ought to feed out all the product there is upon the farm and not depend upon commercial fertilizers.

Mr. Utter: If you think it is proper to buy concentrated feeds to feed your animal and you have good market conditions and grow these cash crops which are highly profitable, couldn't you afford to pay for plant food to feed your crops as well as you can afford to buy concentrated feeds to feed your animals?

Mr. Roberts: I said that many who are growing these cash crops, truck farmers and others, are buying commercial fertilizers, because it helps set free the fertility in the soil, and it does pay them, but the farmer cannot depend on these commercial fertilizers; it does not add any humus to the soil and we must have our soil filled with this matter.

Mr. Utter: Shouldn't they really buy plant food to feed the plant as much as to buy concentrated feed to feed the animal? You are not buying food to feed the animal which releases some property in the animal?

Mr. Roberts: I said it did stimulate the plant and help it.

Mr. Utter: But you are just as truly feeding your plant by buying plant food as you are feeding your animals?

Mr. Roberts: Yes, that is true.

Mr. Utter: So I don't like to have you make that distinction between stimulation and feeding. I want you to make this right on the record.

Mr. Scott: Mr. Roberts simply misspoke himself, he thinks the fertilizer feeds the plant.

Mr. Roberts: Yes, but only for that year, and it does not add any humus to the soil.

Prest. McKerrow: And Mr. Roberts made this very important point, that you have to have well bred and profitable stock to feed this concentrated food to; therefore, it is a question whether you have the right kind of a plant to feed the fertilizers to.

Mr. Scott: But can't you, by feeding the animal these concentrated foods, feed the plant also, and at the same time increase the humus contents of the soil?

Mr. Roberts: I certainly think so.

Prest. McKerrow: Feed the soil through the animal and get two profits; that is where he is ahead of the fertilizer man.

Mr. Utter: He had made the statement that he did not think he could afford to buy concentrates for the land, and I made the point that where the markets are good, it is just as profitable to feed the plant as to feed the animal. He thinks more of the animal than he does of the plant, because he is a live stock man.

Mr. Roberts: That is my case, but there are a great many others—take it along the lake shore near our city. They are growing cash crops at great expense, they have to depend upon buying all their fertilizers. They will buy these stable manures and stock yards manures as far as they can and those are the men that are largely using these commercial fertilizers.

Mr. Stiles: Don't you think we can increase the fertility of our farms under the rotation system more by feeding out all we raise to dairy cows and feeding the by-products to the hogs than in any other way? I believe it anyway.

A Member: What is the nature of your soil, Mr. Roberts?

Mr. Roberts: Mine is black prairie soil.

Mr. Jacobs: This term "increasing the fertility," might be misleading. While it might be possible to increase the nitrogen in the soil, I don't see how you can increase the potash and phosphates.

Mr. Stiles: The available fertility it what we really mean.

Mr. Utter: I understand Mr. Stiles means without buying concentrates. Now, according to the very best authorities, it is claimed that a rotation of crops does impoverish the soil; while it makes available the plant food in the soil for the present, that is one method of making available the fertility of the soil, but you haven't added anything to the soil and you are constantly taking something out of it, and unless you replace it in some way, you are depleting the quality of that soil.

Prest. McKerrow: The gentleman made the point of feeding the live stock everything grown upon the farm under the rotation of crops.

Mr. Utter: You are impoverishing your soil if you do not buy feeds. You are not adding anything to the farm and you are taking off something, and when you are taking off something you are depleting the quality of your soil. You cannot

run through a series of years, keep your farm up, without adding something from the outside. In that I think I am sustained by the very best authorities.

Mr. Scott: We are taught by the chemists that in every ton of wheat bran that we purchase from the Minnesota mills, we bring to our farms nearly sixty pounds of phosphoric acid and quite a large tonnage of potash and the manure made from this bran of course contains these elements in a largely available condition. I don't see why it is not just as well to buy potash and phosphates in the form of concentrated feeds for the animal as in the form of concentrated fertilizers for our soil. I think I fully realize the importance of keeping up our soils in a good state of fertility, but sometimes I think we might as well starve to death as be scared to death.

Now, Prof. King has been over to China studying up this question of fertility and he finds upon soils which have been farmed for possibly 5,000 years, upon bringing samples of these soils back here and analyzing them, that there is still sufficient fertility, mostly in a potential form to be sure, which, if rendered available would bear profitable crops for 5,000 years longer.

Prest. McKerrow: So you need not be scared to death for a while yet, you and I won't be here that long.

Mr. Hill: I just want to disagree with my friend Utter. He says the fertility could not possibly be maintained. Possibly it could not be, if you are going to figure down to a very small decimal, but I think that if you fed out everything that you raise on the farm and sold nothing but butter, you would be actually adding, especially if you raised clover, that not only the available fertility but the total fertility of the farm would be increased.

Mr. Utter: That is a fair statement.

Mr. Hill: I want to add one word about commercial fertilizers. I made two trips recently to the island of Guernsey where land is worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre and rents from \$50 to \$100 per year, and I suppose those farmers have found out by experience that they cannot depend upon commercial fertilizers; at any rate, it is a fact that they use very little in the way of commercial fertilizers in that very intensive farming, mostly under glass, and it was very poor land to begin with.



Mr Utter: I rise in this audience as a Wisconsin farmer, not as a commercial fertilizer man, but the who'e trend of thought now all over the United States is for better crops and, as we used to say in the Farmers' Institute, it is not how many acres, but how much per acre. The time has come when we have got to grow more per acre and every system that will bring us around to the point where we will grow larger crops is to be studied.

I do not think there is anything that has attracted more attention than those articles written by James Hill. He seems to have the confidence of all the people both in the cities and in the country; his word is listened to as that of a practical business man. I don't think that anybody should be satisfied with his crops as they are growing. I find that the men who are growing the largest crops are the least satisfied. It is a matter of study at this time how best to manage your land and I do not think you can study too much along these lines.

I know there is a prejudice in this state, has been, and Dean Henry was one of the men that caused the prejudice, against buying commercial fertilizers, and, in a way, it is right. I believe in the rotation of crops as much as Mr. Stiles, and I will follow it, always have done so in my farming, but on coming to a point that I cannot even buy Stock Yards manure to the extent which is necessary, I find it necessary to study fertility, and I am spending a few months in the winter with the nitrate of soda propaganda, and our Government is publishing the best knowledge along that line of the best methods of agriculture.

This country has reached a point that many foreign countries have passed. Fifteen years ago Germany went through the same experience we are going through now; on many of their farms the soil had been exhausted and they were not yielding profitably, but through their newer methods of cultivation they have brought up those farms in Germany and to-day they are growing two hundred bushels of potatoes on the average to the acre, while we are growing one hundred, which has been largely brought about by better fertilization, and I think this question should be discussed fairly.

Prest. McKerrow: For want of time we will have to close this discussion and take up the next sub-topic.

## PROFITABLE FARMING IN CENTRAL WISCONSIN.

E. E. JONES, Rockland, Wis.

The conservation of the fertility of the soil requires a system of agriculture that will conserve the productivity of the land. For countless ages the great laboratory of nature has been in active operation preparing this terrestrial globe for the habitation of man. The glacial age in the movement of the enormous fields of ice ground the granite rocks to dust and countless millions of earth worms desiccated the dust into soil that would produce grasses, fruits, cereals and vegetables.

The present generation of farmers is indebted to the scientific knowledge promulgated by agricultural institutions which explain the philosophy of plant development and compounds the formula to increase productions. Nitrogen, potash lime and phosphorus are the principle elements of plant food and to increase productions, these elements must be in the right proportion of the soil. Inexhaustible quantities of nitrogen exist in the air and are conveyed to the soil through legumes. Profitable agriculture does not mean adding extra acres to the present holdings but such a management of the farm that its yield will be enlarged and consequently the profits of the farmer increased. The old system of grain farming is rapidly giving away to the more conservative system of live stock husbandry. The farmer now feeds the bulk of his grain and roughage to live stock and markets the surplus of his crops in concentrated packages.

The main anchor of agriculture is live stock farming, as not only are the products of the farm reduced to concentrated form in animal industry but the land is conserved in its primitive fertility by the fertilizers produced in preparing live stock for market. With modern methods of the production of meat, butter and cheese and the facilities for marketing it at home and abroad the gross incomes of farms are increased as compared with the one crop grain industry.

Consumption of live stock products is steadily increasing and with the broader demand the live stock industry is annually becoming more profitable. It is the class of live stock that the farmer raises and the care he gives them that determines his

profit. In conducting a dairy his cows may be such inferior producers as to practically yield no profit or they may be such exceptionally superior animals as to return a net income of 50 or 75 per head. The same rules hold true in raising all classes of live stock. Scrubs and low grade animals may consume more feed than the value of the animal. The pure beef breeds have been bred in lines of rapid development and early maturity and their powers of digestion and assimilation of nutritive rations has been established through many generations of special evolution.

The animal machines that work the grain and roughage into beef and milk products should be as near perfection as possible, that the waste in food products may be reduced to the minimum in animal husbandry.

The farmer will find that it pays to gradually work out of scrubs into pure bred animals. The transition can easily be consummated in a few years and during that time of transition he can acquire a fund of experience that will achieve success. The prices of pure bred stock at the present time are not high and the opportunity is favorable to commence at this time. He should select the breed he prefers and stay by it.

Elaborate buildings are not required in producing good live stock, but the buildings should be adapted to the class of live stock selected. Dairy cattle require warmer quarters than beef cattle. The buildings should be well lighted, ventilated and kept clean. They should be arranged so as to be labor saving, and all farm buildings should be kept well painted, as the paint does not only preserve the buildings, but adds to the appearance and attractiveness of the farm.

The production of crops is allied with the development of live stock; the animal cannot be matured to normal proportions unless fed a generous ration. So with the land it should not be asked to duplicate average crops unless the elements of plant food are liberally supplied.

A system of crop rotation should be practiced. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before the crop is sowed or planted. Great care should be given in the selection of the seed. They should be varieties that have proven to be adapted to that locality and should be pure and free from all weed seeds.

The high prices of all commercial food stuffs during the

past years should serve as a warning to farmers to grow as nearly as possible all feeds used upon the farm.

Silage, alfalfa, clover make excellent roughage feed and with the cereals, oats, barley and corn the farmer has a good combination of feed. Roots make excellent feed and a large quantity of them can be grown on a small space of ground when properly attended to.

Care should be given the barn-yard manure, as this will in a large measure, be responsible for your profits. The farm machinery should be up-to-date, but no farmer should purchase more than he really needs and should take good care of what he has. Progressive agriculture which is now too often treated with indifference will, before the end of the twentieth century become an affair of necessity.

That central Wisconsin is well adapted for the production of high class pure bred stock, has been amply demonstrated by the prizes won by her studs, herds and flocks at the leading live stock shows of the world.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Prest. McKerrow: Mr. Jones represents the central part of the state. Conditions are similar to southern Wisconsin and yet they are different to some extent. Now, find out what he knows about it.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you think, Mr. Jones, that a farmer can profitably handle more live stock on his farm than he can grow feed for on the farm?

Mr. Jones: I think the great trouble in central Wisconsin is that most of them don't have enough to take care of the feed they grow upon the farm.

Mr. Jacobs: Can he safely and profitably handle more and buy feed for them?

Prest. McKerrow: The question is, will it pay for him to do that?

Mr. Jones: That depends, in a large measure, upon what class of live stock he is handling.

Mr. Scribner: Shorthorns, for instance?

Mr. Jones: I wouldn't advise any man to raise any more

Shorthorn cattle than he can raise the feed for on his own farm.

Mr. Nordman: Cattle will do better when they have lots of pasture.

Mr. Jones: Yes, they do, and most farmers have more pasture than feed to carry them over the winter.

A Member: About what proportion of corn do you feed?

Mr. Jones: We don't feed any corn to our cattle in the winter only what they get in the silage. We feed barley and oats; we mix it, half and half.

Mr. Nordman: Do you ever add any bran?

Mr. Jones: We don't feed much bran. We feed clover hay.

Mr. Jacobs: Have you ever tried it?

Mr. Jones: We tried it a few years ago. We had a couple of acres, but the June grass finally killed it out. We had a couple of nice cuttings of alfalfa, but the June grass smothered it out. We are going to try a small piece again.

A Member: Your land is clay soil?

Mr. Jones: No, sir.

Question: You are on the other side of the valley from the sand?

Mr. Jones: We have no sand within two miles of my place.

A Member: You have never been sorry that you started in with good cattle?

Mr. Jones: I never have been sorry we started in with Shorthorn cattle.

A Member: You have always believed, and you believe today it is a better breed for you than any other?

Mr. Jones: I don't think any man can make a success breeding anything but what he likes. A man who selects a breed should know it before he selects it, and if he likes that breed he should stay by it. I know every breed has its up and downs.

Mr. Jacobs: Even if he doesn't like the breed when he first starts in with them, don't you think that by working with them and caring for them he will get to like them better after a while?

Mr. Jones: Why, yes.

Mr. Roberts: Aren't there other kinds of cattle to grow besides Shorthorns, good ones?

Mr. Jones: Why, yes, they are all good.

Prest. McKerrow: Which is the best for you?

Mr. Jones: Shorthorns.

A Member: Do you think the most profitable way to feed out the corn crop is the silo?

Mr. Jones: Yes, I do. We can't put up any other kind of feed as cheaply as we can silage.

A Member: You are more apt to get frost before the corn matures than we are in southern Wisconsin, are you not?

Mr. Jones: I don't think there is much difference between our section and your section, and as to the frost, that might be an argument in favor of the silo.

A Member: Do you get a fog with your frost?

Mr. Jones: Yes.

A Member: In the Kickapoo Valley we have a fog generally that stops the effect of the frost.

Mr. Jones: This last September we had a frost that affected corn quite badly around us, but it didn't affect us at all.

Prest. McKerrow: You live in La Crosse County?

Mr. Jones: Yes.

Prest. McKerrow: The silo isn't any good in La Crosse county, is it?

Mr. Jones: You wouldn't say so if you would see how they are putting up silos there.

Prest. McKerrow: A Farmer's Club in La Crosse county at a meeting a few years ago voted that the silo was no good.

Mr. Jones: I don't think there is a section in Wisconsin that is putting up any more silos than they are in La Crosse county. Many of the farmers up our way have two silos.

A Member: Is it a fact that after feeding silage three years it affects the heifers' mouths?

Mr. Jones: We have got two cows in our herd eleven years old and they have been in the herd since they were two years old and eating silage, and I haven't been able to detect any trouble.

Prest. McKerrow: I will answer that question of the gentleman. It does. It makes their mouths water for more silage.

A Member: I know people who are feeding silage that find that the cows are affected that way.

Mr. Jacobs: I had one cow that I fed silage to and she lost her teeth—she was about seventeen years old, and she had been fed silage fourteen years.

Mr. Nordman: Do you raise any sheep, Mr. Jones?

Mr. Jones: No.

Mr. Nordman: If you were inclined to raise sheep in that part of the state, what would you raise?

Mr. Jones: The kind I have always thought I would like to raise is Shropshires. If I raise sheep at all, it would be that breed, because I like them.

A Member: Don't you think that the Shropshire would do better on our hills and soils than a fine wool?

Mr. Jones: It is very few fine wools you will find in that country at this time. They are mostly all Shropshires or Oxfords, mostly Downs.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you milk your Shorthorn cows or let the calf run with them?

Mr. Jones: Let the calf suck them. However, we do not make a practice of letting our cows dry when we wean the calves, we milk them about two and half months.

Mr. Jacobs: How long do you let the calf run with the mother?

Mr. Jones: Different ages; we sell our calves right away from six months up.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you let the calves run with the cows?

Mr. Jones: No, turn them in twice a day after they are a week or so old.

Mr. Jacobs: You like that better than feeding the calves?

Mr. Jones: Why, yes; I am like Mr. Roberts and Mr. McKerrow, kind of lazy.

Mr. Everett: Where do you get milk for swine?

Mr. Jones: They get what little we have left.

Mr. Nordman: About how many cattle per acre do you keep, or how many acres per cattle, either way?

Mr. Jones: Our farm is a rough farm. We have got hills and we have about 120 acres or so that could not be cultivated and then we have somewhere around thirty or forty acres that have been chopped off and we make pasture out of it. We usually have fifty or sixty head of cattle and we have two hundred acres altogether. We have a field that we do not figure on for pasture that is about forty or fifty acres. Some of our land is quite steep.

A Member: Well, that hill land makes a good place for pasture, doesn't it?

Mr. Jones: Yes, I think it makes the very best place for

pasture; I notice the cows prefer being on the side hill rather than the bottom. We grow clover in the bottom where we live, but they prefer the hills.

Mr. Jacobs: They do well on the native blue grass pasture.

Mr. Jones: Yes, they do. They eat off the hillside before they begin at the bottom, as a rule.

Prest. McKerrow: I now introduce Mr. E. Nordman, who will discuss Farming in Northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Nordman: I feel a little lonesome in this audience. Now, you take Mr. Jones and Mr. Roberts and they each had plenty of neighbors down here to sustain what they said, and to discuss these questions with them, but as I look over this audience, the only neighbor I can see is Mr. Scott, and I am thankful for that much.

Prest. McKerrow: You are thankful for small favors.

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## PROFITABLE FARMING IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN.

ED. NORDMAN, Polar, Wis.

The highest profits in farming can be secured only when the farmer manages his farm in harmony with his surroundings. Because of peculiar soils, climatic and market conditions, every locality is better adapted to some lines of farming than it is to others, hence it follows that one of the first essentials of success is that a farmer shall study his environments to the end that he may produce the things that are at once best suited to his land and to his market.

Applying this principle to northern Wisconsin, we find there are several lines of farming that this part of the state is well fitted for. First of these in importance, of course, is dairying. After this might be mentioned, sheep husbandry, vegetable growing, poultry, fruit culture, etc.

I think it has been fairly well established that considering area, no other section of the United States has greater advantages for those engaged in these lines than has northern Wisconsin. Of, course, there is a variety of soils and other conditions here that for each of these lines make some parts of this



territory more desirable than other parts, but taken as a whole, there are opportunities here for a large number of people to engage in many kinds of farming.

But for many years to come, a large majority of these farmers will make dairying the big end of their business. Natural conditions will compel this. While generally speaking, the soils are fertile, they will not stand much cropping without putting something back. It sometimes happens that the crops best suited to the dairy cow, when raised in a rotation are also the easiest on the soil, and when, besides, they are fed out on the farm and the manures are carefully saved and applied, they build the land up, instead of running it out.

There is another reason why farmers should turn their attention largely to dairying in this section. Northern Wisconsin is sometimes credited with having a great abundance of cheap land. What is meant is the unimproved cut-over land of which there are great quantities. These lands can be bought for from ten to twenty dollars per acre, but by the time they are improved to resemble a modern dairy farm in the older sections, they are not so cheap after all. Being more or less expensive, the more a farmer can make his farm produce, the less land he needs to improve to answer his purpose. I wish to say, that I know of no way, taking one year with another, to get larger returns per acre than to go into dairying. If the land is farmed intelligently, there would be no difficulty in keeping a cow, per acre, of the cultivated land, but how should we proceed to get this result? To get the feed for these cows, we should establish a rotation to consist of corn, clover, and some kind of small grain, but the principle dependence should be placed upon clover and corn. Indeed, I believe it possible and profitable on a level farm, or one only slightly rolling, to establish a two year rotation consisting of corn and clover. This can be done by seeding the clover in the corn at the time of the last cultivation.

In this connection, I desire to point out the necessity of a silo on a northern Wisconsin dairy farm. I believe there is greater need for silos in this section than further south, for the reason that the seasons are shorter and the weather cooler and more moist, making it more difficult to mature and cure out our principal crops. When they are put in the silo they are stored in the best possible condition, and now just a word as to how good corn silage can be made in our part of the state.

A variety of corn should be grown that will mature in ordinary seasons. Even though it does mature, the stalks will contain more juices than the same variety grown farther south, and it will greatly improve the quality of the silage to dry the corn out some before putting it into the silo. I have never thought that frost injured corn any, except to stop its development if frosted before maturity. In case of frost it is necessary, of course, for best results, to ensilo the corn before the leaves are damaged by the weather. Silage made from corn handled in this manner can be fed in much larger quantities and with better results than if made from corn that from any cause contains too much moisture. Most of our cows will eat a well packed, well rounded bushel basket of this silage, each, twice a day, and thrive upon it as they would upon good pasture.

I have had no experience with clover silage except what was put into our silo mixed with the corn, but I have seen it on other farms, and I have come to the conclusion that hereafter it will pay me to, each year, fill one of my silos with clover.

I have gone to this length to discuss silos because I believe the future of the dairy industry in our section clearly hinges on their construction and proper use.

Our seasons up north are short at best, but while they last crops make a rapid and vigorous growth. One field of flint corn on our farm made a gain of 100 inches in 30 days, which was on an average of better than 3 inches of growth per day throughout the month of July. While this growing period is on, our stock is, of course, provided with the best feed that nature produces in the form of pasture. By the use of silos, our farmers can extend this favorable season over the whole year.

To return again to the question of fertility and the facts are, of course, that other things being equal, the farmers profits from his work are in direct proportion to the richness of his soil. However, if the Northern Wisconsin farmer depends upon the plant food placed in his soil by Nature, for his profits, he will be disappointed. Opportunities in his case do not lie in the richness of his soil, but in the fact that his soils can be made and kept rich by growing clover without extra expense or labor except what he gets pay for. A crop of clover for feeding purposes is worth as much as a crop of wheat, and it has the additional advantage that after it is consumed it furnished sufficient plant food to grow a crop of grain. So our farmers

are none the worse off for this lack of nitrogen in their soil, but rather fortunate, as they will be forced in the beginning to depend upon the air as a source of their plant food, and not entirely upon the soil as many are doing at present.

The same conditions that make clover so valuable to the North Wisconsin farmer, also make his farm manures one of his most valuable assets. To keep his land up to the highest state of fertility, the farmer must carefully save, and scientifically apply every fork-full of manure he produces on his farm. Another way in which the farmers of this section can materially increase their incomes is to improve the pastures for their cows. As these pastures are managed now, they do not, as a rule, furnish the feed they should. Every permanent pasture should be divided into at least two parts, and every other year, early in the spring, one of these parts should be gone over with a disc or a sharp spring-tooth harrow. This should be seeded to clover, and the stock kept off from it until it makes a good growth. The two parts should be alternated in such a way as not to permit either to be eaten down too closely.

In the matter of stock, the farmers of Northern Wisconsin must do as the best farmers are doing everywhere. That is, they must keep stock that has been bred for dairy purposes.

While the matter of feed and care is all important, our farmers cannot hope for the best results unless the question of breeds is also carefully considered.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Imrie: Mr. Nordman stated that he could raise a cow per acre. That is on cultivated land, you mean, you don't figure in pasture?

Mr. Nordman: No, sir, not so far. I am not keeping a cow per acre for all the land that we use, but I think it can be done and will be done by the best farmers in a very few years.

A Member: Do you market your product at the great northern cities, or do you send it to Milwaukee and Chicago?

Mr. Nordman: Most of our product is sent to the creameries.

A Member: Wouldn't St. Paul or Minneapolis be better than Chicago for you?

Mr. Nordman: No, sir, we live on the eastern side of the state.

Mr. Imrie: We live thirty miles from St. Paul, but all our butter goes to Chicago and New York.

Mr. Convey: Mr. Nordman states that he thinks it would be possible to have a two-year rotation. Do you think you could farm all of the farm in that way or just a portion of it?

Mr. Nordman: No, in our case we could not farm all of it that way. I think I stated that only the level portions would permit of that. You take land that is more or less rolling and it washes too badly to permit of that, but where the land is level it works all right.

Mr. Convey: Do you think that would be ideal farming?

Mr. Nordman: I would like to have you point out what the trouble would be.

Mr. Convey: Wouldn't you prefer to have a three-year rotation, don't you think it would be more desirable, on all your farm?

Mr. Nordman: No, sir, not on all of it.

Mr. Convey: I mean all that is cultivated.

Mr. Nordman: We have in the neighborhood of twenty acres of land that you cannot grow corn on at all, on account of the washing, and in that I think the two-year rotation is also desirable. We have to substitute peas for corn. Now, I do believe that you can keep the largest quantity of stock on your farm by following that two-year rotation, because you get more feed from your corn and in your clover than you do from the grain.

Mr. Convey: What would you do for bedding in a case of that kind?

Mr. Nordman: Sawdust.

Mr. Everett: Where do you get the protein feed for your work horses?

Mr. Nordman: I can afford to buy it.

Mr. Scribner: Have you ever seen any bad results from using sawdust for humus?

Mr. Nordman: We don't depend on sawdust for humus, we depend on our clover. This is hardwood sawdust and I haven't seen any bad results from it.

Mr. Scribner: Do you grow rape?

Mr. Nordman: Yes, I have sowed rape in the last cultivation with corn, but not with very good results.

Mr. Hill: What success have you had growing clover?

Mr. Nordman: It is all right on level ground.

Mr. Everett: Don't you think you might get too much clover in a two-year rotation?

Mr. Nordman: No, I don't think so, though I am not prepared to state positively.

Mr. Scribner: Maybe you would get the land clover sick.

Mr. Hill: I have got a piece of land on which I am alternating grass and clover—corn and clover, putting it in grass one year and corn and clover the next year. I have got it sowed the third time now. I haven't been very successful with the clover part of it.

Mr. Scribner: What kind of clover do you sow?

Mr. Hill: Medium Red clover.

A Member: What success have you had with alsike?

Mr. Nordman: It grows very well in Northern Wisconsin.

A Member: I mean alfalfa.

Mr. Nordman: On a piece of land that is more or less rolling, it is pretty hard to get alfalfa started, for the reason that you cannot work the soil sufficiently to get a good seed bed. A rain storm is liable to come along and wash your land all full of ditches. On land that is level, we can grow it about as well as in most other sections. You have got to prepare a good seedbed for it and have the land rich.

Mr. Jacobs: Wouldn't it be advisable to select some level land when you go up there to settle?

Mr. Nordman: When I selected that land I wasn't old enough to judge, at least I didn't use good judgment, I confess that.

A Member: Have you ever tried to raise any Kentucky blue grass?

Mr. Nordman: The Kentucky blue grass tries us.

A Member: Are you sure it is Kentucky blue grass?

Mr. Nordman: No, sir, this is Wisconsin blue grass.

A Member: That is different from Kentucky blue grass.

Mr. Scribner: In name only.

A Member: I have both on my place.

Prest. McKerrow: Does it continue different after you have grown it several years?

A Member: Yes, the Kentucky blue grass has a different green, and it has a large grain and a larger berry; the berry is almost like chess and it grows in bunches. It must stand a few

years before it makes good pasture, and the longer it stands the better it is. I have it growing in my pasture, and I like it.

Mr. Utter: Are there not two kinds of Kentucky blue grass?

Mr. Cowan: I did not intend to take part in this discussion, but I cannot afford to see my old friend, Kentucky blue grass, misrepresented by saying it is a grass that will grow only in bunches. If there is any grass that deserves credit above all other grasses for the stock farm, in the Central States, it is what we call the Kentucky blue grass, and it is a grass that, as that gentleman says, will grow almost anywhere, and will root out almost any other grass that grows, and it is a grass that sods over completely your farm, as thick a sod as any grass that I know of. In the Central States, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, it is absolutely the best grass that the stockman can grow, take it the year around. So I think that the grass the gentleman refers to must be some other grass than Kentucky blue grass, because it forms a complete sod all over and a very stiff sod, so much so that it will get into your clover pastures and into your timothy pastures or meadows in a few years and you will have neither clover nor timothy, but a solid sod of blue grass.

A Member: It takes a year before it gets started.

Mr. Cowan: If you put seed enough in the ground the sod will form very quickly, but the longer it stands the thicker the sod and the better the pasture itself.

Prest. McKerrow: Of course there may be different varieties of blue grass, but the late Dr. John A. Rice brought at different times Kentucky blue grass seed from his old home in the blue grass district and sowed it on his Waukesha county farm, and he told me after several experiences that he would never do it again, because Wisconsin blue grass was the same for all practical purposes as the Kentucky blue grass.

A Member: If I think of it next season, I will send you the seed of these two varieties? We also have what they call orchard grass.

Prest. McKerrow: That is very rank.

A Member: We also have what they call quack grass.

Prest. McKerrow: Please don't send any quack grass seed.

Mr. Convey: I would like to ask Mr. Nordman if he has had any experience with Angora goats in Northern Wisconsin farming, and what he thinks of them.

Mr. Nordman: Yes, I have had experience with Angora goats, and—

Prest. McKerrow: He is pretty slow in answering.

Mr. Wylie: Tell it, tell it.

Mr. Nordman: They are all right in their place. I will tell you, the goats will help very materially to clear the land if it doesn't cost more to confine the goats than it does to clear the land. Of course that is a thing you have got to study for yourselves.

Mr. Scribner: Mr. Nordman touched on one point which I think is very useful and that is putting up some clover for summer use. We did not make a success in making ensilage out of it, the part which was not cut but I believe the proper thing to do, is to make some clover ensilage; it helps, not only in the summertime, but in the wintertime. I don't think our cows ever did as well as this past year when we put up some clover silage, it helped to carry our cows through the bad times, in July and August. I want to ask Mr. Nordman, how many silos have you?

Mr. Nordman: Two.

Mr. Jacobs: What was your experience in feeding this clover? I understood you put it in in June. Now, what was your experience in regard to its spoiling as you fed it?

Mr. Scribner: You have got to be a whole lot more particular in putting in clover silage than corn. You have to have a great deal of moisture with it. If I were doing it over again I should add some water to it while we were filling.

Mr. Nordman: I want to say in regard to Northern Wisconsin, I believe there are enough natural juices in these clovers to keep clover all right in the silo. I believe we have more moisture in our northern crops of all kinds than you do south.

Mr. Imrie: Did you cut this clover or put it in without cutting, Mr. Scribner?

Mr. Scribner: We ran it through the feed cutter.

Mr. Nordman: Did you find that more expensive than making hay?

Mr. Scribner: No, I don't think so.

Mr. Convey: Is it more difficult to cut or handle than corn silage?

Mr. Scribner: No, I don't think so; we used our ordinary horse mower and other tools.

Prest. McKerrow: You say you have two silos, Mr. Nordman. What kind are they?

Mr. Nordman: One is partly wood and partly stone, and the last one is one that is made entirely of concrete. It is not completed yet, I didn't have time to finish it this summer, so I arranged it so I could complete it later on.

Prest. McKerrow: Is there any roof on it?

Mr. Nordman: Yes, we put on a temporary roof.

Prest. McKerrow: Which would you prefer, the concrete or the wood and stone?

Mr. Nordman: I would prefer the concrete every time. This concrete silo I believe for cheapness and efficiency has all other kinds of silos beaten.

Mr. Everett: How thick are the walls?

Mr. Nordman: They are six inches, well re-enforced. It is a solid concrete silo.

Mr. Everett: Does it freeze any more than in a wooden silo?

Mr. Nordman: Not a bit worse.

Mr. Convey: Did you put 2 by 4 pieces in your wooden silo?

Mr. Nordman: No, it was a silo that was lined inside.

Supt. McKerrow: What was your air space?

Mr. Nordman: It was entirely open at the bottom, no protection there; it was practically the same as one thickness.

A Member: What do you re-enforce with?

Mr. Nordman: With No. 9 wire, not smooth wire, about two to the foot. Every layer around we put in an extra wire; the wire cost only three or four dollars, as I remember it now.

A Member: What shape is your silo?

Mr. Nordman: Our silo is square. I would not recommend that shape for general use, but in our case we were obliged to build it that way in order to have the door where it would be handy at the corner. We built the silo to fit the place.

A Member: What would you do if you couldn't raise clover? In Southern Wisconsin we have a good deal of trouble with clover winter-killing.

Mr. Nordman: You ought to ask the Southern Wisconsin fellow that question.

Supt. McKerrow: You would have him sell out and come north.

Mr. Nordman: I think it would be advisable.



Mr. Convey: Is your re-enforcement of much value in a square silo?

Mr. Nordman: Yes, it should be placed on the outside always, or near the outside, and in that event it strengthens the silo just as it does all re-enforced concrete work.

A Member: Is it continuous, does it extend all the way around?

Mr. Nordman: Yes.

A Member: Did you use some stone?

Mr. Nordman: I used more than half stones, these little cobble stones that we have up north in our section and it lessened the amount of cement that I had to use about one-half. This silo holds about 100 tons and the material that I had to buy only cost me \$38.

Mr. Jacobs: But you hadn't material enough to finish it you say?

Mr. Nordman: It holds 100 tons now. I will make it 16 feet higher and then it will hold 200 tons, or more.

Mr. Imrie: Do you think that is a safe proposition, to use more than half stone? In talking to an inspector on concrete work, he said they were allowed to use 40 per cent green rock without weakening it.

Mr. Nordman: I couldn't tell as to that. The way we mixed our concrete was by mixing good, coarse gravel and cement one to five. Then I put stones enough in with the gravel so there was a good connection, and that is all. We dumped the stones right into the mixture after the water had been added.

Mr. Scribner: Some lay in concrete and then put in a layer of stone.

Mr. Nordman: Yes, we did that in building the foundation for the sheep barn, but in this case we mixed it together and it was quicker work, shoveled it into the hole. It has been very satisfactory, we have got a good, solid structure.

Mr. Scribner: Would you build a round silo in the same way?

Mr. Nordman: Yes. Mr. Imrie has a form for a round silo that is very good.

A Member: Did you plaster up the inside with cement, or was it smooth enough?

Mr. Nordman: In our case it was not. Our forms were common boards that warped considerably. The stones worked right out next to the boards, so that it was an even surface ex-

cept that in some places the boards projected more than others when we were filling. It was not a good form to have, these common boards won't do, because they warp too much.

Mr. Imrie: If you have a smooth form I don't think it is necessary to plaster. Give it two coats of cement whitewash and it is smooth, especially if this form is lined with galvanized iron.

Mr. Convey: I suggest that you ask Mr. Imrie to bring that form here tomorrow.

Supt. McKerrow: Yes, I will request you, Mr. Imrie, to bring in the form of the Farmers' Institute silo. Some of these fellows have fixed up this form for a round silo and it has been a great success and we have christened it the Farmers' Institute Silo, and you will see it tomorrow.

Mr. Convey: About what per cent of northern Wisconsin that is capable of being cultivated is actually under cultivation, or, to put it another way, about how much undeveloped land is there up there yet?

Mr. Nordman: You mean land which would make good agricultural land?

Mr. Convey: I mean that is capable of being cultivated?

Mr. Nordman: Oh, we will call it 60 per cent.

Mr. Convey: No, I guess you don't understand. I ask you how much is under cultivation that is capable of being cultivated.

Prest. McKerrow: That would depend on how far south he draws his line, I suppose. Are you in the north third or below it?

Mr. Nordman: We are in the north third; not one-fifth of the land is cultivated, is being farmed or is settled.

A Member: I don't think there is more than one-twentieth.

Mr. Nordman: I guess you are nearer right than I am.

Prest. McKerrow: Mr. Nordman said "settled," meaning by actual settlers. This question as to being cultivated I think the gentleman who says not more than one-twentieth is probably nearer right on that.

Mr. Convey: With a 160-acre farm, how many acres can you actually use in keeping cows?

Mr. Nordman: Why, all of the best of it. I want to say right here, and this advice isn't going to cost you anything, I am talking now especially to young men, some who are go-

ing up north to take a farm, I want to advise you to get small farms. Do not spend your lives clearing up 160 or 200 acres of land and get no benefit from it in your life time; take from 60 to 80, or perhaps less than that, and cultivate it thoroughly, establish your rotations, and get to making a living, and you can do it just as well as they can in central Wisconsin or southern Wisconsin if you have herds, and you will not have so big a burden on your hands. You can make a living all right.

Prest. McKerrow: Will that include a wife and family?

Mr. Nordman: That will include a wife and biggest family they can raise.

Mr. Everett: I have been a good deal interested in the discussion of these three gentlemen. It has in a measure given me some encouragement. I get a good many letters, sometimes as many as a hundred a day, asking questions all the time, and I get discouraged sometimes at the character of those questions, and I have wondered a good many times what was becoming of the farm institute work, if it was not degenerating, and I especially had that thought in my mind when I received a letter the other day asking if it was all right to put marsh hay into the silo. I have rather concluded that why the institute work is not so effective possibly is because my friend Convey is back in the work this winter. I used to travel in the farm institute work with friend Convey and he always had the last question, he made us all kinds of trouble, just as he does now. I remember one time that a good, sharp Irishman up in the western part of the state got after him, and if any one ever saw Convey downed, it was then and there. He began to talk carbohydrates and potash and about microbes in milk, etc., and he wound up by saying, "You want to be careful when the microbes begin to crawl up the capillaries," and sat down. After we got over to the hotel I said, "What on earth was the matter with you, talking about microbes crawling up the capillaries?" and he said, "By golly, the fellow had me up a tree and I had to say something."

Prest. McKerrow: Now, Everett has told a story on Convey, so I must tell one on him. We were holding a very large institute at Manawa, Mr. Everett had given one of his very learned talks on the dairy cow, and the discussion was on and there was the same kind of an Irishman that he has been talking about who sat back in the audience. Another gentleman

asked Mr. Everett what kind of a calf he would buy to make a good dairy cow, and Everett straightened up and began to work his mind so he wouldn't step on the Jersey or the Guernsey or Holstein breeders' toes, and seemed to be at a loss what to say, when this Irishman spoke up, way back in the audience, and said, "A heifer calf, of course."

Mr. Everett: Now I will have to tell a little story on McKerrow.

Prest. McKerrow: It is time to close this meeting.

Mr. Everett: I think the audience will overrule the chairman and I think I have a right to close. I have not only been in the institute work with my friend Convey, but I have been in the same kind of work with McKerrow; he and I used to travel together in this kind of work and we were together up at Algoma at an institute fifteen or twenty years ago. He had been giving one of his most excellent sheep talks, as he always does, and he gives them better as he grows older, because he is getting pointers constantly from his boy, and down in a front seat sat an old German farmer who had been sitting there all through the meeting, just sitting back in his chair listening without saying a word. George finished up his story and the old German said to Mr. McKerrow, "I would like to ask you a question," and you know McKerrow likes to be asked questions, especially on the sheep subject, and it is pretty hard to find one that he can't answer, so he says, "Of course, go ahead and ask any question you wish." Well, the old gentleman says, "What is it that makes black sheep?" McKerrow's head went down at once, he looked serious in a minute, and I saw at once he was up a tree. The old German rather enjoyed his discomfiture and kept grinning, and let McKerrow stammer and stutter for a while, then he says, "Would you like I shall tell you?" "Well, yes," Mr. McKerrow says, "you may answer the question." "Well," he says, "it is the black wool."

Adjourned to next day, 9:30 A. M.

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The convention met at 9:30 A. M.

Prest. McKerrow in the chair,

## OUR BREEDS OF DRAFT HORSES.

PROF. J. G. FULLER, Madison, Wis.

In discussing this important subject I shall attempt to present the facts concerning our breeds of draft horses in relation to the draft horse situation in our own state. Valuable statistics on the horse industry in Wisconsin are rapidly being compiled by the department of horse breeding. At the present time we have about 1700 draft stallions in Wisconsin. Classified as to breeds, including pure-bred and grades there are approximately 1200 Percherons, 200 Clydesdales, 150 Shires, 110 Belgians and 50 French draft.

These breeds of horses all have a common ancestor in the old Black horse of feudal times, a race of horses developed in Flanders, popular as a war horse and for heavy service. It was this animal that gave size to the modern breeds. With the passing of time and under varied conditions the modern breeds of draft horses have come into existence.

The Percheron of to-day, as we see him in his greatest excellence, comes directly from his native home, the district formerly known as La Perch, in France. He is the result of many centuries of breeding and we may well term him the champion breed of the continent. He is a combination of the best continental blood with the very best of continental conditions. His size, derived from the ancient Black horse, coupled with the style and action, contributed by the horses of the far East, have been moulded into permanent form. History states that in the year 723 Charles Martel fighting for Saracens or Arabians of the far East went down in defeat in the battle of Tours, France, at which time about 300,000 Arabian horses fell into the hands of the French people. Most of these horses being stallions they had a lasting influence on the horses of the country.

Until about fifty years ago there were three classes of horses in France all developed for a definite purpose and each class of practically the same breed. They were as follows: the light horse used for saddle and driving purposes, the middle class or medium sized horse used mainly for heavy driving or coach purposes, and the heavy horse, the least in number, for draft and agricultural purposes. For many centuries grey was the com-

mon color of these horses, in keeping with the old Arabian idea that horses under the grey coat were most serviceable in the heat of the sun. It was not until the last quarter of the 19th century that the Percheron became the favored breed of French horses. Until this time he was classed as a French horse, along with the other breeds of France. The Percheron Horse Society of France was organized in 1883 and since that time the name Percheron has been before the world as identifying that race of horses bred only in the departments of Normandy and La Perche in northwestern France.

#### FRENCH DRAFT HORSES.

The draft horses bred outside of the Percheron district are termed French draft horses and include the following breeds; Boubonnair, Breton, Nivernais, Ardennais, and Picardy. They have much in common with the Percheron, but are generally heavier and more sluggish. They lack the style and action so characteristic of the well-bred Percheron. In quality and conformation they are much inferior to the Percheron, for they have not experienced the long refining process of selection and intelligent management. It may be stated that so far as we know, the Boubonnair is the only one of these breeds maintaining a stud book. The American French Draft Association organized in 1878 will register all of these breeds, including the Percheron.

#### THE BELGIAN.

The Belgian is the second horse of importance among continental draft horses and is rapidly growing in popularity in the United States, but as far as I am able to determine, not in Wisconsin. He has an ancient ancestry, for Belgium has long been noted for the production of heavy horses. It is said the Romans secured their heavy horses from Belgium. Since 1850 special attention has been given to the improvement of draft horses and at that time a government stud was established. In 1886 the official Draft Horse Society of Belgium was established and has since been in close relation with the horse breeding interests.

The government promotes and regulates its horse breeding

industry by appropriating funds and defining their use. It supports the registry association, maintains stallion inspection service, contributes liberal premiums for horses, and subsidizes its best stallions.

#### THE CLYDESDALE AND THE SHIRE.

The Clydesdale, our most favored breed of British draft horses in Wisconsin, is a Scotch breed developed in the valley of the Clyde river in counties of Lanark and Stirling. The Black horse of Flanders appears to have been an important factor in the foundation of Scotch and English breeds as well as on the Continent. There are supposed to have been several importations of heavy Flemish stallions into the British Isles centuries ago. These mated with the native stock of the districts in which they were introduced made the foundation on which the Clydesdale and English Shire were developed.

Breeding pure-bred draft horses in England and Scotland has long been an important part of their agriculture and the great enjoyment and satisfaction of the people. In the last thirty years well regulated registration associations have been established and through the intelligence of breeders many famous animals and families of draft horses have been developed. Personal interest, public sentiment and public aid all have been conspicuous factors in achieving success and bringing the British draft horse to its present day enviable condition. Both breeds have reliable foreign stud books established in both countries about a quarter of a century ago.

This in brief is the history of the breeds to which belong the 1700 draft sires now in Wisconsin. With this stock of sires on hand and the market drafter steadily increasing in value, the future is certainly a promising one for the producer of draft horses.

Although the ideal market drafter can be produced by any of these breeds, he is seldom found and his proper conformation is not yet well understood by the producer. His essential characteristics should ever be kept before us. *First.* He must have size and be built for labor. There is a tendency everywhere to overload the draft horse. Chicago has recently enacted an ordinance specifying the maximum loads for horses, as 3500 lbs. for horses hitched singly and 4000 lbs. for horses

hitched in pairs. We can rest assured the maximum load will be required by all horses that reach the streets of Chicago.

*Second.* A deep bodied, closely coupled conformation should always be a strong characteristic in our market drafter. There are many counterfeits among the highly conditioned horses that go to market. Like the show stallion when stripped of their superfluous flesh, there is little substance left for actual service and only the teamster who works with the horse daily knows the true value of the beast.

*Third.* Large, sound feet are every where necessary to large horses, whether they be working on the farm or in the streets of great cities. At the present time it would seem that there is a great lack of quality in the feet of our drafters. The feet are often too small and not the proper shape, but I believe the greatest fault is in lack of quality. A thin, brittle, uneven, horn is altogether too common. In brief, lack of size, improper body conformation and poor feet are the great faults to me corrected in our market drafters of to-day. Producing good drafters and improving the horses of our state can only be done by grading up through the use of proper mares mated with the best pure-bred draft sires. Select the breed best suited to your condition and continue to improve it.

At this time the breeding of draft horses, both grades and pure-breds, is greatly encouraged throughout the central west. It is urged because the high prices of market drafters give assurance of a good financial return for the investment. But, it seems to me that the satisfaction and educational value of breeding and developing a high class drafter of one breed is an achievement that should challenge the efforts of every lover of improved live stock.

Special attention has been given to the draft horse breeding industry in Wisconsin the last four years and our legislation enacting the stallion service laws has created wide agitation and like legislation has followed in many states. This agitation has resulted in new and important interest in our breeds of draft horses and has drawn particular attention to their breeding and registry associations.

The relation of a breed to its registry association is an important one. The association should be vigorously supported by every breeder, attract the admiration of every inquirer, and enthuse the beginner with its accuracy and integrity. Unfor-



tunately this has not been the case in the history of all the American draft horse registry associations. However, the Clydesdale, the Shire, and the Belgian are most fortunate in this respect. They are supported by strong and reliable associations both in their native countries and the United States. But the history of Percheron records is a different story. The Percheron in France is supported by a well organized and thoroughly reliable association established in 1883. This association registers the Percheron horse only and is credited with being one of the most reliable horse registers in the world. Unfortunately the registration of the Percheron horse in America has never been conducted on a basis satisfactory to all parties concerned. There are now three or more associations in America registering Percheron horses, all operating in their own way under somewhat different regulations and much to the disadvantage of the breed. It is greatly to be regretted that the records of this grand breed of horses have not been kept and maintained by one strong association supported by the united efforts of the multitude of breeders throughout the United States.

In conclusion permit me to advance three important essentials highly necessary to continued progress in breeding draft horses. First, more general education for the producer; second, official inspection of service stallions by a state examining board, and lastly, rigid national control and inspection of all registration associations.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Imrie: Is there any one Percheron association that registers all these different Percherons in this country?

Prof. Fuller: There are three associations doing business and all register Percheron horses brought from France. The one that should be the old reliable society and the one that ought to maintain the whole thing and have all the records is the Chicago Association, the Percheron Society of America, located in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. That is the one we all like to do business with, but that is pretty badly mixed up on this proposition. The fact is that they have all these horses

in their books and they cannot be located over in France, then four or five hundred of them register in Percheron Society of America, and they have got all these horses. Now the Percheron Registry Company has been a pretty reliable association and their work seemed to be on the right basis, yet they have been in business only two or three years and they have records of only that time, mostly of imported horses. Really all the records are in the old association, the one that most breeders would like to stand by and yet at the present time there is a great deal of dissatisfaction within the old association. The more I think of this thing, the more I appreciate the inconvenience of not having a good Percheron Association representative of strong public regard and integrity.

Prest. McKerrow: Do you mean to infer then that horsemen are not quite as good as Shorthorn cattle men?

Prof. Fuller: If we rely on the statistics there is something mighty wrong with out Percheron history, that is all there is about it. We are still human and I guess our importers, those looking at the financial end of it, have been greatly to blame.

Mr. Convey: I am a member of the American Percheron Association and I attended their convention last November or December, and that matter came up during the meeting, as I understand, formally, and the Association was conducted, it was said by an individual, and the registry was quite unsatisfactory in that case. Later on, the breeders have organized, and are making every possible effort to get the pedigrees straightened out. If Prof. Fuller can suggest anything they haven't done, I would like to hear from him. Even over in France they almost allowed the regular association over there to lapse. As I understand some pedigrees were brought into this county that they scarcely knew what to do with, but if Prof. Fuller could suggest anything, I know that the members of that association would appreciate any suggestion that meets with his approval.

Prest. McKerrow: Any suggestions, Professor?

Prof. Fuller: The only suggestion that I can offer is to look out for the whole proposition; follow the thing up, and state your pedigrees pretty carefully and be ready to back up any movement in the direction of cleaning the thing up that can be done.

Mr. Imrie: It seems to me that in all these organizations

where they have so many different views, so many different ways of registering, that the average man is mystified, one is reported here and another there, and if they all come together and make one association of it, it would be a great deal better for everybody concerned.

Prof. Fuller: One more thing, I think we should take active part in our own state, because we have been leaders in horse registration. At Washington it has been a political proposition, but I can't understand why it is that the National Government cannot regulate these associations and make every one of them do reliable business, or else make it go out of business. The idea of the department, which the Secretary maintains, seems to be to have certain inspectors travel around the country and inspect these associations in an informal way, and then they dash off on another line and get all the information they can and go away. Why can't the Government say they shall not or they shall do so-and-so, or else go out of business, and give us a good, honorable association in which every farmer shall get a good square deal?

Mr. Hill: This is along the lines of a paper I read two years ago. I think as Mr. Fuller does that the Government taking hold of this thing is very essential, not only for the Percheron association, but for many other associations. Is there any move on in that direction?

Prof. Fuller: Yes, but I do not know that it is crystallized in anything definite. I think it is to be taken up next week in the Horse Association meeting.

Mr. Convey: The American Percheron Association sent a committee, the officers of the Association waited on the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, and they have undertaken a system of checking and keeping the record of all importations so that we hope some improvements will be made along that line. They promise to do so, at least we sent a special delegation down there for that purpose, and they suggested a line of improvement, and I understand the Department at Washington promised to work along that line.

Prest. McKerrow: Right along this line I have had a little experience myself in pedigreed live stock for the last forty years, and it is unfortunate that irregularities,—we will call them that, because it is a mild name, although I believe in calling a spade a spade—have crept into some of these associations coming

through the work of certain importers and breeders, and continuously brought about by the love of filthy lucre, the almighty dollar.

Going back to the early days of the Percheron Register Association, we had two very large importing associations in the United States; the Dillons of Bloomington, Ill., and the late Mark W. Dunham of Wayne, Ill. They began with stud books, and were nominally associations, but really they were private associations. They started out separately, but finally the Dillons and Mr. Dunham in a way got together, yet it is said by those on the inside of the circle that Mr. Dunham was dissatisfied at the two names, and ultimately had the name changed from Norman to Percheron, and ultimately got control of the organizations with Mr. S. B. Thompson, whose name to the old breeders of horses is very familiar. Mr. Thompson was the secretary of this Percheron organization and Mr. Dunham was its director, you might say, in those early days. It ran along in that way. The Dillons were not satisfied with this record, because they were bringing a great many horses out of the Percheron district and it is said Mr. Dunham got them outside, but he got them into the Percheron stud book, but as he is dead, we will not go into that very far. The Dillons, not being satisfied with the change of name, were the moving spirits in the organization of the French Draft Stud Book, and other parties were brought in with them, and that book was established, which has not had a very prosperous history of growth. The Percheron Stud Book went on and flourished well. It started practically as a close incorporation, directed practically by Mr. Dunham and it finally became the private property of Mr. S. B. Thompson, and in the last days, as is mentioned in this little circular, in the last days, under the management of Mr. Thompson, suspicions arose that false pedigrees were reported. Certain importers of this state have had as high as fifty blank certificates turned over to them, signed by Mr. S. B. Thompson, and filled out the blanks, some on the boat coming over or in quarantine, or on the cars coming across the country, and sometimes, at least, made to fit the horse for the occasion. So the story goes at least and I have had this story from some of the men who have been at the heart of the business, in our confidential moments, you know. But the result of it was that the best Percheron breeders, knowing these facts, moved for a new

organization, the larger organization now in this country. They gave Mr. Thompson an ultimatum that they would either run him out of business, or he could sell his books and rights in the Percheron Association at a nominal figures to them, and Mr. Thompson gave up the fight after some litigation and counter-fencing and work, and practically turned over his books to the Association that you mention, that Mr. Convey is a member of. As I understand from those who have been breeders and interested in that association, they found a pretty dirty stable and they have been trying to clean that stable ever since, and as they are the larger association and the more representative association in the country, I live in hopes that they will be able to clean the stable. We are assured they will try to do the right thing and help everybody.

Prof. Fuller: They can keep the dirt from coming in again anyway.

Prest. McKerrow: Now, I don't like to say of an association that they work with dishonest purposes, although there may be such, and not only that, but sometimes they are ignorant in the matter of pedigree. You can usually straighten up an ignorant fellow, but a dishonest fellow is a hard one to straighten up. In some of these breeds that are being very largely imported, there is always a little trouble in the air. Some of the sheep associations of which I am a member have at times had to send our secretaries to the quarantine station where the sheep were landed to take the number of importations, the tags and numbers, and ages, all the data possible to get there to make sure that things were kept straight with certain importers, and some of them had considerable reputation, too. Now, I do not believe that the sheep men are any worse than the cattlemen or the horse men. The government inspector, it strikes me, and I told Mr. Wilson so a few years ago when they were starting this inspection business,—that a government inspector looking into these organizations ought to make it a business to be at the landing points. He might not do any good, but if he took numbers and names at the time of the landing of these animals, it might prompt some of our importers to be a little more cautious than they are, in the manner in which they fix up these things at least.

Mr. Cowan: It would scare them, at least.

Prest. McKerrow: Yes, it would scare them at least. Now

the Professor has spoken about the government inspector and I am not objecting to him, but like Prof. Fuller, I do object to the social visits, backed up sometimes by the social glass and the good fellowship that prompt that inspector to go away sometimes without looking very deeply into matters and to give a whitewash to the business, to forget to inquire very much about it. But there is one thing he never forgets, and that is to draw his salary.

Now, I believe that right on this question it should be the business of the breeders and the farmers here assembled to voice their sentiments along these lines, that is one of the purposes of just such meetings of farmers as this.

The chair will admit that he has neglected to appoint a committee on resolutions, and at this time unless he hears objections he is going to appoint a committee on resolutions, and we trust that one of the things that may be taken care of by that committee is the sentiment of this meeting on the line of registry associations and that that sentiment may go to Washington, to the Department.

Therefore, I will appoint at this time as the members of that committee, Mr. C. L. Hill of Rosendale, Mr. Thomas Convey of Ridgeway, and H. C. Taylor of Orfordville.

Prof. Fuller: Mr. Chairman, I might say this, we are going to try to get such a resolution passed by the Horse Breeders next week, and I think it will go. As a teacher I am continually urging our boys to go out and make a little investment in good live stock. Sometime ago one of our farmer students had gotten a soaking on one of these pedigrees. I was to blame to some extent for it, I thought I had sent him to responsible parties. Now, that is a discouraging thing for a teacher. If the rules are not going to bear up our reputations for honesty and integrity, some of us cannot always preach those doctrines.

Mr. Cowan: I really know very little about the horse end of the farm business, and I know very little about these draft horse associations, and it is really a very safe rule when a man knows nothing about what he is talking about, to keep still. But a question has come up here that touches a little bit upon associations about which I do know something. The suggestion of Prof. Fuller that we have the national inspection registry is good in a measure, but it is only good to the extent of controlling that association and saying that in the future it shall be honest.

The National Government cannot say to that association, "You shall purge your records from all spurious pedigrees."

Now then, I fancy that these new Percheron associations have started up simply on the ground of their dissatisfaction with the irregularities and spurious pedigrees that have been recorded by the parent association. Now, you cannot say to them, they shall come into one organization so long as some other association continues these spurious records so that the Government or official inspection can be good to the extent of controlling associations in the future, but it cannot force it to purge its records of false or spurious pedigrees, and so long as that condition exists, I doubt very much if you can get the seceding or new organizations to come in and join in one record.

Now then, if all the breeders of draft horses should meet and say, "We are willing to purge this record of all spurious pedigrees," you can see how it would reach out, the five or six hundred horses that should not have been recorded have been used all over the country and been used on mares that were absolutely right and straight. Now then, all of their offspring for all these generations—why, it would reach into hundreds of men and thousands of horses and hundreds of thousands of dollars in value, so it is really a very perplexing condition.

Now then, our Shorthorn Association never had any such condition as that. At one time there were three herd books of recorded Shorthorns in the United States; there was the first one that was organized by Louis F. Abbott, at Buffalo, N. Y.; there was the Ohio Shorthorn Herd Book and the Kentucky Shorthorn record. The Kentucky Shorthorn record association was organized simply because some breeders became dissatisfied with Mr. Abbott, because of the way he managed the business, the books. He was recording cattle that beyond the state were not entitled to record. That condition existed only until they published ten volumes. Then the breeders got together, bought out the Ohio record and the Kentucky Shorthorn record, and organized the present American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and of course, ceased to publish anything except the one Herd Book.

Now then, there were a few pedigrees in the early days by Mr. Abbott that perhaps should not have been recorded, and the present Association, with the distinct understanding with Mr. Abbott that they would continue to report the produce of

those few cows, though they were not really entitled to record, that was done, but then the Association ceased ever to accept any of a similar kind, so that the record now is in a splendid condition and I will say here that the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, during the time that I have been connected with it, have investigated and put out of business three men that we, after investigation, proved were dishonest and were recording fraudulent pedigrees. We struck from the record absolutely all those fraudulent pedigrees that these men had recorded, and then put them out of business by a resolution that they never afterwards could record a single animal in that Herd Book.

Now, if the record associations could only take that stand and march right up to the line and hew to the line, there would be no trouble, or at least very little trouble with the business, because, when men find out that the Association is not going to tolerate that kind of thing and that it will promptly expose them, they are going to be very careful indeed in trying to perpetrate frauds on the record association.

Prest. McKerrow: That is very good, but for want of time we will have to close this discussion, because we have two very important subjects yet for this session. The talk of Mr. Cowan was to the point and it is to be regretted that in some breeds of live stock there have so many associations sprung up, and yet there are people who argue that that is a good thing, because one association watches the other. I believe that instead of that, there should be one central organization for the country and then that each state at least ought to maintain a breeders' association that will help watch the conditions in their own state, and where there is much breeding done, it will pay to have county organizations. We have them in Wisconsin and the county organizations could watch the breeding in the smaller districts and by all working together with a cap-sheath or National organization, things can be kept cleaned up.

The object of this committee is simply to resolve on these lines and help to educate us all, and we will leave it in their hands.

The next topic on our program is worded "Breeding Sheep for Highest Profit," but I understand should be "Feeding Sheep for Highest Profit," to be presented by a gentleman who needs no introduction, because you have heard not only of the



great reputation that Wisconsin has had for twenty or thirty years at the great shows of the country, but you have heard something about Wisconsin's great reputation in the National Live Stock Show in Chicago, and you probably were as proud as I am of the reputation of Wisconsin at all these great shows, especially at the last National exhibit, when out of the first class of the best flocks of breeding sheep one prize went to—— one to the State of New York; one went to Iowa and four of them came to the State of Wisconsin; also the record made in the carcass test, wherein of three prizes offered, for the Wether carcass, the first and third came to Wisconsin, and in the champion carcass classes the first, second and third came to the State of Wisconsin and the champion to Wisconsin lambs at Chicago. Of course we all swelled up with pride. Now, the gentleman that fed these winning carcasses we all ought to and probably do know something about, and we would like to meet him face to face, because he fed those lambs himself, and now we have a chance to make him tell us his secrets.

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### FEEDING SHEEP FOR HIGHEST PROFIT.

FRANK KLEINHEINZ, Madison.

The introduction which I have received from our worthy President, Mr. McKerrow, is a little extreme, I believe, because you probably will expect too much of me when I begin talking here, and when I am through you will probably question me more sharply than I am able to answer you.

I will say that while I know some men perhaps have a little more knowledge and experience about certain lines of live stock, still there is no one that I ever got acquainted with that knew it all, although we admit that some are a little bit further along on certain lines of work, having had more experience.

If we want to consider this subject properly, we must, I believe, start with the lamb shortly after its birth. To obtain the highest profit on sheep or lambs intended for market, we should not overlook the fact that lambs should be docked, and male lambs not intended for breeding purposes, should be castrated. In this respect farmers must improve their methods in our state.

While at Armour's office at Chicago three years ago, the head man asked me why it was that our College brought such a good lot of sheep to the Fat Stock Show, and the flockmasters in our state did not follow our example. He stated that more sheep and lambs came to Chicago from Wisconsin with their tails left on them and more buck lambs which had not been castrated, than from any other state in the Middle West. He said, "Flockmasters ought to realize that they receive about fifty cents per hundred pounds less for sheep and lambs that have their tails left on them. For lambs that are not castrated or docked they get from \$1.00 to \$1.50 less per hundred pounds." I told him that we at the Agricultural College had urged flockmasters for many years to perform these operations, but unfortunately we could not reach many farmers. Therefore, I would like to ask the institute workers who talk on sheep in all corners of our state to impress on the farmers the fact that they are losing money by neglecting docking and castrating.

The next step adding to highest profit is to commence to feed the lambs well just as soon as they begin to eat, which is at the age of about two weeks. A lamb crib put up at one end of the barn where the little fellows can get some extra grain and a little nice, fine clover or alfalfa hay, adds to profit in a large measure. This extra grain feeding, if kept up, that is, if the lamb crib is moved with the lambs out in the pasture, has its advantages. Lambs so fed are in much better condition than others and grow heavier at an early age, so that they may be sold in June and July, when lambs are usually scarce on the market and sell for high prices. Even if lambs are held over for fall or winter feeding, it has been found by experiments at our College that those lambs fed extra grain from an early age, made more and cheaper gains when put in the Feed Lot in the fall, than others of the same lot not receiving any grain. It was also learned that the extra small amount of grain fed more than doubly repaid its cost.

Another point in securing highest profits is to have a piece of rape, sown May 1 to 15, so that it is about ready for feeding the time lambs are weaned and can be turned onto it. This rape, if time permits, can be sown in drills, making it possible to grow more of it on an acre than when sown broadcast. When sown in this way, lambs will not waste much by tramping it down, and it can be cultivated to keep the weeds out. I can-

not speak highly enough of the value of the rape plant for lamb and sheep feeding.

If lambs are intended for fall or early winter market, another piece of rape can be sown not later than July 1, which should be ready for them to be turned onto when the first piece is fed off. In an experiment conducted at our College, rape pasture took the place of a pound of grain for each lamb daily, in comparison with another lot on grass pasture with one pound of grain daily and no rape. In other words, one pound of grain was saved by each lamb daily, and the lambs on rape made just as much gain as the other lambs that received one pound of grain.

It was further learned, when finishing both lots off in early winter, that the lambs that had received rape before winter feeding, did considerably better than the other lot not receiving rape before being put into the Feed Lot. Flockmasters who are acquainted with the value of rape, sow it with small grain or corn to pasture it off after the grain is harvested. I am unable to say just what there is in the rape plant that gives it its great value for lamb and sheep feeding. This would require a chemical analysis, but from experiments and personal observation I know that it is a very cheap feed, easily grown, and a great promoter of growth and mutton production.

Now we come to feeding in winter, or the Feed Lot problems. If we want to feed in the most profitable way, we should consider which varieties of grain are cheapest to use, as variations in prices of grain in many cases either increase the profit in feeding or lessen it. As an illustration, I will refer to an experiment conducted several years ago at this College. In this instance two lots of lambs were fed, one receiving shelled corn, and the other lot dried beet pulp. The price of corn at that time was \$20 per ton and the price of beet pulp \$16 per ton. When we got through with the experiment we found that the lambs fed on beet pulp made about as much gain as those fed on the corn. With a large number of lambs or sheep fed on these two different rations, a saving of \$4 per ton would make quite an extra profit, in favor of the beet pulp.

Now who is the man who can actually feed sheep to obtain the highest profit. Is it the careless, shiftless fellow, who does not take pride in his work, and does the feeding only in order to earn his day's or month's wages? Is it the fellow who does

not possess good common judgment and wastes feed. Or is it the fellow who feeds the sheep in his care good and full at one meal and not enough at the next meal, which results in what is termed "getting them off-feed," and often causes scouring, when sheep will lose in two or three days as much in light weight as they will put on again in the next two weeks? Certainly men of this type will not and cannot feed sheep for highest profit. Not every man will make a good, profitable and economical sheep feeder.

A feeder of sheep must have learned to practice cleanliness, as sheep, perhaps, are a little more particular as regards cleanliness in their feed than some other classes of live stock. He must keep the feed troughs clean and sweet and see to it that the hay and other roughage is clean and bright, and that the grain has not been scratched over many times by the chickens and soiled with their droppings.

Above all other things, to feed profitably, the feeder must be a person who practices gentleness when going to the sheep fold. Sheep like kind treatment, and repay it in a high degree. Punctuality is another factor which leads to highest profit. Hours of feeding should be strictly observed; not to feed early one morning and late the next. The good feeder watches every animal in the flock closely, studies their appetites, and when an increase of feed is made, it should be made very gradually, so that the sheep do not even know when the increase takes place.

While this is mostly meant for sheep and lambs fed for market, where heavy grain feeding is done, I wish to mention that in warm weather a feeder must use great care not to feed them as heavy on grain as he does in cool or cold weather. Sheep do not want as much grain in warm as in cold weather, and if the same amount is fed, it would upset the whole work and result in loss of profit. Sheep naturally make their best gains in cold weather.

A careful feeder will always see that his flock is kept free from internal parasites, and ticks or lice. Wherever these enemies are present in a flock, no profitable feeding can be expected. Shelter also adds greatly to the welfare of sheep in severe weather.

In conclusion I will say that good results of feeding depend largely on the judgment, management and ability of the feeder himself. If he is careful and watches every detail of his work

closely and puts in a few minutes extra time after his regular working hours are over, studying his flock and their progress, high profit is almost sure to follow. The watchful eye of the master is what brings good results.

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DISCUSSION.

Prest. McKerrow: No wonder this man raises good wethers, he certainly gave us a good paper. Now, for your questions. You will notice he did not give away any of his secrets.

A Member: Do you ever get sheep too fat for market, Mr. Kleinheinz?

Mr. Kleinheinz: Yes, we have; we can get them too fat. This is not by feeding for the market at Chicago or St. Paul, or any other market when I speak of getting them too fat, but it makes them worthless in some instances for breeding if they are possessing too much soft fat which is no profit to the breeder.

Prest. McKerrow: Is it a profit to the feeder? In other words, is the excess of fat put on cheaply?

Mr. Kleinheinz: No, it is very costly.

Prest. McKerrow: It is both expensive and useless, then?

Mr. Kleinheinz: Yes.

Mr. Imrie: The Professor spoke of sowing some rape along about the first of July. How would it do to sow it say in the last cultivation of corn?

Mr. Kleinheinz: This is done by a good many farmers. We have never done it here at the college; we always sow our rape separately, and we like to sow it in drills. If time will permit it is better to sow it in drills, because if you sow it broadcast, the weeds come up as fast as the rape, while if you sow it in drills you take a horse cultivator and go through it twice or three times, it loosens up the ground and furthers the growth. We have tried it both ways and we have learned that we can grow about three tons more to the acre if it is in drills. Another thing, when it is sowed in drills, the sheep can go between the rows and eat both sides and not tramp down so much. But a good many like to sow it in the corn and with small grain so they have a chance to put it in with the last cultivation.

Supt. McKerrow: Sow it ten or twelve days later, so the rape won't get too far ahead.

Somebody asks what is the difference in the constituents between corn and beet pulp for feeding sheep.

Mr. Kleinheinz: I haven't followed that up. When this beet pulp came to the sheep barn I said to Prof. Humphrey there can't be anything in this beet pulp, it is dry stuff. He says, "We have fed it to dairy cows and it raises the production and we want to try it here." I had no confidence in it, but I said, "We will try it."

Prest. McKerrow: You didn't know it all then?

Mr. Kleinheinz: No, I told you nobody knows everything. We fed these lambs about two or three weeks, one lot on corn and the others on beet pulp, and when we got to the end of that six weeks, I judged from the results that there was something in that beet pulp that was very valuable, there was a saving of \$4.00 a ton. I don't know what the chemical analysis is of that, I didn't follow it up.

Prest. McKerrow: Was there molasses in this, or was it just dry beet pulp?

Mr. Kleinheinz: No, no molasses; dried without molasses.

Mr. Convey: Did you notice any difference in the condition of the sheep, the two classes, that fed on these two feeds?

Mr. Kleinheinz: It looked always to me as though the sheep that had the corn meal looked a little bit more thrifty. The gain on both sides was practically the same.

A Member: With what kind of drill do you sow these rape seeds?

Mr. Kleinheinz: One of those little hand drills.

Prest. McKerrow: A Planet-Junior hand drill.

Mr. Kleinheinz: You have to push it, of course. You get up early in the morning and push it.

A Member: What is the best method to pursue with parasites, ticks and these little lice, I mean outside parasites?

Mr. Kleinheinz: Dip, whenever you find it present in the flock.

Mr. Roberts: If you find them present this time of year, would you try dipping them?

Mr. Kleinheinz: No, I would rather put them in a warm place if I possibly could, and shear them. When the wool was

off, they would dry off very quickly then, but with the wool on they would catch cold and have pneumonia.

Mr. Roberts: Would you be in favor of shearing breeding ewes this time of year?

Mr. Kleinheinz: No, I don't like to do that with breeding ewes. It can be done, some breeders are shearing them before they have their lambs, but I don't like to do it; we have got to be very careful.

Mr. Roberts: If the sheep are dipped in the spring after shearing, or in the fall, it wouldn't be necessary to do it in the winter, would it?

Mr. Kleinheinz: That is correct. If they were dipped in the fall when the weather was warm they wouldn't be lousy in cold weather.

Mr. Webster: Has anybody got any arrangement to put on a corn cultivator to sow rape going through the last time of cultivating to save doing it by hand?

Prest. McKerrow: Is there any seed attachment to the corn cultivator to sow rape? I know of none.

Mr. Webster: We have taken an old pail and driven a nail or two through the bottom and connected it with a feeder. We have one on each side, that throws out two streams and makes two rows practically.

Mr. Imrie: We took a box and attached it to the cultivator. It has an arrangement that looks like a piece of hip iron, and I put a lever on that, so you could move it by hand, and I put it in front of the cultivator and pushed that lever back and forth and it works all right. We sow quite a little rape in our corn in the last cultivation for the hogs and it would have been all right if the corn had been properly cultivated, but it is just after the 4th, usually about the time you get through cultivating and your ground is clean and with the average amount of rainfall, you get a good stand of rape. It depends greatly of course on the dryness of the weather, but generally if the ground is rich it makes lots of feed for the hogs and we feed sheep in the same way.

Prest. McKerrow: I was a little sorry that the Professor made the statement about cutting off the weeds, that was a little reflection on our farmers down here.

A Member: Up our way the rape is rank enough to choke the weeds.

Mr. Kleinheinz: Mr. President, I wish to state that while we try to keep our land as clean as possible, that we got rape seed that was about half weeds. We sowed it broadcast and all sorts of things came up, everything, weeds grew faster than the other stuff and we found that there were more weeds than there was rape when the plants came out of the ground.

Prest. McKerrow: The advice I would give would be, don't sow rape seed with so much weed seed in it.

Mr. Roberts: Where a cornfield has been harrowed and then thoroughly cultivated, during the cultivation a lot of weed seeds in the soil have been germinated, and then killed. After that is done, then sow rape and I fail to see why there should be any trouble with weeds coming up; they have almost been destroyed.

Mr. Scribner: You are a better farmer than most of us. We can't get all of ours killed.

Mr. Convey: With the Professor's statement that he gets three tons more to the acre, that is sufficient to justify drilling. It is as handy to use a hand-drill in the corn rows as anywhere else and the proper place to sow would be in the middle in that case, so it would be just as handy to work in the corn crop as anywhere else.

Mr. Roberts: It would take some time to drill a large cornfield with rape.

Mr. Convey: You wouldn't need to drill a large cornfield.

Prest. McKerrow: Let me say that you can grow rape broadcast alone quite successfully by plowing your land at least three weeks before you want to sow that rape. Cultivate it three times thoroughly and in any ordinary season the weed seeds will be well sprouted and you destroy the great bulk of them and then your rape will grow rank enough to smother the rest, providing you have no weed seed in the rape seed. Some of us who do not only grow one acre, but five and ten and fifteen, probably find it a little troublesome on account of the weed question. On our farm in Waukesha county we have had some great crops, sowing later. I will admit it would be better to cultivate, but in these days of high prices some of us have to sow it broadcast yet, but our idea is, like the Professor, to do the best we can. He didn't say you all had to sow it in drills, but that is the best way and it is three tons extra to the acre if you can do it that way. Anyhow, grow it.



A Member: Did you have any trouble getting a stand in growing in your corn field?

Prest. McKerrow: We never had any trouble getting a stand, but where there is a big growth of corn, it doesn't grow so fast.

A Member: I have never got a stand that was worth the time of putting it in because the corn made such a big stand. I know men in our country that had poor crops of corn, where they grew rape with it. We plow our ground and we sow right then and we get a good crop and then we plow up the next spring and put it in corn, or else plow up a piece of clover and put it there, but I never have got a good crop by sowing in the corn, because the corn always grows so heavy.

Mr. Kleinheinz: I would like to be thoroughly understood as saying as I said in this paper, not that you should sow rape in drills anyhow, but only if time permits.

Mr. Everett: Do you feed any ensilage to sheep?

Mr. Kleinheinz: We do.

Mr. Everett: How many pounds and what do you consider the best kind?

Mr. Kleinheinz: It depends on what kind of sheep you are feeding.

Mr. Everett: Breeding ewes.

Mr. Kleinheinz: I will not feed any more than two pounds a day to a breeding ewe, after lambing time they can eat more, but not before lambing. Too much succulent feed, as we term silage, produces soft, flabby, weak lambs.

Prest. McKerrow: Our experience is that two pounds of ensilage is enough to feed any breeding ewes. I think that there have been some of our large ewes, ewes that went 200 pounds, or thereabouts, that got a little more than two pounds of pea vine ensilage, only the vines, with the peas taken out. They are nitrogenous feed and we are giving them a little more than we would of corn ensilage, because there is no grain, but I think the Professor strikes it about right when he says two pounds.

Mr. Roberts: And two and a half to three pounds after lambing?

Mr. Kleinheinz: Yes.

Prest. McKerrow: You all know that one of the largest and wealthiest breeding associations in the world, as well as one of

the most progressive, is the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, representing as it does, one of the most popular breeds of live stock the world over, and we are specially favored to-day in having with us the assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and it gives me special pleasure to introduce to you to-day Mr. B. O. Cowan of Chicago.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR BEEF PRODUCTION.

B. O. COWAN, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association:

To an audience of farmers and live stock breeders any intelligent discussion of the beef history of our country should command attention, but at a time when all meat products are abnormally high, and spasmodic and in many cases irrational efforts are being made to reduce prices, the discussion of this question has an added interest. While we have vegetarians, it is undoubtedly true that meat is the principal and most costly article in the diet of mankind, and of this meat supply beef comprises a very important part. The advocates of vegetable diet will hardly admit that it is a case of cause and effect, yet it is never-the-less true that the meat eaters of the world are the people who have done most for its civilization and advancement. According to a recent report of the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, the people of the United States consume more meat per capita than those of any other country except Australia and New Zealand. The annual per capita consumption of meat in the United States is 185.8 pounds as against 121 pounds in the United Kingdom; 115.94 in the German Empire, and 78 in France. Australia heads the list with an average of 262 pounds. This consumption is no doubt influenced somewhat by local conditions, such as the abundance or scarcity of meat, and the prosperity or poverty of the people. It would be interesting if we had statistics concerning this per capita consumption by decades for 50 or 100 years in order to determine whether it is increasing or decreasing. That the number of cattle in the United States has decreased during recent years is generally admitted. This is the result in part, at least, from the curtailment of the range cattle industry by the encroach-

ment of settlers wanting homes, and by the enforcement of the law against fencing government lands. According to the report of Secretary Wilson there were 2, 186,000 less cattle in the United States, January 1st, 1909, than we had January 1st, 1907, while our population has shown a very substantial increase. In consequence the proportion of beef per capita is becoming less each year. In 1840 the proportion of cattle in the U. S. to its population was such that we had .88 of an animal to each inhabitant; .81 in 1860; .79 in 1880, and .69 in 1900. With a continual and rapid increase in our population, and a steady decrease in the number of cattle, the deficiency in our beef supply will become more apparent, and if this ratio continues for a few decades the United States may cease to be a beef exporting nation. During the past decades cattle and beef products have constituted a considerable part of our exports, averaging 32,000,000 pounds from 1851-5, and reaching its highest point in 1906 when we sent abroad 733,000,000 lbs.; while in 1909 we exported only 419,000,000 lbs., a loss of more than 40%. Our exports of pork and pork products made an annual average of 91,000,000 lbs. from 1851-5, and rapidly increased until its maximum was reached in 1896-1900 with an average of 1,462,000,000 lbs.; and in 1909 this had fallen to 1,053,000,000 lbs. In 1906 our total exports of beef and pork products combined reached the stupendous aggregate of 2,198,000,000 lbs.; while in 1909 it was only 1,472,000,000 lbs., a loss of 33% in 3 years. In 1904 we exported 593,000 live cattle, and in 1909 but 208,000. The countries which have the greatest surplus of meat products are the United States, Argentine, Canada, Australia and New Zealand; and until recently the United States had the larger part of the export trade. But we now realize we have a formidable rival in Argentina, particularly in our beef exports to Great Britain. In 1898 the United Kingdom bought from the United States 257,819,000 lbs. of fresh beef, and 12,128,000 lbs. from Argentina; in 1899, 308,000,000 lbs. from the United States, and 16,000,000 lbs. from Argentina; while in 1909 she bought but 160,000,000 lbs. from us, and 400,000,000 lbs. from our South American competitor. This is a phenomenal increase and indicates that the Argentine Republic may deprive us of our best customer for our surplus beef products.

Coincident with this annual decrease of from one to two million cattle in the United States, there has also been a marked

decrease in the number slaughtered for home consumption and for foreign commerce. According to figures furnished by the Bureau of Animal Industry in 1907, 7,621,717 cattle and 1,763,574 calves were slaughtered; while for the year 1909 there were 7,230,272 cattle and 2,046,713 calves slaughtered, showing a decrease of nearly 500,000 cattle, and an increase of 323,000 calves. The increase in the number of calves slaughtered really indicates a more decided decrease in future cattle supply than is at first apparent, since a strong decrease in calves or young breeding cattle means a reduction in the future beef supply.

Mr. Cowan: I want to say that I have studied these figures very carefully, and I think men who know something about the cost of handling meats in the retail butcher shop are prepared to say that the butcher is not robbing people if he adds anywhere from 17 to 25 per cent above the wholesale cost, to pay him for his trouble, for his expense, for his investment, but when a retailer adds anything beyond that and when he goes up to from 40 to 68 per cent increase for the handling of the meat, he is exacting an unusual profit and he is really robbing the consumer.

This is a question, of course, that is agitating the people very seriously in all our cities and a good many of the smaller towns all over the country, and the general opinion seems to be on the part of the consumer that it is the producer, it is the farmer, it is the man who is feeding these cattle that is reaping this tremendous profit out of the meats. In that they are greatly mistaken. I know that some feeders of cattle, during the last year, have been fortunate in buying cattle at low prices and selling them at a tremendously high price and have realized a very, very handsome profit, but when you stop to consider that the bulk of this meat has been produced with corn at 50 to 60 cents a bushel, you will at once admit that the farmer has not, except in isolated cases, received any more than a fair profit on his investment. Now, a particular instance from the Breeders' Special, published in Kansas city; I saw the other day a statement of a case that I think will serve in the main to illustrate this point. I have not the paper to give exact figures.

An extensive feeder in the State of Kansas bought in Kansas City 60 feeders and shipped them down to his farm, giving the exact price that the steers cost him in Kansas City, the exact amount of freight and then giving the number of bushels of corn

that he fed those cattle, the corn costing him 60 cents a bushel, and giving the amount of hay that they consumed during the time. After they were ready for market, he sent them back to Kansas City and sold them to a packer for \$6.40 a hundred, and the total profit on the transaction to the feeder was \$195 on 60 head of cattle, a little over \$3.00 a head, or a gross profit of about 3 per cent. Now then, the article followed those cattle. The wholesaler sold those cattle to butchers and the packer realized a profit of \$6.42 per head on the cattle, or about 7 or 8 per cent as his profit, which is not unreasonable, not any more than the man should have had in that kind of a transaction. The cattle were followed to the retail butcher, and at the prevailing prices they were sold by the butcher at a profit of \$30 a head per steer. Now then, the people in cities and towns do not realize it, they think that the farmer is the man that is robbing them, the fellow that is feeding these cattle is the man that is getting this tremendous profit. We will admit there is a profit somewhere and we realize too that the packer and the retail butcher are not in business for their health or for mere play, they are entitled to a profit and entitled to a fair profit. But it is a mistaken idea to charge this tremendous profit up to the men who are producing these cattle and the only result now of this crusade against high prices of meats will be the temporary reduction of the price of meat, and that temporary reduction will fall ultimately upon the men who produce the cattle. If the packer is forced to take less for the carcasses he sells to the retailer, he simply goes into the market and buys his cattle at 25 or 50 cents or 75 cents or a dollar cheaper than he was buying them before, so in the end the farmer, the producer, is the man that is going to suffer a loss by these decreases in the price of meats.

Partly as a result of a decreased supply of cattle, but chiefly because of the high price of corn for the last three years, beef and all meats have become abnormally high, and the beef grower and feeder is getting a merited reward. The increase in the value of fat cattle in our market centers during the last year was phenomenal, amounting in most instances from 40 to 50%, putting the retail price of beef beyond the ability of the poor to buy it and making it almost a luxury to well-to-do people of our towns and cities. How much the retail price of meats has been advanced by packers and dealers beyond a reasonable

profit, I am not prepared to say; but with sheep, hogs and cattle selling at from \$6 to \$9.20 per 100 lbs. live weight, meat on the block will be costly even if only a fair profit is exacted for the handling. The Department of Agriculture instituted an inquiry to determine the per cent added by the retail dealer to the wholesale price of meats. This information was gathered from 50 towns and cities, and the result of these inquiries showed the retail price to be from 17 to 68 per cent greater than the wholesale price; and the greater increase for the cheaper cuts than for the better ones, thus putting the greater burden on the people who can least afford to bear it. These high prices for all food products have at last brought a condition never before known in this country—a boycott of meats, eggs and butter by large masses of people in many cities. These movements have been spasmodic, and in some instances have been accompanied by such extravagant and unreasonable statements as to amount to a mild form of hysteria. The causes assigned for these high prices have been varied and some of them amusing. All kinds of trusts, from the “Beef Trust” to the “Farmers’ Trust” have been suggested as the cause; also the tariff on meats and the overproduction of gold. As a proposed remedy Judges of Courts, Mayors of cities and General Assemblies of States and Congress have started investigations, and what the final result will be can not be foreseen; but the immediate effect has been what all well informed stockmen saw it would be, namely, a reduction in the price of meats, but a greater reduction in the prices paid for cattle and hogs at our market centers; so the producers will have to bear the loss.

In the discussion of this question the chief causes of the high price of meats are often entirely overlooked, namely, the high price of grain and shortage of fat stock. If either wholesale or retail dealers form unlawful combinations to put fictitious values on food products and so exact extravagant profits, they should be investigated and punished; but such investigations in the past have resulted in a temporary paralysis of our markets and a tremendous loss to live stock producers, with no permanent benefit to the consumer. I would not be understood as condoning the conduct of any who may conspire to rob the people by an unreasonable or unlawful combination, but in the proposed investigation there is greater chance of loss to the producer than of permanent relief to the consumer. To the pro-

ducer of live stock, who is preparing it for market on high-priced grain, the situation is somewhat serious. It is to be hoped there will be no serious depression in prices at our live stock markets and that normal trade conditions will soon return.

During the last 15 years there have been times when men who have been rearing and feeding beef cattle received very small compensation for their investment and labor, but at other times the reward has been ample. At present the outlook for beef production is bright. With a rapidly increasing population and a decreasing supply of cattle, there is certainly encouragement for men breeding beef cattle. Under former conditions of cheap grain, cattle feeders were accustomed to use corn exclusively in making beef, but under the restricted area of corn production, and the constantly increasing demand for it, the days of cheap corn seem to have passed; hence it may be necessary in future for stockmen to reduce the cost of beef production by feeding more alfalfa, ensilage and roots, and less high-priced corn. Under normal prices for hay, roots and grain, the feeder who received 5 to 6 cents per pound for his fat steers made a fair profit; and during the last 12 months prices in many instances have given a handsome return for the investment and labor. During last October one entire train load of fat steers sold at \$9.20 per 100 lbs. and brought the feeder \$168. Some shipments of yearling steers brought from \$85 to \$100 per head, and at this price breeders of pure-bred beef cattle could well afford to steer many of their bull calves. These are unusual prices it is true and can be looked for only during times of decreased grain production and consequent high prices for meat producing feed. But there is good reason for believing that for some years to come meats will command good prices, sufficient to give fair return to the raisers and feeders of good cattle. Well bred steers that can be put on the market at 20 to 24 months old, weighing from 1150 to 1350 and selling at 5 to 6 cents per lb. will certainly return a good profit. In this estimate I have tried to be conservative both as to weight of steers and the probable price realized. It seems to me therefor that farmers of Wisconsin have reasonable encouragement to continue to raise and feed a good class of beef cattle.

I am aware that Wisconsin is a great dairy State, and it is quite likely that in the unusual effort that has been made to develop the dairy industry of the State, its beef cattle may

have been somewhat neglected. From your State statistical reports I find the State has 1,250,281 dairy cattle and 762,944 beef cattle, or "All other cattle," as given in the 1909 report of your State Board of Agriculture. I am not sure that these figures really give accurate number of either dairy or beef cattle, as the class of milk cows may include cows of the beef breeds and steers and calves of dairy breeds may be included in the columns "All other cattle." There is no doubt that dairying has brought prosperity to a large class of the citizens of your State and wealth to many, but it does not follow that all engaged in it have been successful, nor does it follow that it would support all the farmers of your State, if all should turn their attention to that industry. It is better that the industries of a commonwealth should be diversified. So for the farmer who does not want to engage in dairying because he does not like to milk, or for any other reason, the rearing and fitting of good, well-bred beef cattle should be a desirable and profitable business when pursued with intelligence and energy. Hence, the men who have good herds of beef cattle, either pure-bred or high grades, have strong encouragement to continue to reproduce and improve them. By careful selection, herds can be built up that are excellent in their beef form and fleshing qualities, and still be fair milkers; the cows capable of raising strong, lusty calves, or for furnishing the family with milk and butter. The calves, if they are pure-breds, can be sold for breeders, or castrated and fed for market, while the grade calves become candidates when nicely fattened, for baby beef, which usually brings remunerative prices. With the wonderful growth of our urban population in late years, and the strong tendency to drift to the cities and towns, there is excellent reason for young men remaining on the farms, and for no class of farmers and stockmen is there a brighter outlook than for those who are producing a good class of beef cattle. The rearing of live stock is essential to conserving the fertility of the soil, and in agricultural life it should be the aim of every young farmer to bequeath to posterity richer lands and better live stock than those with which he began his experience in farm life.

From the many excellent, foreful things said by Ex-President Theo. Roosevelt concerning farm life, I have selected one that is worthy of repetition and emphasis on such occasions as this, viz: "If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent



greatness of any State must ultimately depend upon the character of its country population more than any thing else. No growth of cities, no wealth can make up for a loss in the number or character of its country population." In maintaining this bulwark of national safety and prosperity, the live stock breeder is an important and influential factor in agricultural life.

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DISCUSSION.

Mr. Imrie: Mr. Cowan gave us the profits made by the retail butcher. Now, being in butcher shops throughout the country buying meat a little, we notice that a great many people in buying, buy very small amounts at a time, they buy a pound of beef steak, pound and a half of beef steak, and they expect this to be delivered four or five blocks away, and they must have it there at a special time for dinner.

Mr. Cowan: Yes, and sometimes as many miles.

Mr. Imrie: Isn't it a fact that retailers must have quite a profit to carry on this business, and still make a living?

Mr. Cowan: I think that is true, and I stated that a per cent of increase even up to 30 per cent ought not to be considered as extravagant for the retailer, but when he is exacting from 40 to 68 per cent, he is robbing his customers.

The point that the gentleman makes is very well taken. I live in a city and I know something about the habits of the people. I know that there are butchers there who sell 25 or 30 cents worth of meat and have to deliver it three or four miles from the butcher shop. It is ordered sometimes by telephone and when it gets there if the madam of that apartment is very particular, she will call up the butcher and tell him that the meat is not what she wanted, for him to come and take it back, so he has got two trips on that 25 or 30 cents worth of meat. Of course that is a consideration that the retailer has got to take when he fixes his price. He has got to have horses and pay high prices for feeding those horses and got to have men to drive them.

Mr. Jacobs: And sometimes another trip to collect the bill.

Mr. Cowan: I would not be questioned too closely on that, because I buy my meats in the city.

Mr. Imrie: Another question about the cost of meat—I think you said it was in Kansas City this matter was followed up. There was a profit of a dollar and some odd cents to the farmer, now, was that clear profit, or was his labor included in this?

Mr. Cowan: In that calculation he didn't count his labor anything.

Mr. Imrie: So he really made nothing out of it.

Mr. Cowan: He really made nothing out of it. He had only a profit of \$1.95 on the transaction and it was distinctly stated that he counted nothing for the labor of feeding the cattle.

Mr. Imrie: He had the pleasure of living on the farm for his labor.

Mr. Cowan: Yes, he had that.

Mr. Convey: Don't you consider the whole system bad? I notice that in a multitude of cases that the stock is shipped to Chicago and killed and dressed there and returned to the local butchers and handled in that manner. We all know Chicago meat is retailed very largely at country points.

Mr. Cowan: Yes, but that is a question that I don't suppose we can change. We have got our meat trade in the hands of packers. They buy the meat and ship it into the country and sell it to local butchers, and it has been so for years, and I suppose it would be difficult to change that condition of things.

Mr. Convey: But isn't it an unnecessary expense, and are we not, as a nation, inclined to do business in that way?

Mr. Cowan: Well, in answering that question I will have to admit that I have not looked into that closely enough to say whether these packers can buy the meats in Chicago and ship the carcasses out to the country points and sell them for more or for less than the retailer here can get them from the farmer. I don't know, I have not looked into the cost of handling meats in a retail way.

Mr. Nordman: Would you consider it practical to raise steers in a locality where the corn crop could not be matured?

Mr. Cowan: Well, yes, if you want to raise steers and sell them as fat grass cattle. I know men who grow steers and never feed them corn at all. They will keep them during the winter when they are young and give them ensilage or corn fodder, or good clover hay, or alfalfa, or anything to develop them

pretty well, and turn them out in the spring on good grass and sell them in the fall as grass cattle. There is certainly a good profit in that, at least I know a good many farmers who make a very nice profit by selling their cattle off after the grass rather than after corn feeding.

Mr. Jacobs: I believe if we acknowledge the truth, that in many sections of our state that the class of cattle that we have fed and the way they are fed, if we are going to have any good beef, we will have to ship it in, so we ought not to blame the shippers for doing it.

Prest. McKerrow: That is good as coming from a Jersey breeder.

Mr. Cowan: I want to say that while I am not here in this discussion to cast any reflections whatever on the dairy business of your state, because it is necessary and profitable, and the men who are engaged in it are all right, but as a business it is not improving your meat supply, I can say that.

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Recess to two o'clock.

The Convention met at 2 o'clock, p. m.

President McKerrow in the chair.

Prest. McKerrow: Wisconsin feels rather proud of her dairy industry, feels proud of her dairy cows and when we get to feeling proud, we sometimes say, though it may be hard to prove, that Wisconsin has more high class dairy cows than any state in the Union, and then we say to the people who are skeptical, if you don't believe this, go back to the records of the great Fairs, the World's Fair in 1893 and 1904, the exposition at Buffalo and Omaha and Seattle, and the other great shows, and see if you do not find that the records show that Wisconsin has won more prizes for her dairy cattle, in proportion to the number of animals shown than has any other state in the Union.

One of the things that is putting Wisconsin to the front along this line is cow testing, and we have many liberal people in Wisconsin, but it remained for a man outside of Wisconsin to shake a thousand dollars in the face of the Wisconsin cow breeders and dare them to cover it for the purpose of doing more testing in Wisconsin. This afternoon we are going to take up the

general subject of "What Gives Us the Satisfactory Dairy Cow," and the first sub-topic is "Her Breeding" and to speak on that subject I have great pleasure in introducing to you this gentlemen of whom I speak, Mr. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa.

Mr. Marsh: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The development of the dairy breeds and the building up of our dairy herds in the Mississippi Valley means more to me in a broad sense than the mere mating and coupling of individuals properly selected. To my mind this question philosophically carried out will change our farms from mere commercial institutions, in which we try to make expenses, into homes in fact as well as in name, and before I begin in my humble way a text book discussion of breeding the dairy cow, permit me in a more comprehensive way to give you a viewpoint as it appeals to me.

A few years ago I was riding through the state of Tennessee where the train stopped at the county seat, the car door opened and I recognized the gentleman who entered as Henry Ward Beecher. Every berth was occupied and I offered to share my seat with him. After he had learned my work, he said to me, "Do you know, I have always considered the cow one of the great agencies of modern civilization." He went on to show how he had been through the Dakotas, through the great wheat fields there, and he had noticed how few improvements they had in that country. He said they came there and prepared the ground in the spring and sowed their seed, and then came back at harvest time, harvested and threshed the grain and went away again, but he said, "If the man who owned that land had owned a single cow, he would have had to be there in the morning and at night to milk her, and it wouldn't be long before he would be getting himself a wife and it is around the natural and developing homestead that the civilization of the present day must be developed.

Since that morning I have had the pleasure of visiting every country that is developing and breeding dairy cattle, that is recognized as such, and I am prepared to say this, that no people have developed a great breed of dairy cattle without building up the home, making that part of their nature, and one of their strong characteristics. Last summer I spent a few weeks on a little island off the coast of France and I bought three heifers from one man and after I was through

with my trade, I was struck by a very likely yearling, and I said to him, "What is your price on this yearling?" He said, "I don't want to sell her." I said, "If you were going to sell her, what would be the price?" He said, "There is no price." I importuned him and still I couldn't get the man to even consider selling the heifer.

We went into the house and on the wall there was an oil painting of four cows. He pointed to the second cow in the group, and he said, "That is the maternal ancestor of this heifer that I don't want to sell. In 1848 my grandfather showed those four cows in England, that is sixty-four years ago, and I have heard him tell how his father showed his cows on the Island of Guernsey and we have always aimed to keep that blood in our family."

We went out into the court and I noticed chiseled on the stone wall the number "1640," and I said to him, "This is a very old house?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Built in 1640?" He said, "No, it is a much older house than that. We moved in here in 1640."

I couldn't help but think, gentlemen, of the prairie township in Iowa from which I came, and how men roamed from farm to farm, and I thought back for thirty years as I could remember, and do you know the thing was astonishing to me, the number of people who have lived on those farms, who had owned that land and who had moved away without any thought of its possible value, either to themselves or to their children, or to their children's children, and I could remember in my own experience at least thirty-five or thirty people, the sons of the people or the grandsons of the people who had owned that land in one of the richest townships in one of the richest states in the world, and they were working at their work with nothing except their hands to keep them from privation, and had dissipated the fortune that had been given to them by God, and they had turned aside from that land without any real appreciation of its value.

To me the great question of building up this country is involved in building up the dairy herds of the Mississippi Valley, and I would not to day come over to you people in Wisconsin and attempt to discuss this question if it was not a broader question than the mere technical discussion of proper selection and proper mating.





MODEL FARMER'S BARN.

WHAT GIVES US THE SATISFACTORY DAIRY COW—  
“HER BREEDING.”

W. W. MARSH, Waterloo, Iowa.

If you want to take the trouble to analyze the pedigrees of the colts that are entered in the Derby which is to be run next June in England, you will find they trace not once, but many times, in their ancestry to horses that have won the Derby in other years. If you will take the trouble to look into the pedigrees of the colts that are entered in the Kentucky Futurity, you will find that in nearly every case, they trace not only once but several times to horses that have held world's records. So true is it that the horses which win the races descend from horses that have won races, that it has passed into the aphorism, “Breed to the winners.” We find a similar expression as the basis for all improvement in the other aphorism that “Like begets like,” or as it was originally enjoined in the expression, “Breed from the best.”

Strange as it may appear, one of the great stumbling blocks in the development of a breed is the lack of a clear and comprehensive idea of the attributes and characteristics which are required and this is especially true in the development of dairy cattle. We have seen in nearly every breed an effort made to arrive at two distinct places; form that would win in the show ring and persistence in the production which would be profitable in the pail. Just as soon as our ideas are clear cut and definite, we will begin to make real progress. I believe that the improvement of the dairy breeds of cattle in America has begun in real earnest. I believe that the fact that everything will be sacrificed in our work, to persistency in production, will lead to the development of a breed of dairy cattle in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, the like of which has never been seen in this world.

The basis with me for improvement in my herd is well defined in my own mind. The ideal pedigree for me would be a sire whose dam made more butterfat than any other cow, with a grand dam who made more butterfat than any other cow except her daughter and with a great grand dam who made more butterfat than any other cow except her daughter and her grand-



daughter. In other words, accumulated evidence of persistency in production, as shown in the pedigree, with the additional evidence of power to transmit the object sought.

I assume that with great producing ability will come the modified form best adapted to do the work. In other words, that nature will design architecturally the form calculated to eliminate waste and that the power to assimilate the food necessary for large production will come with that ability.

I think that there is accumulated evidence enough at this time to make it necessary to sound a warning against a standard to breed from which is of an indefinite nature. In other words, I believe that at this time nothing is more dangerous to the breeder who contemplates a herd with large producing capacity, than the indefinite expression, "dairy form." Don't misunderstand me, I am not talking against the cow of dairy form and in favor of the cow of beef conformation. In two of the dairy breeds at least, the substitution of show ring "form" for production has worked great harm. Why should we talk of dairy form in this day when we can talk of records which indicate producing capacity? Why should we talk of dairy form at this time when one judge in Iowa and another judge in Minnesota and another judge in Wisconsin and another judge in Illinois reverse each other with system and regularity? Why should we substitute a will-o-the-wisp of that character for a definite clean-cut positive knowledge of producing power which is contained in the advanced registration records?

My object is not necessarily an attack on the show ring, but when winning in the show ring is made the object of your breeding to the sacrifice of the necessary producing ability, then it should be attacked by every man who has the welfare of the breed that he stands for at heart. We all know that there are certain men who have been very successful in the show ring without a corresponding success in breeding animals that have made creditable records, and my thought at this time is not an attack on the show ring in and of itself, except where the show ring deters a man from the practical object toward which we are now striving. The show ring has its place in our work for the advancement of dairy breeds. It comes under the general publicity plan of campaigning, however. So long as it is intended and does impress the general public, it answers a useful purpose. When, however, the show ring standard becomes the object of the

breeder instead of the true evidence of a cow's greatness which is her production as told in the pail and the test, then it does positive harm.

The malign influence of the show ring on the Ayrshire breed in Scotland is graphically told by Professors Fraser and Brand, in their Bulletin No. 140, "Dairy Suggestions from European Conditions." I quote:

"There are two types of Ayrshires in Scotland; the show type and the producing type. The show type has been developed for the show ring, and bred for beauty alone. The genuine show udder must be compact and closely attached, both before and behind. The sole must be flat, with no indentions between the teats, and the udder must not protrude behind, but be carried up even with the thighs, and have small cylindrical teats, evenly placed on the flat bottom. This is the only kind of udder that can be shown many years in succession and not become too pendant for the show ring. Any intelligent dairyman knows that this type of udder is fleshy and does not belong to the best producers. This craze for tight, close, shallow udders started in the show ring about twenty-five years ago. It has been of untold damage to the Ayrshire breed, and has split the breeders into two factions,—one of which is breeding for show and the other for production. The breeders who are breeding for production belong to test associations and keep accurate records of their cows. The latter cows have good udders that milk well away, and large soft teats that are easily milked. One of the best authorities in Scotland upon the subject says: "The show ring has been a curse to the Ayrshire breed. Ayrshires would be a different breed today had there never been a show. The leading exhibitors of show Ayrshires of the flat, fleshy udder type have not made money, even if they have sold their stock at large prices, because they did not get enough milk to bring up the profits. One of the leading exhibition herds produced only half as much per cow as did another herd bred for production alone. This shows the folly of running to fads. You American dairymen are making a great mistake in allowing showmen to be your importers, as they are taking over only the show type. By this means you are losing, to the American Ayrshire, the advantages of our record Ayrshires in the economy of milk production."

"As an illustration that show Ayrshires are not producers,

the ring of aged cows at the Royal Agricultural Show last year is a good illustration. The cows placed at the lower end of the show ring were at the head in the production class. They stood as follows:

Inspection class .....1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Production on yield of milk .....5, 4, 1.

The cows receiving 2 and 3 in the inspection class were not shown in the production class.

“Record Ayrshires are gaining rapidly in popularity in Scotland. At the Highland Show Ayrshire cows must produce, the night and morning before the exhibition, 36 pounds of milk, or they are not eligible to enter the show ring.”

The degree of intelligence in the man who bases his preference for an animal because of show ring superiority as the show ring as now conducted in America, differs in degree but in degree only, from the man who wrote about the Herefords as milkers in a recent issue of one of the leading agricultural papers. He said: “Not long ago a farmer came to my place to purchase a bull. The first words were: ‘The Herefords are poor for milk, are they not?’ I answered: ‘They are advertised so, but did you ever milk a white-faced cow that was not a good one?’ ‘Well,’ he answered, ‘I have now a white-faced cow that is the best milk cow I ever owned.’ And he bought the bull.

This does seem like a joke, but reasoning of this character is displacing special purpose bulls all over the Mississippi Valley and is causing incalculable loss. It is in its nature like substituting the show ring for actual production. Every issue of the average agricultural paper contains stuff not less grotesque than the white-faced cow argument. In the same issue of the paper to which I refer, I find written by a member of the faculty of one of our agricultural colleges, deductions from a table which he prints as to the power of transmitting hereditary characteristics and he starts his article with these words: “A number of years ago the writer was at Woodburn Farm looking over the stud with the manager, Mr. Broadhead. I said to him: ‘You have had here for many years both Harold and Miss Russell. Why have you bred but one Maud S.?’ ‘Ah,’ he said, ‘If you could tell me that you would clear up the greatest mystery in breeding.’”

Now let me tell you about Maud S. and the deductions I draw from her breeding. Maud S. did not have an ancestor

in her pedigree that had ever gone a mile much better than 2:40. The most that could be said of Maud S.' ancestry was that it was plastic blood. She acquired the art of trotting through a long and systematic period of training. Maud S.' performance however called attention to the fact that the blood was plastic and other individuals of the family which were trained and acquired the trotting habit transmitted the power to trot with increased uniformity; that is, they transmitted the acquired habit and when acquired habit was bred to acquired habit, it became a part of the nature of the animal and the uniformity with which it has been transmitted is one of the marvels of the breeding world. It is one of the marvels in the history of breeding. While it was necessary for Maud S. to carry about 20 ounces in weight to properly balance her, the trotting horses of today, many of them, are not carrying more weight than just enough to protect the foot and I believe that in the development of a dairy breed of cattle based on performance; based on records in the pail, much can be learned from the phenomenal progress made in the development of the American trotting horse. Maud S. was sired by a horse that had no trotting record. He was sired by a horse that was supposed to have gone a mile in the neighborhood of 2:40. Maud S.' dam had no record and her sire had no record. When the descendants of Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., were trained and acquired the trotting habit and mated with others that also had been developed or had developed ancestry, greater uniformity of speed in the offspring was shown. The greater the number of developed ancestors in the pedigree, the more certainly did the trotting characteristics appear.

I have no desire to criticise any breed of dairy cattle. I have an interest in seeing them all developed along lines to make them useful in this great Mississippi Valley. We have the roughage and the feed necessary to produce milk and butter in enormous quantities at a very low cost and I believe that there are four great breeds of dairy cattle which can be used to very great advantage by our people. No one who has visited the show rings, which are in a way an educational feature and which of necessity impress a great number of people, can have failed to note the fact that the show ring type of cattle in the Jersey breed, in a measure, takes on the show ring type which has become popular as such in Scotland among the Ayrshires. In other

words, the working Jersey cow today, the animal necessary to popularize that breed in the Mississippi Valley, if she is to be popularized, is absent from the show ring. The fine, front lawn, soubrette type of cow seems to me to have a call over the working cow and to my mind the fact that this show ring standard refined to such an extent, menaces the future of that particular breed of cattle in our section of the country.

There is only one way to displace the false ideas as to what constitutes a dairy cow and that is by emphasizing what records mean in a cow's ancestry, what the record means as pertaining to the individual cow herself. If there are twenty cows in the show ring, all of them very large producers, which differ in their form from the cow which has been constantly awarded the show ring prizes, then the absurdity of placing the award on the non-producer will become apparent. One of the things which has made the Holstein and the Guernsey cow popular in the Mississippi Valley is the fact that she has been owned and developed by real dairymen and I believe that the fact that the Jersey cow has been largely shown by men who are frequently long range dairymen has had much to do with the fact that the show ring type varies essentially from the producer.

If I were to attempt to put in one sentence my idea on which to found a successful breeding venture, I would say, "Records in the pedigree." The larger the records, the more likely they are to be transmitted, because the larger the record, the more it indicates to my mind the characteristic of the individual.

Prof. Eckles' recent articles on the new factors in influencing the per cent of fat in milk will make it necessary for us to discriminate as to records. In talking with Prof. Haecker of Nebraska the other day, he said to me: "I knew a cow that gave 16 pounds of fat in a week and less than 100 pounds of butter-fat in a year." Prof. Eckles, in one of his articles on the percentage of butter-fat in milk production, referring to the transfer of accumulated fat into the milk pail, says: "During the 30 days, 43 pounds of fat and 52 pounds of other solids were produced in the milk. The average per cent of fat during the 30 days was 6.9; the normal test for this cow is slightly under five per cent. Within 48 hours after her feed was increased at the end of the 30 days period the per cent of fat in the milk declined about two per cent.

He adds "Another interesting question brought up by these

experiments is its relation to the common method of carrying on short time tests of dairy cattle. It has been the subject of comment frequently by leading authorities that in recent years much higher fat percentages are secured in short tests than was formerly the case. The possibility of increasing the per cent of fat in milk for a period after calving by the means mentioned (that is using the stored up fat in the cow) has apparently been used by those who are the most successful in making these phenomenal short time tests. A cow that will average 3.2 per cent of fat for the year, can with reasonable certainty be made to test 4 per cent or even higher for a week if properly handled. The way it is done is to fatten the cow as much as possible before calving. Then after calving, the animal is fed only moderately and the test is begun within four or five days. Under these conditions the animal has insufficient feed to support the enormous milk and fat production. Since her body is loaded with fat, this fat is taken from the tissues and a large amount of it secreted in the milks."

From Professors Eckles' and Haecker's statements, I conclude that in choosing our herds, we not only want large production but we want in addition to that, persistency and ability to carry the pace through the milking period.

After you have arranged the standard which you are working toward with your herd and are accumulating records which add to its commercial value, the next characteristic which will require your attention is the regularity with which the animal produces. Fecundity in a cow is next to, if not first, in her necessary qualifications. It will prove of very great loss to you if your breeding operations are tied to a family of cows which are hereditarily irregular as breeding animals. That certain families are prolific breeders while others are not is shown in every herd register. The great families of all breeds have their foundation in numbers as well as in their great producing qualifications.

Mr. Lewis F. Allen, formerly editor of the American Short Horn Herd Book, says: "More herd book pedigrees run to Young Mary than to any other half dozen cows on record." She had fourteen daughters and one son. Hambeltonion 10 displaced all sires as the progenitor of the American trotting horse, because of the twelve or thirteen hundred colts he sired more than because of his innate ability to transmit trotting

speed. Again, among the sons of Hambeltonion 10, the son which transmitted the most extreme race horse speed did not become the greatest of his sons, but rather a great son whose sons and daughters were prolific in the number of sons and daughters which they produced.

Every Poland China hog in America practically descends from one hog or rather traces many times to one hog, and a scrutiny of the family will show that his daughters were great as mothers in the number of their offspring.

The books are filled with accounts of mothers who are prolific whose daughters inherited this characteristic.

The influence of a great sire on a dairy herd in money value will become more apparent as the records of production are more universally and accurately kept. Eckles' report of the bull at the Missouri Experiment Station whose daughters gave an average of a hundred pounds of fat each more than their mothers at the same age is worthy of your attention. This would mean substantially thirty dollars, at present prices, more earning power a year for the period of their usefulness. If a bull was used largely with the ability to thus increase the producing qualities of his offspring, his value would be surprisingly large. If the period of usefulness of the cow covered six years, it would mean from \$150 to \$200 increase in value on every heifer he sired. I have seen recorded sixty-five heifer calves from one bull in one year on the Island of Guernsey and fifty from another.

Mr. Marsh (added): Now if it is settled that we are to undertake to build up the dairy herds and the dairy breeds in the Mississippi Valley, it is of special importance to these young men whom I see here today.

I do not believe, young men, you can realize what we older people have seen in this country without going into the figures of the development of this industry in the state from which I came, and the advancement of the value of the land.

Briefly, let me call your attention to one thing. In my lifetime—and I am not the oldest man in this audience—I have seen land sold in my state for \$1.25 an acre. At \$2.50 an acre that would be an advance of 100 per cent. At \$12 an acre it is an advancement of 1000 per cent. At \$125 an acre it is an advancement of 10,000 per cent. And still they want to know what is the reason of the cost of high living in this country.

I want to say, young men, that the real and crucial test as to what constitutes a farmer, has never been applied to a man in the Mississippi Valley up to this time. Cheap land, fertile land, bountiful nature, has done everything for us, and the test is to be put to you who are coming. It has not been put to my friend to my right, or friends I see in the audience of my own age. You are to make the fight, you are to solve the question; it has not been solved by the men who are before you to-day, taking the larger part in this discussion, and it won't be, and I want to say to you that there is before you an opportunity, grand and great, a vaster opportunity than has come to my generation. I can see before me some young men who will do with the Holstein cow, the Guernsey or the Jersey, in the Mississippi Valley what Bates did for the Shorthorn in England. It is a worthy ambition for any one of you to undertake to build up an animal which as a machine will use economical feed and the roughage which we have in this Mississippi Valley, and make milk cheaper than any other animal can produce it, and I say to you when you go back to the farm, remember just one thing, that the nobility of character, the independent manhood that comes from landownership and life on the soil is altogether preferable to that life, gay as it may appear from a superficial view, which is fought out in the city.

I would not be here to-day if I did not have it on my heart and thoroughly believe that if this country is to be preserved, if our best institutions are to be maintained, they will not be preserved and maintained by these accumulated millions in the large cities without a single thing between them and starvation but a single day's work.

If these things are carried on, they will be carried on by the men on the small farms in the Mississippi Valley; it will be for them to preserve the institutions which our fathers gained. I thank you.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Prest. McKerrow: Mr. Marsh has opened up a broad field of thought for us all, particularly these young men. Has no one any question? I think he must have said it all.

Mr. Scribner: They are all converted.

Mr. Convey: I would like to ask Mr. Marsh a question. In



those cow tests that are made, do you consider the test of very much importance from a cattle standpoint unless the amount of feed that was used is taken into consideration? In other words, would you expect a machine weighing 1200 pounds, in the shape of a dairy cow, to be an advantage over an animal weighing 800 or 1,000 pounds?

Mr. Marsh: I think the gentleman's question is a question which would propound itself to a man who is a breeder of pure bred cattle, but it is not the question to-day in the Mississippi or the Missouri Valley. All over this valley we have herds of cows not making over 150 pounds of butter a year. The great question to-day is to take these herds and eliminate all cows having those records and these phenomenal records all over the country, these animals producing seven, eight, nine hundred pounds of butter a year are being discussed by the people, and that is a good thing. It was impossible in our part of the country to get farmers to have their cows tested at all; the tester, two years ago, was unknown. Since we have had this cow testing proposition, we have been able to bring home to those farmers this truth that many a man is dairying to tremendous disadvantage. It would have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to take the space for advertising commercially, that is, paying by the inch,—I don't refer to the agricultural papers particularly, but to the newspapers of the state of Iowa, if the advertising we have had had been measured inch by inch, it would have cost us tens of thousands of dollars to have carried this news to the people the way we have carried it. As it is these things furnish legitimate items of news; to say that your cow has made 700 pounds of butter fat or 800 pounds, as the case may be, is an interesting item of news.

As to the practical results, we cannot find men to do the testing. There are test clubs organized in various neighborhoods that are ripe for it; I think you would find them all over the state of Iowa, and you would also find this general publicity which the cow question and the public records has been able to give to us, all that has gone to the farmer in a way that we could never use in reaching him otherwise. I think we have done in a year what we could not have done in ten years without it. I haven't any doubt that when Prof. Woll's records are spread on the newspapers of the state, you will find the same results in your state; in other words, when a man reads these

reports, it naturally raises the question what kind of a special purpose bull he is going to use. We who are interested in the testing associations are going to find out about the individuals and make the information we receive as public as we can.

Mr. Jacobs: Is there anything done along the line of distinguishing these cattle that are making these records?

Mr. Marsh: I want to express my personal appreciation of the moral courage it must have taken on the part of the people who inaugurated and wrote the rules for your cow test in the state of Wisconsin, and particularly made it one of the requisites for entrance that the cow should be with calf and that in face of the fact that the advanced registration rules of the American Guernsey Club require no such qualification. I think you have made an advance which entitles you to all kinds of credit and I for one in season and out of season will say that you are so entitled.

In our state we make the very serious mistake of following the rules of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and not requiring that, and I know that the example you have set will be copied in later tests that are entered into. I have been to seven or eight meetings of this character in the course of the last two months, and on all occasions have favorably commented on your action in that regard and have heard such favorable comments from others. I regret to say that we in writing our rules in Iowa left out that very important fact which shows what you have done in the past and proves that the estimate we have placed on you is correct, and that you are really the leaders of dairying.

Prest. McKerrow: Thank you, and I will say for this convention and all the dairymen of Wisconsin that we are very thankful that you are helping us.

There is a word I want to say with regard to one point raised by the speaker, and that is the distinction between the show ring and the utility standing, as I am pleased to put it, because I am referring to all classes, not only live stock, but products. From my experience and observation as a breeder and exhibitor, as well as a Fair manager, I believe that Mr. Marsh sounds a word of warning to all Fair organizations and to all breeders' organizations, and to all judges that may be called into the rings at all classes of Fairs. There to-day is one of the greatest dangers that the breeders and breeders' associations are meeting,

and that bids fair to be more serious, because of the selection of judges who place the show ring standard above the utility standard. It may be a very hard thing to get back to the utility standard in a Fair show ring where records and pedigrees are all for the form, and yet it does seem that too much attention to what are considered fancy points, fashionable points, has been and is growing as to all lines of live stock.

You take the Poland China breeds, the American Breeder admits that he must take into the show ring a type of hog that is not the best producer on his farm—there is too much fineness. You talk to breeders of other classes of swine and they practically admit the same thing. In Berkshire hogs of late years they seem to have been drifting back again from that old standard.

You talk to the breeders of sheep and beef cattle and they will all tell you the same story, that the tendency of the show ring is towards too much fineness, too much fancy points, rather than the utility formation.

As a Fair manager and breeder and exhibitor, I want to say that this is something that our breeders' associations and our Fairs ought to take up and consider, and when we find a judge going into a show ring, tying himself to that kind of a standard, he ought to be turned down by all associations and by all Fair managements.

Now, we come to the second sub-topic, "Her Growth and Development," which will be taken up by a man that we think knows how to grow and develop a dairy cow, Mr. F. H. Scribner of Rosendale.

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#### WHAT GIVES US THE SATISFACTORY DAIRY COW. "HER GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT."

F. H. SCRIBNER, Rosendale, Wis.

This seems to be an age of special preparation for particular objects and professions, or business of life, and the person who starts out without special preparation in any profession, be he lawyer, physician, surgeon, machinist or farmer, finds himself handicapped in the strong competition of to-day. And I am a firm believer that the same rule is especially applicable to the

Dairy Cow, and anything that is going to interfere with her healthfulness or growth, is going to handicap her for her life work, be it as breeder or producer. And to this end the greatest precaution is necessary in the rearing of the heifer. So that nothing may dwarf her in size, for whatever dwarfs the growth, will also dwarf and weaken the digestive organs as well. The organs of digestion are but muscles, and are strengthened like any other muscle by careful use. In the first place one should know when to expect the little fellow, as a little rest should be given the Dam from her milking period, so that a little extra nourishment may be given at this time. A box stall should be provided, and the cow permitted to occupy it a couple of days or so ahead of time, so that she may get accustomed to her new quarters before the little one arrives. This stall should be thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled with some disinfectant or slacked lime and plenty of clean bedding used. Our best horse-men to-day are paying a lot of attention to the disinfecting of the naval cord, so that no troublesome germs may enter and poison the system, and this is a wise movement in the care of the calf, to avoid troubles from this source. Avoid as far as possible any unusual conditions around the stable at this time, or anything that would tend to excite or make the cow nervous. Just what the effect might be is hard to say. Avoid drafts, as a sudden chill or nervous excitement has more effect upon the milk than most people imagine, and is liable to cause indigestion.

We prefer to leave the calf with the cow for a couple of days, as this first milk is just what its system needs to get into a good working condition, at the end of the second day we take upon ourselves the responsibility of the feeding of the little fellows, and here comes the most critical period in the calf's life, and its future usefulness is largely determined by the care exercised at this time. There are perhaps four particular essentials to look out for at this time. First, "A dry clean bed." If a calf is permitted to lie on a wet bed it takes cold and that its digestion is interfered with is shown by its rough coat, drooping ears and running nose. Second, "The right amount of milk for a feed," and I dare venture this assertion, there is more harm done by over-feeding than any one thing, just the amount of milk for a feed I am hardly able to say. This amount must be determined by the feeder, and may be anywhere from

3 lbs. to 6 lbs. according to the individuality of the calf, and the nature of the milk, but it is always safe to say, Feed on the careful side. For whenever we get them off their feed, it is hard to get them back, and is weakening to the digestive organs. The amount of milk should not be determined by guess work, but by actual weighing or measuring, for I find it so easy to guess altogether too much. Third, "The temperature of the milk," the normal temperature of milk as drawn is about 100 degrees and this degree should be retained as far as possible. Any artificial heating of milk is always detrimental, as it makes it less digestible.

Fourth, "Cleanness of calf pails." I have known men to feed calves from a dirty swill pail and the calves certainly showed it. The calf pails at our farm are washed regularly each day and every well regulated calf barn should contain a good scrubbing brush and washing powder. In the feeding of calves there is certainly a splendid opportunity to exercise patience and kindness. It is an old saying that you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar, so you can accomplish more by being kind and patient. If one is rough with the little ones, they are apt to grow up with that feeling of distrust and fear, and I am sure a cow never will do her best with this feeling towards her owner or keeper. I notice that little calves very early in the stage of the game begin to nibble on something, possibly a straw or piece of hay. Now is the time to teach them to eat oats, whole oats are the best as that chewing process tends to mix the saliva with the milk feed, and aids digestion. They should be tied up while taking their milk feed to avoid the sucking habit, and the oat feed should follow, whatever they will eat up clean will not be too much. At the end of six weeks if it has done well and got started nicely on oats and clover hay the milk may be changed from whole to skim, but make the change gradual by taking out a little of the whole milk each day and substitute skim in its place. As it grows older and stronger, the milk ration may be increased, and can be profitably fed till the animal is a year old. There is great temptation to get the spring calf out on grass too soon, but skim milk, green grass, flies and hot weather make a mighty poor combination. It better be kept up through the summer, not housed in a dark gloomy place, but ought to have really the brightest, most healthful place in the barn, where it can get

plenty of sunshine and pure air and exercise. The fall calf usually makes the best growth at our place, if cared for well through the winter and make good growth, is then fitted to put out on pasture. We ought to take every precaution for their healthfulness that they grow a good strong pair of lungs, a good strong physical frame, and be well developed all around. So many people say, "Oh, its no great strain on a cow to make milk, all she has to do is to eat and chew her cud and make the milk," but I am sure it is as much a strain on her system, as for the heavy horse to draw a heavy load. The making of milk is more or less a nerve process, and a nerve tire is the worst kind of a tire, if you don't believe it, sit down and write an article a day for several days on different subjects and see if you don't feel as tired as if you had followed the plow. A deep capacious body is a desirable feature for a dairy cow. And this tendency should be encouraged in the calf. Not by too much concentrates, but by plenty of bulky feed, such as skim milk, oats, clover hay and wheat bran. These are all of the protein or muscular nature, and not only tend to encourage capacity, but are the feeds best adapted to grow a strong physical frame. There is practiced to-day by many of our best breeders and dairymen, of not letting the heifer drop her first calf until they are about 30 months old. Many people say that is six months time thrown away, but I know with heifers on our farm grown in this way they get greater size, are better developed, and are making some of our best producers. If we are keeping cows just for the sake of having them around, it matters little how they are brought up, but if we are keeping them for the profit side, it certainly matters how their early training has been, and I don't feel that I have described anything that is unreasonable, but simply good common sense methods that animals may be produced that are worth while.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you never find it necessary to dilute the whole milk when it is very rich? Don't you find the calf does better by putting in a little water?

Mr. Scribner: Yes, I think so possibly, especially a high testing cow. A number of years ago when we were handling the

deep-setting system, we found that by warming the milk on the stove, or in some way, that it injured the quality of the milk, but that by pouring water into the milk it was certainly a benefit to it, and I think now that with some of our rich milking cows, if you dilute with a little warm water, you will receive benefit.

Mr. Jacobs: Do you think in that way that we would be adding vitality to the milk?

Mr. Scribner: The gentleman is out of order.

A Member: When you heat your milk artificially, do you use a thermometer?

Mr. Scribner: It would be a wise thing to do, but we do not always do it.

A Member: Do you think, taking the milk as it is milked fresh from the cow and immediately separated, that it needs to be warmed up for the calf?

Mr. Scribner: We usually feed directly from the separator. Of course the separator milk is not fed until the calf is about six weeks old, as a rule, and they will become quite strong by that time, a little more rugged, a little better able to take care of the milk, although it won't be just the right temperature.

A Member: Is it necessary to run a calf that old on new milk?

Mr. Scribner: I find that the best time to change them over from whole milk to skim milk, is after they have got to eating oats and hay nicely. Then you can change them over without any apparent effect.

A Member: Do you think it is advisable to feed oil meal right in the milk?

Mr. Scribner: No, I don't think so. We used to think so, we used to fuss with oil meal, but we have dropped it out entirely now. It makes a soiled bottle every time you use it and we have dropped it entirely out of our feed. We think that milk and whole oats and hay are good enough, and we can grow good large calves on that feed.

Mr. Jacobs: The calves seem to think so, too, evidently.

Mr. Scribner: Yes, they look so.

A Member: How do you tie your calves to prevent them from sucking?

Mr. Scribner: Well, they are tied usually with a halter. We have little halters, they give them a little more liberty than a

stanchion. I don't like stanchions for calves. Of course it is all right if they are inclined to the sucking habit. About an hour after eating we turn them loose and let them run. I think there is one particular fault with dairymen in rearing the calf, and that is the poor condition of the pen; I think that has as much to do with it as any other one thing. I have visited many dairy barns and I notice, first, their calf pens, and too often you will find the calf in some dark, gloomy corner where it is impossible almost to tell what is in the pen, and of course the conditions get very bad without being hardly noticed. A calf wants a light, airy place, because it is like a little baby, it does not take very much to get it out of condition, and if it has to sleep on a wet bed and take a soaking, its digestion goes wrong every time.

Mr. Jacobs: Don't you think the high price of butter has something to do with the raising of the calf?

Mr. Scribner: It ought not to.

Mr. Jacobs: But don't you think it does?

Mr. Scribner: I can't answer for you or anybody else.

Mr. Jacobs: What I mean is, the milk is taken away from the calf too soon, too early in its life, sometimes?

Mr. Scribner: I do certainly. If we are going to raise the calf, we have got to pay the price, because a man that is going to feed a calf the wrong way will certainly not raise a good calf.

Mr. Jacobs: He may live to feed a calf another day, but the calf may not live.

Mr. Scribner: That is so; you are a poet all right.

Mr. Jacobs: There is one point, I think, that has not been mentioned, and which I think is quite important. Would you waste your time and affection on feeding this kind of a calf if it didn't have some dairy blood in it to start with,—for the purpose of making a dairy cow, I mean?

Mr. Scribner: I think that the day has passed when we can afford to fool away our time with anything but the very best. With our high priced land and high priced feed and high priced men, we cannot afford to fool away our time with anything but the very best, and then we should raise them in the very best way possible. I believe what Mr. Marsh said, every word of it, that dairy animals are going to revolutionize things in our country. They are the greatest educators we have and when we educate our young men into good dairying, then something is going to be doing.



A Member: How long do you feed them whole oats before you begin to grind them?

Mr. Scribner: They would digest them up to a year old. Beyond that time, I would say grind them. Up to a year old they will utilize it all right without grinding. After six months old, we usually put in a little bran with the oats, a little more bulky feed, which I think is what they need to develop their capacity, their depth of body. That is one of the things I look at when I go into a show ring. I have got some good pointers from our Superintendent and from Mr. Marsh, and I always look out for that depth of body in the cow or calf, I like to see it. If I were choosing between two animals of equal breeding, I would prefer the one with the depth of body, because I know that cow is carrying a larger machine to do the work laid out for her.

Prest. McKerrow: It must be nearly fifteen years ago since I went to visit a little dairy farm in Western Wisconsin where I saw a herd of grade dairy cows and because I used to handle a good many cows, I thought that herd was a good herd and in conversation with the quiet, good-natured owner, I found that by the work they were doing they were good ones, just as I had thought by their looks, and I concluded at that time that he was a good dairyman, and I have had no reason to change my mind to this day. I take pleasure in introducing to you one of the working dairy farmers of Wisconsin, Mr. H. D. Griswold of West Salem, who will speak to us on the third subtopic, "Her Feed and Care."

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## WHAT GIVES US THE SATISFACTORY DAIRY COW. "HER FEED AND CARE."

H. D. GRISWOLD, West Salem, Wis.

The good feeder prepares in advance for his animals. He will raise an abundance of clover and alfalfa, cut it early, and cure it with the utmost care to preserve the feed value and to have it in the most digestible form. Also the grain crop will be sown with the feed value in mind to have a variety containing the most protein content. This also will be harvested in the best condition to be clean and sweet and free from must.

The corn crop is the most important in feed value per acre, especially if the silo is used.

The silo is a necessity to the best results in feeding. In it the corn is saved with the least possible loss and in the best possible shape for feeding. The natural juices are preserved making a succulent feed when all other feeds are dry and not only making an easily digested feed in itself but helping the animal to digest the other feeds that make up the ration.

After raising these crops we are still deficient in the necessary protein and we must supplement these feeds with some feed containing a large per cent of protein to balance the ration. Wheat bran is one of the best cow feeds, being rich in protein and deficient in fats it fills a place for cow feeding hard to duplicate. Oil meal, gluten feed, ajax flakes, cotton seed meal, and several other feeds are excellent but the feeder must choose the feeds according to price and the proper balancing of his ration. If he can raise alfalfa hay, that being rich in protein, he can balance his ration with very little of the high priced feeds.

As our winters are long and cold we need careful preparation to meet any emergency. I wish to emphasize this as too many farmers fail to provide before hand and the result is that when the cows need the feed they fail to provide it and the cows are pinched in production. June pasture is the ideal feed. No wonder milk is produced in great abundance and with little effort, when the grass is juicy, when the days are mild and pleasant, but when the weather gets hot and the pasture gets dry, then the dairyman must supply what is lacking in feed. This can be done by some soiling crop, as oats and peas or alfalfa or silage. With us we depend on our silage to supplement the pasture. Should dry weather continue as last season some ground feed should be added. If milk sheets are kept and the milk weighed and recorded each day the feeder can see if his cows are falling off, and if they are, provide what is lacking. If a cow falls off for any length of time she will not come back in her flow till the next freshening. Sweet corn planted convenient to the pasture makes an excellent fall feed and rape is good if fed carefully.

Do not put off the winter feeding too long but get them on full ration early. The late frosted grass is not worth much and should not be counted on. Our winter ration is as follows:

Average—35 lbs. per day of silage, 6 or 7 lbs. of ground feed with what clover or alfalfa hay they will eat and shredded corn fodder, what they will eat. The grain is oats and Oderbrucker barley bran and gluten. These feeds are not mixed only as they are fed to each cow so we can vary the mixture as well as the quantity to the individual needs of each animal.

They are fed at a regular time by the same person, one-half of the above ration in the morning and one-half at night. Feed carts are used both for the ensilage and the ground feed, enabling one man to do the work and do it rapidly. The highest amount of feed is eleven pounds per day and from that down to two pounds of bran for a dry cow. The individuality of each cow is carefully considered, that is, the amount she is giving, the time she has been in milk, the tendency to leanness or fatness, her natural capacity, her likes and dislikes. When spring comes don't hurry about turning out to grass, wait till the pasture has a good strong start and then feed some grain the first week. Clean pure water should be furnished in abundance and warmed in cold weather. Salt should be supplied often in small quantities.

The sire is not allowed to run with the herd but is kept in a pen by himself both for safety and also that we can keep the records and know when each cow is due to freshen. A cow should have four or five weeks of complete rest, more than that is not necessary. During the time she is dry she should be well fed but not fattening feeds, bran we consider best. We do not wish the cow to lay on fat but to be in good healthy condition. She should have a roomy box stall dry and clean with plenty of bedding where she will be quiet. Place her there some days before she is due so she will get used to the place and feel at home. Be ready and watchful to help if need be but do not interfere with nature unless necessary. After the calf is dropped give her a pail of warm water and if she is cold blanket her so she does not get chilled at this time. Then leave her alone for twelve hours by that time the calf has sucked and the cow can be partially milked but do not draw all the milk at first. The second day take off the calf and return the cow to her stall. Do not increase the feed till the third day and then if she is all right increase the feed gradually till she has a full ration. Special care at this time will bring its reward in the whole year's work.

The stable should be the long way north and south to get east and west and south windows. Two things are essential, the comfort of the animals and convenience in doing the work. The stable must be light and not too large or high else the animals cannot warm it. We prefer to have the cows in two rows facing each other with a feeding alley between the two mangers. A stable thirty-two feet in width, eight feet high and long enough for the number we wish to keep. We prefer manure carriers for cleaning the stable rather than driving thru. A drive way takes more room and large doors at each side let in more cold and is not as easily kept clean. The King system of ventilation is an absolute necessity for the health of our animals and for clean milk production. Cement is the only material to be considered for floors, gutters, and mangers. We use boards on the cement in the stalls as it holds the bedding in place better and is warmer for the cows to lie on. The stalls are four feet wide and the cows are fastened with chains around the neck. The stable is whitewashed at least once a year to purify it and also to make it lighter and look better. Water should be provided in the stable so the cows do not have to go out in stormy weather.

The length of the stall from manger to gutter should be adjusted to the size of the cow so she will keep clean, and plenty of bedding used.

Clean milk is the cry all over our land and this is right; the cows must be kept clean, the milker must be clean, and all the utensils kept clean. The separator should be in a room by itself adjoining the stable but not in it. As soon as the separating is done the cream should be kept entirely away from the stable and in ice-water until used.

Test the herd for Tuberculosis at least once a year and test all new animals brought in. The milking should be at a regular time, quietly, kindly, and rapidly, each milker having his own cows.

The dairymen should bear in mind that dairying is his business and take the necessary time to do it well, not trying to make long days in the field and caring for his animals in a hurry but shorten the time in the field and care for the cows properly.

The horseman loves his horse, and the true dairyman loves his cows and because he loves them he will protect them from

hunger and cold. Anticipate their wants, tend them in sickness and health, and verily he shall receive his reward.

Well bred cows fed and cared for as we have stated should and will produce one-hundred dollars and over per year in cream at a cost not to exceed forty-five dollars for feed, leaving fifty-five dollars per year to the cow net profit besides the calf. This I know can be done as we have done it for several years and it is quite satisfactory.

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DISCUSSION.

Mr. Imrie: You said you would feed eleven pounds of grain feed. What is the character of that feed?

Mr. Griswold: It is at the present time corn and barley ground together, and bran and a little gluten feed, and we are just now feeding some dry beet pulp.

Pres. McKerrow: Does that have molasses in it?

Mr. Griswold: No, sir, just the dry beet pulp and that is giving us very good satisfaction.

Pres. McKerrow: What is your coarse ration?

Mr. Griswold: We feed about 35 pounds a day of ensilage in two feeds. We vary that a little and the dry cow does not get as much as that, but we seldom feed more than 35 pounds a day of ensilage. Then we feed clover hay at night and we feed that in this way—we want our cows to have all that they need and we want them to have the best of it, because we think more of our cows than we do any other stock that we have got, and so we feed at night an abundance of clover hay, a little more than what they will feed up clean, and in the morning we go out and clean up the mangers after the cows have taken the best of it and we take what is left and give it to the horses. There is no dust in it, the horses don't object to it and they eat it up clean, and in that way there is no waste. Then we feed shredded corn fodder in the morning and we feed an abundance of that, and the cow picks out the best of it and we take the rest for bedding. We grow a whole lot of that corn fodder for bedding and for whatever feed there is in it.

Mr. Scribner: You feed roughage only twice a day?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, we do not feed anything in the middle of the day, we do all the feeding at morning and night.

A Member: Will that corn fodder give you plenty of bedding?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, we feed plenty of it, so we will have plenty of bedding.

A Member: In what proportion do you feed this ground feed, this mixture that you give?

Mr. Griswold: I couldn't tell you, because we do not feed any two cows just alike. We never put those feeds down on the floor and mix them up together and give each cow the same mixture. If a cow is dry, we feed only bran. If she is a cow that is always thin in flesh, we will feed her more of the corn than the barley. If she is inclined to get fat, we will feed more of the bran, and go sparingly on the other feeds, so we never feed any two cows alike.

A Member: That would apply to the dry cows as well?

Mr. Griswold: Yes. Of course when we dry up the cow, we have to take the feed away from her until we can get her dry, but as soon as she is dry, we keep her along in good condition until about a week before she is due to come in. We keep a record and we know when every cow is due, and about a week before she is due to come in, we feed her pretty well, because she will not lay on flesh in that short time.

Mr. Hill: Sitting here listening to Mr. Griswold I particularly noted what he said about mixing feed. He said "We feed all these grains, but we don't mix them, we feed each cow according to the needs of the cow." My friend Marsh here says there is a good definition of a dairyman, the man who feeds that way.

Pres. McKerrow: Yes, and we have got it finely illustrated right here. I will say if Mr. Griswold had here his record sheets showing the working of his herd back for some time, you would see that this method of feeding counted. It is the combination of good cows and good feeding that makes such records and such men.

Mr. Scribner: Don't you think that many a good cow might have been spoiled by not looking out for this individual feeding?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, I do. I think we have to study every individual animal in the herd, in order to get the best out of her.

A Member: Is there any way to develop a cow, except by feeding?

Mr. Griswold: Well, the feed cuts a large figure in it.

Mr. Imrie: That is, after you have the cow, you mean, not by breed.

Pres. McKerrow: Yes, we have got here the breed. Mr. Marsh put us on that line, all right, then Scribner raised her, and now we are feeding her.

Mr. Griswold: There is a very careful point in that feeding, to feed the cow to get the most out of her for the year, year after year, and still not to feed too much, not to overfeed, but at the same time to keep that machine in the best working order and going up to its full working capacity.

Pres. McKerrow: Can you keep a cow in the best, most healthful condition by underfeeding her?

Mr. Griswold: No, sir, I don't think so, any more than we can a man.

Mr. Bible: How many cows do you milk?

Mr. Griswold: Twenty to twenty-five.

Mr. Bible: I would like to know how you can feed every cow and not feed them alike?

Mr. Scribner: You better go up and visit him.

Mr. Bible: I think that is a pretty particular job, to feed twenty or thirty cows and not feed any two of them alike.

Mr. Griswold: We do sometimes in our feeding feed two alike, because we are unconscious of it, because every individual cow as the feeder comes to her, he feeds her according to what he thinks she can handle and handle to good advantage.

Mr. Bible: Of course I don't feed all cows alike, but I find there are a great many which will take the same feed and do all right.

Mr. Griswold: They might do a little better if you varied it a little.

Pres. McKerrow: You are past the kindergarten stage, but you haven't got up into his class yet.

Mr. Bible: I have got to depend on hired help to take care of my herd, and I can't afford to bother and pay a man \$30 a month to go around and dose out teaspoonfuls to cows. I can't do it, if I am over in the kindergarten class.

Mr. Griswold: We don't set hired men at it, we do it ourselves. I never had a hired man I would trust to feed my cows.

Mr. Bible: If you are lucky enough to have boys, you are all right. I have got to depend on hired help, but I find that is a pretty hard proposition. I can't go out and feed forty head of cattle and do it all alone and do it myself if I have got to carry out a teaspoon to dish it out to them with, lots of times I haven't got the time to dish it out that way, I have got a pretty good herd. Folks that come to visit me say they don't see very many better cows. They say in my part of the country that I have pretty good cows.

Pres. McKerrow: I think myself you are a pretty good dairyman, but not in Mr. Griswold's class.

A Member: You have your feed in different bins?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, it is very handy; I keep it separate in the feed cart.

Mr. Jacobs: I don't claim to be in the same class and I do not speak of my method because it is as good as Mr. Griswold's, but I believe it is some improvement over indiscriminate feeding. We have a grain mixture that we think is about the average, and then we have a barrel of oil meal or cotton seed meal or a mixture of the two and we give these to the different cows according to their needs. Those that are failing in flesh will get some corn meal, and those that are lagging back will get some cottonseed meal or oil meal. We are aiming toward the same thing, and I would like to get Mr. Griswold's sanction on this as not being very bad.

Mr. Bible: There is one point I would like to ask about: You talk about feeding your cow pretty generously the last week before she freshens, because she won't lay on much flesh during that time. Do you object to her being in pretty good condition of flesh at that time?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, I do, I am afraid of milk fever. I haven't had a case of milk fever in fifteen years, and I believe it is because they haven't had a whole lot of flesh.

Mr. Bible: I haven't had but two cases of milk fever, but I want to have considerable flesh on my cows when they come in.

Pres. McKerrow: I will say for Mr. Griswold's cows that they are not poor in flesh.

Mr. Griswold: Yes, there is what you would call fat and what you would call a good, healthy condition.

Mr. Imrie: You spoke of feeding your cows to flesh them



up after you dry them up. What is the best feed for that besides corn meal? I have had trouble with the cows' udders if they are fed much corn meal before freshening.

Mr. Griswold: Yes, I don't like to do that.

Mr. Imrie: Then what do you do to increase the amount of flesh?

Mr. Griswold: We don't try to increase the amount of flesh, we feed a little oil meal, and we like to vary the feed too with a small feed of roots, and if a cow should fall off a little on her appetite, perhaps not take her feed quite as readily as usual, we shorten the feed and we give her a small feed of roots.

A Member: Don't you think it is the best to keep your cows in flesh all the time?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, all you want.

Mr. Marsh: Don't you think that a large part of this fat that you put on during the dry period will be put in the milk during the milking period?

Mr. Griswold: Yes, I think likely it is but I don't like to take that risk; I think too much of my cows to risk milk fever, and after they come in I think they will do all there is in them. I don't like to have them too fat when they come in.

Mr. Hill: The thought came to me from Mr. Bible saying he had hard work to get a good man, Mr. Marsh told me a while ago that he was sitting with a friend of his in Iowa and he says, "What is the use of trying to get an Iowa man to go into the dairy business? I can't get a man to milk on my farm." And Mr. Marsh says to him, "If you won't be offended, I will tell you why." He says, "Tell me," and he answered him, "Your cows are not worth milking."

Mr. Bible: I would like to say a few words to these boys a minute.

Pres. McKerrow: All right, talk to the boys.

Mr. Bible: Boys, you fellows are going out to work on the farm. Now, we won't ask you to do what we wouldn't do ourselves, but we do want good men, we would rather pay \$40 for a good man than \$15 for a poor one. I have been hiring men thirty years and when I get a good man I keep him as long as I can, no matter what it costs. The first thing a man tells me who wants to hire out with me is that he can milk thirty cows. Now, I never hired a man that could do that, and I would rather have him milk eight cows the way they should be milked

than to milk twenty-five. There is more money in a good milker than any other man on the farm. I have had men on my farm that I wouldn't let go at any price just because they have been good milkers, and I have had men that could do just twice as much at other work but were no good at milking.

Pres. McKerrow: Good doctrine, boys. You may have to hire out at comparatively low wages, but don't try to give low work to fit the wages. Make yourself as useful in every position that you get into as you can, so you cannot be spared, and then your wages will go up.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Submitted by Mr. Hill and on motion duly seconded unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions adopted the following resolutions which were duly adopted.

The farmers assembled in the Annual Convention of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture realizing that the Pure Bred Live Stock Industry is only on a sound basis when the Pure Bred Record Associations and their work is above reproach, and whereas some reflections are being cast on the records of some of the Associations, therefore, be it,

**RESOLVED**, That we ask the U. S. Department of Agriculture to adopt a system of inspection and supervision of such record associations as will put their work above reproach, and make impossible some of the crookedness charged at present.

**WHEREAS**, the University of Wisconsin has granted us the use of this room for holding of our Convention, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we thank the Regents of the University of Wisconsin for the welcome accorded this Convention, and especially to Dean Russell for adjourning classes that our audiences might in some way commensurate with the importance of the subjects discussed, and the character of the speakers we have heard.

*Resolved*, That we wish to express to Mr. W. W. Marsh of Iowa, our appreciation of his gift that has made possible the present Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition, and we hope to see 1,000 cows entered in this contest before the end of the year, thus inaugurating one of the most important educational agencies ever under-

taken in the State for the further development of our Dairy interests.

WHEREAS, the dairy interests of Wisconsin are second to those of no other state and

WHEREAS, the National Dairy Show held in Milwaukee in 1909 was a pronounced success financially and otherwise, be it

*Resolved*, That it would seem expedient to hold this Show again in our metropolis and that we request the officers of the National Dairy Show to hold their fifth annual show in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WHEREAS, we consider the present national law governing the sale of oleomargarine an efficient law, the tested product of long continued legal warfare, and

WHEREAS, it affords protection to the consumer and in no way increases its cost but affords the latter ample protection against its use as butter, be it

*Resolved*, That any interference with said law, except to increase its efficiency, is unwarranted and uncalled for.

CHAS. L. HILL, Chm.,

H. C. TAYLOR,

THOMAS CONVEY,

Committee.

Prest. McKerrow: This concludes the program of the Convention of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture. We trust that those of you who have been in attendance have found these two days both pleasant and profitable. We feel sure that the farmers of Wisconsin who will read this report in their homes next winter will receive profit and pleasure therefrom.

The State Board of Agriculture wishes to thank all those who have taken part in this convention, both in presenting the subjects and in the able discussions which have followed.

I wish to thank all those in attendance for their presence here, and I hope that you will be able to work into your own business some of the methods outlined and the thoughts dropped in this meeting. We will now stand adjourned.

## WISCONSIN FARM CROP REPORTS, 1909.

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MAY 1,

On account of the extreme backwardness of the season, it is impossible to give as definite a report of the condition of farm crops as is usual on the first of May.

Vegetation has been very slow in growth, and physical conditions bear a greater resemblance to those usually found April first, than a month later. The weather has been, and remains cold, and the fall of rain and snow within the past two weeks has been much in excess of normal. Some parts of the state report from four to six inches of snow now on the ground.

Considerable less than one-half of the farm acreage intended for the growth of oats and barley has yet been sown.

Indications are that winter grains, meadows, and pastures have come through the winter without the excessive winter killing.

Last year's seeding of alfalfa and clover is usually in good condition, and pastures, though late, need only warm weather to put them in good form.

One of the compensations of the continued cool weather is the retarding of the growth of fruit buds, and with later seasonable weather, fruit prospects should be good.

We note from our correspondents a continued tendency to decrease of acreage of winter wheat, which has ceased to be an important crop in the state. Rye maintains its usual acreage.

While the partial failure of the oat crop of the past two years will considerably diminish the acreage sown in some localities, it is evident that the increase of barley acreage will be decidedly marked, as it was last season over previous years.

The sowing of spring wheat is gaining among farmers in many parts of the state, and the present high price of the grain has a tendency to strengthen the inclination.

Present indications are favorable for a good hay crop and excellent pasturage, while with warmer, drier weather in the near future our next report may show all around normal conditions.

The failure to get in small grain crops in the usual season will have a tendency to increase the acreage of later planted crops.

JOHN M. TRUE, *Secretary*,

JUNE 1,

While cool weather has prevailed during the month of May, little damage has resulted from frost, and farm crops have made satisfactory growth.

Small grains sown this spring have usually made a good stand and are of excellent color, indicating a thrifty condition.

Grass has made a rapid growth, and a good hay crop is already assured. Pasturage is now abundant.

Nearly all the corn acreage has been planted, and on many fields the plants are up and growing nicely.

Indications are favorable for another season of agricultural prosperity; present conditions showing remarkable uniformity of growth and vigor in all crops.

A summary of reports received from our correspondents gives the following very satisfactory estimate of present conditions of our principal crops:—100 representing a high average condition.

Winter Wheat .....	90
Spring Wheat .....	92
Winter Rye .....	93
Spring Rye .....	93
Barley .....	93
Oats .....	94
Clover Meadows .....	93
Alfalfa Meadows .....	90
Timothy Meadows .....	92
Pastures .....	95

Small fruits are usually reported in good condition, and apples are showing a promising amount of blossom.

Reports indicate that the acreage of corn in the state will be increased fully 5 per cent over that of last year; while potatoes will be increased from two to three per cent.

The acreage of tobacco will probably be about the same as last year, though plants are small and at present not ready for setting.

The acreage of sugar beets will not be increased from last season.

In many parts of the state the acreage of peas and corn for canning is very largely increased.

With summer weather now due the crop prospects are certainly excellent.

JOHN M. TRUE, *Secretary.*

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JULY 1,

The weather throughout the month of June has been nearly typical for the growing of farm crops.

There has generally been a sufficient amount of rain, and practically no storms of sufficient violence to injure growing crops.

As noted in our last report, the early stand of crops planted was especially good, and the warm weather of the past few weeks has caused a remarkable growth. At present, favorable indications apply universally to all crops—with an unusual uniformity of growth and healthfulness.

Haying has been commenced, and both in quantity and quality the crop is proving very satisfactory.

Winter grains and barley are nicely headed and indicate promising yields of grain. Oats have, up to the present time, been free from insect pests and rust, that have injured the crops for the past two seasons.

Corn, which was much of it late planted, has made a phenomenal growth during the past ten days, and is now much more promising as a crop than at this time last season. Fields are generally clean and with the increased acreage of the present season, the crop prospect is good.

Potatoes are reported in fine condition.

Not all of the tobacco acreage is yet set. Plants have been unusually small and weak, but the recent warm weather has caused them to improve rapidly. The acreage is slightly reduced from that of last season.

Sugar beets have a good stand, and where properly thinned and weeded, are making a rapid growth. Pastures continue to be excellent, and farm stock is doing nicely.

Indications are that there may be a little more than a half crop of apples, while prospects for small fruits are good.

The almost universal comment of reporters on present conditions is that crop prospects were never better.

Conservative estimates of conditions made by correspondents, are as follows:

Winter Wheat .....	90
Winter Rye .....	94
Spring Wheat .....	94½
Spring Rye .....	95½
Barley .....	95½
Oats .....	95
Peas .....	96½
Corn .....	93
Potatoes .....	97
Cabbage .....	93
Tobacco .....	90
Sugar Beets .....	94
Tame Meadows .....	95½
Wild Meadows .....	94
Pastures .....	97
Apples .....	70
Small Fruits .....	92

JOHN M. TRUE, *Secretary.*

#### AUGUST 1,

It is very difficult to make a close estimate of the condition of crops, as a whole, in the State at the present time.

A sharp drought has prevailed over most of the State during the last half of July, but its severity and damaging effects vary very decidedly, even in approximately the same localities. In many counties portions of the same are suffering severely from want of rain, while other parts have been visited by local showers, and crops are doing well. The most serious loss has occurred upon light sandy soils, where the excessive heat has withered growing crops and prematurely ripened grains.

Seldom has a hay crop been secured in such fine condition as during the past season. Little damage was done by rain, and most of the crop seasonably harvested.

Winter grains, spring wheat and rye have been harvested, and apparently maintain the estimate of condition made last month.

Barley and oats were hurried in ripening in many locations, and as a result both the quantity and quality of this crop is more or less affected.

In most locations corn has made rapid growth, and with rain, soon, would make a good showing. Where the crop was not well worked, or planted upon light sandy soils, it has been badly damaged.

Early potatoes are not a large crop, and late ones must have rain, or the yield will be light. Especially is this true in the potato growing counties.

Tobacco is not making satisfactory growth. Early set plants are blossoming without the usual development of leaf, and late plants are at a standstill. Immediate rain is needed for this crop.

Sugar beets have maintained a fair growth, but the roots will be diminished in size by drouth.

The excellent pastures of a month ago are gone, and in many parts of the State farmers are feeding their stock.

There is no occasion for despondency on the part of the farmer. Good crops of hay, wheat and rye, fair crops of barley and oats, with a chance, through timely rain, of saving the later crops, do not represent the worst conditions.

Carefully prepared estimates of the condition of the several farm crops at date, show the following percentages:

Spring Wheat .....	92
Spring Rye .....	92
Barley .....	86
Oats .....	84
Peas .....	90
Corn .....	85
Potatoes .....	75
Cabbages .....	83
Tobacco .....	70
Sugar Beets .....	87
Pastures .....	70
Apples .....	40
Small Fruits .....	75

No crop report will be issued in September on account of State Fair.

JOHN M. TRUE, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 1,

From our corps of crop reporters, covering by observation the entire State, we submit the following statements of "Yield per Acre," "Quality of Product," and "Farm Prices," of Wisconsin Farm Crops for the season of 1909.

The prices of some of the crops most difficult of transportation vary considerably in different parts of the State; potatoes bringing 50 cents per bushel in most markets in the southern section of the State, while in counties where more largely grown



the price is much less. The same conditions apply to a certain extent to hay and other bulky products.

In determining the average of any given crop, due consideration is given to the importance of counties leading in production of crops considered, so that yield and price may bear a proper proportion to acreage cultivated.

Attention is called to the high quality of most of the leading products.

The yield per acre is very satisfactory in a comparison with that of the past five years.

#### YIELD PER ACRE.

Wheat .....	18¼ bu.
Rye .....	18½ bu.
Oats .....	37 bu.
Barley .....	30 bu.
Buckwheat .....	16½ bu.
Flax .....	15 bu.
Peas .....	19 bu.
Beans .....	16½ bu.
Clover Seed .....	2½ bu.
Potatoes .....	90 bu.
Corn (shelled) .....	36 bu.
Tobacco .....	1,075 lbs.
Sugar Beets .....	11 tons
Cabbages .....	12 tons
Tame Hay .....	1½ tons

#### QUALITY OF PRODUCT.

	Per cent.
Wheat .....	95½
Rye .....	95
Oats .....	100
Barley .....	90
Buckwheat .....	88
Flax .....	97
Peas .....	94
Beans .....	95
Clover Seed .....	95½
Potatoes .....	93
Corn .....	87½
Tobacco .....	87
Sugar Beets .....	92
Cabbages .....	90
Tame Hay .....	100

## FARM PRICES OF PRODUCTS.

Wheat .....	\$0 98 per bu.
Rye .....	66 per bu.
Oats .....	37 per bu.
Barley .....	58 per bu.
Buckwheat .....	80 per bu.
Flax .....	1 10 per bu.
Peas .....	1 45 per bu.
Beans .....	1 90 per bu.
Clover Seed .....	6 80 per bu.
Potatoes .....	35 per bu.
Corn .....	60 per bu.
Tobacco .....	10 per lb.
Sugar Beets .....	5 10 per ton
Cabbages .....	5 75 per ton
Tame Hay .....	9 60 per ton

JOHN M. TRUE, *Secretary.*

## LIST OF CROP REPORTERS, 1909.

Adams County C. F. Heberlain, Kilbourn H. B. Metcalf, Kilbourn	Fond du Lac County George C. Hill, Rosendale J. H. Dixon, Brandon
Barron County J. A. H. Johnson, Chetek	Forest County Hon. Egbert Wyman, Crancon
Bayfield County E. C. Naylor, Iron River	Grant County O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida Lincoln Abraham, Bloomington N. E. France, Platteville
Brown County Hon. C. G. Wilcox, De Pere S. J. Shannon, Askeaton	Green County Hon. John Luchsinger, Monroe A. A. TenEyck, Brodhead
Buffalo County Alex Lees, Mondovi	Green Lake County H. A. Graham, Dartford
Calumet County Hon. George D. Breed, Chilton John Gray, Hilbert	Iowa County Thomas Convey, Ridgeway T. J. Van Matre, Mineral Point
Chippewa County L. E. Scott, Stanley Hon. W. A. Bartlett, Eagle Point	Jefferson County W. F. Stiles, Lake Mills
Clark County Geo. A. Austin, Neillsville Hon. W. S. Irvine, Greenwood	Juneau County Samuel J. Thompson, Mauston C. H. Johnson, Meadow Valley
Columbia County Hon. George Wylie, Morrisonville Frank J. Lee, Randolph M. W. Roberts, Pardeeville	Kenosha County E. W. Ripley, Salem William C. Crosby, Kenosha
Crawford County James Fisher, Eastman Hon. Atley Peterson, Soldiers Grove	Kewaunee County Hon. William Rogers, Kewaunee
Dane County W. L. Ames, Oregon Hon. Nicholas Anderson, Cambridge T. D. Brereton, Lodi	La Crosse County E. E. Jones, Rockland
Dodge County H. B. Drake, Beaver Dam Hon. S. R. Webster, Danville	Lafayette County John March, Shullsburg
Door County C. A. Hanson, Detroit Harbor	Langlade County Hon. John McGreer, Antigo Ed Nordman, Polar
Dunn County J. B. Chickering, Menomonie John Flick, Downsville	Manitowoc County F. A. Huebner, Manitowoc
Eau Claire County J. H. Paquet, Eau Claire	Marathon County Joseph McNeight, March Jacob Stimmer, Wausau
	Marquette County John Hamilton, Westfield

Milwaukee County Hon. C. T. Fisher, Wauwatosa	Sheboygan County Henry Waterman, Plymouth
Monroe County J. L. Herbst, Sparta E. E. Watt, Tomah B. A. Menn, Norwalk	Taylor County G. W. Adams, Medford
Oconto County David Wedgwood, Little Suamico	Trempealeau County Hon. A. A. Arnold, Galesville F. A. George, Osseo
Oneida County John Hess, Rhinelander	Vernon County F. W. Alexander, Viroqua Ed Hammer, Hillsboro
Outagamie County Hon. Charles Clack, Appleton	Vilas County Grant Cook, Eagle River
Ozaukee County Jacob Dietrich, Cedarburg	Walworth County H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn H. A. Bates, Walworth
Pepin County Hon. S. F. Plummer, Arkansaw	Washburn County George W. Harmon, Spooner D. H. Welch, Minong
Polk County C. W. Monty, St. Croix Falls.	Washington County Hon. George W. Jones, West Bend
Portage County Hon. Fred J. Frost, Almond George W. Fleming, Amherst	Waukesha County Daniel Williams, Oconomowoc W. H. Edwards, Pewaukee
Racine County Hon. Delbert Utter, Caldwell W. J. Moyle, Union Grove	Waupaca County Albert Smith, Weyauwega D. F. Burnham, Waupaca
Richland County J. M. Clark, Viola	Waushara County H. B. Fairbank, Plainfield
Rock County Hon. H. C. Taylor, Orfordville Clayton E. Fisher, Evansville	Winnebago County Dr. T. F. Loope, Eureka George G. Jones, Neenah
Sauk County James R. Carpenter, Prairie du Sac Supt. Geo. E. Davies, North Freedom	Wood County Walter A. Woodford, Marshfield
Shawano County R. C. Wedgwood, Shawano	

## CROP AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax Seed.
Adams -----	2,986	336,354	198,809	16,449	160,616	40
Ashland -----	6,621	203	43,211	4,752	2,439	125
Barron -----	13,332	75,001	701,229	130,570	19,119	1,150
Bayfield -----	1,577	918	24,833	1,020	605	-----
Brown -----	51,958	78,633	1,044,215	531,250	155,423	-----
Buffalo' -----	68,664	947,338	1,176,037	548,408	44,890	488
Burnett -----	33,174	49,814	81,887	5,369	5,674	-----
Calumet -----	31,983	165,108	472,925	632,018	33,451	-----
Chippewa -----	10,412	212,277	1,067,026	116,922	46,977	-----
Clark -----	14,511	202,930	583,619	123,228	34,244	503
Columbia -----	24,161	1,572,537	1,490,767	434,939	101,792	1,770
Crawford -----	32,220	569,837	424,359	75,272	2,500	-----
Dane -----	26,687	3,074,235	2,299,507	727,963	46,286	-----
Dodge -----	118,582	1,506,585	2,274,777	1,860,628	44,069	186
Door -----	45,946	29,009	338,025	105,619	118,181	631
Douglas -----	1,418	2,557	7,668	1,004	1,694	-----
Dunn -----	46,331	552,609	1,159,562	272,826	54,817	254
Eau Claire -----	38,276	307,079	1,121,036	189,858	78,137	350
Florence -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fond du Lac -----	16,542	917,401	1,957,929	1,521,709	12,896	806
Forest -----	141	425	8,488	1,078	-----	-----
Grant -----	20,467	2,136,457	1,514,432	248,705	21,088	-----
Green -----	4,976	1,296,220	821,115	320,519	12,318	-----
Green Lake -----	20,349	850,050	818,801	281,145	70,009	65
Iowa -----	11,106	1,040,823	1,423,847	209,663	44,971	-----
Iron -----	637	100	3,265	201	80	-----
Jacvson -----	64,999	316,531	873,922	108,151	51,339	7
Jefferson -----	87,003	1,060,717	1,796,462	446,075	60,682	-----
Juneau -----	19,725	245,630	535,105	78,446	41,594	-----
Kenosha -----	7,141	627,645	533,290	50,107	55,746	317
Kewaunee -----	55,700	1,208	408,720	225,567	119,655	1,012
La Crosse -----	37,023	564,896	727,328	302,209	46,200	-----
Lafayette -----	4,504	1,667,750	947,461	202,272	4,186	-----
Langlade -----	2,450	9,866	195,298	45,037	7,418	-----
Lincoln -----	1,317	1,480	108,074	19,527	4,709	-----
Manitowoc -----	50,599	42,488	840,456	500,658	197,004	1,012
Marathon -----	58,062	84,745	970,941	152,647	34,383	1,032
Marinette -----	7,122	39,760	151,746	17,378	21,885	-----
Marquette -----	3,210	385,956	260,958	4,228	133,042	-----
Milwaukee -----	12,000	249,920	881,623	98,201	33,628	138

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax Seed.
Monroe -----	46,527	512,469	1,153,803	263,475	50,397	180
Oconto -----	28,618	128,661	482,057	60,533	44,467	-----
Oneida -----	945	275	37,268	2,038	1,081	-----
Outagamie -----	7,702	665,104	1,183,026	430,853	45,814	122
Ozaukee -----	22,846	201,005	454,869	328,139	35,979	530
Pepin -----	23,006	220,529	294,993	204,541	38,513	320
Pierce -----	61,259	375,704	976,427	502,978	139,708	10,441
Polk -----	50,248	176,030	766,791	166,452	7,400	2,013
Portage -----	3,167	292,894	717,254	15,578	155,338	45
Price -----	557	965	30,189	4,094	906	-----
Racine -----	9,053	819,820	579,518	102,929	21,698	1,319
Rieblan d -----	12,884	795,505	424,181	104,925	14,880	15
Rock -----	4,634	2,337,922	910,170	799,020	108,704	-----
Rusk -----	835	11,283	27,610	5,891	515	-----
St. Croix -----	33,355	254,693	1,444,571	389,956	91,605	43,977
Sauk -----	60,275	1,277,883	1,432,830	259,239	118,306	-----
Sawyer -----	922	671	16,530	1,001	1,554	-----
Shawano -----	86,967	262,919	721,520	186,718	69,788	77
Sheboygan -----	22,446	451,928	1,185,934	733,120	83,190	353
Taylor -----	236	1,184	67,814	18,302	6,163	10
Trempealeau -----	115,320	492,512	1,405,077	274,623	81,950	47
Vernon -----	88,463	583,512	984,316	152,738	3,265	29
Vilas -----	283	120	7,639	412	-----	-----
Walworth -----	10,290	2,033,618	907,121	897,372	30,373	-----
Washburn -----	13,545	42,794	71,275	17,922	3,449	58
Washington -----	69,844	537,697	818,719	791,078	60,375	-----
Waukesha -----	34,768	712,413	805,065	329,874	117,483	24
Waupaca -----	18,055	505,580	938,366	134,793	80,040	28
Waushara -----	3,114	527,845	398,351	15,038	172,758	-----
Winnebago -----	32,400	542,291	1,150,667	377,064	18,564	45
Wood -----	2,607	117,643	321,047	68,161	63,612	138
Total -----	1,919,158	36,106,511	50,448,751	18,330,463	3,591,622	69,822

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.						
	Potatoes.	Beans.	Cran-berries.	Apples.	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.
Adams	407,836	831	22	527	20		
Ashland	47,274	20		411	40		
Barron	449,268	239	110	239	245	50	
Bayfield	45,917	41		624	911	29	714
Brown	149,048	823		10,343	235		
Buffalo	83,723	170		2,541			
Burnett	97,905						
Calumet	39,289	15		5,363			
Chippewa	5,476,046	425		3,928	367	42	2
Clark	165,618	143		2,231	300		20
Columbia	760,614	69,059		4,855	621	211	26
Crawford	71,686	268		7,963	245	20	34
Dane	312,286	2,574		6,202	4,162	667	49
Lodge	272,643	637		11,822	1,934	418	50
Doop	244,915	141	20	14,212	464	40	1
Douglas	57,822			21	900	1,202	
Dunn	305,091	859		2,079	1,069	102	50
Fau Claire	191,966	634		11,391	3,846	597	907
Florence							
Fond du Lac	335,502	121		25,990	1,529	245	217
Forest							
Grant	225,300			6,465	7,530	165	80
Green	73,522	50	150	1,313	313	177	120
Green Lake	117,334	8,931		2,616	120	50	
Iowa	82,186	28		2,452	150		
Iron	13,020			25			
Jackson	111,003	1,873	1,467	3,619	3,784	856	1,501
Jefferson	93,034			2,395	18		
Juneau	353,295	34	2,324	8,849			
Kenosha	100,134			2,006	2,296	862	39
Kewaunee	66,712	31		8,149	30	56	
La Crosse	120,524	325		14,444	5,141	1,834	731
Lafayette	82,381			1,200	20	20	16
Langlade	85,317	2		32	10		
Lincoln	87,969	8		175	62	15	
Manitowoc	95,656	111		2,025	759		
Marathon	306,897	92	60	5,098	281	36	
Marinette	198,137	644		6,044	5		
Marquette	353,393	13,019	250	2,299	360	230	195
Milwaukee	318,978	2,396		7,821	7,607	125	
Monroe	167,109	233	2,989	10,789	19,840	2,043	3,896
Oconto	158,640	4,701		6,851			
Oneida	60,482			5	321	10	
Outagamie	251,441	107		9,740	1,273	988	686
Ozaukee	128,359	55		2,447			
Pepin	27,765	42		1,066	100	75	
Pierce	100,953	7		304	22	7	20
Polk	250,673	85			12	1	
Portage	1,761,070	180		1,438	151	3	6
Price	56,496	17		130	16		2
Racine	152,668			1,005	6,114		
Richland	72,147	6		15,373	991	73	177
Rock	203,180	2		6,487	5,580	862	176
Rusk	54,263	229		56	275		
St. Croix	121,015	5		219	1,823	27	

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.						
	Potatoes.	Beans.	Cran-berries.	Apples.	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.
Sauk -----	676,494	55		13,254	1,175	164	28
Sawyer -----	18,834			12	3		
Shawano -----	263,558	274		6,413	8		
Sheboygan -----	156,257	3,576		18,025	1,179	77	10
Taylor -----	65,894	4		150	75		
Trempealeau -----	62,560	90		7,075	2,903	15	180
Vernon -----	133,219	376		37,638	52	127	96
Vilas -----	14,576				100		
Walworth -----	116,347	9		2,764	679	34	8
Washburn -----	71,871	192		5	132	60	
Washington -----	848,628	225		6,734	756	55	
Waukesha -----	412,680	71		209,482	21,642	465	68
Waupaca -----	1,403,836	368	150	11,172	190		7
Waushara -----	1,409,943	2,704		4,032			
Winnebago -----	180,290	332		34,568	3,015	425	75
Wood -----	211,576	154	12,268	568	91	15	
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>21,452,475</b>	<b>118,645</b>	<b>19,790</b>	<b>595,571</b>	<b>113,892</b>	<b>13,584</b>	<b>9,757</b>



## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.				Number of Tons.		
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Sugar Beets.	Hay.	Cab-bages.
Adams		10	10,034	331		14,722	
Ashland	8				60	11,818	51
Barron			2,984	391	1,139	64,952	
Bayfield	46		13			8,260	21
Brown			3,316	317	2,115	53,468	1,205
Buffalo			5,656	2,401	29	52,979	
Burnett			912			10,240	
Calumet			16,919	112	2,085	24,868	5,019
Chippewa			2,037	858	2,175	54,831	30
Clark			2,206	209	94	17,346	
Columbia	17	23	5,933	16,182	392	57,593	278
Crawford		30	2,786	2,033	257	48,482	
Dane	156	320	6,792	6,348	64,494	130,047	40
Dodge	8	149	13,262	1,093	2,148	85,174	
Door	80		2,386	109	125	24,496	1
Douglas	5		6	310		7,011	
Dunn		100	6,258	973	583	52,610	30
Eau Claire	1		3,462	1,910	518	40,813	267
Florence							
Fond du Lac	48		12,133	2,248	4,368	76,937	223
Forest			2	4		1,734	5
Grant		2,632	10,236	4,826	100	107,487	
Green	10	50	2,220	3,196	2,000	74,666	
Green Lake	5		3,925	1,991		14,329	
Iowa		28	3,260	1,834		70,055	
Iron						2,330	
Jackson	22	55	10,785	441	1,132	34,814	3
Jefferson		210	5,672	143	1,640	48,535	
Juneau			10,174	124		24,902	
Kenosha	112	100	2,069	788	6,505	39,320	
Kewaunee			6,635	205	109	44,959	
La Crosse	70	320	1,599	9	5	43,474	
Lafayette		55	2,862	3,308		89,395	
Langlade			40			17,485	8
Lincoln						12,534	5
Manitowoc			22,968	392	74	69,923	
Marathon			328	38	326	84,966	23
Marquette			592	3	841	17,649	
Marquette	5		13,564	344			
Milwaukee	1,344	25	1,339	2	4,529	40,035	2,565
Monroe	2	1,540	4,963	308	310	65,726	
Oconto			4,069	22	1,572	26,655	
Oneida	2		22	7		3,935	
Outagamie		100	5,549	72	1,655	48,095	2,324
Ozaukee			10,880	133	1,582	37,751	
Pepin		6	1,188	416	54	13,217	
Pierce			1,147	675	642	34,515	152
Polk	2					71,850	
Portage	3	1	3,546	1,121	60	31,543	10
Price				4	3	12,512	3
Racine			4,236	731	4,076	36,965	5,144
Richland	10	42	2,194	932		70,799	
Rock	772	87	6,591	14,739	11,015	89,098	1,863
Rusk			40		70	10,742	58
St. Croix	100	10	843	1,087	585	51,267	396

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.				Number of Tons.		
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Sugar Beets.	Hay.	Cab-bages.
Sauk -----	27	157	9,541	1,814	744	76,884	-----
Sawyer -----						1,311	-----
Shawano -----	7		6,861		444	35,387	-----
Sheboygan -----	8		11,594	354	117	74,170	-----
Taylor -----	8		87	8	35	21,872	19
Trempealeau -----	5	100	7,619	1,992	243	65,762	-----
Vernon -----	13	75	893	751		75,162	-----
Vilas -----	30					442	-----
Walworth -----	44	140	6,179	5,300	436	82,829	326
Washburn -----	1	3	149		152	96,152	202
Washington -----	100		26,593	173	3,226	40,287	2
Waukesha -----	612	137	2,478	384	7,854	74,865	4
Waupaca -----	10		8,374	278	657	47,148	-----
Waushara -----						25,154	-----
Winnebago -----	24		4,550	879	513	61,158	108
Wood -----	68		928	1,020	56	36,817	4,021
Total -----	3,785	6,505	327,079	87,573	133,944	3,101,209	25,055

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908.

Counties.	Number of Pounds.			Acres Harvested for Seed.	
	Flax Fibre.	Tobacco.	Hops.	Clover.	Timothy.
Adams		950		5,438	118
Ashland					77
Barron		82,340		963	77
Bayfield				6	
Brown		1,000		2,624	192
Buffalo		113,800		4,456	572
Burnett					
Calumet					
Chippewa		149,910		729	162
Clark		3,086		802	33
Columbia		3,127,300		3,693	2,783
Crawford		2,420,044		1,290	243
Dane	30	21,821,345		3,808	1,233
Dodge		7,500		6,587	132
Door				2,029	4,648
Douglas		200			
Dunn	38,027	349,996		2,677	251
Eau Claire		33,100		4,938	424
Florence					
Fond du Lac				5,804	287
Forest					
Grant		203,200		7,351	873
Green		226,380		1,134	623
Green Lake				2,931	320
Iowa				691	663
Iron					
Jackson		269,789		7,901	57
Jefferson		377,300		3,714	76
Juneau		205,250		4,867	97
Kenosha				1,111	311
Kewaunee				5,665	2,016
La Crosse		55,400		1,058	12
Lafayette		4,200		1,428	578
Langlade		10		28	
Lincoln					
Manitowoc				9,867	98
Marathon		3,000		302	41
Marquette				302	1
Marquette				6,230	37
Milwaukee				633	10
Monroe		555,700		3,004	126
Oconto	1,181	30		1,572	12
Oneida				12	2
Outagamie				2,466	18
Ozaukee				6,351	36
Pepin				1,406	67
Pierce				642	180
Polk		1,712		6	96
Portage		2,000		2,823	539
Price					
Racine				1,830	187
Richland		427,648		1,039	250
Rock		6,308,026		4,019	2,881
Rusk		6,525			
St. Croix	3	8,000		675	237

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1908—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Pounds.			Acres Harvested for Seed.	
	Flax Fibre.	Tobacco.	Hops.	Clover.	Timothy.
Sauk -----		4,700		5,710	447
Sawyer -----					
Shawano -----				3,012	31
Sheboygan -----				5,870	140
Taylor -----				20	3
Trempealeau -----	505,625			4,494	944
Vernon -----	6,575,263			485	92
Vilas -----					
Walworth -----	3,300			4,408	1,067
Washburn -----				188	4
Washington -----				13,136	24
Waukesha -----	19,000			441	154
Waupaca -----	400			3,812	124
Waushara -----				7,073	367
Winnebago -----				2,468	291
Wood -----				252	65
Total -----	39,241	43,873,029		178,271	25,350

## CROP AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1909.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Bar- ley.	Rye.	Flax seed.	Pota- toes.	Cab- bage.
Adams -----	380	19,970	11,765	890	17,468	3	9,330	-----
Ashland -----	515	36	2,132	354	78	3	654	14
Barron -----	974	5,375	28,918	8,705	1,409	138	5,899	6
Bayfield -----	169	57	742	226	60	2	514	11
Brown -----	3,941	7,913	108,110	19,485	9,596	-----	3,154	180
Buffalo -----	4,406	25,271	45,468	26,236	4,130	46	1,874	-----
Burnett -----	3,838	3,722	4,271	452	681	-----	1,690	-----
Calumet -----	2,166	7,101	15,585	21,130	1,396	72	463	3
Chippewa -----	739	12,719	38,035	7,815	3,990	24	8,647	6
Clark -----	1,050	9,684	21,703	8,892	2,471	104	2,555	-----
Columbia -----	2,028	55,658	56,693	16,683	10,156	145	10,004	118
Crawford -----	2,853	22,171	22,017	6,002	457	-----	939	-----
Dane -----	1,573	97,310	86,080	31,178	2,570	-----	7,934	7
Dodge -----	6,204	46,113	70,381	63,216	1,669	21	4,400	-----
Door -----	2,764	2,036	14,227	4,773	7,401	26	1,728	18
Douglas -----	307	414	931	44	159	-----	2,735	-----
Dunn -----	5,542	37,141	50,809	17,336	5,911	25	4,923	3
Eau Claire -----	3,173	17,842	39,266	10,702	7,254	26	2,871	92
Florence -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fond du Lac -----	1,125	42,050	67,482	48,885	921	21	8,460	95
Forest -----	17	28	651	110	6	-----	338	3
Grant -----	1,630	77,650	68,420	12,586	1,715	-----	3,168	-----
Green -----	507	55,148	33,938	15,317	1,110	-----	1,114	-----
Green Lake -----	1,536	20,487	28,708	9,734	5,396	-----	1,658	-----
Iowa -----	908	36,441	39,832	10,258	5,258	-----	1,084	-----
Iron -----	46	13	142	58	-----	-----	228	-----
Jackson -----	3,697	13,625	35,598	7,159	5,073	7	2,760	3
Jefferson -----	2,520	39,368	45,201	11,501	2,938	-----	4,909	-----
Juneau -----	1,257	16,078	23,746	4,287	4,536	-----	6,389	4
Kenosha -----	579	23,965	18,850	2,399	2,916	20	1,595	-----
Kewaunee -----	599	1,744	16,945	9,005	7,155	63	1,003	-----
La Crosse -----	2,172	19,853	26,801	12,177	4,615	-----	1,574	-----
Lafayette -----	424	56,461	38,098	9,420	202	36	1,202	-----
Langlade -----	237	616	7,273	2,191	677	-----	232	4
Lincoln -----	99	241	5,032	1,168	384	-----	1,167	7
Manitowoc -----	4,120	3,595	38,134	28,341	13,890	211	1,888	-----
Marathon -----	4,260	2,535	37,490	7,142	2,294	30	6,311	-----
Marquette -----	224	2,544	8,607	1,095	1,615	-----	1,852	-----
Marquette -----	269	17,671	13,611	319	15,515	-----	31,202	-----
Milwaukee -----	480	7,816	13,324	3,045	1,229	12	4,430	732

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1909—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							Cabbage.
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	
Monroe -----	2,906	21,567	45,092	13,154	6,166	83	2,604	-----
Oconto -----	1,752	6,609	20,973	4,292	3,451	23	2,293	25
Oneida -----	94	222	2,167	184	60	-----	1,205	-----
Outagamie -----	545	24,134	44,309	14,766	2,557	10	3,294	739
Ozaukee -----	610	13,290	21,323	14,471	1,247	60	1,882	23
Pepin -----	1,527	8,590	10,857	8,702	3,411	4	464	-----
Pierce -----	5,720	14,707	33,468	26,730	8,214	1,054	1,487	45
Folk -----	4,485	11,181	29,055	11,449	1,108	175	2,719	-----
Portage -----	344	16,293	34,599	1,179	16,101	149	26,537	10
Price -----	53	87	1,278	1,265	112	-----	833	5
Racine -----	909	26,452	21,456	5,532	742	110	2,658	2,520
Richland -----	1,087	25,538	15,059	10,454	1,274	-----	1,003	-----
Rock -----	371	89,722	43,951	35,031	5,859	-----	3,484	172
Rusk -----	144	653	1,299	504	68	-----	1,113	21
St. Croix -----	4,001	17,019	59,474	26,018	8,081	3,851	3,826	17
Sauk -----	3,691	45,827	50,066	11,927	9,366	1	5,737	-----
Sawyer -----	33	66	1,042	67	96	40	279	-----
Shawano -----	4,248	10,640	30,629	8,295	5,265	6	10,664	-----
Sheboygan -----	1,397	19,534	44,686	26,722	4,980	30	2,694	-----
Taylor -----	21	163	2,145	1,507	217	6	931	2
Trempealeau -----	1,302	15,658	55,584	15,921	7,273	4	940	-----
Vernon -----	2,354	22,121	41,638	15,796	371	-----	1,563	-----
Vilas -----	18	29	427	-----	59	-----	469	-----
Walworth -----	778	60,624	24,552	25,950	2,090	-----	1,820	6
Washburn -----	1,260	2,130	3,722	505	554	2	1,180	9
Washington -----	2,858	17,765	32,525	32,978	3,907	2	3,595	-----
Waukesha -----	2,179	29,895	41,265	14,827	7,113	2	5,211	10
Waupaca -----	979	20,005	35,162	5,741	2,369	4	16,661	-----
Waushara -----	246	23,799	24,397	913	19,534	-----	16,968	-----
Winnebago -----	1,469	63,460	33,417	13,443	970	3	2,596	25
Wood -----	143	56,999	11,284	3,373	5,116	12	3,587	14
<b>Total</b> -----	<b>125,083</b>	<b>1,373,789</b>	<b>2,033,048</b>	<b>792,043</b>	<b>325,559</b>	<b>6,865</b>	<b>285,477</b>	<b>4,949</b>

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1909—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Sugar beets.	Beans.	Cranberries.	Apple orchard.	No. of growing apple trees.	Strawberries.	Raspberries.	Blackberries.
Adams		131		78	2,250	1		
Ashland	6			33	2,121	11	1	1
Barron	122	85	34	8	1,344	21		
Bayfield	3			156	1,883	28	5	6
Brown	347	2		807	21,854	8		
Buffalo	4	30		147	8,466			
Burnett								
Calumet	395	4		315	21,016			
Chippewa	416	149		177	9,298	9	3	
Clark	118	18		150	6,342	12		1
Columbia	168	5,075	2	829	30,662	17	7	
Crawford	320	75		826	32,873	10	2	23
Dane	1,264	254		1,691	36,640	33	20	4
Dodge	587	82		1,201	51,294	34	7	6
Door	28	1		1,073	44,218	12	1	1
Douglas	1	1		25	190	15	1	
Dunn	142	297		238	5,611	66	5	1
Eau Claire	45	119		217	8,660	107	47	
Florence								
Fond du Lac	651	2		2,381	55,196	6	3	4
Forest	1			7	25	2		
Grant	47			1,213	40,360	13	2	3
Green		2		907	30,870	10	10	10
Green Lake	58	848		328	16,948	2	2	
Iowa		5		621	16,003	1		
Iron				12	50			
Jackson	159	133	101	202	8,515	62	17	20
Jefferson	136	10		511	17,640			
Juneau	96	6	166	232	16,752	2	3	
Kenosha	465			1,223	29,547	33	30	
Kewaunee	58	38		827	36,867	1	2	
La Crosse	81			468	17,489	100	27	16
Lafayette	7			931	10,368			
Langlade				4	153	5		
Lincoln	15	1		1	407	5		1
Manitowoc	306	68		1,754	66,402	2		
Marathon	23			170	9,023	36	2	2
Marquette				207	10,986			
Marquette		1,618	82	370	5,910	15	4	5
Milwaukee	510	10		2,098	50,600	92	3	1
Monroe	62	13	153	591	22,044	334	63	76
Oconto	339	154		528	25,312	5	1	
One'da	22			3	13	13	1	
Outagamie	248	12		714	30,805	17	12	16
Ozaukee	135			1,020	41,142			
Pepin	11	1		113	3,681	7	1	
Pierce	138	9		73	4,761	12	3	1
Polk	23	27			441	2	1	
Portage	52	20		24	4,185	3		
Price		1		30	668	5	3	1

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1909—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Sugar beets.	Beans.	Cran-berries.	Apple orchard.	No. of growing apple trees.	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.
Racine -----	634	2		1,067	30,251	38		
Richland -----	6			1,128	29,425	6		2
Rock -----	832	152		797	24,080	60	17	8
Rusk -----	12	18		7	290	3		
St. Croix -----	214	8		8	1,748	32	3	
Sauk -----	43	5		1,082	51,828	27	13	12
Sawyer -----			16					
Shawano -----	62			622	23,545			
Sheboygan -----	15	223		2,428	61,846	16	6	1
Taylor -----				9	531	2		
Trempealeau -----	85	11		261	8,865	11	5	4
Vernon -----	462			96	43,576			
Vilas -----						6	1	
Walworth -----	23	122		1,140	27,373	9	1	
Washburn -----	22	45		2	50	13		
Washington -----	388	10		1,631	50,377	5	1	
Waukesha -----	614	5		1,829	51,631	57	4	2
Waupaca -----	107		30	476	22,894	1		
Waushara -----		566	500	2,314	12,716			
Winnebago -----	98	33			50,039	29	7	1
Wood -----	7	29	484	38	1,661	3	1	2
Total -----	11,233	10,037	1,568	40,469	1,348,501	1,478	348	231



## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1909—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.						
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Hay.	Growing timber.
Adams					5	10,818	21,043
Ashland						9,960	15,444
Barron			89		55	45,837	13,727
Bayfield						6,426	152
Brown	71	20				49,532	17,506
Buffalo					89	31,755	43,503
Burnett						8,495	7,008
Calumet						30,750	14,144
Chippewa					206	42,611	7,887
Clark						51,034	
Columbia		2			2,920	37,459	50,940
Crawford		9			2,228	42,669	181,665
Dane		9			13,893	91,602	71,078
Dodge	4					55,125	20,824
Door						28,312	4,967
Douglas	5					6,339	1,555
Dunn			1,565		265	37,377	31,739
Eau Claire					25	32,516	14,505
Fond du Lac						50,606	69,195
Florence							
Forest						1,418	
Grant		35			319	19,135	66,844
Green	2	4			172	51,583	23,943
Green Lake						11,636	14,641
Iowa				1		63,395	44,491
Iron						1,747	
Jackson					247	29,435	19,116
Jefferson		5			311	26,340	13,339
Juneau					414	20,719	50,173
Kenosha		7				23,780	7,857
Kewaunee						27,146	10,982
La Crosse	3	2			56	26,704	45,931
Lafayette						64,727	11,155
Langlade						11,599	167,478
Lincoln						10,712	1,254
Manitowoc			8			72,216	36,935
Marathon					40	49,961	347,240
Marinette							289
Marquette	5	190				9,118	59,084
Milwaukee	27				3	22,028	3,980
Monroe		8	3		244	46,172	77,605
Oconto			1			33,974	6,711
Oneida	1					3,089	4,443
Outagamie						39,759	18,470
Ozaukee						29,728	7,855
Pepin							
Pierce			18			8,211	2,014
Polk						24,953	13,700
Portage					1	38,946	27,789
Price	2	3				45,460	35,208
Racine						7,081	2,362
Racine						22,989	6,719
Richland					502	47,873	65,682
Rock	5	2			6,270	62,647	22,274
Rusk					12	6,838	29,608
St. Croix	1		465		15	47,575	5,302

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1909—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.						
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Hay.	Growing timber.
Sauk -----	1	10			15	46,183	65,792
Sawyer -----						2,196	
Shawano -----						32,882	17,052
Sheboygan -----						53,387	34,553
Taylor -----						11,026	
Trempealeau -----					478	44,321	62,243
Vernon -----		3			6,317	60,342	105,630
Vilas -----	1					799	
Walworth -----					2	40,522	23,275
Washburn -----						6,586	1,297
Washington -----						30,074	31,176
Waukesha -----	5	3	2		5	39,654	14,989
Waupaca -----					2	37,009	34,236
Waushara -----						20,928	40,715
Winnebago -----	1	1	4		3,993	28,750	12,551
Wood -----			2			22,796	4,022
Total -----	134	313	2,157	1	39,104	2,175,572	2,254,987

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

Counties.	Milch Cows.		All Other Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Adams -----	8,062	\$161,240	5,084	\$63,351
Ashland -----	2,625	52,500	966	15,291
Barron -----	21,188	423,760	15,127	122,275
Bayfield -----	2,705	54,500	1,405	18,444
Brown -----	20,746	414,930	7,483	66,049
Buffalo -----	17,357	409,325	17,552	173,900
Burnett -----	5,919	91,595	3,306	24,517
Calumet -----	16,827	420,675	8,354	169,886
Chippewa -----	17,562	411,488	12,967	46,231
Clark -----	28,258	621,676	16,977	164,800
Columbia -----	20,500	471,500	20,088	307,557
Crawford -----	14,444	317,768	14,127	876,909
Dane -----	48,633	1,069,926	37,287	577,297
Dodge -----	46,463	1,022,186	14,763	141,631
Door -----	11,711	225,220	7,709	43,981
Douglas -----	2,957	61,723	289	1,950
Dunn -----	19,801	295,020	16,476	203,131
Eau Claire -----	12,266	245,320	8,458	73,406
Florence -----	500	10,000	384	5,205
Fond du Lac -----	35,223	1,056,960	16,886	153,131
Forest -----	421	8,912	537	13,642
Grant -----	32,862	925,860	37,186	635,910
Green -----	34,607	1,038,210	22,023	432,275
Green Lake -----	11,905	260,910	8,180	78,984
Iowa -----	31,152	760,648	32,944	738,567
Iron -----	301	8,596	908	11,830
Jackson -----	12,560	209,549	14,475	77,280
Jefferson -----	32,560	845,474	15,862	253,236
Juneau -----	12,690	198,976	10,651	79,005
Kenosha -----	13,370	349,132	5,781	78,900
Kewaunee -----	14,365	233,564	7,842	51,464
La Crosse -----	16,822	475,728	10,419	154,186
Lafayette -----	28,803	720,075	26,425	654,952
Langlade -----	6,252	120,040	4,286	36,028
Lincoln -----	4,362	77,342	3,130	31,883
Manitowoc -----	29,213	658,166	15,761	224,835
Marathon -----	22,498	449,960	19,651	191,860
Marquette -----	6,597	84,269	3,426	38,239
Marquette -----	9,647	92,940	6,641	45,696
Milwaukee -----	10,900	218,000	1,278	20,868
Monroe -----	25,964	527,208	17,902	194,560
Oconto -----	12,704	200,264	8,256	54,603
Oneida -----	1,433	24,340	679	6,016
Outagamie -----	25,172	581,954	13,367	137,545
Ozaukee -----	14,332	334,734	5,268	58,940
Fepin -----	5,859	88,959	3,499	30,529
Pierce -----	14,000	280,000	17,949	199,691
Polk -----	2,919	499,256	35,067	521,474
Portage -----	16,772	302,889	7,398	78,191
Price -----	3,915	51,967	2,113	14,649
Racine -----	17,953	424,566	3,885	52,145
Richland -----	22,148	548,030	14,094	212,276
Rock -----	30,762	839,083	19,660	283,676
Rus -----	2,817	36,629	1,667	13,988
St. Croix -----	18,049	397,073	19,587	148,356

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

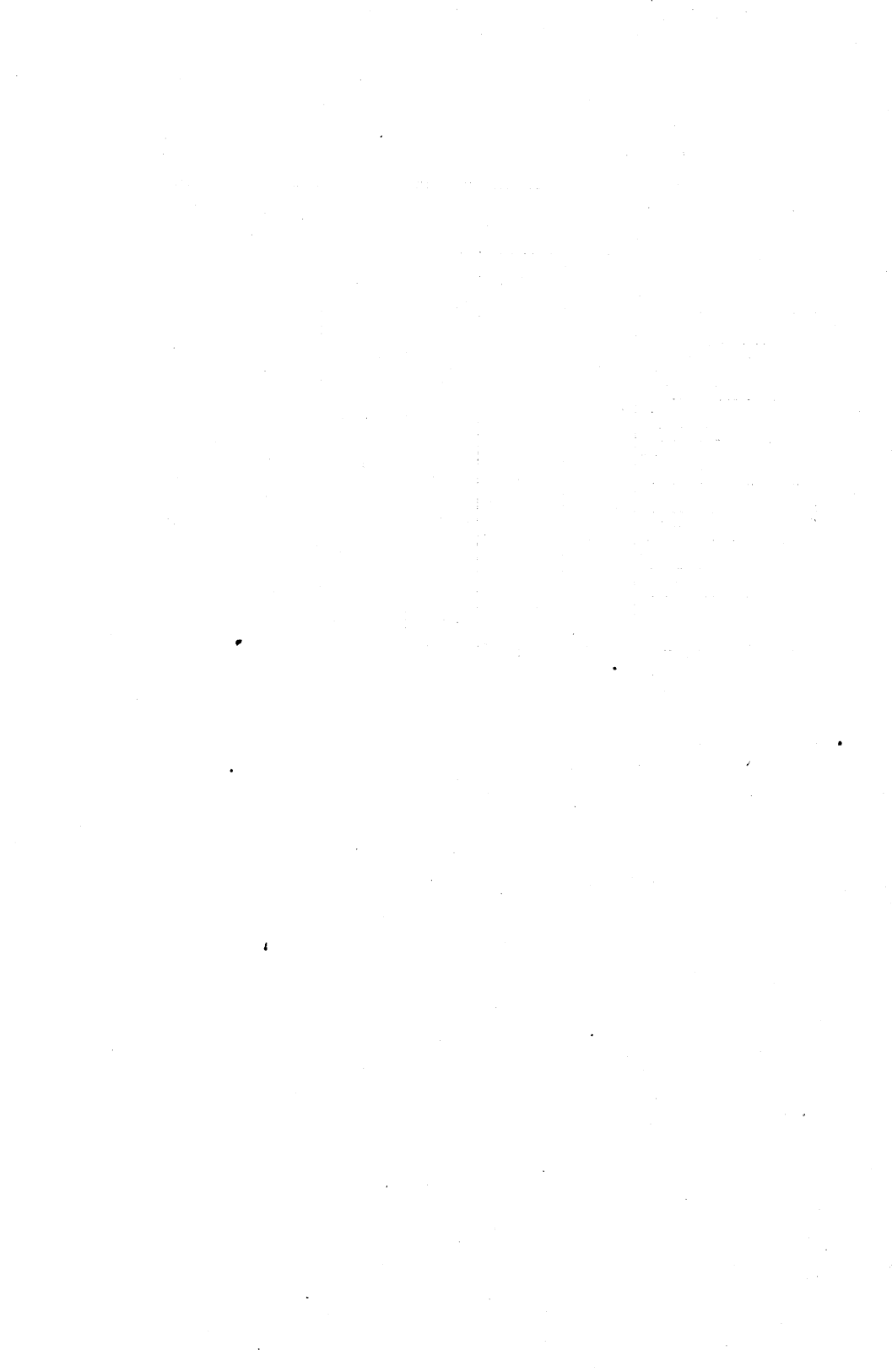
Counties.	Milch Cows.		All Other Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sauk -----	29,064	\$661,366	23,176	\$475,323
Sawyer -----	1,114	19,298	317	3,170
Shawano -----	22,280	445,600	14,320	23,427
Sheboygan -----	34,297	1,037,005	11,727	174,439
Taylor -----	7,004	140,080	3,654	4,164
Trempealeau -----	19,727	379,329	21,365	233,896
Vernon -----	24,378	577,460	27,519	273,128
Vilas -----	354	5,125	229	2,040
Walworth -----	32,000	833,664	15,543	211,367
Washburn -----	3,080	38,569	2,001	13,403
Washington -----	20,212	489,160	10,559	131,236
Waukesha -----	27,112	568,469	9,844	146,005
Waupaca -----	25,046	509,506	14,902	140,245
Waushara -----	16,704	304,642	5,703	63,752
Winnebago -----	78,543	535,343	19,060	207,138
Wood -----	15,183	242,854	9,260	84,871
Total -----	1,255,531	\$27,497,920	843,599	\$11,303,841

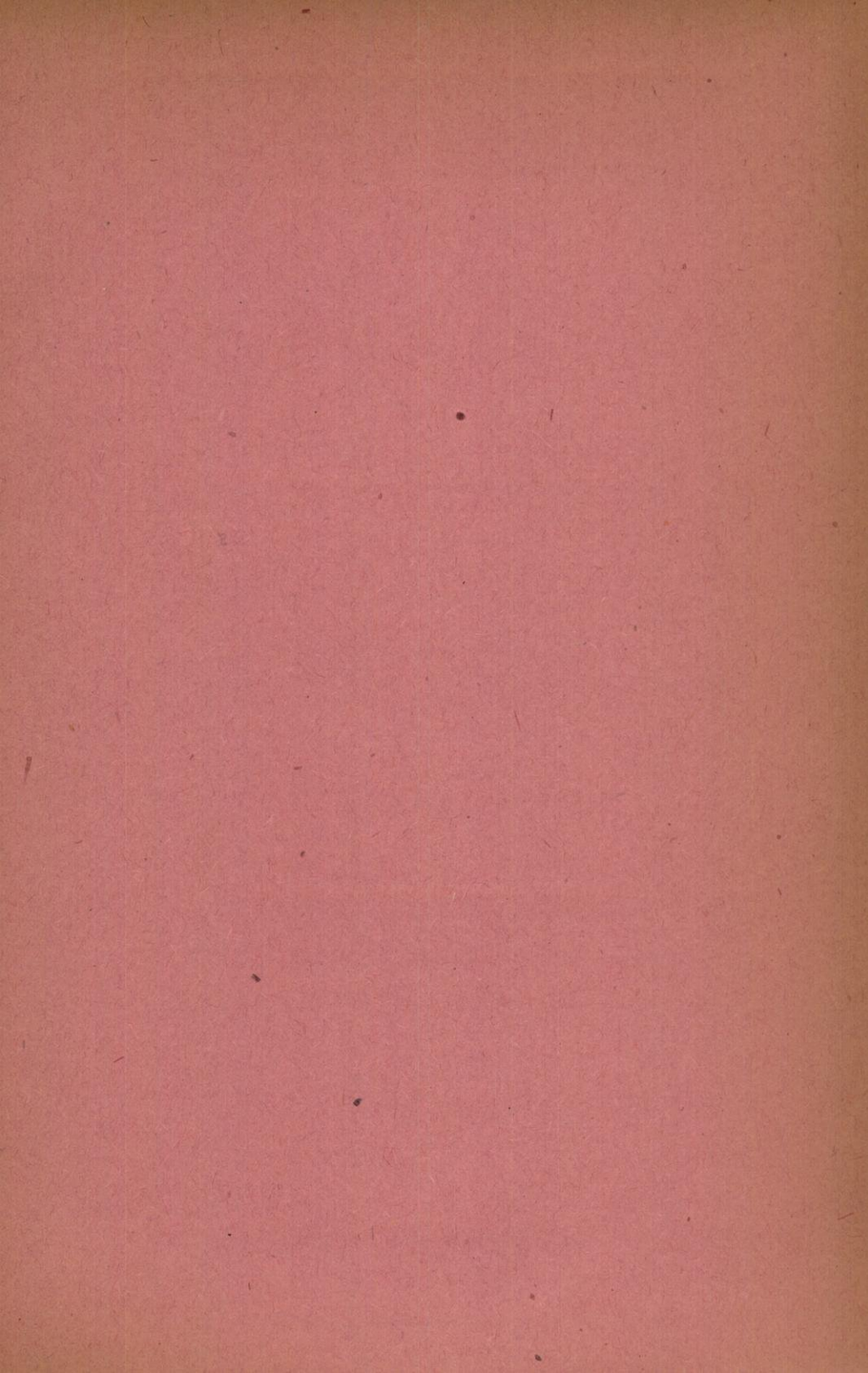
## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Counties.	Horses of All Ages.		Sheep and Lambs.		Swine 4 months old or over.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Adams -----	4,783	\$293,719	2,371	\$6,168	2,759	\$16,541
Ashland -----	2,163	149,805	870	1,695	515	2,678
Barron -----	8,997	548,198	13,142	26,617	4,110	18,788
Bayfield -----	2,402	173,722	660	1,585	297	1,612
Brown -----	9,714	677,754	2,078	5,453	3,604	18,050
Buffalo -----	9,492	806,293	17,333	56,245	13,089	77,774
Burnett -----	2,628	128,203	2,146	4,472	1,220	5,193
Calumet -----	8,119	664,992	3,772	11,485	5,528	33,486
Chippewa -----	9,849	621,257	7,416	18,150	5,764	25,909
Clark -----	10,920	696,801	8,547	24,256	6,386	33,207
Columbia -----	13,619	1,048,244	26,055	76,557	17,206	132,829
Crawford -----	6,664	425,116	9,249	27,415	7,691	48,273
Dane -----	23,924	1,754,032	23,069	67,647	32,055	203,547
Dodge -----	15,400	1,052,678	9,900	24,398	15,418	88,609
Door -----	6,571	381,202	4,731	11,003	3,378	12,348
Douglas -----	2,024	100,910	372	1,137	104	591
Dunn -----	10,583	639,736	13,700	30,582	9,707	49,366
Eau Claire -----	8,951	635,249	5,824	16,301	4,943	26,170
Florence -----	547	34,435	247	489	113	129
Fond du Lac -----	15,254	1,177,926	21,741	60,546	13,800	92,975
Forest -----	782	46,377	30	67	220	777
Grant -----	21,185	1,310,267	29,985	97,702	47,696	286,176
Green -----	10,524	804,210	8,687	36,725	22,670	137,193
Green Lake -----	5,885	408,457	12,604	25,223	8,007	48,583
Iowa -----	11,718	799,525	12,904	54,277	15,323	114,148
Iron -----	653	3,501	84	255	172	685
Jackson -----	8,070	565,600	7,798	16,387	6,230	36,286
Jefferson -----	11,578	802,722	3,530	8,511	9,400	70,473
Juneau -----	6,931	374,960	9,579	25,008	4,682	24,811
Kenosha -----	6,303	478,107	8,065	23,929	3,476	24,964
Kewaunee -----	6,598	413,647	5,686	12,358	5,214	16,408
La Crosse -----	7,768	658,560	6,754	19,122	7,178	50,757
Lafayette -----	17,151	714,908	17,910	71,217	24,103	175,446
Langlade -----	3,601	256,488	2,012	4,631	1,844	7,743
Lincoln -----	3,328	207,949	2,439	5,364	1,128	4,690
Manitowoc -----	13,773	970,077	5,795	16,796	8,048	43,403
Marathon -----	10,317	605,679	15,364	32,898	6,082	18,640
Marinette -----	5,617	200,244	1,853	3,248	1,557	5,023
Marquette -----	4,803	329,194	5,040	27,266	3,179	20,139
Milwaukee -----	19,252	1,151,970	226	785	1,235	7,356
Monroe -----	11,244	807,483	15,197	49,285	8,630	56,168
Oconto -----	6,721	321,605	3,141	6,222	3,242	10,414
Oncida -----	1,489	77,410	244	558	256	942
Outagamie -----	11,429	887,495	6,065	19,173	9,559	56,149
Ozaukee -----	5,531	445,220	564	1,568	3,164	17,798
Pepin -----	3,021	201,837	4,755	13,013	3,742	21,944
Pierce -----	9,155	649,996	14,448	39,443	3,713	19,646
Polk -----	7,919	499,256	8,727	23,215	4,183	24,381
Portage -----	11,482	536,563	3,755	9,384	4,953	25,886
Priest -----	2,367	110,689	555	1,099	397	1,503
Racine -----	7,288	577,870	6,359	13,852	4,394	28,049
Richland -----	9,153	544,838	28,738	93,784	15,891	76,261
Rock -----	17,371	1,217,765	17,717	69,107	23,169	181,086
Rusk -----	2,000	103,288	1,172	2,902	520	2,335
St. Croix -----	9,912	628,537	17,946	50,702	5,423	29,434

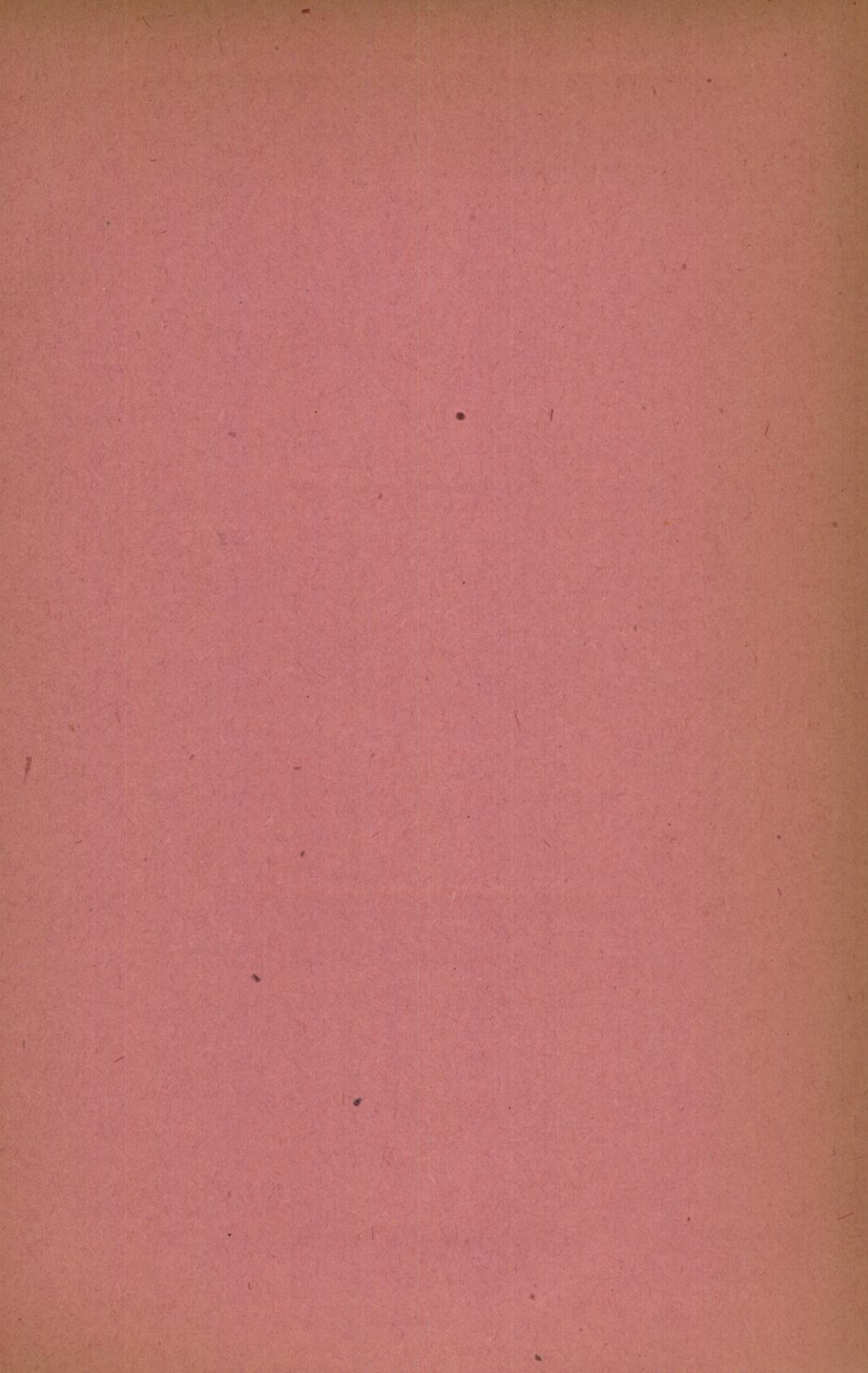
NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Counties.	Horses of All Ages.		Sheep and Lambs.		Swine 4 months old or over.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sauk -----	13,709	\$986,549	17,179	\$47,641	17,665	\$134,717
Sawyer -----	827	38,323	438	857	204	824
Shawano -----	9,525	572,991	10,269	21,165	8,310	30,271
Sheboygan -----	12,546	954,258	1,879	11,346	9,778	64,730
Taylor -----	3,254	163,701	1,191	2,287	1,838	3,839
Trempealeau -----	11,529	857,728	26,357	78,870	8,057	57,672
Vernon -----	12,257	814,407	28,994	92,607	12,314	75,413
Vilas -----	608	32,613	106	204	84	350
Walworth -----	13,177	860,720	15,844	45,259	14,466	108,559
Washburn -----	1,989	67,016	2,125	4,238	679	2,506
Washington -----	16,137	733,833	6,648	24,592	9,437	58,084
Waukesha -----	12,693	707,773	17,201	41,212	8,005	43,216
Waupaca -----	11,004	836,673	6,901	19,351	6,676	43,950
Waushara -----	8,056	533,962	3,240	6,419	4,940	32,016
Winnebago -----	11,044	868,249	9,208	36,014	7,700	52,166
Wood -----	7,037	346,623	3,216	6,480	2,724	10,644
Total -----	609,915	\$40,036,985	609,747	\$1,786,070	529,244	\$3,252,729













S. P. MIL.

A "BEAUTY SPOT."

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

For the Year 1910-1911

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R. W. ROWLANDS, Secretary



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER

1911

# *Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture*

*February 1911—February 1912*

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## **OFFICERS.**

President—CHARLES L. HILL, Rosendaie.  
Vice-President—JAMES J. NELSON, Amherst.  
Secretary—R. W. ROWLANDS, Madison.  
Treasurer (ex-officio)—A. H. DAHL, Madison.

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## **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Charles L. Hill, James J. Nelson, Geo. McKerrow, Oliver G.  
Rewey, Grant U. Fisher.

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## **MEMBERS OF BOARD.**

At Large—William MacLaren, Milwaukee.  
At Large—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.  
1st District—C. H. Everett, Racine.  
2nd District—George Wylie, Morrisonville.  
3rd District—Oliver G. Rewey, Rewey.  
4th District—F. A. Cannon, Milwaukee.  
5th District—George McKerrow, Pewaukee.  
6th District—Charles L. Hill, Rosendale.  
7th District—Geo. F. Comings, Eau Claire.  
8th District—James J. Nelson, Amherst.  
9th District—Chas. F. Meyer, Oconto Falls.  
10th District—A. W. Prehn, Wausau.  
11th District—Ira M. J. Chryst, Hudson.

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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To His Excellency, FRANCIS E. MCGOVERN,

*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 February 1st, 1911.

R. W. ROWLANDS,

*Secretary.*

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# LAWS

RELATING TO THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

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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, out of any funds set apart for their use by state, or otherwise received by them, while in attendance upon meetings of the same, be allowed only their actual expenses, but in case that members are chosen superintendents of departments in state fair work, every such superintendent may be allowed not to exceed five dollars per day and reasonable expenses while actually and necessarily engaged in such work; the time to be devoted to such service to be fixed by majority vote of the board.

Section 1458. Said board shall hold its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in February, 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 446, 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 fol-

lows: 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, fifty per centum 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-third thereof shall have been paid for trials on 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. 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 two thousand and two hundred dollars each (\$2,200).

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 imple-

ments and tools, domestic manufacturers, 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.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

1911.

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### MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

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#### ANNUAL MEETING

MADISON, WIS., Feb. 1, 1910.

All members present. The minutes of previous meetings of the Board were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Everett, proceeded to the election of officers and superintendents for the coming year. The President appointed Messrs. Herbst and Hill, tellers.

Ballots taken were as follows:

*President*—Whole number of ballots 13, of which

Geo. McKerrow received.....	8
G. U. Fisher received.....	3
James J. Nelson received.....	1
Chas. L. Hill received.....	1

On motion of Mr. Wylie the ballot was made formal, and Mr. McKerrow declared elected.

*Vice President*—Whole number of ballots 13.

Geo. G. Cox received.....	9
G. U. Fisher received.....	1
James J. Nelson received.....	1
Geo. Wylie received.....	1
William MacLaren received .....	1

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the ballot was made formal and Mr. Cox declared elected.

*Secretary*—Whole number of ballots 13.

John M. True received.....	11
James McKenzie received.....	1
Blank .....	1

The ballot was made formal, and Mr. True declared elected.

*Additional Members of Board of Managers:*

*First Member*—Whole number of ballots 13.

James J. Nelson received.....	12
Chas. L. Hill received.....	1

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the ballot was made formal and Mr. Nelson declared elected.

*Second Member*—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	6
Chas. L. Hill received.....	5
William MacLaren received.....	1
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

No choice.

2nd ballot—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	6
Chas. L. Hill received.....	6
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

No choice.

2nd ballot—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	6
Chas. L. Hill received.....	6
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

No choice.

3rd ballot—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	6
Chas. L. Hill received.....	6
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

No choice.

4th ballot—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	6
Chas. L. Hill received.....	6
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

No choice.

5th ballot—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	3
Chas. L. Hill received.....	9
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the ballot was made formal and Mr. Hill was declared elected.

*Third Member*—Whole number of ballots 13.

Geo. Wylie received.....	8
G. U. Fisher received.....	4
Geo. G. Cox received.....	1

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the ballot was made formal and Mr. Wylie declared elected.

*Superintendents*

*Gates*—Whole number of ballots 12.

Geo. G. Cox received.....	8
G. U. Fisher received.....	2
James J. Nelson received.....	1
F. L. Clemons received.....	1

On motion of Mr. Scott, the ballot was made formal and Mr. Cox declared elected.

*Grounds*—Whole number of ballots 12.

Geo. Wylie received.....	7
G. U. Fisher received.....	4
F. A. Cannon received.....	1

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood, the ballot was made formal and Mr. Wylie declared elected.

*Privileges:*

On motion of Mr. Everett, the rules were suspended, and the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot of the Board for Mr. David Wedgwood. The ballot was cast, and Mr. Wedgwood declared elected.

*Forage and Transportation:*

On motion of Mr. Everett, the rules were suspended, and the Secretary was ordered to cast the ballot for Mr. C. T. Fisher. The ballot was cast and Mr. Fisher declared elected.

*Speed*—Whole number of ballots 13.

G. U. Fisher received.....	9
O. F. Roessler received.....	3
F. A. Cannon.....	1

Mr. Fisher declined an election, and on motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary cast the vote of the Board for Mr. O. F. Roessler and he was declared elected.

*Promotion and Publicity*—Whole number of ballots 12.

William MacLaren received.....	4
F. A. Cannon received.....	4
L. E. Scott received.....	2

Ed Nordman received.....	1
B. J. Ruddle received.....	1
No choice.	

*Second ballot.*

F. A. Cannon received.....	6
William MacLaren received.....	2
L. E. Scott received.....	2
B. J. Ruddle received.....	2

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to pass election of Superintendent of Promotion and Publicity at this time.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Board for the following positions, respectively named:

Grand Stand .....	Ed Nordman
Horses .....	J. S. Donald
Cattle .....	Chas. L. Hill
Sheep .....	R. E. Roberts
Swine .....	James Dillon
Poultry and Pigeons.....	Mrs. Adda F. Howie
Agriculture and Horticulture.....	J. L. Herbst
County Exhibits and Bees and Honey.....	C. H. Everett
Dairy .....	L. E. Scott
Machinery.....	D. R. Wedgwood
Fine Arts.....	James J. Nelson
Woman's Work.....	Mrs. L. T. Gannon
Marshal.....	G. U. Fisher
Matron Woman's Rest.....	Mrs. N. E. R. Perkins

The Secretary cast the required ballot, and the several parties named above were declared elected.

Mr. Fisher declined to serve as Marshal, and a ballot was taken, 13 ballots being cast.

James McKenzie received.....	4
G. U. Fisher received.....	4
W. H. Applebee received.....	1
F. A. Cannon.....	3
Blank .....	1

No choice.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Board for G. U. Fisher. The ballot was cast and Mr. Fisher declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Scott the salary of the Secretary for the coming year was fixed at \$2,500.00.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, Mrs. Wentworth was re-employed as clerk in Secretary's office at \$75.00 per month.

The pay of Mr. C. A. Brown, custodian of Grounds, was raised from \$50.00 to \$60.00 per month, for remainder of year.

September 12-16, inclusive, accepted as date for coming State Fair.

Recess until 1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M.

Quorum present.

Mr. Nordman moved that the Board hold a four-days Fair, opening on Tuesday. Lost by tie vote.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, adopted the classification in Live Stock Classes recommended by American Association of Fairs and Expositions; also rules recommended, with the exception of rule requiring use of score card system in judging agricultural exhibits.

The Secretary was authorized to extend amount offered in premiums in Swine Department to \$3,200.00.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to offer premiums to the amount of \$250.00 for Grade or Cross Bred Steers.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to pay no more than two moneys to any one exhibitor in Sheep Department on any one exhibit.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the amount offered for Speed for the coming year was limited to \$20,000.00.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Secretary was authorized to expend \$2,200.00 in advertising in the papers of the State, outside of Milwaukee, and exclusive of the Agricultural Press and Speed Papers, the balance of advertising to be limited to \$5,000.00, the Agricultural Press to be paid for advertising, pro rata, upon their circulation in the State.

A vacancy having occurred upon Committee of Speed Barnes by the retirement of Mr. O. F. Roessler, the President appointed Mr. Wylie in his place.

The Secretary was instructed to open correspondence with leading aviators, with a view to secure such an attraction; also to investigate the chances of securing a mono-rail car.

Mr. Cannon was appointed a committee to secure co-operation of Milwaukee Aero Club in securing air ship. The Secretary was, on motion of Mr. Scott, authorized to engage the Navassar Ladies' Band for next Fair, at an amount not to exceed \$2,000.00.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary was authorized to secure a new mailing list for use of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the Board appropriated \$1,000 for securing and planting shrubs and trees on Fair Grounds the coming season; this amount to be taken from miscellaneous fund of improvement appropriation, and Messrs. Everett, Cannon and Herbst were appointed a committee on such work.

Mr. Nordman was appointed to consult the Attorney General relative to peculiar rights of sheriff at State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Secretary was instructed to secure books of blank vouchers to be attached to bills of expenses of members of Board.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, voted that hereafter, at the end of each fiscal year, the accounts of the Board be audited by an expert accountant, at an expense not to exceed \$10.00 per day.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the following rule was adopted:

"The President, or in his absence some member deputized by him, shall act as Purchasing Agent of the Board, and no member can in-



cur any indebtedness for the Board unless so authorized by the President or the Board."

Mr. Cannon, by request, offered the following resolution:

"That the resolution now in force, relative to the locating of the Speed Barns at southeast corner of the Fair Grounds is hereby rescinded."

The resolution was lost, 3 voting "aye," 9 voting "no."

Mayor Walsh of West Allis stated that the city was about to pave or macadamize street on south of Fair Grounds, and asked the Board to assume expense for part of the work. The Secretary was instructed to consult the Attorney General relative to the matter.

Recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

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7:00 P. M.

Quorum present.

A communication from Dean Russell of the State University asking for the use of the old Dairy Building in which to make exhibit of Agricultural College at the next State Fair was presented, and on motion of Mr. Wylie, as much space as may be necessary for exhibit arranged in compact form was granted; space to be arranged for, on or before June 1st.

Mr. Hill asked for use of Cattle Barn on Fair Grounds for cattle sale in May or June next. Permission granted.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Superintendent of Privileges was instructed to grant no exclusive privilege to handle shows in his Department.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the Board voted to have the accounts of the Board for the year just closed examined by an expert accountant, to determine their accuracy and methods of accounting employed.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the following rule was adopted:

"Each superintendent of a Department shall employ all help in his Department upon approval of the Board of Managers."

President McKerrow was authorized to secure the expert accountant above provided for.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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Madison, March 18, 1910.

*Meeting of Board of Agriculture:*

All members present except Messrs. Nelson and MacLaren. Vice-President Cox in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Professor Chamberlain of Milwaukee, asking for use of State Fair track, etc., for High School Athletic Meet, May 14, was presented, and request was granted upon same terms as last year, \$75.00.

A communication from the Pain Pyrotechnic Company was referred to the Board of Managers.

Messrs. McKerrow and Cannon were chosen a committee to attend a meeting of representatives of leading Fairs in the West, to consider Special Attractions.

The application of the Board of Education of West Allis for use of the Judging Amphitheatre for athletic training was granted.

Communication from W. R. Wilmot asking for privilege of Auto Show at coming State Fair, was reported to Superintendent of Privileges.

Requests for use of track for Automobile Meet and Motor Cycle Meet were received and refused; also request of Otto J. Koch Advertising Company for handling advertising.

Messrs. J. W. Martin and James G. Boyd from the Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association came before the Board protesting exhibitors of horses at the State Fair, on the ground of irregularities in record of animals. The matter was laid over until next meeting of Board, and Secretary was instructed to notify Percheron Record Association and other interested parties of meeting.

The Secretary reported correspondence with Aviators Curtiss, Wright, and Silverston. Further action was laid over until next meeting of Board, the Secretary to try to secure attendance of representatives of these gentlemen or firms.

Applications for an added class in ponies were received, and declined, unless present premiums offered be divided so as to call for no greater offer of money.

A communication was received from Mr. MacLaren, which was laid over until the evening session.

The committee appointed at last meeting to secure the planting of trees and shrubs, for which \$1,000.00 had been appropriated, was, on motion of Mr. Cannon, discharged; the Attorney General having decided that no part of Improvement Appropriation was available for that purpose.

The report of audit of Mr. S. W. Gilman was received as follows:

March 7, 1910.

HON. GEO. MCKERROW, *President*,  
State Board of Agriculture.

Dear Sir:—I transmit herewith a preliminary report of the examination of the books, accounts, and records of the Secretary of your Board conforming to your instructions and also attach thereto a supplementary statement dealing with the conditions found to exist with reference to the various Departments of the Fair.

I have not prepared additional schedules of the various facts and summaries for the reason that the Secretary's detailed report is before the Board and should be taken into consideration in connection with my report.

The following is a general summary of the contents of the enclosed report and statement:

## SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY REPORT AND SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

Verification of receipts and disbursements reported by the Secretary and Treasurer for the fiscal year ending February 1, 1910.

Items of receipts and payments reported by the Secretary, audited and found to agree with records in the Treasurer's office.

Receipts of money reported by the Secretary found to agree with the stubs of his receipt books.

Disbursements of money reported by the Secretary found to agree with orders and warrants acted upon by the Treasurer and filed in his office, also found to agree with Secretary's warrant book stubs.

Transactions criticized connected with the acceptance by superintendents and employes of worthless checks.

Proof of final payment found in Treasurer's files of all items claimed paid by the Secretary except in cases of certain drafts not yet indorsed and returned.

Supplementary statement commenting upon the inadequate present system and anticipating regulations to be adopted in connection with the various departments.

Lack of adequate information to check up various collections reported by superintendents of various departments to the Secretary.

Present plan of conducting certain departments would permit much demoralization and loss.

An item of \$300.00 over-paid speed winnings resulted from inadequate system.

There are certain matters to be further investigated before I feel justified in recommending safeguards, which you have asked me to suggest, and providing changes in the system with respect to filing, recording, and treatment of vouchers, the opening of proper books, and prescribing forms and procedure for use of the superintendents of the various departments.

Specific recommendations of this character will be made in a later report.

Respectfully yours,

S. W. GILMAN.

March 5, 1910.

TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

Madison, Wis.

Gentlemen:—In accordance with your instructions, I have made an audit of the books, accounts, and records of the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture for the eleven months from March 1, 1909, to January 31, 1910, inclusive, and as a result of said audit I submit the following preliminary report, viz.:

The total receipts during this period as shown by a communication from the Assistant State Treasurer dated January 24, 1910, on behalf of the Treasurer ex-officio of the Board shows, March 1, 1909, a balance of ..... \$14,917 03

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Receipts during the period of eleven months ending January 31, 1910.....	138,705 89
	<hr/>
	\$153,622 92
Disbursements during the same period were.....	150,935 78
	<hr/>
Balance on hand January 31, 1910.....	\$2,687 14

RECEIPTS: I have checked over the financial statement of John M. True, Secretary, giving in detail information as to receipts and disbursements; setting forth the numbers of his receipt forms issued to parties; from whom received; for what account; and the amount, and have compared all items with stubs of receipts issued by the Secretary to various parties and find that the aggregate of items represented by said stubs is..... \$89,025 38

I find that amounts were received by the Treasurer which did not pass through the hands of the Secretary and of which he had no knowledge at the time of payment but which were later added to his financial statement based upon duplicate Treasurer's receipts furnished to him being various appropriations by the legislature, aggregating ..... 46,904 63

I find also the following items represented by advices from the Treasurer which have been included in the Secretary's statement:

United Fairs Booking Association certified check surrendered (on account of payment having been made by draft) on account of "Railroad Collision Attraction"....	1,000 00
Return of amounts advanced for use as "change" at gates (being offset by disbursements of same amount when so advanced) .....	1,750 00
Miscellaneous checks (originally issued in various amounts not reaching payees) returned for cancellation.....	25 88

Making a total amount which I find agrees with the report of the Treasurer of..... \$138,705 89

I find the footings of all sheets and groups of items to be correct and all items to be verified by sheets and recapitulation summaries.

DISBURSEMENTS: The Secretary's warrant account consists of a statement in detail showing amounts disbursed on warrants or orders signed by the President and Secretary of the Board addressed to the Treasurer, giving warrant numbers; to whom paid; for what, and the amount. The numbers of said paying warrants are 1 to 2041, inclusive.

The items shown thereon have been checked with the stubs of warrant books, which stubs give the amount, payee, on what account, and for what, and the warrant number.

I find that the items shown in said Secretary's warrant account statement agree with information shown on said warrant book stubs.

The said stubs were then checked with the original warrants in the hands of the Treasurer and I find them to agree.

The items were also checked with sheets, or bills, or memoranda constituting vouchers numbered to correspond with warrants representing the character of the disbursements and showing in some cases the special authority therefor, some of which I find receipted by payees, others not as hereinafter set forth, all represented by the warrants referred to in the hands of the Treasurer upon which appears the indorsement of payees, except as hereinafter stated or represented by drafts which were issued by the Treasurer in favor of payees in exchange for the warrants deposited with him. I find that said cancelled checks in the Treasurer's office bear the endorsement of such payees; certain of said checks, however, of the Treasurer have not been returned to his office as hereinafter shown.

I find with the exception of checks not yet returned to the office of the Treasurer that the items of disbursements as shown by said Secretary's statement of warrant account are all properly verified.

The said Secretary's warrant account statement consists of 31 pages of disbursements, all of which have been compared, verified, re-footed, and I find them to agree with amounts reported by the Treasurer to the amount of \$150,935.78.

I find that the practice has been for the Secretary to take receipts where the payee receives the warrant addressed to the Treasurer directly from the Secretary but no receipt is required when the check is mailed by the Secretary to the payee, such check when returned, endorsed, answering as such receipt.

The items represented by warrants, not endorsed by payees, representing drafts not returned to the Treasurer by the bank and not represented by other receipts, I find to be as follows:

Warrant No.	Page of statement.	Name.	Amount.	Premium.
548.....	9	Geo. McKerrow.....	2.96	
1133.....	18	Nowak Bros.....	11.75	E
1215.....	19	J. O. Ducklet.....	2.00	F
1417.....	22	M. Masters.....	8.50	O
1436.....	23	J. H. gaman.....	7.00	O
1442.....	23	C. Hubbard.....	1.50	O
1443.....	23	J. Gundlak.....	2.00	O
1472.....	23	C. Rosenthal.....	1.50	O
1474.....	23	F. Jones.....	2.00	O
1491.....	23	G. Foote.....	3.00	O
1500.....	24	B. McComb.....	3.00	O
1552.....	24	B. Smith.....	1.00	O
1575.....	25	T. J. Roundtree..... (Judging water fowl.)	25.00	

The above various items (not represented by special receipts or by endorsements on returned drafts) are represented by such drafts still in circulation or in the hands of banks and not yet returned to the Treasurer's office.

Under my instructions with respect to this audit, I have assumed the correctness of the balance at the beginning of the year as shown

by the Secretary's financial statement, which corresponds with the amount shown by the statement of the Treasurer.

All of the items shown on the statement of the Secretary, such as balances, receipts, or payments agree with the aggregate of such items as reported by the Treasurer. Upon information furnished to me and explanations made of the transactions, I consider the following items to have been improperly allowed and paid for reasons stated:

Warrant No. 921, Wallace Breedin, Creston, Ia. \$78.27 being the amount paid to the Treasurer on Secretary's warrant as a reimbursement for redeeming a check for this amount which had been found to be worthless and which had been originally accepted by the Superintendent of the Speed Department and by him paid to the Secretary. No Department Superintendent should have authority to accept checks or drafts without such endorsements as would make the remittance acceptable to the Treasurer or be permitted to part with value and put the Board in peril of absolute loss in connection with such transactions. The fact that a check was received from a horse owner or manager under pressure of circumstances which negated proper reflection and deliberation would hardly be sufficient excuse, provided proper rules and regulations were provided and duly published.

Another item which is criticised is very similar, being represented by warrant No. 919, amount \$2.50, being a payment to the Treasurer for spurious coins taken in by gate-keepers under the Superintendent of Gates. Items of this character may properly be allowed only under such circumstances, as the receipt of money through mechanical devices and turn stiles where the representative of the management has no opportunity to come in direct contact with, and no opportunity to reject coins that may be spurious or counterfeit.

The practice has prevailed in connection with certain payments to reimburse a superintendent or officer of the Board for money advanced by him in small amounts for various purposes, for example, in warrant No. 764, Geo. Wylie, \$136, and No. 809, J. M. True, \$44, for amounts paid to attendants, Dining Room girls, etc. The names of the employes are given and the disposition of the money satisfactorily accounted for by verbal explanation but a system that would result in a clearer substantiation of such payments providing for a receipted pay-roll for each department would save the officer whose hands the money passed through, the necessity of making such explanations.

I find an error of \$300, amount overpaid to Geo. W. Saunders in connection with Secretary's warrants. (Numbers 782 and 783, as hereinafter shown.)

I attach hereto a supplementary statement dealing with the subject of reports and collections made by the various superintendents of departments to the Secretary of this Board.

I shall, at a later date, make recommendations with respect to safeguards which you have asked me to suggest and provide changes in the system with respect to the filing, recording and care of papers and vouchers, the opening of proper books, and involving forms and pro-

cedure to be prescribed for the use of the superintendents of the various departments of the Fair.

Respectfully submitted,

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY REPORT TO  
THE WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

In the preceding preliminary report, I confined my investigation and comments to the conditions as set forth from the records of Secretary John M. True and did not undertake to report with reference to the sufficiency of the collections by the superintendents of the various departments of the Fair, to determine whether or not the remittances were verified in any proper manner or whether there were opportunities inviting negligence or wrong-doing which may have resulted in the withholding of money or information by officers or employees of various departments which should have been reported to the Secretary.

I have the following observations to make at this time with reference to various departments, and will make further suggestions applicable thereto in a later report:

DEPARTMENT OF GROUNDS.

Total amount reported as collected by or under authority of Geo. Wylie, Superintendent of Grounds, is \$703.51.

No adequate information has been placed before me showing the details of these remittances and I am unable, except with reference to four items paid direct to Secretary True, to determine their sufficiency.

All collections and remittances made by the superintendent of this department should be represented by a statement indicating the items included in each such remittance to the Secretary and receipt forms, which are now being prepared and which will form the subject of a further report should be issued in duplicate so that a carbon copy may accompany the remittance to the Secretary's office.

FORAGE AND TRANSFER DEPARTMENT.

The total amount paid to Secretary True by C. F. Fisher, secretary of this department, was \$2,082.13.

His original books have been submitted to me and the total collections of the department are entered therein and the remittances to Secretary True are verified thereby.

While the bookkeeping is crude and not appropriate to a department conducted under authority of the state, nevertheless the items are abundantly verified so far as it is possible to verify them from book records alone.

This Department should also be provided with an appropriate form of receipt to be issued in connection with each sale to Forage, etc., the carbon copy of which should accompany the remittances daily to Secretary True's office. This would affirmatively show the correctness of all daily remittances and the origin of all receipts.

## PRIVILEGE DEPARTMENT.

The total amount remitted to the Secretary from the Privilege Department was \$13,181.58. This total is represented by a report from David Wedgwood, Superintendent, aggregating this amount. The names of the parties from whom money was received for concessions are so listed that it is very difficult to check the items with the only verifying memoranda which consists of originals or copies of contracts with concessionaires with payments noted thereon. In the majority of instances in the Superintendent's detailed report, the items agree with the amounts shown on the original or duplicate contracts. In many cases, however, the amounts collected were less than the contracts called for and in some instances were more than the contracts called for. Certain collections were made which are not represented by such contracts furnished to me. A list of such collections reported that are not represented by contracts and those which do not correspond exactly with the amount reported by the Superintendent are to be included in a supplementary report. Items appearing in the detailed report of the Superintendent "for privileges forfeited," \$143.45 and "receipts from Parker Shows," \$1,736.07 are not substantiated by any detailed information or satisfactory proof of correctness. The observation is made that in connection with this department of privileges, that an opportunity exists for the sale of privileges and making of collections in larger sums than as reported to the Secretary of the Board and no adequate safeguards at present exist with reference to the matter. This department would also be adequately served by a system of receipt forms issued under the authority of the Board so arranged that a carbon copy of each receipt issued should accompany the money into the hands of the Secretary.

It transpires that money resulting from the sale of privileges during one year has been collected when possible, during subsequent periods. This has been particularly the case in connection with concessionaires who have been unable to sufficiently prosper in connection with their privileges to justify the payment out of current earnings. It is submitted that in view of the peculiar relation of this Department under the State Board to the state of Wisconsin that the method adopted in treatment of such cases may result in discrimination in favor of one concessionaire as against others, the adjustments resting entirely in the discretion of the Superintendent of Privileges, that it may not be inappropriate to demand a bond from all concessionaires that the contracts made with them will be exactly carried out. The present plan of conducting this Department invites much demoralization and loss and does not conform to Rule 10 "Governing Officers of the Fair," p. 8, 1909 Premium List.

## PURSES GUARANTEED BY ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

It develops that various organizations have guaranteed speed purses and that purses have been offered based on such guarantees in larger amounts than would otherwise have been justifiable. In many cases the guarantors have not paid the amounts so guaranteed and the ob-



ligations have been the subject of dispute resulting in loss. The observation is appropriate that it is unwise and unbusinesslike for purses to be swelled beyond the amount which the management of the Fair is willing to pay, except upon written guarantees such as will constitute a legal liability to pay the amount pledged for such purposes.

#### REST ROOM.

The matron of the Rest Room collects small amounts as rents for hospital, nursery, 'phone, and check room, aggregating in all \$117.80, as reported to the Secretary. Possibly this amount is as well itemized as it can readily be under the present procedure but the system of receipts in duplicate referred to in another part of this report, could doubtless be appropriately applied here.

#### DEPARTMENT OF GATES AND GRANDSTAND.

Turn stilcs are used generally at entrances in the Department of Gates, except for the accommodation of carriages at one gate and the amounts reported as turnstile admissions are merged with the total receipts as reported to the Secretary. The receipts based upon tickets sold at the carriage entrance and tickets sold for grandstand privileges cannot be verified satisfactorily for the reason that no system is used which charges tickets to the superintendents and giving them appropriate credit for those not used at the end of each day. In this respect the system is to be criticised, and particularly so because of the fact that the receipts of money which cannot be verified are mingled with those which are accounted for by the turnstile readings, thus throwing the sufficiency of the entire receipts from these sources into question. Whenever turnstiles cannot be used to advantage at the gates or grandstand, an adequate accounting will be had by charging rolls of tickets to the Superintendent daily and settling the accounts on the basis of those used. This system will involve also the taking up of such tickets by persons other than the one who sold them. As at present conducted great loss could be sustained in this Department with no means of determining the amount.

#### SPEED DEPARTMENT.

No information has been furnished which is regarded as satisfactory substantiation of the accuracy and sufficiency of the entrance fees reported to the Secretary or speed winnings paid out by him based on the reports of the superintendent of the Speed Department. The memoranda from the Speed Superintendent upon which the Secretary has acted in the rush resulting from the peculiar conditions that prevail upon the finish of the various contests has doubtless constituted sufficient evidence of accuracy at the time when the facts were fresh in the minds of all who had to do with them but such memoranda is unsatisfactory as permanent authority for payment of speed winnings. Resulting from such unsatisfactory memoranda or a misinterpretation of it I find an error in connection with warrants No. 782 and No. 783,

where from a misunderstood request, Secretary True paid \$850 as speed winnings to Geo. W. Saunders instead of the correct amount, \$550. It is submitted that the proposed duplicate receipt system, referred to elsewhere in this report, may be appropriately used in this department if it is so arranged that the issuing of receipt forms to persons paying money for entrance fees to the superintendent of this Department will not be accompanied by delay and unnecessary annoyance. Carbon copies of such receipts will properly accompany the money represented thereon into the hands of the Secretary and furnish the necessary information for his purposes. In the supplementary report to be made to the Board, a detailed plan for handling payments and receipts of the Speed Department will be recommended.

#### DEDUCTIONS OF ENTRY FEES FROM PREMIUMS AND SPEED WINNINGS.

The practice prevails (and possibly will necessarily prevail in the future on account of the nature of the transactions and the necessity for offering special inducements to exhibitors and contestants) of deducting stall rentals and entry fees from amounts that may become due as a result of the exhibition or contest. This practice results in a failure to report the total receipts, or what they should be, by the Secretary. In other words, he is called upon to pay speed winnings and premiums "less entry fees" and thereby the disbursements are lessened to the extent of the amounts which should properly be reported as receipts. For example,—if a horse owner wins a purse of \$500 and has not previously paid \$100 entrance fee, he is paid the difference, \$400, and this amount appears among the disbursements of the Secretary, whereas the proper entry, if the business were conducted as it is submitted would be highly desirable, would be to collect and show the \$100 as a receipt at the proper time and \$500 as a payment resulting from the contest. The fact that this Board is in competition with other organizations conducting fairs within certain circuits, attended by the same exhibitors and owners of attractions should be considered in connection with the observation and recommendation that all exhibitors and owners of attractions should be compelled to make actual pre-payment of entrance money and not compel the deduction of such entrance fees due from amounts which may be subsequently earned.

#### ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE.

The practice prevails of sending out checks or drafts payable to publishers of newspapers in the state with the request that as much advertising as possible be given conforming to the copy enclosed, for the amount of money so sent and urging the publishers to treat the Fair as generously as possible. While there is no reason to doubt the statement that this practice has resulted in a greater amount of advertising for the Fair than would result if there was a delay on account of checking up the advertising and compelling publishers to furnish affidavits of the amount of advertising given, it is nevertheless recommended that the advertising in the various papers should be

checked up to determine to what extent, if any, the Fair has been advertised by each paper. The general impression prevails that the advertising has been much more extensive on account of the methods adopted and the advance-payment of the amount offered publishers, but the system does not satisfy the proper requirements of a Board connected as this is with the state. The suggestion is made that proof of total performance of advertising should be required.

Recommendations generally with respect to safeguards and a system to be adopted for all Departments will be made in connection with a supplementary report to be made to the Board when the subject-matter shall have been given sufficient consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

S. W. GILMAN.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Committee on Rules was continued and Mr. S. W. Gilman added to the same. The committee was requested to report at next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary was authorized to secure all necessary tickets, badges, premium ribbons, and other material necessary for use at coming State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Secretary was instructed to report a list of clerks needed in his office at State Fair, with pay of each, to Board of Managers for approval.

Superintendent Roessler was present, and reported attendance at recent meeting of Great Western Racing Circuit.

Recess until 8 o'clock P. M.

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8:00 P. M.

Quorum present.

The Secretary read opinions of Attorney General relative to rights of sheriffs at Fair, and obligations of Board in improvement of streets adjoining Fair Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the Secretary was instructed to consult the Attorney General relative to possible conflict of authority between police appointed by Board, and sheriff or deputies.

The Secretary was authorized to procure Year Book published by American Trotting Association.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the Secretary was authorized to purchase a vertical filing case unless the state will furnish the same.

On motion of Mr. Hill, Superintendent Nordman was authorized to secure a reserved seat file and diagram for use in the Grand Stand Department.

On motion of Mr. McKerrow, the Secretary was instructed to secure a stenographer for balance of year at not to exceed \$50.00 per month.

Mr. Roessler submitted a list of races to be offered at the next State Fair, purses aggregating \$20,000.00, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hill, voted that when the Board adjourn it be until Wednesday, March 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at State Fair Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr.

John I. Beggs of next meeting, and invite him to submit plans of proposed terminals.

The Secretary was instructed to secure an opinion from the Attorney General as to probability of an injunction being sustained against the Board's building Speed Barns on proposed site.

Judges for coming State Fair were selected as follows:

Horses—

- Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.
- Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.
- W. A. Dobson, Des Moines, Ia.

Cattle—

- A. J. Rhyden, Abingdon, Ill.
- Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.
- J. L. Hope, Madison, N. J.
- W. J. Gillette, Rosendale, Wis.

Sheep—

- Frank Kleinheinz, Madison, Wis.
- W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.

Swine—

- J. M. Stewart, Ainsworth, Ia.

Poultry—

- W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Ia.

Pigeons—

- Thos. B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.

Water Fowl and Pet Stock—

- T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.

Corn and Grains—

- Prof. A. L. Stone, Madison, Wis.

Vegetables—

- F. W. Teall, Sparta, Wis.

Bees and Honey—

- M. B. Facey, Preston, Minn.

County Exhibits—

- L. L. Olds, Madison, Wis.

Fruit—

- L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.

Plants and Flowers—

- William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.

Fine Arts—

- Louis Mayer, Milwaukee, Wis.

China Painting—

- Mrs. Joseph W. Coates, Wausau, Wis.

Woman's Work—

Needle Work Division—

- Miss Dora Bunteschu, Milwaukee.

Culinary Division—

- Mrs. Anne E. Learned, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Education—

- J. B. Borden, Madison, Wis.

## Dairy—

## Butter—

H. C. Larson, Madison, Wis.  
 C. E. Lee, Madison, Wis.  
 Thomas Corneliuson, Madison, Wis.

## Cheese—

E. L. Aderhold, Neenah, Wis.  
 J. D. Cannon, New London, Wis.  
 U. S. Baer, Madison, Wis.  
 Fred Marty, Monroe, Wis.

Communication of Mr. MacLaren taken up, and on motion of Mr. McKerrow the Secretary was instructed to write Mr. MacLaren asking for a statement of arrangements made with Milwaukee Associations reported by him to have guaranteed certain races against loss to Board.

Superintendent Roessler was authorized to secure a starting judge in Speed Department.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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Fair Grounds, March 30.

*Adjourned Meeting—*

All members present except Mr. Nelson.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The order of business was suspended at the request of the Committee on Machinery Shed. Mr. A. C. Clas presented plans for such a building. On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the plans were referred to committee in charge, with the request that it report at the afternoon session.

Under the head of correspondence, a request was presented from Professor Geo. C. Chamberlain for same terms of rental of grounds for High School Athletic Meet as last year, which amount was \$25.00 instead of \$75.00, as understood by the Board at its last meeting, and rental was fixed at \$25.00.

A communication was presented from Mr. C. M. Fleischer, secretary of Animal Husbandry Publishing Company, asking for financial assistance in effort to secure reduced rates on transportation of live stock exhibited at Fairs. On motion of Mr. Everett the matter was indefinitely postponed.

A letter from Southern Railway Company, relative to terms for space for exhibit at next State Fair, was referred to Superintendent of Privileges.

A communication from Wisconsin Daily League was left with Secretary for action.

A letter from Glicksman, Gold & Corrigan, of Milwaukee, presenting claim of J. W. Johnson for a horse killed at last State Fair on account of injuries received, was laid over until afternoon to enable the Board to consult Dr. Sullivan, official veterinarian at the last State Fair.

Committee appointed to visit Chicago in quest of Special Attrac-

tions,—Messrs. Cannon and McKerrow,—submitted verbal reports. The reports were accepted, and the committee discharged.

The Secretary reported the securing of a vertical filing case from the State, without cost to Board. He also reported the employment of Miss Blanche Crocker as stenographer from April 1st, at \$50.00 per month.

The rules were suspended, and Messrs. Andrae and Fleming were heard in protest against location of Speed Barns near their property.

Recess until one o'clock P. M.

1:00 P. M.

Quorum present.

Mr. Weegwood, chairman of Committee on Machinery Shed, reported in favor of such building submitted by Mr. Clas, such building to be constructed of concrete, 100 ft. wide, and as long as can be built with appropriation of \$23,000.00.

Mr. Cannon moved that the vote of the Board to build a Machinery Shed the present season be rescinded, and that the commencement of building a Grand Stand to the extent of the appropriation of \$25,000.00 be substituted therefor. The roll being called upon the question, those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Fisher and Cannon; negative, Messrs. Everett, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Hill, Herbst, Wedgwood, Nordman, and Scott. Absent, Messrs. MacLaren and Nelson.

Mr. Clas stated that architects' fees for plans, specifications and superintendence would be three and one-half per cent.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the report of committee was amended so as to make width of building 130 feet, and on motion of Mr. Cox, the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The Committee on Rules, submitted the following report on "Rule 3" strike out item requiring Secretary to give bonds. In "Rule 5" change the word "March" to "February." In the eleventh line of same rule, after the word "also," insert "upon call of the President meet to," and in the fourteenth line after the word "rules" add "or records," so that the part of this rule change shall read: "It shall also, from time to time, upon call of the President meet to consider, and allow or disallow all bills for expenses and services not regulated and provided for by the rules or records of the Board."

Strike out the requirement of Board of Managers to report at an annual meeting each year.

In "Rule 7," second line, strike out the words "and watchmen."

In "Rule 8," amend the last section to read, "He shall, at close of Fair, render a complete report of receipts and attendance each day to the Board of Managers, also giving the names of employees, time of service, and amount paid each for such service."

Change "Rule 9" to read: "The Superintendent of Forage shall have charge of all hay, straw, grain or other needed supplies purchased by the Board, and sell the same to exhibitors for cash at such prices as will make the Department simply self-sustaining.

"He shall keep books showing forage secured, of whom and price

of same, and also amount sold, to whom and for what price, and at close of Fair render his report, and turn over his books in settlement with Board of Managers."

Change "Rule 10" to read: "The Superintendent of Transportation shall, under the direction of the Board of Managers, have sole charge of transferring exhibits from trains to places of exhibit, and at close of Fair, from places of exhibit to trains, and shall arrange reasonable rates for such service.

"He is authorized to issue licenses at a fair price, to parties to do this work, and shall see that exorbitant charges are not made by parties holding licenses for services rendered."

Also add the following new rules:

"No personal check will be received in any Department unless endorsed personally, by the Superintendent in charge of Department, or some other person acceptable to Treasurer."

"A requisition shall be presented to the Purchasing Agent for all purchases to be made for the Board, who, if the same be approved, shall make out an order for purchase in duplicate, one copy of which with requisition, shall be filed with the Secretary."

"All bills for labor or assistance shall be reported upon 'Pay Sheets' furnished by the Secretary, giving name of employee, rate per day, or hour, and amount due, same to be receipted by the person employed."

"The Secretary, and all superintendents receiving money for the Board, shall give such bonds as may be required by the Board, for the proper performance of their duties; such bonds to be secured at the expense of the Board."

"Superintendents receiving money for the Board, other than the Superintendent of Gates and the Superintendent of Grand Stand, shall make out receipts in duplicate for each payment received, one copy of which shall be given to party paying money, and the other shall accompany the money received when turned over to the Secretary."

"Each Superintendent of a Department shall employ all help in such Department, upon approval of Board of Managers."

"Not more than two premiums will be awarded any one exhibitor upon one prize entry."

On motion of Mr. Cox, the report was adopted, Mr. Cannon being excused from voting.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, "Rule 18" was changed to read:

"Motions to amend or repeal the foregoing rules may be made at any regular meeting of the Board, but such motions shall lie over until the next regular meeting for final action, changes requiring a two-thirds vote of members present."

The Secretary reported opinion of Attorney General upon the question of the building of the Speed Barns, constituting grounds for an injunction suit. (Opinion on file.) Also correspondence with Mr. MacLaren relative to the guaranty of certain races at last State Fair by Milwaukee Associations.

Dr. Sullivan came before Board and made a statement relative to killing of horse of J. W. Johnson, for which damages were claimed,

and on motion of Mr. Everett, the Board voted to take no action relative to claim.

The protest of Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association against Robert Burgess & Son being allowed to exhibit horses at coming State Fair, was taken up, Messrs. James G. Boyd and Robert Burgess being heard, and on motion of Mr. Hill, the decision of the matter was laid over until next meeting of full Board.

The Secretary was instructed to ask the protestants to embody its grounds for protest in a written statement, and submit the same to this Board.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Board voted to locate Machinery Shed south of street running to west gate and between the two streets running south from this street.

Voted, that when the Board adjourn, it be until Wednesday, April 13th, at 10 o'clock.

The Secretary read a communication from John I. Beggs. On motion of Mr. Scott, the Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Beggs that the Board had taken no action relative to asking a five cent rate from Milwaukee, and to ask him to meet the Board in the near future.

Mr. Whitnall of Milwaukee, a representative of the City Board of Park Commissioners, presented the desirability of preserving in its present form, the creek running through Fair Grounds; also of reserving terminal rights for other electric lines than the one now running to grounds.

Dr. Silverston discussed the question of furnishing an aeroplane exhibit at coming Fair.

The securing of Special Attractions for State Fair was left with Board of Managers.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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State Fair Grounds, April 13.

*Meeting of Board of Agriculture—*

Present—Messrs. MacLaren, Everett, Wylie, Cox, Cannon, Hill, McKerrow, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Gentlemen representing the Labor Unions of Milwaukee came before the Board asking that in letting contracts for buildings upon Grounds, consideration be given only to contractors employing Union labor.

The question was discussed at length, but no action was taken.

Mr. Glicksman, of Glicksman, Gold & Corrigan appeared in behalf of Mr. J. W. Johnson, claiming damages for killing of horse at last State Fair. On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the matter was referred to a committee for consideration, a report to be made to meeting of the Board. The President appointed Messrs. Fisher, Everett and Wedgwood as such committee.

An application from Mr. Harbach, Secretary of Milwaukee Board of Education, for use of grounds for an athletic meet of the city schools,



June 4th being considered, it was voted to grant application upon the same terms as last year, \$75.00 rental.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the West Side High School will be allowed to use the half mile track for training purposes on the forenoons of April 16, 23 and 30, without charge; any damage to grounds to be made good to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Grounds.

The Secretary was instructed to correspond with secretaries of other state fairs to ascertain whether space has been rented Mr. Wilmot for Automobile Show, and if so, upon what terms.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to strike out "Rule 6" in Machinery Department of Premium List.

Communication from Schwab Co., relating to erecting a building on Grounds for its exhibits, was laid over.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, voted that it is the sense of this Board that no privileges be granted to individuals of firms to erect buildings on Grounds for exhibits.

Recess was taken until one o'clock P. M.

1:00 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the protest of Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Association against allowing Robert Burgess & Son to exhibit at next State Fair was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the question of securing an aeroplane attraction was laid over to the next meeting of the Board of Managers and then to be considered in connection with other acts of this class.

Mr. Allie T. Wooster, in interest of Relay Race Attraction, and Mr. Chas. J. Stroebel, offering Air Ship Attraction, were heard by Board.

Mr. Wellman asked to be allowed the use of mile track for auto race. Voted not to entertain proposition.

On motion of Mr. Hill, a sum not exceeding \$1,200 was appropriated for Special Attractions, including music.

Bids for building Machinery Pavilion were opened, and on motion of Mr. Everett, voted to accept bid of Dahlman Construction Company to build building for \$21,750.00; the building to be finished by August 1st, 1910, bonds to be arranged by Architect Clas.

Mr. A. C. Clas, architect, presented plans for proposed Speed Barns.

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood, voted to rescind previous action of Board, locating Speed Barns; those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Everett, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Wedgwood and Nordman; in the negative, Messrs. Hill and Scott. Absent, Messrs. MacLaren, Nelson and Herbst.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to locate Speed Barns east of Judging Pavilion and north of creek, to the north of present Poultry Building; those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Everett, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Wedgwood and Nordman; in the negative, Messrs. Hill, Scott and Cannon. Absent, Messrs. MacLaren, Fisher, Nelson and Herbst.

On motion of Mr. Hill, plans presented by Mr. Clas for reinforced concrete speed barns, four in number, each 24 x 180 feet, and contain-

ing 32 stalls, estimated to cost \$5,000 each, were adopted, architects' fees to be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of contract price; the architects to complete plans and specifications in season for Secretary to advertise for bids on stables, same to be opened at meeting of Board of Managers to meet at Fair Grounds. Board of Managers was authorized to let contracts.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the President was instructed to secure estimates of the cost of securing a complete survey of Grounds; also topographical survey of same, and report at next meeting.

The next meeting of Board is to be upon call of the President. Voted that Board of Managers meet Wednesday, April 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. at Fair Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That as a Board and personally, we express to Mr. Nelson our best wishes, and sincerely trust that he may soon meet with us again in restored health."

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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Fair Grounds, April 27, 1910.

*Meeting of Board of Managers—*

All members present except Mr. Nelson.

Minutes of last meeting read for information.

The request of Mrs. Andrae for use of Fair Grounds for Arbor Day Festival of children of West Allis, and in case of rain for permission to use pavilion, was granted on motion of Mr. Hill, under conditions named in request; the cleaning of Grounds or buildings to be to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Grounds.

Superintendent of Grounds Wylie was instructed to obtain terms for oil to be used upon streets, from Milwaukee dealers, and to report at next meeting of Board.

Recess until one o'clock P. M.

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*1:00 P. M.*

Bids for construction of four Speed Stables and inclosing fence, according to plans and specifications of Ferry & Clas, were opened. Fifteen bids were made, varying from \$20,500.00 for stables, and \$480.00 for fence, to \$33,927.00 for stables and \$588.00 for fence.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the bid of Sterling Engineering & Construction Company, of \$20,500.00 for stables and \$480.00 for fence (any additional stalls to be \$325.00 each), was accepted, and architects instructed to enter into contract with such Company.

Mr. Lesser, representing Wright Bros., Miss Robinson of Western Vaudeville Association, F. M. Barnes, and Mr. Gordon representing Pain's Fire Works Company, were heard, and the Board voted to contract with F. M. Barnes of Chicago for the "Bedici Family" at \$750.00 for five days of Fair, and with the Pain Company to furnish the spectacle "Vesuvius" Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights; the Company to receive the first \$5,250.00 of gross receipts from Gates and Grand Stand after six o'clock P. M., and 50 per cent of all receipts

above \$7,250.00. President McKerrow gave notice of meeting of full Board for Friday, May 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

Fair Grounds, May 6, 1910.

*Meeting of Board of Agriculture—*

All members present except Messrs. Nelson and Nordmand.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were read and approved.

The Board voted to not grant the use of race track for any automobile or motor cycle races before the State Fair. Application of Milwaukee Motor Cycle Club for use of track the week following the State Fair was laid over for future consideration.

The proposition of Wisconsin Motor Cycle Club to give races at State Fair in consideration of \$500.00 was presented. On motion of Mr. Everett, Club will be allowed to race after the horse races on Friday afternoon of the Fair without expense to Board.

Voted that exhibit of automobiles at Fair be under same regulations as carriages.

The Secretary presented communication from Professor I. N. Mitchell of Milwaukee, relative to the planting of shrubs and flowers on Grounds of Model Rural School House. Mr. Herbst was empowered to arrange for carrying out plans submitted by Professor Mitchell.

Superintendent Wylie reported prices obtained upon oils for street work, and on motion of Mr. Fisher the matter was left to Board of Managers.

President McKerrow submitted an offer of Mr. W. G. Kirchoffer to make topographical survey of the State Fair Grounds. The communication was laid over, and the President instructed to secure bids from other engineers for the work as indicated by Mr. Kirchoffer and report at next meeting.

Mr. Fisher submitted the following report:

"Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed to investigate the facts relative to the shooting of running horse on State Fair Grounds during State Fair of 1909, and to report same to your honorable body, held a meeting May 5th.

We summoned Veterinarian Sullivan who had shot the horse, and other witnesses appeared before your committee and testified as to the facts in the case presented to them at the time of the shooting of the horse. After having taken all the testimony available, it is our opinion that the State Board of Agriculture is not liable in this matter, and we report that no action be taken by the Board.

Signed, G. U. FISHER,  
DAVID WEDGWOOD,  
C. H. EVERETT,

*Committee."*

The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted.

Recess taken until one o'clock, p. m.

1:00 P. M.

Mr. Fisher moved to rescind the vote taken April 13th, whereby the location of speed barns was fixed. The ayes and noes being called for, Messrs. MacLaren, Fisher, Everett, Cannon and Hill (5) voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Wylie, Scott, Cox, McKerrow, Herbst and Wedgwood (6) in the negative. The motion was lost.

Mr. Fisher moved that President McKerrow and Mr. Cannon be appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor, presenting plans and contracts for building it is proposed to build, for his approval.

Mr. Scott moved to amend by making it the duty of the Secretary to perform such service.

The ayes and noes being called for on amendment, Messrs. Cox, Wylie McKerrow, Herbst, Wedgwood and Scott (6) voted "Aye," and Messrs. MacLaren, Fisher, Everett, Cannon and Hill (5) voted in the negative. Amendment adopted.

On the motion as amended, Messrs. Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Hill, Herbst, Wedgwood and Scott (7) voted "Aye," and Messrs. MacLaren, Fisher, Everett and Cannon (4) voted in the negative. The motion as amended was carried.

Mr. Cox moved that Messrs. MacLaren and Cannon act with the Secretary in interview with the Governor. Motion adopted.

Superintendent of Grounds was authorized to make such repair upon grounds or buildings as he may deem necessary.

The following special attraction acts were engaged of the Western Vaudeville Association, Chicago.

Curzon Sisters .....	\$800.00
Cemijotti's Arabian Horses.....	800.00
Ergotti's Lilliputians .....	300.00

Mr. Allie Wooster was voted contract for relay running races, chariot races, etc., at Fair, for \$2,000.00.

Voted, to allow Pain Fire Works Company to give exhibition on Friday night of Fair under same terms as other nights under contract.

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. A. Q. DuFour was granted use of building on grounds for preparing flying machine for flight and Mr. Cannon was charged with noting progress of such work by Mr. DuFour.

Adjournment until Friday, May 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, May 13.

Present—All members except Messrs. McKerrow and Nelson.

Vice-President Cox in chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from R. J. Schwab & Sons Co., relative to status of exhibitors of manufactures was presented.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted that manufacturers be allowed space for exhibit in Machinery building and that concrete machinery

and products be assigned outside space where exhibits may be shown together, such spaces to be assigned by Superintendent of Machinery Department.

A letter from Mr. F. P. Smiley, asking that steps be taken to secure better train service on Mineral Point Division of C. M. & St. P. Ry. during time of State Fair was read by Secretary.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the chair was to appoint a committee of two to act in conjunction with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, in securing better train service in a general way. The chair appointed Messrs. MacLaren and Cannon as such committee.

Communication was received from American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago, and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, the latter protesting the location of speed barns.

The Attorney General gave an opinion that Board is not liable for damages sustained at meetings of associations leasing track for purpose of holding meets or speed contests, but advises disclaiming responsibility in drawing contracts for such meets, etc.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, Mr. Roessler was authorized to visit such race meets as he may deem advisable, to solicit patronage of State Fair races.

The Secretary submitted a verbal report of the Committee appointed to interview the Governor relative to approval of plans and contracts for erection of Machinery Building and speed barns, stating that those of Machinery Building had been approved but that Governor had declined to approve those of speed barns. He submitted a letter from the Governor as a part of his report.

The report was accepted and communication from Governor ordered placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Cannon the Secretary was instructed to secure from the Attorney General his construction of the law passed by the last legislature appropriating \$150,000 to this Board, to determine whether the balance of the \$50,000 appropriated for any given year reverts to State Treasury if not used during that year by this Board.

Recess taken until 12:45 P. M.

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12:45 P. M.

Mr. Herbst reported that he had arranged with the Coe, Converse, Edwards Company of Fort Atkinson to plant shrubbery, etc., upon grounds of Rural School House.

Mr. Cannon submitted verbal report of progress in arrangements with Mr. DuFour for air ship event.

On motion of Mr. Hill, voted to charge five cents per square foot for floor space to exhibitors in Machinery Building and Dairy Building.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren, the Superintendent of Grounds was authorized to make needed repairs on dwelling on grounds.

On motion of Mr. Scott, voted to rescind vote whereby speed barns were located north of Grand Stand.

(An informal recess was taken.)

Mr. Wylie introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the speed barns be located near the present site, beginning at or on the site of the barn farthest east, and be placed north and south, and built each one east of the other, leaving each street 45 feet wide, and each barn not to exceed 300 feet in length, and the whole to contain 120 stalls."

Mr. Cannon moved to amend by substituting the following:

"That this motion be not put to a vote on the site selected until a survey has been made of the suggested site, and the architect who drew the plans be consulted as to the grading necessary, and changes necessary in the plans."

The amendment was lost, four voting "Aye" and seven voting "No."

The resolution of Mr. Wylie was then passed on an "Aye" and "No" vote, Messrs. Wylie, Cox, Hill, Herbst, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. MacLaren, Fisher, Everett and Cannon voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the chair appointed a committee of three to locate definitely the speed barns in accordance with the spirit of the resolution just adopted. Committee—Wylie, Wedgwood and Cannon.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the committee on definite location was empowered to confer with architect and contractors (Sterling Engineering and Construction Company) as to necessary changes in plans or cost of construction, and if no changes are necessary the plans and contract be presented to the Governor for approval, and if approved by him the committee be empowered to enter into contract with the Sterling Construction Company for building such barns. If cost is to be increased, the Secretary was instructed to advertise for new bids.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Vice-President.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, May 25.

Vice-President Cox presiding. All members present excepting Messrs. MacLaren, McKerrow and Hill.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. A. G. Johnson, representing the Gas Power Producing Company of Lima, Ohio, came before the Board with a proposal to instal a gas plant upon fair grounds. On account of lack of funds the Board declined to consider proposition at this time.

The secretary read a communication from Attorney General Gilbert in which he ruled that any amount of appropriation for building purposes not used in that year would not revert to general fund of the State but remains in fund of the Board.

Letters from the Pain Pyrotechnic Company relative to furnishing the Board with an aviation attraction for Fair were read. Also a

communication from Dean Russell of Agricultural College of State University relative to space for exhibit in Old Dairy Building.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, voted to grant use of so much of such building as may be necessary to house such exhibit arranged in compact form, any remaining space to be under the direction of this Board, and that space required be definitely reported to Board on or before September 1st.

The representative of the Cary Roof Company asked to have their roofing used on the Machinery Building, and on motion of Mr. Cannon the Committee on Machinery Building was authorized to select such roofing for building as, under the contract, it may see fit to use.

Recess until one o'clock P. M.

1:00 P. M.

Quorum present.

A proposal for making topographical survey and map of Fair Grounds was received from Mr. Rinertson and the Secretary was instructed to secure further information from Engineer Kirchoffer and to report the same at the next meeting.

Mr. Wylie, from committee to definitely locate speed barns submitted the following report:

"Your committee appointed to confer with the architects and contractors of speed barns, after viewing the grounds and conferring with architects and contractors, would report that we fixed, definitely, the exact location in conformity to the resolution on record, and that the contractors have agreed to construct three barns containing 120 stalls, without additional expense to Board.

Signed,      GEO. WYLIE,  
                     DAVID WEDGWOOD,  
   *Committee.*

I hereby dissent from the above report.

F. A. CANNON."

On roll call, the report of majority of Committee was adopted, those voting in the affirmative being Messrs. Wylie, Cox, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott (7). In the negative, Messrs. Fisher, Everett and Cannon (3).

Absent: Messrs. MacLaren, McKerrow and Hill.

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood, the Secretary was instructed to secure bids for the construction of a toilet on the west side of Machinery Grounds, the building to be like one now built on north end of such grounds.

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood, voted that in case of legal action being taken against the Board, the Board of Managers be and hereby is instructed to act for Board without further action of this Board.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the Secretary was instructed to secure opinion of Attorney General relative to liability of Board for accidents occurring from acts of persons securing concessions from Board and to ask for form of disclaimer to be incorporated in contracts.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, sale of old lumber was laid over to next meeting, Superintendent Wylie to secure offers for same and report.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Board of Managers was authorized to arrange for such additional music at State Fair as it may deem proper.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, June 16.

Present—Messrs. Cox, Nelson and Wylie.

Bills were audited.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, State bands were selected to furnish music at State Fair as follows:—

Fond du Lac, 30 men, two days.....	\$375 00
Tomah, 30 men, two days.....	370 00
Portage, 30 men, two days.....	300 00
Madison, 28 men, one day.....	210 00
Clauder, one day.....	275 00
Milton, 20 men, one day.....	70 00
Burlington, one day.....	125 00
Bennest, 15 men, four evenings.....	200 00

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, June 16.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Wylie, Cox, Nelson, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott, Vice-President Cox presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read communication from Mr. Steinel relative to use of track September 16th for automobile races. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with Milwaukee Automobile Club to ascertain if it claimed track for like event after Fair and to report at next meeting of Board.

Parke, Davis Company applied for privilege of disinfecting grounds and buildings during Fair, without expense to Board, and on motion of Mr. Wylie privilege was granted.

The Wisconsin Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association asked for privilege of establishing headquarters on Fair Grounds during Fair, and on motion of Mr. Everett the Superintendent of Machinery was instructed to assign ground for a tent if desired.

The Pain Pyrotechnic Company suggested changing the fire works act "Vesuvius" for that of "Pompeii." The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Nelson.

On Motion of Mr. Fisher, a committee of three was provided for on arrangement for aviation act. Chair appointed Messrs. Fisher, Cannon and Secretary True as such committee.

A communication from the Sterling Construction Company, ex-



pressing the opinion that the board had voided its contract with the Company was read. Communication ordered on file.

Superintendent Wylie asked for further time for sale of old lumber.

The Committee on Machinery Building reported that no action had been taken with reference to roofing. Committee continued.

The Secretary was instructed to get a membership badge for Mr. Cannon.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Secretary cast the vote of the Board for George Wylie to succeed himself as a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board for three years from July 1st, next.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the chair appointed a committee of three to interview the press of Milwaukee to ascertain its proposed attitude toward the coming Fair. The chair named Messrs. Nelson, Wylie and MacLaren as such Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, Bart J. Ruddle was chosen Press Agent for the Fair season at a salary of \$250.

Secretary Cranfield of the State Horticultural Society asked for a new building to house exhibit at Fair of such Society. The matter was referred to Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the offer of Engineer Kirchoffer to make topographical survey of Grounds and furnish map of same for \$250.00 was accepted.

Bids were opened for the erection of Toilet provided for at last meeting, and the bid of W. T. Carson being the lowest, on motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to contract with Mr. Carson for building toilet complete for \$2,445.00.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to build a Swine Judging Pavilion at an expense not exceeding \$2,500, the Superintendent of Grounds being instructed to secure plans and bids for construction and report the same to a meeting of the Board of Managers, which is hereby authorized to let contract for construction of building.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the Secretary was instructed to secure opinion of Attorney General upon claim of Sterling Construction Company that Board had voided contract for construction of Speed Barns, and if contract be not sustained the Secretary take steps to secure new bids for building three Speed Barns agreeable to plans now drawn, and Secretary is authorized to secure legal advice if necessary.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

#### MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Madison, June 20.

Present—Messrs. Cox, Nelson and Wylie.

The Board consulted the Attorney General with reference to the claim of Sterling Engineering and Construction Company, that the Board of Agriculture had, by certain action, voided its contract for construction of Speed Barns.

Under the advice of the Attorney General the Board voted to offer

to eventually cancel such contract without claim for damages by either party, or in case of the refusal of the Sterling Construction Company to do this, to have architect serve notice of change of contract under provision of Article 3 of that instrument, from "four barns" to "three barns," the number of stalls in barns not being changed; the Secretary to then notify the Sterling Construction Company to proceed with its work. If it fail to do so within three days, the Secretary to advertise for new bids.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, June 30.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Wylie, Cox, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood and Scott. Vice-President Cox in chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read the opinion of the Attorney General, that the Board was not liable for injuries received through act of persons obtaining concessions of Board during State Fair. Communication placed on file.

Mr. R. C. Fairbairn of West Allis asked for use of Grounds for the Annual Scottish picnic on Saturday, August 6th. On motion of Mr. Wylie, the request was granted, upon condition that parties in charge clean up Grounds and buildings to satisfaction of Superintendent of Grounds after Meet, or pay for the same being done.

The Universal Cement Company was granted what space it might require in same tent as exhibit of Concrete Machinery and Products for its demonstration work and such helper's tickets as Superintendent of Department might deem proper.

The request of Agricultural Journals published outside of the State for paid advertisements was denied.

Several communications from managers of Agricultural Journals asking for space at Fair for soliciting subscriptions, and free admissions for representatives, were read by the Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Scott it was voted to allow headquarters' tent from which such Journals might operate, no soliciting to be carried on elsewhere; circulative solicitors to be limited to two for each paper.

The Secretary reported that Governor Davidson had approved revised plans for Speed or Horse Barns, upon which new bids for construction were based. Bids were received for building such barns and consideration of same was laid over until afternoon session.

Recess taken until 1:30 P. M.

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1:30 P. M.

Finch Bros. asked to be allowed to show "big horse" in tent, charging admission to visitors in connection with horse exhibit at Fair. On motion of Mr. Wylie, the request was granted, such tent to not be located upon ground assigned to concessions.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the salary of stenographer, Miss Blanche Crocker, for remainder of year was raised to \$55.00 per month.

Mr. Jackson, representing the Wright Bros., came before the Board with offer to furnish Air Ship as attraction at coming State Fair, the price and conditions to be as follows:—

1st flight .....	\$2,000 00
2nd flight .....	1,000 00
3rd flight .....	500 00
4th flight .....	500 00
5th flight .....	1,000 00

No flight no pay after first day. Length of flight to be fifteen minutes. A five mile race with automobile, instead of flight, on one day of Fair. Aeroplane to be on exhibition during Fair; receipt of admission to go to Board. One passenger will be taken on each flight, party not to weigh over 150 pounds.

The Committee on Aviation, through its chairman, Mr. Fisher, reported in favor of accepting offer of Mr. Jackson and on motion of Mr. Everett the report of the Committee was adopted.

Bills for construction of Speed Barns were considered as follows:—

Rath Construction Co. ....	\$22,525 00	
Additional stalls .....		\$300 00
Kamschutte-Pickart Engineering & Constr. Co. ....	19,478 00	
Additional stalls .....		325 00
Ferro Concrete Co. ....	21,840 00	
Additional stalls .....		338 00
Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen. ....	21,000 00	

Motion was made to give contract to Madsen, Christensen and Ingbretsen at their bid, and the roll being called upon the question, Messrs. Everett, Wiley, Cox, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood and Scott voted "Aye," and Mr. Fisher "No." Absent Messrs. MacLaren, Hill, Cannon, McKerrow and Nordman. The motion was declared carried.

Bids were opened for the construction of swine Judging Pavilion, and found as follows:

W. T. Carson, using new lumber entirely. ....	\$2,368 00
Using old lumber from Speed Barn. ....	\$2,037 00
Gco. Luckow, using new lumber entirely. ....	2,295 00
Using old lumber from Speed Barns. ....	1,890 00

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the bid of Mr. Luckow was accepted at price named in which old lumber will be used, \$1,890.00.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Madison, July 13, 1910.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Wylie, Cox, Cannon, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood and Scott.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Assistant Attorney General Jackson met with the Board in consideration of injunction proceedings instituted against the Board of Agriculture and Contractors Madson, Christensen, & Ingbretsen to

prevent the building of Speed Barns upon State Fair Grounds. Mr. Madsen of contracting firm was present, also his attorney, Mr. Wood.

On Motion of Mr. Wylie, the Attorney General was requested to proceed as rapidly as possible to secure a dissolution of injunction.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted that the contract between the firm of Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen for the construction of Speed Barns on the State Fair Grounds, entered into on the 30th day of June, 1910, with the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, be changed and modified as provided by the proposed amendment offered by him, and that the President and the Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute the same forthwith.

(Proposed amendment on file.)

The "Ayes" and "Noes" being called for upon the motion, those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Wylie, Cox, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood and Scott. In the negative, Messrs. Fisher and Cannon.

Absent—Messrs. MacLaren, Everett, McKerrow, Hill and Nordman.

Mr. Sloan, representing Barney Oldfield Racing Company, came before Board and an agreement was entered into by which Barney Oldfield is to race with aeroplane on Thursday or Friday of State Fair, for which he is to receive \$500.00. The Oldfield Company give \$2,000 for use of track on Saturday, the racing machines to be on exhibition during week of Fair in tent provided by Board and the proceeds of admission to tent are to be divided equally between the Board and the Racing Company.

Recess until 1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M.

Quorum present. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. MacLaren explaining his necessary absence.

Professor Hatch, from College of Agriculture of State University, asked the Board to define rights of College of Agriculture to sell products in connection with its exhibit at the State Fair. It was voted to grant the sale of such products—butter-milk, etc., at wholesale, but not to allow retailing except under a concessionaire's privilege.

It was voted to allow the Motorcycle Club of Milwaukee the use of track, etc., for a Meet the week following the State Fair, at a rental of \$125.00.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, \$26.00 was appropriated for the publication of a paper advertising the State Fair.

The claim of Mr. Hilton, former architect for the Board, being under consideration, on motion of Mr. Fisher, the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Hilton that the Board will pay him \$100.00 in full of all claims against the Board.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, so much of the action taken May 13th, as related to fixing price of floor space in New Machinery Building be rescinded and five cents per square foot was named as the minimum price for such rental; the price of entire building when

platted to be fixed by superintendents D. R. Wedgwood of Machinery Department and David Wedgwood of Privilege Department.

The Secretary was instructed to secure plat of floor space of Machinery Building.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the replacing of glass in refrigerators in Dairy Building was left with Superintendent of Grounds Wylie.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, \$700.00 was designated as the amount to be divided among Agricultural papers of the State.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, August 3.

All members present.

The contract arranged for at last meeting of the Board, with Mr. Sloan, not having been accepted by Barney Oldfield, Mr. Andrews, representing Mr. Oldfield, came before the Board with the following proposition:—

“Mr. Oldfield to give two exhibitions with automobiles during the week of the State Fair, one to be an exhibition upon the race track with racing machine, and the second to be a five mile race with Wright Bros. air ship, in consideration of which Mr. Oldfield is to have use of the track and Grand Stand for a Race Meet on Saturday, September 17, or in case of rain on that date, Monday, September 19th, he to give a bond that he will put back fence, etc., in as good repair as before the occurrence of such Meet.”

On motion of Mr. Hill, the proposition was accepted and the Secretary was authorized to sign a contract embracing above mentioned terms.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, a recess was taken until 1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M.

Quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary was instructed to arrange for an Information Bureau during State Fair, the same to secure a list of rooms in Milwaukee, West Allis and Waukesha that would be available to visitors to State Fair, and to advertise in State papers that such rooms could be secured.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Aug. 17.

All members present except Mr. Hill.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

A communication from U. S. Marine Corps, asking for permission to erect a tent on Fair Grounds to be used during the Fair, was read, and on motion of Mr. MacLaren, space was granted.

A letter from Mr. F. C. Janssen of Milwaukee Bureau of Weights and Measures, stating terms upon which exhibit of confiscated scales and measures could be secured for State Fair and estimating expense of same at \$75.00 was presented and on motion of Mr. Everett the Board voted to accept such exhibit with thanks and to assume expense involved.

Mr. MacLaren, from Committee to secure special trains reported that Committee had not attended to such duty but would at once.

The Oldfield Racing Company not having entered into contract with Board, in accordance with terms submitted to Board of Managers, on motion of Mr. Cox, voted that unless contract be perfected within five days, that an arrangement be made with Milwaukee Automobile Club to furnish car for race with Air Ship, in consideration of which service for such Club to have use of Grounds for a meet.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Mr. McKerrow was added to Committee on securing special rates.

Recess was taken until 1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M.

Quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the official dining hall to be run on same plan as last year.

Mr. Knabenshue, representing the Wright Company, came before the Board with contract for furnishing flights during State Fair, and making statement of what would be required to put Grounds in proper shape for aeroplane ascents and flights. On motion of Mr. Nordman, the Superintendent of Grounds was instructed to make such changes in Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Everett, Dr. E. M. Sullivan was chosen official veterinarian for coming State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Dr. F. R. Wright was chosen official physician during State Fair, upon same terms as last year.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Messrs. Fisher and Wylie were made a committee to arrange with Milwaukee city officials for necessary police and fire protection.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Superintendent Wedgwood, in selling concession for automobile transportation on Grounds during Fair, require an indemnifying bond to relieve the Board of any expense that may occur as the result of accidents resulting from such transportation.

The Chas. L. Kiewert Company was granted permission to put up a trial light, and further action relative to rental of lights was left to Board of Managers.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

State Fair Grounds, Aug. 25.

All members present.

The Oldfield Racing Company not having entered into contract to furnish the required act for race between Wright Bros. aeroplane

and an automobile run by Barney Oldfield, the Milwaukee Automobile Club agreed to furnish the automobile requirement for race, and in consideration of same was granted the option upon the following dates for an automobile meet upon Grounds, the Saturday following Fair, the next succeeding Monday, or the Saturday and Monday two weeks later.

Mr. Dodge, representing the Pain Fire Works Company, was present, and suggested certain arrangements in preparation for fire works events. On motion of Mr. Hill, voted to allow such Company to arrange for a twenty cent rate of admission at outer gates after six o'clock P. M. during Fair, and twenty-five, fifty and seventy cent rates for Grand Stand.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Superintendent of transportation was authorized to issue licenses to persons in his department to all applicants, unless he deem parties unfit for service.

Recess until 1:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.

All members present.

No business transacted except audit of bills.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Sept. 7, 1910.

Present—Messrs. Everett, Wylie, Cox, Herbst, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott.

On motion of Mr. Wedgwood, voted to make Friday of State Fair week "Children's Day," admission to be free to children 12 years old or under, accompanied by parents or teachers.

Messrs. Cox and Everett were made a committee to wait upon Mayor Seidel, and ask for proclamation relative to Milwaukee Day, Thursday, September 15th.

On motion of Mr. Nordman, the request of State Archaeological Society, to be allowed to place tablet on Indian mound on State Fair Grounds, was granted.

The Secretary was authorized to extend the same courtesies of free admission to Grounds to city officials of Milwaukee and West Allis, as last year.

The arrangement of supplying Milwaukee press and officers of railroad lines with free admissions, was left with the Secretary.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Sept. 8.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott.

A representative of the Arcadian Malleable Range Company came

before the Board asking for placing of their goods on exhibit, on same terms as machinery.

On motion of Mr. Everett, stoves and other articles of like character be allowed to exhibit in Machinery Department by renting space in building and paying an entry fee of \$2.00; but if shown upon outside concession space, concession space must be paid.

Superintendent Hazelwood asked the show cases for Educational Department be either purchased or rented. President authorized to secure cases.

Marshal Fisher and Superintendent Cox asked for stars for men employed in their Departments, and the President was authorized to make such purchase.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Committee on Transportation was instructed to try to secure extra trains between Brookfield Jct. and the Fair Grounds during State Fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Sept. 9.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Hill, Herbst, Wedgwood and Scott.

Superintendent Wedgwood was authorized to sell billboard space back of Grand Stand bleachers.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the President was instructed to purchase show cases for Educational Department at prices reported.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Sept. 10.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Hill, Herbst, Nelson, Wedgwood, Nordman and Scott.

Mr. H. W. Ayers, who failed to enter cattle within time fixed in rules, asked to be allowed to exhibit. Request refused.

The Publicity Department was authorized to secure room in Terminal Station of the T. M. E. R. & L. Co., Milwaukee.

The Superintendent of Privileges reported shortage of space in his department, and he was allowed to rent such further space as may be determined by Superintendent of Grounds and Superintendent of Concessions.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary was authorized to make Mr. W. T. Carson second payment of toilet, \$1,000.00.

S. Metz & Sons asked to be allowed to show horses, entry of which was omitted at time of making other entries, a mistake on their part being claimed. On motion of Mr. Fisher, Superintendent Donald is to state the case to competing exhibitors, and if they make no objection, Metz & Sons be allowed to show.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*



## MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Sept. 14.

Quorum present.

Superintendent Pearse of Milwaukee Schools came before Board relative to arrangements for "Children's Day."

On motion of Mr. Fisher, school children are to be admitted upon tickets to be furnished by Superintendent Pearse.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

## MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

State Fair Grounds, Sept. 15.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Hill, Nelson, Wedgwood and Scott.

On motion of Mr. Scott, voted that when the Board adjourn, it be to meet at Chippewa Falls, Thursday, September 22nd, the Northern Wisconsin State Fair being held the week of that date.

The Secretary was authorized to pay bills without audit, when provided for in records, or in case of employees, when approved by Superintendent in charge.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

## ADJOURNED MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Chippewa Falls, Sept. 22.

STANLEY HALL.

All members present except Messrs. MacLaren, Fisher, Cannon and Nordman, President McKerrow presiding.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the claim of Hilton & Sadler was ordered to be left with the Attorney General and President McKerrow for adjustment.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Superintendent Wylie was authorized to consult proper authorities in reference to ventilation of Speed Barns.

On motion of Mr. Everett, Superintendent Wylie was instructed to ascertain the cost of putting a concrete floor in New Machinery Building, and to report to next regular meeting of Board.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

## MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Madison, October 13, 1910.

All members present.

Bills were audited.

On motion of Mr. Cox, Messrs. Hill and Scott were chosen representatives of the Board at the National Dairy Show to be held in Chicago, October 20 to 29, 1910.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the President was instructed to name four representatives of the Board to act with himself as representative

delegate to the American Association of Fairs and Expositions to be held in Chicago during the time of holding the International Live Stock Exposition, November 26 to December 3, 1910. The President named Secretary True and Messrs. Wylie, Nelson and Cox.

Messrs. Hill, Everett, and Nordman were chosen to attend meetings of Live Stock Breeders' Associations in the interests of the Board.

The Secretary was instructed to express to the managers of the Northern Wisconsin State Fair at Chippewa Falls, the thanks of the Board for courtesies extended during its recent visit to that Fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Madison, November 9, 1910.

All members present except Mr. Nelson.

The Secretary reported case of B. F. Wilson, asking for refund of \$14.00 paid for stalls for cattle at recent State Fair, the same having been released by him, as he could not use them. On motion of Mr. Hill, the Secretary was instructed to return amount paid.

Claim of G. B. Harris for overpayment at gates, amounting to \$2.50, was also allowed.

Request of Mr. Bathke for use of Cattle Barn for storage and construction of aeroplane was refused.

President McKerrow, Secretary True, and Mr. Hill were, on motion of Mr. Wylie, made a committee to arrange a program for convention of Board to be held February 8 and 9, 1911.

The Secretary was authorized to pay two premiums of \$3.00 each, and three premiums of \$2.00 each, to contestants in dairy scoring contest, at last State Fair.

In case of bill of P. J. Schetter for \$60.00 for labor at time of State Fair, the Secretary was authorized to pay the same upon presentation, the same being approved by the Superintendent of Grounds.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,

*Secretary.*

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#### MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Madison, December 20, 1910.

All members present except Mr. MacLaren.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board, and meetings of the Board of Managers since that date, were read and approved.

A communication from Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association was received, expressing thanks to the Board for duplication of premiums of Association at last State Fair.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Ewald of Cincinnati, Ohio, relative to the loss of a pigeon exhibited at last State Fair. The Secretary was authorized to write to Judge McCauley of Chicago to ascertain if he could assist in locating the missing bird.

A bill of C. & N. W. Ry. Company for freight on cattle shipped to

State Fair by the Wisconsin Live Stock Sanitary Board, and used in tuberculosis demonstration, amounting to \$27.30, was presented, and on motion of Mr. Scott, was ordered paid.

Superintendent Scott reported action in refusing to score a cheese entered at State Fair by William P. Sterns of Forestville, Wis., and on account of its mutilated condition, and on motion of Mr. Everett, the action of Superintendent Scott was sustained.

Mr. Fisher presented bill for barber's chair in use at State Fair Grounds during several past Fairs, amounting to \$25.00, and on motion of Mr. Hill, the bill was ordered paid, the chair to become the property of the Board.

Superintendent of Grounds Wylie reported that the cost of a concrete floor in Machinery Building would be approximately \$6,000.00. Report accepted and committee discharged.

The Secretary submitted report of the Committee on Program for annual convention, which on motion of Mr. Wylie, was adopted.

Superintendent Wylie reported that the ventilation of Speed Barns was pronounced as complete by expert authorities. Report adopted, and committee discharged.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the Secretary was instructed to secure a stenographer to report coming convention of Board.

In accordance with vote at last annual meeting of Board, relative to audit of books and accounts for current year, on motion of Mr. Hill, it was voted to secure Professor S. W. Gilman to do such work.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Secretary True was requested to remain as Secretary of Board until annual meeting, though he become a member of the State Legislature on January 9th, 1911.

The Secretary presented correspondence relative to claims of creditors against W. T. Carson, a contractor employed by the Board, to build a concrete toilet upon State Fair Grounds, who has left the State without paying bills of material men. On motion of Mr. Fisher a committee was appointed to at once consult the Attorney General; committee consisted of President McKerrow, Secretary True, and Messrs. Cannon and Fisher.

#### Recess.

Committee appointed to confer with Attorney General submitted verbal report, when, on motion of Mr. Hill, President McKerrow and Messrs. Wylie, Cannon and Fisher were made a committee to take action to protect the interests of the Board, and to bring Mr. Carson to justice.

Mr. Freund, representative of the firm of Smith-Blodgett Co., creditors of W. T. Carson, came before the Board relative to interests of his firm.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Board of Managers was authorized to audit and pay bill of Madsen, Christensen and Ingbretsen of \$1,308.50, on account of extra expense on account of delay in construction of Speed Barns.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Madison, January 14, 1911.

All members present except Mr. Hill.

Bills were examined and allowed or disallowed.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted that the recommendation of Judge of Light Horses, that Mr. Geo. J. Peak be paid the difference between second and first premiums on his exhibit in class of American carriage horses, amounting to \$50.00.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

MEETING OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

All members present.

Madison, February 6, 1911.

The minutes of last meeting of the Board were read and approved.

The Secretary read the following reports covering the financial management of his office for the past year.

REPORT OF DINING HALL.

RECEIPTS.

Cash collected for meals.....	\$390 25
105 meals furnished Judges .....	36 75
55 meals furnished Treasurer and money changers.....	29 25
12 meals furnished guests .....	4 20
29 meals furnished ticket collector .....	10 15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$470 60</b>

EXPENSES.

Paid help in Dining Hall.....	\$203 00
Paid for meat .....	92 24
Paid for groceries .....	136 33
Paid for milk and cream.....	23 24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$454 81</b>
Overrun—\$15.79.	

REPORT OF POST OFFICE.

STATE FAIR, 1910.

Stamps issued to Postmaster:—

1,000 2c stamps .....	\$20 00
1,500 1c stamps .....	15 00

**Total .....** \$35 00

Returned by Postmaster:—

137 2c stamps .....	\$2 74
25 1c stamps .....	25
Cash .....	32 01

\$35 00

The cash, \$32.01 received from sale of stamps, was used for purchase of stamps for use in my office, and I hold receipt from E. W. Keyes, Postmaster, Madison, Wis., for the same.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF BUILDING APPROPRIATION FUND.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there remained in the treasury a balance from last year's \$50,000.00 appropriation of \$1,192.41. This amount, with an added \$1,233.27 from this year's appropriation, making a total of \$2,425.68, was diverted by the State for the payment of insurance premium due State.

Further amounts have been paid as follows:

Amount expended on Machinery Shed.....	\$22,857 69
Amount expended on Toilet .....	2,445 00
Amount expended on Speed Barns.....	24,207 66
There is still due upon Speed Barn contract.....	*300 00

Through an error in office of Secretary of State, the Board has been allowed to make an overdraft of \$743.62 on this fund for the current year; and to correct the same, the Secretary of State asks that an order for this amount be drawn in his favor to preserve the appropriation for the coming year intact.

## REPORT OF ISSUE OF TICKETS—STATE FAIR—1910.

Tickets were issued as follows:		
	Books	Singles
Exhibitors .....	935	
Helpers .....	1,326	500
Distributed among departments as follows:		
	Books	Singles
Horse Dept. ....	98	28
Cattle Dept. ....	88	28
Sheep Dept. ....	13	..
Swine Dept. ....	31	2
Poultry Dept. ....	6	..
Agriculture and Horticulture.....	33	..
County Exhibits, Bees and Honey.....	43	26
Dairy Dept. ....	77	6
Machinery Dept. ....	937	410
Fire Works Co., Firemen, Wis. Tel. Co., etc.....	60	..
Privilege Dept. ....	1,156	2,053

Reduced to single admissions, the total number issued to exhibitors, helpers and concessionaires is 19,938.

The report of the Superintendent of Gates shows that of this number 17,632 were presented at the gates.

	Books	
Speed Dept. ....	319	
Complimentary tickets issued:		
	Books	Singles
Distributed as follows:	1,872	2,500
State officers and heads of departments.....	52	
Legislature .....	262	
U. S. senators and members of congress.....	26	
Crop reporters .....	158	
Presidents and secretaries, County Fairs.....	92	
Secretaries of State Fairs.....	28	
Secretaries of Live Stock Associations.....	21	
State Press .....	953	
City press .....	71	500
Agricultural press .....	81	
Judges at Fair.....	40	
Superintendents—not members .....	16	
Ex-members of Board.....	12	
Members of Board.....	28	2,000
Miscellaneous list .....	32	

Making an aggregate of 11,860 single admissions.

The report of Superintendent of Gates shows that of this number issued, 2,931 were presented at gates.

In this connection, I beg to recommend to the consideration of the Board the following changes in its ticket system:

1st. Either by the vote of the Board, or legislative enactment, eliminate all free passes of admission to State Fairs.

2nd. That tickets of admission be only granted to members of the Board, their wives and minor children, employees of the Board who are engaged in work under the immediate direction of the Board, and exhibitors who by reason of the payment of stipulated amounts as entry fees are entitled to such recognition.

3rd. That the granting of helpers' tickets and admissions of automobiles or carriages be reduced to a business basis, and that rules enacted be strictly endorsed.

4th. That the Superintendent of Privileges in selling concessions, do so without admission ticket privileges.

REPORT OF SECRETARY—FEBRUARY 1ST, 1911.

Amount in treasury, February 1st, 1910.....	\$2,687 14
Receipts during year .....	153,919 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$156,606 14</b>
Amount of disbursements.....	144,456 99
<b>Balance in treasury.....</b>	<b>\$12,149 15</b>

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S DETAILED REPORT.

Receipts for the year ending January 31st, 1911, are acknowledged as follows:

From the State annual appropriation.....	\$10,000 00
From the State—Improvement fund .....	49,510 35
From the State—Paid for insurance .....	2,425 08
From the State—Insurance on Poultry Bldg.....	5,400 00
From Gates Department .....	46,699 80
From Grand Stand Department .....	8,226 25
From Privilege Department .....	14,958 75
From Speed Department .....	5,571 50
From Forage Department .....	1,941 59
From Transportation Department .....	120 00
From Department of Grounds.....	303 00
From entries—Exhibits .....	1,666 90
From stall and pen rent.....	1,738 00
From sale of supply wagon tickets.....	206 00
From sale of tickets to firms.....	460 60
From sale of dairy exhibits.....	1,804 58
From special premiums .....	1,934 55
From all other sources .....	952 35
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$153,919 00</b>

Disbursements have been as follows:

Paid premiums—	
In Horse Department .....	\$4,679 00
In Cattle Department .....	7,418 00
In Sheep Department .....	3,480 00
In Swine Department .....	3,290 00
In Poultry and Pigeon Department.....	1,503 50
In Agricultural Department .....	870 00
In County Exhibits and Bees and Honey Department.....	1,939 00
In Horticultural Department .....	1,319 00
In Dairy Department .....	2,055 00
In Art Department .....	636 00
In Woman's Work Department.....	749 00
In Educational Exhibits .....	668 00
Total premiums .....	<u>\$28,625 50</u>
Paid speed purses .....	\$13,400 00
Paid for buildings and improvements.....	51,525 35
Paid for newspaper advertising.....	4,770 38
Paid for other advertising .....	3,093 19
Paid for special attractions .....	7,600 00
Paid for music .....	3,825 00
Paid expenses of Board.....	1,621 88
Paid salaries, Secretary's office.....	3,925 00
Paid for labor on grounds.....	3,850 00
Paid for forage .....	1,714 69
Paid for ribbons and badges.....	881 39
Paid for telephone service .....	238 35
Paid judges .....	1,328 64
Paid Secretary's office at Fair.....	974 50
Paid expenses of Dining Hall.....	454 81
Paid cost of Treasury Department .....	206 80
Paid cost of Purchasing Agent Department.....	60 44
Paid cost of Speed Department .....	366 00
Paid cost of Forage and Transportation Department.....	356 50
Paid cost of Privilege Department .....	429 21
Paid cost of Department of Gates.....	923 24
Paid cost of Department of Grounds.....	1,125 00
Paid cost of Department of Grand Stand.....	847 33
Paid cost of Department of Grand Stand.....	1,428 12
Paid cost of Marshal's Department.....	232 69
Paid cost of Woman's Rest and Hospital.....	99 00
Paid cost of Horse Department .....	90 27
Paid cost of Cattle Department .....	61 00
Paid cost of Sheep Department .....	61 00
Paid cost of Swine Department .....	203 50
Paid cost of Poultry and Pigeon Department.....	145 85
Paid cost of Agricultural and Horticultural Department.....	81 50
Paid cost of County Exhibits and Bees and Honey Department...	186 77
Paid cost of Dairy Department .....	272 00
Paid cost of Machinery Department .....	159 44
Paid cost of Fine Arts Department .....	194 50
Paid cost of Woman's Work Department.....	147 05
Paid cost of Educational Department .....	8,951 10
Paid all other expenses.....	
Total .....	<u>\$144,456 90</u>

Mr. S. W. Gilman presented his report of audit of books and accounts of Board for year ending February 1st, 1911, which on motion of Mr. MacLaren was placed on file.

The report of Secretary showed that the appropriation fund for the past year had been overdrawn to the amount of \$743.62, which the Secretary of State asks to have refunded.

Matter laid over until tomorrow's meeting.

Mr. Cannon, of committee to investigate Carson matter, submitted verbal report.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a committee of three was appointed to meet creditors and secure the best possible terms upon which a settlement could be effected, and report to an adjourned meeting of Board. Committee, Messrs. Fisher, Prehn and Wylie.

On motion of Mr. MacLaren a committee of two was appointed to see the Attorney General relative to threatened suit, on account of aeroplane accident at last State Fair. Committee, Messrs. MacLaren and Hill.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary.*



## SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### RECEIPTS—1910.

Feb.	No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
21.	1.	Milwaukee Automobile Club, rental of grounds.....	\$200 00
21.	2.	State of Wisconsin, annual appropriation.....	10,000 00
Total, February .....			\$10,200 00
March.	No.		
10.	3.	Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Assoc., special premium, 1909	\$100 00
14.	4.	Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Assoc., special premium, 1909 .....	125 00
18.	5.	Ray A. Sleep, score card privilege.....	105 06
28.	6.	Wisconsin Horse Breeders' Assoc., bal. special premium..	55 00
Total, March .....			\$385 00
April.	No.		
1.	7.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	\$22 50
18.	8.	A. Gilmore, rent on blacksmith shop, 1909.....	40 00
21.	9.	State Treasurer, returned draft.....	3 65
Total, April .....			\$66 15
May.	No.		
18.	10.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	\$40.00
26.	11.	Milwaukee High School, by G. A. Fritsche, rental of grounds .....	25 00
31.	12.	George Bleiler, speed entry.....	15 00
Total, May .....			\$80 00
June.	No.		
1.	13.	L. E. Brown, speed entry.....	\$15 00
2.	14.	E. E. Hall, speed entry.....	15 00
	15.	G. W. Hass, speed entry.....	45 00
	16.	H. Jessen, speed entry.....	15 00
	17.	Theodore Sterneman, speed entry.....	60 00
	18.	Marble Falls Stock Farm, speed entry.....	45 00
	19.	J. H. McLaughlin, speed entry.....	15 00
	20.	H. J. Goelzer, speed entry.....	45 00
			\$240 00
	3.	21. John Seubert, speed entry.....	15 00
		22. H. C. Beck, speed entry.....	15 00
		C. O. Falls, agent, speed entry.....	30 00
			\$60 00

6.	24.	F. W. Smith, speed entry.....	30 00
	25.	Luetscher & Krumholtz, speed entry.....	15 00
	26.	W. A. Wilson, speed entry.....	7 50
	27.	State Treasurer, insurance on poultry building.....	5,400 00
			<hr/>
			\$5,452 50
	7.	28. Dempsey Brothers, speed entry.....	15 00
14.	29.	Spicuzza & Scarpace, speed entry.....	20 00
	30.	N. Reding & Sons, speed entry.....	50 00
	31.	Marble Falls Stock Farm, speed entry.....	30 00
			<hr/>
			\$100 00
17.	32.	H. H. Stokes, speed entry.....	30 00
	33.	E. E. Schmidt, speed entry.....	60 00
			<hr/>
			\$90 00
18.	34.	W. E. Dallwig, entry.....	2 00
24.	35.	American Trotting Assoc., suspension.....	62 50
	36.	A. Klockner, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$64 50
27.	37.	Moline Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
	38.	Waukesha Co., by John Grape, entry.....	2 00
	39.	S. Metz & Sons, entry and stall rent.....	44 00
			<hr/>
			\$48 00
28.	40.	The Dallman & Cooper Supply Co., entry.....	2 00
	41.	Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$4 00
30.	42.	David Wedgewood, concessions.....	25 00
	43.	Reliance Iron & Engine Co., entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$27 00
			<hr/>
		Total, June .....	\$6,118 00
July.	No.		
	6.	44. Beaver Dam Mfg. Co., entry.....	\$2 00
	8.	45. The Creamery Package Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	12.	46. Milwaukee Board of School Directors, rent of grounds...	75 00
	13.	47. Fred C. Kaiser, entry.....	2 00
	21.	48. R. R. Russell, entry.....	2 00
		49. David Wedgewood, privileges.....	67 00
			<hr/>
			\$69 00
	22.	50. Schley Bros., entry and stall rent.....	16 00
	25.	51. Ernest Westphal, entry.....	2 00
		52. Thos. Young Kayne, entry and stall rent.....	18 00
		53. J. E. Meharry, entry and pen rent.....	17 00
			<hr/>
			\$37 00
26.	54.	State of Wisconsin, building appropriation.....	12,350 00
	55.	Samuel Weiler, entry.....	2 00
	56.	Andrew Walker, entry and stall rent.....	5 00
	57.	Alex. M. McLean, entry and stall rent.....	7 00
	58.	Gordon B. Randall, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
			<hr/>
			\$12,376 00
27.	59.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	192 25
			<hr/>
		Total, July .....	\$12,771 25

Aug.	No.		
1.	60.	E. N. Perry, withdrawal speed.....	\$15 00
	61.	Theo. Sternemann, withdrawal speed.....	30 00
			<hr/>
			\$45 00
2.	62.	Milwaukee Motorcycle Club, payment on rent of track...	25 00
	63.	Western Steel & Iron Works, entry.....	2 00
	64.	Louis Noll, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$29 00
3.	65.	C. Meyer, entry .....	2 00
4.	66.	David Wedgwood, concessions.....	167 50
	67.	Void	
	68.	Fred Vogel, Jr., entry and stall rent.....	20 00
			<hr/>
			\$187 50
5.	69.	Wm. Cooper & Nephews, entry.....	2 00
6.	70.	Farmers' Handy Wagon Co., entry.....	2 00
9.	71.	S. A. Baird & Son, entry and stall rent.....	18 00
	72.	Henry Tennessen, entry.....	2 00
	73.	Clemens & Gingrich Co., entry.....	2 00
	74.	Henry E. Krueger, entry.....	2 00
	75.	Dodge County Exhibit by H. E. Krueger, entry.....	2 00
	76.	F. W. Harding, entry.....	2 00
	77.	W. H. Miner, entry .....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$30 00
10.	78.	Automatic Carrier Co., entry.....	2 00
	79.	A. N. Finstad, entry.....	2 00
	80.	Christ Bigler, entry.....	2 00
	81.	John L. Keegan, entry.....	2 00
	82.	Sterling Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			10 00
11.	83.	Robert Naumann, entry.....	2 00
	84.	Martin Koller, entry.....	2.00
	85.	C. S. Hechtner, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$6 00
12.	86.	George Castle, withdrawal speed.....	60 00
	87.	C. F. Keyser, entry and stall rent.....	5 00
	88.	W. G. Miller, entry and stall rent.....	5 00
	89.	W. H. Miller & Sons, entry.....	2 00
	90.	O. A. Kielsmeier, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$74 00
15.	91.	Forest Co., by J. O. Sherman, entry.....	2 00
	92.	S. A. Baird & Son, stall rent.....	4 00
			<hr/>
			\$6 00
16.	93.	George Castle, withdrawal speed.....	60 00
	94.	Con T. Kennedy, concession, Parker Amusement Co....	800 00
	95.	Mrs. E. E. Mills, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$862 00
18.	96.	F. C. Caine, withdrawal speed.....	15 00
	97.	N. Johnson & Sons, entry.....	2 00
	98.	Hans Berg, entry and stall rent.....	22 00
	99.	Hugo Eschrich, entry.....	2 00
	100.	Heitman & Backerman, entry.....	2 00
	101.	P. J. Fosse, entry, stall and pen rent.....	24 00

	102.	Void.	
	103.	J. C. Robinson & Son, entry.....	2 00
	104.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, entry and stall rent.....	34 00
	105.	Louis Hasse, entry .....	2 00
	106.	George Wylie, collections of speed stall rent.....	72 00
	107.	Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$179 00
22.	108.	L. W. Mills, entry.....	2 00
	109.	Ch. F. Glavin, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
	110.	L. S. Smith, speed entry.....	25 00
	111.	M. J. Jensen, entry.....	2 00
	112.	A. J. Schulte, entry.....	2 00
	113.	Erhard Lindblad, entry.....	2 00
	114.	Frida Fuldner, entry.....	2 00
	115.	Ida M. Kuehn, entry.....	2 00
	116.	F. Stoltenberg, entry .....	2 00
	117.	J. P. Riordan, entry and stall rent.....	8 00
	118.	Rudolph Preuss, entry.....	2 00
	119.	Alex. Stewart Lumber Co., entry and stall rent.....	16 00
	120.	L. F. Heintz, entry and stall rent.....	17 00
	121.	McLay Bros., entry.....	2 00
	122.	A. H. Beckwell, entry.....	2 00
	123.	R. C. Jorgensen, entry.....	2 00
	124.	Chas. B. Titus, entry.....	2 00
	125.	Buffalo Creek Farm, entry and pen rent.....	10 00
	126.	J. P. Bonzelet entry.....	2 00
	127.	H. E. Griffin, entry.....	2 00
	128.	Sleep Bros., entry and stall rent.....	27 00
	129.	Adam Seitz, entry and stall rent.....	22 00
	130.	J. L. Morris & Son, entry and stall rent.....	22 00
	131.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, entry.....	2 00
	132.	August Fern, entry.....	2 00
	133.	Dixon & Bruins, entry and stall rent.....	20 00
	134.	H. A. Sonnabend, entry.....	2 00
	135.	Void.	
	136.	Marion W. Sager, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$207 06
23.	137.	Alert C. Blatz, entry.....	2 00
24.	138.	Frank Bower, entry.....	2 00
	139.	Wm. M. Jones, entry.....	2 00
	140.	Albert Oertig, entry.....	2 00
	141.	W. W. Marsh, entry and stall rent.....	15 00
	142.	Rust Bros., entry and stall rent.....	22 00
	143.	F. J. Berndt, entry.....	2 00
	144.	W. C. Schroeder, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
	145.	Fred Southcott, entry .....	2 00
	146.	Roy Southcott, entry.....	2 00
	147.	Logan W. Black, entry and stall rent.....	26 00
	148.	L. E. Douglas, entry.....	2 00
	149.	Bertel P. Jurgens, entry.....	2 10
	150.	J. H. Williams, entry.....	2 00
	151.	W. W. Brown, entry.....	2 00
	152.	S. C. Stanchfield, entry and stall rent.....	14 00
	153.	R. Connor Co., entry and stall rent.....	24 00
	154.	Peter Thoni, entry.....	2 00
	155.	John T. Edwards, entry.....	2 00
	156.	Chippewa Co. Agricultural and Horticultural Assoc., by C. L. Richardson, entry.....	2 00

	157.	B. F. Wilson, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
	158.	Madds Madson, entry.....	2 00
	159.	Fox & Gallagher, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$159 10
26.	160.	J. P. Riordan, stall rent.....	3 00
	161.	Wm. Stone, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
	162.	S. J. Simonson, entry.....	2 00
	163.	Robert Hardy, entry and stall rent.....	20 00
	164.	Arthur Ott, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
	165.	Mrs. M. Casteleiro, entry.....	2 00
	166.	A. W. Dopke, entry and stall rent.....	16 00
	167.	Mrs. B. W. Selke, entry.....	2 00
	168.	John Mortensen, entry.....	2 00
	169.	Harold Peterson, entry.....	2 00
	170.	E. R. Thomas & Son, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
	171.	Sidney L. Brock, entry.....	2 00
	172.	E. H. Kielsmeier, entry.....	2 00
	173.	Mrs. Addy F. Howie, entry and stall rent.....	20 00
	174.	J. H. McLaughlin & Son, entry and stall rent.....	4 00
	175.	A. D. Bevier, entry.....	2 00
	176.	J. P. Allyn, entry.....	2 00
	177.	Robert Burgess & Sons, entry.....	2 00
	178.	R. E. Haeger, entry and stall rent.....	22 00
	179.	E. E. Henthorn, entry.....	2 00
	180.	J. Gilbert Hickox, entry.....	2 00
	181.	Harry Stoltz, entry.....	2 00
	182.	Adolph Perschbacher, entry.....	2 00
	183.	J. C. Land, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
	184.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, entry.....	2 00
	185.	Gladys Witte, entry.....	2 00
	186.	Rosemond Witte, entry.....	2 00
	187.	Henry Elmer, entry.....	2 00
	188.	Void.	
			<hr/>
			\$153 00
27.	189.	Geo. F. Carroll, entry and stall rent.....	6 00
	190.	S. J. Brew, entry.....	2 00
	191.	A. J. Comstock, entry.....	2 00
	192.	Aug. Brandt, entry.....	2 00
	193.	Geo. Illian, Jr., entry.....	2 00
	194.	Miss E. M. Goelzer, entry.....	2 00
	195.	M. H. Ichenor, entry and stall rent.....	12 00
	196.	Void.	
			<hr/>
			\$28 00
29.	197.	Christ Kohli, entry.....	2 00
	198.	C. G. Schmidt, entry.....	2 00
	199.	W. N. Waddell, entry.....	2 00
	200.	Geo. Martin, entry and pen rent.....	12 00
	201.	James H. Hall, entry.....	2 00
	202.	W. F. Renk, entry.....	2 00
	203.	A. F. C. Koopman, Jr., entry.....	2 00
	204.	Jacob Hertel, entry.....	2 00
	205.	Edw. Derwort, entry.....	2 00
	206.	Theo. C. Sonnabend, entry.....	2 00
	207.	T. B. Towle, entry.....	2 00
	208.	Thorner & McCullom, entry and pen rent.....	12 00
	209.	David Wedgwood, concessions.....	412 04
			<hr/>
			\$456 04

30.	210.	W. G. Bartholf, entry.....	2 00
	211.	Wm. C. Boldt, entry.....	2 00
	212.	Joseph Ward, entry.....	2 00
	213.	Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, entry.....	2 00
	214.	Nick Bruehl, entry.....	2 00
	215.	A. J. Mohr, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
	216.	Mrs. Christian G. Lee, entry.....	2 00
	217.	William Stude, entry and pen rent.....	3 00
	218.	J. C. Miller, entry.....	2 00
	219.	Flora Von Coelln, entry.....	2 00
	220.	Peak & Saunders, entry.....	2 00
	221.	C. A. Saunders, entry.....	2 00
	222.	E. D. Jones & Son, entry and stall rent.....	13 00
	223.	Mrs. E. A. Arthur, entry.....	2 00
	224.	Albert E. Braun, entry.....	2 00
	225.	Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$49 00
31.	226.	W. A. Moyes, entry.....	2 00
	227.	Chas. H. Prust, entry.....	2 00
	228.	Mrs. Catherine Jeger, entry.....	2 00
	229.	Mrs. Thora Holm, entry.....	2 00
	230.	John Wyss, entry.....	2 00
	231.	W. E. Bidwell, entry.....	2 00
	232.	Stoughton Wagon Co., entry.....	2 00
	233.	Mrs. Grant D. Harrington, entry.....	2 00
	234.	Henry E. Siegmann, entry.....	2 00
	235.	Jos. A. Bauer, entry.....	2 00
	236.	J. F. Weber, entry.....	2 00
	237.	Western Malleable & Grey Iron Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	238.	John Vogt, entry.....	2 00
	239.	Ladimir Hrudka, entry.....	2 00
	240.	Rudolph C. Kielsmeier, entry.....	2 00
	241.	Wm. Schulz, entry.....	2 00
	242.	Bert Rhyner, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$34 00
			<hr/>
		Total, August .....	\$2,522 64
Sept.	No.		
1.	243.	Bradford Brayton, entry.....	\$2 00
	244.	Fred Gregerson, entry.....	2 00
	245.	Mrs. P. H. Crawley, entry.....	2 00
	246.	H. S. Gillett, entry.....	2 00
	247.	R. Zabel, entry.....	2 00
	248.	A. A. Mueller, entry.....	2 00
	249.	F. H. Patten, entry.....	2 00
	250.	L. A. Burmeister, entry.....	2 00
	251.	Mrs. A. M. Heipp, entry.....	2 00
	252.	Wm. R. Leonard, entry.....	2 00
	253.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, entry.....	2 00
	254.	Fred S. Hadler, entry.....	2 00
	255.	State of Wisconsin, 2d payment on \$50,000 appropriation	10,250 00
			<hr/>
			\$10,274 00
2.	256.	Mrs. N. Blakely, entry.....	2 00
	257.	Rose Pritzlaff, entry.....	2 00
	258.	Gentilly Dairy Assoc., entry.....	2 00
	259.	N. T. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
	260.	Chas. A. Bahr, entry.....	2 00
	261.	Justin Grape, entry.....	2 00

262.	Daisy Thompson, entry.....	2 00
263.	Mrs. M. B. Clark, entry.....	2 10
264.	Jacob Senn, entry.....	2 00
265.	E. H. Fischer, entry.....	2 00
266.	A. B. Mayhew, entry.....	2 00
267.	Mrs. Susie Abert, entry.....	2 00
268.	Otto Weyer, entry.....	2 00
269.	John J. Wick, entry.....	2 00
270.	Fred W. Koller, entry.....	2 00
271.	W. D. Becker, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
272.	Louis Grimm, entry.....	2 00
273.	Arnold Grimm, entry.....	2 00
274.	Frank Leitzke, entry.....	2 00
275.	L. Bamford, entry.....	2 00
276.	Clyde Morgan, entry.....	2 00
277.	W. A. Stewart, entry.....	2 00
		<hr/>
		\$49 10
3.	278. Ben C. Hughes, entry.....	2 00
	279. Arnold Stucki, entry.....	2 00
	280. A. N. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
	281. J. H. Smith, entry.....	2 00
	282. W. S. Petrie, entry.....	2 10
	283. Frank Wileman, entry.....	2 00
	284. Wanda Buetow, entry.....	2 00
	285. Badger State Rabbitry, entry.....	2 00
	286. Emil G. Boenig, entry.....	2 00
	287. Wm. M. Kuehl, entry.....	2 00
	288. Wm. Zimmerman, entry.....	2 00
	289. Gottfried Blatter, entry.....	2 00
	290. Walter Christensen, entry.....	2 00
	291. Wm. G. Lueps & Son, entry.....	2 00
		<hr/>
		\$28 10
5.	292. E. O. Siggelkow, entry.....	2 00
	293. A. M. Mullendore, entry.....	2 00
	294. R. W. Mossholder, entry.....	2 00
	295. F. E. Snyder, entry.....	2 00
	296. John Grosser, entry.....	2 10
	297. Aug. E. Becker, entry.....	2 00
	298. N. E. Posseley, entry.....	2 00
	299. M. B. Aldrich, entry.....	2 00
	300. B. H. Luedke, entry.....	2 00
	301. Frank Kleiner, entry.....	2 00
	302. Ernst Boll, entry.....	2 00
	303. Leland Kleiner, entry.....	2 00
	304. Wm. J. Schlafke, entry.....	2 00
	305. Void.....	
	306. Bert McKinney, entries.....	4 00
	307. R. F. Schulte, entry.....	2 00
	308. L. A. Schneider, entry.....	2 00
	309. C. F. Cross, entry.....	2 00
	310. William P. Sterns, entry.....	2 00
	311. J. A. Warnke, entry.....	2 00
	312. F. A. Viergutz, entry.....	2 00
	313. Louis Conklin, entry.....	2 00
	314. A. W. Zimmerman, entry.....	2 00
	315. W. A. Bathwell, entry.....	2 00
	316. Math Meyer, entry.....	2 00
	317. Wm. C. Lindow, entry.....	2 00
	318. Wm. Engel, entry.....	2 00

	319.	Guy Tyler, entry.....	2 00
	320.	J. F. Bachman, entry.....	2 00
	321.	Adolph K. Brandt, entry.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$60 10
7.	322.	Martha Knoblanch, entry.....	2 00
	323.	J. M. Zahradka, entry.....	2 00
	324.	Mrs. Abbie Prisk, entry.....	2 00
	325.	William E. Prisk, entry and coop rent.....	5 40
	326.	Glen C. Ramsey, entry.....	2 00
	327.	Walter Korb, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
	328.	William Korb, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
	329.	Oliver Webb, entry.....	2 00
	330.	Jos. H. Kitchen, entry and pen rent.....	3 00
	331.	H. E. Zabel, entry.....	2 00
	332.	J. J. Stocker, entry.....	2 00
	333.	O. R. Schwantes, entry.....	2 00
	334.	M. J. Wagner, entry.....	2 00
	335.	C. J. Cannon, entry.....	2 00
	336.	Harry Cannon, entry.....	0 00
	337.	S. D. Cannon, entry.....	2 00
	338.	Hallie Dedrick, entry.....	2 00
	339.	Calumet Dairy Co., entry.....	2 00
	340.	Otto Freund, entry.....	2 00
	341.	William Bennin, entry.....	2 00
	342.	Geo. D. Voss, entry.....	2 00
	343.	John Piper, entry.....	2 00
	344.	John Achter, entry.....	2 00
	345.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., entry.....	2 00
	346.	Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, entry.....	2 00
	347.	Theo. Gerlach, entry.....	2 00
	348.	Otto A. Schoessow, entry.....	2 00
	349.	F. C. Westphal, entry.....	4 00
	350.	Gomer Humphrey, entry.....	2 00
	351.	T. J. Warner, entry.....	2 00
	352.	F. C. Bucholz, entry.....	2 00
	353.	Ben. W. Hofacher, entry.....	2 00
	354.	F. V. Merryfield, entry.....	2 00
	355.	Heck Brothers, entry and pen rent.....	6 00
	356.	William Lemke, entry.....	2 00
	357.	Geo. W. Tulenz, entry and coop rent.....	3 20
	358.	L. A. Miller, entry.....	2 00
	359.	O. P. Coats, entry and pen rent.....	9 00
	360.	Carl N. Keusch, entry.....	2 00
	361.	Geo. Garlid, entry.....	2 00
	362.	Void.	
	363.	L. F. Atwater, entry and pen rent.....	13 00
	364.	Mrs. F. F. Nicholson, entry.....	2 00
	365.	B. F. Davidson, entry and pen rent.....	11 00
	366.	Claus Junge, Jr., entry.....	2 00
	367.	S. B. Cook, entry.....	2 00
	368.	William Michaelsen, entry.....	2 00
	369.	Frank Nocherts, entry.....	2 00
	370.	Otto Gierach, entry.....	2 00
	371.	Matt Uelmen, entry.....	2 00
	372.	John Kalk, entry.....	2 00
	373.	John F. Tank, entry.....	2 00
	374.	H. J. Haskins, entry.....	2 00
	375.	The I. B. Rowell Co., entry.....	2 00
	376.	Fannie Ruland, entry.....	2 00
	377.	F. H. Greengo, entry.....	2 00



378.	Arthur E. W. Jones, entry.....	4 00
379.	John Doll, entry.....	2 00
380.	Rudolph Mehl, entry.....	2 00
381.	G. M. Stewart, entry.....	2 00
382.	R. C. Ganschow, entry.....	2 00
383.	W. C. Ganschow, entry.....	2 00
384.	Oscar Schindelholz, entry.....	2 00
385.	Fred Bauer, entry.....	2 00
386.	A. R. Kibler, entry and pen rent.....	6 10
387.	J. F. Diley, entry and pen rent.....	6 10
388.	J. Kleinhaus, entry.....	2 00
389.	A. Selle & Son, entry.....	2 00
390.	Peter Amacher, entry.....	2 00
391.	Joe Konz, entry.....	2 00
392.	E. H. Gerlach, entry.....	2 00
393.	Mary Cavell, entry.....	2 00
394.	O. E. Ellefson, entry.....	2 00
395.	Mrs. Edgar Hoffman, entry.....	2 00
396.	W. G. Jamison & Son, entry.....	2 00
397.	James A. Scoville, entry and coop rent.....	2 90
398.	Fair Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
399.	Emil Widder, entry.....	2 00
400.	Balmat & Son, entry and pen rent.....	12 00
401.	Oscar Buxbaum, entry.....	2 00
402.	Paula Buxbaum, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
403.	Mrs. J. G. Eigner, entry.....	2 00
404.	Wm. F. Paulson, entry.....	2 00
405.	Jacob Schneider, entry.....	2 00
406.	Ulrich Furrer, entry.....	2 00
407.	Herman Kretschmer, entry and coop rent.....	2 90
408.	John Reis, entry.....	2 00
409.	Mrs. J. G. Graham, entry.....	2 00
410.	H. Maschmeyer, entry.....	2 00
411.	Chandler Bros., entry.....	2 00
412.	Mrs. E. T. Bamford, entry.....	2 00
413.	Ethel Weatherby, entry.....	2 00
414.	Mrs. A. Meyers, entry.....	2 00
415.	Mrs. John Stengel, entry.....	2 00
416.	Mrs. W. J. Kyle, entry.....	2 00
417.	A. C. Hanson, entry.....	2 00
418.	A. A. Bates, entry.....	2 00
419.	Uriah Cook & Son, entry.....	2 00
420.	J. B. Groom, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
421.	Louden Machinery Co., entry.....	2 00
422.	The Baker Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
423.	Miss Flora Seymer, entry.....	2 00
424.	Mrs. Kriste Westerlund, entry.....	2 00
425.	Frank Kolbeck & Son, entry and coop rent.....	4 00
426.	Jos. Sporer, entry and coop rent.....	3 50
427.	Fred L. Schmidt & Son, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
428.	Mrs. Bechtel, entry and coop rent.....	3 15
429.	Herbert Schmitt, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
430.	John Gallagher Co., entry.....	2 00
431.	Otto Martin, entry.....	2 00
432.	Walter D. Dana, entry.....	2 00
433.	W. E. Dallwig, entry.....	2 00
434.	The Althouse Wheeler Co., entry.....	2 00
435.	Wisconsin Motor Cycle Co., entry.....	2 00
436.	Petrel Motor Car Co., entry.....	2 00
437.	Anton Loehr, entry.....	4 00

438.	K. J. Schwab Sons Co., entry.....	2 00
439.	Milw. Concrete Mixer & Mach. Co., entry.....	2 00
440.	Wm. W. Vaughn & Son, entry.....	2 00
441.	B. A. Hass, entry.....	2 00
442.	W. H. Kubat, entry.....	2 00
443.	H. H. Graskamp, entry.....	2 00
444.	J. F. Main, entry.....	2 00
445.	Mt. Horeb Co-op. Creamery & Cheese Co., entry.....	2 00
446.	Mrs. F. J. Granger, entry.....	2 00
447.	Mrs. John Hans, entry.....	2 00
448.	E. J. Sponholz, entry and coop rent.....	4 00
449.	Elmer M. Webb, entry.....	2 00
450.	Miss Caroline M. Palmer, entry.....	2 00
451.	Mrs. C. F. Gesch, entry.....	2 00
452.	Mrs. Crittie Richards, entry.....	2 00
453.	John Jeske, entry.....	2 00
454.	J. Hemke, entry.....	2 00
455.	R. G. Kent, entry and pen rent.....	10 00
456.	Mrs. F. Dan Taylor, entry.....	2 00
457.	L. & M. Fintel, entry.....	2 00
458.	Wm. Smiley & Sons, entry.....	2 00
459.	Master Ben Hans, entry.....	2 00
460.	N. M. Jewell & Son, entry.....	2 00
461.	John Callow, entry.....	2 00
462.	J. R. Love, entry.....	2 00
463.	J. R. Love, entry.....	1 60
464.	Louis Fehrer, entry.....	2 00
465.	Otto Essmann, entry.....	2 00
466.	Wm. McMorrin, entry.....	2 00
467.	W. E. Palmer, entry.....	2 00
468.	Bernard Claffey, entry.....	2 00
469.	John Hans, entry.....	2 00
470.	Mrs. Hy Fischer, entry.....	2 00
471.	Ernest Koth, entry.....	2 00
472.	Harry Twinem, entry.....	2 00
473.	Fred Speer, entry.....	2 00
474.	Alfred Urben, entry.....	2 00
475.	Theo. Reuter, entry and coop rent.....	3 50
476.	Jos. C. Reuter, entry.....	2 00
477.	R. S. Witte, entry.....	4 00
478.	John H. Elmer & Son, entry.....	2 00
479.	Raleigh Falbe, entry and coop rent.....	3 50
480.	George Ferch, entry and coop rent.....	3 25
481.	Edna M. Simonton, entry.....	2 00
282.	E. Crall & Son, entry and pen rent.....	10 00
483.	Alvin Frantz, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
484.	Dell Danks, entry and pen rent.....	6 00
485.	Chas. T. Hill, entry.....	2 00
486.	Western Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
487.	R. F. Kohlman, entry.....	2 00
488.	Earl B. Hawks, entry and feed.....	2 30
489.	F. B. Birthrong, entry.....	2 00
490.	Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, entry.....	2 00
491.	Miss A. Apple, entry.....	2 00
492.	Miss A. Andrewson, entry.....	2 00
493.	George Ewald, entry and coop rent.....	41 90
494.	Mrs. A. W. Lehmann, entry.....	2 00
495.	Mrs. Peter Gutschmitter, entry.....	2 00

8. 496.	W. A. Patterson Co., entry.....	2 00
497.	Gust Schriber, entry.....	2 00
498.	T. W. Schriber, entry.....	2 05
499.	Jesse H. Hofmeister, entry.....	2 00
500.	Walter O. Bahr, entry and coop rent.....	6 90
501.	Mrs. Mollie Wachendorf, entry and coop rent.....	5 00
502.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	560 00
503.	L. J. Scherer, entry.....	2 00
504.	Dawson Bros., entry and coop rent.....	15 20
505.	Aug. Westphal, entry.....	2 00
506.	Omer Bergerson, entry.....	2 00
507.	Jacob Erb, entry.....	2 00
508.	J. L. Jones, entry and pen rent.....	4 00
509.	Percy Schneller, entry.....	2 00
510.	E. A. Beule, entry.....	2 00
511.	B. F. Langland, entry.....	2 00
512.	Walter C. Bolt, entry.....	2 00
513.	J. C. Ellis & Sons, entry and pen rent.....	8 00
514.	William Miles, entry.....	2 00
515.	Aug. Schroeder, entry.....	2 00
516.	F. C. Borchardt, entry and coop rent.....	2 55
517.	Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
518.	B. Holtz, entry and coop rent.....	4 50
519.	John M. Dunlop, entry.....	2 00
520.	M. Van Hieve, entry.....	2 00
521.	John P. Braun, entry.....	2 00
522.	Root & Van Derwoort Eng. Co., entry.....	2 00
523.	Louis Rach, entry.....	2 00
524.	Ernest Sanderson, entry and coop rent.....	2 90
525.	C. J. Rogers, entry.....	2 00
526.	F. H. Patten, entry.....	2 00
527.	C. F. Bauer, entry.....	2 00
528.	M. E. Roe, entry.....	2 00
529.	J. F. Roe, entry and coop rent.....	4 50
530.	Fred H. Thiele, entry and coop rent.....	2 30
531.	Oscar Peterson, entry.....	2 00
532.	Marjorie Falbe, entry.....	2 00
533.	C. W. Ganschow, entry.....	2 00
534.	Everett Hunt, entry.....	2 00
535.	Miss Cora B. White, entry.....	2 00
536.	Ed. T. Termaat, entry.....	2 00
537.	A. D. Bevier, entry and stall rent.....	3 00
538.	Mrs. Geo. W. Meek, entry.....	2 00
539.	Mrs. M. Madson, entry.....	2 00
540.	Clarence Christensen, entry and coop rent.....	3 10
541.	Eugene Altpeter, entry and coop rent.....	2 90
542.	William Toole & Son, entry.....	2 00
543.	Wm. F. Schulze, entry.....	2 05
544.	Miss L. M. Scholls, entry.....	2 00
545.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, entry and coop rent.....	3 25
546.	Void.....	
547.	R. B. Dobrogowski, entry and coop rent.....	6 25
548.	C. Williamsen, entry and coop rent.....	5 00
549.	F. H. Williamsen, entry and coop rent.....	2 50
550.	Anthony Williamsen, entry and coop rent.....	2 00
551.	Gerry Williamsen, entry and coop rent.....	4 25
552.	J. J. Rodig, entry.....	2 10
553.	Miss Helen Stadelmeier, entry.....	2 00
554.	Challenge Co., entry.....	2 00
555.	Iowa Gate Co., entry.....	2 00

556.	Deere & Co., entry.....	2 00
557.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, entry.....	2 00
558.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, entry.....	2 00
559.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, entry.....	2 00
560.	A. C. Blatz, stall rent.....	30 00
561.	A. D. Bevier, stall rent.....	2 00
562.	Anna Stoehr, entry.....	2 00
563.	Clara Meyer, entry.....	2 00
564.	Mrs. John Kaszolka, entry.....	2 00
565.	John Kaszolka, entry and coop rent.....	7 50
566.	John Conrad, entry and coop rent.....	6 30
567.	Void.	
568.	Alma M. Voght, entry.....	2 00
569.	Paul Gerhard & Sen, entry.....	2 00
570.	Gilson Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
571.	G. L. Emmert & Sons, entry.....	2 00
572.	W. H. Sommer, entry.....	2 00
573.	South Milwaukee Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
574.	F. G. Boots, entry.....	2 00
575.	E. A. Meyer, entry and coop rent.....	2 20
576.	Heck Bros., entry.....	2 00
577.	Void.	
578.	Arthur Kohn, entry.....	2 00
579.	Miss Emmie Ritter, entry.....	2 00
580.	Bishop & Esterly, entry and pen rent.....	10 00
581.	F. Stier entry and coop rent.....	2 20
582.	Boots & Stier, entry and coop rent.....	5 60
583.	G. B. Stannard, entry.....	2 00
584.	Lizzie Mayer, entry.....	2 00
585.	Francis Tennis, entry.....	2 00
586.	Charles Theurer, entry.....	2 00
587.	A. Vetter, wagon ticket.....	4 00
588.	Helen Armstrong, entry.....	2 00
589.	R. V. Ahrens, wagon ticket.....	5 00
590.	Daniel Wagner, entry and coop rent.....	5 00
591.	Benj. Shaffer, entry.....	2 00
592.	Henry Ziegert, entry and coop rent.....	3 40
593.	Emil Witting & Co., entry and coop rent.....	3 40
594.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	266 50
595.	Toney Pasbrig, entry and coop rent.....	2 25
596.	Aug. Pape, entry and coop rent.....	2 10
597.	M. Pasbrig, entry and coop rent.....	3 40
598.	Herman Vanselow, entry and coop rent.....	7 65
599.	Ferd Vanselow, entry and coop rent.....	2 75
600.	John Mueller, entry.....	2 00
		<hr/>
		\$1,145 55
601.	Orville Morse, entry and feed.....	2 90
602.	Earl Langtean, entry.....	2 00
603.	Void.	
604.	Fred J. Husband, entry.....	2 00
605.	Parlin & Orendorff Co., entry.....	2 00
606.	Smith Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
607.	Ethel Culleton, entry.....	2 00
608.	J. H. Dixon, entry and pen rent.....	9 00
609.	Gust E. Kohlmeier, entry.....	2 00
610.	Stapleton Tobacco Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
611.	La Crosse Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
612.	Milwaukee Cement Block Co., entry.....	2 00
613.	Fred Tietner, entry.....	2 00
614.	A. L. Kleeber, entry.....	2 00

615.	Frank J. Lindley, entry.....	2 00
616.	Christensen Engineering Co., entry.....	2 00
617.	J. G. Walvoord, entry and coop rent.....	4 70
618.	Henry Detjen, entry.....	2 00
619.	Mrs. Herman J. Hirsch, entry.....	2 00
620.	F. J. Messing, entry.....	2 00
621.	Mrs. A. L. Brosius, entry.....	2 00
622.	Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., entry.....	2 00
623.	Emil Hiddie, entry.....	2 00
624.	A. F. Petersen, entry.....	2 00
625.	Charles O. Day, entry.....	2 00
626.	Robert O. Jones, entry.....	2 00
627.	Stauffacher & Roth, entry.....	2 00
628.	Chas. W. Baker, entry and feed.....	3 10
629.	Mrs. J. M. Allman, entry.....	2 00
630.	Mrs. Martha Siscel, entry.....	2 00
631.	The Independent Harvester Co., entry.....	2 00
632.	H. W. Koerner, entry.....	2 00
633.	Mrs. Otilie Runkel, entry.....	2 00
634.	Iowa County Exhibit by A. N. Kelly, entry.....	2 00
635.	John Grape, entry.....	2 00
636.	Mrs. Anna Sommer, entry.....	2 00
637.	John Graf, helper on wagon ticket.....	1 00
638.	Crown Commercial Car Co., entry.....	2 00
639.	Mrs. Richard Michi, entry.....	2 00
640.	Appleton Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
641.	Atlas Bread Factory, two wagon tickets.....	10 00
642.	Void.....	
643.	Andrew Thayer, transportation tickets.....	10 00
644.	Otto Kamrath, transportation ticket.....	10 00
645.	Ernest Boeffert, transportation ticket.....	10 00
646.	Ed. Barnekow, transportation ticket.....	10 00
647.	Fred Reiter, transportation ticket.....	10 00
648.	Frank R. Isaac, entry.....	2 00
649.	William Wolfe, transportation ticket.....	10 00
650.	The Apex Gate Co., entry.....	2 00
651.	John Miller, transportation ticket.....	10 00
652.	The Van Brunt Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
653.	A. A. White, entry.....	2 00
654.	C. I. Barker, entry.....	2 00
655.	Mrs. M. A. Crainer, entry.....	2 00
656.	Collins Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
657.	C. E. Judson, entry.....	2 00
658.	Mrs. M. J. Greuel, entry.....	2 00
659.	Joseph Holub, wagon ticket.....	5 00
660.	J. D. Koontz, transportation ticket.....	10 00
661.	Mrs. Martin Dreyfus, entry.....	2 00
662.	Mrs. John A. Beecher, entry.....	2 00
663.	Geo. J. Jeffery, entry.....	2 00
664.	Mrs. A. H. Jeffery, entry.....	2 00
665.	Edna Blade, entry.....	2 00
666.	Mrs. William Shaver, entry.....	2 00
667.	William F. Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
668.	Ralph Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
669.	Buick Motor Co., entry.....	2 00
670.	Sterling Wheelbarrow Co., entry.....	2 00
671.	The T. L. Smith Co., entry.....	2 00
672.	Harriet E. Zaun, entry.....	2 00
673.	Florence Behrend, entry.....	2 00
674.	Joseph Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
675.	Robert Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00

676.	J. H. Pilgrim, entry.....	2 00
677.	A. Vetter, balance on wagon ticket.....	1 00
678.	E. G. Roberts, entry and feed bill.....	40 00
679.	Bristol & Gale Co., entry.....	2 00
680.	Mrs. Sam Higgitt, entry.....	2 00
681.	Clinton J. Kinney, entry.....	2 00
682.	Irving Kemmeter, wagon ticket.....	5 00
683.	Skiles Bakery Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
684.	Mrs. Chas. Troevig, entry.....	2 00
685.	Miss Ida Marcuson, entry.....	2 00
686.	Mrs. F. C. Elliott, entry.....	2 00
687.	Lee & Sons & Wells, entry.....	2 00
688.	Carl Stocker, entry.....	2 00
689.	J. L. Nowak, entry.....	2 00
690.	R. L. Benjamin, entry.....	2 00
691.	G. A. Jensen, entry.....	2 00
692.	Wisconsin Silo & Tank Co., entry.....	2 00
693.	Chester Evans, entry.....	2 00
694.	Hattie Hensel, entry.....	2 00
695.	Alma Biegelaer, entry.....	2 00
696.	Worcester Salt Co., entry.....	2 00
697.	Etna M. Strohman, entry.....	2 00
698.	Litchfield Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
699.	Clara A. Marquardt, entry.....	2 00
700.	Dowagiac Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
701.	Manhattan Bottling Works, wagon ticket.....	5 00
702.	Co-operative Creamery Supply Co., entry.....	2 00
703.	Miss Tillie Gerhardt, entry.....	2 00
704.	Mrs. G. H. Cunderman, entry.....	2 00
		<hr/>
		\$336 70
10.	705. Drew Elevated Carrier Co., entry.....	2 00
	706. Oshkosh Logging & Tool Co., entry.....	2 00
	707. Milwaukee Tobacco Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
	708. Champion Potato Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
	709. Cyclone Fence Co., entry.....	2 00
	710. Gale Bros. Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	711. Jos. K. Barta, entry.....	2 00
	712. Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., entry.....	2 00
	713. Mrs. Giles Hibbard, entry.....	2 00
	714. Perry Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	715. Mrs. Henry Siggelkow, entry.....	2 00
	716. Wisconsin Motor Car Co., entry.....	2 00
	717. Wisconsin Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
	718. Albert Gutmann, entry.....	2 00
	719. Wisconsin Culvert Co., entry.....	2 00
	720. Joseph Volz, entry.....	2 00
	721. Dane Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	722. Door County Fair Assoc., by A. W. Lawrence, Jr., entry.....	2 00
	723. Badger Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
	724. Stella A. Ostensen, entry.....	2 00
	725. Deere and Mansur Co., entry.....	2 00
	726. Staver Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
	727. Velle Motor Vehicle Co., entry.....	2 00
	728. Velle Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
	729. Mrs. W. L. Spaulding, entry.....	2 00
	730. Armand A. Tibbitts, entry.....	2 00
	731. Mrs. S. J. Malloy, entry.....	2 00
	732. The R. L. Kenyon Co., entry.....	2 00
	733. Void.....	.....
	734. Mrs. W. B. Campbell, entry.....	2 00

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735.	John Albrecht, entry.....	2 00
736.	Beach Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
737.	Sharpless Creamery Co., entry.....	2 00
738.	O. J. Groth, entry.....	2 00
739.	Otto R. Kehren, transportation ticket.....	10 00
740.	Gridley Dairy Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
741.	Anton Bahl, Jr., entry.....	2 00
742.	Sheboygan County by O. R. Frauenheim, entry.....	2 00
743.	A. Billings, entry.....	2 00
744.	F. C. Erkel, entry.....	2 00
745.	Isabel Stieg, entry.....	2 00
746.	Empire Cream Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
747.	S. G. Le Mere, entry.....	2 00
748.	John Krumdick, entry and coop rent.....	2 95
749.	J. L. Owens Co., entry.....	2 00
750.	Hunkel's Seed Store, entry.....	2 00
751.	Christ Hansen's Lab., entry.....	2 00
752.	M. Rumley Co., entry.....	2 00
753.	Davis Milk Machinery Co., entry.....	2 00
754.	Akron Cultivator Co., entry.....	2 00
755.	Ernest Stolp & Co., entry.....	2 00
756.	Edwin D. Gibbs, entry.....	2 00
757.	Walter W. Rukowski, entry.....	2 00
758.	C. H. Grub, entry.....	2 00
759.	Chas. Budalosky, wagon ticket.....	5 00
760.	Adler Ice Cream Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
761.	The Thomas Manufacturing Co., entry.....	2 00
762.	Janesville Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
763.	Robert W. Ward, entry.....	2 00
764.	Raymond Stelzner, entry.....	2 00
765.	A. T. Trentlage & Son, entry.....	2 00
766.	Mrs. Mary Blodgett, entry.....	2 00
767.	Morton Salt Co., entry.....	2 00
768.	Kingman Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
769.	Geo. Blodgett, entry.....	2 00
770.	Mrs. E. W. Fry, entry.....	2 00
771.	Frank Simosett, wagon ticket.....	4 00
772.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
773.	J. B. Ford Co., entry.....	2 00
774.	R. D. Rockstead, entry.....	2 00
775.	S. Freeman Sons Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
776.	N. B. Kroes, entry.....	2 00
777.	Frank Feelyater, entry.....	2 00
778.	George Christman, entry.....	2 00
779.	Chas. Conrad, entry.....	2 00
780.	The Oswald Joeger Bakery, wagon ticket.....	5 00
781.	W. C. Zillmer, entry.....	2 00
782.	H. P. West, entry.....	2 00
783.	H. Vaughn West, entry.....	2 00
784.	Mrs. L. Yanke, entry.....	2 00
785.	John Graf, wagon ticket.....	5 00
786.	Sandwich Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
787.	G. P. Sauer, entry.....	2 00
788.	J. J. Miller, wagon ticket.....	5 00
789.	George L. Brimmer, entry.....	2 00
790.	Henry Finger, transportation ticket.....	10 00
791.	Mrs. W. C. Springer, entry.....	2 00
792.	Mitchell Carriage Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
793.	Mrs. James M. Hayes, entry.....	2 00
794.	E. D. Ochsner, entry.....	2 00
795.	J. J. Ochsner, entry.....	2 00

796.	Marion E. Keogh, entry.....	2 00
797.	A. W. Dopke, entry.....	2 00
798.	Mrs. John R. Bosshardt, entry.....	2 00
799.	Theo. Koss, entry.....	2 00
800.	Robert H. Smith, entry.....	2 00
801.	J. Busalachi, entry.....	2 00
802.	Clarence H. Boettcher, entry.....	2 00
803.	State of North Dakota Exhibit, privileges.....	50 00
804.	Emil Brodelle, entry.....	2 00
805.	Durand Dort Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
806.	La Porte Carriage Co., entry.....	2 00
807.	D. E. Bingham, entry.....	2 00
808.	A. L. Hatch, entry.....	2 00
809.	W. T. Lawrence, entry.....	2 00
810.	H. C. Finger, wagon ticket.....	5 00
811.	Alma Moritz, entry.....	2 00
812.	L. E. Scott, entry.....	2 00
813.	Mrs. J. W. Adamson, entry.....	2 00
814.	Ruth Langland, entry.....	2 00
815.	Termaat & Monahan, entry.....	2 00
816.	Mrs. J. Alex Deuster, entry.....	2 00
817.	Otto Krause, transportation ticket.....	10 00
818.	De Laval Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
819.	Consuela Lascke, entry.....	2 00
820.	Miss Sadie Green, entry.....	2 00
821.	Heincke & Co., entry.....	2 00
822.	Frank G. Wood, entry.....	2 00
823.	Elsie G. Salbey, entry.....	2 00
824.	M. G. Schley, entry.....	2 00
825.	Lillian Weisse, entry.....	2 00
826.	Johnson Field Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
827.	Diamond Crystal Salt Co., entry.....	2 00
828.	The Improved Butter Print Co., entry.....	2 00
829.	Mrs. W. A. Corbett, entry.....	2 00
830.	Leo. R. Klose, entry.....	2 00
831.	Void.....	
832.	Flora Ritz, entry.....	2 00
833.	Wernich Seed Co., entry.....	2 00
834.	The A. I. Root Co., entry.....	2 00
835.	Mrs. W. Clajus, entry.....	2 00
836.	Currie Brothers Co., entry.....	2 00
837.	Mrs. Marie Clough, entry.....	2 00
838.	John Dorsch & Son, entry.....	2 00
839.	B. H. Dorsch, entry.....	2 00
840.	The John Lauson Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
841.	Mrs. A. Le Feber, entry.....	2 00
842.	C. N. Tyrell, entry.....	2 00
843.	R. Anderson, entry.....	2 00
844.	Abner M. Johnson, entry.....	2 00
845.	John F. Weber, entry.....	2 00
846.	The Lauson Lawten Co., entry.....	2 00
847.	Portia I. Brothers, entry.....	2 00
848.	Joseph E. Earnest, entry.....	2 00
849.	Elsie Gruetzmacher, entry.....	2 00
850.	C. F. Nobles, wagon ticket.....	5 00
851.	South Bend Chilled Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
852.	Lutter & Jacobi, entry.....	2 00
853.	Grand Deteur Plow Co., entry.....	2 00
854.	M. Madsen, pen rent.....	10 00
855.	Mrs. H. Jensen, entry.....	2 00
856.	Boerth & Porth Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00



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	857.	J. A. Aldorf, entry.....	2 00
	858.	M. Carpenter Bakery Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
	859.	O. R. Peiper, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	860.	Kent Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	861.	Void.	
	862.	Mrs. E. Leschinger, entry.....	2 00
	863.	William Han & Sons, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	864.	M. J. Flannery, entry.....	2 00
	865.	Herman Ziener, entry.....	2 00
			\$434 00
11.	866.	Smith, Blodgett Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
	867.	Smalley Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	868.	Leo Small, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	869.	Austin Western Co., entry.....	2 00
	870.	S. L. Allen & Co., entry.....	2 00
	871.	Hirsch Bros., entry.....	2 00
	872.	American Grain Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
	873.	W. E. Colladay, entry.....	2 00
	874.	Aug. F. Westphal, entry.....	2 00
	875.	E. L. Husting & Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
	876.	International Harvester Co., entry.....	2 00
	877.	Genesee Pure Food Co., entry.....	2 00
	878.	Chas. Bauernfeld, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	879.	H. Groh, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	880.	Mansur Campbell Co., entry.....	2 00
	881.	Deere & Co., sale of tickets.....	22 50
	882.	Waite Bros., entry.....	2 00
	883.	George F. Ziegler, entry.....	2 00
	884.	Standard Seed Co., entry.....	2 00
	885.	The Arcadian Malleable Range Co., privileges.....	20 00
	886.	Arcadian Malleable Range Co., entry.....	2 00
	887.	Moline Wagon Co., entry.....	2 00
	888.	Singer Sewing Machine Co., tickets.....	12 00
	889.	Ernest Bode, entry.....	2 00
	890.	Ginseng Company, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	891.	Void.	
	892.	Geo. Luckow, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	893.	Racine Sattley Co., entry.....	2 00
	894.	West Allis Steam Laundry, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	895.	Max Summer, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	896.	Universal Portland Cement Co., entry.....	2 00
	897.	J. I. Case Plow Works, entry.....	2 00
	898.	A. H. Barber Cry. Supply Co., entry.....	2 00
	899.	Henry J. Schulte, entry.....	2 00
	900.	Patent Vulcanite Roofing Co., entry.....	2 00
	901.	Wagner & Gohes, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	902.	H. Silvernail, stall rent.....	13 50
	903.	J. S. Rowell Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	904.	George Tshickoff, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	905.	A. R. Nitz & Co., wagon ticket.....	4 00
	906.	J. H. Gevaart, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	907.	Associated Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	908.	M. Siefert, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	909.	Blue Ribbon Cry. Co., wagon ticket.....	5 00
	910.	C. T. Fisher, forage collections.....	100 00
	911.	Wilbur Lumber Co., wagon tickets.....	8 00
	912.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,294 00
	913.	Welch Grape Juice Co., entry.....	2 00
			\$1,589 00

12.	914.	Geo. E. Kelly, entry and pen rent.....	9 00
	915.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,553 57
	916.	A. D. Klinseng Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	917.	New Idea Separator Co., entry.....	2 00
	918.	N. M. Jewell & Son, pen rent.....	2 00
	919.	W. A. Simmons, entry.....	2 00
	920.	Jacob Theisen, entry.....	2 00
	921.	Fred Kuenzi, entry.....	2 00
	922.	A. J. Olsen, entry.....	2 00
	923.	Mitchell Auto Co., entry.....	2 00
	924.	Gottfried Vogel, entry.....	2 00
	925.	Studebaker Auto Co., entry.....	2 00
	926.	Atlas Portland Cement Co., entry.....	2 00
	927.	Milwaukee Auto Specialty Co., entry.....	2 00
	928.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, entry.....	2 00
	929.	W. H. Reed, entry.....	2 00
	930.	E. D. Jones & Son, pen rent.....	1 00
	931.	Geo. McKarrow & Son, pen rent.....	34 00
	932.	William Fox, entry.....	2 00
	933.	M. Van Engel, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	934.	Monitor Auto Works, entry.....	2 00
	935.	A. Selle & Son, pen rent.....	3 00
	936.	A. W. Arnold, entry.....	2 00
	937.	A. W. Arnold, pen rent.....	13 00
	938.	The Finkbeiner Turney Co., entry.....	2 00
	939.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, collections department "E".....	22 60
	940.	Curtis Automobile Co., entry.....	2 00
	941.	W. M. Mullins, entry.....	2 00
	942.	Hall & Wheeler, entry.....	2 00
	943.	Louis Papps, wagon ticket.....	5 00
	944.	Jonas Auto Co., entry.....	2 00
	945.	Gimbel Bros., wagon ticket.....	3 00
	946.	D. H. Hoeger Estate, entry.....	2 00
	947.	Robert Hardy, stall rent.....	18 00
	948.	Street Gate Co., entry.....	2 00
	949.	Battery Light Power Co., entry.....	2 00
	950.	Harry Stoltz, stall rent.....	15 00
	951.	C. T. Fisher, Forage Dept. collections.....	130 00
	952.	Quirin Moersch, entry.....	2 00
	953.	Douglas County by I. P. Lord, entry.....	2 00
	954.	Wisconsin Coal Company, entry.....	2 00
	955.	David Wedgwood, Supt. rent machinery hall.....	574 20
	956.	Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., sale of tickets.....	10 00
	957.	Portland Cement Co., entry.....	2 00
	958.	N. M. Jewell & Son, balance pen rent.....	4 00
	959.	O. F. Roessler, Supt. speed dept. collections.....	215 00
	960.	J. R. Allen, entry and pen rent.....	5 00
	961.	William F. Renk, pen rent.....	22 00
	962.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,142 00
			<hr/>
			\$3,842 37
13.	963.	Henry Tenneson, stall rent.....	9 00
	964.	L. P. Martiny, entry, pen and stall rent.....	13 00
	965.	W. W. Marsh, balance stall rent.....	1 00
	966.	Sidney L. Brock, stall rent.....	12 00
	967.	Andrew Walker, balance stall rent.....	3 00
	968.	J. P. Allyn, stall rent.....	22 00
	969.	Wm. W. Vaughn & Son, pen rent.....	16 00
	970.	McLay Bros., stall rent.....	22 00
	971.	W. G. Bartholf, pen rent.....	12 00
	972.	Finch Bros., stall rent.....	100 00

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973.	McLay Bros., stall rent balance.....	12 00
974.	F. H. Patten, stall rent.....	10 00
975.	John H. Williams, stall rent.....	18 00
976.	C. T. Hill, pen rent.....	8 00
977.	A. M. McLean, balance stall rent.....	1 00
978.	E. J. Myer, entry.....	2 00
979.	W. H. Reed, pen rent.....	12 00
980.	Fox & Gallagher, stall rent.....	10 00
981.	G. L. Emmert & Sons, pen rent.....	5 00
982.	Uriah Cook & Son, pen rent.....	11 00
983.	W. H. Miller & Son, stall rent.....	10 00
984.	J. C. Land, stall rent.....	9 00
985.	John M. True, tickets sold.....	1 00
986.	Marks Bros., wagon ticket.....	5 00
987.	George J. Peak, entry and stall rent.....	35 00
988.	C. L. Clark, entry.....	2 00
989.	James J. Nelson, sale of tickets.....	1 00
990.	Milwaukee Machine Co., entry.....	2 00
991.	Progress Blue Ribbon Farm, stall rent.....	24 00
992.	Kopmen Motor Car Co., entry.....	2 00
993.	William Smiley & Sons, pen rent.....	4 00
994.	Brodesser Motor Car Co., entry.....	2 00
995.	Fred K. Higbee Co., entry.....	2 00
996.	W. E. Palmer, pen rent.....	7 00
997.	W. Woodward, entry and pen rent.....	7 00
998.	W. C. Kierman & Co., entry.....	2 00
999.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	307 60
1000.	Dept. gate receipts.....	2,500 00
1001.	C. T. Fisher, collections Forage Dept.....	70 00
1002.	Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., sale of tickets.....	9 00
1003.	Ed. Nordman, grand stand receipts.....	100 00
1004.	Void.....	
1005.	Frank P. Ziegler, stall rent.....	2 00
1006.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	701 00
1007.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	45 00
1008.	H. P. West, pen rent.....	17 00
1009.	Void.....	
		<hr/>
		\$4,165 60
14.	1010. John T. Edwards, stall rent.....	15 00
	1011. Ed. Nordman, grand stand receipts.....	400 00
	1012. O. F. Roessler, Speed Dept. collections.....	305 00
	1013. O. F. Roessler, Speed Dept. collections.....	93 50
	1014. J. B. Wollen, wagon ticket.....	4 00
	1015. David Wedgwood, privileges.....	700 00
	1016. L. E. Douglas, stall rent.....	15 00
	1017. Clean Comb Co., entry.....	2 00
	1018. A. J. Comstock, stall rent.....	3 00
	1019. S. J. Brew, stall rent.....	9 00
	1020. R. S. Witte, stall rent.....	13 00
	1021. Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., sale of tickets.....	2 70
	1022. C. T. Fisher, Forage Dept. collections.....	75 00
	1023. Dept. gate receipts.....	2,300 00
	1024. Void.....	
	1025. Dept. gate receipts.....	5,355 00
	1026. Dept. gate receipts.....	2,024 00
	1027. Void.....	
	1028. R. P. Breese, tickets sold.....	2 00
	1029. O. F. Roessler, Speed Dept. collections.....	490 00
	1030. David Wedgwood, privileges.....	1,101 50
	1031. David Wedgwood, privileges.....	196 90

	1032.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	223 00
	1033.	Ed. Nordman, grandstand receipts.....	2,150 00
			<hr/>
			\$15,479 60
15.	1034.	Lewis Bros., entry.....	2 00
	1035.	G. W. Parnell, entry.....	2 00
	1036.	Nash Bros., entry.....	2 00
	1037.	Ed. Nordman, grandstand receipts.....	966 00
	1038.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	228 30
	1039.	David Wedgwood, privileges, machinery hall.....	442 00
	1040.	David Wedgwood, privileges, dairy building.....	76 60
	1041.	Dept. gate receipts .....	5,420 00
	1042.	C. T. Fisher, Forage Dept. collections.....	125 00
	1043.	David Wedgwood, privileges, aeroplane.....	294 50
	1044.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	247 00
	1045.	Void.	
	1046.	O. F. Roessler, Speed Dept. collections.....	935 00
	1047.	O. F. Roessler, Speed Dept., suspension.....	22 00
	1048.	Ed. Nordman, grand stand receipts.....	1,800 00
			<hr/>
			\$10,562 40
16.	1049.	Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, stall rent.....	\$57 00
	1050.	Henry Elmer, stall rent.....	14 00
	1051.	Ed. Nordman, grand stand receipts.....	1,750 00
	1052.	Waukesha Co. Guernsey Assoc., by Wm. M. Jones, Treas., special premium .....	50 00
	1053.	William M. Jones, stall rent.....	20 00
	1054.	Dept. gate receipts.....	10,621 00
	1055.	Void.	
	1056.	Wis. Poland China Breeders Assoc., by R. E. Roberts, Treas., special premium.....	100 00
	1057.	The C. Hamel Mfg. Co., entry.....	2 00
	1058.	Dept. gate receipts.....	6,377 35
	1059.	Dept. gate receipts.....	2,140 00
	1060.	David Wedgwood, priv. eges.....	1,284 30
	1061.	W. A. Simmons, stall rent.....	6 00
	1062.	C. T. Fisher, forage collections.....	5 00
	1063.	E. D. Jones & Son, stall rent.....	2 00
	1064.	C. S. Hechtner, sta. rent.....	14 00
	1065.	C. T. Fisher, forage collections.....	888 09
	1066.	Wis. Berkshire Assoc., special premium.....	53 00
	1067.	David Wedgwood, privileges, machinery hall.....	279 80
	1068.	David Wedgwood, privileges, dairy building.....	46 20
	1069.	Ella Holtz, entry.....	2 00
	1070.	Lewis Bros., pen rent.....	15 00
	1071.	Russell Dorsey, entry.....	2 00
	1072.	J. F. Diley, Treas. Wis. Swine Breeders' Assoc., spe- cial premium .....	30 00
	1073.	David Wedgwood, privileges .....	311 00
	1074.	John M. True, sale of catalogues .....	4 85
	1075.	Cooper & Nephews, pen rent.....	41 00
	1076.	C. T. Fisher, forage collections.....	300 00
	1077.	Void.	
	1078.	Void.	
	1079.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	117 65
	1080.	Dept. gate receipts .....	3,438 50
	1081.	Geo. G. Cox, Supt. gates, return of change .....	1'000 00
	1082.	Void.	
	1083.	C. T. Fisher, forage collections.....	145 00
	1084.	Geo. G. Cox, Supt. gates, return of grand stand change .....	500 00
	1085.	O. F. Roessler, Speed Dept. collections.....	1,515 00

	1086.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	200 00
	1087.	N. E. Perkins, matron of hospital, collections.....	191 25
	1088.	Ed. Nordman, grand stand receipts.....	1,025 25
	1089.	David Wedgwood, privileges, machinery hall.....	126 00
			<hr/>
			\$32,677 24
17.	1090.	David Wedgwood, privileges, dairy building.....	12 60
	1091.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	190 00
	1092.	O. F. Roessler, speed dept., collections.....	515 00
	1093.	Dept. gate receipts .....	6,498 45
	1094.	Geo. G. Cox, excess in pay roll.....	17 50
	1095.	Dept. gate receipts .....	8 00
	1096.	C. T. Fisher forage collections.....	55 00
	1097.	John M. True, receipts from dining hall.....	590 25
			<hr/>
			\$7,686 80
19.	1098.	C. F. Fisher, forage collections.....	36 00
20.	1099.	F. A. Donald, speed entry .....	50 00
	1100.	Mrs. Adda F. Howel, supt. collections dept. "E".....	1 85
	1138.	State of Wisconsin, payment on building fund.....	5,945 00
			<hr/>
			5,996 85
21.	1101.	David Wedgwood, privileges.....	500 00
26.	1102.	C. H. Everett, supt. sale of honey exhibit—F. C. Erkel	6 43
	1103.	Uihlein Bros., stall rent.....	53 00
	1104.	Vance Nuckols, speed entry .....	30 00
	1105.	L. Lindauer, speed entries.....	110 00
	1106.	Void.	
	1107.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., rental of space.....	12 60
	1108.	L. E. Scott, sale of dairy products.....	153 07
			<hr/>
			\$365 10
27.	1109.	George C. Loomis, speed entry.....	40 00
30.	1110.	John M. True, purchase of butter and cheese.....	8 75
			<hr/>
		Total, September .....	\$95,762 76
Oct.	No.		
5.	1111.	H. B. Stanz Co., sale of cheese exhibited at State Fair	\$913 12
	1112.	F. W. Karstens, sale of butter exhibited at State Fair	5 32
			<hr/>
			\$918 44
6.	1113.	State of Wisconsin, 4th payment on bldg. appropriation	2,083 94
	1114.	H. C. Larson, sale of butter at State Fair.....	5 32
			<hr/>
			2,089 26
10.	1115.	International Harvester Co. of America, sale of tickets	93 20
	1116.	Schmidt & Keihl, butter sale at State Fair.....	719 00
			<hr/>
			\$812 20
12.	1117.	John W. Groves, secretary, payment of special premium	870 05
13.	1118.	Am. Trotting Assoc., collections on suspensions.....	399 50
14.	1119.	David Wedgwood, concessions.....	208 40
	1120.	Geo. R. Gore, secretary, sale of tickets.....	307 20
			<hr/>
			\$515 60
17.	1121.	Polled Durham Assoc., by J. H. Martz, secretary, special premium .....	68 52
	1122.	Milwaukee Motor Cycle Club, rental of grounds.....	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$168 52

19.	1123.	Void.	
	1124.	David Wedgwood, concessions.....	12 60
20.	1125.	C. T. Fisher, forage collections.....	17 50
	1126.	State of Wisconsin, payment on building fund.....	262 50
			<hr/>
			\$280 00
26.	1127.	Am. Hereford Cattle Breeders' Assoc., by C. R. Thomas, secretary, special premium.....	179 25
	1128.	State of Wisconsin, payment on building fund.....	4,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,179 25
			<hr/>
		Total, October .....	\$10,245 42
Nov.	No.		
1.	1129.	Frank Kleinheinz, special premium Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Assoc. ....	257 50
3.	1130.	R. B. Ogilvie, secretary, special premium American Clydesdale Assoc. ....	132 00
9.	1131.	L. W. Mills, premium money returned.....	10 00
14.	1132.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental telephone booth, State Fair, 1910 .....	100 00
	1133.	Wing R. Smith, treasurer, special premium Holstein- Freisian Assoc., of America.....	200 00
	1134.	F. W. Harding, secretary, special premium American Cotswold Breeders' Assoc.....	56 47
			<hr/>
			\$356 47
18.	1135.	State of Wisconsin, building appropriation.....	6,000 00
22.	1136.	American Trotting Assoc., collections.....	59 50
			<hr/>
		Total, November .....	\$6,815 47
Dec.	No.		
2.	1137.	W. A. Shafer, secretary, special premium American Ox- ford Down Record Assoc.....	\$45 00
23.	1139.	State of Wisconsin, building appropriation.....	2,877 66
			<hr/>
		Total, December .....	\$2,922 66
1911.	No.		
Jan.	No.		
6.	1140.	George Wylie, collections, speed stall rent.....	\$217 50
9.	1141.	Grant U. Fisher, refund of overdraft, marshalls' dept.	12 90
11.	1142.	E. Nordman, grand stand receipts.....	35 00
	1143.	State of Wisconsin, payment on building appropriation	4,700 00
			<hr/>
			\$4,735 00
14.	1144.	George Wylie, collections.....	13 00
17.	1145.	State of Wisconsin, payment on building appropriation	1,041 25
			<hr/>
		Total, January .....	\$6,019 65

## SECRETARY'S WARRANT ACCOUNT.

1910.

Feb.	No.	To whom paid.	Amount.
3.	1.	City of West Alls, donation for lighting streets.....	\$200 00
	2.	Pederson & Grobben, order of W. J. Waga, contractor..	179 00
	3.	W. J. Waga, balance on contract.....	21 00
	4.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	14 44
	5.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	9 89
	6.	Geo. Wylie, expenses .....	22 42
	7.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 30
	8.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	6 29
	9.	F. A. Cannon, expenses.....	8 03
			<hr/>
			\$471 37
14.	10.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	12 00
	11.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	18 11
	12.	F. H. Scribner, convention expenses.....	7 76
	13.	C. L. Hill, expenses.....	13 66
	14.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	3 78
	15.	Wm. MacLaren, expenses.....	5 28
	16.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	9 32
	17.	H. D. Griswold, convention expenses.....	9 08
	18.	Russell-Porter Hardware Co., merchandise.....	2 15
	19.	Frank Jirachek, merchandise.....	8 30
	20.	Jerry DeGroat, sleighs.....	23 25
	21.	J. H. Gevaart, merchandise.....	2 90
			<hr/>
			\$115 59
21.	22.	S. W. Gilman, payment, account auditing accounts.....	30 00
			<hr/>
			\$30 00
24.	23.	B. O. Cowan, convention expenses.....	9 70
	24.	John M. True, salary February.....	208 00
	25.	B. L. Wentworth, salary February.....	75 00
	26.	C. A. Brown, wages February.....	60 00
	27.	Madison News Agency, subscriptions.....	5 00
			<hr/>
			\$357 70
			<hr/>
		Total, February .....	\$974 66
March.	No.		
9.	28.	S. W. Gilman, payment on audit of books.....	\$100 00
			<hr/>
			\$100 00
19.	29.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	20 82
	30.	Jacob Wellauer, hay.....	23 06

	31.	Gimbel Bros., tables.....	30 00
	32.	Russell-Porter Hardware Co., merchandise.....	19 40
	33.	E. E. Jones, convention expenses.....	8 92
	34.	R. E. Roberts, convention expenses.....	8 10
	35.	Mrs. A. L. Kelly, stenographic report, convention.....	92 70
	36.	S. W. Gilman, balance on audit of books.....	40 00
	37.	Stephen Gilman, Jr., assistance on audit.....	13 25
	38.	Mabelle M. Post, stenographic work on audit.....	10 50
	39.	American Trotting Assoc., Year Book, 1909.....	5 00
	40.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	3 86
	41.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	6 85
	42.	O. F. Roessler, expenses.....	18 49
	43.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	6 74
	44.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	4 02
	45.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	6 30
	46.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	12 22
	47.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	8 50
			<hr/>
			\$338 73
23.	48.	C. S. Cone, bill posting, 1909.....	15 50
			<hr/>
			\$15 50
25.	49.	C. A. Brown, wages, March.....	60 00
	50.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, March.....	75 00
	51.	John M. True, salary, March.....	208 00
			<hr/>
			\$343 00
31.	52.	John Armstrong, blacksmith.....	16 00
	53.	John M. True, expenses.....	4 21
	54.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	11 80
	55.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	16 67
	56.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	13 18
	57.	F. A. Cannon, expenses.....	5 40
	58.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	3 47
	59.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 38
	60.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 85
			<hr/>
			\$99 96
			<hr/>
		Total, March .....	\$897 19
April.	No.		
	5.	61. Democrat Printing Co., subscription.....	\$3 65
			<hr/>
			\$3 65
	6.	62. Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental and services.....	12 10
		63. F. A. Cannon, expenses.....	5 58
		64. Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	5 86
		65. Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	9 30
			<hr/>
			\$32 84
18.	66.	Nowak Bros., premium, 1909 (duplicate).....	11 75
	67.	J. C. Simpson, secretary, advertising in Bill Board.....	7 00
	68.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 22
	69.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	7 83
	70.	A. Gilmore, blacksmithing.....	20 97
	71.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	2 02
	72.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	17 86
	73.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	7 78
	74.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	4 22
	75.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 48



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

	76.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 74
	77.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, expenses.....	3 94
	78.	Ed. McDermott, labor.....	29 00
	79.	A. Gilmore, labor .....	6 00
			<hr/>
26.	80.	C. A. Brown, wages, April.....	\$140 81
	81.	Blanche Crocker, salary, April.....	60 00
	82.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, April.....	50 00
	83.	John M. True, salary, April.....	75 00
			209 00
			<hr/>
28.	84.	A. LeFeber, merchandise.....	\$394 00
	85.	Wadhams' Oil Co., merchandise.....	71 53
	86.	Evening Wisconsin Co., advertising.....	6 30
	87.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	2 24
	88.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	18 90
	89.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	6 27
	90.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	4 25
	91.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	2 22
	92.	John M. True, expenses.....	14 53
			4 21
			<hr/>
			\$130 45
		Total, April .....	<hr/>
			\$701 75
May.	No.		
7.	93.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	\$13 68
	94.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	4 64
	95.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	8 28
	96.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 52
	97.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	4 50
	98.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	19 43
	99.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 60
	100.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	3 34
	101.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	9 20
	102.	John M. True, expenses.....	4 21
	103.	Ed. McDermott, labor.....	12 40
	104.	Albert Abbott, labor .....	21 00
	105.	Garry Fagan, labor.....	22 20
	106.	Lu Green, Jr., overpaid entry.....	27 50
			<hr/>
			\$168 50
		<i>Advertising.</i>	
12.	107.	Green Bay Gazette.....	\$15 00
	108.	Madison Democrat .....	15 00
	109.	Wisconsin State Journal, Madison.....	15 00
	110.	Superior Telegram .....	15 00
	111.	Eau Claire Leader .....	15 00
	112.	Eau Claire Telegram.....	15 00
	113.	Fond du Lac Commonwealth.....	15 00
	114.	Fond du Lac Reporter.....	15 00
	115.	Jefferson County Union, Fort Atkinson.....	15 00
	116.	Kenosha Telegraph-Courier .....	15 00
	117.	Marinette Eagle-Star .....	15 00
	118.	Appleton Post .....	15 00
	119.	Racine News .....	15 00
	120.	Racine Times .....	15 00
	121.	Racine Journal .....	15 00
	122.	Beloit Free Press .....	15 00
	123.	Beloit News .....	15 00

124.	Janesville Gazette .....	15 00
125.	Waukesha Freeman .....	15 00
126.	Oshkosh Northwestern .....	15 00
		<hr/>
		\$300 00
127.	De Pere Democrat.....	10 00
128.	De Pere News .....	10 00
129.	Chippewa Falls Herald.....	10 00
130.	Chippewa Falls Times.....	10 00
131.	Portage Democrat .....	10 00
132.	Portage Register .....	10 00
133.	Columbus Democrat .....	10 00
134.	Columbus Republic .....	10 00
135.	Superior Leader-Clarion .....	10 00
136.	Superior Times .....	10 00
137.	Berlin Journal .....	10 00
138.	Iowa County Democrat, Mineral Point.....	10 00
139.	Mineral Point Tribune .....	10 00
140.	Jefferson Banner .....	10 00
141.	Jefferson Journal .....	10 00
142.	Lake Mills Leader .....	10 00
143.	Watertown Times .....	10 00
144.	La Crosse Chronicle .....	10 00
145.	La Crosse Leader .....	10 00
146.	La Crosse Tribune .....	10 00
147.	Wausau Record-Herald .....	10 00
148.	Appleton Crescent .....	10 00
149.	Appleton Volksfreund .....	10 00
150.	Janesville Recorder .....	10 00
151.	Baraboo News .....	10 00
152.	Baraboo Republic .....	10 00
153.	Sauk County Democrat, Baraboo.....	10 00
154.	Sheboygan Herald .....	10 00
155.	Sheboygan County News, Sheboygan Falls.....	10 00
156.	Whitewater Register .....	10 00
157.	Elkhorn Independent .....	10 00
158.	Delavan Republican .....	10 00
159.	Whitewater Gazette .....	10 00
160.	Hartford Times .....	10 00
161.	Hartford Press .....	10 00
162.	Oconomowoc Free Press.....	10 00
163.	Oconomowoc Enterprise .....	10 00
164.	Waukesha Dispatch .....	10 00
		<hr/>
		\$380 00
165.	Ashland Press .....	5 00
166.	Ashland News .....	5 00
167.	Rice Lake Chronotype.....	5 00
168.	Cumberland Advocate .....	5 00
169.	Barron Shield .....	5 00
170.	Washburn News and Itemizer.....	5 00
171.	Green Bay Landmann.....	5 00
172.	Green Bay Review .....	5 00
173.	Mondovi Herald .....	5 00
174.	Chilton Democrat .....	5 00
175.	Chilton Times .....	5 00
176.	Brillion News .....	5 00
177.	New Holstein Reporter.....	5 00
178.	Bloomer Advance .....	5 00
179.	Stanley Republican .....	5 00
180.	Neillsville Times .....	5 00

181.	Republican and Press, Neillsville.....	5 00
182.	Loyal Tribune .....	5 00
183.	Greenwood Gleaner .....	5 00
184.	Kilbourn Mirror-Gazette .....	5 00
185.	Kilbourn Illustrated Events.....	5 00
186.	Rio Blade .....	5 00
187.	Portage Rundschau .....	5 00
188.	Pardeeville Times .....	5 00
189.	Poynette Press .....	5 00
190.	Cambria News .....	5 00
191.	Randolph Advance .....	5 00
192.	Lodi Enterprise .....	5 00
193.	Prairie du Chien Courier.....	5 00
194.	Prairie du Chien Union.....	5 00
195.	Kickapoo Scout, Soldiers Grove.....	5 00
196.	Kickapoo Chief, Wauzeka.....	5 00
197.	Cambridge News .....	5 00
198.	Stoughton Hub .....	5 00
199.	Mt. Horeb Times.....	5 00
200.	Deerfield News .....	5 00
201.	De Forest Times .....	5 00
202.	Stoughton Courier .....	5 00
203.	Sun Prairie Countryman .....	5 00
204.	Oregon Observer .....	5 00
205.	Mazomanie Sickle .....	5 00
206.	Mayville Banner .....	5 00
207.	Mayville Pioneer .....	5 00
208.	Mayville News .....	5 00
209.	Fox Lake Representative.....	5 00
210.	Horicon Reporter .....	5 00
211.	Juneau Telephone .....	5 00
212.	Juneau Independent .....	5 00
213.	Beaver Dam Argus.....	5 00
214.	Beaver Dam Citizen.....	5 00
215.	Waupun Leader .....	5 00
216.	Waupun Democrat .....	5 00
217.	Reeseville Review .....	5 00
218.	Neosho Standard .....	5 00
219.	Sturgeon Bay Advocate .....	5 00
220.	Menomonie News .....	5 00
221.	Menomonie Times .....	5 00
222.	Nordwest Courier, Fond du Lac.....	5 00
223.	Ripon Commonwealth .....	5 00
224.	Ripon Press .....	5 00
225.	Brandon Times .....	5 00
226.	Boscobel Enterprise .....	5 00
227.	Boscobel Sentinel .....	5 00
228.	Platteville Witness .....	5 00
229.	Platteville News .....	5 00
230.	Platteville Journal .....	5 00
231.	Lancaster Herald .....	5 00
232.	Lancaster Teller .....	5 00
233.	Cuba City News-Herald.....	5 00
234.	Fennimore Times .....	5 00
235.	Brodhead Independent .....	5 00
236.	Brodhead Register .....	5 00
237.	Monroe Journal-Gazette .....	5 00
238.	Monroe Sentinel .....	5 00
239.	Monroe Times .....	5 00
240.	Albany Vindicator .....	5 00
241.	Monticello Messenger .....	5 00

242.	New Glarus Courier .....	5 00
243.	Benton Courant .....	5 00
244.	Princeton Republic .....	5 00
245.	Kingston Spy .....	5 00
246.	Markesan Herald .....	5 00
247.	Green Lake Reporter .....	5 00
248.	Register & Friend, Barneveld.....	5 00
249.	Dodgeville Chronicle .....	5 00
250.	Dodgeville Sun-Republic .....	5 00
251.	Highland Press .....	5 00
252.	Hollandale Review .....	5 00
253.	Linden Leader .....	5 00
254.	Black River Falls Banner.....	5 00
255.	Black River Falls Journal.....	5 00
256.	Fort Atkinson Democrat.....	5 00
257.	Palmyra Enterprise .....	5 00
258.	Waterloo Democrat .....	5 00
259.	Watertown Gazette .....	5 00
260.	Watertown Weltbuerger .....	5 00
261.	Watertown Leader .....	5 00
262.	Mauston Star .....	5 00
263.	Kenosha Volksfreund .....	5 00
264.	Algoma Record .....	5 00
265.	Kewaunee Enterprise .....	5 00
266.	La Crosse Abendstern .....	5 00
267.	Argyle Atlas .....	5 00
268.	Benton Advocate .....	5 00
269.	Blanchardville Blade .....	5 00
270.	Darlington Democrat .....	5 00
271.	Darlington Journal .....	5 00
272.	Shullsburg Pick and Gad.....	5 00
273.	Antigo Republican .....	5 00
274.	Antigo Journal .....	5 00
275.	Merrill Advocate .....	5 00
276.	Merrill News .....	5 00
277.	Tomahawk Leader .....	5 00
278.	Manitowoc Herald .....	5 00
279.	Manitowoc News .....	5 00
280.	Manitowoc Pilot .....	5 00
281.	Manitowoc Post .....	5 00
282.	Kiel Zeitung .....	5 00
283.	Two Rivers Chronicle .....	5 00
284.	Central-Wisconsin, Wausau .....	5 00
285.	Marinette Forposten .....	5 00
286.	Peshtigo Times .....	5 00
287.	Wausaukee Independent .....	5 00
288.	Sparta Herald .....	5 00
289.	Sparta Democrat .....	5 00
290.	Monitor-Herald, Tomah .....	5 00
291.	Tomah Journal .....	5 00
292.	Oconto Reporter .....	5 00
293.	Oconto Enterprise .....	5 00
294.	Oconto Falls Herald .....	5 00
295.	New North, Rhinelander.....	5 00
296.	Dale Recorder .....	5 00
297.	Hortonville Review .....	5 00
298.	Kaukauna Sun .....	5 00
299.	Kaukauna Times .....	5 00
300.	Seymour Press .....	5 00
301.	Shiocton News .....	5 00
302.	Cedarburg News .....	5 00

303.	Port Washington Star.....	5 00
304.	Port Washington Advertiser.....	5 00
305.	Port Washington Zeitung.....	5 00
306.	Port Washington Herald.....	5 00
307.	River Falls Journal .....	5 00
308.	River Falls Times.....	5 00
309.	Amherst Advocate .....	5 00
310.	Stevens Point Journal .....	5 00
311.	Stevens Point Gazette .....	5 00
312.	Stevens Point Rolnik .....	5 00
313.	Racine Slavie .....	5 00
314.	Racine Norden .....	5 00
315.	Burlington Free Press.....	5 00
316.	Burlington Democrat .....	5 00
317.	Union Grove Enterprise .....	5 00
318.	Waterford Post .....	5 00
319.	Republican Observer, Richland Center.....	5 00
320.	Richland Democrat, Richland Center.....	5 00
321.	Richland Rustic, Richland Center.....	5 00
322.	Viola Intelligencer .....	5 00
323.	Clinton Banner .....	5 00
324.	Edgerton Eagle .....	5 00
325.	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter, Edgerton.....	5 00
326.	Evansville Enterprise .....	5 00
327.	Evansville Review .....	5 00
328.	Evansville Tribune .....	5 00
329.	Janesville Independent .....	5 00
330.	Janesville Journal .....	5 00
331.	Rock County Journal, Milton .....	5 00
332.	Milton Telephone, Milton Junction.....	5 00
333.	Hudson Star .....	5 00
334.	St. Croix Observer .....	5 00
335.	Republican Voice, New Richmond .....	5 00
336.	Glenwood Tribune .....	5 00
337.	Reedsburg Free Press.....	5 00
338.	Reedsburg Times .....	5 00
339.	Sauk County News, Prairie du Sac.....	5 00
340.	Shawano Advocate .....	5 00
341.	Shawano Journal .....	5 00
342.	Wittenberg Enterprise .....	5 00
343.	Plymouth Reporter .....	5 00
344.	Plymouth Review .....	5 00
345.	Sheboygan Telegram .....	5 00
346.	Sheboygan Zeitung .....	5 00
347.	Sheboygan Journal .....	5 00
348.	Sheboygan Democrat .....	5 00
349.	Sheboygan Amerika .....	5 00
350.	Sheboygan Press .....	5 00
351.	Galesville Republican .....	5 00
352.	Trempealeau Herald .....	5 00
353.	Whitehall Times .....	5 00
354.	Vernon County Censor, Viroqua.....	5 00
355.	Viroqua Leader .....	5 00
356.	Westby Times .....	5 00
357.	Delavan Enterprise .....	5 00
358.	East Troy News.....	5 00
359.	Genoa Junction Times.....	5 00
360.	Lake Geneva Herald.....	5 00
367.	Lake Geneva News.....	5 00
362.	Sharon Reporter .....	5 00
363.	Walworth Times .....	5 00

364.	Kewaskum Statesman .....	5 00
365.	Schleisigerville Botschafter .....	5 00
366.	West Bend Beobachter.....	5 00
367.	Washington County Pilot, West Bend.....	5 00
368.	West Bend News .....	5 00
369.	Eagle Quill .....	5 00
370.	Hartland News .....	5 00
371.	Wisconsin Sugar Beet, Menomonee Falls.....	5 00
372.	Mukwonago Chief .....	5 00
373.	Dousman Index .....	5 00
374.	Clintonville Tribune .....	5 00
375.	Iola Herald .....	5 00
376.	Manawa Advocate .....	5 00
377.	Marion Advertiser .....	5 00
378.	New London Press.....	5 00
379.	New London Republican.....	5 00
380.	Waupaca Record .....	5 00
381.	Waupaca Post .....	5 00
382.	Waupaca Republican .....	5 00
383.	Weyauwega Chronicle .....	5 00
384.	Plainfield Sun .....	5 00
385.	Wautoma Argus.....	5 00
386.	Neenah Times .....	5 00
387.	Neenah News .....	5 00
388.	Menasha Record .....	5 00
389.	Menasha Anzeiger .....	5 00
390.	Omro Herald .....	5 00
391.	Omro Journal .....	5 00
392.	Oshkoshian, Oshkosh .....	5 00
393.	Wisconsin Telegraph, Oshkosh.....	5 00
394.	Winneconne Local .....	5 00
395.	Grand Rapids Reporter.....	5 00
396.	Wisconsin Valley Leader, Grand Rapids.....	5 00
397.	Grand Rapids Tribune.....	5 00
398.	Marshfield Democrat .....	5 00
399.	Marshfield News .....	5 00
400.	Marshfield Times .....	5 00
		<hr/>
401.	Dells Reporter, Friendship.....	\$1,180 00
402.	Adams County Press; Friendship.....	3 00
403.	Friendship Reporter .....	3 00
404.	Rice Lake Times.....	3 00
405.	Buffalo County Journal, Alma.....	3 00
406.	Fountain City Republikaner.....	3 00
407.	Mondovi News .....	3 00
408.	Grantsburg Journal .....	3 00
409.	Grantsburg Sentinel .....	3 00
410.	Fall River Era.....	3 00
411.	Middleton Times-Herald .....	3 00
412.	Mt. Horeb Mail .....	3 00
413.	Belleville Recorder .....	3 00
414.	Morrisonville Tribune .....	3 00
415.	Marshall Record .....	3 00
416.	Lomira Review .....	3 00
417.	Door County Democrat, Sturgeon Bay.....	3 00
418.	Knapp News .....	3 00
419.	Augusta Eagle .....	3 00
420.	Augusta Times .....	3 00
421.	Fairchild Observer .....	3 00
422.	Florence Mining News.....	3 00

423.	Campbellsport News .....	3 00
424.	Crandon Republican .....	3 00
425.	Northwest Advertiser, Waubeno.....	3 00
426.	Bloomington Record .....	3 00
427.	Montfort Mail .....	3 00
428.	Cassville Index .....	3 00
429.	Cassville Record .....	3 00
430.	Potosi Bulletin .....	3 00
431.	Grant County Democrat, Muscoda.....	3 00
432.	Hurley Miner .....	3 00
433.	Mauston Chronicle .....	3 00
434.	Necedah Republican .....	3 00
435.	Elroy Leader .....	3 00
436.	Elroy Tribune .....	3 00
437.	New Lisbon Argus.....	3 00
438.	New Lisbon Times.....	3 00
439.	Wonewoc Reporter .....	3 00
440.	Willmot Agitator .....	3 00
441.	Kewaunee Liste .....	3 00
442.	Belmont Success .....	3 00
443.	Republican Farmer, Darlington.....	3 00
444.	Der Deutsche Pionier, Wausau.....	3 00
445.	Das Wochenblatt, Wausau.....	3 00
446.	Athens Record .....	3 00
447.	Unity Register .....	3 00
448.	Endeavor Epitome .....	3 00
449.	Montello Express .....	3 00
450.	Westfield Central-Union .....	3 00
451.	Warrens Index .....	3 00
452.	Norwalk Star .....	3 00
453.	Gillette Times .....	3 00
454.	Durand Entering Wedge.....	3 00
455.	Pepin County Courier, Durand.....	3 00
456.	Osceola Sun .....	3 00
457.	Clear Lake Star .....	3 00
458.	Luck Enterprise .....	3 00
459.	Almond Press .....	3 00
460.	Phillips Times .....	3 00
461.	Prentice Calumet .....	3 00
462.	Lone Rock Review.....	3 00
463.	Orfordville Journal .....	3 00
464.	Ladysmith Budget .....	3 00
465.	Sauk City Pionier Presse.....	3 00
466.	Spring Green Home News.....	3 00
467.	Hayward Republican .....	3 00
468.	Volksbote-Wochenblatt, Shawano .....	3 00
469.	Plymouth Post .....	3 00
470.	Medford Waldbote .....	3 00
471.	Taylor County Star, Medford.....	3 00
472.	Sentry-Enterprise, Hillsboro.....	3 00
473.	Eagle River Review.....	3 00
474.	Eagle River News.....	3 00
475.	Shell Lake Register.....	3 00
476.	Spooner Advocate .....	3 00
477.	Hancock News .....	3 00
478.	Red Granite Herald.....	3 00
479.	Wild Rose Times.....	3 00

14.	480.	John M. True, expenses.....	\$4 96
			<hr/>
16.	481.	Madison News Agency, subscription.....	\$3 00
	482.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	80
	483.	Sentinel Co., advertising.....	1 20
	484.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 60
	485.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	15 33
	486.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	7 98
	487.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 43
	488.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 12
	489.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	4 72
	490.	O. F. Roessler, expenses, Supt. of Speed.....	5 64
	491.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	9 65
	492.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	4 22
			<hr/>
			\$80 59
25.	493.	John M. True, expenses.....	\$4 21
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			\$4 21
26.	494.	Milwaukee Free Press, advertising.....	\$1 20
	495.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 33
	496.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	29 10
	497.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	1 72
	498.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	15 08
	499.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	9 45
	500.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 60
	501.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	10 08
	502.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 72
	503.	Garrit Fagan, labor.....	28 00
	504.	Gilbert Abbott, labor.....	10 85
	505.	Chas. Winkler, labor.....	8 00
	506.	C. A. Brown, wages, May.....	60 00
	507.	Blanche Crocker, salary, May.....	50 00
	508.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, May.....	75 00
	509.	John M. True, salary, May.....	208 00
	510.	De Volkstem, De Pere, advertising.....	3 00
			<hr/>
			\$542 13
			<hr/>
		Total, May .....	\$2,897 49
June.			
6.	511.	The Brodhead News, advertising.....	\$3 00
			<hr/>
			\$3 00
8.	512.	Profitable poultry, advertising.....	\$5 00
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			\$5 00
17.	513.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	\$12 83
	514.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	20 18
	515.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	7 78
	516.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	9 75
	517.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 33
	518.	John M. True, expenses.....	4 96
	519.	Democrat Printing Co., advertising.....	60
	520.	Western Horseman Co., advertising.....	52 00
	521.	American Sportsman Co., advertising.....	25 00
	522.	Horse World Co., advertising.....	48 00
	523.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages.....	1 05
	524.	P. J. Schetter, grading.....	85 00



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

	525.	A. LeFeber, straw and grain.....	19 70
	526.	Russell-Porter Hdw. Co., mdse.....	32 83
	527.	Adam Jungbluth, hay.....	15 96
	528.	Garrett Fagan, labor.....	35 00
	529.	P. Patterson, labor.....	34 00
	530.	C. Winkler, labor.....	34 00
	531.	M. Conahan, labor.....	25 00
			<hr/>
			\$479 97
20.	532.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	\$33 75
	533.	Geo. Wylie, services Supl. of Grounds.....	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$133 75
22.	534.	American Trotting Assoc., annual dues.....	\$99 00
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			\$99 00
23.	535.	C. A. Brown, wages, June.....	\$60 00
	536.	Blanche Crocker, salary, June.....	50 00
	537.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, June.....	75 00
	538.	John M. True, salary, June.....	208 00
			<hr/>
			\$393 00
			<hr/>
		Total, June .....	\$1,111 72
1.	539.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental.....	\$10 50
	540.	Russell-Potter Hardware Co., mdse.....	47 52
	541.	P. J. Schetter, labor.....	20 00
	542.	George Luckow, labor, material.....	99 74
	543.	O'Neil Oil & Paint Co., road oil.....	242 01
	544.	Ferry & Clas, architects' fees.....	350 00
	545.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	98
	546.	B. H. Straw, labor, material.....	25 65
	547.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	12 10
	548.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 43
	549.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	16 49
	550.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	15 81
	551.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	13 80
	552.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	3 94
	553.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	7 98
	554.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	12 09
	555.	John M. True, expenses.....	4 96
	556.	Garritt Fagan, labor.....	25 20
	557.	F. Patterson, labor.....	13 60
	558.	Chas. Winkler, labor.....	11 60
	559.	M. Conahan, labor.....	24 00
	560.	A. Abbott, labor.....	18 00
	561.	Wm. Douville, labor.....	6 00
			<hr/>
			\$996 40
5	562.	Bunde & Upmeyer, badge.....	\$2 00
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			\$2 00
14.	563.	Greve Show Printing Co., cloth banners.....	\$975 00
	564.	The Phillips Bee, advertising.....	3 00
	565.	Free Press Co., advertising.....	1 20
	566.	Milwaukee Tack Co., mdse.....	17 19
	567.	Sentinel Co., advertising.....	1 70
	568.	A. LeFeber, mdse.....	13 05
	569.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 75
	570.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	14 95

	571.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	17 08
	572.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	3 24
	573.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	13 26
	574.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	12 50
	575.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	7 82
	576.	F. A. Cannon, expenses.....	3 78
			<hr/>
			\$1,098 52
18.	577.	Milwaukee Tack Co., balance on tacks.....	\$1 57
			<hr/>
			\$1 57
20.	578.	Arcus Ticket Co., roll tickets.....	\$29 00
	579.	John M. True, expenses.....	4 96
			<hr/>
			\$33 96
22.	580.	Dahlman Construction Co., payment on Mach. shed..	\$12,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$12,000 00
25.	581.	Blanche Crocker, salary, July.....	\$55 00
	582.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, July.....	75 00
	583.	John M. True, salary, July.....	209 00
	584.	C. A. Brown, wages, July.....	60 00
			<hr/>
			\$399 00
			<hr/>
		Total, July .....	\$14,531 45
Aug.			
2.	585.	W. T. Carson, payment on toilet.....	\$500 00
			<hr/>
			\$500 00
4.	586.	J. B. Carroll, celluloid badges.....	\$55 00
	587.	Chippewa Valley Publishing Co., advertising.....	15 00
	588.	Cramer-Krasselt Co., premium stickers.....	7 20
	589.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.....	3 15
	590.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., services.....	65
	591.	Badger Building Supply Co., stone.....	130 00
	592.	O'Neil Oil & Paint Co., mdse.....	13 20
	593.	Geo. Luckow, work and material.....	32 00
	594.	P. J. Schetter, grading.....	150 00
	595.	M. L. Smith, bill posting.....	10 00
	596.	Fehring Bros., bill posting.....	46 00
	597.	John M. True, expenses.....	5 06
	598.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	22 50
	599.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	11 09
	600.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	11 10
	601.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	30 90
	602.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	7 17
	603.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	100 00
	604.	G. Fagan, labor.....	8 00
	605.	M. Conahan, labor.....	40 00
	606.	A. Abbott, labor.....	6 00
	607.	Wm. Douville, labor.....	4 00
	608.	Wm. Thompson, labor.....	59 67
	609.	Harry Wrench, labor.....	32 02
	610.	Bert Noy, labor.....	56 87
	611.	John Berg, labor.....	46 47
	612.	James Daley, labor.....	18 90
	613.	Fred Tiede, labor.....	4 50
	614.	Peter Shetter, sprinkling track.....	143 00

	615.	Welcome Meyer, labor.....	2 50
	616.	Wm. Hanley, labor.....	2 50
			\$1,073 55
17.	617.	John M. True, expenses.....	\$4 96
			\$4 96
18.	618.	O'Neil Oil & Paint Co., gasoline.....	\$6 60
	619.	John Gallagher Co., canvas bags for tacks.....	6 00
	620.	P. J. Schetter, grading.....	70 00
	621.	The Ackerman-Quigley Lithograph Co., ad paper.....	11 68
	622.	E. T. Hindman, mdse.....	50
	623.	E. L. Huffman, advertising.....	7 00
	624.	Star Hatter & Harness Co., mdse.....	12 95
	625.	Sentinel Co., advertising.....	42
	626.	A. LeFeber, mdse.....	15 90
	627.	Russell-Porter Hdw. Co., mdse.....	62 07
	628.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	16 03
	629.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	11 80
	630.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	14 63
	631.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 20
	632.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	13 76
	633.	Ed. Nordman, expenses.....	13 28
	634.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 22
	635.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 32
	636.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	24 84
	637.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	5 36
	638.	John Berg, labor.....	22 50
	639.	Harry Wrench, labor.....	15 75
	640.	Wm. Thompson, labor.....	29 25
	641.	James Daley, labor.....	27 00
	642.	Fred Tiede, labor.....	22 50
	643.	Peter Schettler, labor.....	54 00
			\$482 56
26.	644.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	\$8 64
	645.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	6 02
	646.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	13 26
	647.	John M. True, expenses.....	4 96
	648.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	4 27
	649.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 35
	650.	Josephine Meyer, labor.....	18 00
	651.	F. V. Burkhart, sign painting.....	7 00
	652.	Boston Store, mdse.....	44 87
	653.	Breeders Gazette, advertising.....	100 00
	654.	Catholic Citizen Co., advertising.....	15 00
	655.	Buffalo Creek Farm, returned entry and stall rent....	10 00
	656.	R. E. Werner, bill posting.....	11 15
	657.	J. A. Hawes, bill posting.....	12 50
	658.	Paul A. Ruf, bill posting.....	5 50
	659.	Menkee Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	5 70
	660.	H. V. Benzle, bill posting.....	9 25
	661.	Henry Wullner, bill posting.....	100 00
	662.	Lind Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	2 25
	663.	Burlington Posting & Distributing Co., bill posting....	30 00
	664.	N. J. Powell, bill posting.....	35 00
	665.	V. M. Semcina, bill posting.....	18 10
	666.	W. C. Graeber, bill posting.....	61 50
	667.	Peter Devroy, bill posting.....	6 50
	668.	Ph. Adler, bill posting.....	9 65

669.	Tom Pipe, bill posting.....	7 00
670.	H. Hendrickson, bill posting.....	5 50
671.	Frank A. Grimms, bill posting.....	27 00
672.	Fred H. Webb, bill posting.....	13 75
673.	E. J. Kempf, bill posting.....	85 00
674.	Vautrot Bros., bill posting.....	4 80
675.	Waukesha Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	16 00
676.	W. N. Mathews, bill posting.....	4 40
677.	O. G. Brown, bill posting.....	1 50
678.	W. N. True, bill posting.....	8 00
679.	Aubrey C. King, bill posting.....	5 00
680.	Gust Winkel, bill posting.....	3 25
681.	C. M. Dodson, bill posting.....	4 80
682.	Martin Puerner, bill posting.....	50 00
683.	D. D. Usher, bill posting.....	2 60
684.	John D. Lawe, bill posting.....	6 20
685.	O. O. Jones, bill posting.....	2 40
686.	J. E. Overley, bill posting.....	4 25
687.	W. C. Kassebaum, bill posting.....	1 80
688.	J. E. Williams, bill posting.....	7 60
689.	Peter Rhode, Jr., bill posting.....	30 00
690.	Frank M. Welch, bill posting.....	1 50
691.	Henry Carlson, bill posting.....	9 00
692.	J. C. Hickey, bill posting.....	2 50
693.	C. A. Norton, bill posting.....	3 00
694.	Bower City Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	82 50
695.	Grove E. Palmer, bill posting.....	9 00
696.	Chapman & Cackler, bill posting.....	7 00

\$712 45

697.	C. A. Brown, wages, August.....	60 00
698.	Blanche Crocker, salary, August.....	55 00
699.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, August.....	75 00
700.	John M. True, salary, August.....	208 00

\$1,352 82

31.	701.	Dahlman Construction Co., final payment, Machine Shed .....	\$9,750 00
	702.	George Luckow, first payment on Swine Pavillon.....	1,500 00

\$11,250 00

Total, August ..... \$14,663 89

Sept.

2.	703.	Geo. W. Schwantes, bill posting.....	\$25 00
	704.	La Crosse Posting Service, bill posting.....	9 50
	705.	W. J. Fasbinder & Son, bill posting.....	4 25
	706.	Cream City Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	125 00
	707.	Hanson & Taylor, bill posting.....	2 00
	708.	Marinette & Menomone Bill Posting Co., bill posting..	28 00
	709.	W. E. Dallwig, returned entry fee.....	2 00

\$195 75

8	710.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, first payment on Speed Barns .....	\$4,000 00
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\$4,000 00

9.	711.	P. J. Schetter, labor.....	\$222 50
	712.	J. Daly, labor.....	22 50
	713.	Robert Cain, whitewashing.....	70 00

\$315 00

10.	714.	Geo. G. Cox, change for gate Dept.....	\$1,000 00
	715.	Geo. G. Cox, change for grand stand Dept.....	500 00
	716.	William Thompson, labor.....	47 25
	717.	W. T. Carson 2nd payment on Toilet.....	1,000 00
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			\$2,547 25
12.	718.	Bart J. Ruddle, satchels.....	5 95
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			\$5 95
13.	719.	Robert Miller, work.....	3 75
	720.	T. J. Rountree, judging water fowl.....	25 00
	721.	W. W. Hixson, speed winnings.....	450 00
			<hr/>
			\$478 75
14.	722.	F. C. Avery, speed winnings.....	200 00
	723.	F. S. Barrows, Jr., music, Tomah Band.....	370 00
	724.	E. A. Trowbridge, judging horses.....	56 70
	725.	Thos. B. McCauley, judging pigeons.....	50 00
	726.	Anna Warnke, work in poultry dept.....	8 00
	727.	Arthur E. W. Jones, overpaid entry fee.....	2 00
	728.	C. F. Curtiss, judging horses.....	100 00
	729.	W. S. Russell, judging poultry.....	65 00
	730.	R. H. Saunders, music, Milton Band.....	70 00
	731.	Chandler Bros., partial premium Dept. C.....	75 00
	732.	C. R. Zinke, music Fond du Lac Band.....	375 00
	733.	Miss Dora Bunteshue, judging woman's work.....	25 00
	734.	Mrs. Anne Learned, judging woman's work.....	25 00
			<hr/>
			\$1,421 70
15.	735.	Standard Seed Tester Co., returned entry fee.....	2 00
	736.	Mrs. Helen Heffner, work in dining hall.....	40 00
	737.	Mrs. Baldt, work in dining hall.....	14 00
	738.	W. P. Dickinson, speed winnings.....	135 00
	739.	W. P. Dickinson, speed winnings.....	65 00
	740.	F. H. Colby, speed winnings.....	970 00
	741.	F. H. Colby, speed winnings.....	30 00
	742.	A. W. Longley, speed winnings.....	70 00
	743.	A. W. Longley, speed winnings.....	30 00
	744.	Geo. Wilkinson, speed winnings.....	100 00
	745.	L. L. Olds, judging county exhibits.....	25 00
	746.	M. V. Facey, judging bees and honey.....	16 50
	747.	Frank Wilcox, assistant superintendent bees and honey.....	14 00
	748.	A. J. Ryden, judging beef cattle.....	100 00
	749.	H. L. Austin, work gates dept.....	2 50
	750.	F. W. Boulden, music Burlington Band.....	125 00
	751.	Frank Grahaf, music, Portage Band.....	300 00
	752.	F. C. Caine, speed winnings.....	265 00
	753.	F. C. Caine, speed winnings.....	185 00
	754.	F. C. Jenssen, expense of exhibit of weights and measures.....	75 00
	755.	Spicuzza & Scarpace, speed winnings.....	100 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,664 00
16.	756.	Finea Bros., partial premium Dept. A.....	300 00
	757.	F. H. Scribner, judging cattle.....	15 00
	758.	J. M. Stewart, judging swine.....	96 40
	759.	William Fox, partial premium, Dept. H.....	10 00
	760.	W. L. Hill, speed winnings.....	900 00
	761.	Allie Wooster, partial payment on re'ay races.....	1,500 00
	762.	W. A. Dobson, judging horses.....	100 00

763.	C. E. Robinson, speed winnings.....	200 00
764.	Ed. Dorenberg, speed winnings.....	50 00
765.	Geo. G. Cox, pay roll, gates dept.....	1,042 50
766.	Mrs. Lidia Thurston Gannon, pay roll, Dept. M.....	167 50
767.	Grant U. Fisher, pay roll marshall's dept.....	1,292 00
768.	Carson & Brown, speed winnings.....	400 00
769.	Carson & Brown, speed winnings.....	50 00
770.	O. F. Roessler, pay roll, speed dept.....	286 00
771.	William Toole, judging plants and flowers.....	25 00
772.	James Prickett, speed winnings.....	250 00
773.	James Prickett, speed winnings.....	50 00
774.	Fred Marty, judging cheese.....	13 97
775.	E. L. Aderhold, judging cheese.....	11 39
776.	J. D. Cannon, judging cheese.....	10.66
777.	H. C. Larson, judging butter.....	22 28
778.	John M. True, pay roll, secretary's office.....	974 50
779.	J. E. Meharry, partial premium, Dept. D.....	108 00
780.	S. C. Stanchfield, premium in full, Dept. B.....	25 00
781.	J. P. Allyn, partial premium, Dept. B.....	196 00
782.	W. H. Miller & Son, partial premium B.....	26 00
783.	H. B. Daggett, judging cattle.....	40 00
784.	G. L. Emmert & Son, partial premium Dept. D.....	23 00
785.	O. V. Battles, partial premium Dept. B.....	172 00
786.	Harry Peacock, speed winnings.....	75 00
787.	E. D. Jones & Son, partial premium Dept. B.....	50 00
788.	S. J. Brew, premium in full Dept. A.....	29 00
789.	B. F. Davidson, partial premium Dept. D.....	160 00
790.	C. H. Everett, superintendent Dept. G.....	50 00
791.	C. S. Hechtner, partial premium Dept. B.....	188 00
792.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, partial premium Dept. B.....	100 00
793.	John McFarland, work in Dept B.....	10 00
794.	C. T. Slentz, watchman Depts. F and H.....	27 00
795.	A. Bates, partial premium Dept. C.....	185 00
796.	R. E. Roberts, superintendent Dept. C.....	40 00
797.	H. P. Roberts, assistant superintendent Dept. C.....	221 00
798.	Joseph Ward, partial premium on Eau Claire Co. Ex...	50 00
799.	Dixon & Bruins, partial premium Dept. B.....	200 00
800.	W. S. Dixon, judging sheep.....	15 00
801.	Geo. E. Kelly, partial premium Dept. D.....	70 00
802.	U. E. Gleason, watchman Dept. M.....	27 00
803.	Joseph Clauder, music Clauder's Band.....	275 00
804.	Adam Seitz, partial premium Dept B.....	183 00
805.	R. Connor Co., partial premium Dept. B.....	75 00
806.	Sidney L. Brock, partial premium Dept. B.....	138 00
807.	P. J. Fosse, partial premium Dept. B.....	100 00
808.	John J. Scherer, music Madison Band.....	210 00
809.	W. W. Marsh, partial premium Dept. B.....	100 00
810.	Henry Tennessen, premium in full Dept. A.....	25 00
811.	Henry Elmer, premium in full Dept. B.....	65 00
812.	Lewis Bros., premiums Dept. C.....	310 00
813.	James Dillon, superintendent Dept. D.....	40 00
814.	Harry Dillon, assistant superintendent Dept. D.....	21 00
815.	Logan W. Black, partial premium Dept. A.....	175 00
816.	A. W. Dopke, partial premium Dept. B.....	91 00
817.	A. F. Bennett, music, Bennett's Band.....	200 00
818.	W. H. Reed, partial premium Dept. D.....	50 00
819.	Thomas Young Kayne, partial premium Dept. B.....	27 00
820.	A. W. Arnold, partial premium Dept. C.....	80 00
821.	B. C. Kimlin, speed winnings.....	100 00
822.	W. A. Hoyt, premium in full Dept. E.....	73 75
823.	J. W. Curzon, special attraction act.....	800 00

824.	T. B. Dempsey, speed winnings.....	450 00
825.	Alex. M. McLean, partial premium Dept. A.....	50 00
826.	E. B. Cimmijotti, for trained horses act.....	750 00
827.	Navassar Ladies' Band, music.....	1,900 00
828.	E. G. Roberts, partial premium Dept. E.....	50 00
829.	John T. Edwards, partial premium Dept. A.....	53 00
830.	Allie T. Wooster, balance on relay races.....	500 00
831.	C. L. DeRyder, speed winnings.....	535 00
832.	C. L. DeRyder, speed winnings.....	165 00
833.	Allen Bros., speed winnings.....	340 00
834.	Allen Bros., speed winnings.....	110 00
835.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	1,735 00
836.	Chas. E. Dean, speed winnings.....	490 00
837.	N. Reding & Son, speed winnings.....	35 00
838.	N. Reding & Son, speed winnings.....	150 00
839.	Theo. Ahlf, work in judging pavilion.....	15 00
840.	Geo. C. Loomis, speed winnings.....	550 00
841.	Geo. C. Loomis, speed winnings.....	50 00
842.	F. Ergotti, special attraction act.....	250 00
843.	C. F. Proctor, boarding firemen.....	18 20
844.	F. W. Smith, speed winnings.....	500 00
845.	F. W. Smith, speed winnings.....	50 00
846.	Dell Danks, premium in full Dept. D.....	4 00
847.	Samuel Steele, assistant Dept. A.....	24 50
848.	J. R. Allen, premium in full Dept. C.....	40 00
849.	J. S. Donald, superintendent Dept. A.....	50 00
850.	Henry Hix, labor.....	12 00
851.	W. H. Maher, labor.....	12 00
852.	R. E. Meech, overtime.....	5 00
853.	W. A. Simmons, overpaid stall rent.....	2 00
854.	Ed. Nordman, pay roll grand-stand dept.....	768 80
855.	F. C. Zacher, assistant superintendent Dept. E.....	17 50
856.	John M. True, payment of dining hall help.....	149 00
		<hr/>
		\$22,488 95
17.	857. Dr. G. E. Egland, assistant superintendent Dept. L.....	35 00
	858. Edward Beal, work in art department.....	20 00
	859. Vivian White, work in Dept. E.....	14 00
	860. J. L. Herbst, superintendent Depts. F and H.....	80 35
	861. J. W. Cross, assistant Dept. J.....	31 50
	862. Alden Carwright, work in Dept. E.....	20 00
	863. W. P. Bussey, assistant superintendent Depts. F and H.....	38 50
	864. Jos. Dunn, work in Dept. J.....	11 00
	865. William Disch, watchman in rural school house.....	15 00
	866. John T. Koontz, livery.....	20 00
	867. W. H. Scott, assistant Dept. J.....	31 50
	868. Earl Garland, work in Dept. J.....	5 00
	869. E. B. True, overtime.....	2 50
	870. C. F. Nobles, boarding policemen.....	40 50
	871. C. F. Nobles, boarding firemen.....	8 25
	872. J. B. Chandler, speed winnings.....	645 00
	873. J. B. Chandler, speed winnings.....	255 00
	874. W. W. Noll, speed winnings.....	450 00
	875. John Hoffman, watchman Dept. G.....	17 50
	876. P. B. Slater, assistant promoting and publishing dept...	21 00
	877. G. W. Mortimer, watchman Dept. E.....	6 00
	878. J. A. Hazelwood, superintendent Dept. O.....	59 55
	879. Geo. W. Davies, assistant Dept. O.....	28 00
	880. A. Hazelwood, assistant Dept. O.....	28 00
	881. W. T. Sherman, watchman Dept L.....	26 00

882.	Robert Crowley, work grounds department.....	6 00
883.	J. T. Atkinson, watchman Dept. O.....	31 50
884.	Chas. C. Hard, watchman Dept. K.....	21 00
885.	A. J. Caldwell, assistant superintendent privileges.....	24 50
886.	James J. Nelson, superintendent Dept. L.....	78 44
887.	James J. Nelson, expense account.....	13 16
888.	A. E. Madsen, assistant privilege department.....	24 50
889.	H. B. Ross, watchman Dept. J.....	21 00
890.	J. Wenrick, labor.....	15 00
891.	Arthur Case, labor.....	18 00
892.	Chas. Allen, labor.....	5 17
893.	C. Lee, work in fish building.....	17 50
894.	W. A. Carson, team for gate department.....	20 00
895.	International Stock Food farm, speed winnings.....	340 00
896.	International Stock Food farm, speed winnings.....	185 00
897.	Dr. F. R. Wright, services official physician.....	50 00
898.	Robert Miller, speed winnings.....	25 00
899.	R. O. Wedgwood, assistant superintendent privilege dept.....	130 40
900.	Dan E. Gaffney, assistant in privilege department.....	79 68
901.	Leslie Mount, work in Dept. E.....	14 00
902.	Theo. Sterneman, speed winnings.....	225 00
903.	B. Meyer, work in Dept. E.....	14 00
904.	N. Estabrook, watchman Dept. E.....	12 00
905.	D. R. Wedgwood, superintendent Dept. K.....	195 00
906.	Geo. H. Wedgwood, assistant Dept. K.....	56 00
907.	Frank Knipschild, labor.....	32 25
908.	R. Walsh, labor.....	24 60
909.	Edwin Henderson, labor.....	68 05
910.	Chas. Fisher, motor cycle exhibition.....	100 00
911.	David Wedgwood, superintendent privilege department.....	168 03
912.	Geo. G. Cox, superintendent gate department.....	60 00
913.	Geo. G. Cox, expense account.....	29 35
914.	Joseph Sladek, services as mail carrier.....	30 80
915.	Cal Reeves, toilet attendants pay roll.....	138 00
916.	Blanche Crocker, expenses.....	13 66
917.	B. L. Wentworth, expenses.....	14 36
918.	John M. True, expenses.....	15 10
919.	Grant U. Fisher, services as marshal and expenses.....	76 12
920.	Mrs. J. Toohy, work in hospital.....	7 50
921.	Miss M. Toohy, work in hospital.....	7 50
922.	Miss Chrissy Wylie, services as nurse in hospital.....	15 00
923.	Miss Birdette Hake, services as nurse in hospital.....	22 00
924.	Mrs. Dahme, work in hospital.....	7 50
925.	Mrs. M. Mitchell, work in hospital.....	2 50
926.	Mrs. Brauer, work in hospital.....	8 00
927.	V. N. Larson, work in hospital.....	15 00
928.	Mrs. Rhoda Phillips, work in hospital.....	6 00
929.	Mrs. Kinner, work in hospital.....	10 00
930.	Mrs. N. E. R. Perkins, matron, hospital.....	70 25
		<hr/>
		\$4,472 57
20.	931. W. H. Knight, secretary, speed collections.....	115 50
	932. A. H. Dahl, expenses treasury department.....	170 80
	933. A. H. Dahl, expenses.....	5 90
	934. Finch Bros., balance premiums Dept. A.....	362 00
	935. Mrs. Mollie Wachendorf, overpaid entry.....	2 00
	936. C. S. Cone, bill posting.....	9 00
	937. L. S. Laube, bill posting.....	9 60
	938. H. J. Paas, bill posting.....	56 25
	939. W. C. Tiede, bill posting.....	41 00



940.	R. H. Wilson, bill posting.....	19 50
941.	W. L. Bronson, bill posting.....	8 00
942.	A. H. Carnegie, bill posting.....	19 50
943.	John Leaver, bill posting.....	88 00
944.	P. B. Haber, bill posting.....	69 95
945.	Chas. B. Rogers, bill posting.....	5 50
946.	John B. Arthurs, bill posting.....	23 75
947.	Jensen & Pollard, bill posting.....	2 75
948.	C. C. Miller, bill posting.....	3 00
949.	W. J. Bethke, bill posting.....	8 00
950.	Karl Stussy, bill posting.....	30 75
951.	I. S. Soddors, bill posting.....	3 25
952.	Boston Store, merchandise.....	19 89
953.	Gimbel Bros., mdse.....	11 05
954.	West Allis Publishing Co., advertising.....	6 35
955.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	3 36
956.	The Evening Wisconsin Co., advertising.....	2 40
957.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	3 08
958.	The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	1 12
959.	Hoard's Dairyman, advertising.....	50 00
960.	Butter, Cheese & Egg Journal, advertising.....	26 00
961.	Germania Publishing Co., advertising.....	30 00
962.	Wisconsin Farmer Co., advertising.....	231 00
936.	P. T. Benton, blue prints.....	7 00
964.	Roemer Drug Co., merchandise.....	11 44
965.	Underwood Typewriter Co., rent of machine.....	2 00
966.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving & Printing Co., badges and premium ribbons .....	881 39
967.	Schwab Stamp & Seal Co., police shields.....	20 00
968.	Great Western Circuit, dues.....	90 00
969.	W. G. Kirchoffer, map of State Fair Park.....	250 00
970.	George Luckow, carpenter work.....	45 10
971.	W. C. Carson, balance on toilet.....	945 00
972.	W. T. Carson, extras.....	50 80
973.	Meigs & Lindow, coal.....	21 15
974.	O'Neil Paint & Oil Co., gasoline.....	6 60
975.	Jas. E. Patton Co., glass for aquarium and refrigerator	535 13
976.	Dahlman Construction Co., gravel and pipe.....	83 94
977.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., chartered car.....	12 00
978.	Saxe Sign Co., cloth signs.....	4 50
979.	A. L. Stone, judging grain.....	25 00
980.	U. S. Baer, judging cheese.....	16 78
981.	George Luckow, balance on Swine Judging Pavilion....	515 00
982.	Mrs. Sarah Pickar, services as janitress.....	32 50
983.	Geo. De Bruine, hauling garbage.....	70 00
984.	Thos. Sheenan, labor.....	3 00
985.	Lewis N. Lee, labor.....	12 50
986.	Robert Caldwell, assistant superintendent grounds....	30 00
987.	H. T. Schubring, labor.....	1 00
988.	J. H. Dixon, assistant superintendent Dept. B.....	24 90
989.	A. F. Hinz, work in Dept. B.....	3 50
990.	Delos Clark, gravel.....	38 25
991.	Henry G. Fischer, assistant superintendent speed dept.	17 74
992.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, superintendent Dept. E.....	55 00
993.	Chas. Haney, assistant superintendent Dept. E.....	35 00
994.	Anna Kroeger, work in Dept. E.....	8 00
995.	Joseph Holub, meat for dining hall.....	92 24
996.	J. H. Gevaart, groceries for dining hall.....	136 33
997.	Douville Bros., milk and cream, dining hall.....	23 24
998.	Omer Bergerson, overpaid entry.....	2 00
999.	C. H. Everett, expense account.....	12 40

1000.	Geo. Wylie, expense account.....	18 21
1001.	L. E. Scott, expense account.....	6 29
1002.	L. E. Scott, services superintendent Dept. J.....	80 48
1003.	Chas. L. Hill, superintendent Dept. B and expense acct.	52 27
1004.	O. F. Roessler, superintendent speed department.....	80 00
1005.	Geo. Wylie, superintendent grounds (July and August)	200 00
1006.	Geo. McKerrow, services and expense account.....	60 44
1007.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	2 10
1008.	D. J. Fenelon, speed winnings.....	400 00
1009.	L. E. Brown, speed winnings.....	200 00
1010.	Geo. Bleider, speed winnings.....	450 00
1011.	Geo. R. King, speed winnings.....	400 00
1012.	John Cook, speed winnings.....	100 00
1013.	W. B. Taylor, speed winnings.....	25 00
1014.	Fred Tiede, labor.....	38 25
1015.	John Berg, labor.....	22 50
1016.	J. Ward, labor.....	29 25
1017.	G. Buhl, labor.....	4 50
1018.	H. Barnekow, labor.....	19 12
1019.	Chicago Horseman Co., advertising.....	58 00
		\$7,804 69
21.	1020. The Horse Review Co., advertising.....	72 24
	1021. J. L. Hope, judging dairy cattle.....	172 24
	1022. Robert Burgess & Son, balance premium Dept. A.....	266 00
	1023. Albert C. Blatz, premium in full A.....	137 00
	1024. A. D. Bevier, premium in full A.....	10 00
	1025. Hans Berg, premiums in full A.....	120 00
	1026. Logan W. Black, balance premium A.....	168 00
	1027. L. E. Douglas, premiums in full A.....	130 00
	1028. John T. Edwards, balance premium A.....	55 00
	1029. Ch. T. Glavin, premiums in full A.....	25 00
	1030. L. F. Heintz, premium in full A.....	46 00
	1031. Harvest Home Co., premium in full A.....	10 00
	1032. Robert Hardy, premium A.....	125 00
	1033. J. C. Land, premium A.....	22 00
	1034. J. L. Morris & Son, premium A.....	53 00
	1035. L. W. Mills, premium A.....	20 00
	1036. McLay Bros., premium in full A.....	470 00
	1037. A. M. McLean, premium A.....	71 00
	1038. S. Metz & Sons, premiums in full A.....	142 00
	1039. J. H. McLaughlin & Son, premium in full A.....	10 00
	1040. Geo. J. Peak, premium in full A.....	600 00
	1041. Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, premium in full A.....	156 65
	1042. Gordon B. Randall, premium in full A.....	140 00
	1043. Adam Seitz, premium in full A.....	65 00
	1044. Fred Southcott, premium in full A.....	15 00
	1045. Roy Southcott, premium in full A.....	15 00
	1046. Sleep Bros., premium A.....	145 00
	1047. Harry Stoltz, premium in full A.....	50 00
	1048. Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, premiums in full A....	257 00
	1049. M. H. Tichenor, premiums in full A.....	120 00
	1050. Uihlein Bros., premium in full A.....	137 00
	1051. Andrew Walker, premium in full A.....	32 00
	1052. Rosamond Witte, premium in full A.....	10 00
	1053. Gladys Witte, premium in full A.....	95 00
	1054. J. P. Allyn, balance premium Dept. B.....	195 00
	1055. Otto V. Battles, balance premium B.....	180 00
	1056. W. W. Brown, premium in full B.....	198 00
	1057. S. A. Baird & Son, premium in full B.....	71 00

1058.	Sidney L. Brock, balance premium B.....	200 00
1059.	R. Connor Co., balance premium B.....	238 00
1060.	Dixon & Bruins, balance premiums B.....	116 00
1061.	A. W. Dopke, balance premium B.....	200 00
1062.	P. J. Fosse, balance premium B.....	108 00
1063.	A. W. & F. E. Fox, balance premium B.....	59 00
1064.	Fox & Gallagher, premium in full B.....	219 00
1065.	Edwin D. Gibbs, premium in full B.....	25 00
1066.	F. W. Harding, premiums Dept. B.....	1,081 71
1067.	C. S. Hechtner, balance premiums B.....	100 00
1068.	Herr Bros. & Reynolds, premium in full B.....	331 00
1069.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, premiums in full B.....	228 00
1070.	R. E. Haeger, premium in full B.....	285 00
1071.	William M. Jones, premium in full B.....	175 00
1072.	E. D. Jones & Son, balance premium B.....	59 00
1073.	Thomas Young Kayne, balance premium B.....	20 00
1074.	W. W. Marsh, balance premium B.....	125 00
1075.	W. H. Miller & Son, balance premium B.....	300 00
1076.	Rust Bros., premium in full B.....	195 00
1077.	J. C. Robinson & Son, premium in full B.....	421 00
1078.	Adam Seitz, balance premium B.....	187 00
1079.	W. C. Schroeder, premium B.....	13 00
1080.	Schley Bros., premium in full B.....	30 00
1081.	Alexander Stewart Lumber Co., premium in full B....	188 00
1082.	E. R. Thomas & Son, premiums in full B.....	38 00
1083.	Fred Vogel, Jr., premium in full B.....	43 00
1084.	John H. Williams, premium in full B.....	38 00
1085.	A. L. Williams, premiums B.....	179 00
1086.	Geo. F. Ziegler, premium in full B.....	10 00
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		\$9,817 84
22.	1087. Western Vaudeville Assoc., balance on special attraction	200 00
	1088. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, premiums in full Dept. C....	380 00
	1089. Eli Crall & Son, premiums in full C.....	55 00
	1090. John H. Callow, premium in full C.....	5 00
	1091. Chandler Bros., balance premiums C.....	103 00
	1092. Uriah Cook & Son, premiums in full C.....	210 00
	1093. Russell Dorsey, premiums in full C.....	6 00
	1094. J. H. Dixon, premiums in full C.....	8 00
	1095. J. C. Ellis & Son, premiums in full C.....	100 00
	1096. N. M. Jewell & Son, premium in full C.....	109 00
	1097. W. H. Miner, premiums in full C.....	98 00
	1098. William Miles, premiums in full C.....	3 00
	1099. A. J. Mohr, premiums in full C.....	83 00
	1100. Geo. McKerrow & Sons, premiums in full C.....	742 00
	1101. J. C. Robinson & Son, premiums in full C.....	24 00
	1102. William F. Renk, premiums in full C.....	289 00
	1103. William Smiley & Sons, premiums in full C.....	24 00
	1104. W. Woodward, premiums in full C.....	91 00
	1105. Lewis Bros., premiums in full C.....	261 00
	1106. J. E. Meharry, balance premiums Dept. D.....	105 00
	1107. Bishop & Esterly, premiums in full D.....	14 00
	1108. Mads Madsen, premium in full D.....	104 00
	1109. A. E. Kibler & Co., premiums in full D.....	10 00
	1110. A. Selle & Son, premiums in full D.....	5 00
	1111. L. P. Martiny, premiums in full D.....	141 00
	1112. Heck Bros., premiums in full D.....	89 00
	1113. J. F. Diley, premiums in full D.....	95 00
	1114. Jos. H. Kitchen, premiums in full D.....	22 00
	1115. A. G. Kent, premiums in Dept. D.....	4 00
	1116. Geo. Martin, premiums in full D.....	28 00

1117.	Geo. E. Kelly, balance premiums D.....	144 00
1118.	W. D. Becker, premiums in full D.....	81 00
1119.	H. P. West, premiums in full D.....	413 00
1120.	W. E. Palmer, premiums in full D.....	93 00
1121.	C. P. Coates, premiums in full D.....	45 00
1122.	W. W. Vaughn & Son, premiums in full D.....	294 00
1123.	G. L. Emmert & Son, balance, premium D.....	109 00
1124.	B. F. Davidson, balance premiums D.....	162 00
1125.	Balmat & Son, premiums in full D.....	174 00
1126.	W. H. Reed, balance premiums D.....	34 00
1127.	W. G. Bartholf, premiums in full D.....	10 00
1128.	L. F. Atwater, premiums in full D.....	94 00
1129.	F. H. Patten, premiums D.....	14 00
1130.	P. J. Fosse, premiums in full D.....	92 00
1131.	Thorner & McCollom, premiums in full D.....	356 00
1132.	Chas. T. Hill, premiums in full D.....	227 00
1133.	W. G. Bartholf, premium Dept. E.....	2 25
1134.	L. A. Burmeister, Jr., premium E.....	1 00
1135.	Badger State Rabbitry, premiums E.....	14 00
1136.	F. G. Boots, premiums E.....	11 50
1137.	Boots & Stier, premiums E.....	45 25
1138.	R. J. Benjamin, premiums E.....	6 50
1139.	Ernest Bode, premium E.....	1 00
1140.	Clarence Christensen, premium E.....	1 00
1141.	John Conrad, premiums E.....	38 50
1142.	John Doll, premiums E.....	8 00
1143.	Dawson Bros., premiums E.....	125 00
1144.	Henry Detjen, Jr., premiums E.....	5 25
1145.	Otto Essman, premiums E.....	2 75
1146.	H. S. Gillette, premium E.....	1 00
1147.	Fred Gregerson, premium E.....	1 00
1148.	Theo. Gerlach, premium E.....	6 50
1149.	F. H. Grengo, premiums E.....	3 00
1150.	Paul Gerhard & Son, premiums E.....	11 75
1151.	Ben C. Hughes, premiums E.....	1 50
1152.	A. C. Hanson, premiums E.....	2 25
1153.	Robert O. Jones, premiums E.....	8 00
1154.	C. E. Judson, premiums E.....	1 50
1155.	Arthur Krohn, premiums E.....	5 00
1156.	Mrs. J. Kazolka, premiums E.....	8 25
1157.	William Lemke, premiums E.....	8 50
1158.	J. R. Love, premiums E.....	18 00
1159.	Lee & Son & Wells, premiums E.....	14 75
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		\$6,004 00
23.	1160. Rudolph Mehl, premiums E.....	1 75
	1161. Orville S. Morse, premiums E.....	4 00
	1162. E. A. Meyer, premiums E.....	6 25
	1163. J. S. Nowak, premiums E.....	10 25
	1164. Arthur F. Ott, premiums E.....	3 00
	1165. William E. Prisk, premiums E.....	25 00
	1166. F. H. Patten, premiums E.....	2 75
	1167. M. Pasbrig, premiums E.....	15 75
	1168. August Pape, premiums E.....	9 00
	1169. C. J. Rogers, premium E.....	75
	1170. J. J. Rodig, premiums E.....	14 90
	1171. E. G. Roberts, premiums E.....	277 50
	1172. C. G. Schmidt, premiums E.....	3 50
	1173. J. H. Smith, premiums E.....	10 50
	1174. Henry J. Schulte, premiums E.....	3 50

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1175.	E. A. Beule, premium E.....	1 50
1176.	E. J. Sponholz, premiums E.....	2 25
1177.	Ernest Sanderson, premiums E.....	2 00
1178.	F. Stier, premiums E.....	10 50
1179.	G. B. Stannard, premiums E.....	6 00
1180.	Geo. W. Tulenz, premiums E.....	8 50
1181.	Fred H. Thiele, premiums E.....	8 00
1182.	Elmer Webb, premiums E.....	5 75
1183.	Emil Witting & Co., premiums E.....	1 75
1184.	J. G. Walvord, premiums E.....	5 50
1185.	Geo. F. Ziegler, premiums E.....	1 50
1186.	Eugene Altpeter, premium E.....	50
1187.	Oscar Buxbaum, premiums E.....	8 00
1188.	Mrs. Bechtel, premiums E.....	4 00
1189.	Walter O. Bahr, premiums E.....	16 00
1190.	Fred C. Borchert, Jr., premiums E.....	9 00
1191.	Jos. K. Barta, Jr., premiums E.....	8 00
1192.	R. B. Dobrogowski, premiums E.....	30 00
1193.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, premium E.....	20 00
1194.	Geo. Ewald, premiums E.....	185 00
1195.	Louis Fahrer, premiums E.....	3 00
1196.	Raleigh Falbe, premiums E.....	8 00
1197.	Alvin Frantz, premiums E.....	7 00
1198.	B. Holtz, premiums E.....	10 00
1199.	William Korb, premiums E.....	10 00
1200.	Herman Kretschmer, premiums E.....	15 00
1201.	Frank Kolbeck & Son, premiums E.....	6 00
1202.	John Kazolka, premiums E.....	9 00
1203.	John Krumdick, premiums E.....	9 00
1204.	Wm. G. Lueps & Son, premiums E.....	12 00
1205.	H. Maschmeyer, premiums E.....	4 00
1206.	Otto Martin, premiums E.....	2 50
1207.	Tony Pasbrig, premiums E.....	8 00
1208.	Theo Reuter, premiums E.....	12 00
1209.	Jos. C. Reuter, premiums E.....	9 00
1210.	M. E. Roe, premiums E.....	13 00
1211.	J. F. Roe, premiums E.....	21 00
1212.	Walter W. Rugowski, premiums E.....	3 00
1213.	Joseph Sporer, premiums E.....	8 00
1214.	Fred L. Schmitt & Son, premiums E.....	7 50
1215.	Herbert Schmitt, premiums E.....	8 50
1216.	William E. Schulz, premiums E.....	2 00
1217.	Ferd Vanselow, premiums E.....	10 00
1218.	Herman Vanselow, premiums E.....	40 00
1219.	F. H. Williamson, premiums E.....	13 00
1220.	Anthony Williamson, premiums E.....	12 00
1221.	Gerry Williamson, premiums E.....	11 00
1222.	C. Williamson, premiums E.....	16 00
1223.	Dan Wagner, premiums E.....	10 00
1224.	Emil Witting, premiums E.....	3 50
1225.	Henry Ziegert, premiums E.....	2 00
1226.	Rollo F. Fisher, work in office.....	17 50
1227.	L. Bamford, premiums Dept. F.....	9 00
1228.	H. E. Kreuger, premiums F.....	28 00
1229.	Gust Schreiger, premiums F.....	8 00
1230.	H. P. West, premiums F.....	66 00
1231.	H. Vaughn West, premiums F.....	24 00
1232.	A. Selle & Son, premiums F.....	7 00
1233.	A. L. Kleeber, premiums F.....	11 00
1234.	E. R. Thomas & Son, premiums F.....	1 00
1235.	Wm. R. Leonard, premiums F.....	8 00

	1236.	Robert W. Ward, premiums F.....	6 00
	1237.	J. H. Pilgrim, premiums F.....	34 50
	1238.	Frank Felsyater, premiums F.....	16 00
	1239.	A. H. Dahl, treasurer, redemption spurious coin.....	5 00
	1240.	W. F. Pilgrim, premiums F.....	38 00
	1241.	Anton Bahl, Jr., premiums F.....	7 00
	1242.	George Christman, premiums F.....	4 00
	1243.	Mrs. John Hans, premiums F.....	9 00
	1244.	Robert Pilgrim, premiums F.....	11 00
	1245.	Chas. Conrad, premiums F.....	4 00
	1246.	Frank J. Lindley, premiums F.....	83 00
	1247.	John Hans, premiums F.....	29 00
	1248.	Justin Grape, premiums F.....	60 00
	1249.	William McMorrان, premiums F.....	42 50
	1250.	A. N. Kelly, premiums F.....	4 00
	1251.	William Toole & Son, premiums F.....	8 00
	1252.	Henry J. Schulte, premiums F.....	66 50
	1253.	W. E. Calladay, premiums F.....	6 00
	1254.	G. A. Jensen, premiums F.....	4 00
	1255.	Lizzie Mayer, premiums F.....	55 00
	1256.	A. W. Dopke, premiums F.....	3 00
	1257.	George Blodgett, premiums F.....	9 00
	1258.	Herman Zierner, premiums F.....	3 00
	1259.	Wm. C. Zillmer, premiums F.....	1 00
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			\$1,714 75
24.	1260.	Fred Tietner, premiums F.....	1 00
	1261.	L. E. Scott, premiums F.....	10 00
	1262.	Clinton J. Kinney, premiums F.....	1 00
	1263.	C. I. Barker, premiums F.....	2 00
	1264.	W. E. Dallwig, premiums F.....	2 00
	1265.	Bennie Hans, premiums F.....	20 00
	1266.	Everett Hunt, premiums F.....	17 00
	1267.	Joseph Pilgrim, premiums F.....	32 00
	1268.	Harry Twinem, premiums F.....	35 00
	1269.	Ralph Pilgrim, premiums F.....	12 00
	1270.	Francis Tennis, premiums F.....	43 00
	1271.	Bernard Claffey, premiums F.....	29 00
	1272.	Chippewa County exhibit, by C. L. Richardson, secretary	185 00
	1273.	Dodge County exhibit, by H. E. Krueger, secretary..	180 00
	1274.	Door County exhibit, by A. W. Lawrence, Jr., secretary	115 00
	1275.	Douglas County exhibit by I. P. Lord, secretary.....	125 00
	1276.	Eau Claire County exhibit, by Jos. Ward, secretary (balance) .....	118 00
	1277.	Fond du Lac County exhibit, by J. P. Bonzelet, secretary	175 00
	1278.	Forest County exhibit, by J. O. Sherman.....	120 00
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			\$1,222 00
26.	1279.	Iowa County exhibit, by A. N. Kelly.....	165 00
	1280.	Milwaukee County exhibit, by Hugo Eschreich, secretary	60 00
	1281.	Monroe County exhibit, by L. A. Miller, secretary....	100 00
	1282.	Sheboygan County exhibit, by O. R. Frauenheim, sec- retary .....	105 00
	1283.	F. C. Erkel, premium Department G.....	10 00
	1284.	A. L. Kleeber, premium G.....	77 50
	1285.	E. D. Ochsner, premiums G.....	103 00
	1286.	J. J. Ochsner, premiums G.....	64 50
	1287.	William E. Prisk, premiums G.....	96 00
	1288.	Mrs. Abbie Prisk, premiums G.....	24 50
	1289.	Joseph Volx, premiums G.....	27 00
	1290.	Samuel Weiler, premiums G.....	38 50

1291.	F. C. Erkel, sale of exhibit.....	6 43
1292.	D. E. Bingham, premiums H.....	133 25
1293.	William Fox, premiums H.....	127 15
1294.	A. L. Hatch, premiums H.....	31 00
1295.	Geo. J. Jeffery, premiums H.....	102 20
1296.	W. I. Lawrence, premiums H.....	127 00
1297.	John Reiss, premiums H.....	125 15
1298.	Mrs. Henry Siggelkow, premiums H.....	2 75
1299.	William Toole & Sons, premium H.....	75
1300.	Robert A. Ward, premiums H.....	1 75
1301.	S. A. Baird & Son, overpaid stall rent.....	4 00
1302.	Mrs. Thomas Bowes, premiums H.....	10 00
1303.	Currie Bros. Co., premiums H.....	30 00
1304.	W. E. Dallwig, premiums H.....	5 00
1305.	John M. Dunlop, premiums H.....	72 00
1306.	Miss E. M. Goelzer, premiums H.....	5 00
1307.	Heitman & Baerman, premiums H.....	35 00
1308.	Hunkel's Seed Store, premiums H.....	3 00
1309.	Fred C. Kaiser, premiums H.....	400 00
1310.	Alex Klokner, premiums H.....	114 00
1311.	H. W. Koerner, premiums H.....	38 00
1312.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, premiums H.....	66 00
1313.	Rudolph Preuss, premiums H.....	75 00
1314.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, premiums H.....	26 00
1315.	Mrs. Crittie Richards, premiums H.....	10 00
1316.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, premiums H.....	64 00
1317.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premiums H.....	60 00
1318.	Mrs. A. A. White, premiums H.....	11 00
1319.	Harriet E. Zaub, premiums H.....	1 00
1320.	C. E. Lee, judging butter.....	10 95
1321.	Mrs. E. A. Arthur, premiums L.....	43 00
1322.	Wanda Buetow, premiums L.....	10 00
1323.	Walter C. Bolt, premiums L.....	2 00
1324.	Florence Behrend, premiums L.....	3 00
1325.	Geo. J. Brimmer, premiums L.....	14 00
1326.	J. Busalachi, premiums L.....	10 00
1327.	Clarence H. Boettcher, premiums L.....	72 00
1328.	Emile Brodelle, premiums L.....	25 00
1329.	Edward Derwort, premiums L.....	2 00
1330.	Chester Evans, premiums L.....	1 00
1331.	Marjorie Falbe, premiums L.....	45 00
1332.	Sadie Green, premiums L.....	4 00
1333.	Mrs. G. D. Harrington, premiums L.....	54 00
1334.	Geo. Illian, Jr., premiums L.....	7 00
1335.	Arthur E. W. Jones, premiums L.....	22 00
1336.	N. B. Kroes, premiums L.....	27 00
1337.	B. F. Langland, premiums L.....	25 00
1338.	Ruth Langland, premiums L.....	15 00
1339.	Mrs. E. E. Mills, premiums L.....	34 00
1340.	Alma I. Moritz, premium L.....	20 00
1341.	Mrs. S. J. Malloy, premiums L.....	23 00
1342.	Stella A. Osterman, premium L.....	4 00
1343.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, premiums L.....	11 00
1344.	Flora Ritz, premiums L.....	3 00
1345.	Marian Sager, premiums L.....	4 00
1346.	F. Stoltenberg, premiums L.....	21 00
1347.	Robert H. Smith, premiums L.....	3 00
1348.	Percy Schneller, premiums L.....	5 00
1349.	Helene Stadelmeier, premiums L.....	5 00
1350.	M. G. Schley, premiums L.....	6 00
1351.	Mrs. F. Dan Taylor, premiums L.....	73 00

1352.	C. N. Tyrell, premiums L.....	2 00
1353.	Armand R. Tibbits, premiums L.....	7 00
1354.	Alma M. Vogt, premiums L.....	13 00
1355.	Cora B. White, premiums L.....	2 00
1356.	Frank G. Wood, premiums L.....	15 00
1357.	Abner M. Johnson, premiums L.....	4 00
1358.	Mrs. Susie Abert, premiums Dept. M.....	31 00
1359.	Miss A. Apple, premium M.....	5 00
1360.	Miss A. Anderson, premium M.....	3 00
1361.	Mrs. J. W. Adamson, premium M.....	1 00
1362.	J. A. Aldorf, premiums M.....	2 00
1363.	Mrs. N. Blakeley, premiums M.....	4 00
1364.	Mrs. A. L. Brosius, premiums M.....	7 00
1365.	Mrs. John A. Beecher, premiums M.....	19 00
1366.	Alma Bigelaar, premiums M.....	17 00
1367.	Mrs. John Bosshardt, premiums M.....	3 00
1368.	Mrs. M. B. Clark, premiums M.....	5 00
1369.	Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, premiums M.....	13 00
1370.	Mary Cavell, premiums M.....	4 00
1371.	Ethel Culliton, premiums M.....	2 00
1372.	Mrs. M. A. Cramer, premiums M.....	3 00
1373.	Mrs. W. A. Corbett, premiums M.....	1 00
1374.	Mrs. W. Clajus, premiums M.....	1 00
1375.	Mrs. O. E. Ellefson, premiums M.....	8 00
1376.	Mrs. Martin Dreyfus, premiums M.....	12 00
1377.	Mrs. J. Alex Deuster, premiums M.....	4 00
1378.	Mrs. K. C. Elliott, premiums M.....	13 00
1379.	Mrs. Hy Fischer, premiums M.....	37 00
1380.	Mrs. J. G. Graham, premiums M.....	6 00
1381.	Mrs. M. J. Greve, premiums M.....	2 00
1382.	Tillie Gerhardt, premium M.....	1 00
1383.	Elsie Gruetzmacher, premiums M.....	2 00
1384.	Mrs. Thora Holm, premiums M.....	2 00
1385.	Mrs. G. D. Harrington, premiums M.....	2 00
1386.	Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman, premiums M.....	19 00
1387.	Mrs. John Hans, premiums M.....	6 00
1388.	Hattie Hensel, premiums M.....	2 00
1389.	Mrs. Giles Hibbard, premiums M.....	14 00
1390.	Mrs. H. J. Hirsch, premiums M.....	8 00
1391.	Mrs. Catherine Jeger, premiums M.....	2 00
1392.	Mrs. A. F. Jeffery, premiums M.....	2 00
1393.	Ida M. Kuehn, premiums M.....	31 00
1394.	Mrs. W. J. Kyle, premiums M.....	9 00
1395.	Marian E. Keogh, premiums M.....	3 00
1396.	Mrs. C. G. Lee, premiums M.....	9 00
1397.	Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, premiums M.....	38 00
1398.	Mrs. A. LeFeber, premiums M.....	4 00
1399.	Mrs. A. Meyer, premiums M.....	18 00
1400.	Clara Meyer, premiums M.....	3 00
1401.	Ida Marcuson, premiums M.....	2 00
1402.	Clara A. Marquardt, premiums M.....	5 00
1403.	Mrs. F. F. Nicholson, premiums M.....	27 00
1404.	Rose Pritzlaff, premium M.....	1 00
1405.	Caroline M. Palmer, premiums M.....	4 00
1406.	Mrs. S. W. Poppe, premiums M.....	16 00
1407.	Fannie Ruland, premiums M.....	1 00
1408.	Emmie Ritter, premiums M.....	15 00
1409.	Mrs. Otille Runkel, premiums M.....	6 00
1410.	Mrs. B. W. Selke, premiums M.....	3 00
1411.	Mrs. John Stengel, premiums M.....	31 00
1412.	Flora Seymer, premiums M.....	2 00



1413.	Edna M. Simonton, premiums M.....	11 00
1414.	L. J. Scherer, premiums M.....	1 00
1415.	Miss L. M. Scholls, premiums M.....	5 00
1416.	Anna Stoehr, premiums M.....	1 00
1417.	Etna M. Stroehm, premiums M.....	3 00
1418.	Mrs. W. L. Spaulding, premiums M.....	1 00
1419.	Mrs. W. C. Springer, premiums M.....	4 00
1420.	Elsie G. Salby, premiums M.....	2 00
1421.	Flora Von Coelin, premiums M.....	14 00
1422.	Mrs. L. Yanke, premiums M.....	26 00
1423.	Ethel L. Weathely, premiums M.....	3 00
1424.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premiums M.....	30 00
1425.	Harriet E. Zaun, premiums M.....	12 00
1426.	Mrs. P. A. Anderson, premiums M.....	2 00
1427.	Mrs. Thomas Bowes, premiums M.....	43 00
1428.	Mrs. C. I. Barker, premiums M.....	3 00
1429.	Mrs. Mary Blodgett, premiums M.....	3 00
1430.	Mrs. G. H. Cunderman, premiums M.....	2 00
1431.	Mrs. Marie Clough, premiums M.....	7 00
1432.	Mrs. J. G. Eigner, premiums M.....	2 00
1433.	Miss E. M. Goelzer, premiums M.....	4 00
1434.	Mrs. F. J. Granger, premiums M.....	16 00
1435.	Mrs. A. M. Heipp, premiums M.....	5 00
1436.	Mrs. Sam Higgitt, premiums M.....	2 00
1437.	Mrs. A. R. Radtke, premiums M.....	37 00
1438.	Mrs. William Sweeney, premiums M.....	4 00
1439.	Mrs. A. A. White, premiums M.....	11 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,592 38
27.	1440. Milwaukee Normal, by Pres. McKenny, prems. Dept. O	\$10 00
	1441. Columbia County Training School, by S. Miles Thomas, premiums O .....	10 00
	1442. Sauk County Training School, by G. E. Snyder, pre- miums O .....	5 00
	1443. G. W. Davies, County Superintendent, premiums O...	10 00
	1444. A. J. Thorne, Supt. Jefferson County, premiums O....	5 00
	1445. T. J. Jones, Supt. West Allis Schools, premiums O...	10 00
	1446. W. P. Roseman, Supt. Watertown Schools, premiums O	5 00
	1447. W. H. Kammermann, premiums O.....	8 00
	1448. Clarence Claridge, premiums O.....	20 00
	1449. Mary Webber, premiums O.....	20 00
	1450. Mildred Gilbertson, premiums O.....	5 00
	1451. Gretchen Kuepper, premiums O.....	3 00
	1452. Thomas Claridge, premiums O.....	32 50
	1453. Bennie Hans, premiums O.....	7 50
	1454. Lloyd Hames, premiums O.....	2 00
	1455. Lucretia Andrews, premiums O.....	6 00
	1456. Frederick Wegner, premiums O.....	12 00
	1457. Lawrence La Porte, premiums O.....	2 00
	1458. Albert Hohler, premiums O.....	4 00
	1459. Jessie M. Striegl, premiums O.....	3 00
	1460. Rexford Krueger, premiums O.....	2 00
	1461. Wilson Hannon, premiums O.....	3 00
	1462. Hans Boerg, premiums O.....	2 50
	1463. William Bland, premiums O.....	3 00
	1464. Lena Steinke, premiums O.....	2 00
	1465. Oneida Shuey, premiums O.....	1 00
	1466. Ethel Kurth, premiums O.....	2 00
	1467. Lena Vogel, premiums O.....	1 00
	1468. Irma Goedtke, premiums O.....	2 00
	1469. Minnie Schreiber, premiums O.....	3 00

1470.	Luella Hansen, premiums O.....	2 00
1471.	Marion Thomas, premiums O.....	1 00
1472.	Edna Grandle, premiums O.....	1 00
1473.	Mabel Russell, premiums O.....	25 00
1474.	Helen Mann, premiums O.....	2 00
1475.	Ida Safranek, premiums O.....	2 00
1476.	Richard Hilgendorf, premiums O.....	4 00
1477.	Catherine Ryan, premiums O.....	7 00
1478.	Dorothy Cooper, premiums O.....	2 00
1479.	Helen J. Coates, premiums O.....	7 00
1480.	South Side High School, Milwaukee, premiums O....	2 00
1481.	Bernice Wichern, premiums O.....	1 00
1482.	Anna Bowlar, premiums O.....	3 00
1483.	Lulu Freeborn, premiums O.....	1 00
1484.	Mame Aron, premiums O.....	9 50
1485.	Martha Luchsinger, premiums O.....	1 00
1486.	Grace Gould, premiums O.....	2 00
1487.	Carol Bird, premiums O.....	1 00
1488.	Carl Schindler, premiums O.....	1 00
1489.	Daisy Liebermann, premiums O.....	1 00
1490.	Nellie Reese, premiums O.....	2 00
1491.	Lena Weltzien, premiums O.....	2 00
1492.	Bertha Trapp, premiums O.....	1 00
1493.	Irvn Feldschneider, premiums O.....	2 00
1494.	U. O. Kempf, premiums O.....	4 00
1495.	Norma Ingold, premiums O.....	2 00
1496.	Mazie Bloor, premiums O.....	1 00
1497.	Lillian Yawman, premiums O.....	1 00
1498.	Selma Volkman, premiums O.....	2 00
1499.	Olive Achtenhagen, premiums O.....	1 00
1500.	Lorraine Grimm, premiums O.....	2 00
1501.	Irene Wallock, premiums O.....	2 00
1502.	Marguerite Abele, premiums O.....	1 00
1503.	Willie O. Samp, premiums O.....	1 00
1504.	Matilda Love, premiums O.....	2 00
1505.	Max Fenske, premiums O.....	1 00
1506.	Inez Cooper, premiums O.....	2 00
1507.	Meta Radtke, premiums O.....	1 00
1508.	L. H. Stringer, premiums O.....	2 00
1509.	Vesta J. Mount, premiums O.....	1 00
1510.	Edna May Wolfe, premiums O.....	2 00
1511.	Sarah Stern, premiums O.....	1 00
1512.	Dorothy Baer, premiums O.....	8 00
1513.	Floyd Clemons, premiums O.....	1 00
1514.	Hildegard Zetler, premiums O.....	1 00
1515.	Annette Hoeffner, premiums O.....	1 00
1516.	Bertha Watson, premiums O.....	1 00
1517.	Hattie Foote, premiums O.....	3 00
1518.	F. O. Edwards, premiums O.....	2 00
1519.	Edwin Immekus, premiums O.....	1 00
1520.	George Bloor, premiums O.....	2 00
1521.	Emma Lemke, premiums O.....	1 00
1522.	Sofia Koehler, premiums O.....	1 00
1523.	Edna Daniells, premiums O.....	2 00
1524.	Grace Van Natta, premiums O.....	3 00
1525.	David Puerner, premiums O.....	1 00
1526.	Bessie Foote, premiums O.....	4 00
1527.	Clara Weller, premiums O.....	1 00
1528.	Ida Kopp, premiums O.....	2 00
1529.	Sam Sherman, premiums O.....	2 00

1530.	Harriet Blakeley, premiums O.....	2 00
1531.	Mary J. Coppins, premiums O.....	7 00
1532.	Della Bretzl, premiums O.....	2 00
1533.	Laura Laatsch, premiums O.....	1 00
1534.	Mary Spry, premiums O.....	1 00
1535.	Mary Ryan, premiums O.....	1 00
1536.	Esther Schreiber, premiums O.....	2 00
1537.	Dorothy Eder, premiums O.....	1 00
1538.	Vida Rogers, premiums O.....	2 00
1539.	Emily Nelson, premiums O.....	2 00
1540.	Grace Peters, premiums O.....	2 00
1541.	Ruth Oviatt, premiums O.....	2 00
1542.	Mary B. Mabe, premiums O.....	2 00
1543.	Orville Owens, premiums O.....	1 00
1544.	Louise Stegeman, premiums O.....	3 00
1545.	Alice Harrington, premiums O.....	3 00
1546.	Gertrude Brown, premiums O.....	4 00
1547.	Donald McComb, premiums O.....	2 00
1548.	Evelyn Guhr, premiums O.....	1 00
1549.	Maude Fessenden, premiums O.....	1 00
1150.	Herbert Vick, premiums O.....	2 00
1551.	Grace Campan, premiums O.....	1 00
1552.	Eugene Tank, premiums O.....	2 00
1553.	Florence Main, premiums O.....	7 00
1554.	Zora Williamson, premiums O.....	3 00
1555.	Florence Lauren, premiums O.....	1 00
1556.	Laura Schenk, premiums O.....	4 00
1557.	Margaret Faucett, premiums O.....	2 00
1558.	Lella Shreve, premiums O.....	2 00
1559.	Nica Ballard, premiums O.....	2 00
1560.	Louise Jaeger, premiums O.....	1 00
1561.	Roy Thate, premiums O.....	2 00
1562.	Harold Smith, premiums O.....	1 00
1563.	Minnie Steinke, premiums O.....	1 00
1564.	Helen Bingenheimer, premiums O.....	2 00
1565.	Dorothy Young, premiums O.....	2 00
1566.	Harold Cork, premiums O.....	1 00
1567.	Eva Gould, premiums O.....	2 00
1568.	Pearl Savoy, premiums O.....	2 00
1569.	F. Barganz, premiums O.....	2 00
1570.	Edna Huber, premiums O.....	1 00
1571.	Cecilia Hames, premiums O.....	2 00
1572.	Edna Schultz, premiums O.....	1 00
1573.	Clara Potter, premiums O.....	2 00
1574.	Clara Coutremarsh, premiums O.....	4 00
1575.	Lester Wegner, premiums O.....	5 00
1576.	Albert Solem, premiums O.....	1 00
1577.	Bessie Berkeley, premiums O.....	2 00
1578.	Mabel Schoonover, premiums O.....	1 00
1579.	Maude Barnes, premiums O.....	2 00
1580.	Helen Foote, premiums O.....	8 00
1581.	Anna Youngquest, premiums.....	3 00
1582.	Ellen B. Kelly, premiums O.....	2 00
1583.	Emma M. Lynch, premiums O.....	2 00
1584.	Mittie McMahon, premiums O.....	3 00
1585.	Josephine Lorenz, premiums O.....	4 00
1586.	Eolah Sanborn, premiums O.....	3 00
1587.	Mabel Assel, premiums O.....	4 00
1588.	Ralph Titus, premiums O.....	1 00
1589.	Nellie Clark, premiums O.....	1 00
1590.	Marlon Helland, premiums O.....	4 00

1591.	Winifred Bain, premiums O.....	3 00
1592.	Leo Berg, premiums O.....	1 00
1593.	Della Wetzel, premiums O.....	1 00
1594.	Elda Edens, premiums O.....	2 00
1595.	Florence Hoffman, premiums O.....	1 00
1596.	Laura Grimm, premiums O.....	1 00
1597.	Ava Irish, premiums O.....	2 00
1598.	Stella Leiser, premiums O.....	1 00
1599.	Jeanette Donnelly, premiums O.....	3 00
1600.	Esther Friedl, premiums O.....	3 00
1601.	Adeline Brook, premiums O.....	4 00
1602.	Elizabeth Liegl, premiums O.....	4 50
1603.	Margaret Luther, premiums O.....	5 50
1604.	Esther Milbrandt, premiums O.....	10 00
1605.	John Moll, premiums O.....	2 00
1606.	Adela Beck, premiums O.....	3 00
1607.	Agnes Haller, premiums O.....	1 00
1608.	Beulah Wolfrain, premiums O.....	1 50
1609.	Richard Babcock, premiums O.....	3 00
1610.	Geo. Ver Keulen, premiums O.....	2 00
1611.	Mary Kohl, premiums O.....	1 50
1612.	Chas. Schmidt, premiums O.....	1 00
1613.	Anna Volk, premiums O.....	3 50
1614.	Irwin Wilson, premiums O.....	2 00
1615.	Emma Peterson, premiums O.....	2 00
1616.	Herbert Hetzl, premiums O.....	1 00
1617.	Mary Lehner, premiums O.....	1 00
1618.	Hayes Frazier, premiums O.....	2 00
1619.	Chas. Kredl, premiums O.....	2 00
1620.	Ella Burckhardt, premiums O.....	1 00
1621.	Archie Wood, premiums O.....	5 00
1622.	Esther Black, premiums O.....	2 00
1623.	Wilfred Mayland, premiums O.....	6 00
1624.	Ruth Bingham, premiums O.....	2 00
1625.	Archie Striegl, premiums O.....	1 00
1626.	Joseph Bauer, premiums O.....	1 00
1627.	Archie Woodman, premiums O.....	2 00
1628.	Albert Claridge, premiums O.....	12 00
1629.	May Eastman, premiums O.....	6 00
1630.	Joseph Ertl, premiums O.....	1 00
1631.	Grace Kleinsmith, premiums O.....	5 00
1632.	Caroline Striegl, premiums O.....	4 00
1633.	Fred Kleinsmith, premiums O.....	2 00
1634.	Hazel Frazier, premiums O.....	2 00
1635.	Lawrence Kuehn, premiums O.....	6 50
1636.	Maud Eastman, premiums O.....	2 00
1637.	Anna Noyes, premiums O.....	4 00
1638.	Maud Nichols, premiums O.....	1 00
1639.	Okla Owens, premiums O.....	2 00
1640.	Emma Schinnick, premiums O.....	2 00
1641.	Lillie Fortkamp, premiums O.....	1 00
1642.	Vera Dittmer, premiums O.....	50
1643.	Elva Moore, premiums O.....	11 00
1644.	Alice Eastman, premiums O.....	2 00
1645.	Elmer Kuehn, premiums O.....	3 00
1646.	Verta Eager, premiums O.....	3 00
1647.	Sadie Chandler, premiums O.....	1 00
1648.	Joseph Dixon, premiums O.....	2 00
1649.	Clark, Kidder, premiums O.....	1 00
1650.	Lucretia Scarborough, premium O.....	5 00
1651.	Velma McGaw, premiums O.....	2 00

	1652.	Ella Baxter, premiums O.....	2 00
	1653.	Margaret Hodge, premiums O.....	1 00
			\$665 00
28.	1654.	C. A. Brown, wages, September.....	60 00
	1655.	Blanche Crocker, salary, September.....	55 00
	1656.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, September.....	75 00
	1657.	John M. True, salary, September.....	208 00
	1658.	William Beattie, Asst. Dept. A.....	24 50
	1659.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	19 29
	1660.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	17 55
	1661.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	5 45
	1662.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	34 11
	1663.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	13 23
	1664.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	15 97
	1665.	Ed. Nordman, Supt. Grandstand Dept.....	78 53
	1666.	Jas. E. Patton Co., mdse. and labor.....	66 81
	1667.	Wis. Lakes Ice & Cartage Co., ice for State Fair....	100 10
	1668.	O'Neil Oil & Paint Co., mdse.....	12 65
	1669.	Theo Koss, poultry supplies.....	10 85
	1670.	L. Breithaupt Printing Co., printing.....	7 50
	1671.	Thos. Corneliuson, judging butter.....	13 42
	1672.	C. A. Haney, wire and staples.....	75
	1673.	Wilbur Lumber Co., mdse.....	88 16
	1674.	West Allis Ice & Cartage Co., ice.....	2 00
	1675.	Wm. C. Kreul Co., rent of typewriter.....	4 50
	1676.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., car for State Treas.....	24 00
	1677.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co, rental of room.....	40 00
	1678.	The Schuppert-Zoeller Printing Co., banners.....	48 75
	1679.	Dr. F. R. Wright, medical services.....	11 00
	1680.	Bart J. Ruddle, bills paid.....	1 05
	1681.	Bart J. Ruddle, expenses in advertising.....	59 50
	1682.	Bart J. Ruddle, salary as press agent.....	250 00
	1683.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	6 73
	1684.	North Western Furniture Co., cases.....	46 25
	1685.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	2 40
	1686.	A. LeFeber, mdse.....	104 23
	1687.	L. Breithaupt Printing Co., printing.....	77 50
	1688.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving Co., cuts.....	25 40
	1689.	John Callahan, rent of desk.....	3 91
	1690.	Wm. C. Kreul Co., office desk supplies.....	14 15
	1691.	Banner & Volksfreund Co., advertising.....	4 50
	1692.	Columbia Publishing Co., advertising.....	9 00
	1693.	The P. V. Deuster Co., advertising.....	6 00
	1694.	Excelsior Publishing Co., advertising.....	14 70
	1695.	Mil. Social Democratic Pub. Co., advertising.....	6 60
	1696.	James W. Leet, bill posting.....	22 50
	1697.	F. A. Otto, blue prints.....	6 75
	1698.	Willer Mfg. Co., ticket racks.....	45 00
	1699.	City District Messenger Co., advertising.....	5 45
	1700.	Cream City Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	174 30
	1701.	E. T. Hindman, photographs.....	50
	1702.	The Evening Wisconsin Co., advertising.....	171 00
	1703.	The News Publishing Co., advertising.....	228 00
	1704.	Germania Herold Assoc., advertising.....	136 00
	1705.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	239 40
	1706.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising.....	293 00
	1707.	The Sentinel Co., advertising.....	297 00
	1708.	Robert Hardy, balance premiums A.....	40 00
	1709.	J. C. Land, balance premiums A.....	7 00
	1710.	P. J. Fosse, balance premiums D.....	15 00

	1711.	Alex M. McLean, balance premiums A.....	20 00
	1712.	Sleep Bros., balance premiums A.....	10 00
			<hr/>
			\$3,379 94
30.	1713.	W. Nehs, extra services.....	\$3 00
	1714.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, cards for Department E.....	1 80
	1715.	Wisconsin Bill Posting Co., bill posting.....	45 00
			<hr/>
			\$49 80
		Total, September .....	<hr/>
			\$72,840 32
Oct.			
4.	1716.	C. D. Anderson, sale less entry Dept. J.....	\$3 00
	1717.	F. C. Bucholz, sales and premium J.....	14 99
	1718.	J. J. Brunner, sales and premiums J, less entry.....	15 60
	1719.	C. B. Bracy, sale and premium, less entry J.....	10 58
	1720.	August Brandt, sale J.....	5 60
	1721.	Wm. C. Boldt, sale and premium J.....	14 98
	1722.	Frank Bowar, sale and premium J.....	17 47
	1723.	F. J. Berndt, sale and premium J.....	26 09
	1724.	Jos. A. Bauer, sale and premium J.....	11 65
	1725.	Aug. E. Becker, sale and premium J.....	10 77
	1726.	Chas. J. Benson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 98
	1727.	C. F. Bauer, sale and premium J.....	20 45
	1728.	Oscar Bergseth, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 15
	1729.	John P. Braun, sale and premium J.....	14 28
	1730.	Brightman & Damerow, sale and premiums, less entry J .....	6 04
	1731.	Fred G. Burleson, sale and premium, less entry J....	7 56
	1732.	O. C. Capper, sale and premium, less entry J.....	13 58
	1733.	Walter Christensen, sale and premium J.....	16 76
	1734.	B. P. Christensen, sale and premium, less entry J...	15 17
	1735.	S. B. Cook, sale and premium J.....	21 55
	1736.	Robert Carswell, sale and premium, less entry J....	8 72
	1737.	Christ Christiansen, sale and premium, less entry J..	9 96
	1738.	Ole Esker, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 11
	1739.	Martin Engbretsen, sale and premium, less entry J..	9 06
	1740.	William Engel, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 16
	1741.	F. L. Francisco, sale and premium, less entry.....	11 44
	1742.	A. N. Flinstad, sale and premium J.....	10 77
	1743.	August Fern, sale and premium J.....	10 13
	1744.	L. and N. Fintel, premium J.....	4 25
	1745.	L. N. Frame, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 42
	1746.	H. E. Griffin, sale and premium J.....	32 70
	1747.	Geo. Garlid, sale and premium J.....	8 04
	1748.	John Grosser, sale and premium J.....	16 50
	1749.	Otto Gierach, sale and premium J.....	14 68
	1750.	Mrs. F. J. Granger, sale and premium J.....	5 11
	1751.	Mrs. Peter Gutschnitter, sales and premium J.....	14 33
	1752.	O. J. Groth, sale and premium J.....	27 12
	1753.	Ferdinand Grimm, sale and premium, less entry J....	9 33
	1754.	E. E. Henthorn, sale and premium J.....	26 48
	1755.	Gomer Humphrey, sale and premium J.....	11 31
	1756.	Ben W. Hofacker, sale and premium J.....	12 86
	1757.	R. W. Haase, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 53
	1758.	B. A. Hass, sale and premium J.....	15 00
	1759.	L. F. Hoppe, sale and premium, less entry J.....	14 52
	1760.	Fred J. Husband, sale and premium J.....	14 07
	1761.	N. P. Hansen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	17 27
	1762.	A. C. Haberstick, sale and premium, less entry J....	9 39
	1763.	A. W. Holloran, sale and premium, less entry J....	14 79

1764.	O. H. Hansen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 95
1765.	Aug. E. Ipsen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 62
1766.	Bertel P. Jurgens, sale and premium, less expense J.....	13 21
1767.	W. G. Jamison, sale and premium J.....	7 29
1768.	G. E. Jordan, sale and premium, less entry J.....	13 89
1769.	O. C. Jacobson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	11 81
1770.	H. C. Kinzler, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 97
1771.	E. H. Kielsmeier, sale and premium J.....	17 93
1772.	O. A. Kielsmeier, sale J.....	8 03
1773.	Axel Kristensen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	11 79
1774.	R. C. Kielsmeier, sale J.....	5 60
1775.	W. H. Kubat, sale and premium J.....	16 21
1776.	Erhard Lindblad, sale and premium J.....	13 16
1777.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, sale and premium J.....	4 88
1778.	Walter T. Limp, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 84
1779.	Earl Longsten, sale and premium J.....	14 11
1780.	Sever Lee, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 84
1781.	Frank J. Lindley, sale and premium J.....	5 62
1782.	S. G. Le Mere, sale and premium J.....	11 66
1783.	Wm. Michaelson, sale and premium J.....	11 68
1784.	F. V. Merryfield, sale and premium J.....	13 46
1785.	John Mortensen, sale and premium J.....	15 25
1786.	J. C. Miller, sale and premium J.....	13 16
1787.	W. A. Moyes, sale and premium J.....	15 66
1788.	C. McComb, sale and premium, less entry J.....	10 56
1789.	A. A. Mueller, sale and premium J.....	21 64
1790.	John Martinek, Jr., sale and premium, less entry J..	19 67
1791.	Quirin Moersch, sale and premium, less entry J.....	11 70
1792.	Frank Nockerts, sale and premium J.....	10 21
1793.	Fred Nedvidek, sale and premium, less entry J.....	12 96
1794.	S. B. Nelson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 01
1795.	Otto Olsen, sale and premium J.....	14 38
1796.	Fred Precht, sale and premium, less entry J.....	14 20
1797.	Harold Petersen, sale and premium J.....	12 98
1798.	Adolph Perschbocker, sale and premium J.....	17 37
1799.	Chas. H. Prust, sale and premium J.....	13 20
1800.	W. F. Paulson, sale and premium J.....	21 33
1801.	Mrs. Levi Packard, sale and premium, less entry J...	8 96
1802.	N. E. Possley, sale and premium J.....	14 42
1803.	Peter J. Peterson, sale and premium, less entry J...	16 89
1804.	W. G. Paulson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 38
1805.	W. S. Peck, sale and premium, less entry J.....	4 11
1806.	Louis Peterson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 13
1807.	W. A. Peterson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 32
1808.	E. J. Peschke, sale and premium, less entry J.....	13 96
1809.	Glen C. Ramsey, sale and premium J.....	11 23
1810.	S. J. Simonson, sale and premium J.....	13 46
1811.	Oscar Schindelholz, sale and premium J.....	14 10
1812.	Henry J. Schulte, sale and premium J.....	11 63
1813.	G. M. Stewart, sale and premium J.....	14 98
1814.	A. Selle & Son, sale and premium J.....	7 55
1815.	G. P. Sauer, sale and premium J.....	23 32
1816.	Mrs. William Sweeney, sale and premium J.....	9 29
1817.	H. E. Siegman, sale and premium J.....	10 16
1818.	F. E. Snyder, sale J.....	5 60
1819.	I. H. Smith, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 19
1820.	William Schulz, sale and premium J.....	11 93
1821.	W. A. Stewart, sale and premium J.....	15 61
1822.	Arnold Strucki, sale and premium J.....	3 07
1823.	O. P. Strum, sale, less entry J.....	15 36
1824.	Walte Stolpe, sale and premium, less entry J.....	9 62

1825.	John Schield, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 22
1826.	August Schroeder, sale and premium J.....	23 38
1827.	Ed W. Speich, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 13
1828.	Geo. F. Tank, sales.....	6 44
1829.	Guy Tyler, sale and premium J.....	10 59
1830.	T. B. Towle, sale and premium J.....	11 70
1831.	Matt Uehlman, sale and premium J.....	12 57
1832.	F. A. Viergutz, sale and premium J.....	13 49
1833.	H. Von Mehren, sale and premium, less entry J.....	12 12
1834.	Paul Von Mehren, sale and premium, less entry J...	10 88
1835.	M. Van Hieve, sale and premium J.....	9 23
1836.	John Wyss, sale J.....	6 40
1837.	T. J. Warner, sale and premium J.....	16 68
1838.	J. A. Warnke, sale and premium J.....	8 37
1839.	J. F. Weber, sale and premium J.....	13 46
1840.	Frank Wileman, sale and premium J.....	11 38
1841.	T. G. Wilson, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 63
1842.	Wm. Warnke, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 57
1843.	F. C. Yates, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 48
1844.	A. W. Zimmerman, sale and premium J.....	11 94
1845.	R. Zabel, sale and premium J.....	14 70
1846.	H. E. Zabel, sale and premium J.....	8 25
1847.	F. W. Zastrow, sale and premium, less entry J.....	5 14
		<hr/>
		\$1,597 75
5.	1848. The Wright Co., aeroplane flights.....	\$3,500 00
	1849. Wisconsin Telephone Co., rental.....	10 50
	1850. Acker und Gartenbau Zeitung, advertising.....	94 00
	1851. Will S. Taylor, watchman.....	17 50
	1852. Waukesha Freeman, advertising.....	45
	1853. Mary Blodgett, balance premium M.....	2 00
	1854. F. E. Shults, bill posting.....	3 00
		<hr/>
		\$3,627 45
6.	1855. Mrs. A. H. Jeffery, balance premiums LI.....	\$2 00
	1856. W. C. Schroeder, returned stall rent.....	2 00
	1857. F. H. Patten, returned entry and stall rent.....	12 00
	1858. Madsen, Christensen & Ingbreetsen, 2nd payment on Speed Barns .....	2,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,016 00
7.	1859. J. G. Hickcox, premium on milk and cream J.....	\$20 00
	1860. J. R. Love, premium on milk Dept. J.....	6 00
	1861. Mrs. A. A. White, premium on milk and cream J....	14 00
	1862. Frank J. Lindley, premium on cream J.....	8 00
	1863. M. D. Aldrich, sale and premium Dept. J.....	6 50
	1864. John Achter, sale and premium J.....	5 90
	1865. Peter Amacher, sale and premium less Exp. Chgs. J..	11 17
	1866. G. F. Bachmann, sale J.....	2 90
	1867. Chas. A. Bahr, sale and premium J.....	8 27
	1868. W. E. Bidwell, sale and premium J.....	22 82
	1869. Christ Bigler, sale and premium J.....	13 71
	1870. Gottfried Blatter, sale and premium J.....	14 16
	1871. Emil G. Boeng, sale and premium J.....	6 41
	1872. Ernst Boll, sale and premium J.....	13 14
	1873. W. A. Beckwell, sale and premium J.....	18 39
	1874. Adolph K. Brandt, sale and premium J.....	16 45
	1875. August Brandt, sale and premium J.....	9 41
	1876. Albert E. Braun, sale and premium J.....	20 25
	1877. W. E. Bragg, sale and premium, less entry J.....	5 86
	1878. William Bennin, sale and premium J.....	6 00



1879.	Fred Bauer, sale and premium J.....	6 95
1880.	L. J. Blahnik, sale and premium J.....	6 69
1881.	Louis Conklin, sale and premium J.....	6 39
1882.	C. F. Cross, sale J.....	4 20
1883.	S. J. Cannon, sale J.....	6 13
1884.	S. D. Cannon, sale J.....	13 69
1885.	Harry Cannon, sale J.....	6 13
1886.	Calumet Dairy Co., sale and premium J.....	17 08
1887.	Chas. Christensen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 64
1888.	Hallie Dedrich, sale and premium J.....	5 98
1889.	Chas. O. Day, sale and premium J.....	10 63
1890.	J. H. Elmer & Son, sale and premium J.....	38 30
1891.	Jacob Erb, sale and premium J.....	12 86
1892.	Franz Ehinger, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 08
1893.	E. H. Fischer, sale and premium J.....	14 61
1894.	John Fischer, sale and premium J.....	6 90
1895.	Otto Freund, sale and premium J.....	13 71
1896.	Ulrich Furrer, sale and premium J.....	34 93
1897.	Gentilly Dairy Assoc., sale and premium J.....	9 49
1898.	Arnold Grimm, sale and premium J.....	11 15
1899.	Louis Grimm, sale and premium J.....	10 06
1900.	E. H. Gerlach, sale and premium J.....	6 45
1901.	H. H. Graskamp, sale and premium J.....	8 33
1902.	C. W. Ganschow, sale and premium J.....	6 89
1903.	R. C. Ganschow, sale and premium J.....	16 47
1904.	W. C. Ganschow, sale and premium J.....	7 46
1905.	A. Gutmann, sale and premium J.....	23 31
1906.	John Gaby, sale and premium, less entry J.....	38 03
1907.	F. J. Haack, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 26
1908.	Fred S. Hadler, sale and premium J.....	23 96
1909.	Louis Hasse, sale and premium J.....	11 80
1910.	Jacob Hertel, sale and premium J.....	9 58
1911.	Ladimir Hrudka, sale and premium J.....	19 96
1912.	H. J. Haskins, sale and premium J.....	6 54
1913.	Elmer E. Hitzke, sale and premium J.....	7 14
1914.	J. R. Hernke, sale and premium J.....	6 69
1915.	Emil Hiddle, sale and premium J.....	8 80
1916.	F. J. Harder, sale and premium, less entry J.....	15 29
1917.	Frank B. Isaac, sale and premium J.....	12 35
1918.	M. J. Jensen, sale J.....	4 06
1919.	R. C. Jorgensen, sale J.....	2 75
1920.	Fred Kuenzi, sale and premium J.....	42 08
1921.	John L. Keegan, sale and premium J.....	9 50
1922.	O. A. Kielsmeier, sale and premium J.....	12 47
1923.	R. C. Kielsmeier, sale and premium J.....	13 41
1924.	Frank Kleiner, sale and premium J.....	9 60
1925.	Leland Kleiner, sale and premium J.....	8 40
1926.	P. W. Knudsen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	2 51
1927.	Christ Kohli, sale and premium J.....	15 99
1928.	Fred W. Koller, sale and premium J.....	10 43
1929.	Martin Koller, sale and premium J.....	29 89
1930.	A. F. C. Koopman, Jr., sale and premium J.....	12 28
1931.	William M. Kuehl, sale and premium J.....	3 84
1932.	John F. Kalk, sale and premium J.....	7 40
1933.	Jos. Konz, sale and premium J.....	11 36
1934.	Carl Keusch, sale and premium J.....	33 85
1935.	J. Kleinhaus, sale and premium J.....	4 80
1936.	John E. Kraak, sale less entry J.....	75
1937.	R. Kohlman, sale and premium J.....	6 61
1938.	Ernest Koth, sale and premium J.....	6 72
1939.	C. A. Kraak, sale and premium, less entry J.....	4 33

1940.	H. J. Kuschel, sale and premium, less entry J.....	8 97
1941.	Gust Kohlmeier, sale and premium J.....	6 95
1942.	O. Knudsen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	2 34
1943.	Oscar Knudsen, sale and premium, less entry J.....	4 53
1944.	M. M. Leick, sale and premium J.....	8 73
1945.	Frank Leitzke, sale and premium J.....	8 57
1946.	Wm. C. Lindow, sale and premium J.....	18 39
1947.	B. H. Luedke, sale and premium J.....	9 14
1948.	Anton Loehr, sale and premium J.....	20 40
1949.	Bert McKinney, sale and premium J.....	11 71
1950.	A. B. Mayhew, sale and premium J.....	16 70
1951.	E. B. Mayhew, sale and premium, less entry J.....	10 79
1952.	Math Meyer, sale and premium J.....	21 44
1953.	Clyde Morgan, sale and premium J.....	7 06
1954.	R. W. Mossholder, sale and premium J.....	3 75
1955.	A. M. Mullendore, sale and premium J.....	5 88
1956.	J. Fr. Mani, sale and premium J.....	15 03
1957.	W. J. Meyer, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 68
1958.	Robert Naumann, sale and premium J.....	45 51
1959.	Louis Noll, sale J.....	1 35
1960.	William Nanlin, sale and premium, less entry J.....	4 73
1961.	Albert Oertig, sale and premium J.....	36 83
1962.	O. H. Olm, sale and premium J.....	14 45
1963.	A. J. Oleson, sale and premium J.....	7 19
1964.	B. F. Pitt, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 92
1965.	John Piper, sale and premium J.....	14 63
1966.	H. W. Priebe, sale and premium, less entry J.....	12 06
1967.	Oscar Peterson, sale and premium J.....	7 31
1968.	A. F. Peterson, sale and premium J.....	10 50
1969.	William F. Pruess, sale and premium, less entry J....	6 96
1970.	W. Paulham, sale and premium, less entry J.....	5 31
1971.	Bert Rhyner, sale and premium J.....	10 69
1972.	Louis Rach, sale and premium J.....	9 36
1973.	Arthur Roegner, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 87
1974.	L. A. Schneider, sale and premium J.....	7 86
1975.	Wm. J. Schlafke, sale and premium J.....	7 70
1976.	A. J. Schulte, sale and premium J.....	23 72
1977.	R. F. Schulte, sale and premium J.....	14 02
1978.	O. R. Schwattes, sale and premium J.....	8 91
1979.	Jacob Senn, sale and premium J.....	8 13
1980.	Ernest A. Siggelkow, sale and premium, less entry J.	11 24
1981.	E. O. Siggelkow, sale and premium J.....	24 08
1982.	H. A. Sonnabend, sale and premium J.....	16 07
1983.	Theo C. Sonnabend, sale and premium J.....	13 50
1984.	Henry A. Sterns, sale and premium, less entry J....	10 27
1985.	William P. Sterns, sale J.....	4 64
1986.	J. J. Stocker, sale and premium J.....	29 89
1987.	J. Schneider, sale and premium J.....	12 34
1988.	Jos. Sverberk, sale and premium, less entry J.....	5 67
1989.	Fred Speer, sale J.....	32 90
1990.	W. Schreiber, sale and premium J.....	19 59
1991.	W. H. Sommer, sale and premium J.....	8 15
1992.	A. Schiller, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 38
1993.	Fred Stocker, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 00
1994.	Carl Stocker, sale and premium J.....	35 88
1995.	Anton Sutter, sale and premium, less entry J.....	13 11
1996.	John Scharli, sale and premium, less entry J.....	30 32
1997.	Peter Thoni, sale and premium J.....	27 21
1998.	Ed T. Termaat, sale and premium J.....	10 15
1999.	Elmer Termaat, sale and premium, less entry J.....	6 47
2000.	Jacob Theisen, sale and premium, less Exp. chgs. J..	5 66

2001.	Alfred Urben, sale and premium J.....	44 18
2002.	F. A. Viergutz, sale and premium J.....	23 68
2003.	John Vogt, sale and premium J.....	11 54
2004.	Geo. D. Voss, sale and premium J.....	8 72
2005.	Earl J. Vogt, sale and premium, less entry J.....	10 06
2006.	Gottfried Vogel, sale and premium J.....	38 52
2007.	W. N. Waddell, sale and premium J.....	9 30
2008.	M. J. Wagner, sale and premium J.....	24 22
2009.	Otto Weyer, sale and premium J.....	7 28
2010.	John J. Wick, sale and premium J.....	20 89
2011.	John Wyss, sale and premium J.....	10 71
2012.	Emil Widder, sale and premium J.....	12 87
2013.	F. C. Westphal, sale and premium J.....	12 76
2014.	August F. Westphal, sale and premium J.....	12 76
2015.	W. E. Wagner, sale and premium, less entry J.....	3 61
2016.	W. Wagenknecht, sale and premium, less entry J....	5 80
2017.	William Zimmerman, sales and premium J.....	5 15
2018.	J. N. Zahrodka, sale and premium J.....	8 22
2019.	John Zahler, sale and premium, less entry J.....	7 97
		<hr/>
		\$2,037 96
10.	2020. Ferdinand Grimm, sale J.....	\$5 78
		<hr/>
		\$5 78
11.	2021. Raymond Lins, premium Department O.....	\$3 00
	2022. W. G. Bartholf, premiums Department C.....	18 00
	2023. F. H. Patten, balance premiums C.....	13 00
		<hr/>
		\$34 00
12.	2024. May Gnewuch, typewriting at State Fair.....	\$17 50
	2025. W. C. Coffey, judging sheep.....	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$117 50
14.	2026. Wisconsin Telephone Co., services.....	\$10 00
	2027. Mrs. C. A. Brown, repairing flags.....	8 25
	2028. Western Union Telegraph Co., messages.....	63
	2029. C. T. Fisher, Supt. Forage & Transportation.....	100 00
	2030. Harry T. Mower, Asst. Supt. For. & Trans.....	38 50
	2031. Payson Mower, work in F. & T. Dept.....	34 00
	2032. Geo. Mortimer, work in F. & T. Dept.....	27 00
	2033. Arba Mower, work in F. & T. Dept.....	21 00
	2034. Theresa Mower, work in F. & T. Dept.....	21 00
	2035. Gilbert Mower, work in F. & T. Dept.....	35 00
	2036. W. E. Fisher, team for F. & T. Dept.....	24 00
	2037. Frank Siegel, work in F. & T. Dept.....	23 75
	2038. Mr. Leonard, work in F. & T. Dept.....	11 25
	2039. J. L. Morton, team for F. & T. Dept.....	21 00
	2040. W. E. Fisher, hay.....	283 92
	2041. Geo. Wolf, straw.....	38 07
	2042. Jacob Nolte, straw.....	32 90
	2043. William Wolf, hay.....	56 88
	2044. J. A. Cushing, hay and straw.....	400 40
	2045. E. A. Swan, cabbage.....	104 18
	2046. H. T. Mower, straw.....	9 00
	2047. Wilbur Lumber Co., feed.....	161 35
	2048. A. LeFeber, feed.....	587 95
	2049. T. M. E. R. & L. Co., electric current.....	332 90
	2050. T. M. E. R. & L. Co., labor and material.....	1,129 69
	2051. Sentinel Co., advertising.....	3 04
	2052. Kuryer Pulaski Co., advertising.....	26 00
	2053. Milwaukee Times, advertising.....	3 75

2054.	William Wolf, work in Dept. K.....	18 00
2055.	J. H. Gevaart, mdse.....	5 60
2056.	Saxe Sign Co., signs.....	4 00
2057.	John Gallagher Co., rental of tents.....	54 50
2058.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scales for Dairy Dept.....	26 50
2059.	Streissguth-Petran Engraving Co., cuts.....	11 50
2060.	C. Strong, labor.....	20 00
2061.	Stephen W. Gilman, expenses.....	5 20
2062.	Wm. Schettler, labor.....	69 75
2063.	H. Barnekow, labor.....	22 50
2064.	A. Newell, labor.....	43 77
2065.	J. A. Brosman, labor.....	45 00
2066.	A. McLean, labor.....	18 45
2067.	Peter Schettler, labor.....	61 50
2067 1/2.	William Thompson, labor.....	56 25
2068.	F. Tiede, labor.....	18 00
2069.	R. Walsh, plumbing.....	3 00
2070.	F. Knipshield, labor.....	3 75
2071.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	24 73
2072.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	13 46
2073.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	3 44
2074.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	5 60
2075.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	4 36
2076.	W. G. Bartholf, balance premiums C.....	12 00
2077.	Louis Mayer, judging Fine Arts.....	35 00
2078.	Mrs. Jos. W. Coates, judging China Painting.....	35 00
2079.	C. W. Jarvis, drayage.....	2 75
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		\$4,209 02
17.	2080. Wisconsin Agriculturist, advertising.....	\$375 00
	2081. Balmat & Son, overpaid entry.....	2 00
		<hr/>
		\$377 00
19.	2082. S. D. Cannon, returned entry fees and expenses.....	\$9 98
		<hr/>
		\$9 98
	2083 to 2086 (inc.). Void.	
20.	2087. Madison News Agency, subscriptions.....	\$5 00
		<hr/>
		\$5 00
21.	2088. Hans Berg, horse hire, Marshal's Dept.....	\$60 00
	2089. August Fern, returned Express chgs. J.....	30
		<hr/>
		\$60 30
24.	2090. Madsen, Christensen & Ingbretsen, 3rd payment on Speed Barns .....	\$4,000 00
	2091. America Assoc. of Fairs and Expositions, annual dues	25 00
	2092. F. C. Westphal, returned entry.....	2 00
		<hr/>
		\$4,027 00
25.	2093. C. A. Brown, wages, October.....	\$60 00
	2094. Blanche Crocker, salary, October.....	55 00
	2095. B. L. Wentworth, salary, October.....	75 00
	2096. John M. True, salary, October.....	209 00
		<hr/>
		\$399 00
31.	2097. W. C. Schroeder, balance premium B.....	\$10 00
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		\$10 00
		<hr/>
	Total, October .....	\$18,534 74

Nov.			
	1.	2098. J. B. Borden, judging Educational Exhibit.....	\$35 00
			<hr/>
	2.	2099. John L. Morris & Son, balance premium A.....	\$35 00
			\$20 00
			<hr/>
	3.	2100. A. W. Arnold, balance premiums C.....	\$20 00
			\$165 00
			<hr/>
	10.	2101. A. A. Mueller, premium in Dairy Scoring Contest....	\$165 00
		2102. G. P. Sauer, premium in Dairy Scoring Contest.....	\$3 00
		2103. August Fern, premium in Dairy Scoring Contest.....	3 00
		2104. Bernard A. Hass, premium in Dairy Scoring Contest..	2 00
		2105. Paul Malin, premium in Dairy Scoring Contest.....	2 00
		2106. G. B. Harris, overpayment at gates.....	2 00
		2107. B. F. Wilson, refund of stall rent.....	2 50
		2108. Smith—Blodgett Co., merchandise.....	14 00
		2109. A. LeFeber, merchandise.....	2 30
		2110. R. Gumz Co., killing cattle for demonstration.....	14 70
		2111. Wisconsin Te-ephone Co., services at State Fair.....	5 00
		2112. Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	193 55
		2113. Geo. MceKrow, expenses.....	5 70
		2114. Geo. Wylie, superintendent of grounds, September...	3 19
		2115. Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	100 00
		2116. Herr Bros. & Reynolds, everpaid entry fee.....	29 21
			2 00
			<hr/>
	11.	2117. P. J. Schetter, labor.....	\$384 15
			\$60 00
			<hr/>
	18.	2118. R. Haderer, photographs.....	\$60 00
		2119. Madsen, Christensen & Ingbreetsen, 4th payment on speed barns .....	\$8 25
			6,000 00
			<hr/>
	23.	2120. C. A. Brown, wages, November.....	\$6,008 25
		2121. Blanche Crocker, salary, November.....	\$60 00
		2122. B. L. Wentworth, salary, November.....	55 00
		2123. John M. True, salary, November.....	75 00
		2124. F. W. Teall, judging vegetables.....	208 00
			25 00
			<hr/>
		Total, November .....	\$423 00
			\$7,095 40
Dec.	No.		
	2.	2125. L. G. Kellogg, judging fruit.....	\$22 35
			<hr/>
	20.	2126. John M. True, expenses.....	\$22 35
		2127. C. & N. W. Ry. Co., freight on cattle for tuberculosis demonstration .....	\$16 53
		Grant U. Fisher, barber's chair.....	27 30
		2128. Madsen Christensen & Ingbreetsen, extra time on speed barns .....	25 00
		2129. Madsen, Christensen & Ingvretsen, work on Model Farmers' barn .....	1,308 50
		2130. Boston Store, balance on merchandise.....	127 69
		2131. West Allis Publishing Co., printing tickets.....	8 35
		2132. Wisconsin Telephone Co., services.....	4 50
		2133. Russell-Porter Co., merchandise.....	60
		2134. A. LeFeber, merchandise.....	102 66
			14 45

	2136.	John Barnekow, corn.....	18 65
	2137.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	50
	2138.	P. J. Schetter, labor (with team).....	110 00
	2139.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	1 47
	2140.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., lighting speed barns.....	15 61
	2141.	John Armstrong, merchandise.....	7 35
	2142.	David Wedgwood, expenses.....	22 55
	2143.	Ed Nordman, expenses.....	15 18
	2144.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	6 32
	2145.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	5 40
	2146.	F. A. Cannon, expenses.....	3 78
	2147.	G. U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 98
	2148.	L. E. Scott, expenses.....	35 68
	2149.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	9 59
	2150.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	4 54
	2151.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	28 15
	2152.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	31 99
	2153.	Geo. Wylie, services superintendent of grounds.....	25 00
	2154.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	35 81
	2155.	O. F. Roessler, expenses superintendent of speed.....	11 18
	2156.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbreetsen, extras on speed barns .....	1,569 16
			<hr/>
22.	2157.	C. A. Brown, wages December.....	\$3,600 47
	2158.	Blanche Crocker, salary December.....	55 00
	2159.	B. L. Wentworth, salary December.....	75 00
	2160.	John M. True, salary December.....	208 66
			<hr/>
		Total, December .....	\$398 66
			<hr/>
Jan.	No.		\$4,021 48
2.	2161.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., services.....	\$10 50
			<hr/>
11.	2162.	R. A. Sullivan, services.....	\$10 50
	2163.	Chas. L. Hill, expenses.....	5 00
	2164.	Madsen, Christensen & Ingbreetsen, payment on speed barns .....	8 57
			<hr/>
			4,700 00
14.	2165.	John M. True, salary January.....	\$4,713 57
			<hr/>
			\$108 33
			<hr/>
	2166.	West Allis Laundry, services.....	\$108 33
	2167.	Arthur Manger, use of team.....	2 65
	2168.	Ferry & Clas, balance architects' fees.....	10 50
	2169.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1,041 25
	2170.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	2 79
	2171.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	6 55
	2172.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	19 93
	2173.	Geo. J. Peak, balance premiums A.....	31 83
	2174.	C. A. Brown, wages, January.....	50 00
	2175.	Blanche Crocker, salary, January.....	60 00
	2176.	B. L. Wentworth, salary, January.....	55 00
			<hr/>
			75 00
			<hr/>
		Total, January .....	\$1,355 50
			<hr/>
		Total, January .....	\$6,187 90
			<hr/>
		Total, Feb. 1st, 1910, to Jan. 31st, 1911.....	\$144,456 99

## PREMIUM AWARDS AT WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, 1910.

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### HORSES

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#### Judges.

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.  
Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.  
W. A. Dobson, Des Moines, Ia.

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#### PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT—OPEN CLASS.

Stallion 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	10 00
Stallion 3 years and under 4	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons, Homewood, Ill.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Harvest Farm Co., Mayville, Wis.....	10 00
Stallion 2 years and under 3	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	15 00
3rd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	7 00
Stallion 1 year and under 2	
1st Premium—Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Stallion foal.	
1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	10 00
Mare 3 years and under 4	
1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Mare 1 year old and under 2.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Filly foal.

No awards.

Get of sire.

No awards.

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	15 00

Percheron and French Draft Horses Bred and Owned in Wisconsin.  
No entries.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Percheron and French Draft.

Best stallion, any age—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

OFFERED BY THE PERCHERON SOCIETY OF AMERICA AND WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, JOINTLY.

Champion stallion.

1st Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	Gold Medal and	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Silver Medal and	10 00
3rd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Ribbon	

Best mare any age.

1st Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	Gold Medal and	\$20 00
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	Silver Medal and	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.		

Best two animals, produce of one dam bred and owned by exhibitor.

1st Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	Gold Medal and	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Silver Medal and	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.		

Best five stallions any age, owned by exhibitor.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	Silver Medal
3rd Premium—No award.	

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

OFFERED BY THE PERCHERON REGISTRY SOCIETY.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Silver Medal



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## Stallion 3 years and under 4

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Silver Medal

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Collection of five stallions.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	Gold Medal
2nd Premium—No award.	

## CLYDESDALE—OPEN CLASS.

## Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	20 00
3rd Premium—Albert C. Blatz, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	10 00

## Stallion 3 years and under 4.

No awards.

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Alex M. McLean, Avalon, Wis. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—Andrew Walker, Janesville, Wis. ....	7 00

## Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Gordon B. Randall, Janesville, Wis. ....	\$20 00
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## Stallion foal.

No awards.

## Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	20 00
3rd Premium—Albert C. Blatz. ....	10 00

## Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Gordon B. Randall. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	7 00

## Mare 1 year old and under 2.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Filly foal.

1st Premium—Alex M. McLean. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Get of sire.

No awards.

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Alex. M. McLean.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

CLYDESDALE.

Horses Bred and Owned in Wisconsin.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	20 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

No awards.

Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Alex. M. McLean, Avalon, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Andrew Walker, Janesville, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Gordon B. Randall, Janesville, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Stallion foal.

No awards.

Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Alex. M. McLean.....	20 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Mare 3 years and under 4.

No awards.

Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Gordon B. Randall.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Filly foal.

1st Premium—Alex. M. McLean.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Alex. M. McLean.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Get of sire.

No awards.

SWEEPSTAKES—CLYDESDALE CLASSES.

Best stallion, any age—McLay Bros.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—McLay Bros.....	20 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by American Clydesdale Association and Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

## Mare 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	16 00

## Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—Gordon B. Randall.....	16 00
3rd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	10 00

## Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	16 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Stallion 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—McLay Bros. ....	16 00
3rd Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	10 00

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—McLay Bros. ....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—Alex. M. McLean.....	16 00
3rd Premium—Andrew Walker .....	10 00

## Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Gordon B. Randall.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## ENGLISH SHIRE.

## Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill.....	20 00
2rd Premium—S. Metz & Sons, Homewood, Ill.....	15 00

## Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	15 00

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	7 00

## Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—S. Metz & Sons.....	15 00

## Stallion foal.

No awards.

## Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Robert Burgess & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	10 00

## Mare 3 years and under 4.

No awards.

Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Mare 1 year old or over.

No awards.

Filly foal.

No awards.

Get of sire.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.....	20 00

Produce of dam.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	15 00

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	20 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by American Shire Horse Association.

Best imported shire stallion—Premium.....	Silver Cup
Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.	
Best imported shire mare—Premium.....	Silver Cup
Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.	
Best American bred stallion—Premium.....	Silver Cup
Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.	
Best American bred mare—Premium.....	Silver Cup
Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.	

BELGIAN AND OTHER DRAFT BREEDS.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Finch Bros., Verona, Ill.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	20 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	20 00

Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	15 00

Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—Albert C. Blatz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	7 00

Stallion foal.

No awards.

Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Mare 3 years and under 4.	
1st Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Albert C. Blatz.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Mare 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Mare 1 year and under 2.	
No awards.	
Filly foal.	
1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No awards.	
3rd Premium—No awards.	
Get of sire.	
1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Produce of dam.	
1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Sweepstakes.	
Best stallion, any age—Finch Bros.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Finch Bros.....	20 00

#### ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Stallion 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Albert C. Blatz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
Stallion 3 years and under 4.	
No awards.	
Stallion 2 years and under 3.	
No awards.	
Stallion 1 year and under 2.	
No awards.	
Stallion foal.	
1st Premium—Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Robert Hardy .....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Mare 3 years and under 4.	
No awards.	
Mare 2 years and under 3.	
No awards.	
Mare 1 year and under 2.	
No awards.	

Filly foal.

No awards.		
	Get of sire.	
1st Premium—Robert Hardy .....		\$30 00
2nd Premium—No award.		

Produce of dam.

No awards.		
	Sweepstakes.	
Best stallion, any age—Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.....		\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Robert Hardy.....		20 00

AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak, Winchester, Ill.....		\$20 00
2nd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....		10 00

Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$25 00
2nd Premium—No award.		

Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.		

Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$20 00
2nd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....		7 00

Stallion with three of his get.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$30 00
2nd Premium—No award.		

Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$10 00

Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis.....		7 00

Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards.....		7 00

Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$10 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards.....		5 00

Mare and foal, either sex.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$15 00
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Foal under 1 year, either sex.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$10 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards.....		5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best stallion, any age—Geo. J. Peak.....		\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Geo. J. Peak.....		20 00

## STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED TROTTING HORSES.

Stallion 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak, Winchester, Ill.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms, Waukesha, Wis.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Uihlein Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
Stallion 3 years and under 4.	
1st Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	20 00
3rd Premium—S. J. Brew, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00
Stallion 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	15 00
3rd Premium. S. J. Brew.....	7 00
Stallion 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	7 00
Stallion foal.	
1st Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	15 00
2nd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	10 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00
Mare 4 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	10 00
Mare 3 years and under 4.	
1st Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	15 00
3rd Premium—S. J. Brew.....	7 00
Mare 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	7 00
Mare 1 year and under 2	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	5 00
Filly foal.	
1st Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	10 00
3rd Premium—S. J. Brew.....	5 00
Get of sire.	
1st. Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	20 00
Produce of dam.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Uihlein Bros.....	15 00
Sweepstakes.	
Best stallion, any age—Progress Blue Ribbon Farms.....	\$30 00
Best mare, any age—Geo. J. Peak.....	20 00

HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS.

Best two-horse team.

1st Premium—Robert Burgess & Son, Wenona, Ill. ....	\$40 00
2nd Premium—Finch Bros., Verona, Ill. ....	20 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros., Waukesha, Wis. ....	10 00

Best four-horse team.

1st Premium—Finch Bros. ....	\$70 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Best six horse team.

No awards.

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GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle horse over 15½ hands.

1st Premium—Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Hans Berg .....	20 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis. ....	15 00
4th Premium—Miss Gladys Witte, Waukesha, Wis. ....	10 00

Best saddle horse over 14½ hands and under 15½ hands.

1st Premium—Ch. F. Glavin, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis. ....	20 00
3rd Premium—Miss Gladys Witte .....	15 00

Best saddle pony under 14½ hands.

1st Premium. W. H. Tichenor, Oconomowoc, Wis. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Hans Berg .....	15 00
3rd Premium—Miss Gladys Witte. ....	12 00
4th Premium—Miss Gladys Witte. ....	8 00

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EQUESTRIANISM.

Boy rider under 15 years.

1st Premium—Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Fred Southcott, Waukesha, Wis. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis. ....	10 00

Girl rider under 15 years.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglass. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black, Jacksonville, Ill. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—Rosemond Witte, Waukesha, Wis. ....	10 00

Lady rider.

1st Premium—L. E. Douglass. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Miss Gladys Witte, Waukesha, Wis. ....	15 00

Gentleman rider.

1st Premium—Hans Berg .....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Roy Southcott, Waukesha, Wis. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—Miss Gladys Witte. ....	10 00

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SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association.

Premium .....	Silver Cup
No entries.	



## HARNESS HORSES—MARE OR GELDING.

Best pair 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands or over.

1st Premium—W. H. Tichenor, Oconomowoc, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak, Winchester, Ill.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Peak, Winchester, Ill.....	15 00
4th Premium—Harry Stoltz, Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00

Best paid 15 hands and under 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands.

1st Premium—W. H. Tichenor.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—G. J. Peak.....	20 00
3rd Premium—G. J. Peak.....	15 00
4th Premium—Harry Stoltz.....	10 00

Best single animal 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands or over.

1st Premium—W. H. Tichenor.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Harry Stoltz.....	15 00
4th Premium—J. H. McLaughlin & Son, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00

Best single animal 15 hands and under 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands.

1st Premium—W. H. Tichenor.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Peak.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Uihlein Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.....	15 00
4th Premium—Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00

## SHETLAND PONIES.

## Stallion 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black, Jacksonville, Ill.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglass, Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

## Stallion 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Stallion 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Stallion 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglass.....	5 00

## Stallion colt under 1 year.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglass.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglass.....	5 00

## Mare 4 years old or over.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglass.....	5 00

## Mare 3 years and under 4.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Mare 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	5 00

Mare 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglass.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Mare colt under 1 year.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Shetland pony in harness.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Tandem.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

Four-in-hand.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. E. Douglas.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No Award.	

Matched team in harness.

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Logan W. Black.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00

1st Premium—Logan W. Black.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Adam Seitz.....	5 00
Champion stallion or mare—Logan W. Black.....	15 00

PONIES OTHER THAN SHETLAND.

No entries.

FARMERS' DIVISION.

GRADE DRAFT.

Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Premium—John L. Morris & Son, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros., Waukesha, Wis.....	5 00

Mare or gelding 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premiums—John L. Morris & Son.....	5 00

Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Gordon B. Randall, Janesville, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Gordon B. Randall.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—John L. Morris & Son.....	7 00
3rd Premium—John L. Morris & Son.....	4 00

## Foal.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—John L. Morris & Son.....	7 00
3rd Premium—Robert Hardy .....	4 00

## Grade draft farm team, weighing not less than 3,200 lbs.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Team of chunks, weighing not less than 2,500 lbs. nor over 3,200 lbs.

1st Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—John L. Morris & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	10 00

## GRADE COACHERS.

## Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Premium—John T. Edwards.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy .....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Mare or gelding 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Henry Tennesen, Menomonee Falls, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Henry Tennesen .....	10 00
3rd Premium—John L. Morris & Son.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

No first.	
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy .....	\$10 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

No first.	
No second.	
3rd Premium—Robert Hardy .....	\$4 00

## Foal.

1st Premium—John T. Edwards.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Robert Hardy .....	7 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## NON-REGISTERED ROADSTERS.

## Brood mare with foal at side.

1st Premium—Miss Gladys Witte, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Land, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	5 00

## Mare or gelding 3 years or over.

1st Premium—Harry Stoltz .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premiums—Miss Gladys Witte .....	5 00



AFTER THE "JUDGING."



Mare or gelding 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—John T. Edwards.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. D. Bevier, Corliss, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Sleep Bros. ....	5 00

Mare or gelding 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—John L. Morris & Son.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Land.....	7 00
3rd Premium—John T. Edwards.....	4 00

Foal.

No awards.

JACKS AND MULES.

Best jack 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—L. F. Heintz, North Prairie, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Best jack under 2 years.

No awards.

Best pair of mules 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—L. F. Heintz.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Best single mule 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—L. F. Heintz.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—L. F. Heintz.....	6 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

CATTLE.

Judges.

- J. L. Hope, Madison, N. J.
- H. B. Daggett, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.
- A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill.

SHORTHORNS—OPEN CLASS.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Lodi, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Jones & Son, Rockland, Wis.....	10 00

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co., Auburndale, Wis.....	10 00

Bull senior yearling.

1st Premium—Fox & Gallagher, Oregon, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

## Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—No award.	

## Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—W. W. Brown, Amenia, N. Dak.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00
6th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	5 00

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	6 00
6th Premium—No award.	

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	10 00
4th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	6 00

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—W. W. Brown.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00

## Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—R. Connor Co.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	6 00

## Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—W. W. Brown.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00
6th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	5 00

## Heifer junior calf

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00

3rd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	10 00
4th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00
6th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	5 00

Champions.

Senior champion bull over 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Junior champion bull under 2 years, Fox & Gallagher.....	20 00
Senior champion cow over 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	20 00
Junior champion heifer under 2 years—W. W. Brown.....	20 00

Grand champions.

Grand champion bull any age—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female any age—F. W. Harding.....	20 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	6 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—W. W. Brown.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Calf herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	5 00

Four animals—Get of one sire.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00

Two animals—Produce of one cow.

1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	18 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00

SHORTHORNS—WISCONSIN CLASS.

Bull  $\frac{3}{4}$  years old or over.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	10 00

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00

Bull senior yearling.

1st Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	



## Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00

## Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	15 00
3rd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00
6th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	5 00

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	6 00
6th Premium—P. J. Fosse, Poynette, Wis.....	5 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	10 00
4th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	8 00
5th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	6 00

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00
5th Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	6 00

## Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—R. Connor Co.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	8 00
5th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	6 00

## Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00
6th Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	5 00

## Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	10 00

4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	8 00
5th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00
6th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	5 00

Champions.

Senior champion bull over 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Junior champion bull under 2 years—Fox & Gallagher.....	20 00
Senior champion cow over 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	20 00
Junior champion heifer under 2 years—F. W. Harding.....	20 00

Grand champions.

Grand champion bull any age—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female any age—F. W. Harding.....	20 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	10 00
4th Premium—E. D. Jones & Son.....	4 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	20 00
3rd Premium—R. Connor Co.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	6 00

Calf herd.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	8 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	5 00

Four animals—Get of one sire.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

Two animals—Produce of one cow.

1st Premium—Herr Bros. & Reynolds.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—F. W. Harding.....	18 00
3rd Premium—Fox & Gallagher.....	10 00
4th Premium—R. Connor Co.....	6 00

SHORTHORN STEERS—OPEN CLASS.

Steer, spayed or martin heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$50 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Steer, spayed or martin heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$50 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Brown.....	35 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Steer, spayed or martin heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding.....	\$50 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Champions.

Best steer, spayed or martin heifer any age—F. W. Harding..... \$65 00

## Herd.

## Best herd of steers and martin heifers.

1st Premium—F. W. Harding..... \$50 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

## HEREFORD.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

No awards.

## Bull senior yearling.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

## Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock, Lake Geneva, Wis..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

## Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—Sidney L. Brock..... 20 00

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

## Cow 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock..... \$25 00

2nd Premium—No award.

3rd Premium—No award.

4th Premium—No award.

Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00
4th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	8 00

Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	20 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00
4th Premium—No award.	

Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Champions.

Senior champion bull 2 years old or over—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$20 00
Senior champion bull under 2 years—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	20 00
Senior champion cow 2 years old or over—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	20 00
Senior champion heifer under 2 years—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	20 00

Grand champions.

Grand champion bull any age—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female any age—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	20 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Young herd.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

Calf herd.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

Four animals—Get of one sire.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	15 00

Two animals—Produce of one cow.

1st Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles, Maquoketa, Ia.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

<b>Bull senior yearling.</b>	
1st Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
<b>Bull junior yearling.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
<b>Bull senior calf.</b>	
1st Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
<b>Bull junior calf.</b>	
1st Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	5 00
<b>Cow 3 years old or over.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
<b>Heifer 2 years and under 3.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
<b>Heifer senior yearling.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	5 00
<b>Heifer junior yearling.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	
<b>Heifer senior calf.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	5 00
<b>Heifer junior calf.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	
<b>Champions.</b>	
Senior champion bull over 2 years—Otto V. Battles.....	\$15 00
Junior champion bull under 2 years—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	15 00
Senior champion cow over 2 years—Otto V. Battles.....	15 00
Junior champion heifer under 2 years—Otto V. Battles.....	15 00
<b>Grand champions.</b>	
Grand champion bull any age—Otto V. Battles.....	\$15 00
Grand champion female any age—Otto V. Battles.....	15 00
<b>Aged herd.</b>	
1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00

Calf herd.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00

Four animals—Get of one sire.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00

Two animals—Produce of one cow.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	7 00

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SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by American Aberdeen-Angus Association and Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles, Maquoketa, Ia.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co., Wausau, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

Bull senior yearling.

1st Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$10 00.
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	4 00
4th Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	4 00
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	4 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Alex Stewart Lumber Co.....	4 00
4th Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	4 00
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Otto V. Battles.....	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	
6th Premium—No award.	

## GALLOWAY.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

No awards.

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Ia.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....	8 00

No awards.	Bull senior yearling.	
No awards.	Bull junior yearling.	
No awards.	Bull senior calf.	
	Bull junior calf.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
3rd Premium—No award.		
	Cow 3 years' old or over.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
3rd Premium—No award.		
	Heifer 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		8 00
3rd Premium—No award.		
	Heifer senior yearling.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		8 00
3rd Premium—No award.		
	Heifer junior yearling.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
3rd Premium—No award.		
	Heifer senior calf.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
3rd Premium—No award.		
	Heifer junior calf.	
1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
3rd Premium—No award.		

CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion bull under 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....	\$15 00
Junior champion bull under 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....	15 00
Senior champion cow over 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....	15 00
Junior champion heifer under 2 years—C. S. Hechtner.....	15 00

GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull, any age—C. S. Hechtner.....	\$15 00
Grand champion female, any age—C. S. Hechtner.....	15 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....	\$18 00
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Young herd.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....	\$18 00
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## Calf herd.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....	15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Four animals—Get of one sire.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....	\$15 00
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## Two animals—Produce of one cow.

1st Premium—C. S. Hechtner.....	\$12 00
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## POLLED DURHAM.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium W. H. Miller & Sons, Mulberry, Ind.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse, Poynette, Wis.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Bull junior yearling.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Bull senior calf.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00
3rd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	18 00

## Bull junior calf.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Son.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Son.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Heifer senior yearling.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Heifer junior yearling.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Heifer senior calf.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	12 00
3rd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	10 00

Heifer junior calf.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	18 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

CHAMPIONS.

Senior champion bull over 2 years—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$15 00
Junior champion bull under 2 years—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00
Senior champion cow over 2 years—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00
Junior champion heifer under 2 years—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00

GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull any age—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$15 00
Grand champion female any age—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	15 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	15 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Calf herd.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	15 00

Four animals, get of one sire.

1st Premium—W. H. Miller & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	12 00

Two animals, produce of one cow.

No awards.

GRADE OR CROSS-BRED STEERS.

Steer 2 years old or over.

No awards.

Steer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	13 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Steer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Sidney L. Brock.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	16 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Best steer, any age.

Sidney L. Brock .....	40 00
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RED POLLED.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. W. Dopke, North Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Bull 2 years and under 3.

No awards.

	Bull senior yearling.	
No awards.		
	Bull junior yearling.	
No awards.		
	Bull senior calf.	
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.....		
3rd Premium—No award.....		
	Bull junior calf.	
No awards.		
	Cow 3 years old or over.	
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		8 00
	Heifer 2 years and under 3.	
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		8 00
	Heifer senior yearling.	
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		\$12 00
	Heifer junior yearling.	
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		\$12 00
	Heifer senior calf.	
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		\$12 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		8 00
	Heifer senior calf.	
No 1st premium.		
No. 2nd premium.		
3rd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....		5 00

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**CHAMPIONS.**

Senior champion bull over 2 years—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
Junior champion bull under 2 years—A. W. Dopke.....	15 00
Senior champion cow over 2 years—A. W. Dople.....	15 00
Junior champion heifer under 2 years—A. W. Dopke.....	15 00

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**GRAND CHAMPIONS.**

Grand champion bull any age—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
Grand champion female, any age—A. W. Dopke.....	15 00
	Aged herd.
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
	Young herd.
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$18 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
	Calf herd.
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
	Four animals, get of one sire.
1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Two animals, produce of one cow.

1st Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—No award.....	

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—S. A. Baird & Son, Waukesha, Wis.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Rust Bros., West Allis, Wis.....	15 00
4th Premium—Schley Bros., Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00

Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Edwin Gibbs, Fox Lake, Wis.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	15 00
4th Premium—Geo. F. Ziegler, Milwaukee, Wis.....	10 00

Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Rust Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	20 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Williams, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	15 00
4th Premium—Thomas Young Kayne, Cedar Falls, Ia.....	10 00

Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. L. Williams.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	20 00
3rd Premium—W. C. Schroeder, Racine, Wis.....	15 00
4th Premium—Rust Bros.....	10 00

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Williams.....	20 00
3rd Premium—S. C. Stanchfield, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	15 00
4th Premium—S. A. Baird & Son.....	10 00

Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—S. A. Baird & Son.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Schley Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	15 00
4th Premium—S. C. Stanchfield.....	10 00

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Rust Bros.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Young Kayne.....	20 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Williams.....	15 00
4th Premium—Thomas Young Kayne.....	10 00

Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. L. Williams.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—S. A. Baird & Son.....	20 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Williams.....	15 00
4th Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	10 00

Four animals, get of one sire.

1st Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—Thomas Young Kayne.....	7 00

Two animals, produce of one dam.

1st Premium—A. L. Williams.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros.....	20 00
3rd Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	7 00

Aged herd.	
1st Premium—R. E. Haeger.....	30 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros. ....	20 00
Young herd.	
1st Premium—A. L. Yilliams.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—Rust Bros. ....	20 00

## CHAMPIONS.

Champion bull over 2 years—R. E. Haeger.....	\$20 00
Champion bull under 2 years—Rust Bros.....	20 00
Champion cow over 2 years—R. E. Haeger.....	20 00
Champion heifer under 2 years—A. L. Williams.....	20 00

## GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull, any age—R. E. Haeger.....	\$25 00
Grand champion female, any age—R. E. Haeger.....	25 00

## GUERNSEY.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones, Waukesha, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox, Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00

## Bull 2 years old and under 3.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	10 00

## Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William M. Jones.....	6 00

## Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William M. Jones.....	6 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	5 00
5th Premium—John H. Williams.....	3 00

## Cow 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	15 00
3rd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	10 00
4th Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	5 00
5th Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	3 00

## Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
3rd Premium—William M. Jones.....	10 00
4th Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	5 00

Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	8 00
4th Premium—William M. Jones.....	5 00

Four animals, get of one sire.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
3rd Premium—William M. Jones.....	8 00
4th Premium—John H. Williams.....	5 00

Two animals, produce of one cow.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	15 00
3rd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	8 00
4th Premium—John H. Williams.....	5 00

Aged herd.

1st Premium—W. W. Marsh.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—William M. Jones.....	15 00
3rd Premium—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	10 00
4th Premium—Fred Vogel, Jr.....	5 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—William M. Jones.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—John H. Williams.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

CHAMPIONS.

Champion bull over 2 years—W. W. Marsh.....	\$15 00
Champion cow over 2 years—William M. Jones.....	15 00
Champion bull under 2 years—A. W. & F. E. Fox.....	15 00
Champion heifer under 2 years—W. W. Marsh.....	15 00

GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull, any age—W. W. Marsh.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female, any age—William M. Jones.....	20 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Mr. J. Gilbert Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis., offered a silver cup for best "Four animals, get of one sire," which was won by W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Iowa.

JERSEY.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins, Brandon, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Elm Grove, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Bull 2 years old and under 3,

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	15 00
3rd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son, Nashotah, Wis.....	8 00

## Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son.....	5 00

## Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son.....	5 00

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	8 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	8 00

## Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	5 00

## Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	5 00

## Four animals, get of one sire.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$10 00
3rd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son.....	5 00

## Two animals, produce of one cow.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	10 00
3rd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son.....	5 00

## Aged herd.

1st Premium—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	10 00

## Young herd.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son.....	10 00

## CHAMPIONS.

Champion bull over 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$15 00
Champion cow over 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
Champion bull under 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00
Champion heifer under 2 years—Dixon & Bruins.....	15 00

## GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull, any age—Dixon & Bruins.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female, any age—Dixon & Bruins.....	20 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Grand champion bull, exhibited by breeder.....Gold Medal  
E. R. Thomas & Son.

Grand champion female, exhibited by breeder.....Gold Medal  
Mrs. Adda F. Howie.

Four females over 1 year, the get of one sire, exhibited by breeder.

1st Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie..... \$40 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. Adda F. Howie..... 30 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

AYRSHIRE.

Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz..... 15 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Bull 2 years and under 3.

No awards.

Bull 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... \$15 00  
2nd Premium—No award.  
3rd Premium—No award.

Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... \$15 00  
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz ..... 10 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz..... 15 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Heifer 2 years and under.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz ..... 15 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... \$15 00  
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz ..... 10 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... 15 00  
2nd Premium—Adam Seitz..... 10 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Four animals, get of one sire

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—No award.  
3rd Premium—No award.

Two animals, produce of 1 cow.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—No award.  
3rd Premium—No award.

Aged herd.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

Young herd.

1st Premium—Adam Seitz ..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—No award.



## CHAMPIONS.

Champion bull over 2 years—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
Champion cow over two years—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
Champion bull under 2 years—Adam Seitz.....	15 00
Champion heifer under 2 years—Adam Seitz.....	15 00

## GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull, any age—Adam Seitz.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female, any age—Adam Seitz.....	20 00

## BROWN SWISS.

## Bull 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn, Delavan, Wis.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Bull 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Henry Elmer, Monroe, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Bull 1 year old and under 2.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Bull under 1 year.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cow 3 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Henry Elmer.....	15 00
3rd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	8 00

## Heifer 2 years and under 3.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Heifer 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Henry Elmer.....	5 00

## Heifer under 1 year.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Four animals, get of one sire.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Henry Elmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Two animals, produce of one cow.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Henry Elmer.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Aged herd.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Henry Elmer .....	10 00

Young herd.

1st Premium—J. P. Allyn.....	20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

CHAMPIONS.

Champion bull over 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	\$15 00
Champion cow over 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
Champion bull under 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00
Champion heifer under 2 years—J. P. Allyn.....	15 00

GRAND CHAMPIONS.

Grand champion bull, any age—J. P. Allyn.....	\$20 00
Grand champion female, any age—J. P. Allyn.....	20 00

**SHEEP**

Judges.

Prof. W. C. Coffey, Champaign, Ill.  
W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.

SHROPSHIRE—OPEN CLASS.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Chandler Bros., Chariton, Ia.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk, Sun Prairie, Wis.....	5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews, Chicago, Ill.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Flock.	
1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	5 00
Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard, Bloomer, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	5 00
Champion ram, any age—Chandler Bros.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe, any age—Chandler Bros.....	15 00
Best pair lambs—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

#### AMERICAN BRED SHROPSHIRE.

Ram 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	8 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	4 00
Ram 1 year and under 2.	
1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	4 00
Ram lamb.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—William F. Renk.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	4 00
Ewe 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	8 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	4 00
Ewe 1 year old and under 2.	
1st Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	4 00
Ewe Lamb.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard .....	8 00
3rd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	4 00
Champion ram, any age—William F. Renk.....	\$8 00
Champion ewe, any age—Chandler Bros.....	8 00
Pen of four lambs.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard .....	4 00
Flock.	
1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Chandler Bros. ....	8 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	4 00

WISCONSIN BRED SHROPSHIRE.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	5 00
4th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	3 00
5th Premium—William F. Renk.....	2 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
4th Premium—William F. Renk.....	3 00
5th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	2 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William F. Renk.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
4th Premium—William Miles, Brooklyn, Wis.....	3 00
5th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	2 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	5 00
4th Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	3 00
5th Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	2 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	5 00
4th Premium—W. Woodard.....	3 00
5th Premium—William F. Renk.....	2 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	5 00
4th Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	3 00
5th Premium—W. Woodward.....	2 00

Flock.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William F. Renk.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Robinson & Son.....	5 00

Pen of Four Lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. Woodard.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William F. Renk.....	5 00

Champion ram any age—William F. Renk.....	\$10 00
Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

Best pair of lambs—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
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## OXFORD—OPEN CLASS.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr, Bloomer, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Jas. H. Callow, Mineral Point, Wis.....	5 00

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	5 00

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	5 00

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	5 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Flock.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley & Sons, Albany, Wis.....	5 00

Champion ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—William Cooper & Nephews.....	15 00

Best pair of lambs—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
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## WISCONSIN BRED OXFORD.

## Yearling ram.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—William Smiley & Sons.....	10 00

## Yearling ewe.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	10 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.....	5 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley & sons.....	3 00

## Ram lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
3rd Premium—J. H. Dixon.....	3 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	3 00

## Ewe lamb.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley & Sons.....	3 00

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00
3rd Premium—William Smiley .....	3 00

Champion ram any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
Champion ewe any age—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00

## SOUTHDOWN—OPEN CLASS.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard .....	5 00

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard .....	5 00

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodard .....	5 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Flock.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. Woodward .....	5 00

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Champion ram any age—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—William Cooper & Nephews.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—W. Woodard.....	\$10 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Southdown Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$24 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

## Ram 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ram lamb.

1st Premium—W. Woodard .....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ewe 1 year or over.

1st Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## Ewe lamb.

1st Premium—W. Woodard .....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

## HAMPSHIRE.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William F. Renk.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William F. Renk.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	10 00
3rd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	5 00

Flock.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—William Cooper & Nephews.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.....	5 00

Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten, Lyons, Wis.....	5 00

Champion ram any age—William F. Renk.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—William Cooper & Nephews.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—William F. Renk.....	\$10 00

WISCONSIN BRED HAMPSHIRE.

Yearling ram.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.....	4 00

Ram lamb.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	4 00

Yearling ewe.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—William F. Renk.....	4 00

Ewe lamb.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Dixon.....	4 00

Pair of lambs.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	4 00



## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the American Sheep Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

## Flock.

1st Premium—William F. Renk.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	14 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Four lambs.

1st Premium—F. H. Patten.....	\$16 00
2nd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## COTSWOLD.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros., Camp Point, Ill.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—N. M. Jewell, Mineral Point, Wis.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	6 00

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—N. M. Jewell.....	6 00

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—N. M. Jewell.....	6 00

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—Russell Dorsey, Perry, Ill.....	6 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—N. M. Jewell & Son.....	6 00

## Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	15 00
3rd Premium—N. M. Jewell & Son.....	6 00

## Flock.

1st Premium—Lewis Bros. ....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—N. M. Jewell & Son.....	15 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—N. M. Jewell & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Champion ram any age—Lewis Bros.....	\$20 00
Champion ewe any age—Lewis Bros.....	20 00

Best pair of lambs—N. M. Jewell & Sons.....	\$15 00
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SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Wisconsin Sheep Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

Best general exhibit of Cotswold by Wisconsin exhibitor, bred and owned by same.

1st Premium—N. M. Jewell & Son.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

LINCOLN AND LEICESTER.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Flock.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Chmapiion ram any age—A. W. Arnold.....	\$15 06
Champion ewe any age—A. W. Arnold.....	15 00

Best pair of lambs—A. W. Arnold.

CHEVIOT.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell, Wingate, Ind.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold, Galesville, Wis.....	5 00

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Eli Crall & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	5 00

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Eli Crall & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	5 00

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Eli Crall & Son.....	5 00

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Eli Crall & Son.....	5 00

## Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	5 00

## Flock.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Eli Crall & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. W. Arnold.....	5 00

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Eli Crall & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. K. Allen, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	5 00

Champion ram any age—G. W. Parnell.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—G. W. Parnell.....	15 00

Best pair of lambs—Eli Crall & Son.....	\$10 00
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## DORSET HORNED.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Nash Bros, Tipton, Ind.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr, Bloomer, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. J. Mohr.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Nash Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Nash Bros.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Miner.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—W. H. Miner.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. H. Miner.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—Nash Bros. ....	5 00

Flock.

1st Premium—W. H. Miner.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Nash Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. J. Mohr.....	5 00

Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Nash Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No Award.	

Champion ram, any age—W. H. Miner.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe, any age—W. H. Miner.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—No award.	

RAMBOUILLET.

Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates, Irwin, Ohio.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son, Evansville, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	5 00

Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. A. Bates.....	5 00

Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. A. Bates.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	5 00

Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. A. Bates.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	5 00

Ewe 1 year old and under 2.

1st Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. A. Bates.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. A. Bates.....	5 00

Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. A. Bates.....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	5 00

Flock.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—A. A. Bates.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Champion ram, any age—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe, any age—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	15 00
Best pair of lambs—J. C. Ellis & Son.....	10 00

## AMERICAN OR DELAINE MERINO.

## Ram 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son, Peoria, Ohio.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ram 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ram under 1 year.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ewe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ewe 1 year and under 2.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Ewe under 1 year.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Flock.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pen of four lambs.

1st Premium—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Champion ram, any age—Uriah Cook & Son.....	\$15 00
Champion ewe any age—Uriah Cook & Son.....	15 00
Best pairs of lambs—No award.	

## FARMERS' CLASS.

No entries.

## ANGORA GOATS.

## Buck 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. K. Allen, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Buck 1 year and under 2.

No awards.

Buck Kid.

1st Premium—J. K. Allen.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. K. Allen.....	2 00

Doe 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. K. Allen.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Doe 1 year old and under 2.

1st Premium—J. K. Allen.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Doe kid.

1st Premium—J. K. Allen.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. K. Allen.....	2 00

Breeders' Flock.

1st Premium—J. K. Allen.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

AMERICAN ANGORA BREEDERS' SPECIAL.

Best breeders' flock.

Premium—Silver cup .....	No award
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**SWINE.**

Judge.

J. M. Stewart, Ainsworth, Ia.

POLAND CHINA.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry, Tolono, Ill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Bishop & Esterly, Whitewater, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mads Madsen, Madison, Wis.....	5 00

Boar 18 months under 2 years.

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—A. E. Kibler & Co., Omro, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. Selle & Son, Thiensville, Wis.....	5 00

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—L. P. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Heck Bros., Lyons, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	5 00

Boar 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Diley, Rush Lake, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Heck Bros. ....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Heck Bros. ....	8 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00

Sow 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Heck Bros. ....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	5 00
..	
Sow 18 mos. under 2 years.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.	
1st Premium—Mads Madsen .....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
Sow 6 mos. under 1 year.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. G. Kent, Ellwin, Ill.....	5 00
Sow under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—Mads Madsen .....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Diley.....	8 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00

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#### HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows under 2 years.	
1st Prem—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	5 00
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Diley.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Diley.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
Get of sire.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	10 00
3rd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	5 00
Produce of sow.	
1st Premium—J. E. Meharry.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Mads Madsen .....	10 00
3rd Premium—J. F. Diley.....	5 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

The Wisconsin Poland China Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

Boar over 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—J. F. Diley.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	12 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	9 00
4th Premium—Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.....	6 00
5th Premium—Bishop & Esterly.....	4 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Heck Bros. ....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Heck Bros. ....	12 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	9 00
4th Premium—J. F. Diley.....	6 00
5th Premium—Dell Danks, Stoughton, Wis.....	4 00

Sow over 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—L. P. Martiny .....	12 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin .....	9 00
4th Premium—Heck Bros. ....	6 00
5th Premium—J. F. Diley.....	4 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Mads Madsen .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Diley.....	12 00
3rd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	9 00
4th Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	6 00
5th Premium—Heck Bros. ....	4 00

Three sows over 1 year.

1st Premium—Mads Madsen.....	8 00
2nd Premium—L. P. Martiny.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Geo. Martin .....	3 00

BERKSHIRE.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Jos. H. Kitchen, Eldorado, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. D. Becker, Fort Atkinson, Wis.....	5 00

Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years.

1st Premium—W. D. Becker.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	8 00
3rd Premium—W. D. Becker.....	5 00



## Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Sow 18 mos. under 2 years.

1st Premium—W. D. Becker.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00

## Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. D. Becker.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00

## Sow 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00

## Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

## HERDS.

## Boar and 3 sows over 2 years.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. D. Becker.....	5 00

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year.

1st Premium—H. F. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Boar and 3 sows over 1 year bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. D. Becker.....	5 00

## Produce of dam.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Offered by the Wisconsin Berkshire Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

Boar 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—W. D. Becker.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Joseph H. Kitchen.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	5 00
3rd Premium—W. D. Becker.....	3 00

Sow 1 year old or over.

1st Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. D. Becker.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Herd.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	Silver Cup
2nd Premium—Geo. E. Kelly.....	20 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

CHESTER WHITE.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer, Elkhorn, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—C. P. Coates, Elhorn, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 18 mos. and under 2 years.

1st. Premium—W. W. Vaughn, Lyons, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son, Mason City, Ia.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—C. P. Coates.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	5 00

Boar 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	5 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	8 00
3rd Premium—C. P. Coates.....	5 00

Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	5 00

## Sow 18 mos. under 2 years.

1st Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—C. P. Coates.....	5 00

## Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	5 00

## Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—C. P. Coates.....	8 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	5 00

## HERDS.

## Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	5 00

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—C. P. Coates.....	5 00

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.

No awards.

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—G. L. Emmert & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	5 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	5 00

## Produce of sow.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Palmer.....	5 00

## LARGE YORKSHIRE.

## Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Iowa.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 18 mos. and under 1 year.	
No awards.	
Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar 6 mos. and under 1 year.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
.. Sow 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 18 mos. under 2 years.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 6 mos. under 1 year.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No awards.	
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Produce of sow.

1st Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—B. F. Davidson.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## DUROC—JERSEY.

## Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son, Masov City, Ia.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed, Palmyra, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	5 00

## Boar 18 months and under 2 years.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. G. Bartholf, Burlington, Wis.....	5 00

## Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—L. F. Atwater, Bangor, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	5 00

## Boar 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse, Poynette, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten, Lyons, Wis.....	5 00

## Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.....	8 00
3rd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	5 00

## Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	5 00

## Sow 18 mos. under 2 years.

1st Premium—F. H. Patten.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	5 00

## Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	5 00

## Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	5 00

## Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	5 00

## HERDS.

## Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	10 00
3rd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	5 00

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year.

1st Premium—Balmat & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	10 00
3rd Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	5 00

## Boar and 3 sows over 1 year bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—W. H. Reed.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	5 00

## Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	5 00

## Get of sire.

1st Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	5 00

## Produce of sow.

1st Premium—L. F. Atwater.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Balmat & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten.....	5 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

## Best Duroc-Jersey herd.

1st Premium—P. J. Fosse.....	\$30 00
2nd Premium—W. H. Reed.....	24 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	20 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## TAMWORTH.

## Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom, Carthage, Ill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCulom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Boar 18 mos. under 2 years.

1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 6 mos. under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 2 years old or over.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 18 mos. under 2 years.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Sow under 6 mos.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

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#### HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Get of sire.	
1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Produce of sow.

1st Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Thornber & McCullom.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

ALL OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.

Boar 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Chas. T. Hill, Brookfield, Wis.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Boar 18 mos. under 2 years.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 18 mos. under 2 years.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Boar 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son, Lyons, Wis.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Board 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Boar under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Sow 2 years old or over.

1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Sow 18 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	5 00

Sow 1 year and under 18 mos.

1st Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00

Sow 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	10 00
3rd Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son.....	5 00

Sow under 6 mos.

1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	8 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00



## HERDS.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year.	
1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	5 00
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	5 00
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year bred by exhibitor.	
1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	5 00
Produce of sow.	
1st Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	\$14 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Chas. T. Hill.....	5 00

## WISCONSIN SWEEPSTAKES.

Best exhibit of not more than five animals of any single breed, bred by exhibitor.

1st Premium—J. F. Diley, Rush Lake, Wis.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Heck Bros., Lyons, Wis.....	12 00
3rd Premium—W. H. Reed, Palmyra, Wis.....	8 00
4th Premium—W. W. Vaughn & Son, Lyons, Wis.....	5 00

## SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Offered by the Wisconsin Swine Breeders' Association and the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, jointly.

Best boar under 6 mos. bred by exhibitor.	
Poland China—L. P. Martiny, Chippewa Falls, Wis.....	\$10 00
Berkshire—Geo. E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.....	10 00
Chester White—W. W. Vaughn & Son, Lyons, Wis.....	10 00
Large Yorkshire—B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Ia.....	10 00
Duroc-Jersey—Balmat & Son, Mason City, Ia.....	10 00
Tamworth—No award.	
All other distinct breeds—Chas. T. Hill, Brookfield, Wis.....	10 00

**POULTRY.**

Judge.  
W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

**Cock.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love, Waukesha.....	75

**Cockerel.**

1st Premium—E. A. Meyer, Green Bay.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. A. Meyer.....	75

**Hen.**

1st Premium—E. A. Meyer.....	1 50
2nd Premium—E. A. Meyer.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. A. Meyer.....	75

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—E. A. Meyer.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—H. S. Gillett, St. Francis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

**Cock.**

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk, Mineral Point.....	1 50
2nd Premium—Arthur F. Ott, West Allis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	75

**Cockerel.**

1st Premium—E. J. Sponholz, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

**Hen.**

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. J. Sponholz.....	75

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.**

**Cock.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love.....	75

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—F. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. H. Patten, Lyons.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. G. Bartholf, Burlington.....	75
Hen.	
1st Premium—W. G. Bartholf.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. H. Patten.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75
Pullet.	
1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Patten.....	75

### GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	75
Pullet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	1 00
3rd Premium—C. J. Rogers, Wauwatosa.....	75

### SILVER WYANDOTTE.

Cock.	
1st Premium—G. B. Stannard, Lake Geneva.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—G. B. Stannard.....	75
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—G. B. Stannard.....	75
Hen.	
1st Premium—August Pape, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—G. B. Stannard.....	75
Pullet.	
1st Premium—G. B. Stannard.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—G. B. Stannard.....	75

BUFF WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt, Whitewater.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love.....	75

WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Premium—A. C. Hanson, Wauwatosa.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Clarence Christenson, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—M. Pasbrig, Wauwatosa.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—A. C. Hanson.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	

BLACK WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE.****Cock.**

No awards.

**Cockerel.**

1st Premium—Orville S. Morse, Janesville.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

**Hen.**

No awards.

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—Orville S. Morse.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Orville S. Morse.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.****Cock.**

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

**Cockerel.**

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	1 00
3rd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	Ribbon

**Hen.**

1st Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	Ribbon

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	Ribbon

**MOTTLED OR BLACK JAVA.****Cock.**

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	Ribbon

**Cockerel.**

1st Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	Ribbon

**Hen.**

1st Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

**Pullet.**

1st Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—M. Pasbrig .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Cock.

1st Premium—Elmer M. Webb, Waukesha.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—R. L. Benjamin, Waukesha.....	1 50
2nd Premium—Elmer M. Webb.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Elmer M. Webb.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Elmer M. Webb.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Elmer M. Webb.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Elmer M. Webb.....	75

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier, Sussex.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Otto Essmann, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Otto Essmann.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Otto Essmann.....	75

DOMINIQUES.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—C. E. Judson, Wauwatosa.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—C. E. Judson.....	Ribbon

## BUCKEYES.

No entries.

## DARK BRAHMA.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$ 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad .....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad .....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	Ribbon

## LIGHT BRAHMA.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred Gregerson, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Theo. Gerlach .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	

## Hen.

1st Premium—J. S. Nowak, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	

## Pullet.

1st Premium—Theo. Gerlach .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Theo. Gerlach .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Theo. Gerlach.....	

## BUFF COCHIN.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz, Milwaukee.....	75

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—August Pape .....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	75

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PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	75

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WHITE COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	Ribbon

Pullet

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Geo. W. Tulenz.....	Ribbon



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## BLACK COCHIN.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad .....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad .....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Conrad .....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## WHITE LANGSHAN.

## Cock.

No entries.

## Cockerel.

No entries.

## Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

No entries.

## BLACK LANGSHAN.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

No entries.

## BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

## Cock.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

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ANCONAS.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. H. Smith, Lyons.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Rudolph Mehl, Milwaukee.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—August Pape.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. H. Smith.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Henry Detjen, Jr., Manitowoc.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Lee & Son & Wells, Oshkosh.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Rudolph Mehl.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. H. Smith.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Henry Detjen, Jr.....	75

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

No entries.

## Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

No entries.

## WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

## Cock.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

No entries.

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

No entries.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—C. G. Schmidt, West Allis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—C. G. Schmidt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—C. G. Schmidt.....	75

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—C. G. Schmidt, West Allis.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—C. G. Schmidt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—C. G. Schmidt.....	75

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. G. Walvoord, Saeboygan.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

No entries.

Hen.

1st Premium—J. G. Walvoord.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

No entries.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Henry Detjen, Jr.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred H. Thiele, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—J. G. Walvoord.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Fred H. Thiele.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. G. Walvoord.....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—Henry Detjen, Jr.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Arthur F. Ott, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Henry Detjen, Jr.....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—C. G. Schmidt.....	75

## ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. A. Beule, Beaver Dam.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	75

Hen.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. G. Walvoord.....	75

## BLACK LEGHORN.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Premium—Wm. Lemke, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Arthur F. Ott.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Ernst Bode, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. Lemke .....	

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN.

Cock.

No entries.

Cockerel.

1st Premium—J. H. Smith.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. H. Smith.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—J. H. Smith.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. H. Smith.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—J. H. Smith.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. H. Smith.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

COLORED OR SILVER GREY DORKING.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## BUFF ORPINGTON.

## Cock.

1st Premium—F. H. Greengo, Menomonee Falls.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. H. Greengo.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. S. Nowak.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Orville S. Morse.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—F. H. Greengo.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Ernest Sanderson, Baraboo.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Ernest Sanderson.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Orville S. Morse.....	Ribbon

## SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTON.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—R. L. Benjamin, Waukesha.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Ben C. Hughes, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—R. L. Benjamin.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Robert O. Jones, Lannon.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.....	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Robert O. Jones.....	Ribbon

REDCAPS.

Cock.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

HOUDAN.

Cock.

1st Premium—John Doll, Milwaukee.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Doll.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Joan Doll.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Doll.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Doll.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—John Doll.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Doll.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—John Doll.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Doll.....	1 00
3rd Premium—John Doll.....	Ribbon



## BLACK HAMBURG.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	Ribbon
Pullet.	
1st Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Cockerel.	
No entries.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Pullet.	
No entries.	

## SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.

No entries.

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Paul Gerhard & Son.....	Ribbon

WHITE POLISH.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

No entries.

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Cock.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts .....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt .....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75
Pullet.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

SILVER POLISH.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

GOLDEN POLISH.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	Ribbon
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	Ribbon
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. J. Kaszolka.....	Ribbon

BROWN RED GAME.

Cock.

No entries.

Cockerel.

No entries.

Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

No entries.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

1st Premium—J. R. Love, Waukesha.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—J. R. Love.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. R. Love.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

RED PYLE GAME.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

No entries.

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

## BLACK BREASTED GAME.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

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 WHITE INDIAN GAME.

Cock.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75

Pullet.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

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 BIRCHEN GAME.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

No entries.

Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

No entries.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

RED PYLE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. G. Boots.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

BROWN RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon

## GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

No entries.

## SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. G. Boots.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

No entries.

## Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

No entries.

## WHITE GAME BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

No entries.

INDIAN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	Ribbon

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	Ribbon

ORNAMENTAL BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75



Cockerel.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

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GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75
Cockerel.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	75

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PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Cockerel.	
No entries.	
Hen.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Pullet.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

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BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. Stier.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—F. Stier .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. Stier .....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—F. Stier .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—F. Stier .....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	75

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WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—F. Stier .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—L. A. Burmeister, Milwaukee.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Emile Witting, Milwaukee.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—F. Stier .....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—F. Stier .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

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BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Cockerel.

1st Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	75

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

Pullet.

1st Premium—Lee & Son & Wells.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Lee & Sons & Wells.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	75

## BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Emile Witting .....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	Ribbon

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	1 00
3rd Premium—Emile Witting .....	Ribbon

## Pullet.

1st Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

## WHITE JAPANESE BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM.

## Cock.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hen.

1st Premium—Boots & Stier.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Boots & Stier.....	1 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

ANY COLOR POLISH BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

No entries.

Hen.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

No entries.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Cockerel.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Hen.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Pullet.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

DARK BRAHMA BANTAM.

No entries.

SWEEPSTAKES.

American Breeds.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$15 00
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Asiatic Breeds.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$10 00
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TURKEYS—OLD BIRDS.

Bronze.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros., Franksville.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Fred H. Thiele.....	1 00

Black.

No entries.

## Slate.

No entries.

## White Holland.

No entries.

## Narragansett.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.....	
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## Buff.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.....	
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## TURKEYS—YOUNG BIRDS.

## Bronze.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Henry Schulte .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## Black.

No entries.

## Slate.

No entries.

## White Holland.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## Narragansett.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—No award.....	
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## Buff.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	2 50
2nd Premium—No award.....	
3rd Premium—No award.....	

## WATER FOWL.

## Judge.

T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.

## GEESE—OLD BIRDS.

## Toulouse.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	

## Embden.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Fred Thiele .....	2 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

## African.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	

Wild.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
3rd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00

Chinese White.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	3 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 00

Chinese Brown.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	3 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

Egyptian.

No entries.

GEESE—YOUNG BIRDS.

Toulouse.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Fred H. Thiele.....	Ribbon

Emden.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

African.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Wild.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

Chinese White.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Chinese Brown.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	Ribbon

Egyptian.

No entries.

DUCKS—OLD BIRDS.

Pekin.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Fred Thiele .....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00

## Aylesbury.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Rouen.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 00

## Cayuga.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 00

## East India.

1st Premium—Aug. Pape .....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 00

## Indian Runner.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Geo. F. Ziegler, Milwaukee. ....	1 00

## Colored Muscovy.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 00

## White Muscovy.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 00

## Grey or White Call.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros.	

## White Crested.

1st Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	\$2 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## DUCKS—YOUNG BIRDS.

## Pekin.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
2nd Premium—Fred Thiele .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	50

## Aylesbury.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Rouen.

1st Premium—John Conrad .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—John Conrad .....	50

Cayuga.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	50

East India.

1st Premium—Aug. Pape. ....	2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Aug. Pape. ....	50

Indian Runner.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Geo. F. Ziegler. ....	50

Colored Muscovy.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	50

White Muscovy.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—E. G. Roberts. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	50

Grey or White Call.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 50
3rd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	

White Crested.

No entries.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best exhibit of water fowl.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$10 00
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Guinea fowl, white or pearl.

1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt. ....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	1 00

Pea fowl.

No entries.

English Pheasants.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt. ....	2 00

Chinese pheasants.

No entries.

Silver pheasants.

No entries.

Mongolian pheasants.

1st Premium—Dawson Bros. ....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Siskies, white or black.

No entries.



Frizzles, any color.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	1 00
Rumpless, any color.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 00
Sultans, white.	
1st Premium—E. G. Roberts.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

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## PET STOCK.

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Judge.  
T. J. Rountree, Nora, Ill.

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### BELGIAN HARES.

Buck 1 year or over.	
1st Premium—Badger State Rabbitry, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
Doe 1 year or over.	
1st Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Buck over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
No awards.	
Doe over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Arthur Krohn .....	2 00
2nd Premium—Arthur Krohn .....	1 00
Doe with litter.	
1st Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

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### FLEMISH GIANT AND HIMALAYAN HARES.

Buck 1 year or over.	
1st Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	2 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	1 00
Doe 1 year or over.	
1st Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	1 00
Buck over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	1 00
Doe over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—Badger State Rabbitry.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Arthur Krohn .....	1 00
Doe with litter.	
No entries.	

ANY OTHER BREED OF HARES.

Buck 1 year or over.	
1st Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	2 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	1 00
Doe 1 year or over.	
1st Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	2 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	1 00
Buck over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	2 00
2nd Premium—W. A. Hoyt.....	1 00
Doe over 6 mos., under 1 year.	
1st Premium—J. J. Rodig.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Arthur Krohn .....	1 00
Doe with litter.	
No entries.	

CAVIES (GUINEA PIGS)

No entries.

**Pigeons.**

Judge.  
Thos. B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.

SINGLE BIRDS.

CARRIERS.

Black cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald, Cincinnati, O.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kretschmer, Chicago, Ill.....	50
Dun cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Prem—Herman Kretschmer .....	50
White cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	50
Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Bechtel, Milwaukee.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Black hen.	
1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Dun hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	50
White hen.	
1st Premium—Geo Ewald .....	1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	50
Any other color hen.	
1st Premium—Geo Ewald .....	1 00
2nd Premium—No Award.	

## POUTERS.

Black pied cock.	
1st Premium—Oscar Buxbaum, Milwaukee.....	1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Blue pied cock.	
No entries.	
Red pied cock.	
No entries.	
Yellow pied cock.	
1st Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	1 00
2nd Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	50
White cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Black pied hen.	
1st Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	\$1 06
2nd Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	50
Blue pied hen.	
No entries.	
Red pied hen.	
1st Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Yellow pied hen.	
1st Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
White hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award	
Any other color hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## POUTERS—PIGMIES.

Black cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50
Blue cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50
White cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50
Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Fred C. Borchardt, Jr., Manitowoc.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50
Black hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Blue hen.	
1st Premium—John Krumdick, Manitowoc.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

White hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Any other color hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

BRUNNER POUTERS.

Blue cock.	
1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Black cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Blue hen.	
1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Black hen.	
1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Any other hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	50

SADDLE-BACK FANTAILS.

Black cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Black hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

Any other color hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

TAIL-COLORED FANTAILS.

Any color cock.	
1st Premium—Wm. E. Schulz, Milwaukee.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Any color hen.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Schulz.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## FANTAILS (PLAIN).

## Black cock.

1st Premium—Emil Witting, Milwaukee.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Blue cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Red cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Yellow cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## White cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Emil Witting .....	50

## Any other color cock.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Emil Witting .....	50

## Black hen.

1st Premium—Emil Witting .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Blue hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Red hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Yellow hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## White hen.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr, Manitowoc.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50

## Any other color hen.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Emil Witting .....	50

## HEN PIGEONS.

## Blue cock.

No entries.

## Black cock.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

White cock.  
 1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Henry Ziegert, Milwaukee..... 50

Any other color cock.  
 1st Premium—Henry Ziegert ..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—No award.

Blue hen.  
 No entries.

Black hen.  
 No entries.

White hen.  
 1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Henry Ziegert ..... 50

Any other color hen.  
 No entries.

**RUNTS.**

Blue cock.  
 No entries.

Silver cock.  
 1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer ..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—No award

Any other color cock.  
 1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer ..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—No award.

Blue hen.  
 No entries.

Silver hen.  
 1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer ..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—No award.

Any other color hen.  
 1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer ..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—No award.

**DRAGONS.**

Blue cock.  
 1st Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son, Milwaukee..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald ..... 50

Yellow cock.  
 1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt, Milwaukee..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Fred. L. Schmitt & Son..... 50

Black cock.  
 1st Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Herbert Schmitt ..... 50

Grizzle cock.  
 1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt ..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow, Milwaukee..... 50

Red cock.  
 1st Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son..... \$1 00  
 2nd Premium—Otto Martin, Milwaukee..... 50

White cock.	
1st Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	50
Any other color cock.	
1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son.....	50
Blue hen.	
1st Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	50
Yellow hen.	
1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Eugene Altpeter, Milwaukee.....	50
Black hen.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son.....	50
Grizzle hen.	
1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	50
Red hen.	
1st Premium—Otto Martin .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son.....	50
White hen.	
1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Fred L. Schmitt & Son.....	50
Any other color hen.	
1st Premium—Herbert Schmitt .....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	50

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HUNGARIAN HEN PIGEONS.

No entries.

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RECORD HOMERS.

No entries.

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YOUNG BIRDS.

No entries.

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PIGEONS SHOWN IN PAIRS.

MAGPIES.

Red.	
1st Premium—H. Maschmeyer, Wauwatosa.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. Maschmeyer .....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Daniel Wagner, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Blue.

1st Prem—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. Maschmeyer .....	1 00

BARBS.

Red.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Black.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	1 00

JACOBINS.

Red.

1st Premium—John Kaszolka, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—John Kaszolka, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Black.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

White.

1st Premium—John Kaszolka .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—John Kaszolka .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

ORIENTAL FRILLS.

Blondinettes, blue lace.

1st Premium—J. F. Roe, Wauwatosa.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Blondinettes, black lace.

1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	1 00

Blondinettes, red lace.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	1 00



Blondinettes, dun lace.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.....	
Blondinettes, blue barred.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.....	
Satinettes, blue lace.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	1 00
Satinettes, black lace.	
1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	1 00
Satinettes, dun lace.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.....	

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TURBITS—WING.

Red.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—John Krumdick .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

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ENGLISH TRUMPETERS.

White.	
1st Premium—Walter W. Rugowski, Manitowoc.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter W. Rugowski .....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Louis Fehrer, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	1 00
Mottled.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Louis Fehrer, Milwaukee .....	1 00

BRUNSWICK OR BALDHEADED TRUMPETERS.

Red.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr .....	1 00

Yellow.

No entries.

Black.

No entries.

Blue.

No entries.

ALTENBURGER TRUMPETERS.

Silver.

1st Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son, Manitowoc.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son.....	1 00

Yellow.

No entries.

Blue.

1st Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & on.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son.....	1 00

Black.

1st Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son.....	1 00

SHORT FACED TUMBLERS.

Almond.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Red.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	1 00

Mottled.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Kite.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

## LONG-FACED TUMBLERS (Clean Legged).

Red.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
White.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Red mottled.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—F. H. Williamson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

## LONG-FACED TUMBLERS (Muffled).

Silver.	
1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Red.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson .....	1 00
Black.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
White.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Red mottled or rose-wing.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00
Yellow mottled or rose wing.	
1st Premium—C. Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Black mottled or rose-wing.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson .....	1 00

BALD-HEADED TUMBLERS.

Black.

1st Premium—Anthony Williamson, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Red.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	1 00

PARLOR TUMBLERS.

Red.

1st Premium—Jos. K. Barta, Jr., Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. K. Barta, Jr.....	1 00

Yellow.

1st Premium—Jos. K. Barta, Jr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. K. Barta, Jr.....	1 00

Black.

No entries.

Any other color.

1st Premium—Jos. K. Barta, Jr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

MOOREHEAD TUMBLERS.

Black.

1st Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Any other color.

1st Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

SADDLES.

Blue.

1st Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	1 00

Black.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anthony Williamson .....	1 00

## Red.

1st Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gerry Williamson, Milwaukee .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Gerry Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—R. B. Dobrogowski .....	1 00

## BADGES.

## Black.

1st Premium—Gerry Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gerry Williamson .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Gerry Williamson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gerry Williamson .....	1 00

## TIPLERS.

## Dark mottled.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Light mottled.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## ENGLISH BEARDS.

## Red.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski .....	1 00

## Yellow.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski .....	1 00

## GERMAN BEARDS.

## Black.

1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Blue.

No entries.

## Any other color.

No entries.

## BARLESS SWALLOWS.

## Red.

1st Premium—Theo. Reuter, Milwaukee .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Korb, Milwaukee .....	1 00

## Yellow.

1st Premium—Alvin Frantz, Milwaukee .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alvin Frantz .....	1 00

**Black.**

1st Premium—Theo. Reuter .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Raleigh Falbe, Milwaukee.....	1 00

**Blue.**

1st Premium—Alvin Frantz .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alvin Frantz .....	1 00

**Any other color.**

1st Premium—Theo. Reuter .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

**FAIRY SWALLOWS.**

No entries.

**SWALLOWS WITH WHITE BARS.**

**Black.**

1st Premium—Frank Kolbeck, & Son, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank Kolbeck & Son.....	1 00

**Blue.**

1st Premium—Theo. Reuter .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Theo. Reuter .....	1 00

**Any other color.**

1st Premium—Joseph Sporer, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Sporer .....	1 00

**FRILLBACKS.**

**White.**

1st Premium—Frank Kolbeck & Son.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank Kolbeck & Son.....	1 00

**Blue.**

1st Premium—John Krumdick .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

**Red.**

1st Premium—John Krumdick .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

**Any other color.**

No entries.

**ENGLISH OWLS.**

**Black.**

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

**Blue.**

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

**Silver.**

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

**Any other color.**

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## CHINESE OWLS.

## Blue.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Silver.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## AFRICAN OWLS.

## Black.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Silver.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## White.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## TAIL-COLORED OWLS.

## Black tails.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## HELMETS.

## Red.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Yellow.

1st Premium—Walter O. Bahr .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr .....	1 00

NUNS.

Red.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Yellow.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Black.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

PRIESTS.

Black.	
1st Premium—Tony Pasbrig, Wauwatosa.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Tony Pasbrig .....	1 00
Blue.	
1st Premium—M. E. Roe, Wauwatosa.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. E. Roe.....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Tony Pasbrig .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

QUAKERS.

Red.	
1st Premium—Tony Pasbrig .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Black.	
1st Premium—Theo. Reuter .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Theo. Reuter .....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—M. E. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. E. Roe.....	1 00

SHOW HOMERS.

Blue checker.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Black checker.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Red checker.	
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00
Any other color.	
1st Premium—Ferd Vanselow, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00



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## FLYING HOMERS.

## Blue.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Fred C. Borchert, Jr.....	1 00

## Silver or mealy.

1st Premium—Raleigh Falbe .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd Vanselow .....	1 00

## White.

1st Premium—John Krumdick .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Otto Martin .....	1 00

## Blue checker.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Fred C. Borchardt, Jr.....	1 00

## Red checker.

1st Premium—Fred C. Borchardt, Jr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

## Black checker.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Fred C. Borchardt, Jr.....	1 00

## Any other color.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Raleigh Falbe .....	1 00

## SCANDAROOONS.

## Black.

1st Premium—Wm. Korb .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Blue.

1st Premium—Wm. Korb .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Korb .....	1 00

## Red.

1st Premium—Wm. Korb .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Korb .....	1 00

## Yellow.

No entries.

## MIXED CLASS.

## Strassers.

1st Premium—Herman Kretschmer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Blue-back barred swallows.

1st Premium—Jos. C. Reuter, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alvin Frantz .....	1 00

## Starlings.

1st Premium—Jos. C. Reuter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Crescents.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr.....	1 00

Russian Trumpeters.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Tail Turbits.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Archangels.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Korb .....	1 00

Ice Pigeons.

1st Premium—Ferd. Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. C. Reuter.....	1 00

Shields.

No entries.

Swifts.

No entries.

Tiger Swallows, any color.

No entries.

Starling Quakers, any color.

1st Premium—Ferd. Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. Sporer, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Any single breed not mentioned.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. C. Reuter.....	1 00

YOUNG BIRDS IN PAIRS.

Frillbacks.

No entries.

Show Homers.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ferd. Vanselow .....	1 00

Flying Homers.

1st Premium—Fred C. Borchardt, Jr.....	\$2 00
2nd Premiums—Fred C. Borchardt, Jr.....	1 00

Magpies.

1st Premium—Raleigh Falbe .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

White Fantails.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Colored Fantails.

1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	1 00

Carriers.

No entries.

Swallows.

1st Premium—Raleigh Falbe .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jos. C. Reuter.....	1 00

Muffled Tumblers.		
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. Williamson .....		1 00
Clean-legged Tumblers.		
1st Premium—Gerry Williamson .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....		1 00
Parlor Tumblers.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Short-faced Tumblers.		
1st Premium—Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—F. H. Williamson.....		1 00
Priests.		
1st Premium—M. E. Roe.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Tony Pasbrig .....		1 00
Nuns.		
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....		1 00
Quakers.		
1st Premium—M. E. Roe.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—M. E. Roe.....		1 00
Owls.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		1 00
White Barred Swallows.		
1st Premium—Jos. C. Reuter.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Fairy Swallows.		
No entries.		
Turbits.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		1 00
Russian Trumpeters.		
No entries.		
English Trumpeters.		
1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Louis Fehrer .....		1 00
Brunswick or Balhead Trumpeters.		
No entries.		
Altenburger Trumpeters.		
1st Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. G. Lueps & Son.....		1 00
Jacobins.		
1st Premium—Geo. Ewald .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Kaszolka .....		1 00
Dragons.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Bechtel .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Bechtel .....		1 00

Oriental Frills.

1st Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Pouters.

1st Premium—Oscar Buxbaum .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter O. Bahr .....	1 00

Hen Pigeons.

No entries.

Blondinettes.

1st Premium—M. E. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herman Vanselow .....	1 00

Satinettes.

1st Premium—J. F. Roe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. F. Roe.....	1 00

Quaker Starling.

1st Premium—Ferd. Vanselow .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Ice pigeons.

No entries.

COOPS.

1st Premium—B. Holtz, Milwaukee.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Daniel Wagner .....	8 00
3rd Premium—J. F. Roe.....	6 00
4th Premium—Jos. Sporer .....	4 00
5th Premium—Geo. Ewald .....	3 00

**AGRICULTURE.**

Judges.

Corn and Grains—A. L. Stone, Madison, Wis.  
Vegetables—F. W. Teall, Sparta, Wis.

GRAIN IN HALF BUSHEL LOTS.

Winter wheat.

1st Premium—H. E. Krueger, Beaver Dam.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Gust Schreiber, Cleveland.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West, Ripon.....	1 00

Spring wheat.

1st Premium—H. Vaughn West, Ripon.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Gust Schreiber .....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

Black oats.

1st Premium—A. Selle & Son, Thiensville.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	1 00

Swedish select oats (Wis. No. 4).

1st Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—E. R. Thomas & Son, Nashota.....	1 00

Any other variety oats.	
1st Premium—Gust Schreiber .....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00
Manchuria Barley (Wis. No. 62).	
1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Wm. R. Leonard, Jefferson .....	2 00
3rd Premium—Robert W. Ward, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00
Oderbrucker (Wis. No. 55).	
1st Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	4 00
2nd Premium—Robert W. Ward.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	1 00
Any other variety barley.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Robert W. Ward.....	1 00
Spring rye.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim, Milwaukee.....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	1 00
Winter rye.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Wm. R. Leonard.....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	1 00
Japanese Buckwheat.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00
Silver hull buckwheat.	
1st Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	1 00
American or Russian flax.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00
Timothy seed.	
1st Premium—Frank Feelyater, Columbus.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim, Waukesha.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Anton Bahl, Jr., Beaver Dam.....	1 00
Red clover, medium seed.	
1st Premium—George Christman, Reeseville.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson.....	1 00
Red clover, mammoth seed.	
1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	1 00

White clover seed.

1st Premium—Chas. Conrad, Hartford.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Robert Pilgrim, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Alsike clover seed.

1st Premium—Frank Feelyater .....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim .....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	1 00

Red top clover seed.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim, Waukesha.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	1 00

German millet.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

Hungarian or other variety millct.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	1 00

Soy beans.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Navy Beans.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—John Hans .....	1 00

Any other field beans.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	2 00
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

Wax beans.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Wm. M. McMorran, Fox Lake.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Lima beans.

1st Premium—Justin Grape, waukesha.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—Wm. McMorran.....	1 00

White field peas.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. Selle & Son.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Green field peas.

No awards.

Extra early peas.

1st Premium—Frank Feelyater .....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Leonard .....	2 00
3rd Premium—A. Selle & Son.....	1 00

Early wrinkled peas.

1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	4 00
2nd Premium—John Hans .....	2 00
3rd Premium—Robert W. Ward.....	1 00

## Late wrinkled peas.

1st Premium—Frank Feelyater .....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Leonard .....	2 00
3rd Premium—L. Bamford, Plymouth.....	1 00

## Display of sheaf wheat.

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John Hans .....	2 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	1 00

## Display of sheaf oats.

1st Premium—Anton Bahl, Jr.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00

## Display of sheaf grasses.

1st Premium—John Hans .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	2 00
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## CORN.

## Clark's yellow dent (Wis. No. 1).

1st Premium—John Hans .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Frank Lindley .....	3 00
4th Premium—A. N. Kelly, Mineral Point.....	2 00

## Silver king (Wis. No. 7).

1st Premium—H. P. West.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Colladay, McFarland.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	3 00
4th Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	2 00

## Wisconsin No. 8.

1st Premium—John Hans .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	3 00
4th Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	2 00

## Golden glow (Wis. No. 12).

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Wm. M. McMurrin.....	4 00
3rd Premium—John Hans .....	3 00
4th Premium—Wm. Toole & Son, Baraboo.....	2 00

## North star yellow cent.

1st Premium—Wm. Toole & Son.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. P. West.....	4 00
3rd Premium—John Hans .....	3 00
4th Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00

## Yellow flint.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa.....	3 00
4th Premium—Robert Pilgrim, Milwaukee.....	2 00

## White flint.

1st Premium—Robert Pilgrim .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	4 00
3rd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	3 00
4th Premium—Anton Bahl, Jr.....	2 00

Early sweet.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	2 00

Late sweet.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Wm. M. McMorrان.....	3 00
3rd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	2 00

Pop corn.

1st Premium—Henry Schulte.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Robert Pilgrim.....	2 00

Any other variety.

1st Premium—G. A. Jensen, Omro.....	4 00
2nd Premium—John Hans.....	3 00
3rd Premium—H. P. West.....	2 00

Best 15 ears any variety dent corn.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$10 00
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Six stalks Wis. No. 7.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Colladay.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Anton Bahl, Jr.....	1 00

Six stalks Wis. No. 8.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Krueger.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00

VEGETABLES

Turnip blood beets.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer, Wauwatosa.....	1 00

Long blood beets.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Robert W. Ward.....	1 00

Long red mangolds.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 00

Yellow tankards.

1st Premium—Justin Grape.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke, Milwaukee.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 00

Kohl rabi.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00



Parsnips.	
1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00
Rutabagas.	
1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00
Flat turnips.	
1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00
Vegetable oyster.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—L. Bamford .....	1 00
White winter radish.	
1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00
Black winter radish.	
1st Premium—George Blodgett, Waukesha.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte .....	1 00
Leeks.	
1st Premium—George Blodgett .....	2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte .....	1 00
Long yellow carrots.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00
Long white carrots.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00
Oxhart carrots.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	2 00
2nd Premium—George Blodgett .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00
Egg plants.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00
Cucumbers.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00
Peppers.	
1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Celery.

1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Cauliflower.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00

## Hollander cabbages.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Drumhead cabbages.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00

## Pointed Cabbages.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00

## Brussels sprouts.

1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Garlic.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00

## Red tomatoes.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Herman Zierner, West Allis.....	1 00

## Yellow tomatoes.

1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00

## Red Onions.

1st Premium—L. Bamford .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Yellow onions.

1st Premium—Justin Grape .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—George Blodgett .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	1 00

## White onions.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 00

## Musk melons.

1st Premium—George Blodgett .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Wm. C. Zillmer, Brookfield.....	1 00

## Watermelons.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00

## Hubbard squashes.

1st Premium—Herman Zierner .....	2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Fred Tietner, Antigo.....	1 00

## Largest squash.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Yellow Pumpkins.

1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00

## Largest pumpkin.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00

## Largest sun-flower.

1st Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00

## POTATOES.

## Ohio family.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—A. N. Kelly.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Rose family.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Hebron family.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Rural family.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	4 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Burbank family.

1st Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## POTATOES—FARMERS' CLASS.

## World's Fair.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## Early Ohio.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott, Stanley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Clinton J. Kinney, Wauwatosa.....	1 00

## Rural New Yorker No. 2.

1st Premium—C. I. Barker, Brookfield.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00

## Early Rose.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Beauty of Hebron.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## Early Michigan.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 00

## Burbank.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim .....	1 50
3rd Premium—L. Bamford .....	1 00

## Carmen No. 2.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## Sir Walter Raleigh.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott .....	2 00
2nd Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## California Russet.

1st Premium—W. F. Pilgrim.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—J. H. Pilgrim.....	1 00

## White Victor.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award	

## Voeneham.

1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Triumph.

1st Premium—L. E. Scott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Any other variety.

1st Premium—L. Bamford .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. W. Dopke.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape .....	1 00

## SWEEPSTAKES.

Best display of vegetables.	
1st Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	6 00
4th Premium—W. F. Pilgrim .....	4 00

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar beets.	
1st Premium—L. Bamford .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00
Three stalks tobacco.	
1st Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Justin Grape.....	1 00
Collection gourds.	
1st Premium—W. E. Dallwig, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Lizzie Mayer .....	1 00

## BOYS' CLASS.

## CORN.

Yellow dent.	
1st Premium—Bennie Hans, Jefferson.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—H. Vaughn West, Ripon.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Everett Hunt, Fox Lake.....	2 00
4th Premium—Joseph Pilgrim, Milwaukee.....	1 00
White dent.	
1st Premium—H. Vaughn West .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....	4 00
3rd Premium—Bennie Hans .....	2 00
4th Premium—Harry Twinem, Wauwatosa.....	1 00
Yellow flint.	
1st Premium—Bennie Hans .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....	4 00
3rd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....	2 00
4th Premium—Ralph Pilgrim, Waukesha.....	1 00
White flint.	
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Bennie Hans .....	4 00
3rd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....	2 00
4th Premium—H. Vaughn West.....	1 00
Pop corn.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....	4 00
3rd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....	2 00
4th Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....	1 00

## VEGETABLES.

Turnip blood beets.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis, Wauwatosa.....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....	.....	1 00
Long blood beets.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey, Waukesha.....	.....	1 00
Long red mangolds.		
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	1 00
Yellow tankards.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
Kohl rabi.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
Parsnips.		
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	1 00
Rutabagas.		
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	1 00
Flat turnips.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....	.....	1 00
Vegetable oyster.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
White winter radishes.		
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
Black winter radishes.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
Leeks.		
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
Long yellow carrots.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....	.....	1 00
Long white carrots.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00
Oxhart carrots.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	.....	1 00

Egg plants.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....	1 00
Cucumbers.	
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....	1 00
Peppers.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	1 00
Celery.	
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Cauliflower.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....	1 00
Hollander cabbages.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....	1 00
Drumhead cabbages.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....	1 00
Pointed cabbages.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....	1 00
Brussels sprouts.	
No awards.	
Garlic.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Red tomatoes.	
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Yellow tomatoes.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Red onions.	
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....	1 00
Yellow onions.	
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....	1 00
White onions.	
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....	1 00
Muskmelons.	
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....	1 00
Watermelons.	
1st Premium—Everett Hunt .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....	1 00

Hubbard squashes.		
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....		1 00
Largest squash.		
1st Premium—Ralph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Everett Hunt .....		1 00
Yellow pumpkins.		
1st Premium—Francis Tennis .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernard Claffey .....		1 00
Largest pumpkin.		
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....		1 00
Largest sunflower.		
1st Premium—Bernard Claffey .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Francis Tennis .....		1 00
POTATOES.		
World's Fair.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Early Ohio.		
1st Premium—Bennie Hans .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....		1 00
Rural New Yorker No. 2.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....		1 00
Early Rose.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Beauty of Hebron.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Early Michigan.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Burbank.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Carmen No. 2.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harry Twinem .....		1 00
Sir Walter Raleigh.		
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		1 00
California russet.		
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		



	White Victor.	
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
	Voeneham.	
1st Premium—Joseph Pilgrim .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
	Triumph.	
No awards.		
	Any other variety.	
1st Premium—Harry Twinem .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		

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BURPEE PREMIUM.

	Best collection of vegetables grown from Burpee's seeds.	
Premium—Justin Grape .....		\$20 00

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GURNEY SEED & NURSERY COMPANY'S SPECIALS.

	Minnesota No. 13 corn.	
Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....		\$5 00
	Gurney's hybrid model dent corn.	
Premium—L. Bamford .....		\$5 00
	Gurney's early golden sweet corn.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00
	Earlybell tomatoes.	
Premium—L. Bamford .....		\$3 00
	Gold lump carrots.	
Premium—L. Bamford .....		\$3 00
	Cole's early watermelons.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00
	Enkhuizen glory cabbage.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00
	Grand muskmelons.	
Premium—L. Bamford .....		\$3 00
	Perfection cucumbers.	
Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....		\$3 00
	Enid muskmelons.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00
	Kherson oats.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00
	Pickled Gurney's everbearing rust proof wax beans.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00
	Largest Sakurajima radish.	
Premium—Henry J. Schulte.....		\$3 00
	Luther Burbank's Patagonia squash.	
Premium—Wm. M. McMorran.....		\$3 00

White Ohio potatoes.

Premium—L. Bamford ..... \$3 00

Heaviest pumpkin.

Premium—H. P. West..... \$5 00

Best collection of vegetables grown exclusively from Gurney seeds; must also win Board's premium for "Best display of Vegetables."  
No award.

ARCHIA SEED STORE SPECIAL.

Best display of garden vegetables, farm and floral products, by one grower, from Archias seed.

Premium—Wm. M. McMorran..... \$10 00

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

Judge.

L. L. Olds, Madison, Wis.

	Dodge.	Fond du Lac.	Iowa.	Chippewa.	Eau Claire.	Sheboygan.	Door.	Douglas.	Monroe.	Forest.	Milwaukee.
Wheat.....	100	70	35	65	40	15	10	20	45	5	0
Corn.....	140	150	110	90	100	65	35	45	60	10	10
Oats.....	150	130	75	90	30	50	20	25	70	35	0
Barley.....	125	100	30	40	35	85	0	5	50	25	0
Peas.....	100	75	50	30	45	25	90	0	0	5	0
Rye.....	100	80	60	70	40	25	30	0	30	0	30
Grains—sheaf.....	95	100	80	70	75	85	0	30	60	35	5
Sugar beets.....	25	40	25	45	40	35	35	10	0	15	50
Grass and clover seeds.....	45	50	40	15	20	5	10	0	20	20	0
Tame grasses.....	100	85	90	70	80	60	0	65	50	75	10
Forage plants.....	100	60	40	30	85	45	20	35	15	25	10
Potatoes.....	25	40	40	80	70	30	60	75	65	100	45
Stock vegetables.....	20	60	55	75	70	45	35	65	0	35	60
Culinary vegetables.....	35	60	70	65	100	20	30	30	0	35	95
Fruits.....	20	25	20	40	20	25	100	20	0	0	0
Miscellaneous.....	75	80	60	60	100	10	25	15	5	25	20
Greatest number varieties.....	95	100	90	65	95	45	60	35	30	30	40
Design and taste.....	175	190	200	150	100	175	185	150	100	125	160
Total.....	1525	1495	1170	1150	1145	845	745	625	600	590	435
Distance.....	100	100	300	500	400	100	300	500	300	500	100
Grand total.....	1625	1595	1470	1650	1545	945	1045	1125	900	1090	535
Amount of prize money.....	180	175	165	185	170	105	115	125	100	120	60

## BEES AND HONEY.

Judge.

M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

### Most attractive and finished display of comb honey.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk, Mineral Point.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac.....	10 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg.....	7 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac.....	4 00

### Case white comb honey, 12 to 24 lbs.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Samuel Weiler, Milwaukee.....	6 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	4 00
4th Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	2 00

### Case amber comb honey, 12 to 24 lbs.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	4 00
4th Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	2 00

### Display of honey in extracting frames.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	3 50
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	2 50
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	1 50

### Most attractive and finished display of extracted honey.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$12 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	7 00
4th Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	4 00

### Case extracted white clover honey.

1st Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	4 00
4th Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	2 00

### Case extracted basswood or linden honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	4 00
4th Premium—F. C. Erkel, Le Sueur, Minn.....	2 00

### Case other white extracted honey.

1st Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—F. C. Erkel.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	4 00
4th Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	2 00

### Case extracted amber honey.

1st Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	4 00
4th Premium—F. C. Erkel.....	2 00

Display extracted honey.

1st Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	4 00
4th Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	2 00

Beeswax.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	4 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	3 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	2 00

Honey vinegar.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	2 00
4th Premium—No award.	

Nucleus of golden yellow Italian bees and queen.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	4 00
4th Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	2 00

Nucleus of dark or leather colored Italian bees and queen.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	4 00
4th Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	2 00

Nucleus of Carniolan bees and queen.

1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Samuel Weiler.....	4 00
4th Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	2 00

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Largest, best, and most attractive exhibition in this department.

1st Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	12 00
3rd Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	9 00
4th Premium—J. J. Ochsner.....	6 00

FARMERS' EXHIBIT.

Case white comb honey.

1st Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk, Mineral Point.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Volz, Wauwatosa.....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Case amber comb honey.

1st Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Volz.....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Case dark comb honey.

1st Premium—Joseph Volz.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Case white extracted honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk.....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Case amber extracted honey.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Case dark extracted honey.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

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#### FARMERS' SWEEPSTAKES.

Largest and most attractive exhibition.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz .....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk.....	6 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Most original and attractive design in comb honey.

No awards.

Most original and attractive design in bees wax.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Abbie Prisk.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Volz .....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

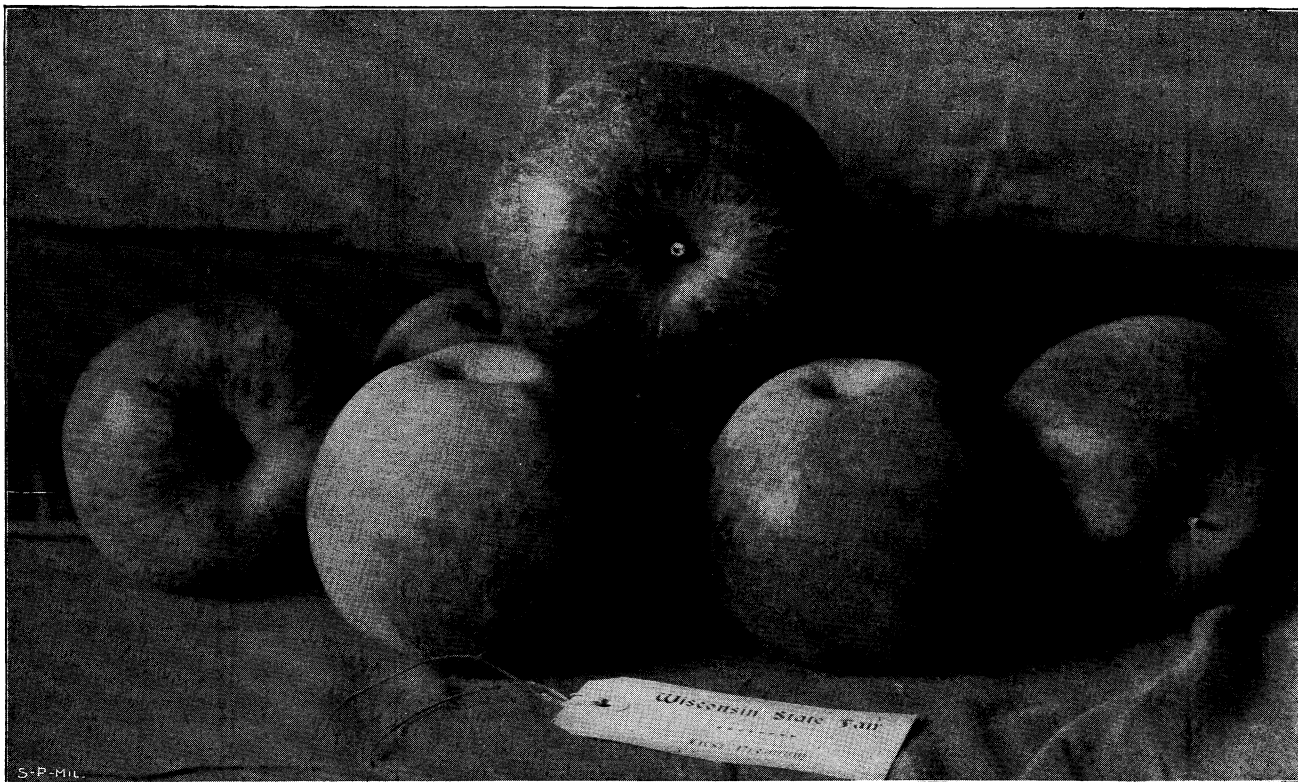
Candles made with honey.	
1st Premium—Joseph Volz .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

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#### DEMONSTRATION.

Competitive live bee demonstration.	
1st Premium—E. D. Ochsner.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Kleeber.....	15 00
3rd Premium—Wm. E. Prisk.....	10 00
4th Premium—No award.	





WISCONSIN APPLES.

**HORTICULTURE.**

**FRUITS.**

Judge.

L. G. Kellogg, Ripon, Wis.

**APPLES—OPEN TO ALL.**

Display not to exceed 20 varieties.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham, Sturgeon Bay.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox, Baraboo.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey, Milwaukee.....	8 00
4th Premium—John Reiss, Irvin Bluffs.....	6 00
5th Premium—No award.	

Display of 10 varieties.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence, Sturgeon Bay.....	8 00
3rd Premium—John Reiss.....	6 00
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	4 00

Display of 5 winter varieties.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	6 00
3rd Premium—John Reiss.....	4 00
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	2 00

Display of seedlings, not less than 5.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	6 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Largest apple.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	2 00
3rd Premium—John Reiss.....	1 50
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00

**SINGLE PLATE.**

Astrachan.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Anisim.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Antonovka.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	



## Autumn Strawberry.

No awards.

## Alexander.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Am. Codling.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Beautiful Arcade.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—A. L. Hatch, Sturgeon Bay.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Ben Davis.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 00
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	75
5th Premium—No award.	

## Dudley.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Eureka.

No awards.

## Fameuse.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—Mrs. H. Sigglekow, Cleveland.....	75
5th Premium—John Reiss.....	50

## Fall Orange.

1st Premium—William Fox.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Gane.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Gem City.

No awards.

## Grime's Golden.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Gideon.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Golden Russet.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Mrs. H. Sigglekow.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	75
5th Premium—No award.	

Haas.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Hibernal.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Iowa Beauty.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Lily.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Longfield.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence .....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Lubsk Queen.

No awards.

Lowland Raspberry.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Lowell.

No awards.

Malinda.

1st Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## McIntosh.

1st Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## McMahan.

1st Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	75
5th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	50

## Milwaukee.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Maiden Blush.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Mann.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Newell.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	75
5th Premium—No award.	

## Northern Spy.

No awards.

## Northwestern Greening.

1st Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	75
5th Premium—No award.	

## Okabena.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Oldenburg Duchess.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	75
5th Premium—No award.	

## Patten Greening.

No awards.

Pewaukee.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Mrs. H. Sigglekow.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Perry Russell.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Plumb Cider.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Repka.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—Robert A. Ward, Fort Atkinson.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

St. Lawrence.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Salome.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Sops of Wine.

No awards.

Seek-no-farther.

No awards.

Scott's Winter.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	75
5th Premium—No award.	

Switzer.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Talman.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 00
4th Premium—Wm. Toole and Sons, Baraboo.....	75
5th Premium—John Reiss.....	50

## Tetofsky.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Twenty Ounce.

No awards.

## Utter Red.

No awards.

## Walbridge.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Wealthy.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	75
5th Premium—Robert A. Ward.....	50

## Willow Twig.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Wisconsin Spy.

No awards.

## Windsor.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Wolf River.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## Yellow Bell Flower.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## PECK OF APPLES.

## Duchess.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	3 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Dudley.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Golden Russet.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Longfield.

No awards.

Lowland Raspberry.

No awards.

Lubsk Queen.

No awards.

McMahan.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	4 00
3rd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	3 00
4th Premium—John Reiss .....	2 00
5th Premium—No award.	

Newell.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	4 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Northern Spy.

No awards.

Northwestern.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	4 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	3 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Patten.

No awards.

Pewaukee.

No awards.

Plumb Cider.

No awards.

Seek-no-farther.

No awards.

Talman.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	4 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Wealthy.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	4 00
3rd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	3 00
4th Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	2 00
5th Premium—John Reiss .....	1 00

## Wolf River.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	4 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

## CRAB APPLES.

## Gen. Grant.

No awards.

## Hyslop.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	1 00
4th Premium—No award.	

## Lyman.

No awards.

## Martha.

No awards.

## Sweet Russet.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	1 25
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

## Transcendent.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	1 25
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 00
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	75

## Virginia.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

## Whitney.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 50
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	1 25
3rd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	1 00
4th Premium—John Reiss.....	75

## SWEEPSTAKES.

## Largest show of apples.

1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	12 00
3rd Premium—Wm. Fox.....	10 00
4th Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	8 00
5th Premium—John Reiss.....	6 00
6th Premium—No award.	

## PEARS.

## Collection not to exceed 15 varieties.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## SINGLE PLATE.

## Anjou.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffery.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Bartlett.	
1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	50

Clairgau.

No awards.

Clapp's Favorite.

1st Premium—A. L. Hatch.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	50

Duchess.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Flemish Beauty.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	50

Howell.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Kieffer.

No awards.

Lawrence.

No awards.

Lincoln.

No awards.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.

No awards.

President Drouard.

No awards.

Seckel.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	50

Sheldon.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Vermont Beauty.

No awards.

PLUMS.

SINGLE PLATE.

Abundance.

No awards.

Burbank.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	75
3rd Premium—No award.	

De Soto.

1st Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	75
3rd Premium—No award.	

Forest Garden.

No awards.

Hammer.

No awards.



Hawkeye.	
1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
Lombard.	
1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—W. I. Lawrence.....	75
3rd Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	50
Moore's Arctic.	
1st Premium—D. E. Bingham.....	\$1 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
No awards.	Ocheeda.
No awards.	Quaker.
No awards.	Red June.
No awards.	Rockford.
No awards.	Stoddard.
No awards.	Surprise.
No awards.	Wyant.

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GRAPES.

Display not less than 15 varieties.	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	12 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Display of 10 varieties, adapted to Wisconsin.	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	6 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Display of 5 varieties adapted to Wisconsin.	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	4 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

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CANES.

Brighton.	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Concord.

1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Delaware.

1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Moore's Diamond.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Worden.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	2 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

SINGLE PLATE.

Agawan.

1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Brighton.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Concord.

1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Campbell Early.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Delaware.

1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

Green Mountain.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

<b>Lady.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Lady Washington.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Lindley.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Martha.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>McPike.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Moore's Diamond.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Moore's Early</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Niagara.</b>	
1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Pocklington.</b>	
1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Salem.</b>	
1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Wilder.</b>	
1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
<b>Worden.</b>	
1st Premium—John Reiss .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and largest show of grapes.

1st Premium—Wm. Fox .....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—John Reiss .....	8 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and largest exhibit of named fruits. Premium—\$75.00. Pro rata in six premiums.

1st Premium—Geo. J. Jeffrey.....	\$27 70
2nd Premium—Wm. Fox .....	24 15
3rd Premium—John Reiss .....	23 15
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Judge.

William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR PROFESSIONAL GROWERS.

Collection of greenhouse plants, not less than 25 varieties, nor more than 50 varieties.

1st Premium—Currie Bros. Co., Milwaukee.....	\$20 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner, Wauwatosa .....	15 00
3rd Premium—John M. Dunlop, Wauwatosa.....	10 00

Display of palms.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	10 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Display of ferns.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Ten varieties of greenhouse plants in bloom.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop .....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Show of foliage plants not less than 10 varieties.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop .....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Five named carnations.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Five named geraniums in bloom.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

## CUT FLOWERS.

## Most artistically arranged floral design.

1st Premium—Currie Bros. Co.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	2 00

## Most artistically arranged basket of flowers.

1st Premium—Currie Bros. Co.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	3 00
3rd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

## Most artistically arranged bouquet of wild flowers.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner, Milwaukee.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	2 00

## Best display of cut flowers.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	3 00
3rd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	2 00

## Best display of pansies.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	3 00
3rd Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	2 00

## Best display of asters.

1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	3 00
3rd Premium—W. E. Dallwig, Milwaukee.....	2 00

## Best display of hardy phlox.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—W. E. Dallwig.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	2 00

## Best display of gladiolus.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	3 00
3rd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

## Best display of dahlias.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Best display of cannas.

1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

## Best display of carnations.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....	2 00

## Best display of lilies.

1st Premium—Hunkel Seed Store, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	2 00

## Best display of roses.

1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Best bouquet of flowers.		
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		1 00
Best display of snap dragons.		
1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		1 00
Best display of larkspur.		
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		1 00
Best display of calendula.		
1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		1 00
Best display of dianthus.		
1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....		1 00
Best display of decorative grasses.		
1st Premium—Alexander Klokner .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		1 00
Best display of cosmos.		
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		1 00
Best display of coxcombs.		
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....		1 00
Best display of Gallardia Grandiflora.		
1st Premium—H. W. Koerner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alexander Klokner .....		1 00
Best display of hydrangea, six blooms.		
1st Premium—John M. Dunlop.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. W. Koerner .....		1 00

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

For amateurs only.

Collection of greenhouse plants, not less than 25 varieties, nor more than 50 varieties.		
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis.....		\$20 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe, Milwaukee.....		15 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee.....		10 00
Display of palms.		
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		\$15 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....		10 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		5 00
Display of ferns.		
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....		\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		2 00

Ten varieties of greenhouse plants in bloom.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00
Show of foliage plants, not less than 10 varieties.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	2 00
Five named carnations in bloom.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Five named geraniums in bloom.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00
—————	
CUT FLOWERS.	
Most artistically arranged floral design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Crittie Richards, Reedsburg.....	2 00
Most artistically arranged basket of flowers.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Crittie Richards.....	2 00
Most artistically arranged bouquet of wild flowers.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke, Beaver Dam.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Crittie Richards.....	3 00
3rd Premium—A. A. White, Brookfield.....	2 00
Best display of cut flowers.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes, Beaver Dam.....	2 00
Best display of pansies.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Best display of asters.	
1st Premium—Miss E. M. Goelzer, Oakwood.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	2 00
Best display of hardy phlox.	
1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	2 00
Best display of gladiolus.	
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	2 00

Best display of dahlias.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....		3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		2 00
Best display of cannas.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		2 00
Best display of carnations.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		2 00
Best display of lilies.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		2 00
Best display of roses.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		2 00
Best bouquet of flowers.		
1st Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Crittie Richards.....		1 00
Best display of snap dragons.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....		1 00
Best display of larkspur.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. C. E. Strong.....		1 00
Best display of calendula.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		1 00
Best display of dianthus.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00
Best display of decorative grasses.		
1st Premium—A. A. White.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		1 00
Best display of cosmos.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Crittie Richards.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harriet E. Zaun, Milwaukee.....		1 00
Best display of coxcombs.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		1 00
Best display of Gailardia Grandiflora.		
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00
Best display of hydrangea, six blooms.		
1st Premium—A. A. White.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		



**FLOWER BEDS.****Judges.**

William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.  
 F. Cranefield, Madison, Wis.  
 Nic Zweifel, North Milwaukee, Wis.

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Canna bed.	
1st Premium—Rudolph Preuss, Milwaukee.....	\$35 00
2nd Premium—Heitmann and Baerman, Milwaukee.....	20 00
Geranium bed.	
1st Premium—Alexander Klokner.....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Rudolph Preuss .....	15 00
Salvia bed.	
1st Premium—Rudolph Preuss .....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Fred Kaiser, Milwaukee.....	15 00
Any other flower bed.	
1st Premium—Fred Kaiser .....	\$25 00
2nd Premium—Heitmann and Baerman.....	15 00

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**DAIRY DEPARTMENT.****BUTTER.****Judges.**

H. C. Larson, Madison, Wis.  
 C. E. Lee, Madison, Wis.  
 Thomas Corneliuson, Madison, Wis.

**CREAMERY TUB.**

Sweepstakes.	
H. E. Griffin, Browntown, Wis., highest score 95.67.....	\$15 00
O. J. Groth, Cedarburg, Wis., 2nd highest score 95.5.....	10 00
S. B. Cook, Bloomer, Wis., 3rd highest score 95.33.....	5 00

The sum of \$875.00 was pro-rated among the following exhibitors of butter, according to score.

**CREAMERY TUB.**

	Score
C. D. Anderson, Woodville, Wis.....	89.33
F. C. Bucholz, Rosholt, Wis.....	91.67
J. J. Brunner, Strawberry Point, Ia.....	94.85
C. B. Bracey, Maynard, Ia.....	93
August Brandt, Forestville, Wis.....	87
William C. Boldt, Waterford, Wis.....	94.17
Frank Bowar, Cazenovia, Wis.....	93.83
F. J. Berndt, West De Pere, Wis.....	94.33
Joseph A. Bauer, Valton, Wis.....	92.33

August E. Becker, Denmark, Wis.....	92
Chas. J. Benson, Reeves, Wis.....	92.67
C. F. Bauer, Gratiot, Wis.....	91.17
Oscar Bergseth, Lyle, Minn.....	91.67
John P. Braun, Malone, Wis.....	93.17
Brightman & Damerow, Shawano, Wis.....	90.5
Fred G. Burleson, Cambridge, Wis.....	91.33
O. C. Capper, Westgate, Ia.....	94.5
Walter Christensen, Darien, Wis.....	94.83
B. P. Christensen, Milltown, Wis.....	94.67
S. B. Cook, Bloomer, Wis.....	95.33
Robert Carswell, Clear Lake, Wis.....	91.67
Christ Christenson, Amherst Junction, Wis.....	92.5
Ole Esker, Dallas, Wis.....	90.5
Martin Engbretsen, Scandinavia, Wis.....	92
William Engel, Ray, North Dakota.....	91.67
F. L. Francisco, Sharon, Wis.....	95.17
A. N. Finstad, Albertville, Wis.....	92
August Fern, Cedarburg, Wis.....	91.83
L. N. Frame, Blue Mounds, Wis.....	91.5
H. E. Griffin, Browntown, Wis.....	95.67
Geo. Garlid, Knapp, Wis.....	90.5
O. J. Groth, Cedarburg, Wis.....	95.5
John Grosser, Clinton Falls, Minn.....	95
Otto Gierach, Thiensville, Wis.....	94
Ferdinand Grimm, Savanna, Ill.....	92
E. E. Henthorne, Sylvan, Wis.....	94.33
Gomer Humphrey, Randolph, Wis.....	91.83
Ben Hofacher, Zenda, Wis.....	93
R. W. Haas, Wittenberg, Wis.....	91.17
B. A. Hass, McFarland, Wis.....	94.33
L. F. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis.....	95
Fred J. Husband, Wausau, Wis.....	93.67
N. P. Hensen, Almond, Wis.....	93.5
A. G. Haberstich, Medford, Wis.....	92.5
A. W. Holloran, Hutchinson, Minn.....	95.17
O. H. Hansen, Chaseburg, Wis.....	92.33
August C. Ipsen, Cobb, Wis.....	92.17
Bertel P. Jurgens, Litchfield, Minn.....	93.85
G. E. Hordan, Amherst, Wis.....	92.67
O. C. Jacobsen, Wilson, Wis.....	93.5
H. C. Kinzler, Prairie du Sac, Wis.....	92.67
E. H. Kielsmeier, Columbus, Wis.....	92.5
O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	88.33
Alex. Kristensen, Luck, Wis.....	93.67
R. C. Kielsmeier, Timothy, Wis.....	88
W. H. Kubat, Eagle, Wis.....	95
Erhard Lindblatt, Grantsburg, Wis.....	93.17
Walter T. Limp, Bloomer, Wis.....	91.33
Earl Longstean, Green Bay, Wis.....	93.83
Sever Lee, Modena, Wis.....	91.33
S. G. La Mere, Green Bay, Wis.....	92.33
William Mickelson, Arkansaw, Wis.....	92.5
F. W. Merryfield, Troy Center, Wis.....	93.33
John Mortensen, Camp Douglas, Wis.....	92.17
J. C. Miller, Augusta, Wis.....	93.17
W. A. Moyes, Cazenovia, Wis.....	93
C. McComb, Augusta, Wis.....	92.83
A. A. Mueller, Ixonia, Wis.....	94.17
John Martinek, Jr., Cobb, Wis.....	91.83
Quirin Moersch, Peebles, Wis.....	93

Frank Nockert, Tavera, Wis.....	90
Fred Nedvidek, Bloomer, Wis.....	94
S. B. Nelson, Rosendale, Wis.....	90.33
Otto Olson, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	93.83
Fred Precht, St. Clair, Minn.....	94.83
Harold Peterson, Camp Douglas, Wis.....	91.5
Adolph Perschbacher, West Bend, Wis.....	93
William F. Paulson, Stanley, Wis.....	91.5
Chas. E. Prust, Princeton, Wis.....	93.17
N. E. Possley, De Pere, Wis.....	94.17
Peter J. Patterson, Round Lake, Ill.....	95.83
W. G. Paulson, Richardson, Wis.....	92.33
Louis Peterson, Rose Lawn, Wis.....	91.5
William A. Peterson, Amherst, Wis.....	92
E. J. Peschke, Fairwater, Wis.....	93.17
S. J. Simonson, Darien, Wis.....	93.33
Oscar Schindelholz, Oshkosh, Wis.....	93.83
C. M. Stewart, Mazomanie, Wis.....	94.17
G. P. Sauer, East Troy, Wis.....	94.83
H. E. Siegman, Jefferson, Wis.....	91.67
F. E. Snyder, Whitewater, Wis.....	87.67
I. H. Smith, Montello, Wis.....	91.83
William Schulz, North Bloomfield, Wis.....	92.33
W. A. Stewart, Eagle, Wis.....	94.67
O. P. Strum, Trade Lake, Wis.....	87.33
Walter Stolpe, Menomonie, Wis.....	92.17
John Schield, Fall Creek, Wis.....	90
August Schroeder, Greenville, Wis.....	92.17
Edw. W. Speich, Dexterville, Wis.....	91.5
Geo. F. Tank, Van Dyne, Wis.....	87
Guy Tyler, Cedarburg, Wis.....	91.17
T. B. Towle, Baraboo, Wis.....	90.67
Matt Uelman, Somers, Wis.....	90.83
F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	91.5
H. Von Mehren, Merrill, Wis.....	94
Paul Von Mehren, Merrill, Wis.....	93.17
M. Van Hieve, Troy Center, Wis.....	91
John Wyss, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	89.67
T. J. Warner, Rosholt, Wis.....	92.5
J. A. Warnke, Germania, Wis.....	90.83
J. F. Weber, Hartford, Wis.....	93.33
Frank Wileman, Milton Junction, Wis.....	92.33
T. G. Wilson, Hazel Green, Wis.....	90.83
William Warnke, Kingston, Wis.....	91.5
S. C. Yates, Unity, Wis.....	91.83
A. W. Zimmerman, Norwalk, Wis.....	92.33
R. Zabel, Ixonia, Wis.....	94.17
H. E. Zabel, Pewaukee, Wis.....	92
F. W. Zastrow, Dorchester, Wis.....	90

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 CREAMERY PRINTS.

	Score.
F. J. Berndt, West De Pere, Wis.....	93.5
F. C. Bucholz, Rosholt, Wis.....	92.33
Ole Esker, Dallas, Wis.....	91.5
Ferdinand Grimm, Savanna, Ill.....	93.33
N. P. Hansen, Almond, Wis.....	93.33
Geo. E. Jordan, Amherst, Wis.....	91.83
Otto A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	89.5
E. H. Kielsmeier, Columbus, Wis.....	92.67

A. A. Mueller, Ixonia, Wis.....	93.67
John Mortensen, Camp Douglas, Wis.....	91.67
Adolph Perschbacher, West Bend, Wis.....	92
Harold Peterson, Camp Douglas, Wis.....	90.67
Peter J. Peterson, Round Lake, Ill.....	92
Arnold Strucki, Omro, Wis.....	90.5
G. P. Saucr, East Troy, Wis. Highest score.....	95
Cuy Tyler, Cedarburg, Wis.....	89.5
T. J. Warner, Rosholt, Wis.....	92.83

DAIRY—JAR.

L. & M. Fintel, Genesee Depot, Wis.....	90.5
Mrs. F. J. Granger, Calhoun, Wis.....	90
Mrs. Peter Gutschnitter, West Bend, Wis.....	90
W. G. Jamison, Appleton, Wis.....	92.93
F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.....	90.67
W. L. Peck, Waupun, Wis.....	90
Mrs. Levi Packard, Poynette, Wis.....	90.67
Glen C. Ramsey, Delavan, Wis.....	90.33
Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.....	90.67
Henry J. Schulye, Wauwatosa, Wis.....	89
A. Selle & Son, Thiensville, Wis. Highest score.....	93.17

DAIRY PRINTS.

Mrs. Peter Gutschnitter, West Bend, Wis.....	92.5
Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Neosho, Wis.....	89.77
Mrs. Levi Packard, Poynette, Wis.....	91
Glen C. Ramsey, Delavan, Wis.....	90
Henry J. Schulye, Wauwatosa, Wis. Highest score.....	93
Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.....	88.33

MILK AND CREAM.

Milk.

1st Premium—J. G. Hickcox, Whitefish Bay, Wis. Score, 93.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. A. White, Brookfield, Wis. Score, 92.5.....	8 00
3rd Premium—J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis. Score, 90.....	6 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

Cream.

1st Premium—J. G. Hickcox. Score, 92.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis. Score, 80.....	8 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. A. A. White. Score, 79.....	6 00
4th Premium—No award.	
5th Premium—No award.	

**CHEESE.**

## Judges.

## American Cheese.

E. L. Aderhold, Neenah, Wis.  
 J. D. Cannon, New London, Wis.  
 U. S. Baer, Madison, Wis.

## Foreign Cheese.

Fred Marty, Monroe, Wis.

**FLATS AND DAISIES.**

## Sweepstakes.

W. E. Bidwell, Neenah, Wis. 1st and 2nd tied, score 96.33.....	\$12 50
Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	12 50
W. C. Lindow, Plymouth, Wis. 3rd tied, score 95.66.....	2 50
Henry A. Sterns, Athens, Wis.....	2 50

The sum of \$1,070.00 was pro-rated among the following exhibitors of cheese, according to score.

## Cheddars.

Joe Konz, Elkhart, Wis.....	92.83
Anton Loehr, Hilbert, Wis.....	94.05
A. B. Mayhew, Clintonville, Wis.....	92.56
E. B. Mayhew, Greenbush, Wis.....	88.83
Matthew Meyer, Stanley, Wis.....	93.33
Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	96.05
Alex. J. Schulte, Marshfield, Wis.....	91.66
E. O. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	93.83
J. J. Stocker, Dale, Wis.....	97.25
F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	93.66
John Vogt, Fremont, Wis.....	93.16
Earl J. Vogt, Fremont, Wis.....	94
M. J. Wagner, Appleton, Wis.....	93.66
Fred S. Hadler, Greenleaf, Wis.....	94

## Flats and Daisies.

W. E. Bidwell, Neenah, Wis. First and second tied.....	96.33
Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	96.33
W. C. Lindow, Plymouth, Wis. Third tied.....	95.66
Henry A. Sterns, Athens, Wis.....	95.66
M. B. Aldrich, Shawano.....	92.41
John Achter, Chilton, Wis.....	92
G. F. Bachmann, Fremont, Wis.....	83.33
Charles A. Bahr, New Holstein, Wis.....	94.25
W. E. Bidwell, Neenah, Wis.....	96.33
Emil G. Boeing, Dodgeville, Wis.....	92.33
Ernest Boll, Sheboygan, Wis.....	93.56
W. A. Bothwell, Darlington, Wis.....	94.08
Adolph K. Brand, Plymouth, Wis.....	93.08
August Brand, Forestville, Wis.....	75.33
Albert E. Braun, Manitowoc, Wis.....	94.41
W. C. Bragg, Somerset, Wis.....	92.33
William Bennin, Chilton, Wis.....	90.75

Fred Bauer, Chilton, Wis.....	92.83
L. G. Blahnik, Kewaunee, Wis.....	94.05
Louis Conklin, Rice Lake, Wis.....	91.75
C. F. Cross, Mauston, Wis.....	89
Calumet Dairy Company, Chilton, Wis.....	95.08
Charles Christenson, Allenville, Wis.....	93.08
Charles O. Day, West De Pere, Wis.....	95.25
E. H. Fischer, Belgium, Wis.....	93.05
John Fischer, Boaz, Wis.....	94.83
Otto Freund, Hilbert, Wis.....	93.66
Gentilly Dairy Association, Gentilly, Minn.....	90.83
Arnold Grimm, Allenville, Wis.....	95.33
Louis Grimm, Allenville, Wis.....	94.08
E. H. Gerlach, Saukville, Wis.....	91
H. H. Graskand, Belmont, Wis.....	93.33
C. W. Ganschow, Bonduel, Wis.....	92.92
R. C. Ganschow, Bonduel, Wis.....	93
W. C. Ganschow, Bonduel, Wis.....	93.33
F. J. Haack, Casco, Wis.....	92.66
Fred S. Hadler, Greenleaf, Wis.....	94.25
Jacob Hertel, Chilton, Wis.....	92.33
Ladimir Hrudka, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93.33
H. J. Haskins, Rosendale, Wis.....	91.08
Elmer E. Hitzke, Clintonville, Wis.....	95.08
Emil Hiddle, West De Pere, Wis.....	93.05
F. J. Harder, Hilbert, Wis.....	91.33
Frank B. Isaac, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	93.16
F. J. Jensen, Independence, Wis.....	88
R. C. Jorgenson, Denmark, Wis.....	86.83
John L. Keegan, Sandusky, Wis.....	93.75
O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	92.66
R. C. Kielsmeier, Timothy, Wis.....	93.5
Fran Kleiner, Hortonville, Wis.....	94
Leland Kleiner, Hortonville, Wis.....	92.83
Fred W. Koller, Alma, Wis.....	89
A. F. C. Koopman, Jr., Port Weshington, Wis.....	93.5
Wm. L. Kuehl, Watertown, Wis.....	90.16
John C. Kraak, Avoca, Wis.....	85.66
Richard Kohlman, Fond du Lac, Wis.....	92.16
C. A. Kraak, Avoca, Wis.....	92.16
H. J. Kuschel, Manawa, Wis.....	95.16
Gust Kohlmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93
O. Knudtsen, Montfort, Wis.....	90.5
Oscar Knudtsen, Spring Green, Wis.....	92.56
Matthias M. Leick, Greenleaf, Wis.....	93.16
Frank Leitzke, Appleton, Wis.....	92.5
Wm. C. Lindow, Plymouth, Wis.....	95.66
B. H. Luedke, Seymour, Wis.....	94.92
Bert McKinney, Muscoda, Wis.....	92.16
A. B. Mayhew, Clintonville, Wis.....	92.66
E. B. Mayhew, Greenbush, Wis.....	91.75
Math Meyer, Stanley, Wis.....	92.33
Clyde Morgan, Linden, Wis.....	91.83
R. W. Mossholder, Merrill, Wis.....	90.08
A. M. Mullendore, West Lima, Wis.....	90.56
W. J. Meyer, Depere, Wis.....	93.92
Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	96.33
Wm. Nanlin, Sawyer, Wis.....	90.83
B. F. Pitt, Fremont, Wis.....	94.16
John Piper, Chilton, Wis.....	93.42

H. W. Priebe, Kewaunee, Wis.....	94.25
Oscar Peterson, Bonduel, Wis.....	93.33
A. F. Petersen, Appleton, Wis.....	95.
Wm. F. Preuss, Manawa, Wis.....	94.75
Wenzel Paulham, Kewaunee, Wis.....	93.33
Louis Rach, Malone, Wis.....	93.75
Arthur Roegner, Chilton, Wis.....	94.66
Louis A. Schneider, Black Earth, Wis.....	92.33
Wm. J. Schlafke, Auburndale, Wis.....	93.92
Alex. J. Schulte, Marshfield, Wis.....	93.5
R. F. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	93.83
O. R. Schwantes, Sugar Bush, Wis.....	93.33
Ernest A. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	93.83
E. O. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	93.16
Henry A. Sonnabend, Sherwood, Wis.....	95.
Theo. C. Sonnabend, Reedsville, Wis.....	93.66
Henry A. Sterns, Athens, Wis.....	95.66
J. J. Stocker, Dale, Wis.....	95.16
Joseph Sverbeck, Kewaunee, Wis.....	93.66
Theo. W. Schreiber, Kiel, Wis.....	93.25
W. H. Sommer, Thorp, Wis.....	94.
Anton Schilles, New Holstein, Wis.....	94.08
Ed T. Thermaat, Plymouth, Wis.....	91.66
Elmer Thermaat, Hilbert, Wis.....	94.83
Jacob Thiesen, Cedar Grove, Wis.....	92.
F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	93.08
Geo. D. Voss, Hayton, Wis.....	94.66
W. W. Waddell, Hub City, Wis.....	93.83
M. J. Wagner, Appleton, Wis.....	93.5
Otto Weyer, Manitowoc, Wis.....	93.16
John J. Wick, Alma, Wis.....	91.66
Emil Widder, Sheboygan, Wis.....	92.16
Wm. E. Wagner, Coleman, Wis.....	91.83
Walter Wagenknecht, Kiel, Wis.....	93.93
J. M. Zahradka, Osceola, Wis.....	92.66

#### Young America or Long-Horn.

Ernest Boll, Sheboygan, Wis.....	94.
Adolph K. Brandt, Plymouth, Wis.....	93.42
Albert E. Braun, Manitowoc, Wis.....	94.66
Wm. Bennin, Chilton, Wis.....	86.56
Calumet Dairy Company, Chilton, Wis.....	96.66
Hallie Dedrich, Chilton, Wis.....	94.33
E. H. Fischer, Belgium, Wis.....	95.33
Otto Freund, Hilbert, Wis.....	94.5
Gentilly Dairy Association, Gentilly, Minn.....	90.5
F. J. Haack, Casco, Wis.....	93.25
Jacob Hertel, Chilton, Wis.....	91.
Ladimer, Hrudka, Manitowoc, Wis.....	94.75
J. R. Herne, Hilbert, Wis.....	90.
F. J. Harder, Hilbert, Wis.....	94.33
O. A. Kielsmeier, Manitowoc, Wis.....	94.
R. C. Kielsmeier, Timothy, Wis.....	94.08
E. W. Knudson, Lancaster, Wis.....	91.33
A. F. C. Koopman, Jr., Port Washington, Wis.....	92.92
Jno. F. Kalk, Haven, Wis.....	95.66
J. Kleinhaus, De Pere, Wis.....	91.92
Wm. C. Lindow, Plymouth, Wis.....	94.5
Math Meyer, Stanley, Wis.....	92.16
Robert Naumann, Two Rivers, Wis.....	96.16

Louis Noll, Alma, Wis.....	87.08
O. H. Olm, Hayton, Wis.....	94.16
O. H. Olm, Collins, Wis.....	94.83
John Piper, Chilton, Wis.....	96.
H. W. Priebe, Kewaunee, Wis.....	93.92
Alex. J. Schulte, Marshfield, Wis.....	93.83
R. F. Schulte, Plymouth, Wis.....	94.92
Ernest A. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	92.5
E. O. Siggelkow, Cleveland, Wis.....	93.5
Henry A. Sonnabend, Sherwood, Wis.....	95.93
Theo. C. Sonnabend, Roadsville, Wis.....	94.33
J. J. Stocker, Dale, Wis.....	93.56
Theo. W. Schruher, Kiel, Wis.....	94.66
Ed T. Termaat, Plymouth, Wis.....	92.66
F. A. Viergutz, Appleton, Wis.....	93.16
Emil Widder, Sheboygan, Wis.....	95.16
Wm. Zimmerman, Haven, Wis.....	93.16

Brick.

Peter Amacher, Cedarburg, Wis.....	93.5
Christ Bigler, Clayton, Wis.....	95.
Gotfried Blatter, Tell, Wis.....	95.5
John H. Elmer & Son, Monroe, Wis.....	95.
R. C. Ganschow, Bonduel, Wis.....	91.5
Louis Hasse, Juneau, Wis.....	94.5
Christ Kohli, Mayville, Wis.....	95.25
Fred W. Kohler, Alma, Wis.....	91.
Bert Rhyner, Alma, Wis.....	93.5
Fred Stocker, Kenyon, Minn.....	92.
Anton Sutter, Cambria, Wis.....	95.
John J. Wick, Alma, Wis.....	95.
F. C. Westphal, Poynette, Wis.....	94.5
August Westphal, Neosho, Wis.....	94.5

Swiss.

John H. Elmer & Son, Monroe, Wis.....	94.
Jacob Erb, Blue Mounds, Wis.....	93.
Ulrich Furrer, Hollendale, Wis.....	92.5
John Gaby, Monroe, Wis.....	96.
Fred Kunzi, Brodhead, Wis.....	94.5
Martin Koller, Woodford, Wis.....	93.5
Carl Kensch, South Wayne, Wis.....	94.5
J. F. Mani, Barneveld, Wis.....	92.
Albert Oertig, Argyle, Wis.....	94.5
Jacob Schneider, Argyle, Wis.....	93.
Fred Speer, Blue Mounds, Wis.....	89.
Carl Stocker, Monroe, Wis.....	96.25
John Scharli, Woodford, Wis.....	96.5
Peter Thoni, Hollendale, Wis.....	93.
Alfred Urben, Blue Mounds, Wis.....	94.5
Gottfried Vogel, Monroe, Wis.....	94.
John Wyss, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	82.5

Limburger.

Albert Gu'mann, Blanchardville, Wis.....	96.
John H. Elmer, Monroe, Wis.....	95.5
Franz Ehinger, Belleville, Wis.....	93.5
Ernest Koth, New Glarus, Wis.....	93.
Jacob Senn, New Glarus, Wis.....	94.
John Zahler, Mt. Horeb, Wis.....	94.5



## ART.

### JUDGES.

Fine Arts—Louis Mayer, Milwaukee.  
China Painting—Mrs. Jos. W. Coates, Wausau.

### OIL PAINTINGS.

#### Portrait or figure from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher, Milwaukee.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Marjorie Falbe, Wauwatosa.....	10 00
3rd Premium—George Illian, Jr., Milwaukee.....	5 00

#### Animal from nature.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—F. Stoltenberg, Milwaukee.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	5 00

#### Landscape or marine from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—J. Busalacchi, Milwaukee.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Percy Schneller, Baraboo.....	5 00

#### Still life from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Alma I. Moritz, Milwaukee.....	10 00
3rd Premium—N. B. Kroes, Milwaukee.....	5 00

### WATER COLOR OR PASTEL PAINTING.

#### Portrait or figure from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

#### Animal from nature.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—F. Stoltenberg .....	\$6 00
3rd Premium—Abner M. Johnson, West Allis.....	4 00

#### Landscape or marine from nature.

1st Premium—Emile Brodelle, Milwaukee.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Ruth Langland, Milwaukee.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	4 00

#### Still life from nature.

1st Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Ruth Langland .....	6 00
3rd Premium—Stella A. Ostenson, Oconomowoc.....	4 00

### DRAWINGS.

#### Portrait or figure from nature.

1st Premium—N. B. Kroes.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alma I. Moritz.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Clarence H. Boettcher.....	2 00

Animal from nature.

1st Premium—F. Stoltenberg .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Landscape from nature.

1st Premium—N. B. Kroes.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—George J. Brimmer, Milwaukee.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	2 00

Still life or cast from nature.

1st Premium—N. B. Kroes.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Ruth Langland .....	3 00
3rd Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	2 00

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COPIES.

Portrait or figure, in oil.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—M. G. Schley, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
3rd Premium—George Illian, Jr.....	2 00

Animal, in oil.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alma M. Vogt, Milwaukee.....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Landscape or marine, in oil.

1st Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—M. G. Schley.....	3 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Still life, in oil.

1st Premium—Alma M. Vogt.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—Edw. Derwort, Milwaukee.....	2 00

Water color.

1st Premium—Florence Behrend, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Marjorie Falbe .....	2 00
3rd Premium—Chester Evans, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Pastel.

No awards.

Crayon or charcoal drawing.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—C. U. Tyrrell, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Lead pencil drawing.

No awards.

Pen and ink drawing.

1st Premium—Flora Ritz, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Walter C. Bolt, Milwaukee.....	2 00
3rd Premium—George J. Brimmer.....	1 00

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SCULPTURE.

No awards.

## PHOTOGRAPHS—AMATEUR.

Collection of not less than 5.

1st Premium—B. F. Langland, Milwaukee.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—Frank G. Wood, Milwaukee.....	10 00
3rd Premium—Armand Tibbits, Waukesha.....	5 00

Single exhibit.

1st Premium—B. F. Langland.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Frank G. Wood.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Armand Tibbits.....	2 00

## ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Collection of not less than six designs for book cover, wall paper, jewelry, furniture, ceramics, needle work, etc.

1st Premium—Emile Brodelle.....	\$15 00
2nd Premium—George J. Brimmer.....	10 00
3rd Premium—N. B. Kroes.....	5 00

Specimen of carving, original design.

No awards.

Specimens of carving, copied or adapted design.

No awards.

Specimens of wrought iron, original design.

No awards.

Specimen of wrought iron, copied or adapted design.

No awards.

Specimen of chased or pierced copper or brass, original design.

1st Premium—Arthur E. W. Jones, Milwaukee.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Wanda Buetow, Milwaukee.....	5 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Specimen of chased or pierced copper or brass, copied or adapted design.

1st Premium—Arthur E. W. Jones.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Specimen of jewelry, original design.

1st Premium—Arthur E. W. Jones.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Specimen of jewelry, copied or adapted design.

1st Premium—Arthur E. W. Jones.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

Specimen of turned metal work (candlestick, etc.), original design.

No awards.

Specimen of turned metal work, copied or adapted design.

No awards.

Specimen of carved or raised leather work, original design.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Alma M. Vogt.....	\$5 00
3rd Premium—No award.	

Specimen of carved or raised leather work, copied or adapted design.  
No awards.

Specimen of pyrography (burnt work) on leather, wood, velvet, etc., original design.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke, Beaver Dam..... \$8 00  
2nd Premium—No award.  
3rd Premium—No award.

Specimen of pyrography, copied or adapted design.

1st Premium—Robert H. Smith, Wauwatosa..... \$3 00  
2nd Premium—Cora B. White, Milwaukee..... 2 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Specimen of pottery, original design.

No awards.

Specimen of pottery, copied or adapted design.

No awards.

Specimen of needlework, original design.

1st Premium—No award.  
2nd Premium—Helene Stadelmaier, Milwaukee..... \$5 00  
3rd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke..... 3 00

Specimen of handweaving or drawnwork, original design.

No awards.

Specimen of raffia work, original design.

No awards.

Specimen of reed work, original design.

No awards.

CHINA PAINTING.

Collection of 10 pieces.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor, Milwaukee..... \$20 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills, Madison..... 12 00  
3rd Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington, Elkhorn..... 8 00

Set of 6 pieces.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor..... \$12 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills..... 10 00  
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur, Green Bay..... 6 00

Set of 2 pieces.

1st Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills..... \$6 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur..... 4 00  
3rd Premium—Marian W. Sagar, Green Bay..... 2 00

Six cups and saucers, conventional design.

1st Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington..... \$10 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur..... 8 00  
3rd Premium—No award.

Six cups and saucers, naturalistic design.

1st Premium—Mrs. J. Mallory, Milwaukee..... \$10 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington..... 8 00

Six plates, conventional design.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor..... \$8 00  
2nd Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington..... 6 00  
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur..... 4 00

Bowl, original design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Alma I. Moritz.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	2 00
One plate, original design.	
1st Premium—Alma I. Moritz.....	\$4 00
2nd Premium—N. B. Kroes.....	2 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor.....	1.00
Vase or pitcher, original design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor.....	\$5 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	3 00
3rd Premium—Wanda Buetow .....	2 00
Single bowl over 10 inches in diameter, conventional design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor.....	6 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Single bowl, over 10 inches in diameter, naturalistic design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. Mallory.....	6 00
3rd Premium—No award.	
Single vase over 10 inches high, conventional design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Marian W. Sagar.....	2 00
Single vase over 10 inches high, naturalistic design.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington.....	\$6 00
2nd Premium—Sadle Green, Milwaukee.....	4 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. J. Mallory.....	2 00
Single plaque, over 10 inches in diameter.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington.....	\$8 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. E. E. Mills.....	6 00
3rd Premium—Mrs. E. A. Arthur.....	4 00

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#### MINIATURE PAINTING.

Portrait or figure on porcelain or ivory.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. Dan Taylor.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. Mallory.....	5 00
3rd Premium—Wanda Buetow .....	3 00

Portrait or figure on canvas or paper.

No awards.

**WOMAN'S WORK.**

**JUDGES.**

Needlework Division—Miss Dora Bunteschu, Milwaukee.  
Culinary Division—Mrs. Anne E. Learned, Fort Atkinson.

**NEEDLE WORK.**

**DRAWN WORK.**

**Table cloth and six napkins.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer, Jefferson.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg, Stevens Point.....	2 00

**Lunch cloth.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert, Milwaukee.....	1 00

**Sideboard cover.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman, Jefferson.....	1 00

**Carving cloth.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	1 00

**Centerpiece.**

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. L. Spaulding, Milwaukee.....	1 00

**Six dollies.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	1 00

**Three handkerchiefs.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. O. E. Ellefson, Tomah.....	1 00

**Pair towels.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

**Sheet and pair pillow cases.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	1 00

**Shirt waist.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. A. Cramer, Milwaukee.....	1 00

**Sofa pillow, complete.**

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	1 00

**EMBROIDERY.**

**Sheet and pair pillow cases.**

1st Premium—H. E. Zaun, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00

Pair towels.	
1st Premium—Mrs. O. E. Ellefson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Six napkins.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Zaun.....	1 00
Lunch cloth, in white.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Etna M. Strohn, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Lunch cloth, in tints.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson, Janesville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Centerpiece, in white.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Rose Pritzlaff, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Centerpiece, in tints.	
1st Premium—Hattie Hensel, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher, Waterford.....	1 00
Sideboard cover.	
1st Premium—Mrs. J. Alex. Deuster, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00
Carving cloth.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00
Six plate doilies.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....	1 00
Three handkerchiefs.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	1 00
Collars and cuffs.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss L. M. Scholls, Lake Mills.....	1 00
Corset cover.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss A. Apple, Franksville.....	1 00
Chemise.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. O. E. Ellefson.....	1 00
Underskirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss A. Apple.....	1 00
Embroidered table cloth.	
1st Premium—Etna M. Strohn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Zaun.....	1 00
Table cover in cross stitch.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giled Hibbard, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott, Waukesha.....	1 00

MT. MELICK EMBROIDERY.

	Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Edna M. Simonton, La Crosse.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elsie G. Salbey, Milwaukee.....		1 00
	Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....		\$1 00
	Six plate doilies.	
No entries.		
	Toilet set.	
No entries.		
	Shirt waist.	
No entries.		

ENGLISH EYELET EMBROIDERY.

	Dress.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....		\$3 00
2nd Premium—Miss A. Anderson, Franksville.....		2 00
	Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Alma Biegelaar, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Meyer, Milwaukee.....		1 00
	Chemise.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
	Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....		\$1 00
	Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Clara Meyer.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		1 00
	Dresser scarf.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anna Stoeher, Milwaukee.....		1 00
	Six doilies.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
	Sheet and pair pillow cases.	
1st Premium—Harriet E. Zaun.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....		1 00
	Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....		1 00

HARDANGER EMBROIDERY.

	Dress.	
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. Herman J. Hirsh, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
	Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elsie G. Salbey.....		1 00



Two or more dollies.	
1st Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	1 00
Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Marion Keogh, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss A. Anderson.....	1 00
Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—Miss A. Apple.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	1 00
Dresser scarf.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Flora Seymer, Milwaukee.....	1 00
Commode scarf.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Marion Keogh.....	1 00
Sofa pillow.	
1st Premium—Miss Ida Marcuson, Franksville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Flora Seymer.....	1 00

#### CORNATION CORD EMBROIDERY.

Dress.	
No entries.	
Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Alma Biegelaar.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ethel L. Weatherby, New London.....	1 00
Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edna M. Simonton.....	1 00

#### WALLACHIAN EMBROIDERY.

Shirt waist.	
No entries.	
Chemise.	
No entries.	
Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—Mrs. O. E. Ellefson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	1 00
Centerpiece, in white.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss L. M. Scholls.....	1 00
Centerpiece, in colors.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00
Pair of towels.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harriet E. Zaun.....	1 00

Library table runner.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$1 00

Sofa pillow, in colors, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham, Tomah.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edna M. Simonton.....	1 00

SHADOW EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Apron.

1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Corset cover.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	1 00

Shirt waist.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	\$1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—H. E. Zaun.....	1 00

BIEDERMEIER EMBROIDERY.

Toilet set.

1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edna M. Simonton.....	1 00

Tea cloth.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Edna M. Simonton.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. B. Clark, Mauston.....	1 00

REPOUSSE BRAID EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece, in white.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Table cover, in colors.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	1 00

Sofa pillow, in white, complete.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00

Sofa pillow, in colors, complete.

1st Premium—W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. B. Clark.....	1 00

## ROMAN EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. M. B. Clark.....	1 00
Lunch cloth.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	1 00
Sideboard cover.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fisher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.	
No entries.	

## MENUETTE EMBROIDERY.

Table runner or cover.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00
Sofa pillow.	
No entries.	

## LAZY DAISY EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. Stengel.....	1 00
Shirtwaist.	
No entries.	
Sofa pillow, complete.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## CORAL EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.	
No entries.	

## ADOBE EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.	
No awards.	

## BRENTÉ EMBROIDERY.

Table runner.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giled Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss A. Apple.....	1 00

Portieres.

No entries.

Sofa pillow, complete.

No entries.

EMBROIDERY ON BURLAP.

Table cover worked with silk or cotton.

No awards.

Porteries.

1st Premium—No award.

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... \$1 00

Sofa pillow, worked with silk or cotton, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... 2 00

2nd Premium—No award.

MISCELLANEOUS PILLOWS.

Embroidered pillow, in white, complete.

1st Premium—Harriet E. Zaun..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus..... 1 00

Embroidered pillow, in tints, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—L. J. Scherer, Milwaukee..... 1 00

Bulgarian pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Edna M. Simonton..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson..... 1 00

College or athletic pillow, complete.

1st Premium—No award.

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle..... \$1 00

Poster pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Alma Biegelaar..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner..... 1 00

Emblem pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. O. E. Ellefson..... 1 00

Cross stitch pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Edna M. Simonton..... 1 00

Baby pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg..... 1 00

LACE.

Point lace collar.

1st Premium—Miss L. M. Scholls..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Clara A. Marquardt, Baraboo..... 1 00

Cluny lace collar and cuffs.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe, Milwaukee..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner..... 1 00

Two point lace handkerchiefs.

1st Premium—Clara A. Marquardt..... \$2 00

2nd Premium—Alma Biegelaar..... 1 00

Two handkerchiefs, one flemish braid and one honiton braid.		
1st Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....		2 00
2nd Premium—Miss L. M. Scholls.....		1 00
Child's bonnet.		
1st Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00

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#### BATTENBERG LACE.

Centerpiece.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Grant D. Harrington, Elkhorn.....		2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		1 00
Lunch cloth.		
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
Dresser scarf.		
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
Piano scarf.		
1st Premium—Mrs. J. Alex. Deuster, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius, Milwaukee.....		1 00
Bolero.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. J. Kyle.....		1 00
Curtains.		
1st Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
Sofa pillow, complete.		
1st Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		1 00

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#### HONITON LACE.

Six doilies.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. Herman J. Hirsch, Milwaukee.....		\$1 00
Centerpiece.		
1st Premium—Clara A. Marquardt.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		1 00
Collar.		
No awards.		
Child's bonnet.		
No awards.		

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#### TATTING.

Collar.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....		1 00
Handkerchief.		
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		1 00

Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Ethel Culliton, West Allis.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00

Child's Bonnet.

1st Premium—Mary Cavell, Whitewater.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

FILET NET.

Six doilies.

1st Premium—Flora Van Coelln, La Crosse.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00

Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Mrs. Otilie Runci, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John R. Bosshardt, Chilton.....	1 00

Dining table spread, round or square.

1st Premium—Mrs. B. W. Selke, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Flora Von Coelln.....	1 00

Shirt waist.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fisher.....	\$1 00

Curtains.

1st Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....	1 00

Bedspread.

1st Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. Clajus, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Sofa pillow, complete.

1st Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. B. W. Selke.....	1 00

NETTED LACE.

Six doilies.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John R. Bossnardt.....	1 00

Centerpiece.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. W. Adamson, Milwaukee.....	1 00

KNITTING PLAIN STITCH.

Shawl.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. F. Jeffrey.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	1 00

Mittens, silk.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	\$1 00

Mittens, - wool.

1st Prem—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith, Reedsburg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	1 00

No entries.		Gloves, wool.
		Stockings, wool.
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....		1 00
		Socks, wool.
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Christian G. Lee, Baraboo.....		1 00
		Leggings, wool.
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....		1 00
		Child's skirt.
No awards.		Lady's skirt.
1st Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
		Lady's sweater.
1st Premium—Mrs. Christian G. Lee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
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KNITTING FANCY STITCH.		
		Shawl.
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....		\$1 00
		Fascinator.
1st Premium—Ida M. Keuhn.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....		1 00
		Baby's sack.
1st Premium—Mrs. Christian G. Lee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Herman H. Hirsh.....		1 00
		Baby's socks or shoes.
1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....		2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....		1 00
		Fancy hood or cap.
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....		1 00
		Mittens, silk.
1st Premium—Alma Biegelaar.....		2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
		Mittens, wool.
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. John R. Bosshardt.....		\$1 00
		Gloves, wool.
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....		1 00
		Stockings, wool.
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Christian G. Lee.....		1 00

Socks, wool.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Christian G. Lee.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	1 00

Slippers or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Child's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mary Cavell.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Christian G. Lee.....	1 00

Lady's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	1 00

Lounge or carriage robe.	
1st Premium—Miss Caroline M. Palmer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. N. Blakeley, Monroe.....	1 00

Counterpane.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Thora Holm, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. N. Blakeley.....	1 00

IRISH CROCHET.

Jabot and collar.	
1st Premium—Elsie Gruetzmacher, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00

Two or more yards lace and insertion.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. A. Corbett, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Luncheon set.	
1st Premium—Mr. M. J. Greve, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Herman J. Hirsh.....	1 00

Shirt waist.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Herman J. Hirsh.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00

CROCHET—PLAIN STITCH.

Shawl.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00

<i>Fascinator.</i>	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Baby's sack.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Tillie Gerhardt, Milwaukee.....	1 00

Baby's socks or shoes.	
1st Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00



Child's bonnet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....	1 00
Child's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....	1 00
Lady's Skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00
Slippers or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....	1 00
Lounge or carriage robe.	
1st Premium—Mrs. N. Blekeley.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. C. Springer.....	1 00

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CROCHET—FANCY STITCH.

Six thread dollies.	
1st Premium—Alma Biegelaar.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00
Six table mats.	
1st Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Shawl.	
1st Premium—Ethel L. Weatherby.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00
Fascinator.	
1st Premium—No. award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	\$1 00
Baby's sack.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Caroline M. Palmer.....	1 00
Baby's socks or shoes.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00
Child's bonnet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. L. Brosius.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Child's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Lady's skirt.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Ily Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Anna L. Corwith.....	1 00
Slippers or shoes.	
1st Premium—No. award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$1 00

Lounge or carriage robe.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Miss Caroline M. Palmer.....	\$1 00

Counterpane.

1st Premium—Mrs. Catherine Jeger, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alma Biegelaar .....	1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Fancy purse.

1st Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. C. Springer.....	1 00

Collar case.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$1 00

Necktie case.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....	\$1 00

Glove case.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....	\$1 00

Handkerchief case.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....	1 00

Pin cushion.

1st Premium—Mrs. M. A. Cramer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00

Mantel or piano scarf.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	2 00

Lady's handmade dressing sacque.

1st Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Susie Abert.....	1 00

Lady's fancy apron.

1st Premium—Mrs. Otilie Runkel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Child's apron.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. Herman J. Hirsh.....	\$1 00

Child's dress.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. J. G. Graham.....	1 00

Traveling bag or case for toilet articles.

1st Premium—Flora Van Coelln.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. O. E. Ellefson.....	1 00

Shopping bag.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. E. Langenberg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida M. Kuehn.....	1 00

Stocking bag.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Edna M. Simonton.....	\$1 00
Laundry bag.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00
Kitchen apron, most practical.	
1st Premium—Mrs. M. B. Clark.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00
Specimen patched mending.	
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00
Specimen darned mending.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Giled Hubbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Pieced quilt, quilted.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Le Feber.....	1 00
Log cabin quilt, silk.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Otilie Runkel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alma Biegelaar.....	1 00
Log cabin quilt, wool.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alma Biegelaar.....	1 00
Silk puff quilt.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Fannie Ruland, Milwaukee.....	\$1 00
Silk crazy quilt.	
1st Premium—Alma Biegelaar.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Martin Dreyfus.....	1 00
Hand drawn rug.	
1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. F. Nicholson.....	1 00
Braided rug.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$1 00
Rag rug.	
1st Premium—J. A. Aldorf, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	1 00
Three or more yards rag carpet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. John Stengel.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

#### CULINARY DIVISION.

Largest exhibit of cookery from any school.

No entries.

PANTRY STORES—BREAD.

Yeast bread.		
1st Premium—Mrs. P. A. Anderson, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Marie Clough, West Allis.....		1 00
Salt rising bread.		
1st Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....		2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Boston brown bread.		
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....		1 00
Rye bread.		
1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		1 00
Graham Bread.		
1st Premium—Mrs. G. H. Cunderman, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss Emmie Ritter.....		1 00
Nut bread.		
1st Premium—A. A. White, Brookfield.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....		1 00
Whole wheat bread.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. Le Feber.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....		1 00
Parker House rolls, one dozen.		
1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger, Calhoun.....		1 00
Cinnamon rolls, one dozen.		
1st Premium—Mrs. J. G. Eigner, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alma Biegelaar .....		1 00

LOAF CAKES.

Dark fruit cake.		
1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....		1 00
White fruit cake.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....		\$1 00
Devil's food cake.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Marie Clough.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....		1 00
Angel food cake.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Sam Higgitt, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Marie Clough.....		1 00
Sunshine cake.		
1st Premium—Mrs. John A. Beecher.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....		1 00

## Nut cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Marie Clough.....	1 00

## Date cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, Fox Lake.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	1 00

## Federal cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## LAYER CAKE.

## Chocolate cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	1 00

## Cocoanut cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00

## Fig cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	1 00

## Orange cake.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Mary Blodgett.....	1 00

## COOKIES.

## Hickory nut cookies, one dozen.

1st Premium—C. I. Barker, Brookfield.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	1 00

## Orange cookies, one dozen.

1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00

## Oatmeal cookies, one dozen.

1st Premium—Mrs. Wm. Sweeney.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes, Beaver Dam.....	1 00

## Ginger cookies, one dozen.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. C. Springer.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss E. M. Goelzer, Oakwood.....	1 00

## Chocolate cookies, one dozen.

1st Premium—H. E. Zaun.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss E. M. Goelzer.....	1 00

## White sugar cookies, one dozen.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—C. I. Barker.....	1 00

PIES.

Apple.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00

Mince.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	1 00

Pumpkin.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rochester jelly roll.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Le Feber.....	1 00

Raised doughnuts, one dozen.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00

Best plate of doughnuts.

1st Premium—Mrs. Marie Clough.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. Meyer.....	1 00

Best exhibit home-made candy, assorted, not less than two pounds.

1st Premium—Mrs. Giles Hibbard.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Hy Fischer.....	2 00

CANNED FRUIT.

Peaches, plain syrup.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	1 00

Peaches, brandied.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke, Beaver Dam.....	1 00

Native plums, cultivated.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....	1 00

Green gages.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00*
2nd Premium—No award.	

Currants.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	1 00

Grapes.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00

Pears.

1st Premium—A. A. White.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

## Cherries.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. M. Heipp, West Bend.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Pineapples.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

## Tomatoes.

1st Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—A. A. White.....	1 00

## Gooseberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	1 00

## Strawberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	1 00

## Blackberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. M. Heipp.....	1 00

## Red raspberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. M. Heipp.....	1 00

## Black raspberries.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00

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 JELLY.

## Crabapple.

1st Premium—Mrs. A. F. Jeffery.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss E. M. Goelzer.....	1 00

## Native plum, cultivated.

1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	1 00

## Currant.

1st Premium—Mrs. John Hans.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00

## Grape.

1st Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

## Quince.

1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	1 00

## Red raspberry.

1st Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00

JAM.

Strawberry.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. M. Heipp.....		1 00
Raspberry.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00
Blackberry.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		1 00
Gooseberry.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		1 00
Native plum, cultivated.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....		1 00
Peach.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00
Apple butter.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		1 00
Preserved tomatoes.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Miss E. M. Goelzer.....		1 00
Orange marmalade.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00
PICKLES.		
Peach.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		1 00
Pear.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....		1 00
Sweet apple.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00
Crabapple.		
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		1 00
Spiced currants.		
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....		1 00



Cucumbers, ripe, sweet.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. S. W. Poppe.....	1 00
Cucumbers in olive oil.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	1 00
Dill pickles.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	1 00
Cucumber midgets.	
1st Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	1 00
Pickled cauliflower.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....	1 00
Pickled peppers.	
1st Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. K. C. Elliott.....	1 00
Onion pickles.	
1st Premium—Mrs. W. P. Wegner.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	1 00
Mustard pickles.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00
Mixed pickles.	
1st Premium—Mrs. F. J. Granger.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. A. R. Radtke.....	1 00
Chili sauce, bottle.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	1 00
Catsup, bottle.	
1st Premium—Mrs. Thos. Bowes.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mrs. L. M. Yanke.....	1 00

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## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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### JUDGE.

Mr. J. B. Borden, Madison, Wis.

### CLASS A.

Educational display from any normal school.

1st Premium—Milwaukee Normal by Pres. Chas. McKenney, Milwaukee	\$10 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Educational display from any county training school.

1st Premium—Columbia Co. Training School by S. Miles Thomas, Columbus	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Sauk Co. Training School by G. F. Snyder, Reedsburg..	5 00

General educational display from any county.

1st Premium—Sauk County by G. W. Davies, North Freedom.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Jefferson County by A. J. Thorne, Jefferson.....	5 00

General educational display from any city.

1st Premium—West Allis by E. J. Jones, West Allis.....	\$10 00
2nd Premium—Watertown by W. P. Roseman, Watertown.....	5 00

CLASS B.

Production map of Wisconsin.

1st Premium—Walter H. Kammerman, Cecil.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clarence Claridge, Reedsburg.....	1 00

Historical map of United States.

1st Premium—Mary Webber, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mildred Gilbertson, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00

Map of any continent.

1st Premium—Gretchen Kuepper, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter H. Kammerman.....	1 00

Map showing dairy industry of Wisconsin.

No entries.

Collection of Wisconsin soils and minerals.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Display of Wisconsin wood, arranged to show longitudinal and cross-sections.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Display of garden products (products raised in connection with school work).

1st Premium—Ben Hans, Jefferson.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Lloyd Hamme, West Allis.....	2 00

Collection of noxious weeds (named).

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Lucretia Andrews, Plain .....	2 00

Exhibit of Wisconsin grasses (named).

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	2 00

Piece of wood work.

1st Premium—Frederick Wegner, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Lawrence La Porte, Milwaukee.....	2 00

Piece of bent iron work.

1st Premium—Albert Hohler, Milwaukee.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Frederick Wegner.....	2 00

Piece of brass work.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Frederick Wagner .....	\$2 00

Collection of leaves, mounted.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

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Collection of seeds mounted.		
1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jessie M. Striegel, Edgerton.....		1 00
Piece of furniture of any kind (usual size).		
1st Premium—Rexford Krueger, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Wilson Hannan, Milwaukee.....		1 00
Brush Broom Holder.		
1st Premium—Hans Boerg, Watertown.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—William Bland, Watertown.....		1 00
Bird House.		
No entries.		
Work bag (sewing).		
1st Premium—Lena Steinke, Baraboo.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Oneida Shuey, Appleton.....		1 00
Doll clothes.		
1st Premium—Ethel Kurth, Columbus.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lina Vogel, Columbus.....		1 00
Cooking apron.		
1st Premium—Irma Goedke, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Minnie Schreiber, Baraboo.....		1 00
Sewing Apron.		
1st Premium—Luella Hansen, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Marion Thomas, Columbus.....		1 00
Sofa Pillow.		
1st Premium—Lucretia Andrews .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edna Grandle, Milwaukee.....		1 00
Shirt Waist.		
1st Premium—Minnie Schreiber .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge .....		1 00
Design of any kind in raffia.		
1st Premium—Wilson Hannan .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge .....		1 00
Drawing of house plans.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Clarence Claridge .....		\$1 00
Drawing of plans for a school house.		
No entries.		
Drawing of fruit in charcoal.		
No entries.		
Drawing of flowers in black and white.		
1st Premium—Mildred Gilbertson .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel, Jefferson.....		1 00
Drawing of flowers in any medium.		
1st Premium—Helen Mann, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Safranek, Milwaukee.....		1 00
Map showing arctic explorations.		
No entries.		

Wall paper design.	
1st Premium—Richard Helgendorf, Watertown.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Catherine Ryan, Watertown.....	1 00
Book cover design.	
1st Premium—Fredrick Wegner .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Safranek .....	1 00
Set of practical apparatus.	
No entries.	
Home made work done by boy.	
1st Premium—Frederick Wegner .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	1 00
Home made work done by girl.	
1st Premium—Dorothy Cooper, Cofumbus.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Helen J. Coates, Wausau.....	1 00
Class of community work of any kind.	
1st Premium—Mary Webber, Teacher.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—Miss E. Trodermann, Teacher So. Mil. H. S.....	2 00
Mounted pictures illustrating any industry.	
1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bernice Wichern, Baraboo.....	1 00
Illustrated poem or story.	
1st Premium—Mabel Russell .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anna Bowles, Lake Mills.....	1 00
Outdoor sketch of any kind.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Lulu Freeborn, Cecil.....	\$1 00
Set of Physiology drawings.	
1st Premium—Mame Aaron, Plain .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Martha Lucksinger, West Allis.....	1 00
Example in lettering of the words, "Wisconsin State Fair."	
1st Premium—Grace Gould, Lima Center.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Carol Bird, West Allis.....	1 00
Set of mechanical drawings.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Karl Schindler, West Allis.....	1 00
Design for sofa pillow, pen and ink.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Helen J. Coates.....	\$1 00
Design for sofa pillow, water color.	
1st Premium—Helen J. Coates .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Daisy Lieberman, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00
Set of examination papers of any kind, in two subjects.	
1st Premium—Nellie Reese, Ixonia.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mame Aaron.....	1 00
Class of constructive work by a class.	
1st Premium—Lenz Weltzien, teacher, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bertha Trapp, teacher, Milwaukee.....	1 00

## CLASS C.

## HIGH SCHOOLS.

## History note book.

1st Premium—Irvin Feldschneider, Watertown.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Set of maps connected with Ancient History.

1st Premium—Walter H. Kammerman.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—U. O. Kaempf, Cecil.....	1 00

## Set of at least six drawings in Botany.

1st Premium—Norma Ingold, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mazie Bloor, West Allis.....	1 00

## Set of at least six drawings in Physiology.

1st Premium—William Bland .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lillian Yawman, Watertown.....	1 00

## Map of territorial developments of the United States.

1st Premium—U. O. Kaempf.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Walter H. Kammerman.....	1 00

## Set of electrical apparatus.

No entries.

## Set of practical apparatus (not electric).

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—No award.	
Premium given—Hans Boerg, Watertown.....	50

## Drawing in charcoal or pencil.

1st Premium—Mabel Russel .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Helen J. Coates.....	1 00

## Original design for calendar.

1st Premium—Selma Volkman, Watertown.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Olive Achtenhagen, Watertown.....	1 00

## Original design for a stained glass window.

1st Premium—Richard Helgendorf .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lorraine Grimm, Jefferson.....	1 00

## Original design for wall paper.

No entries.

## Essay or oration.

1st Premium—Irene Wallock, Watertown.....	2 00
2nd Premium—Marguerite Abele, Watertown.....	1 00

## Drawing from common subject in pen and ink.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Willie O. Samp, Cecil.....	1 00

## Architectural drawing for an eight room house.

No entries.

## Drawing from common object in pen and ink.

1st Premium—Walter Kammerman .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—U. O. Kaempf.....	1 00

## Forms of checks and drafts.

1st Premium—Matilda Love, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Max Fenske, West Allis.....	1 00

Note book in physics.	
1st Premium—Inez Cooper, Wauwatosa .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Meta Radeke, Watertown.....	1 00
Herbarium.	
1st Premium—L. H. Stringer, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Vesta J. Mount, West Allis.....	1 00
Collection of geometrical solids.	
No entries.	
Examples in mechanical drawing.	
No entries.	
Original design in color in dress goods.	
1st Premium—Helen J. Coates, Wausau.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lorraine Grimm, Jefferson.....	1 00
Set of book keeping books.	
1st Premium—Edna May Wolfe, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Sarah Stern, West Allis.....	1 00
Drawing, bust of Washington.	
No awards.	
Table, stool, chair or box in manual training work.	
No entries.	
Exhibit of five ears of corn grown by student.	
No entries.	

CLASS D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Map of Wisconsin.	
1st Premium—Dorothy Baer, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Floyd Clemons, Dale.....	1 00
Political map of North America.	
1st Premium—Dorothy Baer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Hildegard Zeitter, Watertown.....	1 00
Political map of any foreign country.	
1st Premium—Dorothy Baer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Annette Hoeffner, Watertown.....	1 00
Relief map of any continent.	
1st Premium—Dorothy Baer .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Bertha Watson, Spring Green.....	1 00
Collection of constructed work by any class.	
1st Premium—Hattie Foote, teacher, West Allis.....	\$3 00
2nd Premium—F. O. Edwards, teacher, Watertown.....	2 00
Construction work by any individual.	
1st Premium—Mildred Gilbertson .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edwin Immekus, Milwaukee .....	1 00
Drawings of the eye, ear or heart.	
1st Premium—George Bloor, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Emma Lemke, Cecil.....	1 00

Drawings of the United States flag.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Sophia Kochler, Watertown.....		\$1 00
Stencil work.		
1st Premium—Catherine Ryan .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anna Bowles .....		1 00
Pen and ink drawings, type forms.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....		\$1 00
Specimen of ten lines of writing.		
1st Premium—Edna Daniels, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gretchen Kuepper .....		1 00
Forms of checks or draft.		
No entries.		
Collection of natural woods.		
No entries.		
Ground plan of six room house.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....		\$1 00
Set of four examination papers.		
1st Premium—Grace Van Natta, Jefferson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—David Puerner, Jefferson.....		1 00
Note book in any subject.		
1st Premium—Bessie Foote, Lake Mills.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Weller, Columbus.....		1 00
Drawing of landscape, charcoal or pencil.		
1st Premium—Bessie Foote .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Kopp, Watertown.....		1 00
Drawing of people in any medium.		
1st Premium—Sam Sherman, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ida Kopp .....		1 00
Drawing of flowers in pen and ink.		
1st Premium—Harriet Blakeley, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Drawing of flowers in water color.		
1st Premium—Mary J. Coppins, Fort Atkinson.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anna Bowles .....		1 00
Drawing of birds in any medium.		
1st Premium—Della Bretzel, Milwaukee.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lawrence La Porte.....		1 00
Drawing of fruit in any medium.		
1st Premium—Catherine Ryan .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Spry, Fort Atkinson.....		1 00
Illustrated history papers.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Mary Ryan, West Allis.....		\$1 00
Original design for book cover.		
1st Premium—Catherine Ryan .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Van Natta.....		1 00

Original design for a rug.

1st Premium—Mabel Russel .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

Illustrated paper on divides and river basins in North America.  
No entries.

CLASS E.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS—FORTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES.

Specimen of vertical writing, ten lines.

1st Premium—Esther Schreber, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Dorothy Eder, La Valle.....	1 00

Specimen of slanting writing.

1st Premium—Vida Rogers, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Emily Nelson, West Allis.....	1 00

Specimen of writing, Palmer system.

1st Premium—Grace Peters, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Emily Nelson .....	1 00

Sheet of skeleton drawing.

No entries.

Objects in card board, four pieces.

1st Premium—Ruth Oviatt, Lake Mills.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Frederick Wegner .....	1 00

Set of six drawings in pencil or charcoal.

1st Premium—Mary B. Mabe, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Orville Owens, Columbus.....	1 00

Set of six drawings in water color.

1st Premium—Mabel Russel .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Louise Stegeman, Lake Mills.....	1 00

Specimen of class or community work.

1st Premium—Mabel Russel, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alice Harrington, teacher, West Allis.....	1 00

Five examples of applied design.

1st Premium—Gertrude Brown, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....	1 00

Note book in any subject.

1st Premium—Donald McComb, Lima Center.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Evelyn Guhr, West Allis.....	1 00

Set of six pose drawings.

1st Premium—Alice Harrington, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Maude Pessenden, West Allis.....	1 00

Map of any contingent.

1st Premium—Herbert Vick, Watertown.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Campan, West Allis.....	1 00

Map of any city, village or school district.

No entries.

Example of elementary manual training work.

1st Premium—Eugene Tank, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Albert Hohler, Milwaukee.....	1 00



Drawing showing development from seed to plant.	
1st Premium—Florence Main, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Specimen of raffia work other than basket.	
1st Premium—Zora Williamson, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Florence Lawein, Jefferson.....	1 00
Illustrated poem or story in any medium.	
1st Premium—Laura Schenk, Jefferson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Florence Main .....	1 00
Drawing plan of school grounds.	
No entries.	
Drawing of landscape in any medium.	
1st Premium—Margaret Faucett, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Leila Shreve, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00
Drawing of common objects in any medium.	
1st Premium—Nica Ballard, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Louise Jargar, Watertown.....	1 00
Drawing of flowers in any medium.	
1st Premium—Roy Thate, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary J. Coppins.....	1 00
Drawing of trees in any medium.	
1st Premium—Mary J. Coppins.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Florence Main .....	1 00
Drawing of birds in any medium.	
1st Premium—Louise Stegeman .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gertrude Brown .....	1 00
Drawing of fruit in any medium.	
1st Premium—Florence Main .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Gertrude Brown .....	1 00
Drawing of vegetables in any medium.	
1st Premium—Mary J. Coppins.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Florence Main .....	1 00
Language papers.	
1st Premium—Laura Schenk .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harold Smith, Jefferson.....	1 00
Sample of basting and over casting.	
No entries.	
Sample darning.	
No entries.	
Sample patching.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Minnie Steinke, Baraboo.....	1 00
Basket in raffia or* reed.	
1st Premium—Helen Bingenheimer, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Zora Williamson .....	1 00
Map of Wisconsin.	
No entries.	
Industrial chart.	
1st Premium—Dorothy Young, Spring Green.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Harold Cork, Spring Green.....	1 00

Spelling paper.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Eva Gould, Lima Center.....	1 00

Silhouette drawing.

1st Premium—Pearl Savory, Lake Mills.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Leila Shreve .....	1 00

Drawing of U. S. flag.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Eva Gould .....	\$1 00

PRIMARY SCHOOL—FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD GRADES.

Sample of free hand cutting.

1st Premium—F. Barganz, Watertown.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edna Huber, Watertown.....	1 00

Example of weaving.

1st Premium—Cecelia Hames, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Edna Schultz, Jefferson.....	1 00

Example of pasting.

1st Premium—Clara Potter, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Coutremarsh, Fort Atkinson.....	1 00

Sample of paper folding.

1st Premium—Lester Wegner, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Albert Solem, Spring Green.....	1 00

Specimen of Sewing.

1st Premium—Bessie Berkeley, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Schoonover, Ia Valle.....	1 00

Representation of Esquimaux life in cutting, clay modelling or drawing.

1st Premium—Maud Barnes, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....	1 00

Example of illustrative work in any medium.

1st Premium—Helen Foote, Lake Mills.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Anna Youngquest, Watertown.....	1 00

Collection of drawing from class.

1st Premium—Anna Youngquist .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ellen B. Kelley, West Allis.....	1 00

Collection or community work of any kind other than drawing.

1st Premium—Emma M. Lynch, Milwaukee.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clara Coutremarsh .....	1 00

Article made from any material.

1st Premium—Lester Wegner .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alden Sanborn, Jefferson.....	1 00

Collection of class work of any kind.

1st Premium—Mattie McManon, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....	1 00

Illustration of any word picture.

1st Premium—Clara Coutremarsh .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Eolah Sanborn, Jefferson .....	1 00

Sheet of skeleton drawing.		
1st Premium—Mabel Assel, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ralph Titus, Lima Center.....		1 00
Set of ten pose drawings by a class.		
1st Premium—Josephine Lorenz, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mattie McMahon .....		1 00
Set of ten water colors by class.		
1st Premium—Josephine Lorenz, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Nellie Clark, Jefferson.....		1 00
Drawing of plant or animal life, charcoal or pencil.		
1st Premium—Marion Helland, Lake Mills.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Winnifred Bain, Fort Atkinson.....		1 00
Drawing of plant or animal life in color.		
1st Premium—Eolah Sanborn .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Leo Berg, Lima Center.....		1 00
Drawing of trees in charcoal or pencil.		
1st Premium—Helen Foote .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.		
Drawing of trees in color.		
1st Premium—Mabel Russel .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Helen Foote .....		1 00
Drawing of people in charcoal or pencil.		
No awards.		
Drawing of people in colors.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Della Wetzel.....		\$1 00
Primary exhibit, largest.		
No entries.		
Silhouette pose from life.		
1st Premium—Marion Helland .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Helen Foote .....		1 00
Specimen of penmanship, ten lines.		
1st Premium—Elda Edens, West Allis.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Florence Hoffman, Milwaukee.....		1 00
Copy book.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Laura Grimm, Jefferson.....		\$1 00
Paper in spelling.		
1st Premium—No award.		
2nd Premium—Lester Wegner .....		\$1 00
Paper in number work.		
1st Premium—Ava Irish, Baraboo.....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Stella Leiser, Baraboo.....		1 00
Sample of furnished doll-house.		
1st Premium—Mabel Assel .....		\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ellen B. Kelly.....		1 00

Sample illustrating any occupation.

1st Premium—Helen Foote .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....	1 00

Sample of work illustrating any sport or game.

1st Premium—Winnifred Bain, Fort Atkinson.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....	1 00

Set of original furniture designs.  
No entries.

KINDERGARTEN.

Collection of kindergarten work of any kind.

1st Premium—Jeanette Donnelly, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Esther Friedl, Jefferson.....	1 00

Cards showing sewing.

1st Premium—Mabel Russel .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Esther Friedl .....	1 00

Cards showing weaving.

1st Premium—Adeline Brook, West Allis.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Jeanette Donnelly .....	1 00

Cards showing paper cutting.

1st Premium—Adeline Brook .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mabel Russel .....	1 00

Exhibit in clay modeling.  
No entries.

Drawing in charcoal, pencil or colors.

1st Premium—Mabel Russel .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Esther Friedl .....	1 00

CLASS G.

Rural Schools—Upper Form.

Specimen of penmanship, ten lines.

1st Premium—Elizabeth Liegl, Plain.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Margaret Luther, Plain.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Ben Hans, Jefferson.....	1 00

Business letter placed in directed envelope.

1st Premium—Ben Hans .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Esther Milbrandt, Evansville.....	1 00

Map of any continent.

1st Premium—John Moll, La Valle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elizabeth Liegl .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Adela Beck, Plain .....	1 00

Piece of wood work.  
No entries.

Collection of noxious weeds.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Physiology drawing.

1st Premium—Margaret Luther .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mame Aaron .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Elizabeth Liegl .....	1 00

## Collection of wild flowers.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Pieces of sewing.

No awards.

## Relief map of Wisconsin.

1st Premium—Mame Aaron .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Social letter in directed envelope.

1st Premium—Esther Milbrandt .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Ben Hans .....	1 50
3rd Premium—Agnes Haller, Plain.....	1 00

## Drawing book.

1st Premium—Esther Milbrandt ....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Beulah Wolfrain, Milton.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Richard Babcock, Evansville.....	1 00

## Note book in history.

1st Premium—George Verkuehlen, Appleton.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Kohl, Appleton.....	1 50
3rd Premium—Charles Schmidt, Appleton.....	1 00

## Set of examination papers (four).

1st Premium—Adela Beck .....	\$2 06
2nd Premium—Anna Volk, Plain.....	1 50
3rd Premium—No award.	

## Exhibit of corn grown under direction of teacher.

No entries.

## Exhibit of vegetables grown under direction of teacher.

No entries.

## Map of North America with countries in color.

1st Premium—Irvin Wilson, Green Bay.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Raymond Lins, Plain.....	1 00

## Map of South America with countries in color.

1st Premium—Emma Peterson, La Valle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Herbert Hetzl, Plain.....	1 00

## Map of Europe with countries in color.

1st Premium—Anna Volk .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Lehner, Plain.....	1 00

## Map of Asia with countries in color.

1st Premium—Hayes Frazier, La Valle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mame Aaron .....	1 00

## Map of Africa with countries in color.

1st Premium—Charles Kredl, La Valle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt .....	1 00

Map of Central Africa, showing in some detail President Roosevelt's hunting grounds.

No entries.

Map of Australia with countries in color.

1st Premium—Margaret Luther ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Ella Burckhardt, Merrimac..... 1 00

Drawings of landscape in color.

1st Premium—Mary Webber ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Archie Wood, Evansville..... 1 00

Drawings of landscape in pen or pencil.

1st Premium—Esther Blackmer, Beloit..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Wilfred Maylard, Evansville..... 1 00

Drawings of flowers in color.

1st Premium—Mary Webber ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Archie Wood ..... 1 00

Drawings of flowers in pen or pencil.

1st Premium—Archie Wood ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt ..... 1 00

Drawings of animals in color.

1st Premium—Wilfred Maylard ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt ..... 1 00

Arithmetic papers.

1st Premium—Mary Webber ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—No award.

Drawing to show best ventilation of school house.

1st Premium—Mame Aaron ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Wilfred Maylard ..... 1 00

Drawing of barn showing ventilation.

1st Premium—Ruth Bingham, Milton..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Archie Striegl, Edgerton..... 1 00

Mounted leaves and flowers.

1st Premium—Clarence Claridge ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—No award.

Copy book in writing.

1st Premium—Wilfred Maylard ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt ..... 1 00

Examination papers in four subjects.

1st Premium—Raymond Lins ..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Joseph Bauer, Plain ..... 1 00

Industrial chart.

1st Premium—Archie Woodman, Janesville..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Esther Milbrandt ..... 1 00

Piece of manual training work of any kind.

1st Premium—Albert Claridge, Reedsburg..... \$2 00  
 2nd Premium—Mary Webber ..... 1 00

## CLASS H.

## Middle Form.

## Specimen of penmanship, ten lines.

1st Premium—May Eastman, Evansville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Joseph Ertl, Appleton.....	1 00

## Object drawing in outline.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith, Evansville.....	1 00

## Illustrated poem or story.

1st Premium—Jessie M. Striegl, Edgerton.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Mary Webber .....	1 00

## Plan for poultry house.

No entries.

## Note book in language.

1st Premium—Caroline Striegl, Edgerton .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith .....	1 00

## Illustrative work in any medium.

No awards.

## Pose drawing in charcoal or pencil.

No entries.

## Collection of wild flowers.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Fred Kleinsmith, Evansville.....	1 00

## Mounted leaves.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith .....	1 00

## Map of school district.

1st Premium—Hazel Frazier, La Valle.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	1 00

## Drawing of map showing good arrangement of house and other farm buildings on a farm.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	

## Outline map of the United States.

No awards.

## Outline map of Wisconsin, showing railroads.

1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—No award.	
Premium given—Lawrence Kechn, Evansville.....	\$ 50

## Social letter.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Maude Eastman, Evansville.....	\$2 00

## Business letter.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lawrence Kechn .....	1 00

## Industrial chart.

1st Premium—Carolyn Striegl .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Fred Kleinsmith .....	1 00

Exhibit of corn or vegetables grown under direction of teacher.  
No awards.

Specimen of class or community work.

1st Premium—Anna Noyes, teacher, Evansville..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Maud Nichols, teacher, Appleton..... 1 00

Five original furniture designs.

1st Premium—Lucretia Andrews, Plain..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

Drawing showing development of seed to plant.

No awards.

Map of any continent.

1st Premium—Okla Owen, La Valle..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith ..... 1 00

Drawing of landscape in any medium.

1st Premium—Mary Webber ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

Drawing of flowers in any medium.

1st Premium—Lawrence Keehn ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Grace Kleinsmith ..... 1 00

Design for a milking stool.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

Drawing of common things.

1st Premium—May Eastman ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

Illustrated story of the Pilgrims.

1st Premium—May Eastman ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Maude Eastman ..... 1 00

Copy book in writing.

1st Premium—Emma Schimnick, Prairie du Sac..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Lawrence Keehn ..... 1 00

Set of four examination papers.

1st Premium—Lawrence Keehn ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Mary Webber ..... 1 00

Copy of music.

1st Premium—Mary Webber ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

Floor plan of a house.

1st Premium—Thomas Claridge ..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—No award.

CLASS J.

Primary Form.

Specimen of vertical writing, ten lines.

1st Premium—Lillie Fortkamp, Oakwood..... \$1 00  
2nd Premium—Vera Dittmar, Oakwood..... 50

Specimen of slanting writing, ten lines.

1st Premium—Elva Moore, Evansville..... \$2 00  
2nd Premium—Alice Eastman, Evansville..... 1 00



Sheet skeleton action drawing.	
1st Premium—Elva Moore .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elmer Keehn, Evansville.....	1 00
Drawing plant life.	
1st Premium—Verta Eager, Evansville.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elva Moore .....	1 00
Drawing of animal life.	
1st Premium—No award.	
2nd Premium—Verta Eager .....	\$1 00
Specimen of color work.	
1st Premium—Mary Webber .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Albert Claridge .....	1 00
Specimen of paper folding.	
1st Premium—Albert Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Sadie Chandler, Appleton.....	1 00
Sample of paper cutting.	
1st Premium—Josie Dixon, Brandon.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Albert Claridge .....	1 00
Copy book.	
1st Premium—Elva Moore .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Clark Kidder, Edgerton.....	1 00
Collection of constructive work by class.	
1st Premium—Lucretia Scarborough, Kaukauna.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Constructed articles by a pupil.	
No awards.	
Example of hand work.	
1st Premium—Velma McGaw, Reedsburg.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Albert Claridge .....	1 00
Example of illustrative work in any medium.	
1st Premium—Albert Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Alice Eastman .....	1 00
Example of nature work in any medium.	
No entries.	
Cards showing sewing.	
1st Premium—Ella Baxter, Baraboo.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Margaret Hodge, Milton Junction.....	1 00
Cards showing weaving.	
1st Premium—Albert Claridge .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Lucretia Scarborough .....	1 00
Collection of primary work of any kind.	
1st Premium—Lucretia Scarborough .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Albert Claridge .....	1 00
Spelling paper.	
1st Premium—Elva Moore .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elmer Keehn .....	1 00
Primary school exhibit, largest.	
1st Premium—Anna Noyes, teacher.....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—No award.	
Miscellaneous.	
1st Premium—Elva Moore .....	\$2 00
2nd Premium—Elmer Keehn .....	1 00

## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

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### HORSE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The exhibit of horses at the 1910 State Fair was not as large as in some previous years. This was owing to the failure of some of the Wisconsin breeders to make an exhibit. The loss was partially made up by the largest outside exhibit the state has ever enjoyed, and by some exhibitors who had not previously shown at Wisconsin. That they were well pleased with the Wisconsin Fair is evidenced by the fact that some of them, before leaving the grounds, asked for barn space for the following year.

We regret that the Wisconsin horse breeders did not make their usual strong showing, and hope that they will be out in full force in the future. The Wisconsin breeders who made exhibits were quite successful in winning prizes. Many of the rings caused the judges to work very carefully, but the awards were well received.

The night show in conjunction with a display of prize winners from the cattle department was again made a feature and proved a popular entertainment.

I wish to acknowledge the able aid of those who assisted in the department.  
Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. DONALD,  
Superintendent.

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### CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The show of cattle at the 1910 State Fair was fully up to past shows in numbers, and the quality was never surpassed.

Visitors and exhibitors continue to be pleased with our barn and judging arena, but we should arrange for better water supply and tanks. The tanks should set on a concave cement floor with waste pipe in center.

More manure boxes are needed for the barn; but I would recommend that we discontinue the practice of supplying feed boxes, as the way they are used—in one stall this year, and somewhere else next year—they are certainly unsanitary.

The single judge system continues to give satisfaction, and we were particularly fortunate in our selection of judges for the 1910 Fair.

My assistant, Mr. Jos. H. Dixon, was particularly competent and efficient help.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES L. HILL,  
Superintendent.

## SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The exhibit of sheep at the State Fair of 1910 was so much larger than in former years, that it required the use of an extra barn of thirty-two pens, formerly used by the Swine Department, to house them. While the exhibit was large, it was excellent in quality. Mr. W. S. Dixon of Brandon, Wis., very satisfactorily judged the Fine Wool Breeds.

Prof. W. C. Coffey of the University of Illinois judged all the Mutton Breeds gratifying to all exhibitors. I can not too highly commend his work, as all the classes were very large and closely contested.

I would earnestly recommend the necessity of repairing the roofs upon the sheep barns prior to the next fair.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. ROBERTS,  
Superintendent.

## SWINE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—As Superintendent of the Swine Department at the Fair of 1910, I beg leave to submit the following report:

There has been a steady growth in number of swine shown at the Wisconsin State Fair for a number of years. The 1910 show was larger than ever before. 722 hogs were shown, 305 Poland China, 135 Duroc Jerseys, 89 Chester Whites, 75 Berkshires, 49 Tamworths, 27 Large Yorkshires and 42 in class for all other breeds. The new show pavilion was heartily appreciated by your Superintendent, as well as by exhibitors. I wish to strongly recommend the work of Mr. J. M. Stuart, Ainsworth, Iowa, who judged all classes.

In closing this report, I wish to call your attention to the condition of the pens in this department, and sincerely hope that additional room may be given for 1911 Fair.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DILLON,  
Superintendent.

## POULTRY AND PIGEON DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—Even with the generous amount of space that had been added to enlarge the Poultry Building, the room was inadequate for the proper display of the immense exhibit made in 1910.

Never before in the history of this department has the entry list noted so many exhibitors, so large a number of birds, so many breeds, or so fine a showing of specimens of superior merit.

In numerous cases the quality in competition was so nearly balanced that it was no easy task to justly distribute honors. However, Mr. W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Iowa, was successful in placing the ribbons in the Poultry Division; and Mr. T. J. Rountree of Nora, Ill., by his painstaking efforts in locating the winners still retains the will of those who exhibited pet stock. Mr. Thomas B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill., was able to promptly offer a plausible explanation for each well considered award that he made in the pigeon division.

As an oft-repeated suggestion, I can only say that the urgent needs of this department demand more room, with a new up-to-date poultry building that will be more in harmony with the size and quality of an exhibit that I believe to be one of the most attractive features of the Wisconsin State Fair.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE,  
Superintendent.

## COUNTY EXHIBITS.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The display made in Department "G," County Exhibits and Bees and Honey, at the 1910 Wisconsin State Fair, was one of the best ever made in this department. The number of counties represented was ten, including Dodge, Forest, Door, Monroe, Iowa, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, Douglas, Eau Claire and Chippewa counties. All exhibitors were satisfied with the treatment received, and awards made.

The display was large and attractive in Bees and Honey Department. It was educational, artistically arranged and attracted much attention from Fair visitors.

Department "G" is, in my judgment, one of the most instructive and interesting features of the State Fair, and it should receive a fair share of consideration at the hands of the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. EVERETT,  
Superintendent.

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 DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The dairy exhibit was again complete and large in every class.

While the classes for commercial milk and cream are new to us, only having been added to our premium list this year, they attracted a number of entries. The production of milk and cream of a superior quality for the large and rapidly increasing city trade, I believe should be encouraged and that these classes should be maintained with premiums pro-rated to interest a large number of producers.

While it is desirable to secure a large exhibit of dairy products, it is even more important, as a means of education, for the manufacturers of the same, the butter and cheese makers themselves, to attend in persons. To this end I believe that everything possible should be done to interest and instruct them while in attendance. I would therefore recommend scoring contests in both butter and cheese with suitable and appropriate recognition of the merits of contestants.

As another means of encouraging such attendance I would require all manufacturers of and dealers in dairy and factory utensils, renting space, to install attractive exhibits of their wares.

I would also recommend that the tables in the Butter Refrigerator be arranged next to the glass, with aisle in the center, and the tub of butter inverted upon the covers and stripped, and as soon as scored, that the name of each maker, together with his score, be plainly written upon a card and attached to his respective tub in such manner that it may easily be read from the outside of the refrigerator.

Respectfully submitted,

L. E. SCOTT,  
Superintendent Dairy Department.

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 FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—When the doors of the State Fair of 1910 were thrown open to the public on the morning of September 12, all of the exhibits in the Fine Arts Building were found arranged in good order. Everything was in readiness to receive the throng of visitors who soon made their appearance, and continued to come throughout the duration of the Fair.

On a whole, the exhibition was as creditable as usual. The original oil paintings and water colors by amateurs and students, together with the loan collec-

tion from Messrs. J. C. Iverson & Co., filled the walls of the southern half of the building in a pleasing manner. The amateur photographs, among which there was an immensely large number of excellent examples, was arranged on the partition dividing the two sections. The show cases of the northern half of the building were occupied by decorated china and arts and crafts specimens, while the walls above, were hung with drawings, and copies in oil and water colors.

There were fewer exhibits in china than in other years, but the quality of some of the work made up for the numerical decline.

Due to the exposure of various frauds among the arts and crafts entries, there were less exhibits in some of these branches, which, however, was made unnoticeable by a decided increase in various other branches. The exhibition of chased and hammered metal work and jewelry was especially fine.

We feel that these branches of the Department need especial encouragement as they are of most immediate educational value to both visitors and workers. Various cases of loaned specimens of ceramics and embroideries proved to be strong attractions. We, therefore, think it a wise plan to increase on the idea of loan collections in following years. Such collections would not only become strong attractions, they would help to cultivate the taste of the visitors by showing them work of the highest artistic merit, and they would stimulate and encourage the students of our state to engage in similar work, and strive for the same success.

The American Federation of Arts of Washington, D. C., a national organization purposing to create a greater interest in the arts throughout our country, has offered a collection of arts and crafts objects for the next Fair. When we can, some day, transfer the exhibits of our department into a fire-proof building, the Federation will be willing to furnish us with collections of valuable oil paintings by our best American artists. The exhibition of such a collection will incur no further expense than the transportation and insurance charges.

In case these plans may be realized, our farmers, who rarely have time and opportunity to see the great art works in municipal galleries, will have a chance to enjoy the best modern art without inconvenience or expense. The State Fair, as a whole, will receive a strong additional attraction which will not fail to increase the number of visitors from all parts of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. NELSON,  
Superintendent.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The Educational Display at the State Fair for 1910 was one of the most interesting exhibits of educational work ever collected in the State. The building which was erected in 1907, and which for the first two years was only partly used and partly filled with public school work, was in 1910 well filled with art, drawing, writing and constructive work done by the pupils in our schools.

The interest in the department has gradually increased among the school men, teachers and pupils in the state during the past few years, so that there is a certainty that from now on the Educational Building as it is now will not properly accommodate the displays that ought to be made of the educational work that superintendents, teachers and pupils will send in for competition for premiums.

The class and character of the exhibits have greatly improved; the number of exhibitors have doubled each year, and there is every indication for further increased interest and improvement in the department. It would seem advisable to me to have the State Fair Board at an early date duplicate the present building with another building between the present building and the Information Building.

If a new building should be erected, as planned by the writer of this report, connection therewith should be made by covered passage way between the buildings, and south of the passage way between the buildings should be constructed toilet and dressing rooms for the convenience of the visitors. The need of such rooms in the locality of the Educational Building has been observed by many.

I would further recommend that pine siding be put up all over the inside of the building as high as exhibits are displayed, in place of the burlap now on the walls. This would make conditions much more favorable for the display of the exhibits, and would make it much easier to put up exhibits by the assistants in the Department.

There seems to me a great deal of work that can and will be done towards making the Educational Department of the State Fair one of the most potent factors for the good of Wisconsin. There can be aroused one of the State-wide contests for the children of the Commonwealth, who eventually become the citizens of the State and will be obliged to solve many State-wide questions for the betterment of our people.

When our State Fair comes to be what it should be, there will be connected with every attraction and entertainment on the grounds, an educational ideal, and unless such is the ambition and desire of each and all connected with the management of the Fair, that man or those persons, better surrender at an early date, the trust entrusted by virtue of the position or offices held. The Educational Department deserves a continuance of the liberal support and cooperation manifested during the past few years.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. HAZELWOOD,  
Superintendent.

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#### MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—Judging from newspaper reports, current during Fair week, for public opinion, and from the expressions of exhibitors themselves, the machinery show was decidedly successful.

It continues to grow, the value of the total exhibit aggregating a half million dollars. It was a representative showing.

One feature absent a year ago was the splendid line of threshers.

The location of Machinery Hall has proven itself the correct one. A large portion of the space therein was devoted to automobiles. Its remaining exhibits were of diversified character. Had it not been for the completion of the building so late in the season, and plans of same, being unavailable until still later, it is quite probable that all space would have been sold out.

Former occupants of the Hall are looking forward to the promised concrete floor, and many of the tent exhibitors have expressed their intention of locating in the building when this is laid. It would be to the benefit of these occupants to have water provided in the building, as it would also be to the thresher exhibit to have hydrants in the thresher field.

I desire to thank the Board for its consideration, and for favorable action upon my suggestions last year.

Respectfully submitted,

D. R. WEDGWOOD,  
Superintendent.

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#### WOMAN'S REST AND HOSPITAL.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

Gentlemen:—The Wisconsin State Fair of 1910 was the busiest season yet experienced by the workers at "Rest Cottage."

Every day was a banner day, and each department was taxed to its utmost capacity; total number of patients treated amounting to one hundred and fifty-three, of which thirteen were serious.

The Rambler Auto Co., and Sheriff Franke of Milwaukee, very kindly conveyed patients to hospital and city.

For next year we recommend that the Board provide a conveyance to be stationed at the building for emergency cases; thus saving the workers' time, and avoiding needless annoyance to patients and their friends.

The nursery was filled with babies, fifty-three being checked during the week. On "Milwaukee Day" twenty-seven "wee tots" were left in our care, seventeen remaining all day, and ten until late at night.

The check room was snowed under with parcels, while many patrons were turned away.

Cash receipts from departments are as follows:

Hospital .....	\$38.75
Nursery .....	18.20
Lavatory .....	63.05
Telephone .....	1.30
Check room .....	72.95
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$194.25</b>

The work is self-sustaining, despite the fact that a number of patients and babies were cared for without charge.

Holton & Hunkel, the florists, gave us an abundance of cut flowers daily.

Necessary furnishings (as usual) were donated by friends. Mr. MacLaren supplied pillows and bed linen. We are also indebted to Superintendent of Grounds Wylie, and his assistant, Mr. C. A. Brown, for having our building in first class order before opening of Fair. Also wish to mention Messrs. Hill, Cox, Nordman, Nelson, Scott and Wedgwood, in appreciation of their help and kindness.

Not all was accomplished that should have been, but we have done the best we could. We must have more room if we would accommodate patrons and make the department the success it deserves to be.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. NORAH PERKINS JEANSON,

Matron.

#### REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GATES.

I beg to submit the following report of receipts at gates during the State Fair, held in Milwaukee, Sept. 12-16, 1910:

##### RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF TICKETS.

	Adults.	Amount.	Convey- ance.	Amount.	Youths.	Amount.	Total.
Sept. 12, Day.....	51	\$25 50	29	\$14 50	13	\$3 25	\$43 25
Night.....					6	1 50	1 50
Sept. 13, Day.....	465	232 50	155	77 50	61	15 25	325 25
Night.....			10	5 00	84	21 00	26 00
Sept. 14, Day.....	3,026	1,513 00	888	444 00	284	71 00	2,028 00
Night.....			15	7 50	176	44 00	51 50
Sept. 15, Day.....	4,539	2,269 50	1,317	658 50	375	93 75	3,021 75
Night.....			23	11 50	310	77 50	89 00
Sept. 16, Day.....	1,040	520 00	385	192 50			712 50
	9,121	\$4,560 50	2,822	\$1,411 00	1,309	\$327 25	\$6,298 75
							Less amount paid Pain Company.....
							166 50
							\$6,132 25
							Overrun.....
							46 60
							<b>Total.....</b>
							<b>\$6,178 85</b>

*Ticket Account.*

Adults—Received from Secretary.....	20,000—Returned.....	10,867
Conveyance—Received from Secretary.....	10,000—Returned.....	7,178
Youths—Received from Secretary.....	10,000—Returned.....	8,691

RECEIPTS FROM TURNSTILES.

1910.		
Sept. 12.	Day .....	\$232 50
	Night .....	8 50
Sept. 13.	Day .....	3,001 50
Sept. 14.	Day .....	12,712 50
Sept. 15.	Day .....	20,923 35
Sept. 16.	Day .....	3,549 75
		<hr/>
		\$40,431 10
Overrun at stiles and change offices.....		59 85
		<hr/>
Total from stiles .....		\$40,490 95

RECAPITULATION.

Received from tickets .....	\$6,178 85
Received from stiles .....	40,490.95
Received from Pain Company .....	30 00
	<hr/>
Total receipts .....	\$46,699 80

I hold Secretary's receipts Nos. 1000, 1023, 1025, 1026, 1041, 1054, 1058, 1059, 1080, 1093, 1094, and 1095 for the above.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. G. COX,  
Superintendent of Gates.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF GRAND STAND.

I beg to report the following statement of receipts at Grand Stand and Live Stock Judging Amphitheatre, at State Fair, Sept. 12-16, 1910:

Monday, Sept. 12th—No receipts.

Tuesday, Sept. 13th—

From grand stand admissions.....	\$382 25
From sale of reserved seats.....	47 50
From sale of boxes .....	8 00
From sale of amphitheatre tickets.....	50 00
	<hr/>

Total ..... \$487 75

Wednesday, Sept. 14th—

From grand stand admissions.....	\$2,287 75
From sale of reserved seats.....	333 75
From sale of boxes.....	196 00
From sale of amphitheatre tickets.....	155 50
	<hr/>

Total ..... 2,973 00

Thursday, Sept. 15th—

From grand stand admissions.....	\$2,859 75
From sale of reserved seats.....	335 25
From sale of boxes.....	183 00
From sale of amphitheatre tickets.....	260 25
	<hr/>

Total ..... 3,638 25



Friday, Sept. 16th—

From grand stand admissions.....	\$868 00
From sale of reserved seats....	200 75
From sale of boxes.....	58 50

Total .....	1,127 25
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## RECAPITULATION.

Tuesday .....	\$487 75
Wednesday .....	2,973 00
Thursday .....	3,638 25
Friday .....	1,127 25
Total .....	\$8,226 25

I hold Secretary's receipts Nos. 1003, 1011, 1033, 1037, 1048, 1051, 1088 and 1142 for the above amount.

Signed,

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*Superintendent of Grand Stand.*

## MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith beg to submit the following report of this Department for the year 1910.

Through my able assistants and the assistance of both the Chief of Police of Milwaukee, and the Sheriff of Milwaukee county, I am able to report that we had very little trouble in handling the crowds and preserving order during the entire week. There were no attempts at smuggling in intoxicating beverages, and the trouble we have had in former years with cheap gamblers renting spaces for one day, was eliminated by the Superintendent of Privileges and my assistants in working together. I would recommend for the good of the Department and the welfare of the patrons of the State Fair, that while it may cut down the revenue from the sale of privileges to some extent, many of the cheap lunch stands and fakir permits, such as cane racks and in fact all stands that allow any chance, or otherwise border on gambling, be entirely eliminated. That while the present rule governing the posting of signs in conspicuous places with the price of meals, etc., itemized, in most cases is accepted by the concessionaire, yet many of those which I might class as professional Fair fakirs, have to be watched during the entire week to prevent them from robbing the people. I would suggest that this clause in their contract be strengthened.

Another thing that I wish to bring to the attention of the Board, is the abuse of the agricultural press of the country in taking advantage of the liberal permits granted by our Board. They are not willing to operate with reasonable amount of help, or on any particular place assigned to them, and during the last fair caused much trouble by their methods. I would recommend that they be placed together in one location assigned to them by the Board and not allowed to operate at any other place on the grounds, and that the Secretary be instructed to greatly reduce the number of passes issued to these people.

The expense of the Department was considerable less than last year and can be further reduced by carefully guarding against the sale of privileges to disreputable, professional fair fakirs.

I herewith submit statement showing number of men employed, as assigned to the various departments, together with amount received by each, and receipts therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

G. U. FISHER,

*Marshal.*

DEPARTMENT OF PRIVILEGES.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my report as superintendent of privileges for the Fair of 1910. I received amounts as indicated in the following statement, and have receipts of your Secretary for the amounts.

Score card .....	\$400 00
For rent dining halls owned by the state.....	1,825 00
For rent lunch rooms and dining tents.....	3,298 00
Soft drinks and lemonade.....	355 00
Rent of check rooms.....	140 00
Jewelry novelties and souvenirs.....	985 00
Sign painting .....	125 00
Barber shop .....	30 00
Telephone booth .....	100 00
Aeroplane gate receipts .....	664 05
Lumber .....	120 00
Hoopla doll and knife racks.....	548 00
Shows .....	2,108 00
Stoves and furniture.....	164 00
Sewing machines and needle threaders.....	125 00
Advertising .....	548 00
Palmistry .....	100 00
Weighing machine .....	21 40
Storage room .....	25 00
Peanuts, popcorn and candy.....	300 00
Ice cream and fruits.....	275 00
Cigars .....	225 00
Sale of oils.....	40 00
Photo and postal galleries.....	56 00
Striking machine .....	20 00
Shooting galleries .....	87 50
Automobile rides .....	100 00
Glasses, fountain pens, engraving and knife sharpeners.....	311 00
Machinery hall and dairy building.....	1,862 80
North Dakota exhibit.....	50 00
Arcadian Malleable Range Co.....	20 00
Vermont Farm Machin Co.....	12 00
Total .....	\$15,041 36

The detailed report of the receipts is filed with your Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID WEDGWOOD,  
*Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF FORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN:—Following is a summary of receipts and disbursements in Forage and Transportation Department for the Fair of 1910, an itemized statement of which is filed with the Secretary of your Board.

Received for forage.....	\$1,941 59	
Furnished to departments.....	404 19	
Transportation licenses .....	120 00	
		\$2,465 78
Paid for forage.....	\$1,714 69	
Expense of department.....	356 50	
		\$2,071 19
Total gain of department.....		\$394 59

Respectfully submitted,

C. T. FISHER,  
*Superintendent.*

## DEPARTMENT OF GROUNDS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the following report of Department of Grounds for 1910.

Amount collected for stall rent, track rent and pasture.....	\$302 50
(Itemized statement filed with Secretary.)	
For city schools athletic meet.....	75 00
Motor Cycle Club, use of track.....	125 00
Milwaukee High School, use of track.....	25 00
	-----
Total .....	\$527 50

Amounts still due as follows:

William Derider .....	\$27 50
Geo. Hammond .....	12 50
J. Zegelbauer .....	4 50
P. Higgs .....	24 00
F. Ayers .....	20 00
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Total .....	\$88 50

I would recommend that in the future all rentals be paid monthly, in advance.

Respectfully submitted,  
 GEORGE WYLIE,  
*Superintendent.*

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture

IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

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AUDITORIUM, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,  
MADISON, Wis., February 8 and 9, 1911.

President C. L. Hill, of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., in the chair.

President Hill: It devolves upon me as the incoming President to preside at this meeting, they tell me. I am sure you will think I am a long way from being a good presiding officer, but I will do the very best I know how.

It has been the custom for the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, and the old State Agricultural Society before it, ever since its organization, I think, to hold an annual agricultural convention in the State Capitol. It was held for many years in the Capitol and some times, possibly, in rooms in the Dane County Court House, but we did not always have the audience the program properly deserved and it was suggested that if "the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet would have to go to the mountain", and therefore for the last two or three years we have held this convention at the College of Agriculture, and this, with the students of the Short Courses, and visiting members, has assured an audience.

We are going to start this convention on time this morning, although the room is not as well filled as it will be, but in

order that we may be prompt, we are going to commence the program on time.

We are very sorry to announce at the very beginning that Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who was announced to speak to you on "Farm Management" the first on the program, will not be with us on account of sickness. He telegraphed one of his representatives in this Department to come in his place, but he is sick also and unable to come, and so we are going to change the program somewhat this morning and have Mr. Henry's talk first.

We are very fortunate in having with us this morning, Mr. Forest Henry, of Dover, Minn. Mr. Henry wants it distinctly understood that he is not a professor, but "Farmer" Henry, of Minnesota. I have known of his work, have known him personally for a number of years, and I deem it a great privilege to have him here today. He will talk on "The Value of Humus in the Soil and How to Put it There."

### THE VALUE OF HUMUS IN THE SOIL AND HOW TO PUT IT THERE.

FOREST HENEY, Dover, Minn.

The subject assigned to me is, "The Value of Humus in the Soil and How to Put it There."

Some one has said that the soil is the sepulchre and resurrection of all life, and I think it is true. All animal and vegetable life comes from the soil; in other words, the soil is the farmer's workshop, but unless it is well prepared the farmer cannot be successful. While it is true that plants in a great measure can grow from the air above, it is also true that there are certain elements of food in the soil that plants have to subsist on; there are certain conditions which have to be met with, and unless those conditions are met with, the plant cannot thrive. Among these we must have moisture, we must have warmth and we must have air, or the plant cannot thrive.

Now, humus plays such an important part in the economy of plant growth that when I was invited to speak I thought it was one of the things which should be touched upon; it is

so important, yet one of the things of which we so often lose sight.

First of all all plants must have moisture in order to thrive. The plant does not eat to live, the plant takes all of its food in the form of soup, and thin soup, too. If you could see the plant food that it takes you would see that it is simply water with the plant food dissolved in it. The plant drinks up the water impregnated with this plant food, the plant food is left in the plant to grow the plant with, and the water is thrown out into the air. It cannot take a particle of food from the soil only as it takes it through the water. Plants drink to live, some farmers do, too; all plants do. Whenever the water supply of a year is cut short, then our plants become dwarfed in their growth.

I have lived in Minnesota fifty-four years, I think conditions there are very similar to those in Wisconsin, and what do I observe? During that time there was not one year in four but what some time during the season our crops were cut short for lack of moisture.

Take the corn crop, it matures very late in the season, the corn crop makes four-fifths of its dry matter after it has tasseled out, the driest time of the whole season. Our springs may be wet, but we get a dry time along about July and August, just the time the corn needs the most moisture, just when we have the least. It is very necessary that we look out for this matter of soil moisture. We have been told we can conserve this moisture by cultivation. It is true that during the late fall the moisture sinks in the ground, the rain and snow soak into the ground, the early spring rains settle into the ground, the sun comes out in the spring and that moisture comes to the surface. If your land is plowed in the fall, it begins to settle and little capillary tubes form in the soil. We have been told, and it is true, that by the breaking off of these tubes by early cultivation we can conserve moisture in the soil; we can even do more along that line than we have been told.

My attention was called to this about thirty years ago. I had all the work to do and had to almost ignore the garden. In order to get to my field I had to draw the harrow across the garden. In going and coming to and from the field, I went

over a portion of the garden half a dozen times. I had not studied the soil and thought I was doing an injury, but when I got that garden ready to plant, I found where I had gone over it I had conserved the moisture, had broken up the lumps, the soil was moist very near the surface, I could make a very good seed bed, but where I had not touched it, it was hard and dry. I thought in a few days it would be all right, when we got a rain, but it never got all right. The portion that was not gone over was lumpy and I did not get half a crop. That set me to thinking along that line.

Last spring a couple of young men had a piece of land on which they were going to plant cabbages. They did not set them out until about the last of June. They allowed that land to lie there untouched. Now, there was a patch of Canada thistles in that field and they went out with a disk harrow and started to kill out those Canada thistles and by the last of June they had gone over part of that field twenty times with the purpose of killing the Canada thistles. Not one plant out of four grew, save on the one-fourth acre that had been cultivated to kill out the Canada thistles. Very few cabbage plants grew and came to a head on the main part of the field. The only cabbages gathered were on that one-fourth of an acre. Those men were conserving moisture without realizing it; they did better than they knew.

But this is not enough. There are other methods by which we can conserve moisture, and that brings me to the subject of vegetable matter in the soil.

Of what is soil composed? Whether you live in Wisconsin, Illinois or Minnesota, it is true that our soils are only composed of two things, ground, pulverized rock, and vegetable matter; that is all any soil is composed of. Take away the humus and we have simply ground, pulverized rock left, and every farmer knows that is a perfect sieve, it will not hold moisture, but put into that soil vegetable matter, and you know how it will hold moisture. It puts in the soil that sponge that holds the moisture right in check near the surface, right where the plants can get it when they want it.

But that is not all. Sometimes our crops are cut short by too much water. You have noticed this, that one year you get a big crop when there is just moisture enough; another a

partial crop because it is too dry; another year a partial crop because it is too wet. The humus holds the moisture in the dry year. How about the humus in the wet year if it will assist in holding moisture?

Now, let us see what is the matter in that very wet year. In the wet year that ground becomes sodden and baked; the air cannot enter the soil; it does not warm up, but let us put vegetable matter in it and what follows? It separates the particles of soil and what very same soil will warm up and become productive, and there is nothing we can do like putting humus in the soil to separate the particles of soil in a wet season, making it more porous, and it will assist just as much in the wet year as it does in the dry year. It conserves the moisture in the dry year; it is just as essential in the wet year to separate the particles of soil so the soil may warm up.

Then another thing. We need something more than moisture in the soil; we need plant food. Now, God in His wisdom has put the plant foods in the soil in a condition so the plants cannot get them, all in a few years. The most of them are locked up there in the soil, and I am glad it is so, because we have hogs in Minnesota to use up all the plant food and they would not care a continental for the generations following, but God liberates just a little plant food by natural causes each year and if you want more you have got to work for it. Now, how is it with the vegetable matter, how does it assist us along the line of liberating plant food?

A few years ago in Minnesota we noticed that our crops began to grow less and less and we didn't have that stiff straw that we had in former years. In early years the straw stood up until the snow fell, but a little later on it began to lop over, did not have the strength it once had, and we investigated and found that it was potash that put that strength into the straw and it did not stand up because the soil was destitute of available potash; the grain was shrunken because we did not have phosphoric acid enough. We have been told that in the average Minnesota soil there was enough potash to raise crops for two hundred years, the soil had plenty. Why was not the straw stiff and strong like it used to be? We had used up the available potash and the balance was in a locked up form, so the plant could not make use of it. When



it is locked up water cannot dissolve it. It is so with all the mineral plant foods in the soil. When we put vegetable matter in the soil, it starts humic acid in the soil. That assists in unlocking this mineral plant food, then water can take it up and then our plant can make use of it. The plant foods must be released and one of the best ways to release them is by putting vegetable matter into our soils.

We are told cultivation will do it, and it is true. When we rub the particles of soil together, we grind off little particles of mineral matter; this is a slow process, however, but one of the cheapest and best methods we know of is by introducing vegetable matter into our soil.

Now another thing that vegetable matter is doing for us, and that is this. By filling this soil with vegetable matter, it makes it a better medium for the bacteria of the soil to work in. I do not want to say very much about the scientific side of it here this morning, but there is nothing so assists in making plant food available as bacteria in the soil, and we must have the medium right for it to multiply in. We are not going to get good crops unless we do, and I know of nothing that will so assist in getting that soil in good condition as by putting vegetable matter into our soil. We are told the bacteria of the soil must have plenty of air. When you separate the particles of soil by putting in vegetable matter, that is just what you are doing.

A few years ago we put in some tile drains and we noticed marked improvement. Now, we have found during the dry year it was not all on account of carrying off the excess of moisture, but right above those tile drains our grain was decidedly larger than in any other part of the field. It was not because the field was drier, it was because the tile drains in the dry time carried air through the soil and consequently we got a better crop.

Now, that is what we do when we put vegetable matter into the soil; we put tile drains all through that soil that enable this bacteria to thrive; they must have air to thrive.

And then another point. Vegetable matter changes the complexion of our soils; it gives them a darker color; this assists in warming up the soil.

A few years ago some Jews came to the Jersey shore; they

came to that little state, they settled without any means. They had money enough to buy a horse and began carting in manure from the cities. In a few years they could grow clover and were in shape to keep cows, bought more manure and changed the condition of that soil so they could grow good crops where they could scarcely grow any crops before. They changed the complexion of that soil. You all know that a dark soil will draw the sun more than a light soil, and by putting plenty of vegetable matter into the soil we can change its nature.

Now, these are some of the things that humus in the soil will do. There are a lot of other things I might speak of this morning. I have some other things to say on the other side of the question.

How shall we get this vegetable matter into the soil? How is the best way to supply it? I do not know of any way so good as by growing clover on the land. We can supply it in the shape of manure from the barnyard, but that is a slow process. We do not have sufficient stock, so we must resort to a cheaper means, and that is through the clover plant, and when we grow an acre of clover we are putting into that soil almost as much vegetable matter as we take off the field when we make hay from the stalk growth. In other words, the roots are nearly as heavy as the tops. That is one of the most practical and easy ways I know of of putting vegetable matter into the soil.

A few years ago we were told that the soil should rest occasionally. I believe it should rest just like the old lady wanted her hired man to rest, she wanted him to be doing something while he was resting. I want my soil to rest, and I want it to grow clover while it is resting.

Now, while that clover is putting that vegetable matter into the soil, it is also adding plant food to the soil. You have been told so many times how it was that the clover drew the nitrogen from the air, through the nodules on the roots and incorporates it into its root growth in the soil. We know that in one season that that clover plant will draw from the air through the bacteria on its roots from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds of nitrogen to the acre, worth from twenty to thirty dollars.

We used to say, use a sub-soil plow for our land; we do not now. We are learning that the growing clover plant is one of the best sub-soil plows we have and it is paying us for the privilege of doing this work, and at the same time it is smothering out weed growth. It is binding the soils together, so if your land is a little hilly it will not wash so bad in years to come, and do not lose sight of that point. It is one of the best weed eradicators which we have. Our farmers in Minnesota are worrying a great deal about wild oats and mustard, but when you practice a rotation on your farm with clover as the basis of that rotation, following with corn well tilled, you will have no more trouble with the weeds, you are killing them out, and allowing none to form seed.

Then another thing. While it is adding vegetable matter to the soil, it is shading the land. The best condition for adding available plant food to the soil is by close shading the soil. Whenever we put a board on the soil, whenever we put a stack of hay on the soil, we are improving the condition of that soil for growing a crop. Shade is the best condition known to science for increasing available plant food in the soil. When we have a very heavy crop of clover and can not set it all in the barn, we stack some on the field. We take it all away during the winter and the next year the corn will be taller where the stack stood than any other place. The stack made shade. You take a board and lay it on your garden and everything will grow more rank next season where the board lay the season before.

I was speaking one day a few years ago on our western border to a very large audience and I made this statement that shading the land increased the available fertility in it. I noticed a fine looking man, a young Norwegian, back by the door, and when I got to that point and told them that clover more than paid for the growing of it by the shade it gave, his countenance lighted up and he looked like a new man. He said to me, "I believe every word you say is true. Will you let me tell why? A year ago last summer Ole Johnson's barn door blew over into my grain field and it laid there all summer. In the fall when we went to plow the field we threw it to one side. Later on Ole came and got his barn door and I thought no more about it, but when I harvested the crop of

wheat next season it stood up head and shoulders above the other part of the field, it was bright and clean and stood up nicely, and that patch took exactly the shape of the barn door. There was no manure on it, because it was the door up in the gable where it went into the hay now." Clover puts on that close, dense shade.

Now, another point. We increase this vegetable matter in our soils by the use of our barn manures. That leads me to talk just a few moments along that line. I know you won't all agree with me, and that is why I wish to touch on that point.

Years and years ago I heard this story about John Wesley. It was his hobby when he had his theological school to send young men out to preach on Sunday. This was one Monday morning and he said to a young man, "John, did any one laugh in your audience yesterday?" "No." "Did any one cry?" "No." "Did any one get mad?" "No." "Well," said Wesley, "you needn't go back next time."

Now, thirty years' experience has taught me this, that one load of barnyard manure put right on top of the clover field and allowed to remain there six months on the field is worth about three plowed under.

Some years ago I was talking along this line in the state of New York. There they are very jealous of the west, so much so they preferred charges against me before I ever got there. When I got there I was watched like a cat watches a mouse. One of these professional gentlemen with a red face, when I told them we were supplying manure to the sod fields, said, "That is all right in Minnesota where you have plenty of fertility, but it won't do here." I said, "I will stake my reputation on that statement." They investigated and they found that "Henry was right; let him go ahead." About six years later I was in New England; I was talking right along this same line, and I had a man from New York with me, and he got up and said, "I just want to make a few apologies. Six years ago Mr. Henry told us this in New York and he was stopped, but we are thanking God today, we are all doing that very thing we were condemning him for doing then."

I say this morning that when we put manure right on top of a sod field and leave it there six months or a year, we get

better results than when we plow it under. I have plowed it under and lost three-fourths of it, but now we are putting it largely on the clover fields and it gives a vigorous growth to the clover and when we want to follow up with the corn crop the next year we get a better crop of corn. I do not know of any place on earth where the manure is worth half so much as when it comes directly from the barn and is applied evenly on to that clover field.

Now, I am going to strike another note and this one I won't hear so many "Amens" over, and that is this. I will say first that there is no crop that we will grow that will fill the place of that clover crop, and I won't except alfalfa.

Now, I want to say a few words along that line. While I am not here to condemn alfalfa, I am here to preach the doctrine of clover, and I feel it means to the average farmer four times as much as alfalfa.

Now, why do I take that stand? Understand me thoroughly. I will agree with you on the first proposition that alfalfa hay is one of the best of hays, and when I have said that I stop right there. It is not in any sense a rotation crop. The base of any good farming is a good rotation with clover followed with corn and small grain. We must have a rotation of crops, and there is nothing that will take the place clover will in this rotation.

I will say this, that the farmer who has only a small farm, can seed a small portion to alfalfa and retain it as a permanent crop, supposing it is a strictly dairy farm, but the great majority of farmers in Wisconsin and Minnesota are doing what we term mixed farming, where the manure on the farm is not sufficient to keep up the fertility of the farm. We are taking a step backward, we are not taking a step forward, when we try to grow alfalfa and neglect clover growing. We can grow it if we make the conditions right; but I do not think it is time for the Wisconsin farmer to worry about alfalfa. When you come to put it into practice it does not work out so well as it talks.

I advise the farmers in Minnesota to do this experimenting with alfalfa in a small way only, and do not lose sight of June clover, which is the basis of that rotation which means successful agriculture.

Now, I thank you for your kind attention.

## DISCUSSION.

Mr. McKerrow: I thought the other day when they elected a new president of the State Board of Agriculture that I had gotten the responsibility off from my shoulders, but our new president this morning found himself in the same predicament I have often found myself in—two meetings to attend at once. There is a meeting of the State Board of Immigration, of which I informed him after this meeting opened, and he said, "As you are the only member of the Board here you will have to preside." I see my friend Everett came in since; had we known he was here I would have gotten out again.

You have had, from my standpoint, a most excellent talk. We do not want to let him get off with a talk, we want to drill him and grill him and get more out of him. I know he has a lot more in him by the way he talks. You just come back and we will ask questions. Now for your questions.

Mr. Henry: I have always tried to be brief. I do not like to tire an audience. When I feel it is time to stop I am reminded of a story I once heard.

A young man was calling on his best girl. He was a small fellow, small in stature, only weighed ninety pounds; she weighed one hundred and eighty-four. He had been going to see her for some little time, and she would sit on one side of the room and he on the other. After awhile they both got on the same chair and after she had been there for some time she said, "Henry, are you tired?" He replied, "No, I am not tired, now, I was an hour ago; now I am paralyzed." I do not want to paralyze you.

Mr. Omann: How would you supply humus?

Mr. Henry: I am speaking of the medium red or June clover. Practically speaking, it is a biennial plant; it grows the first year in a nurse crop, the second year it is in its glory. We put the first crop in the barn for hay. Then we have noticed that just about the time the hay crop is off, our pastures get a little short, then we turn the stock on the field and they make a pasture of it the rest of the season. Late in the fall we plow it up and harvest the fertility the clover plant has brought; it has done its life work, it is ready to be sacrificed. By letting the stock run on it we get away with two conditions.

I have found it is not safe to plow under second crop clover when it is green, because you are apt to start acidity in your soil, neither is it safe to plow under a heavy growth dry. It is very apt to cut off sub-soil moisture if the season following is dry, but if we pasture it off we are getting just as good results as if we plowed it under; the stock are leaving practically as much on the field as they are taking off and we are rid of the objection of starting acidity in the soil, or of cutting off the sub-soil moisture by turning in too much dry matter.

Mr. Ferris: How do you reconcile the close cover proposition with the air and sunlight?

Mr. Henry: I am not going to claim that I understand fully how it is that shade brings available fertility. We do not claim it adds fertility, but it will add available fertility to the soil. It seems to rather unlock fertility. Way south they planted cotton just as long as they could raise half a crop, then they turned the land out without any growing crop on it, excepting the grasses and weeds which grow there, and in fifteen or twenty years they found they could raise good crops of cotton again. The close shade on the land brings available plant food. It makes the conditions such that the bacteria of the soil will multiply and in so doing bring more available plant food. While the sunlight and air are beneficial to the soil, it is not best to allow the soil to lie bare, there is always more or less waste of plant food where no crop is growing.

Prof. Otis: Is it not possible with a five-year rotation to grow alfalfa, get the benefit of the feed and then follow it with corn and small grains?

Mr. Henry: I do not think it is practicable; it is expensive getting a start and we do not find alfalfa growers doing it, and any man who has raised alfalfa in a practical way on the farm will tell you that it is not a rotation crop, or does not fit into that rotation.

Prof. Otis: I am a sort of alfalfa crank and it sort of paralyzes me when he comes out and talks against alfalfa.

Mr. Henry: I am not talking against alfalfa; I am extolling clover, it means more.

Prof. Otis: I wish to say that this last summer I had the pleasure of visiting Gov. Hoard's farm at Ft. Atkinson. You all recognize him as a very good farmer, and he is growing all

alfalfa and no clover. I find he says the June grass comes into that alfalfa in about two, three or four years, so it is necessary for him to plow it up, and he is finding he can fit it in with five-year rotation. That is precisely the experience of the farmers in Wisconsin who have been growing alfalfa; I have visited a number of them. Our Short Course graduates are growing alfalfa and they are reporting that the average yearly yield is around four tons to the acre. The analysis of alfalfa corresponds closely with the analysis of bran; its feeding value even exceeds that of red clover. I am not saying anything against red clover, but I do believe there is a place for alfalfa under Wisconsin conditions. We have been advocating it; the president of the State Board of Agriculture has been growing it for years on his farm and during the past year has put his reliance entirely on alfalfa for roughage; the very fact that our best farmers are growing it indicates that it must be adapted to Wisconsin conditions. I do not want the impression to get out here that alfalfa cannot be grown successfully. I do not believe in pushing it too rapidly, but our experience shows that it can be grown with success. Horsemen are feeding it, the hog men are feeding it and the experiments show that when fed in connection with corn or any other grain it is producing pork economically; our chicken men are using alfalfa, and even our Home Economics teachers are beginning to talk about alfalfa bread and cakes.

Mr. McKerrow: These gentlemen are both right. Prof. Otis has given us a grand, good talk, particularly on the feeding value of alfalfa and then on the long course system of rotation that it comes into, and our friend Henry here has talked on the basis of a short course rotation, and when they get together they will have a love feast.

Mr. Henry: The very fact that clover fits into a short rotation is one of the great things to recommend it; we want the short rotation; we do not want the long rotation. Take the matter of quack grass alone. You put a field into alfalfa and let it stay there three years and you have one solid field of quack grass, and we do not want that; we do not have that when we have a short rotation. The gentlemen quoted Mr. Hill as growing alfalfa. Last winter I attended the Dairy-men's Convention at West Salem and a paper on alfalfa pre-



pared by Mr. Hill was read, and when he got through extolling alfalfa, he said, "One thing against it is that it does not fit in well with our rotation of crops." There are Mr. Hill's own words a year ago. Mr. Hill said it is in no sense a rotation crop.

Now, Prof. Otis referred to Gov. Hoard. I have been on his farm very many times, and I say there are farms, like Gov. Hoard's, that are devoted entirely to dairying, where alfalfa will fit in, but Gov. Hoard's conditions are not the conditions of the great bulk of our Wisconsin and Minnesota farmers; he is one farmer out of a hundred—yes, we might say out of a thousand. Where intensive farming is practiced, it is practicable, but it is not on the average farm where dairying is only a side issue. It makes good hay, but it comes about ten days or two weeks ahead of the June clover, when it is almost impossible to make good hay. You have got to use hay caps if you succeed in curing the first crop. The second crop comes in harvest time, when you haven't time to take care of it. The third crop comes along late when we are very busy harvesting the corn crop. You can grow more June clover than you can alfalfa on an acre in a season if you give the alfalfa no better care than the clover usually gets. When we sow alfalfa we know we must give it the very best culture and plenty of manure. Do the same by June clover and it will give you hay one season with another.

Mr. McKerrow: If our ex-president Roosevelt were presiding here he would say: "This is bully." I am sure they are both right now.

Prof. Otis: I do not wish to prolong this discussion, but since he has given the big side of June clover, I will give the big side of alfalfa. A man of whom I knew that grew alfalfa managed to get four cuttings to the acre and he thought he would measure and when he got the first cutting he measured, also each succeeding cutting, and for the year he got fourteen feet of growth. Place a six foot man out here, another man the same size on top of him, and two feet on top of that, and you get the total amount of growth. This means six or seven tons per acre.

Then another thing. Clover has the best side up; I want the big side down. I have examined alfalfa roots to see how

far down they go, how deep they sub-soil; they go down six, seven or eight feet, and where they are digging wells they have found them thirty feet. Out in Colorado they found it one hundred and eighteen feet, and I have only heard of it one better and that was where the alfalfa roots got down so far they found it burned off.

Mr. Henry: I just want to say one word, and that is this. In all my travels, wherever I go, I never find any section where clover grows the way it does here where they care to grow a great deal of alfalfa. That is my experience.

Question: Do you plow the manure under?

Mr. Henry: We begin putting on the manure on the young clover in the fall, just as quick as we get the grain crop off; we put it on in the raw state, the clover springs right up through it and next spring we rake very little of it in the hay.

The Member: A short time ago it was not considered safe to plow under green clover, it was likely to produce acidity in the soil.

Mr. Henry: In regard to that, I would like to say that it is a hard point to argue, because it does not always work. A man may plow under clover a half a dozen years and not notice any bad effects, but there is always danger. I am speaking of a heavy growth; a light growth perhaps would do no harm. If the weather gets warm and wet, it decays so rapidly we would be very liable to start acidity in the soil. I gave a talk not long ago on June clover, what it would do for the farm and the farmer, and two years later I was there again and gave a similar talk, or used a similar phrase, and a man got up and said, "Henry, I can't understand you, you told us what June clover would do for the land and we all went and bought June clover and we sowed it. I had twice what I needed for hay, so I plowed under a very heavy growth and this year I haven't half the corn on that field where I plowed under clover." I said, "I told you then that you should not plow under that clover green." He replied, "I remember you told us that, but I did not think you meant it." For a potato crop it is all right, we need some acidity; a little acidity will prevent potato scab.

Mr. Convey: There is a great deal of interest being taken in the growing of alfalfa in this state and with successful re-

sults. In the matter of alfalfa in the rotation, I wish to say that for the last five years I have been sowing alfalfa with the clover. I recommend having red clover for a three-year rotation, then we introduce alsike clover and are also sowing alfalfa in with the clover. I know the time of maturity would not be the same, but I do know from actual experience that we have better hay and more feed for the money by sowing alfalfa with the clover and have worked it practically into the rotation. This year the clover made a very feeble growth on account of the drouth, but it is better hay than I ever put up before. I know we get splendid hay in that way and we are using it in our rotation and have for five years past. Where it is successfully grown it kills out Canada thistles that were there and they say they do not consider the matter of Canada thistles a serious trouble at all under those conditions. My object in growing it this way was to get the ground inoculated, but I have found this a successful way of growing hay.

A Member: It won't smother out quack grass.

Mr. Convey: We do not sow it in quack grass.

Mr. Henry: You are mighty fortunate if you haven't got quack grass. This gentleman uses a three-year rotation. I do not recommend a three-year rotation; it is too short. I prefer a four-year rotation.

Question: Mr. Henry, presuming that you are a clover man, I would like to ask a few questions in regard to alsike clover. I moved on a farm where a good deal was raised and I found I had great trouble with grub worms. It seems they are more prolific in alsike clover than in any other grass. I would like information.

Mr. Henry: I have had no experience with the grub worm. I do not grow alsike clover only on low lands that we have not drained yet, but we do grow it on the uplands. I do not feel it does for us what the medium red or June does, and there we have no trouble with the grub worms.

Mr. Convey: In regard to the three-year rotation, it has been practiced by the best farmers in this state. Mr. Hill's farm has been run on that rotation longer than any other farm I know of. In some cases clover is run two years and then the other crops in succession. If you have a short rota-

tion, and follow it for a series of years, you will have no difficulty whatever.

Mr. Henry: If I had land on the farm that was decidedly deficient in vegetable matter, I would use a three-year rotation for a time. It is all right to carry it for a few years, but I do not believe there is any farm that will stand a three-year rotation forty or fifty years, and experience bears me out in that statement. I would rather sow clover, grow a big, full, bumper crop once in four years than grow it too often and grow a light crop.

Question: Do you use any other grass besides clover?

Mr. Henry: We sow about four quarts of clover and two quarts of timothy.

Mr. Brigham: What rotation do you use there?

Mr. Henry: You have noticed that we manure the clover sod, which makes it very rich, and consequently we follow that with corn to use up that surplus nitrogen, and if it was very rich we would follow it with two crops of corn, and then with one crop of grain and seed down again. If it was not quite so rich, we would follow it with two crops of grain, seeding it down in the last.

Question: Wouldn't that wash?

Mr. Henry: On rolling ground, it might wash some.

Mr. Brigham: Do you object to sowing clover seed each year?

Mr. Henry: I would not do it, we are not getting the most out of it when we are sowing clover each year. It does not do so much the first year for the soil. It adds a little plant food and a little vegetable matter, however. It does the most of its work in its second year's growth. I want to practice some system of farming that my sons can carry right on for years to come with good results.

A Member: There will be a time when you cannot raise clover even every four years. I came from a country where we could only raise it once in ten or eleven years. We let the hired man rest, that is an older country than this.

Mr. Henry: There is no country on earth that can grow clover once in three years, it is too often. When I see it begins to fail in a four-year rotation, I will leave it a little longer,

and the time may come when we will have to modify our system and sow only once in five or six years.

Mr. McKerrow: And put the alfalfa in between.

Mr. Henry: I do not say that the time will not come when we will have to practice more intensive farming, with more dairying, and that calls for alfalfa, but at the present time I advise clover instead of alfalfa.

Mr. Scott: Did you ever see a field on a Wisconsin dairy farm that was clover sick?

Mr. Henry: Most of it is sick for lack of it.

Mr. Jacobs: We have been growing clover in a three-year rotation for twenty years and in my observation I have found that the clover grows best where it grows the oftenest; if we are going to get to the point, it seems to grow better.

Mr. McKerrow: Do not lay awake nights worrying about that. Our lands have been growing clover every third or fourth year for forty-five years and they are not clover sick yet.

Question: Haven't you deviated from that?

Mr. McKerrow: Once in a while, when a dry summer or a bad winter, killed it out, but it has not often been killed out and it has only failed probably three or four times.

Mr. Bradley: Most of the lands in Wisconsin will probably have a chance to rest this summer.

Mr. McKerrow: We have had a right good discussion and we might stay here all day discussing this question.

There is an important question that Mr. Henry answered,—I am not a scientist, but I think there are other reasons why that crop as a shade crop probably does our soil a great deal of good. In my experience, I have found that it does a lot of good by shading. The scientist today is talking a great deal about bacteria, bacteria everywhere; the soil scientist tells us that it does a large work in the breaking down of the food elements in the soil; the bacteriologist tells us that nearly all of these forms placed in sunlight will be killed in a very short time, a few hours. If they are in the shade, in a medium in which they can grow and develop, they will grow and develop. Now, as I said, I am not a scientist, but we believe these fellows, and if that theory of the distribution of bacterial

life is correct, and we have good reason to believe it is, then there are times when for the development of the elements needed in plant growth, there are times when that soil needs shade that that class of bacteria may develop and come on rapidly; then there are times when we must have sunlight in that soil, and in a crop rotation you get both of them.

Mr. Imrie: In coming back to that subject, an idea came to me, and it is this. The barn door laid on the ground and if a board lies on the ground all summer, by fall you will find that earth worms are in that ground until it is all worked over. Would not that have the same effect as bacteria? They have been using that, working it over, and will have it full of holes.

Mr. McKerrow: That looks like a good theory, even if it does come from a farmer.

Mr. Henry: What I have had to say I do not say to discourage any farmer along the line of alfalfa growing. Go slow, test it thoroughly. I remember a little stanza which I learned when I was a boy.

“Remember well and bear in mind,  
A faithful friend is hard to find;  
And when you find one, tried and true,  
Change not the old one for the new.”

Do not get excited over alfalfa, if it is a good thing it is going to come, and I think it will come in time, still the June clover means decidedly more to you now.

Mr. McKerrow: While I believe in sticking to an old friend, sometimes if you can have two good friends it is better than one.

Now, we have had a grand, good talk; we have been preaching rotation of crops for twenty-five or thirty years, and even longer, and we believe there is no state in the union that has quite as much crop rotation as does the state of Wisconsin, and we claim here in Wisconsin that we are growing more clover in proportion to the cultivated acreage than any other state in the union, and therefore we have more crop rotation. We think that this crop rotation and better cultivation was why Wisconsin stood second in her corn crop between 1890 and 1900. In the last ten years she has dropped back to fifth, because other states, younger states, and some older states, have been discussing this question more in the last ten years.

than ever before and they have been doing a little better, that is why we have had to drop back, we have not done any worse.

This has been a most excellent discussion and I believe it has added to the rotation literature of Wisconsin more than has ever been given in this state at one time on this subject.

Question: Would you like alfalfa for a crop to plow under to incorporate the humus in the soil?

Mr. McKerrow: We do not want to carry this discussion any farther, but alfalfa has very large roots, very deep roots; I understand that there is likely to be complications with China because our alfalfa roots were going through there and troubling them; on the other hand, it has great nitrogen gathering qualities and produces a large amount of good stock feed that is going to be turned into manure, then you get a large amount of vegetable matter and fertility. Prof. Otis spoke about the long alfalfa stalks. A friend of mine told me that they had cut alfalfa at Jerusalem that had sixteen feet of stalk in a season's growth, and that is two feet better than Otis.

Question: Is alfalfa as good a fertilizer as clover?

Mr. McKerrow: Yes, but we must cut this subject off, for we have two more talks to be given this morning.

As we stated this morning, at the opening of the session, Prof. Spillman, who had agreed to be here, is sick, and that is not his fault, and the substitute for him is also sick, and that is not his fault, and I might say that another professor who is advertised to appear on this program will not be here, as he is sick also. These professors have got so mixed up with bacteria and disease, I believe they ought to organize a relief committee to help us out on our program, however, we have good substitutes and Prof. E. R. Miller, of the Weather Department, will talk to us a few moments.



MACHINERY HALL.





## LOCAL CLIMATIC PECULIARITIES, AND THEIR RELATION TO INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE.

By ERIC R. MILLER, Local Forecaster, U. S. Weather Bureau.

The Weather Bureau makes two surveys of the weather of the continent every day. From the charts on which the information thus obtained is summarized the skilled forecasters of the bureau make predictions of the weather for the next day or two. These predictions are distributed over the country by every available means of communication, by telegraph, by telephone, by wireless and by submarine cable, by mail, by whistle, and by flag signals. The farmer usually gets his weather predictions by telephone or R. F. D.

The variety of actions taken on the notice of a change of the weather is infinite. A warning of the first cold snap in fall for example causes the city dweller to cover his ornamental plants and to provide fuel for the sitting-room grate, the shipper puts extra wrappings on perishables, the truck grower harvests or protects his small acreage. But what of the farmer with his ten or fifteen acres of tobacco, twenty or more of potatoes, and eighty or more of corn in the milk? He can not cover and he cannot harvest, so he has to grin and bear it, hoping that his crops will pull through without getting nipped. They usually do pull through, all but a few low places.

Now it is those low places that I want to talk to you about. It would evidently have been much more profitable to you if you had known in the spring just what places the frost would strike first so that you could have planted an early maturing or frost resisting crop there. The susceptibility of these places to attack by the advancing forces of winter, and the retreating forces of spring is a permanent natural property, as you may prove to your own satisfaction by a few years of observation. On the other hand, there are other places as much above the general average as these are below. In other words, there are climatic zones on every farm that need to be studied and taken advantage of just as you study and

take advantage of slight peculiarities in breeding plants and animals.

The causes of such climatic peculiarities are not far to seek. The chief factors are:

1. The varying thermal properties of different soils.
2. Air drainage, or the flow of air, cooled by contact with cold ground, from the higher places to low ground.
3. The varying exposure of the ground to the sun.
4. The influence of neighboring bodies of water, such as lakes and rivers.

We may best understand the power of different soils to produce local temperature differences by following the course of a beam of sunlight. The light and heat of the sun, which are of the same nature, are transmitted across the ninety odd million miles from the sun to the earth in the form of waves. The substance in which these waves are transmitted is called the ether. It has not so far been grasped by any human means, and its nature is known only from the properties of the wave motions that take place in it. The waves of light and heat are either turned back, or absorbed when they break upon opaque substances, but pass through clear or transparent materials.

Clearness or transparency differs even in the same material with regard to different wave lengths of light and heat. Now the atmosphere, which is very transparent to the short waves that effect our eyes as light, is absorbent of the longer waved heat beams, so that about 25 per cent of the energy of the solar rays is absorbed even from an over head sun. The rays absorbed by the air are for the most part the invisible ones, except when the sun is low, when the air also absorbs or reflects the blue rays of light leaving the rays that come through tinged with red.

In a similar way the rays that strike the soil and its covering are selectively absorbed. The returning rejected rays are the ones that give every object its color. The absorbed rays are partly employed in the life processes of plants, and partly in producing the accelerated motion of the molecules of the soil that we perceive as a rise of temperature. The color of various soils is an indication of their heat absorbing ability. The lighter soils reflect the most, and ab-

sorb the least, while the darker ones reflect little, and absorb much.

Coupled with the power to absorb heat is the power to give out heat by radiation. A good absorber is a good radiator, and a poor absorber is a poor radiator. Many examples of these laws will occur to you, the bright tea kettle to retain heat, light clothes in summer to reflect, and black cloth in winter to absorb, etc.

To these laws are due not only local climatic differences but also a much wider range of extremes of temperature in the soil than in the air. Professor Moore quotes in his *Descriptive Meteorology*, page 87, the hourly mean temperatures of the soil and of the air about 10 feet above it at Tiflis, showing that in the afternoon in midsummer the soil is more than forty degrees warmer than the air, and in midwinter three or more degrees colder, on the average. Professor Cox found in his study of temperature conditions in the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin, published as Bulletin T, U. S. Weather Bureau, that the temperature a few inches above the surface of the ground rose to 100° on September 30, 1906 when the temperature of the air in a shelter some feet higher was 60°. During the following night the temperature in the cranberry bog fell to 19°, while that in the shelter went no lower than 29°.

The temperature changes in the soil are modified very much by the state of the atmosphere above them. Clouds, dust, and fog intercept both incoming and outgoing radiation, so that the range of temperature of the soil is not so great. Clouds and fog act like a blanket, for they reflect back, and radiate back the heat sent from the ground, and thus prevent the low temperatures that occur on clear nights, when there is nothing to turn back or replenish the heat given out by the soil.

Soil radiation plays a great part in air drainage, for it is the cooling of the layers of air next the ground by conduction when the ground is colder than the air above it, that causes these low sheets of air to become dense and to flow down hill and accumulate in low places where they continue cooling. The low temperatures of the cranberry bogs are

doubtless produced in this way, for Cox notes that it was the air 5 inches above the ground in the bog that was coldest.

Air drainage is not an unmixed evil, taking the whole phenomenon into consideration, for it draws away the cold air from higher ground and gives more favorable conditions there than the average. In San Paulo, Brazil, the coffee plantations are reported by Hann, in his Handbook of Climatology, to be laid out on the hills only, and never in the valley bottoms. The reason for this is that frost occurs in the depressions between the hills, but very rarely on the hills themselves. The famous 'thermal Belts' of North Carolina are another example of the same thing. These are belts of 400 feet or less vertical thickness, about 100 feet above the valley, that exhibit themselves on the sides of the mountains. Vegetation of all kinds within these zones is untouched by frost, nor has fruit of any kind ever been known within these lines to be frost-killed, though there have been instances where it has been so from a severe freeze.

The exposure of a slope to the sunshine is another factor that we scarcely realize the importance of. The intensity of sunlight per unit area is greatest on a surface on which it falls vertically, and diminishes slowly at first, falling to seven-tenths of its full value for a  $45^\circ$  angle between the sunbeam and the slope, and to half at a  $30^\circ$  angle, and then rapidly to nothing at  $0^\circ$  angle. Full advantage of this is taken in Europe, and especially in Germany where the north banks of the valleys are all terraced and planted in vineyards. Varieties of the grape are thus grown that could not survive the climate of the level country. The climatic conditions of latitudes many hundred miles farther south are in this way secured. We make very little use of this natural resource in this country as yet on account of the high cost of labor, but the sunlit slopes of our river and ravine banks must be kept in mind for they will be needed as the population of the country increases.

I need say little to you of the influence of lakes on the climate, for it is doubtless familiar to you all. A lake is to the climate of its locality what the fly wheel is to an engine. Its inertia smooths out the irregularities and tones

down the changes. The source of this ameliorating power is found in the high specific heat of the water. It takes more heat to warm a given quantity of water of any stated number of degrees than to warm the same quantity of any other substance the same number of degrees. Similarly the same quantity of heat will have less effect in heating water than any other substance, the same quantities being considered. It results from this that the shores of a lake experience the extremes of heat and cold in a much less severe form than do places away from the influence of bodies of water. The summers are not so hot, nor are the winters so cold: the hot waves and cold waves are tempered.

Aside from the smoothing out of the oscillations, a lake is a great storehouse of heat. Its clearness allows the sun's rays to penetrate and be absorbed throughout the entire mass. The circulation of the waters carries heat to all parts whether exposed to the sun or shaded from it. The soil on the other hand is heated to a moderate depth only, and gives up at night nearly all that it receives during the day. Its specific heat is so small that it can hold only a little heat.

A lake shore is therefore not only more equable, but is actually warmer than places away from the lake's influence. This finds an excellent example in the Bayfield peninsula and the shores of Lakes Superior and Michigan in general. The Bayfield peninsula is shown by the observations collected by the Weather Bureau to be as warm and as free from frost as south central Wisconsin.

These four chief factors, soil radiation, air drainage, exposure to the sun, and to lake influence and many minor factors are at work in the United States to produce a mosaic of climates of infinite variety. Regarding the variety of soils and climates in the United States, and the possibility of adapting specialized and highly profitable crops to them Fairchild says in his Bulletin on "Systematic Plant Introduction," page 22, "Nothing better illustrates the great variety of these conditions in America than the constant discoveries that are being made of restricted localities like the thermal belt of North Carolina or the Rocky Ford region of Colorado, which are specially suited to the cultivation of special crops.

Europe, little larger than the United States with a climate tempered by the Gulf stream and an unusual extent of coast line, possesses an agriculture the extremely varied nature of which can only be appreciated after special and prolonged study. The local nature of its plant industries is often a matter of surprise, and is due in large part to the discovery of certain peculiarities of soil, or climate or the origination of some variety especially adapted to local conditions. Not more than 12,000 acres in southern Spain have been found suited to the production of the best grades of sherry, and the annual output of this expensive wine is only 35,000 butts. Adjoining districts produce wine which, although sold as sherry, is of a quite inferior quality. The well known Rheingau region of the Rhine, producing some of the most famous varieties of wine, such as the Steinberger Zeltinger, Assmanshausen, and others, is extremely limited in extent, and depends in large part, according to recent investigations by Mr. W. T. Swingle, upon the presence in that region of a particular kind of clay shale. The same varieties of Riesling grape grown in France upon other soils fail to produce comparably excellent wines. The suitability of the region about Cannes, and Grasse, France, to the growth of roses and other perfume bearing plants has led to the building of extensive perfume factories there. The fruitless attempts to produce Vuelta Abaja tobacco or the Sumatra wrapper in regions other than those in which they have earned their celebrity all point to the presence of certain soil and climatic conditions to which the plant varieties are particularly susceptible, but which are not yet perfectly understood."

China, Japan, and lastly Europe have been driven by the pressure of an increasing population to develop systems of intensive agriculture that take advantage of every natural peculiarity. Their methods have been developed under pressure, by costly trial and error, by the survival of the fittest.

The tide is rising in this country. Today there are five mouths to feed where ten years ago there were four. The land available for agriculture is nearly all occupied. It is now a question of improving the methods of agriculture if our population is to be fed, clothed, and housed. It will be

most economical to do this intelligently by applying known principles to the study of our farms and the adaptation of plants and animals to them to the end that the greatest efficiency of production may be secured.

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DISCUSSION.

Prof. Miller: That is all I have to say, but I would be very glad to answer any questions.

Mr. McKerrow: I notice on one of those spring charts, the frost line runs all the way from April to June. About when is the best time for the farmers to plant their corn; when will be a pretty good time for planting corn so as not to get caught with the spring frosts in each locality?

Prof. Miller: About April 20th to April 25th. The ordinary time is April 30th way up there you see, the next one is May 5th, then May 10th, and way down here and way off there May 15, and then you see how they turn away back up here, showing the variations of the weather up there.

Mr. McKerrow: Each farmer can locate his place, follow the lines and figure it out for himself.

Mr. Tohey: Was that chart gotten up from figures for a number of years, or just one year?

Prof. Miller: About fourteen years.

Mr. McKerrow: That is a very good average.

Mr. Imrie: Talking about being in the frost belt, the location north or south in the state would not have anything to do with that, only as the frost lines affect it.

Mr. McMerrow: Suit varieties to your location, earlier and later ripening, etc. There is a good deal in that chart that is of value to this state.

Mr. Packer: What is the basis of this chart?

Prof. Miller: These charts are based on the observations of killing frosts in the state. In this chart, the first and last frosts are based on a temperature of thirty-two degrees. That makes it a little incorrect, because corn is not killed by a temperature of thirty-two degrees and you might allow it to stay in the field a week or two.



Question: Are those readings taken from observations about five feet up?

Prof. Miller: Yes, they are. The farmer would usually have to make a little allowance, or the chart would have to have a little explanation. These are taken at levels at least five feet above. The parts being affected by frosts, it would be a little earlier than this.

Question: Are not those lines very much at variance with a chart issued by the United States Department report?

Prof. Miller: This is that one. These came out in a report of the office at Milwaukee published in 1909.

A Member: It may be so, but our location is the other way.

Mr. Convey: The statement was made that the principal part of the crop producing section of the state would be the southern and western part. Now, I was expecting some of those people situated in the central part of the state to object to that, but as I am in the southern part of the state, I want to do the other sections enough justice to say I consider the glacial drift, extending over the central part through the hard wood districts, is practically the best land in the state and equal in crop production to any other part of the state.

Prof. Miller: That is a matter to be determined by the future. The land may be much more favorable up there.

Mr. Webb: I simply want to say that the northern section of the state claims that the northern section is all favorable and equal to producing crops as good as any other part of the state.

Prof. Miller: Your line of May 5th is the same as this here.

Mr. Webb: Not only on general principles is that true, but in fruit production the bayfield section is attracting the section here.

Question: How about the hot weather?

Prof. Miller: We had a chart here showing that. It was much on the same lines. As I remember it; the cooler part of the state being the central portion.

The Member: When raising corn, you have got to deal with the heat and cold, both.

Mr. McKerrow: For want of time, we will have to cut off this discussion, because we have another important talk.

We have another important talk before noon, a most important one, and as good luck has almost always favored the State Board of Agriculture, it ran down here a gentleman who is to fill a big gap in this program. You can take my word for him until he makes good.

I now have the pleasure of introducing Dr. Victor Kutchin, of Green Lake, who will enthuse you for the birds of Wisconsin.

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### THE BIRDS OF WISCONSIN.

DR. VICTOR KUTCHIN, Green Lake, Wis.

I am well this morning, and I am not to blame for that. Perhaps it is well that I am well, as I am to fill the place of three other men. When I came into this auditorium this morning I had no more idea of making an address to you than I had of mounting to Heaven on a sunbeam, and that does not seem very probable.

It is a pleasure to talk about the birds of the state, and bird protection, questions of paramount importance, in my judgment.

There are chicken fanciers and dog fanciers and horse fanciers, there are faithful shepherds and enthusiastic dairymen, but none of these people would scarcely care to be considered the lovers of the animals in which they have a special interest, but wherever you find a boy or girl, man or woman, interested in birds, you find a bird lover.

I do not know that I ought to say it from this platform, and yet I feel that the state of Wisconsin has not done very much in the great department of bird study and bird protection. Prof. King, of this city, was employed to produce a work on the economic value of birds; he labored faithfully for four years and produced a work that should be a text-book in every school in Wisconsin. Now, what do you suppose was done with it? It was published in a work on Geology, a bulky volume a third as big as Webster's Dictionary; it was put into the most unavailable place, so far as the pupils of our schools are concerned, that it possibly could have been.

I am reminded of the story of an old Irishman who had been excommunicated and when he was at the point of death, he said to his wife, "Bridget, you have been a good wife to me, when my time comes will you see that I am buried in the Jew burying ground?" "And why do you want to be buried in the Jew burying ground?" "Because," he replied, "that would be the last place in the world where the devil would look for an Irishman."

I want to say to you that a work on Geology is about the last place where a bird lover would look for an excellent paper on the economic value of birds.

I want to talk about scientific bird study, philosophical bird study, economic bird study. Yes, I want you to look at this great study from all these aspects.

Now, in the scientific study of birds, the first thing is to learn their names. Just think, ladies and gentleman, of seeing a whole lot of animals you had never seen and you did not know their names, and that is true of the vast majority of people; when the birds come in the spring, when they go back in the fall, they see them and they do not know them apart.

A teacher said in my own town, somewhat boastfully, "I can generally tell the difference between a robin and a blue-jay, but that is all." If I had been a member of the Board of Education she would have found another school.

There is a gentleman up in my section of the state who cannot see a piece of land without wanting to own it. He owns a large number of acres; he is broad-minded man, and I talk there every year on birds. His children attend the school. I met him on the road one day and he said, "I have a new bird for you, a bird with a little bit of red on the wing and a top-knot. I was born here and I never saw it before." I said, "It is a new bird to you, but it has always been here." A few weeks after I met him again, and he said, "I have another new bird for you." I listened to his description of it, it was a brown thrasher. I said, "It is new to you, but it has always been here." I said, "Emerson said: 'We see what we look for'; you have been looking for farms, for big crops, you have been looking for dollars, but you have never been looking for birds." Now, you won't see them unless you look for them.

A young lady in this audience, she is not to blame for being my daughter, when about six or seven years old walked down the street with a gentleman visiting in our home. He said to me afterwards, "Doctor, your little girl made me feel like a fool." I said, "I hope she wasn't impertinent." He replied, "No, indeed, far from it; sometimes I see a robin or a bluejay and know them, but this morning she pointed out seven or eight different birds and knew all about them; it made me feel just like a fool." Now, she had been looking for birds all her life and knew them before she knew her letters, and I say it on the authority of a president of a state university that no man or woman can consider themselves well educated and know nothing of birds.

Now, let me tell you something about how to study them; how to know them. Here is a very excellent recipe for catching a spirrel. The best way is to get into a hickory tree and make yourself look and feel exactly like a hickory nut, and when the squirrel comes to eat you, catch him. The best way to see a bird is to go to the woods and make yourself so verdant they cannot tell you from a tree or other vegetation.

Some young ladies came up from Chicago University and I had them out to study birds, but we could have learned just as much sitting on the veranda. You cannot study birds unless you enroll yourselves as members of a great Kingdom of Silence and be quiet. In the study of birds, two is a good company, three is a crowd. Two may go together; you can get the mother bird to act as chaperone, only be quiet. A good time to study birds is in the winter. In the winter there are only a few birds and you can get acquainted with them without getting discouraged.

One time some people came from a long distance to see me feed some birds. I went out with some food, but they would not come near me. I knew something was wrong, I felt they thought I was their enemy. I had on my fur coat, I took it off and went out, and presto! they lit on my hand at once. They had an instinct against a fur-bearing animal, their hereditary enemies. The proudest day I have ever known was when I got so near to Nature's heart that the wild birds would come and sit on my hands and eat out of them.

Learn a few at a time, classify them, fix them in your mind, and then you will have made a beginning in the study of birds. The first thing in the scientific study is learning their names, then everything you can about them.

Now, the philosophical question. There are scholars here who will say, "I haven't any time for that kind of thing." Do you know, there is no more profound question presented to the human mind than some of the phases of ornithology? Some of the brightest minds of the world have been struggling with that study for years and have only succeeded comparatively in mastering it.

You take the great question of bird migration. Just think of the humming bird, a little tiny speck from the rainbow, hurling itself into a black night on an unerring track for eighteen hundred miles, and remember they cannot see at night, and yet they migrate in the night. How do birds find their way? Oh, you say, they learn it, and the old birds go first. The young birds go first, "on callow wings," sometimes not four weeks out of the shell, and they go at night. Why do they go? Because it is getting cold, that is, it is a little cold here, it is eight or ten below zero at the altitude where they fly in their migration. Why do they go? It has never been fathomed.

I am looking into the eyes of some bright young men here, some mathematical students, and I say here now, I would like to have some of these boys explain a thing like this to me. Take the great northern diver and that bird will submerge itself, displacing about sixty-two and one-half pounds of water and remain there, perfectly motionless, just with the head out. Please figure that out and tell me how it is done, and I will give you, not a medal, but an automobile. There is a vast field of knowledge in the study of some features of ornithology.

Now, I hasten. I want to talk of the economic value of birds. You know Victor Hugo tells that during the siege of Paris a temporary barricade was thrown across the street and it was being watched by a couple of French officers. Suddenly a cat ran across it, and one officer said, "Hello, there goes a correction." Replying to the interrogation in his companion's eyes, he replied, "When God made a mouse, He realized that He had

made a mistake, so He made a cat to correct the mistake He made in the creation of the mouse."

Now, without going into the theology of that, I want to say that when the good God opened the doors of creation to all the creeping, pernicious forms of life that devastate the harvest, blight and destroy the crops, the work of man, it would seem as though He had made a mistake, but, granted that being a fact, the bird is a correction, He made the bird to correct that mistake.

It is perfectly wonderful, the police system. Here are the wood-peckers, twenty-seven members of the family, going around and around the trees; here is the nut hatch standing on his head; so the wood-pecker goes one way and the nut hatch the other; there are the warblers and vireos, examining every leaf; they are after your enemies, the enemies of agricultural life. Each of those tiny birds eats about one-fourth of an ounce of larvæ per day. You haven't any idea how birds eat; they are about the busiest people in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Robin have a harder time of it than the man who is working in the field, and his wife is doing the housework and helping with the work in the field.

I was calling at a house a few years ago and the lady said to me, "I have a young robin here and I am afraid he is going to die. Will you tell me what is the matter with him?" I said I would not like to diagnose the case without seeing the patient, and she went out and got it and gave it to me. Its eyes were closed and it tipped over in my hands. I said, "I guess there isn't much that can be done for it." She said, "Willie picked it up three days ago and day before yesterday I gave it two flies; yesterday I gave it a great big angleworm and I am afraid I fed it so much it is going to die of indigestion." I said, "This is a hopeless case, you should have sent for me before." She said, "Don't you think that big angleworm was too much for it?" And I said, "No, madam, that bird is not dying of indigestion, you should have added about sixty-five more angleworms, each one larger than the one you gave it." A robin eats its weight and a half every twenty-four hours. Good feeders, aren't they?

I would like you to imagine a procession of farm wagons coming along straight, loaded with bags filled with some com-

modity, the procession stretching off four or five miles. Then I want to explain. Each bag, there is a ton to each wagon, is filled with weed seeds. An indefinite army has been employed and they are going to take them out of Wisconsin. Eight hundred and seventy-five would reach about four miles. I haven't figured it fully in my head. Now, you see what I am talking about.

A biological survey has been made in the state of Iowa. They just selected a bird that few people in this audience would recognize if they saw it out on the trees. They selected the tree sparrow, it is a seed eating bird. They went over a township and noted down the number they saw, and they saw how many tree sparrows there were in the state, and they figured out that each ate so much. Grain? No, not grain, pernicious weed seeds, and just think, one member of the family of sparrows only consumed eight hundred and seventy-five tons of weed seeds from October to April! Prof. Markham wrote about the man with the hoe, a beautiful poem. What did he do for humanity compared with the tree sparrow gathering up those seeds?

Now, my friend, Mr. McKerrow would tell you it is a grand thing to have sheep on the farm on account of the foul weeds they destroy, but actually, I believe one hundred quail working over-time would consume more foul weed seeds than a thousand sheep. Why? Because they are going all the time and they get on a stubble field immediately and they keep it up.

A bird was killed in West Virginia on Christmas day, perhaps it being a holiday he had eaten a specially hearty meal, and he had consumed a little over ten thousand pig-weed seeds. You take a mourning dove and I have counted and counted, until my head felt like a pin-head, to try to count the number of pigeon grass seed that I have found as the result of a single breakfast. Some of the ladies are fearful of the ants getting into the pantry. Well, you take a golden wood-pecker, or a high-holder, or the yellow hammer, and a good fair breakfast would be about four or five thousand ants. Wouldn't you like to have a wood-pecker in your pantry where they get in for a little while?

Now, a few years ago it was estimated there were two hundred and ninety million acres of land under cultivation in the

United States, and the person who made this estimate says that the land is permanently injured to about the extent of a dollar an acre by weeds. I appeal to every farmer here if he would not like to have some one keep the weeds down in his corn field for a dollar an acre.

Your best friends are the birds. The old state of Massachusetts has already spent two million dollars in fighting a single insect, the gypsy moth, and it has gradually but persistently failed.

A Wisconsin telephone line came to me and said, "We would like the privilege of cutting the weeds in that hedge along the road a half a mile." "Well," I said, "I cannot give it to you." "We will cut the trees down and clean it up for you." "No, I cannot do that, I cannot give you permission to do it." They came back again, and said, "How much money will you take." "I cannot give you permission; there is no use chasing after me, I don't own that land. I see it is an unsightly hedge, but the birds have had undisputed possession for twenty years and have gained title; I do not own it, it belongs to them." And that was the smartest thing I ever said.

Oh, the short-sighted policy of cutting your shade trees. I have seen telephone companies cut shade trees that were worth one hundred dollars each. We allow it because they shaded a little bit of ground along on the field. On my farm there is an unsightly hedge, if you please, but it gives shade to the birds, a place to nest, and I hear their songs and I rejoice in their beauty and they police the ground for a mile around the hedge. They are my best friends and I will do anything in this world before I will go back on a friend, that is what a bird is.

Now, I do not want you to understand that I say that our protection of the birds today would do away with all the insects and all weed seeds. I do not say that, I say it would help wonderfully, they are our protectors, our farm wardens. I was making an address in this state and a man said if there were enough gun clubs they would protect the game all right. Yes, so they will, just as a nice tabby cat will look after a good dish of luscious cream if you leave the two together.

I took up a paper the other day and saw they had a gun club out in California. They are protecting the game, and



they kill the birds, they bagged four hundred and seventy-five wild geese in a single day.

Some of these grey-beards hearing me, whose memory will go back as far as my own, remember when flocks of passenger pigeons went over our homes here in Wisconsin, they actually darkened the sun; not many years ago, either. Where are they now? The president of an eastern university has in his hands one thousand dollars which any boy can secure by finding an undisturbed nesting pair of passenger pigeons anywhere in America or Canada. There were millions and millions of them, and the gun clubs protected them! I tell you, we destroyed them. Up at Sparta you could buy them for a dollar and a half a barrel, they went on the roosts and clubbed them off, killed them, exterminated them.

The gun clubs are protecting "Bob White," the laborer's best friend. At one time a dozen could be bought for twelve cents. Now you go to Chicago and ask for quail on toast and you pay five or six dollars for half a dozen "Bob Whites" that came from California and have been on ice eight or ten years. They protect them! They slaughter them. It must be educational. We regard them as our enemies; they are our best friends.

Now I am going to take the blue jay; every one hates a blue-jay. There is an old saying, "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." Now, why do we do that? Because he is a miserable jay. I had a hired man who some way got up stairs with a gun that could not be considered as a concealed weapon, because it was a breech loading shot gun, I did not know he had it, and he went out one Sunday morning to worship the Lord by killing birds. I heard at the back door the report of a gun. I am not a very good runner unless some one is after me, but I made pretty good time and found him holding up triumphantly the mangled body of a bluejay.

"My manners had not that repose

That stamp the caste of Vere de Vere."

I said, "I hope you made a good shot, for it is the last one you will make on this place." He said, "Doc, don't you want me to kill bluejays? Father taught us boys to kill bluejays; they rob other birds' nests, they drive other birds away, and they suck eggs." I said, "Your father is a fool, he doesn't

know what he is talking about." That mangled body in my hands was "Yorick," a near neighbor of mine; our relations were cordial but not intimate. He used to love to whistle to the old shepherd dog when he was asleep; he loved to mimic the fool hen, which, after laying an egg, would cackle and call everybody's attention to the fact, so birds without feathers could come and steal it. He and I were friends and this man had killed him at my very door. Ah, no, it was prejudice that killed him.

In an evergreen on the land in front of our house, a robin and a bluejay both had a nest. The robin brought up a good family and the bluejays also. There is no worse enemy in the world to birds than a cat and a cat is an enemy of every bird that gets out of the nest on the ground; that lurking enemy is there to pounce on them. The cat's reputation is fully as good as the game wardens for catching poachers in violation of the law. We are told that cats catch rats and mice. Maybe they do, and yet there seems to be in my barn at home a perfect understanding and they dwell together in unity. I have cats because I have a wife and daughter who like cats and the women rule the country, naturally ruling the men perfectly. Between the cats and the rats there seems to be an almighty good understanding, but wherever there is a cat, there is a relentless enemy to our best friends, the birds. I have seen cats red-handed, red-mouthed, if you please, killing young birds, exterminating them. It is too bad.

Now with regard to "Yorick." The Agricultural Department at Washington went after it, they have gotten after it in a pretty good way. We will see if the bluejay deserves the reputation which he has. They sent out men all over the United States to shoot birds during the breeding season. They killed two hundred and ninety-two bluejays and examined their stomachs. Now, in the stomachs of two of them they found fragments of young birds and in three they found fragments of bird shells. Not a very great percentage of guilt; two hundred and ninety-two and only five that were really bad, if indeed bad at all. Now, let us be charitable. When a young bird dies it is thrown right out of the nest. Who can say the jays had not picked them up on the ground? In regard to the egg, where an egg was found, it was after the

breeding season and undoubtedly was an old egg left in the nest.

Crows are invaluable fellows, we used to shoot them. We will say they steal corn, but I tell you their destruction of corn isn't in it with cut worms. The crows eat the cut worms. The cut worms have cut ten or fifteen acres, not leaving a corn stalk, on my field.

Some people say, "Do not mention sparrows to me." It is like the Kentucky general. He said, "Some liquor is better than others, but there is no bad whiskey." Some birds are better than others, but I will not admit there is a bad bird. They do more good than harm.

Now, I picked up on the street of my own town the dead body of a bird. I was going to talk at the school and I took it home and took the skin off. I took it to the school and I said, "I know the boy isn't here who killed this bird." I said, "I am glad he is not here, I wouldn't point him out if he was here, but I am sorry for his mother, she probably thinks that boy is going to amount to something in the world, she has all a mother's love and affection for him and I am sorry for her." I said, "I wouldn't point him out because he is a robber, he has robbed you and me and everybody in this community of something of joy and gladness and the melody of the spring-time by killing one of our most glorious birds of song, the rose-crested grosbeak." Think, ladies and gentlemen, if there were not a blue bird, not a robin, not a warbler or a thrush, if there were no sweet song among the rustling leaves! Think how irksome the resting at the end of the day's toil would be if it were not for the wild sweet melody of the brown thrush!

I want to say that there is a wonderful aesthetic value in connection with the study of the birds. I said at the beginning that to know birds is to love them and they who know birds are bird lovers. Ah! it is wonderful how they get hold of our heart strings; wonderful how they appeal to our highest sensibilities. Have you ever thought that the countless throngs of the audience who do "always behold the face of our Father" the bright angel bands, take upon themselves the wings of birds?

Bryant, the great poet of Nature, watching a waterfowl on the far horizon, was lifted up just as we are by the birds we

love, up, up, up, to those far heights where Alps upon Alps rise,  
whither we could never hope to climb alone, and he said,  
watching the waterfowl:

“Thou’rt gone, the abyss of heaven  
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, on my heart  
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,  
And shall not soon depart:

“He who, from zone to zone,  
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,  
In the long way that I must tread alone,  
Will lead my steps aright.”

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DISCUSSION.

Mr. McKerrow: I sometimes make misstatements and my friends take me up on them, but this time the doctor has saved my reputation and made good. Now for your questions.

Question: I would like to ask if quail can be domesticated and raised successfully in northern Wisconsin?

Dr. Kutchin: If the legislature of Wisconsin would pass a law creating a different kind of game wardens than they have been creating and the quail could be protected from the shot gun, they would be all right in Wisconsin.

Question: Do you think the English sparrow does any good?

Dr. Kutchin: I think he does more good than harm.

Mr. Malde: I would like to know what work that report of Prof. King's is in.

Dr. Kutchin: In a work on Geology published many years ago; it is an article of Prof. F. H. King and can be found on pp. 440 to 610, Vol. 1, Wisconsin Geology by Chamberlain (1877-83). Instead of being in a report on Geology, it should be a text book in every school and should be in every library.

A Member: When I was a boy, I often noticed in the spring there would be large flocks of the different species of birds, which you do not see at the present time, but four years ago I was in South Dakota and there I noticed there were great flocks of different species of birds; sometimes they would

form a great cloud. What is the reason we do not see those flocks in this country any more?

Dr. Kutchin: What you saw were probably the lapland longspur. I do not think we have fifteen to twenty per cent of the birds left that were here when Wisconsin became a state.

Adjourned to 1:30 P. M.

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#### AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30.

President C. L. Hill in the chair.

President Hill: The hour has come to begin the discussions of the afternoon. I was sorry not to be here this morning to listen to the addresses, but I am glad to be back here this afternoon. We are very much pleased to know that the ladies of the Home Economics Course are permitted to be here at this hour to hear the paper on "The Farm Home." We were commended this morning for commencing on time and we are going to commence on time again. We are going to plan to be on time every session, so if you will plan to be here on time it will make as little disturbance as possible.

We have here this afternoon Mr. W. C. Bradley, of Hudson, one of the best farmers in the state, and we all know what a privilege it is to have him with us and give this talk on "The Farm Home."

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#### THE FARM HOME.

W. C. BRADLEY, Hudson, Wis.

Three or four weeks ago, Mr. Stublely and myself were at a little town in northern Wisconsin and we were driving after finishing out afternoon's work to a neighboring town to stop over night, taking the train out the next morning. The farmer who offered to take us to the town said there was a hotel where we might stop. It was a town where we were unfamiliar with the hotels, it was after dark and he drove us up to one of the hotels, of which there are so many in the state of Wisconsin, bearing this sign, "Farmers' Home." We though it did not

look very much like a farmers' home when we got out of the sleigh, because there were beer kegs on the steps and on the sidewalk, but the farmer knew it was a good place for us to stop because it was kept by a farmer. He said, "They will take good care of you and I think you will like it here," so we went in. There was sawdust and tobacco spit on the floor, the fumes of liquor in the air and bad tobacco smoke. The man who took us there thought it was an ideal place for a farmer to stay, but after looking around for a minute or two, we slipped out and tried to find some place that was not a "farmers' home."

There are homes and homes in Wisconsin, there are homes and homes in Scotland, as Prof. Alexander showed us on the screen here last night. He showed us the humble home of the poet Burns, he showed us on the screen the humble home of the cotter in northern Scotland, the grandmother running the spinning wheel, and he told us there was as much comfort, as much happiness, in these straw thatched homes in northern Scotland as you would find in the palaces of many of the great cities, so it is not always the magnificence of the home, it is not always the surroundings, which you see, that are largely the work of money-making, that make the ideal farm home.

The home is where the heart is; it may be in the log cabin of northern Wisconsin; it may be the more palatial home in southern Wisconsin, but the farm home ought to be an ideal home wherever it is located, whether it be built by the rich or poor. The farm home ought to be a place where we can get as much sunshine into the lives of those that keep that home as possible.

Too many people have the idea that the farm is simply a place to get a living. Now, I think we ought to live while we are getting this living on the farm, and we can only do that by studying those things that will make our lives pleasing, seeing all the beautiful things around us.

In building the farm home, whether it be the log house of the woodsman in northern Wisconsin or the modern house that is replacing the old one in other sections, we should plan in both cases to bring as much sunshine as we can into the lives of those who occupy them. Our lives are so short and the

hours of labor so long, that everything should be made as convenient and easy to care for as possible.

#### The Location.

The first thing of importance is the location; the buildings should be located as centrally as possible for the convenience of gathering the crops and getting the stock to pastures, but do not get too far from the road, even for these reasons. The poet Foss says, "I want to live by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

The building should be on well drained land and a little higher than the road; to look well the house should be ten to fifteen rods from the road, so as to leave a spacious lawn for grass and trees.

The barn and other buildings should be placed with reference to convenience for doing the work, so no unnecessary steps will be required, for we are building not for one year but for a life time, so it pays to plan well.

#### Placing the Barns.

In placing the barns, pig pens and other out-buildings, remember the prevailing winds in summer are from the south west, south and southeast, so place the buildings northeast or west, and you will not notice the odor on warm summer evenings at the house.

The beauty of hundreds of farm homes has been destroyed by careless arrangement of buildings, and beauty is coming to be a valuable asset on farms as well as in cities.

#### Beautifying Cities.

Dozens of cities are vying with each other in beautifying their parks, streets and water fronts, and find it pays financially, as well as making better citizens, so why not the farmer pay more attention to things beautiful? The farmer not only owes a duty to himself and family to make his home convenient and tidy, but he owes a duty to the public who pass his home to make it beautiful. Some men think because they have a deed to the farm they have a right to make it as ugly as possible, but the time will soon come when public sentiment will make it uncomfortable for the slovenly farmer.

### Planning the Grounds.

In planning the grounds it would be well to get a landscape gardener, but few farmers would think that they could afford to pay twenty-five or thirty dollars for this advice, so the next best thing would be to send to Washington for bulletins on lawns, or to such magazines as "Country Life" for plans and ideas.

The all important thing is to make the house the picture and the surroundings the frame and not over-shadow the picture with the frame by too thick planting between the house and the road, as is so often done.

### The Driveway.

In placing the drive, make graceful curves if there is room, and plant trees of the same kind on both sides. For this use the sugar maple, elm, ash or basswood. Do not plant box-elder or lombardy poplar, as they soon die at the top and become unsightly. Where the driveway is short, it is often better not to plant trees in rows, but use flowering shrubs in clusters, with an occasional tree like the white or cut leaf birch, mountain ash, white cedar or blue spruce, planted singly on the lawn.

For cluster planting or hardy shrubs, the lilac, barberry, spirea van houttei, and others may be used. Plant climbing vines wherever they can be used, on porch, fence, telephone pole, or windmill tower. The common wild woodbine is a splendid grower but for brick or concrete walls the Boston ivy is the best.

Let the fruit orchard and garden be at one side or back of the house, never in front, as we so often see it.

It does not matter whether the home builder be in the new sections of northern Wisconsin or in the old settled communities where they are rebuilding the old homes, the planning of the lawn and drives, the trees, fruits and flowers is the first consideration. I have seen fine houses and barns in many places in Wisconsin without a tree or shrub or vine or flower to make the place attractive; the lives of the occupants were devoted entirely to making money, and they lose sight of the better things that make life worth while.



Of course the new beginner who is poor cannot devote the time or money for extensive decorations, but any one, however poor, can plant trees and flowers.

#### The House.

In planning the house, whether it be large or small, for rich or poor, let it be along simple, practical lines, free from cupola, fancy cornice or lattice work on the outside. I do not mean by this to build a square box of a house, but to have an eye to simple lines and right proportions.

The inside should be planned to use all the room all the time; many well-to-do farmers are building too large, have more than they can use, which costs too much effort to keep clean.

The first essential for the farm home should be convenience, to save steps in doing the work. In building the new house, get the foundation one to two feet higher than the old style, for we want a basement with good sized windows rather than a dark cellar, as the modern farm house will be fitted with a heating plant in the basement, with the coal bin right at the furnace door. The heating may be hot air, hot water, steam, or a combination of hot air and hot water; any of them will give satisfaction if properly put in and due regard is paid to ventilation.

#### Water System.

All new houses, and hundreds of old ones, should be provided with a water supply, either by an elevated tank in the upper story, or a pressure tank in the basement, which can be filled by the wind mill or gas engine, then by pressure tank connection with the range you may have hot and cold water on tap at all times and the problem of bath and closet is easily solved by a drain into a cesspool or septic tank. Because thousands of farmers have been getting along without these things in the past is no excuse for not having them now, but they will not come of their own accord. Like the measles, and many farmers' wives are slow in asking for these improvements, so I plead with the men to get busy and install the new heating, water and lighting plants this spring.

I think for lighting the storage battery will soon be perfected so we may have electric lights as common on farms as in town. Many are putting in gasoline gas and acetylene gas, which are far superior to the old lamp light.

#### Furnishing the House.

The furnishing should be left to the mother and daughter, but let me suggest that everything be for use and comfort rather than looks and ornament.

The man should provide for the reading matter; books for the older people, books for the young people; magazines and music, poetry and song.

Sunshine in the house, song in the soul, service for each other, are what we need in the farm home.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hill: I am sure you know now that all I said about Mr. Bradley and his sentiments is true, and somewhat more. We have a good many ladies in the audience and we are here to discuss the subject of the farm home, and I hope we will have a good discussion. I know that Mr. Bradley is full of many ideas that he expressed, especially along the line of the farm home, and more especially the finer sentiments, and you are at liberty to ask him any questions about this subject, about any phase of the question, between its location and the home life. Last year the very best symposium we had was devoted to this same subject.

Dr. Kutchin: May I say a word in indorsement of what Mr. Bradley has said in regard to farm homes? I want to say that in the old days we cradeled four and one-half acres of grain in a day, and I have done housework from daylight to dark, and after doing that I was more entirely "in" than when I had cut over four acres of grain in a day.

I want to say that the farmer's wife, before any public discussion was ever made, has been practicing the eight-hour system, eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon. There is a bill before the Wisconsin legislature at the present time that no hotel or laundry or factory shall allow

any female employe to labor more than eight hours. If that becomes a law and applies to the farm home, then we farmers will have to have two wives.

Mr. Bradley: We will all have to go to Utah.

Miss Stearns: Mr. Bradley spoke of reading matter. I should be very glad to have him tell the people here how they may get that reading matter free of charge.

Mr. Bradley: Miss Stearns, who has just asked this question, is the distributing agent of the State Free Library Commission here in Madison. The state appropriates annually \$2,500.00, or a little more, to buy books for free distribution in Wisconsin. Miss Stearns sees to it that these books are the right kind of books. She personally selects them from a list furnished by the different publishers, the books which she thinks will be of interest in the farm, village and city homes where there are no regular libraries established, and these books are selected with great care, not with the idea of simply furnishing amusement or simply furnishing recreation in the reading, but as a means of education, as a means of getting the children to read the right things at the right time, and these books are put up in cases holding fifty or sixty each and are sent out over the state of Wisconsin to any community which is willing to club together. If ten people send a petition in asking for one of these libraries, the Library Commission will send it out into that community. It may go to the post-office, creamery, private house, anywhere where some one will take care of the books and lend them out for two weeks at a time, then the books are returned after two weeks, are credited as returned, and the person takes another book. After the books have all been read, the box can be returned and another one secured of entirely different books. In that way many of the newer sections, where the farmers cannot buy a large number of books, can get the reading of all the new books and get them for nothing. All over Wisconsin we want you to send to the Library Commission for a box of these books; get the habit of reading.

Another thing, there are hundreds of people who think that some day they will have a better home than they have, and it is the right use of imagination which helps to make men and women what they are. If we imagine a thing that perhaps

does not exist, then the thing to do is to make that exist, so the right use of imagination is a thing which divides men from animals. Now, let us imagine that we are going to have a good home and make it possible by doing. That is one of the things that I want to impress on the people of Wisconsin; that you can always do a thing if you have a mind to do it.

Mr. Henry: I want to second what my brother has said in regard to conveniences in the home: the water, the heat, but, more especially, the light. That is frequently one of the last things we think about. A year ago I installed acetylene gas light for the house and barn as well. I have not expended more than \$20.00 during the year on it, not more than kerosene would have cost us, and the women folks have not had anywhere near as much to do in the house since. It is one of the best lights which we have. It does away with cleaning lamps and lanterns. It is better than electricity such as we get in the small towns, that is not hardly the thing. I can heartily recommend the acetylene light.

Mr. Gonzenbach: I am not a farmer, I am in the electric light business. I have heard two or three statements that are wrong. Yesterday one speaker said that they could get electric light in their home for \$1.00 a month and light the whole house. I want that dollar a month light to light up my house. I think it is wrong to allow that impression to get out. I agree with Mr. Henry that acetylene light is better than some of the electric light you can get, but, on the other hand, the farmer who can spend three or four hundred dollars for a gasoline engine and can make connections with the nearest central station, I do not think can get any better light. Acetylene is not so convenient as electricity, but agree that it is better for the man who does not live near an electric railroad or cannot afford to put in a gasoline plant. I want to say a word about storage batteries. I have used storage batteries, but I am not as enthusiastic as some about them. The battery people are exploiting the use of the battery on the farm. They are very fine when they are new, but, like many other things, we notice again it is absolutely gone and cannot be repaired after three or four years. You will find you will have to buy a brand new battery and then you observe that perhaps the electric light costs more than you figured on. When you average the cost of

a storage battery for a period of three or four years and add to that the cost of the electric light, you will find it has cost you quite a neat little sum.

Miss Stearns: The speaker of yesterday was perfectly right in making the statement that electric light can be furnished at \$1.00 a month. A six room house is lighted for ninety cents from a flour mill.

Mr. Gonzenbach: I feel like Mr. McKerrow did this morning, that if Mr. Roosevelt was here he would say, "This is buliy." I can only repeat a little experience that occurred in my engineering experience of an electric light plant which furnished power to several houses and furnished power for a grist mill and the man had dammed up the creek. He put his outfit in and the water ran down hill and he said, "It costs me absolutely nothing to run my electric light." That beats that other thing all to pieces. The only thing, after two or three years a flood came along, took out everything, dynamo, wheel and everything, and maybe that had to be added to the cost.

Miss Stearns: I have visited this community every year for fourteen years and they have had light every night during the fourteen years past.

Mr. Hill: Are there those in the audience who have an electric plant run by gasoline engine or water power on the farm?

Mr. Holt: We put in an electric light plant last fall and we have been running it ever since. We have in the neighborhood of sixty lamps installed; we are not using them all every night, perhaps twenty-five at a time, and we have been keeping tab on the cost of it. I think I am safe in saying that it will cost us from seventy-five cents to a dollar a week and we use considerable light. That includes the house and the barn also. We are very much pleased with it so far.

Question: What did it cost?

Mr. Holt: It cost \$650.00 complete, storage battery and all.

Mr. Imrie: We would like to have Mr. Jacobs give his experience.

Mr. Jacobs: I was in very much the same position after installing the plant, for several months was very much pleased, but later on I found that the electric light company had been exploiting storage batteries and they had exploited me also, and after renewing the batteries at considerable expense, I concluded they were too expensive to be renewed.

Question: How long did the battery last?

Mr. Jacobs: I think it was fairly successful for four or five months.

Mr. Henry: Just a word in regard to acetylene. During the year we have used it in the home, we have not been put to one dollar of expense for repairs. It cost us \$250.00 to install the plant. We have light enough to light half a dozen homes. It has not taken one day's labor to keep it in repair and not one dollar has been spent for repairs during the entire year. So far as danger is concerned, there is not one-fourth the danger that there is with kerosene light. In the barn there is no danger at all, as it is lighted with an electric spark. I do not think there is so good a light, or so cheap a light, as acetylene gas. We do not get as good service from electric light and the cost is more. Our light does not cost more than \$20.00 during the whole year and not one cent for repairs.

Mr. Hill: The hour has arrived when it is necessary for us to leave this subject, but the ladies have at this hour a session of their Economics Course somewhere else, and we will give those who wish an opportunity to retire at this time before we take up the next topic.

At this time we are going to have an address on "Drainage" by Prof. E. R. Jones, of our University of Wisconsin.

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## LAND DRAINAGE.

By E. R. JONES.

There were comparatively few soils that were ready for the plow or seeder when the practice of agriculture began to subdue the wilds of nature. Stumps and stones had to be removed. Tough sod had to be broken and manure had to be applied. Water had to be applied and water had to be removed. This removal is known as land drainage. Nature is doing her best to drain all of our lands but there are places where we must help her.

We must proceed intelligently. When I was a boy on the farm, we had a water-tank that had to be emptied and cleaned once a week. To get it empty, the first thing we did was to

pull the plug and let the water it contained run out. Then we cut off the water that was running in from the spring and in time the tank was empty. A marsh is not unlike a water-tank. It must be emptied of that water which cannot be held in it by capillary attraction and it is not merely enough to give it an outlet. The seepage water coming in at the edges of the marsh must be cut off and led around the marsh to an outlet. We must have protecting drains as well as outlet drains. It is by keeping the cattle out of the corn, rather than by driving them out after they once get in, that we get eighty bushels of corn to the acre.

There need be no fear of too much drainage. Nature has provided our soils with a safe-guard in the form of capillary attraction. This unseen force is what keeps a soil moist after the gravitational water has been drawn away. Fortunately, the amount of water which this force holds in a soil in a thin film around the soil grains happens to be the optimum water content for a soil.

All drains have some properties in common. They must have a descent, slope, or gradient from the head to the outlet. The deeper a drain is, the wider will be the zone upon which it will affect an improvement and the less frequent the drains will have to be. Drains must be large enough to take care of the average maximum requirement. A drain that will take care of the flood flow will easily take care of the ordinary flow. A hole through which a cat can go, a kitten can go through also. Yet we must have a hole large enough for the cat even though it is the kitten that uses it part of the time and neither cat nor kitten uses it all of the time. Drains are to a soil what a safety valve is to an engine. They work only when their services are needed. They remove the excess of water and permit the necessary amount to remain in the soil.

Where conditions favor a rapid flow of water either on the surface or in the soil, greater demands are made upon the drains for a short time. The longer a drain has been installed, the faster water will get to it because the channels through which the water moves within the soil become more direct with continued use.

We have open drains and covered drains. Open drains are to remove surface water and to provide an outlet for under-

drainage. Covered drains are most commonly used for underdrainage only. Boards, stones, poles, and gravel have been used for underdrainage but the cylindrical tile are now cheaper and better than any of these other materials. Water enters them through the cracks left at the joints, and with a gradually descending gradient it is discharged at the outlet into a ravine, an outlet ditch, or another line of tile.

Open ditches take up valuable space. They cut up the land into small fields. They fill up and are more expensive than tile would be when laid to the same depth. A ditch to stand  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep would have to be 8 feet wide at the top and would cost \$1.50 a rod. A 4-inch tile  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, for labor and tile, costs less than \$1.00 a rod. Where there is a large quantity of seepage water to be removed, however, open ditches are cheaper than tile of the same capacity would be. Use open drains, then, for capacity and use tile where depth is desired. A large outlet ditch may affect two, twenty or two hundred land owners. Drainage districts must be organized under a state law whose synopsis is given in Circular 6 of this Station. The construction of a main ditch, or deepening and straightening the channel of the old is the first step in the reclamation of our marshes. Outlet ditches should follow property lines where possible. Saucer-like surface ditches may be laid out to feed the main ditch wherever convenience or utility seem to dictate. Protection ditches belong near the edge of the marsh.

A main underdrain belongs where it can give the laterals the best gradient, the best depth and the best direction. Laterals require a gradient of at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 100 feet. More than 4 inches to 100 feet is unnecessary. Where the slope of the land is more than this, the laterals had better be laid across the line of greatest slope rather than with it. With this direction they will intercept more seepage than when located parallel to the direction of seepage.

A main tile has for its purpose the removal of water brought to it by laterals.

The most economical main is one that runs nearly full in flood flow. The purpose of laterals is to collect water from the soil, and to be most efficient they should not carry more than half of their capacity at any time. The unused space in



the top half of the tile is needed to induce percolation and seepage into the tile. Larger tile are needed in a sandy subsoil than in a clay subsoil because of the sudden demands made upon tile in open soils. It is not advisable to have the laterals in a sandy or a marsh soil less than 4 inches in diameter. While a 3 inch tile would carry all of the water, a 4 inch tile is more efficient and durable and costs but very little more. The size of the main depends upon the nature and extent of the area drained.

In a retentive clay where the problem is to remove from the soil the rain water that has fallen upon it, the laterals may be placed 4 rods apart with profit. An area with a sandy subsoil kept wet by seepage from the upland, moving in a direction approaching the horizontal, needs but 2 lines of tile as a general thing—the first, a main outlet tile near the waterway, and the other a protecting tile almost parallel to the end near the edge of the upland and discharging into the main tile at some point near its outlet. The one will lower the water table by removing water from the area, the other will keep the water table down by keeping the water off. If seepage water enters the area underneath the protection tile, some lines will have to be put in later in the interior of the area. Where seepage water has a tendency to boil up from below, certain spots sometimes have to have both lines of tile only a rod apart. These spots deserve attention only after the regular system has been installed. The supplementary drains are subordinate to the regular ones in the development of a perfect drainage system.

Outlet ditches are not deep enough unless all parts of the field can, if necessary, be tiled to a depth of at least 3 feet, all lines to have a gradient of 1/10 foot in 100 feet and a free outlet except during extraordinary occasions. Tile may be laid 4 feet deep with profit, particularly the protecting lines of tile at the edge of a marsh. The only place where tile laid less than 3 feet deep may be better than those laid deeper, is in the bottom of a pothole where the surface water gathers from a large area and must move through the soil to the tile. In such places, however, it is better to have a special device for permitting the surface water to enter the tile directly or else to have an open ditch to remove the surface water. This being done, tile may well be laid 3½ feet deep.

Now I want to describe a method by which an open ditch and tile may work hand in hand. I dare say that many of you have seen meadow land through which a ditch made by a plow and not more than a foot deep carries a small stream of spring water. Post holes dug a rod or two away from such a ditch would fill up with water to a height at least equal to that in the little creek. Somebody says that a ditch  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet or 4 feet deep is needed to keep the water table down where it belongs. I would use an 8 or 10 inch tile at that depth to carry away the spring water underground. But somebody asks, "How will the surface water be removed?" If the area in question is subject to damaging quantities of surface water, a saucer-like ditch from 1 to 2 feet deep and about 12 feet wide at the top, made with a road grader, will give a well defined channel to the surface water and hasten its removal during flood flow. It would be dry nine-tenths of the time and could be crossed with teams and implements. The space occupied by such a ditch is not wasted. Hay can be mowed there. This combination is but another application of the use of tile where depth is desired and an open drain for capacity and relief.

I must say a few words about the capstan ditches of which a great many have been made in southern Wisconsin during the past two seasons. These ditches are made with large plows throwing the earth both ways and are pulled by one or more four-horse capstans working at the end of a cable sometimes a half a mile long. The largest ditch that can be made by any of these machines operating in Wisconsin at present is 2 feet wide at the bottom, 4 feet deep, and 10 feet wide at the top. "2x4x10." The most common form is 1x3x7. The efficiency of these ditches may be summed up as follows: They are almost worthless as outlet ditches where the probability is that either due to lack of fall or due to the large amount of water to be handled, they will remain almost full for weeks during April and May. On marshes so small that these ditches will suffice for outlet drains, an 8 or 10 inch tile, with a saucer-like ditch for relief, would be very much better and not much more expensive. On land which needs underdrainage and which has elevation sufficient to admit of

the use of tile, a line of 4 inch tile laid to a depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet is cheaper and better than an open ditch even in blue clay. If water can find its way through a retentive soil to an open ditch, it can also find its way to tile through the same soil and at the same depth. Many areas have been literally butchered by capstan ditchers where tile would offer no obstacle to cultivation. On our broad marshes that have been provided with an outlet ditch, capstan ditches may be of some value in carrying surface water. There is just one other place where they may be used with profit and that is on that portion of a marsh which is between 2 and 4 feet above the water table at the outlet ditch. A more permanent improvement would be to deepen and straighten the outlet ditch but until that is done capstan ditches will serve as a make-shift to make it possible to cut hay on a marsh.

There is a great deal of drainage work on the majority of out Wisconsin farms that the farmer can do for himself. Many areas have poor drainage, yet they have a fall evident to the naked eye. Where, by means of a carpenter's level, a farmer finds that he has more than 2 feet of fall in 80 rods, with care in using that fall he can lay his tile without the use of a surveyor's instrument. If the fall is more limited, a surveyor's instrument is necessary. The farmer should pick out those spots on his farm whose drainage will be the most profitable to him. The drainage of a pothole or a narrow wet ravine surrounded by tillable upland is attended with greater profit than the drainage of broader areas. The drainage of such places makes it possible to have regular fields, all of which are tillable. There is another advantage in draining these narrow places. The single line of tile which is frequently necessary can be put in as an odd job when other work on the farm is not pressing. This slow, drain-as-you-go method is economical because by leaving a drain partially open for a week or more, as this method implies, the land is dried to an extent which makes the digging very much easier and more agreeable. The only tools a farmer needs in addition to those required by the ordinary farm operations is a narrow tiling spade and a drain cleaner.

If the farmer hires his tiling done, there are many details that he can look after. He can see to it that the tiles are pro-

tected from sand by packing clay or muck around the tile. He can see that junctions are properly made. He can see to it that the ditch is what he desires to have. I have seen one case where a contractor made a farmer believe that a depth of 2 feet in a muck soil was better than a greater depth and the tile were so laid. In three years the tile had heaved to such an extent that they were struck with a plow. Tile, like stone, will heave in a wet frozen soil. They will heave more in muck than in clay because the water-holding capacity of the former is greater. Tile laid 2 feet deep or more in clay are practically free from the danger of heaving. The bottom of the trench should have no sags to hold water which, upon freezing, will burst the tile. These and countless other details should be looked after by the thoughtful farmer.

Do not think that tile draining is the only drainage for a farmer to give his attention to. The easiest form of drainage is surface drainage and it is generally true that all efforts to underdrain land should be made to follow an effort to give it good surface drainage.

You will notice that I have talked only on improving the drainage on the wetter portions of our land. It is there that the need of drainage is most obvious. With the introduction of more intensive methods and with the advent of higher land values, our uplands are also going to be tiled. Their surface drainage is already sufficient but better underdrainage would make the soil warm up probably two weeks earlier in the spring than it does at present.

Dirty work, did you say? Not unless you make it so. Hard work? The easiest thing in the world. Give gravity an opportunity and the unnecessary water will take care of itself. There is no story in the history of American agriculture more fascinating than that which began back in 1830 when,

“John Johnston, he of Scottish birth,  
Brought tile and tiling West;  
And while he tiled, his neighbors smiled,  
But John laughed last and best.”

I firmly believe that the farmer who has 160 acres of land cut up with strips of marsh can make no improvement on his farm which will be more profitable or more permanent than drainage. It is a great deal more profitable for a farmer to

drain marsh land adjacent to his upland than for a speculator to buy and drain a marsh area not connected with upland. The drainage of the marsh land on the average farm gives it a variety of soils, each adapted to its special crop and each acre of the 160 producing its best.

Just one thing more: If the drainage of your marsh depends upon getting an outlet through a neighbor's land, do not throw up your hands and get cold feet. There is a way of stroking every neighbor the right way and you should find that way. Put in an outlet jointly, each paying half or one paying one-third and the other paying two-thirds. If he drives you off his land with a shotgun, then as a last resort, get the town board or drainage commissioners to lay out the outlet for you, you to pay him damages if there are any, and he to pay for benefits if he receives them.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Question: Do you have to keep covering the tile with straw before covering with earth?

Prof. Jones: Sometimes. Some of the best tilers in Illinois, in laying tile in sand, pack straw around it to keep the sand away from it, but on clay soil I do not think there is any advantage in putting straw or hay around the tile, because the water has to come for two rods through the soil to get to the tile, and if it can come two rods through the soil it can easily get through that two or three inches or more of straw, so I do not think it does much good. The only thing it does is to give you a better channel in which to run.

Mr. Christianson: Will that keep sand from being carried into the tile?

Prof. Jones: In a sandy soil it might.

Question: Would not a better proposition be a piece of tar paper?

Prof. Jones: Yes, and a better protection is also made of a layer of peat on top.

Question: Would not cement be better on top? We have had considerable trouble with sand getting in, so we made a perfectly tight joint with cement.

Prof. Jones: That would do for a short distance, but you wouldn't want to cement it on another tile.

A Member: We always thought that the porosity of the tile was sufficient to let in the water.

Prof. Jones: The experience I have had, I have taken a soft tile, our ordinary tile, I would not call it extra soft or extra hard, put a cement bottom in it, filling that with water and putting a glass on top of that to prevent evaporation, and the next morning the water was three-fourths of an inch lower than the night before.

Mr. Christianson: It was probably the cement joint.

Prof. Jones: I think if we wait for our drainage until the water could move through the walls of porous tile we would wait quite a while.

Question: What about cement tile?

Prof. Jones: It seems to be just as good as clay tile, but for sizes less than six inches in diameter is more expensive, but the same are probably cheaper to get than the clay where your work is situated five or six miles from town where it is quite a job to haul your tile.

Question: Have they been used in this state?

Prof. Jones: In a few cases.

The Member: Water will go right through the joints if they are not smooth.

Prof. Jones: I cannot say as to that. You can conduct water, but it will be only a short time, then it will go right through, it will go right through the center of the tile.

Question: Have you ever seen water go into a cement cellar?

Prof. Jones: Now, you will see water drain through in a cement cellar, but it will stay on the floor, and it is the same way with a cement tile. The water will come in, but will not go out.

Mr. Henry: Don't you think there are cases, where the clay is very tenacious, where flax straw could be used to good advantage? I have found in my own work there are places where the clay will seem to cement the tile and I get better results by using flax straw to prevent it.

Prof. Jones: I cannot speak directly on that, but there probably is something in it if that has been your experience.

Mr. Henry: After fifteen years the flax straw was in a

fairly good state of preservation. I have only used it in those very tenacious clays.

Prof. Jones: I have heard that straw used in that way will last ten years or more in a perfectly good state of preservation.

Mr. Packer: What system of drainage is best in the Colby clay district?

Prof. Jones: The first system is a system of surface drainage. At present we have in operation an experiment we are just going to try out in draining those Colby clays, but I cannot speak yet of the results because the tile were only completed this last season, but the first step is to take care of your surface drainage.

Mr. Roberts: Do not tile work better after the first year?

Prof. Jones: Yes, the longer they are in, the better they work.

A Member: There is a marsh near us. What means would it take to get the state to look into it and help to drain it? It would take a ditch about a mile long.

Prof. Jones: The state does this; it helps people to help themselves. Just about half my time is given to farmers laying out drainage systems on their farms. Where there is a great deal of drainage to be done, farmers will write to us describing their area and when we are satisfied that we can get one good drainage system installed we go and let the rest profit by watching that system. If I get time next year, I will come to see that area, make plans for you, turn the plans over, then you organize your drainage district and proceed as seems best.

Question: You spoke of keeping water out of a slough. We have a slough where it has come up from the sides for twenty-seven or eight years, but on one side it seems to be quite wet.

Prof. Jones: Put the tile all around the outside, just like an iron hoop on a cask.

Question: How far on the right? Clear up as far as it is wet?

Prof. Jones: I know of an area similar to that with levees that ran clear to the hill, until they laid the tile up to about a rod clear out to the end.

The Member: This is a clay sub-soil. Would you put it up grade on the rise?

Prof. Jones: I think I would.

Mr. Hill: The next topic to be considered this afternoon is "The Tidy Farmer," by Mr. H. P. Giddings, of Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Mr. Giddings is not only a tidy farmer, but he is also one of the leading breeders of dairy cattle in the state of Wisconsin and if you have been reading your dairy papers you have seen the notice of the completion of some very fine milk records upon Mr. Giddings' farm.

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### THE TIDY FARM.

By H. P. GIDDINGS.

'Tis said this life is what we make it. A community is what it is made by the class of people of which it is composed; and a farm is what each individual owner makes it.

How often we remark as we are going through the country: "This is a good community; everything looks well." Or, "There is a good farmer; how orderly his place looks," and the opposite.

Now which class does it pay to belong to, the orderly or the disorderly?

Taken from a business standpoint, I think it pays to belong to the former. If we should go into a manufacturing plant and find everything at sixes and sevens; tools lying around; material thrown helter-skelter, what would we think? Would we think the owner prospering? Could he afford to hire men to be looking for their tools and piling over material to find what they needed? And yet that is what a great many farmers are doing. We will spend a half hour looking for a hammer to do a five minute job with. Allow our machinery to stand out of doors perhaps, out of repair when unhitched from, instead of having it fixed ready for use and put under cover away from the ravages of the elements.

Have a place for all tools and keep them there when not in use. Then everyone knows where to find them. How much better to know where to get a tool than to spend five to thirty minutes looking for it.

Then be orderly in your work, and when you start one job



try to finish it before starting another. This cannot always be done, but can usually, and if you are employing help it will keep them interested and they will know what to do if the boss is not around. I have seen men work hard early and late, doing perhaps a half dozen things at one time; work awhile at one and then changing to another. It is said "Variety is the spice of life," but I think such persons will never be out of a job and their work will always be undone.

Make your buildings as pleasing to the eye as possible and keep them painted, not in parts with one color here and another there, but choose a pleasing color then apply it in a workmanlike manner. This also protects them from the elements and makes them warmer. Have everything arranged so that you can do the work in the easiest and quickest way, and buy a good broom and use it and keep the barn in good condition on the inside as well as on the outside. Don't let the cobwebs accumulate and hang down on the animals' backs. There are plenty of days when one has time to do this work; and as to the floor, it takes but a few minutes each morning to sweep it and how much better it is.

Then make the stalls as comfortable and cleanly for the stock as you can. With cows you get paid for it in the pail as well as having the satisfaction of knowing you are producing a cleanly product and that you are humane to your stock.

In the surroundings have things neat and clean; keep the manure out each day and have a clean barnyard. This not only helps in looks but also in keeping the stock clean and healthy and puts all the fertility possible back on the soil by not letting it leach out and go to waste.

We often see barns where the manure is thrown out through the windows and allowed to bank up on the sides of the barn. This may help to keep the stock warm but there are better ways of doing this and ways that give a person a better appetite for the products of that dairy. Then we form a bad opinion of the man who in these times with manure carriers and spreaders handles his manure in this way. Yet we find farmers in Sheboygan county and probably in other places, who do not keep up with the times in these and other things. To illustrate: We had occasion to call in a veterinary a few

times lately, and the last time he was here we had a cow that had just finished her year's work. He was interested and took down the amount of milk and butter she had produced.

He was at our place the next day and said that he was called to a certain farm that night and told this man the amount she had made. He replied, "Du bist in goot liar." "You be a good liar." The doctor, answered, "I didn't take Mr. G——'s word for it, but saw the statement from the University with the weight on it." But he did not believe it. The doctor asked him if he read any. He said yes, he read stories. He asked him if they did not take any farm or dairy papers. "Oh, no, I don't believe in such things. That's book farming. Those fellows don't know anything about farming."

We run across these men quite often, who do not appreciate the value of work our agricultural schools and farm papers are doing.

But this is digressing from the subject and will return by getting on the other side of the barn. That is the door yard. Some people seem to think that this is the place for all the tools and rubbish that accumulate on the farm. This is wrong. What is more pleasing than a well kept dooryard with a neat fence and well kept lawn set with beautiful shrubbery and flowers; with house neatly painted, with well kept walks and driveway? These need not be large and pretentious, and for the ordinary farmer are better not too large, but should be well arranged and kept and there is no reason why we cannot have well kept lawns in the country as well as in the city.

As for water to keep things green in the summer, most of us can have this with the gasoline engine to do the pumping for us. There is generally at least one member of the family that takes to this work and we find that the help are interested in it also.

Then there is the garden. This should be one of the principal parts of the dooryard and should be well planned and well kept, and should not be left to be cared for by the busy housewife; although I think she will do her share in caring for it and derive a great deal of pleasure in so doing.

The tidy farmer will aim to have beauty and utility go hand in hand, and nothing about the farm will show them to a bet-

ter advantage than a well kept home garden. It seems strange that when it is so easy for a farmer to have fresh fruits and vegetables, nearly everything in season right at his door, that he will go without or else pay two or three times what he could get for it were he to raise it himself. It not only pays in dollars and cents, but in the health of the entire family as well.

A farmer ought not to buy fruits and vegetables for his own use any more than he should buy eggs and milk. So spend a little money for good seeds, take a little time to care for them and you will be repaid many times over.

Does it not make your mouth water to think of those luscious strawberries we'll have next June that are now under their bed of straw awaiting the rain and sunshine to bring them out for our pleasure?

In the farm, lay out your fields in the best possible way; making fences substantial and good looking; set gate and end posts in cement or of cement. Set them true and in line; string wires tight on the same throughout. This not only beautifies the fence but prolongs its life and use, and helps to make yours a tidy farm. Make your gates neat and substantial with as little weight as possible. A good and about as cheap a gate as one can get, at the present price of lumber, is the iron gate.

In plowing make the lands even and the furrows straight, and run drill and planter as straight as possible? This has a great deal to do with the looks of a field and makes it easier to cultivate and keep clean.

Have the roadsides cleaned up and seeded to grass so one can run the mower over them. This is an essential in a clean and tidy farm..

And last but not least, be orderly in everything. Have a time for all work and be on time. Be regular in feeding and milking. Next to poor milking, there is no one factor that will dry up the cows more than not milking on time.

After preparing the above, I received a programme and noticed that the subject assigned me was "The Tidy Farmer," instead of "The Tidy Farm."

As to the man, I hardly know what to say. But I think he must be a man who loves animals, trees and flowers. In other words, a "Lover of Nature." He must also have a good business instinct, and if an employer of labor, he must know

how to plan and direct and watch the development of all things both great and small, as it is often the small things in business that make success or failure.

And let me say that we find our most successful men not in the fact they take hold and perform manual labor, but are able to plan out things and direct their help so that each thing is accomplished, in the best possible way.

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DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hill: Are there any questions you want to ask Mr. Giddings?

Question: What trees would you recommend for a wind-break on the north and west sides of the home?

Mr. Giddings: We had ours planted for us, Norway pine trees.

Question: Do you prefer pine to cedar?

Mr. Giddings: I have the Norway pine.

Mr. Imrie: We have tried the Norway spruce. I think it is better than the balsam or some of these others; it is stronger; the Norway spruce is a very hardy tree.

Mr. Bradley: Who knows what kind of evergreen will stand the drouth the longest?

Mr. Imrie: I have some Colorado spruce. This year we lost some of the Norway spruce, but the Colorado blue spruce is all right. They are young trees. It was a hard year last year on all kinds of evergreens.

Question: How would you plant them; in double rows, or hit and miss? How would you suggest?

Mr. Giddings: For a windbreak, I would plant them hit and miss; you would get a more dense growth.

A Member: We like Lombardy poplars for a windbreak.

Mr. Giddings: We do not like them for a windbreak, or anything else.

Mr. Hill: I am glad it is out of fashion to plant them.

Mr. Bradley: I was in a little city where the people were undertaking to beautify and on one street they had set out Lombardy poplars and they were as bald at the top as I am after ten years.

Question: How would you plant those evergreen trees in a clay soil? Is there any method to use that is known to insure their growth?

Mr. Bradley: Can you answer that? In a heavy clay soil they died with us.

Mr. Imrie: We have had very good success. Do not buy them out of the woods, get them from a nursery, get trees that have been transplanted twice, with lots of roots. We plant them about the same time that we plant potatoes, and plant them just the same, plant them in with the potato rows and cultivate just the same as potatoes. We have never lost one. It was in a dry time, during the quite dry weather, and I did the same thing with a hedge of cedar, just cultivate them after planting for two or three years.

Question: How tall are they?

Mr. Imrie: Eighteen or twenty inches.

Question: How much growth do they make?

Mr. Imrie: They grow from eighteen to twenty inches each year. Ours have been planted about eight years and some of them are sixteen and eighteen feet high now.

A Member: I know of a place where a man planted something over a thousand. I inquired into his method of planting and he said he was advised by an experienced man to sow a great lot of oats and these oats grew up and made a mulch and then he cultivated them after the frost killed the oats off.

Mr. Giddings: It would be cheaper to use manure.

Mr. Comings: It is the very worst thing you can do to sow any cereal crop around evergreens, the cereal takes the moisture and it will be the death of the young trees. A heavy mulch is very much to be preferred to a cereal.

Mr. Hill: It is our custom each year to appoint a committee on resolutions, and I will appoint as this committee, Mr. Chas. I. Brigham, of Blue Mounds; Mr. H. P. Giddings, of Sheboygan Falls, and Mr. L. P. Martiny, of Chippewa Falls.

We will now adjourn until 7:30 p. m.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:30.

The convention met at 7:30 p. m.

President C. L. Hill in the chair.

Selection, Short Course orchestra.

President Hill: The first address on this evening's program will be by Hon. Jas. A. Frear, Secretary of State, of our state of Wisconsin.

## ADDRESS.

HON. JAMES A. FREAR, Secretary of State, Madison, Wis.

The Chairman has asked me what my topic would be to-night, and I told him, that I had no particular topic to announce; possibly you will discover why before I finish my remarks.

I was down at the Colliseum building in Chicago the other day with Brother McKerrow, who is also a member of the state board of immigration. At that time I said Wisconsin is the greatest state in the country and invited those who were there to come up to the greatest state, promising they would find things here to their liking. You are the ones that make it great; you are the ones who make it possible for us to suggest the reasons why they should be invited here.

I will say that it is embarrassing to any one who attempts to speak to an audience like this, unless he thoroughly understands agriculture, because you know so much more than I do on the subject. I was quite interested while talking with Dr. Russell just before I came in, and it occurred to me, why do they send away for people when men right here could talk morning, noon and night and you would continually learn something new?

I notice a gentleman from my home county in the audience; I think you must have heard about my flax experience, and I am going to tell you about it before he has a chance to do so. I had heard there was nothing quite so easy to grow as flax. After buying a field and being assured that all that was necessary to do was to plant and harvest and have ready money at once, I believed that instead of putting money into the bank,

it was better to put it into flax. I sowed flax. It was a year when the sun was hot each day and rose and set that same way day after day and month after month. The flax looked thrifty early in the season and at harvest time I said to the man who ran the threshing machine, "How much are you going to charge me for threshing the flax? How much a bushel?" "Oh," he replied, "I am not going to thresh it that way." I said, "How do you thresh it?" He answered, "Oh, you have got to guarantee me so much for my time and my help." Then he went in and threshed it and I got just sixteen dollars out of it, after spending over \$200 in the operation of raising flax.

I want to impress upon you the experience of one who did not begin at the foundation and learn the business properly. A word to the wise is sufficient. I have not planted flax since that time. I am satisfied it is not a profitable crop under any conditions. I think if I were going to raise flax again, I would raise cows.

Some years ago; in fact, many years ago, there was a lady horticulturist; she was the first horticulturist of which history speaks. Strange to say, she fed the whole human race at that time on one apple. She lived in a garden with her husband; consequently they were farmers; agriculturists. They raised Cain. Some farmers do, you know. And if I recollect rightly, her husband was given dominion over all the beasts of the field, so he was a stock raiser. So the first couple of whom we know anything are recorded as farmers, as agriculturists, living the simple life. And I have thought very much about that since I was reminded of the fact that I was to speak here tonight, because there is a lesson pointed out with their lives. You are trying to keep the boys on the farm; they had the same trouble; they lost one of their boys by death and then the other went over into the Land of Nod and got married, just the way boys do today. We are trying to keep them at home and they are going over into the Land of Nod.

I have sometimes wondered what might have happened if Adam had been over particular in his tastes and if he too had wandered off into the Land of Nod to find other wives there; supposing he had not been satisfied with Eve and suppose

she had been an aristocrat and had not wanted to marry a farmer, the only man who was offered to her; if these people had been finicky at that time, where would any of us have been?

There is one thing that those two people taught us which is a profitable lesson. When Adam and Eve were going to get married they did not have to employ one hundred and fifty policemen to keep the crowd away from the doors as chronicled by today's press in a Gould wedding and Eve was not brought to the church with an automobile procession; I do not believe her parents had anything to say about waiting until Adam had made a fortune. There was no time spent planning for a grand wedding and no money wasted for her trousseau. Their lives teach us that there is no necessity for waste and I am going to discuss waste briefly tonight.

We are told friends, that next to death and taxes, the greatest foe we have to deal with is waste, and that is the indictment which is brought against the American people; in fact, against all people of today. Waste of money, property, opportunity, or resources and wealth; it is waste with which we are constantly confronted, waste in production, waste in consumption, waste that comes from the manufacturer in his business, right down to the humblest employee who is working for him. Waste from the man in the business house, just as there is waste on the farm. Throughout the country a tremendous waste, almost as great as any one item of expense, we have to meet today.

There is a lesson to be learned from a gentleman who appeared in Washington a short time ago in opposition to the demand of the railroads of the country to raise their rates. You may recall that the railroads claimed to the Interstate Commission that they were not getting sufficient revenue to give dividends to their stockholders, and so they proposed to increase rates. There was a lawyer from Massachusetts who had acquired a competency and is devoting his life to the cause of the people without compensation, a man who is representing the people in this great fight against the increase of railway rates, his name is Brandies, and he lives in Massachusetts. Mr. Brandies made the statement before the committee that three hundred million dollars a year was wasted by the



railroads of this country and instead of demanding an increase in rates they should do away with waste; that was the secret of success.

He gave an illustration that I am going to repeat in a feeble way here, because it conveys a lesson that reaches to every occupation. Taking the humblest employment that came to his mind, he said the brick layer for years had been accustomed to reaching down and taking up the brick, weighing it in his hand carefully, then turning it around until properly faced to the outside of the wall. Then he tapped it with his trowel so it would set properly in the mortar. He took the next brick up in the same way, and perhaps did that every day for a life time, and as that brick layer did, so did every other brick layer and so it is in every other line of work. They did that until one day an economist arose and said, "This is a mistake; there is too much waste here." So it was arranged thereafter that a man who was paid a small compensation picked up a brick, said it was of the proper weight, faced it, then it was raised to the brick layer. Mortar that was the right consistency was furnished and useless labor saved. A little platform was built so that all the man had to do was to reach up for the brick instead of reaching down each time, and that economist saved the brick laying over fifty per cent of the service of the man at the top. It was just a lesson in waste, a lesson that strikes every occupation. It takes brains to get out of a rut, and it takes persistency, it takes labor to keep out when you are once out.

A question in which you folks here are particularly interested, and it is a question which is second to none, is <sup>one</sup> that relating to waste of soil, waste of effort upon the farm.

We are taught that there are two kinds of waste; I cannot give you the technical terms, but one is permissive waste and the other is positive waste. For example, we know all the war vessels that are built in this country are, so far as any benefit to this county is concerned, a matter of waste, except as a matter of protection. We were told by the president of the United States recently that three-fourths of the national tax that is raised in this country is for war purposes. Waste of men, waste of money, waste of time, coal, bread, brass buttons, of men that could be employed at better occupations.

That is a positive waste, the waste for which we are responsible when we do things.

Permissive waste is permitting things to become wasted. Mr. James J. Hill told us sometime ago that this government is in a condition that gives cause for apprehension; that instead of being a nation of producers, we are to be shortly a nation of consumers, and in a short time, we will be asking help of other countries. Instead of five per cent of our population living in the cities, as was the case fifty years ago, it has now reached a point where over one-half of our population lives in the cities, a tremendous loss in the productiveness of this country.

You have another illustration. Two men start out at the same time to sow a field of grain; they have the same kind of grain, the same condition of soil, but results are different; one may be a good farmer and bring good results, the other wastes time and effort and brings poor results. Again, you may have the same conditions for each man; they may be poor conditions, but one man has gone to the Farmer's Institutes and learned how to improve those conditions; the other has not and fails. I have learned most of what I know aside from raising flax, at the Farmers' Institutes. I remember at an institute that Mr. McKerrow dragged me out to, we were informed that near the city of Paris are to be found farms where they are profitably raising grain today. The only way they can make these expensive farms productive is by intensified farming, by bringing the best trained work to aid in helping to keep the farm in good condition; they are making a profit from those farms.

Down in Green county farmers are able to earn profits on one hundred and one hundred and fifty dollar lands, just as they do in other counties in the state, on twenty-five dollar an acre land.

I was reading the other day about a boy who stands first in the whole country, just a small boy; he lives down among the "tar heels" of Carolina. I lived down there myself twenty-five years ago, and there you find the "poor white trash." This boy lives down in the Carolinas where they have grown cotton and have wasted the land. He planted corn on an acre and he got two hundred and twenty-eight bushels of corn

from that acre, and when Jerry Moore did that he set his name at the head of the list of corn raisers of the country.

Then there was a little fellow down in Georgia, a little boy eleven years old named Jud Stone, and he planted corn down in Georgia. Jud Stone raised over one hundred bushels of corn on his acre. In the old state of Mississippi where years ago we were taught they did not raise anything but cotton and niggers, and sometimes a poor grade of both, forty-eight boys engaged in this corn growing contest, and they raised on the average ninety-two bushels to the acre for the entire forty-eight boys.

I could give you Professor Moore's statement of what the boys are doing in this state, but it is unnecessary, because we know what can be done where the soil is good. Wisconsin averaged thirty-five bushels in 1908, according to the government reports. The average yield in this state run thirty-seven bushels last year or thereabouts. We stand first, for both Iowa and Illinois, surrounding states, known as the great corn states, are below us. It is true, possibly, that we cannot raise as much corn as can be raised in some sections in the south, but it is also true that the farmers of Wisconsin, if they farm as intelligently in the future and at the rate of progress they are making, will raise far more corn in a few years than they do today. That is what we must do in Wisconsin; we must raise double the amount we do now to make this the great bread basket of the country.

We raised eighteen bushels of wheat two years ago, which put us at the head of the states in the Mississippi valley, in wheat raising, but they are raising nearly double that amount out west and that shows the possibility of grain raising if you will only prevent waste. Saturday night I read in the paper that Wisconsin had swept the boards in the city of Columbus, Ohio, with its barley, just as it swept the boards at Omaha; in fact, I think Wisconsin is the greatest barley state in the country. Of course some people think of Milwaukee when they hear that, but it makes no difference. We are the greatest barley state and yet we can raise more. We ought to raise more, and we are going to raise more when the people on the outskirts of the state know what you people know.

In farming, it is a good deal like it is in politics; we have

two elements, we have the progressives and the standpats. One fellow watches the moon to determine the planting and plants like a stand pater, instead of getting his information from the right source. It takes a long time for that farmer to get progressive ideas, but when you get him, it is worth the effort.

When men were riding on free railroad passes throughout the state, we felt that was not fair, because other men had to pay, so we passed a law that did away with free passes; and we also passed a law increasing the railroad's taxes; then we found the roads were not fair to shippers, in some cases they tried to make them pay too much. Last year over two million and a half dollars was saved to the shippers by rate reductions, which is quite an item, and it was right that it should be done. So, too, we found that men out in the little communities were trying to control the elections in their own way and permission had to be obtained from these men in order to remain in politics so we said let the people have the say about that; the people are the ones to determine that by law. Then we noticed over in the senate what is known as the "Woodchuck" class. We said they were not a very desirable class of people for the state senate and we put them out by law, just as we had put out the railroad pass by law.

You cannot make a good farmer by law, but we are doing some things today to help this work. Ninety thousand dollars, a little more, we spend every year for the county fair associations of this state. They have done good work because of the competitions which offer good premiums; the state paid approximately ninety-seven thousand dollars last year toward premiums and horse racing. We paid thousands of dollars this last year for the support of this great institution here, and I am reminded when I think of it, of the amount of money we are paying that the state recognizes the importance of agriculture. Neither should agriculture be neglected for the classics. I am reminded of two people who were in a boat crossing a river. One was a philosopher and scientist and the other a poor sailor. The philosopher said to the sailor, "Do you understand arithmetic; did you ever study it?" The sailor said "No." "Then," said the philosopher, "one-fourth of your life is gone; do you understand botany and chemis-

try?" "No." "Then one-half of your life is gone." Just then the boat sprung a leak and they went over board, and the sailor turned around and shouted to the philosopher, "Can you swim?" "No." "Then your life is all gone," and the philosopher sank with all of his mental gifts.

We can very profitably spend more money in learning how to swim, in learning how to feed people, in learning how to instruct the boys throughout the state and that is what we want to do. We are doing a great work in Wisconsin; it is needless to tell you what Moore and Russell and Babcock and Dean Henry and other men who have come out of this university, have done for the people. I was surprised and impressed to learn from Dean Russell about the work that is being done, we are so far ahead of other states, and I said to him, "You need more money to extend that work, because you are getting results and it is results that count." It is better to teach the people that a gold mine is to be had right here, rather than in the far away Rockies.

I was going over the Great Divide between Helena and Butte last year across the mountains and noticed a number of qucer holes along the side of the railroad. I asked the man who was with me "What are these holes?" He said, "Don't you know? I am an old prospector. Those are prospect holes where men were digging for gold." "Did they strike it sometimes?" "Yes, sometimes," he answered. "I know of one man who went crazy and kept on digging after he was crazy, they could not get him away from that hole." Not one in a hundred ever struck pay dirt.

Here in Wisconsin a gold mine lies at our feet. All depends on how you develop it. You have your golden corn and your wheat and your barley and they bring golden crowns with them, more than all the mines. It is profitable and is worth caring for.

Just a word farther. One of the great problems that you have to contend with is that which confronted Adam and Eve. You have got to know how to keep the boy on the farm, and I believe you are succeeding in it today, because you are making farming a profitable business, and we are making farm life better than life in the cities. We are teaching the boy that while there are bright lights in the city, there are a good many

dark places too, many back alleys, and that is where the great majority live; not out in the bright light, for success is not had in many cases, compared with the many failures and wrecks you find in the city. That is to be impressed on the boy. It is better to raise corn in the country and be a success, than to sow wild oats in the city and be lost in the shuffle. There is no honor in that and when a boy once learns the truth you cannot drag him off the farm.

David Graham Phillips tells the whole story in a nut shell when he says it is not money nor stocks that bring contentment equal to that which comes from the knowledge that one owns the soil on which he stands and the river that crosses it and the things that grow thereon; he says, there is no feeling of contentment, as all know, that comes with wealth alone.

A friend of mine called on me recently; he is one of the leading attorneys of Chicago. He and I were school boys together and he is taking the agricultural course here today because he runs a farm for his health. You cannot keep your health in the busy strife, though you may become a prominent citizen, nor does it give you happiness and comfort. It is the farm that gets you back to the simple life. That is the experience which comes to men constantly and when a man gets to the turning point and does not find comfort and contentment, life does not hold much for him. What of the man who feels that he is simply the servant of his employer. In cities men are bound down by rules of the men they work for, so many hours at such a price. The individual has been lost sight of today in this great world, excepting on the farm, and if you can persuade boys that there is something in the life of Jerry Moore, something in the life of Jud Stone, something in the life of the man who Prof. Moore and Dean Russell are sending out today,—if you can convince your boy that there is something in that above all other considerations, then you will have solved the problem of how to keep the boy on the farm, and then, I am still harping on Adam and Eve, we won't have to send the boy off into the Land of Nod for a wife.

The thing to impress upon your boy is that you have got to live for the future as well as for the present; you have got to build men who are strong. Give your boy something to make a competency for him. Give him a part of your land, give him

a field, do not give it to him outright, so he will be likely to sell it, but give him something that is going to grow, and eventually he will have something to show for it, and he will be interested in the home surroundings. I have seen people who gave land to the boy outright, but he became restless and discontented when it was entirely placed in his hands. Give him something to make him ambitious and help him to stay at home and create the ambition of which I spoke and then you will have won the battle, for when you have got the boy to stay at home there is nothing more that you need do.

It is a good life you lead notwithstanding the hardships. It is a life which comes up to the highest ideals. When a man goes out to arouse public sentiment, he does not go to the men who are working in the shops alone, but also to the fields; not to the captains of industry, because he realizes their interests become selfish, but to the people who till the soil, who live close to Nature. They are the people on whom the country depends and to whom it looks for strength.

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#### ADDRESS.

Dr. E. G. UPDIKE, Madison, Wis.

You have had the theological side of agriculture and I shall be glad to treat some other phase of it. I heard President Angell, of Ann Arbor, say once that he knew a teacher of elocution who used to go out into the woods and talk the worst kind of grammar he possibly could, just to give his grammatical muscles a rest, and sometimes it is a relief to give one's theological muscles a rest. I am always glad to talk agriculture; I sometimes wake my wife up in the night to talk agriculture.

I think it is a good thing to have a vocation, but it is a good thing also to have an avocation; a man's vocation is the line of work which he follows in earning his daily bread, the work which occupies most of his time, but it is well to have some interest outside of your regular work.

I have had a great deal of interest in agriculture; I have been interested in it all my life, for I was brought up on a

farm and I have never lost that interest; I have never been weaned from the farm.

I saw a definition which a boy gave in an examination at school the other day. When asked the meaning of celibacy, he said, "That is the state of not being married, and the opposite of this is pleurisy." In this case a man has to take his choice, he is one or the other, but in the other case, a man may be an agriculturist and a professional man at the same time or he may be both. One day in the week I am an agriculturist. I put my Mondays in every week of the year, unless something prevents, on the farm, so I have a direct interest in agriculture, and I am glad that this interest of our American life is coming to its own. I am glad it has come to have a place as dignified and as important, commanding as great ability, as any other calling, in life. I know there are some people who still think that the man who lives on a farm is rather crude and it is not uncommon to hear him called still, in some quarters, a "hay-seed." There is also a feeling on the part of some people who live in the cities, the larger cities especially, that it is an indication of culture, something in which they really pride themselves, that they do not know anything about the country, that they cannot tell the difference between a weed and a potato vine, or between corn and oats and barley, but it is just as much greenness on the part of the city-bred man to go into the country and be ignorant of the common things of country life as it is for a man who has always lived on a farm to be ignorant in regard to city customs. It is a thing a man ought to be ashamed of, not to be familiar to some extent with country life, and yet I had a professional man, not a state officer, ask me the other day what I raised on my farm, and I said, "Alfalfa and Guernseys," and he said, "That is a kind of potato, isn't it," and I said, "Yes, creamed potatoes."

I think also there is a feeling in some quarters, you wouldn't have to go out of Madison to find it, that in the matter of choosing a work for life it is a much bigger thing to study some other line of human interest than agriculture. You fellows are sometimes called "Shorthorns" by the fellows on the other side of the hill. You will find just as high a type among the men who give their lives to the technical side of agricul-



ture as among the men who study the languages, the sciences, engineering or law. It is a great advance that has been made in the study and practice of agriculture, for it is commanding the attention of the best men of the land, and there is a decided movement back to the farm. The trend has been toward the city for many years. It is still toward the city, but there is also a gradual movement toward the farm. It is one of the best indications we have for the future of our country. There were reasons, perhaps, why this movement should have been away from the farm. It commenced with the introduction of machinery. Our industrial system had something to do with it, but our cities have been growing faster than the population in the country, and it has not been to the advantage of this nation as a whole that this has been so. For do you know that the city does not furnish its own blood? Nine out of ten in the cities of the men who have made a success in the professions and in business are men who have been trained on farms. Now, we may think that the agricultural life does not furnish the best conditions for education, but it does, and there is not anything more important as an element in a man's education than to have had some experience during some part of his life on a farm. I think there are no more superficial men intellectually than some who live in a city. They know little of real life, they do not read books, they do not have very much time for reflection, they do not think, and it is a misfortune for a boy to grow up under conditions such as exist in our great cities and have no other education except that which can come from the schools, for while we may value as highly as we please the education which comes from books, there is something more important than books. It may be a part of the education of the boy and girl who have been brought up on a farm. It is a matter of importance in education that judgment be developed. A person must be trained to think and to think independently. I do not believe very many philosophers or poets have come out of the cities; they may live in the cities after they have been trained in the country, but the cities do not produce philosophers, the city does not produce poets. These men are made by coming in contact directly with the elemental things of life, and there is no class of men who

have this opportunity to such a degree as does the agriculturist.

I once had Dr. Josiah Strong for a week at my house. He had written a great deal on social questions and we had some very earnest discussions on the relation of agriculture to the solution of some of our great social problems, and he seemed to have the idea that the place for a man was in the city, that the future of this country was in the right development of the city, that the tendency must always be away from the farm, and he had no vision whatever of the future of the country in its agricultural possibilities. He has written a book called "Expansion," and in that book he says that if the five hundred thousand men who are out of work were to go out into the country, what would it do but displace five hundred thousand farmers? In 1870 there was one man employed on the farm for every seventeen acres and in 1890 there was one employed for every twenty-four acres, so that with improved machinery there would be fewer people living in the country, more people crowding to the cities. Now, the tendency is certainly back to the country, and it will continue because the conditions in our great cities are abominable. A city like Chicago is not fit for people to live in, except for those who are compelled to live there.

We have men giving their lives to lifting up the masses in the cities and solving some of these problems, when a little legislation of the right kind would solve those problems very quickly, limit the population on a given area. Why is it necessary for men to live together in such close quarters when we have the blue sky, the fresh air and God's soil to live on? I know it would be unfortunate now to turn loose the large masses who have no love or training for country life. There are millions of people today who have no resources of their own. They must have the excitement of being with a great crowd of people. They cannot sit down alone and think out any problem in life. They read no books, they must simply have their senses played upon from without, and the kind of amusement that is provided in cities to pamper the soul, excite the passions, to debase the mind is what they want.

One can have society in the country and the best kind of society. If there is anything that is formal it is some of the

higher types of fashionable life in cities. You know Oliver Wendell Holmes described it in four words, "Giggle, gabble, gobble, git." In a properly located country home social life has a meaning, it is not purely formal, ones friends come because they are friends, and I believe there is more real true social life of a high type to be found in agricultural communities than can be found in the great congested centers.

Mr. James Hill, to whom Secretary Frear referred, has a great vision for this country. He says its future is not to be industrial, it is to be agricultural.

We have already reached the point where we are beginning to consider seriously the question of feeding the multitudes and we are exporting less and less of agricultural products. We have only a hundred million of people today, the time is not very far distant when we shall have a thousand million of people, and they will be fed from the soil we now have under cultivation. We shall increase the acreage somewhat, but practically a thousand million people are to be fed from the soil which we cultivate today. That means more and more that men must come from the cities and the boys must be trained on the farms to stay on the farms, to take care of these great interests. You can see something of what the value of the farms in Wisconsin will be in the future when we feed a thousand million of people and you will see it is going to require the finest type of scholarship to solve some of these problems. There is to be no calling to compare with agriculture no class of men to compare with the men who live on the soil in the future. If you want to pay less for your food, if the city man wishes to pay less for his food, then must more of the men who are not producers, who are simply handling the things that other men produce, get back to the soil and find out how to get a living directly from it. The elemental things of our life are associated with the soil, and the problems are soil problems, and the more men put into this work the more they will get out of it. They must put into it the best they can command. There are a lot of farmers who are not doing this. I know men living here under the shadow of this university, coming here every week or two to do their trading, who tell you there is nothing here that is worth a moment's consideration. I was talking with a man

not long ago, and you could not make that man believe that the university had a farm. He said, "Those fellows are simply writing books, they don't know anything about farming." And he wouldn't believe that the university had ever done any valuable experimental work.

I asked a neighbor if he raised alfalfa, and he replied, "I wouldn't raise alfalfa, it poors the soil." Every time he went to his farm he passed a field which was producing a splendid crop, three good cuttings a year, but he wouldn't look at it, and he wouldn't raise it because "it poored the soil." He did not know that the bacteria at the root of alfalfa was adding to the fertility of the soil a value equal to sixty-five dollars in a year, reaching down for potash and depositing nitrogen at the surface. He did not know that an acre of alfalfa hay was worth one hundred dollars in addition for feed. He closed his eyes to the things before him, and said, "I will not raise alfalfa because it poors the soil."

You can never get new ideas into a man like that, without a surgical operation, but another generation is coming up, and little by little men will learn these things. We shall have a new type of farmer, and he is coming very fast.

Then a very great problem is the feeding problem. I told Prof. Henry that I thought the book he has just finished on feeding was worth more in dollars and cents than any book ever written in the university by any other professor. I believe that is true from a practical standpoint, and it is a book that should be read by every farmer in Wisconsin until he knows all the things it contains, for if he will read it he will practice it. Men cannot afford to ignore these things, it requires brains and the best thinking we can give.

I like to think of the farm as a place, not where a man simply gets his living, but a place where he can make a splendid home. The foundation of this country is the home. What kind of a home can a man make in the congested centers of a city? A man told me yesterday, who belonged to a fraternity, that they would not let any one become a member who lives in a flat. That sort of philosophy may go in fraternities, I am not sure but we should make it impossible for any one to live in flats, I believe it is true that the best type of life comes from the conditions where one is in touch with the real world,

and the best possible environment, and there is not any place where a home can be made so attractive as a home on the farm. I know that the farmers retire, that they go to town and sit on dry goods boxes and spend the rest of their lives in that way. In Kansas there is a street in a certain town called "Widow's Row," because it is occupied by the widows of retired farmers. The farmers sold their farms, went to town to live, spent their lives in idleness and they died very soon and their widows were left, and that street got the name "Widow's Row." I do not see how any man who has any interest in farm life can retire from the farm. If the time comes when he does not want to work, there is no place in the wide world where there are so many things of interest, so many things where he could occupy his time profitably and pleasantly as in continuing the experimental work that can be carried on on every farm. New methods of feeding, rotation of crops, the breeding of animals, soil fertility, are a few of the things that may occupy a man's time and make the last years of his life the best of all.

Get the boys in your homes interested in these things. That is one of the great advantages of the Short Course. Boys who come here go out with these ideas that will remain with them and increase their power and usefulness all through life.

The home is one of the fundamental things in our national life, but even the average farmer has not begun to understand its value. He does not think of making the home an attractive place. There is no one who can have a beautiful home so easily as a farmer. I know of one man who believed in making his home beautiful and he spent a good deal of money and time in making it so. His neighbor came and said, "There isn't any money in that sort of thing," but the time came when every cent he put into it paid, and more than paid. The time came when that man was offered twenty-five thousand dollars for that little farm of ten or fifteen acres. Nothing pays more in dollars and cents than to make the home an attractive place.

I know of a farmer who has fine buildings, a good house, a splendid farm, but when you drive up to the home of that farmer a hog pen stands right on the street. You get the smell of the hoghouse immediately, and the unsightly view is your first impression. I thought of a couple of ladies who

were at a musical entertainment where the "Messiah" was being rendered, the product of the greatest artists the world has ever known, and right in the midst of one of those matchless arias there was a slight diminuendo in the music and one of the ladies' voices rose clearly above the strains of the orchestra as she said to her companion, "What do you do to keep your sink from stinking?"

Now, the beautiful music that was fit for an angel choir was lost sight of in the sordid affairs of everyday life, and that was the case with this farmer, he had a beautiful farm, but the hogpen in the yard was the first impression which you had in approaching his house.

There is something in landscape gardening that is worth the attention of every farmer. We are coming to appreciate the financial value of the beautiful. You see a farm that has beautiful trees about the grounds, a beautiful lawn, the buildings properly located, and you think at once that it will make an attractive home for a family. You cannot have such a home in the city; you cannot have it for money, but in the country you only need an understanding of how to put things together, how to plant trees and shrubs so as to produce the right results.

I have a pasture which has a commanding view overlooking a beautiful lake and my Guernsey cows, when they have filled up, go on top of that hill and lie down, I like to think they go up because they love the view. I could not imagine a herd of Holstein cows going up; but the Guernsey cows have a fine sense of the beautiful. Certainly a man ought to have as keen sense as a herd of Guernsey cows. Some practical fellow might say they went up there because they got the wind, more truly, but I like to think they went up there because of the landscape.

I think the time is coming when the farm home is going to be so attractive that the boys and girls will never desire to leave it. There will be nothing in the city that will take them away. It is splendid for you to come here and get these ideas and then put them into practice and more and more these problems are going to attract the attention of men. I have a business friend who is going back to the farm. He said, "My boy is being trained in agriculture, I have some land, I am going to put him on it." And I saw a statement in the

paper the other day that at the Experiment Station in Iowa a large class recently graduated in animal husbandry and are nearly all going back to the farm. In spite of flattering calls elsewhere. There is no life so interesting as the farm life.

The time is not very far distant when every professor and every judge will reach the age limit. The public is merciless and will retire those men; it will suck their life's blood and throw what is left away. There are great concerns that will not employ a man who has passed forty years of age, but if a man has a little piece of land and has a house on it and has the spirit of agriculture, that man to the end of his days can be as independent as a king, more independent than a king; he can think his own thoughts, be his own master, and go down to the end of life with supreme satisfaction.

John Ruskin says: "To watch the corn grow, and the blossom set, to draw hard breath over spade and plow-share, to love, to think, to read, to pray, these are the things that make men happy."

Adjourned to 9:00 o'clock Thursday morning.

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#### THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1911.

The convention met at 9:30 A. M.

Mr. Geo. McKerrow in the chair.

Mr. McKerrow: Yesterday morning I thought I had turned off the responsibility of presiding to the new president of the State Board of Agriculture, but he had his plans laid to start for Europe this morning and he felt he could not afford to delay that trip to preside for the balance of the time at this meeting, and as I was the only member on the State Board of Agriculture here, he thought he had to put the harness on me, so you will have to bear with me for another day.

It has been asked by different parties how to secure the reports of the State Board of Agriculture, including the report of this meeting, and for the benefit of those who wish these reports, I will say that any of you here at this time can get them by calling at the secretary's office in the west wing of the capitol. Those who wish the next report, the one based upon the discussions in this meeting, can get it by writing to the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and the report will be sent you.

As was announced by Mr. Hill yesterday, two of the gentlemen on today's program will not get here; Dean Davenport being on the sick list and Mr. Troeger has been called to Springfield, Ill., on business which he cannot defer, but we will have a full program this afternoon just the same.

Mr. R. W. Rowlands, of Genesee, the newly elected secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, will give you a short talk on the milk problem, some phase of the milk problem, and, as you probably know, Mr. Rowlands has been in close touch with milk production for several years, being one of the chief spirits in the movement to organize a milk shippers' association, and I believe was its first secretary, and also closely identified with the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Association, that has a world-wide reputation, and at the present time is its president.

A great deal of attention has been paid the last few years to the silo question in the state of Wisconsin, more than in any other state, and we have two or three times as many silos in Wisconsin as in any other state, and there is not only that,—there is this general interest, the interest for the last five or six years has been centering around the concrete silo, and we will ask Mr. David Imrie, of Roberts, St. Croix Co., who has the single wall, six-inch, re-inforced silo and lives in the midst of a community that has them by the dozens, to talk briefly on the concrete silo, and he will have a small model here that you can see later, either in the Institute office at the west end of the hall, or down at the Simons' Hotel. Mr. Imrie is always ready to explain. And I judge this audience will be satisfied that he will have a full program this afternoon.

This morning the first topic we take up is "Live Stock and Fertility." There is a gentleman in this Agricultural College who has gotten down to some hard, practical facts, and a great many of them along this line. Some of our farmers are a little skeptical about professors, about their being practical, but I want to say to you, as I did yesterday, that I will stake my reputation on this talk being practical, and of course if it does not prove so, why then you can agree with the Milwaukee "Sentinel" that I am a "bad man."

I now take pleasure in introducing to you Prof. E. B. Hart, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.



## LIVE STOCK AND FERTILITY.

PROF. E. B. HART, Madison, Wis.

I do not know whether I will be able to carry out Mr. McKerrow's promise that I am practical. I was brought up on a farm and after being on the farm until I was twenty-five years of age I drifted into the line of work I am now in, but practicability and the understanding of fundamental things go hand in hand.

I do not know why members of the State Board of Agriculture asked me to talk on this subject, unless they thought I was greatly interested in animals and manures, or possibly they thought I might emphasize or re-emphasize some old truths to you, because occasionally of late the truth has been assailed. Not over three years ago, in the conservative state of New York, a gentleman somewhat belittled the relation of the animal to the conservation of plant food on the farm. He did not believe it possible that the best lands in the state were maintained so by the part played in the conservation of the plant food upon the farm.

That relation of the animal to the conservation of the plant food upon the farm is just as true today as it ever was and that you should properly understand what that relation is and how it operates is what I am going to talk about this morning.

As I said, I believe in emphasizing principles to our farmers; I believe that they should understand the underlying facts of their business; because if they do not understand those things that underlie their business and their art, any attack upon sound principles by men not informed will still leave the farmer on perfectly secure ground. This question of the relation of animals to the conservation of the plant food on the farm is old and fundamental. Probably I will not tell you one new thing this morning, but if I re-emphasize these things to you and assure you of their absolute truth, then when you occasionally read of things like those mentioned above your judgment of their worth can be made soundly.

There are ten elements that go to make the plant; carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, three that you do not have to worry your-

self about because they are plentifully supplied in the air, water and soil. We might as well begin to learn some new terms and remember those terms,—become students of our business,—and while these terms may sound new to a great many of you, you know how readily you learn the term “automobile” and “aeroplane,” or some new piece of machinery that comes into the world; now, why not learn some things about your business, some definite terms?

Magnesium, calcium, iron, sulphur, four other elements for plant growth that probably do not concern us and will not in most soils, although sulphur may be an exception.

Three that do concern us and have always concerned us,—nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. These you are familiar with, because you have been reading agricultural literature, but you must remember that the others are equally essential for the development of the plant; we do not, however, teach the farmer to think very much about them; they are constantly supplied in most soils, in the water and air above the soil, but the three,—nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium,—have come into more general use because they are limited in supply.

Nitrogen is found in all plants and animals; in its free state it is a colorless gas and is one of the most widely distributed elements, comprising about four-fifths of the earth's atmosphere. This vast supply of pure nitrogen is, however, of no direct value to plants, since they are unable to use it, except when combined with the elements oxygen or hydrogen, forming nitric acid and ammonia, that may be taken up through the roots of the plants. Leguminous plants, like clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc., are indirectly able to build up their nitrogenous components (protein, a general name for flesh-forming substances) from the free nitrogen of the air through the activities of microscopic plants (bacteria) intimately associated with them.

Nitrogen is present in the soil in simple combinations, or as more complex organic compounds, forming the dark humus, especially abundant in peat and marsh soils. The total quantity of nitrogen in ordinary good soils varies from 0.1 and 0.2 per cent; occasionally approaching 1 per cent, as in case of rich prairie soils. Peat soils will often contain 2 per cent of nitrogen; this is, however, largely locked up in combinations

that will not directly sustain plant life, but have to undergo a weathering (oxidation) process before the plant can make use of its fertility. The same applies to nitrogen in organic form in all soils; it must be changed to inorganic forms (nitrates) to be of value for plant production; this process of nitrification, as it is called, is about through the action of bacteria and is of fundamental importance in agriculture. Nitrogen is necessary for the formation of the protein in plants; nitrogenous fertilizers help to strengthen plants in their early growth, promote leaf growth and give a deep green, healthy color to the foliage. Applied in excessive qualities they induce rank growth at the expense of the development of the fruit and its flavor.

Phosphoric acid is present in soils in the form of phosphates. Phosphoric acid occurs partly as soluble calcium phosphates, in a form that plants can use directly in their growth, and partly insoluble calcium, iron or aluminum phosphates, which gradually change in the soil into available plant food. There is only a small quantity of phosphoric acid in ordinary soils, less than 0.2 per cent, and often only 0.05 per cent; there is therefore great danger of decreasing the supply of this component in the soil, by continuous cropping without manuring, below the amount necessary for the production of paying crop yields.

Phosphoric acid favors the development of the roots and seeds of plants. There is an intimate relation between the nitrogen and the phosphoric acid in plants, and a high protein content is, in general, accompanied by a high percentage of phosphoric acid. The phosphoric acid is usually concentrated in the seeds of plants and the drain on this fertilizing ingredient is therefore heaviest when grain crops are grown on the land.

Potash is found in ordinary soils in larger quantities than phosphoric acid, viz., from 0.1 to 0.3 per cent, soluble in strong hydrochloric acid, and occasionally over 2 per cent total, in the case of soils originating from rocks rich in potash. Like phosphoric acid, potash may be present in the soil in a non-available form that is but slowly decomposed.

Potash is found in the largest quantities in leafy plants, like corn fodder, hay, clover, beans, tobacco, cabbage, and in root crops. It is of the greatest value to plants in facilitating the

flow of sap and the dissemination of starch from cell to cell. It gives increased strength to the cell structure of plants and has, in general, a beneficial influence on the flavor and texture of fruits.

Here Prof. Hart showed a large number of stereopticon views of charts showing the effect of the presence of these three elements on plant growth; also the manurial value of the different food stuffs.

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DISCUSSION.

Prof. Hart: How many farmers go over their farms once a year with ten or fifteen tons of manure?

A Member: It cannot be done.

Prof. Hart: Do you go over your farms once in three years with that amount of manure? If you do not, then you are not keeping up the amount of plant food that you are removing in ordinary crops. That is based on absolute chemical analysis. If you do not go over your land once in three years with that amount of manure, you are not keeping up the fertility with which you started.

A Member: Is that figured on a dry basis?

Prof. Hart: No, it refers to ordinary wet manure.

Question: Does that take account of the nitrogen left in the soil by the growth of the clover?

Prof. Hart: I am not worrying so much about the nitrogen problem. The ten or fifteen tons of manure that you are putting back to take the place of one hundred and fifty pounds of nitrogen taken off, and the quantity that the clover has left in the soil will help you out in that regard. I am not worrying about that, but I am worrying about the phosphorous. There is no possibility of one of these plants correcting that for you.

A Member: Since bran is so important, why don't the farmers raise more wheat, so we can get that as cheap as we possibly can? Why don't farmers raise more wheat if it is cheaper than bran?

Prof. Hart: Prof. Moore ought to be here to answer that question. I do not know whether that would cheapen bran or not. They ought to, and are beginning to raise more wheat in

this state, and possibly a greater production might lower the cost of bran. How much, I could not answer.

Mr. McKerrow: Several factors come in there.

The Member: It seems to me that we want to save the liquids, then our barnyards should be cemented, and our stables, in order to save all the liquid.

Prof. Hart: It is perfectly proper to do that; if you know how to work in cement, that is undoubtedly the thing to do. I will tell you of some ways of doing that sort of thing tomorrow where you have an ordinary barn floor. Of course you can fill up the cracks, but if you put in a cement floor you can save this liquid very effectively.

The Member: What shall we do about absorbents to bed the cattle to save all the liquid portion of the manure?

Prof. Hart: The best absorbent is peat moss, or ordinary peat that is the best absorbent we have. If farmers do not have that, they will usually have straw, or they will have dried cornstalks, all have good absorbing qualities. Cornstalks are good, but the best is peat. The straws are good; if you will cut them up fine you can increase their absorbing efficiency.

Mr. Stiles: One of the charts showed the difference of the manure of the different farm animals.

Prof. Hart: I should have mentioned that; I am sorry I forgot it. Most certainly, the value of manure depends upon the character of the feeds fed the animals. Bran is rich in phosphorous and when fed liberally will produce a manure rich in phosphorous. If you use oat straw, then it will be low in phosphorous. A ton of manure made from bran would be worth ten dollars. Oil meal would increase the value of the manure.

Mr. Nickerson: Does the bran increase any in manurial value by passing through the stomach?

Prof. Hart: Possibly; things passing through the animal are subject to definite chemical processes, made more soluble.

Mr. Worthington: Since all these elements are in the different manures, wouldn't it be a good plan to compost them before you carry them to the field?

Prof. Hart: Manure is never so valuable as when you haul it fresh and any system of storing manure involves loss. I will talk to you tomorrow about two ways of handling manure. There are times when you have to store it, but it is never so

valuable as when it is fresh, because it is then richest in organic matter and you want that in the soil. If you store manure, in time you destroy it.

Question: Do you mix them together?

Prof. Hart: Yes; that is all right; mix them together.

Mr. Christianson: Do soils vary in the original combination of the ingredients?

Prof. Hart: They do vary in their composition, but that is not to be taken into consideration here; I will discuss that for you at some other time.

Mr. Post: Are phosphorous and phosphoric acid used interchangeably?

Prof. Hart: They are, but should not be; phosphorous is an element, the acid is a combination of phosphorous, hydrogen and oxygen, but we have gotten into the habit of using them interchangeably.

Question: From the manurial standpoint, will it pay the farmer to buy bran or ground feed?

Prof. Hart: What do you mean by ground feed?

The Member: The ordinary form of ground feed—oats and corn.

Prof. Hart: Here is the point. If you have got to make up that twenty per cent loss, it will take at least four to six tons of corn to equal one ton of bran in phosphoric acid content. Now, how much can you get the corn for? Can you exchange a ton of corn for a ton of bran? If you can do that, and the feeding value remains the same, then the exchange brings to you the element you need.

Mr. McKerrow: Does not the question of profit depend upon the class of animals you are feeding?

Prof. Hart: I was presuming that my audience was composed of stockmen, or, more particularly, dairymen, who recognize that for highest milk production they must buy certain mill feeds.

Question: Doesn't alfalfa make almost a balanced ration for the dairy cow?

Prof. Hart: Not for the dairy cow from which you want the greatest production.

Question: Would you advise the purchase of rock phosphate?

Prof. Hart: Of course, the purchase of rock phosphate as

an additional source of phosphorous is an excellent thing to do. You cannot get too much phosphorous on your farm.

Question: Does it cut any figure as to the kind of soil you are putting your fertilizer on?

Prof. Hart: We will have to try to confine the questions to this topic. We are running over onto the other problems.

Question: On one of the charts you showed the fertility value and the manurial value. How do you define those two terms?

Prof. Hart: The manurial value is eighty per cent of the fertility value. Now, why do I say eighty per cent? You remember that in the ordinary growth of animals there is about twenty per cent stored in the animal, about twenty per cent of the fertilizing materials in the feed. The total is their fertility value, but when we feed all classes of feed to animals under farm conditions, the animal stores about twenty per cent, so that the manurial value becomes eighty per cent of the fertility value.

Question: Has there been any bulletin published which gives these tables?

Prof. Hart: Yes, Bulletin 180 by Prof. Woll will give some of these tables.

Mr. Convey: The question was raised here yesterday as to the advisability of following a three-year rotation. I know it is followed as a rule by stockmen with good results. Now, in my own case, I buy from two to three carloads of mill feed and feed it for the manufacture of butter and ship out a small amount of surplus stock. Would I have any trouble in the future from this by following a three-year rotation?

Prof. Hart: I do not see how from loss of plant food. I should think you would be keeping up the fertility of your farm. I have no opinion in regard to a three-year rotation.

Mr. McKerrow: Mr. Convey wants to turn that question on the question of clover sickness.

Mr. Convey: Several years ago, T. B. Terry, of Ohio, claimed that he could have a short rotation of clover and corn and cut out the keeping of animals on the farm and not depend on manure. The farmers fought that proposition, they considered it misleading. The gentleman was quoted here yesterday as saying that it needed a longer rotation. Wouldn't it be

that he had failed to use manure in keeping up the fertility of the farm?

Prof. Hart: A rotation of crops, with clover or alfalfa alone, will maintain but one element on that farm, and that is your nitrogen, and the others will grow less in amount. You cannot get them entirely back through the manure made from the farm feed in the system of rotation. I do not know that I answered this gentleman's question at all.

Mr. Pabst: Do the charts show the difference between the cow manure and the horse manure? In the old country they find that in practice that for pasture the cow manure is superior to the horse manure.

Prof. Hart: Of course I always have great respect for what practical men find by experience and when they have found things to repeat themselves through a great many years' experience, we must respect and listen to the knowledge they gain from that experience. I cannot see myself that there would be any difference in the two manures. There is a difference in the water content, but from the manurial standpoint I can see no difference in the manure. I want you all to understand that the science of agriculture has still many things to learn. We do not know it all and there are many things still to be solved.

Question: Doesn't the horse digest more of his food than the cow?

Prof. Hart: Animals of the cow type will give you greater digestion of the coarse materials than the horse. The cow digests roughage better than the horse; the horse does pretty well, does better than the pig; the cow does very well indeed, better than the horse in that regard. The composition of manure will largely depend upon the feed you are giving them: Horse manure is a dry manure and cow manure is a wet manure. Horse manure is more heating.

Mr. McKerrow: I have been following with a great deal of interest the experiments in Ohio at the Wooster Station, by Prof. Thorne, on worn-out wheat lands where the crop had dropped down about nine bushels per acre. For fifteen years following, three five-year periods of rotation and continual cropping were carried on. In his report he tells us that with continuous cropping and excellent cultivation, the wheat yield dropped down in the fifteen years thirty-seven per cent, but



with a five-year rotation alone, it increased forty-seven per cent, while with the five-year rotation, clover and grass two years, corn one year, oats one year, and wheat one year, the increase of wheat was one hundred and thirty-six per cent, which backs up the argument we have heard today. The Wisconsin farmer is on the right track with rotation and live stock.

Prof. Hart: With the rotation alone, he had the legume crop, which helped to keep up the supply of nitrogen; nitrogen is a very important factor in the growth of the plant, and he kept up the supply of that element, and when he put on the manure he added those other elements and kept up the total fertility.

Question: What about commercial fertilizers as plant food?

Prof. Hart: There are two ways of getting your plant food into your soil; through the manure and the legumes, and through the commercial fertilizers and legumes.

Mr. Christianson: The conservation movement of our government reports rock phosphate in a certain area in the west; it has been visited and there is to be action taken to conserve it and prevent its waste. What manurial constituents does this rock phosphate contain?

Prof. Hart: Rock phosphate is a phosphorous bearing material and contains phosphorous. The thing of importance in it is phosphorous.

Mr. McKerrow: Does it vary in composition?

Prof. Hart: Yes, it does vary in composition.

Mr. McKerrow: This has been a most valuable discussion and I think the professor has made good and kept me out of trouble again.

We have a neighboring state to the west of us that has a very good reputation. A friend of mine who traveled in different parts of the world last summer was telling me the other day about a talk he had with the American consul in one of these foreign countries on agriculture. This gentleman was from our neighboring state, that is to be represented here this morning, and he was a very modest man, as everybody is over in Iowa, for he said he considered that there were two great agricultural colleges in the United States that lead the country; he believed a little the greatest was the agricultural college of Wisconsin, and next to it was the agricultural college in his own state, Iowa. Now, this Iowa man was much

more modest than I am, for he lacked the gall which I possess. If I had been making the statement I would have simply gone this far, that the two leading agricultural colleges in the world are the colleges of Iowa and Wisconsin, and I would have stopped there.

Today we have a representative with us from the Extension Department of the Iowa College of Agriculture. Iowa is a great state, one of the greatest in the union, and the Iowa agricultural college is a great college, one of the best, one of the two best in the world, and it gives me great pleasure this morning to introduce to this audience Prof. R. K. Bliss, of Ames, who will talk to us upon "Live Stock Extension Work."

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### LIVE STOCK EXTENSION WORK.

Prof. R. K. BLISS, Ames, Iowa.

I certainly appreciate the cordial introduction which your chairman has given me, and the good word he has said about Iowa, and also Wisconsin. Over in Iowa we certainly appreciate the good work that your institution has done. We have gone largely on the work of Wisconsin to help out in our own state. You are in advance of Iowa in some things at least, although, of course, it would not do for an Iowan to admit that. You are in advance in very many things, but there is one thing I want to mention in particular in which the Wisconsin farmers are way ahead of the Iowa farmers, and that is in regard to their organizations. Your community breeders' associations, your dairy test organizations,—when it comes to organizations you are considerably ahead of us, and I think that is one of the most important things in connection with live stock improvement, because that strikes right at the root and gets the people interested who are actually doing the work. But you want to keep going, or we will catch up to you along that line.

Now, this subject, this question of live stock extension, is so large I hardly know how to approach it; it takes in so many different things in discussing it that I have decided this morning to give you a sort of general view, if you please, of the work as we are doing it over in Iowa, and that will mean,

of course, that my talk will be somewhat disjointed and that I will jump from one subject to another more or less.

We have in our colleges today another great department, the extension department. We have already the experiment station, and the men in the experiment station dig out the truths and then the professors in the college proper present those scientific truths to the students, and the extension man is supposed to put these truths of the experiment station, and also the experience of stock growers and also investigations that may be made through the extension department, into a concise, direct, understandable form and get it to the people. That is one of the biggest jobs on hand today for the colleges, and I think you will see that it is true within the next few years.

In my own state there are about 256,000 farms. I suppose there are at least 340,000 men and boys upon those farms who are working at agriculture. Of this 340,000 eleven-twelfths at least are actively employed upon those farms. Now, our agricultural college is doing a great work, but the number of men that we can graduate and send back to these farms and the number of men we can reach through our two weeks' course is a mere fraction of the real number of farmers who are actively engaged in tilling the soil over in Iowa. Those are the conditions at the present time, and the problem before the extension department is to in some way meet these people, and we have to cooperate with every agency over in Iowa, with the granges, with the farmers' clubs and agricultural organizations everywhere, county superintendents, editors, high school principals; the business of the extension department in Iowa for, the last dozen years has been mainly one of cooperation and working through other people. We have to do that in order to meet this large number of people. It will be necessary for me to explain to you just briefly something in regard to the extension department.

We have a department that is coordinate with the other departments, and the men in the extension department are employed expressly for that work; that is their business. We have the department of soils, farm crops, animal husbandry, and other classes. Prof. Holden has general supervision over all the workers. Every Monday morning we hold a department meeting, where we all get together and discuss matters

relating to our work out over the state, and if anybody has a plan to bring up it is presented at that meeting and discussed from all sides and is gone over very thoroughly. The man is obliged to work that plan out very carefully before it is presented and then he may have it reported back and it is worked out again, and before the project is started it has the best thought of every man in the department upon it, and everybody else we can get suggestions from upon it. I say it has the best intelligence we can get hold of back of it and when we start a project every member is back of it and pushing hard. All kicking is done in those little meetings. In other words, the work is done as a community, and that is one of the principal reasons why the work has been very effective in Iowa up to the present time, because of this community of effort and this community of action back of it. There is no pulling or hauling; when we start on a project we go after it "hammer and tongs" and push it through, and that is the method employed in the best business organizations of the country.

Now, the object of live stock extension, I have mentioned the extension department as a whole in order that you might understand in regard to the correlation of the live stock work with the other classes; that are very closely correlated and in explaining one I will be obliged to explain the working of them all.

I came from one of our local short courses over at Charles City. We are holding twenty-two short courses of one week each. This employs the entire time of a force of twenty-five people. We keep two groups busy all the time. Each one of these groups has three cars that are hauled over the railroads, making six cars in all. One is used to carry equipment, another one is a stock car, to carry some of the best animals we can get hold of, and the other is an exhibit car, giving an exhibit of the work done at the college.

Now, it has been my principal occupation during the winter, or rather, I was chairman of the short course committee, it has been my business to look after this week's work, and I can tell you there is a tremendous amount of expense and public work in connection with it. The average cost of running one of these short courses, not including the premium list for corn, not including the cost of the local buildings, not including the labor of the local people, the cost to the local community is

about a thousand dollars, and you see that makes quite a drain on the community. They sell tickets for \$2.50 or \$3.00 to the men; \$1.50 or \$2.00 to the ladies; tickets to the boys for seventy-five cents and to the girls for fifty cents, and in addition to that they sell the exhibit corn, cake, etc., held in connection with it, which goes toward helping to defray the local expenses, and they pay out in about ninety per cent of the cases. Sometimes they do not pay out, however.

I am going to tell you something about the method of this work. It is the most important work carried on by the extension department. Most of them have some kind of a guarantee of expense. The first step in the organization of a short course is for the local community to express a desire for a short course. One hundred farmers and one hundred business men are obliged to sign a guarantee policy, guaranteeing expenses. There are two reasons for this; one is to guarantee expenses in the case of a deficit, and the other is that these two hundred men are every one stockholders in the concern. We need this organization to advertise the short course, every one of these men is known as a booster for the short course.

After this guarantee policy is signed and sent in to Ames, we send our representatives to confer with the people and go over the project with them. It takes one room for corn, one for exhibits, one for lectures and a live stock room. This room must be large enough to hold four stallions and be able to seat about two hundred people. We would rather have it larger than that, but we can get along with that.

On Monday morning most of the time is given up to classifying students and getting them registered in the corn, etc., but we do manage to hold a meeting at 10:30, in which the work of the week is gone over carefully. We think that this morning meeting is one of the most important, because if we get started out all right they go right all the week. We must begin on time and everybody must be in the room when the class begins; we will not have any one coming in late.

Now, all the boys get their own books and pencils; I say boys, they are all the way from ten years up to seventy years of age. The average attendance is around two hundred, and they all purchase these \$2.50 or \$3.00 tickets. We divide the classes so as to carry the work on more efficiently. We have half begin on live stock and half on corn. All work is based

on the principle that if the eye can see while the ear is hearing the result will be much more effective than if the ear simply hears, and we use the laboratory method all the way through, in the corn room and in the live stock room.

In the live stock room the first afternoon we have a horse right in there before the boys, and after a general discussion on stock judging, all the fundamental principles of stock judging, we have special lectures on judging the horse, and they do things upon this work. I want to call your attention to the need of this work. Perhaps over here you do not need to have instruction along the line of stock judging, but in Iowa I very seldom find a young man twenty-five years of age who can find the common defects of a horse. He has not been taught along these lines, how can he know anything about them? He works the horse upon the farm, he feeds the horse, his father buys the horse, the boy is not taken into consideration. When the father buys the horse, the boy simply works him and knows nothing about these things until he comes to buy for himself, and he learns his lesson. He pays dearly for it in a large number of cases. You men who have boys at home, I want to do some good here today, if I could get every man to take his boy by the arm and tell him what he knows about stock raising, then this lecture would be a success.

I know in my own case, I was raised on a farm where we had from sixty to eighty head of horses all the time, fed cattle all the time, and I had to go to Ames to have these things pointed out to me.

That is the condition, that is what we find in Iowa, and so out at school we lead this horse into the ring and point out the good things about that horse. If I had a horse here I would start in, and I would have you take out your notebook. Soundness, that is one of the first things a horse buyer looks at, and then I would take up the eyes, the mouth, the brain, feet, side bones, ring bones, and the next day if you were attending the short course I would have one of you go over that horse for me and point those out, and I would expect every man in the class to come down and go over every one of those things and have them firmly in his mind. Next I would discuss the size, and we pass that over briefly. The next would be the form and weight, taking it up very largely from the standpoint of the buyer. Next would be condition, next

would be quality, and next would be action, and I would give notes to the boys, instruct every one along that line of work, and the next time they meet I call on different ones to give a point. This is the first work Monday afternoon and we keep repeating it all the week. That class lasts until half past two, then changes; the fellows that have been studying live stock go over to the corn room, and vice versa, and we keep the classes going until 4:00 o'clock, when there is a lecture on "Feeds and Feeding," and I think the first lesson a successful stockman must learn is to take care of his live stock properly. We make a special feature of feeds and feeding in our live stock work.

The next morning begins at 8:00 o'clock. We have a class in rope work at that time, tying knots, making halters, showing how to break a horse to lead, and so on, a whole string of things that every boy ought to know. At 9:00 the class divides and half go to study live stock and half corn.

We have our special lecture on horse judging on Monday and Tuesday morning we have in the ring three or four stallions, all of one breed. The boys are each given a card and are sent down into the ring to place those animals and give the reasons; they do the actual laboratory work; and right here is where they get the greatest benefit from the work. They get down into the ring and do the work themselves. They place them right. The reasons they have, of course, are taken up and then they give the reasons for placing the horses as they did. We get a lot of replies, but the most are answered by the members of the class.

At one of the short courses we had a boy about eleven years of age who bought his ticket and came to take the work. Now, he did it very seriously; I told him the only way a man could get to be a stock judge was to work and use his notebook, and this little chap did that every day, it was a pleasure to see him work. At the end of the week he took the examination and, do you know, the value of this kind of work always depends upon the results, and his parents said six months afterwards it was perfectly wonderful the interest he was taking in the live stock because he had been to the short course, and sometimes people older than this eleven year old boy even find that out there. That is a fact. Those parents told me they believed their boy was worth every cent it cost. It

is not so much what we can tell people, but if we can get these boys together and get them started right, get them to thinking, then we have accomplished a good deal for these boys, and that is all any teacher can do. I cannot as a teacher take the boy into the live stock room and place the animals for him and make a judge out of him, but if I can get him to take notice of the animals that come under his observation, then I will have probably made a good stockman out of him. That is my object in all this line of work. I believe this work is doing it. I notice at the State Fair that the boys who do this work have their elbows over the fence watching the placing of the live stock, instead of watching the theatres and fakirs. If we can get the boy started to thinking we have done something for him.

Tuesday afternoon we repeat the same performance, then have some subject like silage, something of special interest to these people.

Wednesday, the next day of the short course, we give over to beef. I want to tell you about the method of handling this beef day. I presume it is true in Wisconsin, as it is in our own state, that the tendency has been to give up the beef cattle business on account of the high price of land. They would rather sell their corn than to risk feeding it to the live stock at the present time, and as a consequence we find that the number of fattening cattle is greatly reduced from what it was a few years ago. I do not know whether that is true here or not, but I imagine it is largely true here also, but people are going to take up this business, and so we make a special feature of beef day in our short course work, and we commence the study of the beef animal from the consumer's standpoint. We show the different meat cuts and mark off the animal, and when you have done that you have done more in the way of live stock instruction on the type of animal than you could do in an hour of talking. Your audience can see that the animal has a well sprung rib, the type of animal he needs to grow from the standpoint of beef buyers.

Thursday is dairy day, and while you people over here are ahead of us in dairying at the present time, you want to keep awake, we are going to crowd you people hard in the next four or five years. We are organizing dairy test associations, we



are right after you. They are waking up down there, and you will hear from Iowa in a short time along that line.

We give one whole day to dairying, and a thing that is specially emphasized in this dairy meeting is the care of the cow. Do you know that by nailing up the cracks in the barns in Iowa and warming the drinking water, we could add ten million dollars to the annual production and not cost us a cent?

Now, I want to briefly outline here some of the things we take up along the line of breeding that is carried on. I just picked up a card that I used last week over at Waukon. We had five hundred just across the river last week; five hundred season tickets, not counting the day tickets, two hundred and seventy-nine men and one hundred and sixty ladies, and an average class of one hundred girls. We are not partial in Iowa to the men, we include the ladies in all this work, and consider the Domestic Science more important perhaps than the growing of a better cow or a better horse. I want to give you an idea of the work that is given along the line of dairying. We have to approach our problem as we find it. As a matter of fact, we have a good many poor cows left in Iowa and a good many poor barns also, and I have taken this subject up and discussed it with the boys and the first thing on the list is the care of the cow; regularity in milking and feeding. Now, that is a little thing to do; it does not cost anything to do it. I know some people who will milk at 6:00 o'clock every morning until Sunday, then they milk at 9:00 and milk early at night too. I have a neighbor who milks at all times of day and night, and he never gets ahead because he doesn't have a system. We emphasize system and insist on doing things on time, being regular in these things. Regularity in milking and feeding.

Next, milking the cow dry. You may think that is a trivial thing to mention, but did you ever have a man working for you who always left a pint? We emphasize the point by bringing in a cow, milking out the first stream and putting it in a bottle, then milk the cow and put the last stream in another bottle and test it, and that is one of the most effective methods of emphasizing the necessity of milking a cow dry I have ever tried.

Then we emphasize the manipulation of the udder.

Then another thing we mention is the necessity of having a large amount of sunlight and warming the drinking water.

Then we take up the testing of the milk, which is after all the most important thing we can mention in the building up of a herd. You are doing a great deal more of that in Wisconsin than we are in Iowa, but we are making a good start in our local dairy test associations.

Then we bring up the necessity of the balanced ration.

Those are the things that are emphasized and those are the things that bring the dollars and cents in the way of care and management of cows; those are the things that are bringing in the returns.

Now, the next day, Friday, is sheep and hog day. We have been talking on dairy cows, and I realize that when it comes to talking on dairying that the people of Iowa are like the people of Missouri, they want to be shown, and we think you people over here in your dairy work are considerably ahead of us, in certain portions at least, but when it comes to raising hogs, Wisconsin has to take a back seat for Iowa, and Iowa is raising as many hogs as any two states in the union and I want to tell you this, that hog afternoon is one of the big times at our local short course. I have a chart here showing statistics which I gathered over in Iowa, where they raise hogs. By this chart you will see that from an average of eighteen brood sows seventy-four pigs were raised and twenty-five were lost. Taking one hundred and sixty thousand farms and estimating the average loss at twenty-five per farm would be six million dollars loss to the state of Iowa, but cut it down to three million each spring, somewhere in the neighborhood of three million dollars each spring is lost to the hog raisers of the state of Iowa. I investigated conditions in one locality and I found one fellow who got an average of one pig to a litter, right there in one of the best localities in the best hog state in the union. And to what is that due? I asked this question of these farmers: What in your opinion is the cause of this loss of pigs? And the answer was, first, the sows are too fat, and second, lack of attention at farrowing time. The farmers of the state of Iowa can keep corn, save money on corn and raise more hogs next spring, and this matter of taking care of the brood sow and handling her right is em-

phasized at the short course. If they would just feed alfalfa hay they would raise more pigs and realize a profit in the spring.

The number of pigs will depend on how the sow is taken care of in the winter. It does not take an expensive equipment to make a success in the hog business. Some of the things we emphasize along the line of the care of hogs, one of the first things is to select good stock, good, thrifty animals. The next thing is to breed to a pure bred boar. We emphasize the purity of breeding all the way through, and the next thing is to feed a reasonably well balanced ration during the winter. The trouble in Iowa is they feed too much corn, it is so easy to grow corn out there and the hogs like it so well, they just feed them corn. It is a great feed, the best fattening feed, but corn alone is not a good food for a brood sow, and yet that is what is being fed very largely. We emphasize the feeding of oil meal, or clover hay and alfalfa hay. I emphasize about the feed because I have had a great deal of experience along that line. A young sow needs a little lighter food, but an old sow fed on alfalfa hay and a little corn, in combination with plenty of exercise, will farrow a good litter in the spring, have plenty of milk for them and be able to take good care of them.

In our local short course work we have models of hog houses, the central or colony type, and the individual type, and for Iowa conditions it is difficult to beat the individual type of a hog house, especially at farrowing time in the spring. I do not know of a man who has used this type of house with any degree of intelligence whatever who has not made a success of the business. We have all the dimensions specified, so any one can find out how they are made.

Then we emphasize the point of taking care of the sow at sow to build a nice house. The sow farrows out by the straw pile and when the farmer gets around the circuit he finds he has a brood of three instead of five, or six or seven. An increase of one pig to the litter, would, at the present price of pork, add approximately ten million dollars to the annual net income from pork to the state of Iowa.

Yes, pork production in Iowa is a great thing, and that increase of one pig to the litter could be made by simply feeding less corn during the winter, supplementing that corn dur-

ing the winter, supplementing it with clover, alfalfa or oil-meal.

Now, another thing that is emphasized along this line of pork production is the value of coarse forage crops for the hogs. There is where a man makes his biggest gains. Two years ago, an acre of grain, rape and clover made eight hundred pounds of pork and an acre of rape a little less than that, and we advocate the growing of a large amount of forage for hogs. We emphasize every one of the things which do not cost very much, the details of the business, the things that really make the money, that determine whether a man is going to make a success of the live stock business. A man cannot help making a success in the live stock business if he will learn the details of that business and look after these important things.

Saturday morning we have an organization meeting. All through the week we have talked grange, clubs, dairy test associations, and we want to leave something behind that will help to keep these things going in the locality, so at this meeting committees are appointed and as a result of this work we are going to see a large number of organizations along this line started in Iowa, and that is one of the important things in our work, because it gets hold of the boy and girl in the home and helps to cultivate the social side right in the home. It is needed all over the United States more than any other one thing at the present time.

At 10:00 o'clock we have examination and those boys come and are given a written examination covering the corn and live stock. I thought I had one of those lists of questions here with me; you would be surprised how much we cram into one week. They come and take the examination, and they pass very creditable examinations along these lines. The papers are corrected and returned to the men who write the examinations and the correct answers are returned with the papers. We want to do the work just as thoroughly as we can.

Just a word in regard to what the people think about this line of the work. Last year we had eighty-three applications for short courses and could hold twenty-two. That is what the people think of this line of work. When we hold a short course in a place once it is very difficult to drop and go to a

new place, and we think the time will come when every county in the state can have one of these local schools, and right along with these schools is being developed the county experiment station, by experiments right along with this short course movement, so we are leaving behind a county experiment station where the farmers bring their corn and plant it side by side in plats to see whose is the best qualified for the conditions under which they will have to grow it. That work is adding millions of dollars to the annual net income of our corn crop in the state of Iowa.

I have not mentioned anything about our Institutes, our picnics, our grange meetings and boys' camps that are held over the state. We keep a force busy all the time in Institute work and in the Institute work we use things as much as possible. For instance, if I want to have a right good meeting, I send word ahead and say, "Get me the best dairy cow you can get hold of, the best horse, the best beef animal, depending upon what your people want. We will have a rousing good Institute at your place." We use charts and animals in our work, always going on the principle that if the eye can see while the ear is hearing the result will be much more beneficial and lasting.

A year ago last spring one of the county superintendents decided to hold a series of picnics in his county. We commence the first of December on this short course work, we work six days in the week and travel on Sunday to get to the course at the next place. We hold two courses during the holidays, we are right at it "hammer and tongs" until the weather breaks up in the spring, because the people want it and we want to do what we can while we have the opportunity.

I want to tell you about the picnic work. They sent me up to talk to these school picnics. It is quite an undertaking when you come to handle a school picnic. I studied the matter over very carefully and decided I would try something new. One of the boys had a pony, it was about this high (indicating) and when it came my turn to give my little say the crowd was pretty well scattered. I lead the pony one the platform, and I want to say that it beats a brass band when you want to call boys together. I said, "Now, boys, I want you to sit on the front seats"; they were intensely interested in the discussion of that horse and they brought their parents along

with them and we had a good meeting of three-quarters of an hour and let them go again.

A Member: Girls are just as much interested in the horses as the boys are.

Prof. Bliss: I might say, since you call my attention to the girl part of the question, that I conducted a live stock class at which we had one hundred and eighty-one girls and two boys, and I found the girls were just as much interested in good live stock as the boys were. If any of you men own a nice driving team you will know what that means, too.

So this thing of using things to illustrate, I have used the cow, or the different animals, in the same way, and it is the best way to get hold of the boys and get them started along the right way.

I once attended a big farmers' picnic where they had three or four prominent people come on before me; it happened that they left me to the last and the crowd was all scattered around. I had a platform about this high (indicating); I had a horse on the platform and there were boys in the front seats, and we had a good meeting. That is the best way to get hold of the youngsters.

In the corn work we are trying to teach the boy something about corn. We take him out in the field and study corn. Last summer one of our county superintendents conceived the idea of putting on a boys' camp in connection with the Clarinda Chautauqua. She had a boys' corn club down there with about two hundred and fifty boys enrolled. She had won one of the corn prizes at Ames for the last two years and has won the corn prize over at Council Bluffs, and it shows what a good live county superintendent can do. She decided to hold a boys' course down there in connection with the Chautauqua and I was sent down to help out. She had two hundred and fifty boys and we had our hands full for ten days handling those boys. We started this course in at 8:30 in the morning on corn and alternated that with live stock through the morning; we had games in the afternoon, and an examination at the close. They are going to have a girls' camp there this summer. You will find something of this kind will help out the boys and girls very much. I am mentioning these lines of work because of the boys and girls out on the farm who do not have the opportunities they ought to have.

I am now going to say just a few words more about the dairy test associations, but I am not going to take up a great deal more of your time. I just want to say that if the judging of corn, or the judging of live stock, or the raising of better live stock, does not result in better boys and girls and better men out on these farms, then it is not worth the time it takes to do it, and back of all this work is this higher and bigger proposition of making better people, at the same time trying to improve the live stock or the corn, and I believe that the boy who takes a greater interest in the cow or in the horse will be a better boy, will be a better boy in the home and he will be a better citizen. I want to leave the idea of the bigness of this work with you. We are really now the go-between the college and the country and we hope some time, and believe it will come very soon, that the schools of our state will take the matter up and that these things can be taught through the common schools, so that every boy and girl will have an opportunity to study the things which they must take up during after-life.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Jacobs: Does not the importance of this work in these localities lead to the fact that there should be a permanent center in each county as represented by the county agricultural schools as we have them?

Prof. Bliss: I think that is true. I feel this, that there should be some such place in the county, or perhaps a smaller unit than that, where the boy and girl can have the opportunity to study along these lines, and we are developing at the present time the experiment station. I believe there should be a school in the reach of every boy and girl, and I believe there will be.

Mr. Bradley: Do you have the township high school in Iowa?

Prof. Bliss: We have just a few.

Mr. Bradley: How do they work out?

Prof. Bliss: Just fairly well; the people do not seem to be ready for them yet.

Question: How do you conduct your Institutes over there?

Prof. Bliss: The Institutes are conducted by the State Board of Agriculture; we do not have anything to do with them.

Question: Are the two going to work together?

Prof. Bliss: Yes. This is the way they get them. They get an appropriation of seventy-five dollars for each county from the State for their Institute to bear the local expense. Sometimes they hold the Institutes in the county all at one place, and other times at different places and divide up and get twenty-five dollars each.

Mr. McKerrow: Some counties do not call for them at all?

Prof. Bliss: Yes.

Question: What is the object of these people working against the township school?

Prof. Bliss: That is a difficult question to answer. Custom is a hard thing to break. They are used to the little school-house close to home and they do not like the idea of their children going away from home.

The Member: We have been trying to get the people interested in the township high school so the children may finish their education out in the country instead of going to the city.

Prof. Bliss: Yes, I understand what you mean exactly.

The Member: That makes a home center, the agricultural work can be done there, and it is a good place in which to hold the picnics, a place for lectures, etc.

Question: How are mangels as food for brood sows?

Prof. Bliss: I should think they would be good for a brood sow. Of course you want to feed other feeds along with them.

Question: What is the size of that hog house?

Prof. Bliss: Six feet square, with a six-foot slope on the side. When the sow goes to lie down she bumps her back against the roof and lies a little farther from the wall. Lovejoy, of Illinois, makes his houses eight feet square, with an eight-foot slope with building paper in between and another layer of boards, and has a warm place where the sow is perfectly comfortable in the coldest weather.

Mr. McKerrow: We have carried a picture of them at the Farmers' Institutes for the last seventeen years. It was about thirty-seven years ago that I first saw them described and built some for use on our farm.

Question: Don't you have to go to pretty good sized towns to get halls to locate your schools?

Prof. Bliss: We have to have a building large enough to



hold at least three hundred and a town of two thousand will usually have the building. Some places where they did not have them they went ahead and built.

Mr. Stiles: What proportion of the ladies are city ladies and what farmers' wives?

Prof. Bliss: I am sorry to say the larger proportion come from the towns; just what the proportion is I could not say. It is true, the larger proportion comes from the town.

Question: What do you have in your cars?

Prof. Bliss: In one car we have horses, cattle and sheep, that is the live stock car. In one we have charts, models, and other things we want to take along, bulletins, etc., and in the other car we have an exhibit showing the work of the college of agriculture, different food stuffs, samples of weeds, weed seeds,—

Mr. Imrie: Weed seeds for free distribution, I suppose.

Prof. Bliss: Corn, farm magazines, conveniences for the home, it is packed full from one end to the other with things of interest to the farmer.

Mr. O'Keefe: I do not think that six foot square pens would be large enough for our Wisconsin brood sows.

Mr. McKerrow: We have to make them larger in Wisconsin.

Prof. Bliss: This house is built for home production of pork; it fills the bill very nicely for home conditions. For other conditions you might want them larger.

Mr. O'Keefe: Have you any other type of pens for farrowing?

Prof. Bliss: We can have the shed roof type, but my experience was that a steer would get his shoulder under it and it would be good-bye house.

Mr. McKerrow: I want to give the "Breeders' Gazette" and the Wisconsin Institutes credit for this hog house. I got the description out of the "Breeders' Gazette" thirty-seven or eight years ago and a neighbor and myself built them, and seventeen years ago we put them on the charts of the Farmers' Institutes and have been advising their use ever since and now we have them all over the state.

Adjourned to 1:30 P. M.

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M.

Mr. McKerrow in the chair.

Mr. McKerrow: You heard something this morning about the great state of Iowa and what she is doing, and we are going to have another edition of Iowa this afternoon. It is true that Iowa is doing a great deal along all agricultural lines, and this is especially true in regard to the dairy industry, and I want to say to my Wisconsin friends who are in that industry, or rather emphasize what was told us this morning, that Iowa is after us and there are a good many other people after us, and we have got to cut down these lines a little closer. It will stir us up; in fact, I will tell you a secret, that is the reason why we asked these Iowa people here, to stir up the Wisconsin dairymen.

It gives me pleasure to introduce one of the Iowa experts along this line, who is going to talk on "The Essential points to be Observed in Selecting Dairy Cows," Prof. Hugh Van Pelt.

## THE ESSENTIAL POINTS TO BE OBSERVED IN SELECTING DAIRY COWS

PROF. HUGH G. VAN PELT, Ames, Iowa

Always, when we get over into Wisconsin and start to talk, we feel just a little timid about it, because we realize that you people over here in Wisconsin for a great many years have been doing things; you have set the pace, and we have started out to follow you, but, as Mr. McKerrow indicated, if there is any possibility of passing you, we are going to do it. I am not saying that there is. I will try to make you just as mad as I can before I get through.

I am always glad to see as many ladies as there are here. I would far rather talk to the ladies than to the men anyway, because we realize that in reality if there is any improvement made on the farm it comes through the ladies on the farm.

I have a story which demonstrates this, of a young man who was going to be married, and he said to his father, "Father, I was never married before and I would like to know who should be the boss on our farm." His father replied, "Well, my boy,

you know who is the boss at our house, but I will tell you how you can settle it for good. I will give you fifty hens and a team of horses and you make a trip around the country. Every time you find a place where the woman is boss, give them a hen and wherever you find a place where the man is boss give them a horse." The young man started out and after he had given away forty-nine hens he drove up to a prosperous looking farm establishment and said to the farmer who came out to meet him "Who is boss here?" The farmer said, "Why, I am." The young man said, "To make sure of that, I would like to ask your wife." The lady of the house was called to the door and the man repeated the question, when she answered, "Why, John is, of course." "Well, I guess I will have to give you a horse; which one will you take?" The farmer answered, "I will take the bay one." Then the wife called the husband to her and after a whispered consultation, he said, "No, I won't take the bay one, I will take the grey one." The young man answered, "No, you won't, you'll take a hen."

Sometimes I realize that perhaps the ladies are not as much interested as I am inclined to give them credit for being, perhaps not as much interested as they should be, and that reminds me of a girl who went to visit a farm and she wanted to milk a cow; so while the owner of the farm was milking seven cows he left her to milk one and when he came back she didn't have a pint of milk in the pail, and he said, "What is the matter, can't you milk the cow?" She replied, "I hated to give it up, but I can't find out how to turn on these faucets."

You men all laugh about them, but I do not know whether the men are always so much better. There was a man who lost his health and the doctor said he should go out on a farm to work, so he went to work on a farm, and the farmer said, "What can you do?" He said he could do anything that any one else could do, so he gave him a milk pail and stool and sent him out to milk. After a long time had elapsed the farmer went to look for the man and he found him, all covered with mud, chasing a cow around the yard, and he said, "I couldn't milk because I couldn't get that blamed old black cow to sit on the stool."

After all, there is a serious side to the cow question in the United States, and I do not know but what it is just about as serious a problem here in Wisconsin as it is in other places, although I realize that you men here in this state have made far

greater advances than farmers in other states, still there are undoubtedly great advances that you could make in the future. Over the entire United States we find that today farmers are milking twenty-two million cows, according to statistics, and these cows average about one hundred and forty pounds of butter a year. In the face of this fact, we have hundreds of thousands of cows making over three hundred pounds of butter a year, thousands over four hundred pounds, hundreds over five hundred pounds, scores over six hundred pounds, dozens over seven hundred pounds, and many individual cows producing from seven hundred to one thousand pounds every year, averaging one hundred and forty pounds, and there must be hundreds of thousands of cows being milked seven hundred times each year that are actually making less than one hundred and forty pounds.

Now, if you will take your pencil and paper, figure closely, see what you have done for less than one hundred and forty pounds, figure how much it costs to keep the cow, figure in the feed and the insurance on the cow, the interest on the investment, and all of these things, like other business men do, and you will find that the cow producing less than one hundred and forty pounds a year, even though you allow the calf and the skim milk, etc., to pay for the labor expended on her, you will find there is not much profit in milking that kind of a cow. Statistics show that there are being milked just about six million cows that just about pay for their feed, and our idea is dollars and cents, but we do not get the profit, we only get the fun of taking care of her and milking her, and I oftentimes say to our people in Iowa, "If you are milking cows for fun, why don't you milk goats; because it does not cost so much to keep them."

Well, there are six million cows paying for the feed they eat; there are over six million that are actually consuming more food than they produce and pay for, and there are some where the man gets a fraction of a cent for the fun he has had milking and feeding the cows.

There is no reason why we should not milk cows every one of which is a good cow.

In reality the farmer is the greatest manufacturer on this earth and our farms are the greatest factory on the earth, and our pigs and other farm animals, no matter what else they may be, are machines placed upon the farm for the purpose of manu-

facturing the finished commodity out of the raw materials, the grains and grasses which we raise in the fields, and never in the history of this country will the farmer fully come to the point where he will make the great success out of his farming operations that is in store for him until he realizes that that is a fact, that he is a manufacturer and his farm a factory, and he will reduce his operations down to a business basis. He will place all his operations on the dollar and cent profit basis and he will look at these things in a different manner from what he has in the past; his boys will look at them differently, like any other business, they will see the profits and the good home and farm rather than the drudgery. How many boys and girls see nothing but getting up at four or five o'clock in the morning, milking the cows, working all day in the cornfield, milking the cows after supper, and so on through each succeeding day? The boy and girl will become interested in the farm when they can figure the profit on the cow that is kept there, then we are not going to have any trouble keeping the boy and girl on the farm; then will our farms remain for generation after generation in the same family. I oftentimes think that the real thing a farmer should strive for is to so conduct his farm and his farm operations and make all phases of agriculture so interesting to his children and his children's children that he could cut his name up over the doorway and that same name, with perhaps the initials changed; would stay there five hundred years after he was gone. I believe that would mean more to us than gaining one thousand acres of land, it would mean more than a million dollars to ruin some boy after we are gone, because we are going to retain and build up our soils, and right at that time we are going to start out doing as well as we know how, and I do not believe we will until that time. When we reduce the farming proposition to a dollar and cent basis, then we will find that many more of you farmers are testing your cows' milk, and when you do that you will find two cows in the same herd, one producing one hundred and ten pounds of butter; another cow kept under the same conditions, being fed the same feed and grazed on the same pasture, that makes you four hundred pounds of butter. Now, we do not appreciate the difference between those two cows, but sell the butter, put their production on the dollar and cent basis, and you will find one cow returning you thirty dollars, allowing the calf and the skim milk, and then we

will say you can feed her for twenty-nine dollars a year. Do not mistake me, I do not believe you can feed her for that on this high-priced land, but we will take it for granted you can. She brings in thirty dollars, you paid out twenty-nine dollars. How much is that? Three per cent on thirty dollars, just about. I always like to answer that question myself, because a man is ashamed to answer. We have milked that cow seven hundred times and the net profit is one dollar. The farmers in Iowa complain to me that farm labor is high, and then I say to them, "Farm labor is not high, you are mistaken. Whenever you will milk a cow seven hundred times for a dollar, farm labor is not high."

Here is another cow; she makes four hundred pounds of butter; sell the butter at thirty cents a pound and you have one hundred and twenty dollars. It makes no difference if it costs sixty dollars to feed that cow, there is sixty dollars net profit. The farmer must solve that problem; he can milk any kind of cow he wants, but I know the farmer well enough to know that all he needs is that suggestion. He will not milk one cow sixty years when he can milk another cow one year and make the same profit. The only way to determine is by weighing and testing the milk.

I wish to say I have had the privilege of managing cows, all kinds of cows, for some fifteen years, and I never became smart enough to look at a cow and tell within one, two, three, or within four thousand pounds of how much that cow was capable of producing. I have never seen the cow milking a pail of milk and come within two per cent of telling how rich that milk is without testing. We are too far away from our cows when we can't come closer than that. This testing is something that every farmer should consider and decide to follow.

Other business men know what their machines are doing for them every day; if they do not, they could not stay in business. I tell the farmers of Iowa that fifty dollars is the average price for a good cow such as they milk. I want to buy a cow and I go to a farmer and say, "What is the price of this cow?" "Fifty dollars." "How much milk does she give?" "A bucketful." "How much does it test?" "I don't know; I haven't time to test my cows." "Does she give milk all the year." "Only dry four or five months out of the year." "How much for this one?" "Fifty dollars." "How much

milk does she give?" "A bucketful." "How much does it test?" "I told you I don't know; I don't have time to test my cows." Every cow is a cow to him the same as every other.

I take that herd of cows home and I put them on my farm and I decide to buy a separator. I go to a manufacturer and I ask the price of a separator. "Fifty dollars." "How much milk will it separate in a day?" "Three hundred pounds." "How do you know?" "Why, I tested it." "That is too small." "Here is a larger one, that will cost you one hundred and twenty-five dollars." "I will buy that one." "It separates one hundred pounds of milk an hour." "How many separators can you make in a day?" "We make two hundred." "Do you mean to tell me that you have time to test every separator you make?" "Why, certainly, if I didn't I would go into bankruptcy and have to close the doors of my factory in six months." The man who was manufacturing cows and only had ten or twelve didn't have time to test them!

I go into another factory where they are making gasoline engines, they ask fifty dollars for a two-horse power engine. That is too small. "How much for this one?" "One hundred and seventy-five dollars." "How do you know how much power it has?" "We tested it." "How many do you make in a day?" "Three hundred and twenty." "Do you mean to tell me that you test every one of these engines?" "Yes, if we didn't we would have to close our doors in six months." But the man who manufactures cows, he doesn't have time to test his cows. The time will come when he will have to test his cows or he will go into bankruptcy. "Don't you see me taking the men from him and putting them into my factory manufacturing gasoline engines?" I go to the farms and I say, "Here, we are making enough gasoline engines so we can afford to pay you ten cents an hour more than he can."

If there is a possibility of adding one hundred pounds to the average production of the cow in the state of Wisconsin, I think we ought to do it, and the beginning place is on the weighing and testing of the cows; culling out the poor ones and replacing them with better cows. If there is a possibility, and I am certain there is, of adding one hundred pounds, or two hundred pounds, to the average production of the United States, and I think we are able to do it, one hundred pounds at twenty-five cents a pound nets twenty-five dollars per cow,

and if you can add one-half of that to your man's salary, it is not going to be any trouble to keep a man on the farm to do the work. It is a serious problem to get labor on the farm, but I believe there is a way to do it. I believe it is one of the worst admissions we could make that it is impossible to keep men on the farm; when we realize that we are manufacturers, we will realize the seriousness of making that admission, because in our factories we only want three, four or a dozen men to help us, and when we admit that it is a hard proposition to keep a few men and then see the manufacturers in the cities keeping three thousand of them then we will realize that it is not so hard to keep labor as we thought it was.

There are many things that come by observing cows in the selection of them, as to whether or not they are good cows or poor cows, and I have spoken these few words for fear you would mistake me and them. I might contend that you can look at a cow and tell how good she is, however, it is necessary to study every individual cow by the same standard, and there are five points that are absolutely necessary to be found in a cow if she is to be a profitable cow.

I will name these five points, and I believe it would be a good idea for all of you who are milking cows and interested in dairying to write these points down, because we should always remember them and hold them in mind when selecting our cows, and especially our sires.

The first in constitution. A dairy cow must have a great constitution if she be a profitable cow. All of you who have milked cows realize that of all animals the cow is the hardest worked. She does far more work in supplying food than any other animal we keep on the farm. It would take four steers two years each to accomplish the work of one cow in supplying food for the human family, and at the end of the two years the steers are dead, but the cows are here ready to turn the trick another year. In ten years' time she would accomplish as much as eighty steers would have accomplished. Too often we keep our cows in barns that are dark and poorly ventilated, regular breeding spots for tuberculosis, and other diseases. Strong as a cow may be, she often succumbs to the diseases, but the better the constitution the less likely she is to succumb to them. I often hear men say, "I keep big animals because they have constitution." I do not believe that has anything



to do with it when it comes to constitution; the size of a man amounts to very little in the matter of constitution, it is the comparative size, and so in selecting your animals you can have a comparative size for your cow, but the main point is, is she a profitable animal and will she remain profitable.

Disposition or nervous temperament; disposition to work. Whenever you find a loafer in the human family, some one has to pay for his board. This is also true of a cow, if she be a loafer she is not profitable. If a cow is endowed with a highly organized nervous system, she will utilize all her strength in gathering food, which in turn utilizes all her available capacity. Cows with a sluggish temperament are loafers, and will rustle just enough food to maintain their own bodies; their owner receives no profit.

Capacity. We are manufacturers and our cows are machines. It is just a question of whether we want one-horse power or twenty-five-horse power machines. The greater the capacity, the more food it is possible for her to eat and the more profitable she will be.

Another point is the circulation of the blood. The cow must have a great flow of blood and it must flow in the right direction.

Ability of the cow. The ability she has to convert her food into milk and butter fat profitably.

Each of these five points are indicated to the experienced eye by a careful study of the animal.

Here Prof. Van Pelt showed stereopticon views of noted cows, showing the points to be observed in selecting good cows.

You will notice the large nostrils indicate constitution. Our cows must have large nostrils. A cow with small nostrils does not get the air into her lungs which she should. If a cow is shallow in the chest, you cannot expect her to have as good lungs as she would have if she was developed in those regions. The dairy cow and the race horse gain their constitution by depth. A dairy cow has larger lungs and a larger heart than does the beef animal. I am ready to believe it, because you notice the extreme depth and the extreme heart girth gained by depth. That is the all important part, and the first to look for in securing our animals.

Capacity is indicated, first, by the large mouth, and every cow should have a large mouth. An animal with a small

mouth is a poor feeder. When selecting animals, one should always be careful to secure those that have large mouths. There is one exception to this that I know of, and that is when some young fellows are out selecting wives.

The cow should have a well sprung rib and a deep rib, giving good depth and length of body. That produces a great large storage place for the storing of her food. It indicates the amount of food that a cow can consume at one time, but it does not necessarily indicate digestive capacity. The character of the cow's hide indicates digestive capacity. If the hide is soft, covered with hair that is soft and silky, there is an indication that the cows digestive apparatus is sufficient, that she digests her food and is ready for more food. Food that is not digested and assimilated is wasted and worse than wasted, because it is converted into beef and accomplishes nothing. It is impossible to look at a cow and see through to the inside and determine the character of her digestive organs, but a cow with a hide of the proper character has a good digestion.

Recently the question has come up relative to the thickness of the cow's hide. It is said that a cow with a thick hide has just as strong a circulation as a cow with a fine hide. The cow with a thick hide can digest things that the cow with a finer hide cannot. Thick hides go with a stamina and vigor.

The next point is whether or not the cow is a worker or a loafer. You can determine that question in the head by noticing the width of the face, the character of the eye. The cow that is a worker invariably has a bright, prominent eye, a broad, placid forehead. If she has large brain power, she has large, bright eyes and is well governed.

Now, these first three points might to a large degree be found in every class of animals, but this fourth point is the corner where beef cattle and dairy cattle separate, and that is the circulation of the blood. I believe no class of animals has the great circulation of blood that the dairy cow has. It is necessary that she have a great circulation of blood in order to carry on her work. The beef animal consumes a large amount of blood, which pumps the blood out from the heart, so that the blood circulates more largely over the top lines, the shoulders, the back, loin, ribs, rump and hindquarters. Here the nutrients are distributed by the blood and converted into

beef and fat, as appreciated by the packer. On the other hand, when the dairy cow's food is assimilated, the blood carries the digested nutrients through the underline of the cow, where the udder extracts them and makes them into milk and butter fat. A fact well known and one that should be considered is that every pound of food converted into beef is absolutely wasted and lost from the standpoint of milk production, and likewise every pound of food converted into milk and butter fat is absolutely lost from the standpoint of beef production. A copious flow of blood is indicated by quality of hide and hair. The direction in which the blood flows is indicated on the beef animal by the heavy covering of fat and beef over the top line; on the dairy cow by the mammary veins or milk veins, which are found on every cow, passing forward from the udder.

I believe we should pay a great deal of attention to the milk veins of our cows. A beef cow has no milk veins; a dairy cow does have those large veins and large milk wells. I believe that expresses to us the folly of keeping cows for beef if they have been fed for milk production. I believe that expresses to us the folly of keeping cows that have been bred for profitable beef production for milk production, because if the blood flows on the back, it will not get into the udder. Any breed that does not have a flow of blood so that it will get into the udder, is absolutely lost from the standpoint of milking.

Ability at the pail is indicated by udder development. The desirable udder is one that stretches far behind, carries far forward, is broad and shapely. There is a great deal of difference between the development of the udder of a beef cow and the dairy development, and those are the two things that I believe we should consider in selecting dairy cows—capacity and udder development. Long and pendulous udders are not desirable for two reasons. First, they do not come in contact with the large mammary arteries to so great an extent as a long, wide udder, and they must therefore be fed by small arteries branching off from the main ones. Second, the long, narrow, pendulous udder is more susceptible to the diseases which attack the udder. The long, broad, square udder is the best udder.

Not only must the size and shape of the udder be considered, but even more necessary is the proper texture or quality. You

have all seen cows with large udders that would not give milk. We must have quality of the udder the same as we must have texture and quality of the hide.

Another point I might bring out here. You will find that if you were to drop a line down in front of the hip bone of the cow, it falls just in front of the udder. Now, if a cow is long from the pin bone down the back to the hip bone, she will be long in udder development. If her hip is short, her udder will cut off in front and thereby you lose a fraction of the udder capacity.

Wisconsin has a smaller percentage of poor cows than almost any other state, and you are to be commended for that.

Whatever you want in your cows, you must see that these points are present in your sire; he must have had productive mothers and grandmothers, and back for as many generations as you can find. Every great family of live stock has been built up on the law that "like begets like." When we use a poor sire, we must expect the daughters will not be productive and the same in the other way. The law is just as true as it ever was.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. McKerrow—Let us have your questions.

Mr. Christianson—What about the size and number of milk wells?

Prof. Van Pelt—Every cow has two milk wells. You know some cows have milk wells in which you can insert your little finger or your thumb. Some cows have more than two wells. Colantha 4th's Johanna had thirteen; two were not a sufficient number, and so nature provided eleven more to allow the blood to go back to the heart and lungs.

Mr. Christianson—Do you think it would pay better to buy pure bred heifers than try to grade them up?

Prof. Van Pelt—Where people have sufficient experience in breeding dairy cattle that is true, but if they have not had experience, they had better begin with grades and then buy, rather than spend a lot of money before they know how to breed and take care of them and let the cattle run down. Every man should have a few females of pure bred cattle on his farm.

Mr. McKerrow—As was stated this morning, we will fill up

the balance of our program with a discussion on high class milk, a short discussion, and another discussion on the concrete, single wall silo.

As I stated to you this morning, we will introduce to you this afternoon the new Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It has been announced for about a year that Mr. True, one of the best secretaries the northwest ever produced, was to leave the service of the State Board of Agriculture, and for the last two or three months candidates have been springing up out of the fertile soil of Wisconsin and one or two from outside of the state, until, counting them up the other day before the election took place, I found I had to count fifteen candidates, and out of that number there were simply two farmers, proving that farmers are very modest and do not take a hand sufficiently in farm politics, and I will say personally that the Milwaukee "Sentinel" says my candidate was elected. My first two votes were cast for Mr. John S. Donald, of Dane county, and then, as other people did not see as I did, my third vote went to the other farmer, Mr. R. W. Rowlands, of Waukesha county.

Now, it gives me pleasure to introduce to you a young man, who, down in his home county, we consider to be one of the most lively hustling farmers that we have produced in that county, Mr. R. W. Rowlands, who will talk to you on what he has practiced, the production of high class milk.

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### CERTIFIED MILK

R. W. ROWLANDS, Genesee, Wis.

It is needless to say that it afforded me a great deal of pleasure to be elected to this position and I was very grateful for the honor conferred upon me, but I do not appreciate that any more than I do the opportunity to engage in this line of work, a line that has always been very interesting to me ever since I have been farming, because I am a farmer myself and I want to see the farming profession, or trade, uplifted and elevated to as high a plane as we are able to make it.

The talk I am going to give this afternoon will be entirely informal, as I did not expect to address you at this time and all

my spare moments have been occupied in endeavoring to fit myself for this position to which I was elected, so as to be able to give the agricultural interests of the state and the State Board of Agriculture and every cause for which it stands, the very best service of which I am capable.

To proceed with the subject upon which I am to speak this afternoon, the matter of high class milk, I fully realize that I must proceed with some degree of caution, because I could easily formulate some cardinal principles for getting twelve and fifteen cents a quart for milk, instead of three and four, which many of you are getting at the present time, if I could do that, leave out all the other things that are necessary for the production of high class milk, I would make some one wild to engage in this business.

There are a number of things to be considered in producing high class milk, not only in one way but in many ways. The location must be considered, your own qualifications, shipping facilities, you must be near enough some city to support such business, with wealthy people enough to buy milk that will sell for from twelve to fifteen cents per quart.

This class of milk has been produced by a wealthy class of people who did not care whether it was produced profitably or not, it was simply a hobby with them, and of course the larger part of the certified or high class milk is produced by wealthy people, people who have their buildings built with every expensive contrivance known to that branch of the business, but it is not necessary to have a ten thousand-dollar barn to do this, or to have a three thousand-dollar bottling house, and a hundred and one other expensive contrivances, the gingerbread, we might call it, of the business, but it is absolutely necessary that you have a respectable barn, a barn that is well built, a barn that is well lighted, that has splendid ventilation, that has cement floors, and that is frequently whitewashed.

It is also necessary that you have some kind of a sanitary stall in that barn, it is necessary that your cows are kept clean, and that your stable be cleaned frequently.

Then you must curry and clean the cows once or twice a day at least, the under parts and udders are to be cleaned regularly, that no dust or small particles of dirt might adhere to the udder. It is also necessary that the under parts be wiped before milking. It is the custom to wash them with a wet rag,

then wipe them with a damp cloth, to settle any dust that remains on the under parts and to take it away. These things are absolute necessities for producing a clean milk.

It is a very difficult proposition, it is very much more difficult to produce milk that will go to our cities and remain sweet for four, five or six days than to produce milk for the factory, or milk that sells for four or five cents a quart, and a person must exercise caution and study the question carefully.

Another very necessary qualification is your bottling house. It is not necessary to have a three or four thousand-dollar house, a three or four-hundred dollar house is sufficient, but you must have every convenience for the thorough sterilization of every utensil you are using; you must have facilities for washing down the walls, because if you do not have every part in a condition so it can be sterilized and be kept absolutely clean, you cannot produce absolutely clean milk.

It is required for certified milk that there shall not be more than ten thousand bacteria to the cubic centimeter. We have a farm in Waukesha county that has never run beyond two thousand two hundred, but the usual amount is below five thousand. It is very good milk that will test around ten thousand bacteria to the centimeter, you will admit.

After you have this clean article, there is no other factor which develops, it depends entirely upon the qualifications of the man who is pushing the business. You must remember that you may have a good product, but if no one knows of it, it will not sell. If the city consumer does not know about your milk, it is impossible for him to purchase it.

The next question is how to market it. That calls on the business side of every farmer and it is the side in which every farmer has room to improve. It entails advertising and numerous other things in placing it before the people. If you are going to produce that class of milk, you should be absolutely certain that it is better than your neighbor's, put quality before high price every time. If you are going to ask more, put quality in advance, then quality will advertise sufficiently so you will not have to put stress on that part of it.

Not only with milk is it possible to obtain a high price, but it is always possible with cream. It occurred to some of us that cream produced under good conditions should command a higher

price and we took the matter up with some Chicago dealers and they decided to experiment with it. Their experiment proved so satisfactory that today they are paying an increased price for that cream and it amounts to about ten thousand dollars a year to Waukesha county.

It is a highly practical and feasible business for a great many people who are not securing any better than their ordinary prices to secure a better price than they are getting. Look at your market, look at your quality, study your business, learn every detail of your business. The secret is not in these elaborate establishments, it is in the absolute knowledge of taking care of the milk at the time it is drawn from the cow until it goes into the bottle. It is little particles of dust, or a little bit of filthiness on the part of the milker himself, that gives these bacteria a chance to get into the milk.

The history of the milk business as experience has taught us is this. Three and one-half years ago it occurred to some of us that our establishment was a good one, we were giving our milk better attention than was being given by others, and we thought we would branch out in the business. We conferred with a dealer in Milwaukee, but he could not give any more for it, he said, "I cannot pay you any more for it," so the matter was naturally up to us to make a reputation. We started selling milk in the city of Milwaukee; the first delivery of milk consisted of two quart bottles carried in a satchel and the trade solicited. Finally the customers grew in numbers enough to entitle a shipment there and grew from one to another and is still growing. We sell two thousand quarts a day and it amounts from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred dollars per day. That is the growth in three and one-half years, and is not out of reach of any one of you if you are near a city where you can have a market, and would be more profitable than if you followed the ordinary route.

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#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. McKerrow—Did you feel any smaller the day you carried those two bottles of milk in a satchel to Milwaukee than you do now as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture?

Mr. Rowlands—I felt just as determined.



Mr. McKerrow—We will accept that as about the best answer you can give.

Mr. Scott—What is good material for the walls of a milk house?

Mr. Rowlands—There are two or three things—one is the glazed brick with a smooth finish that will not absorb. In taking brick, get one that will not absorb anything, get one that is glazed on the outside hard enough so it will not absorb anything. Galvanized iron sheeting painted white is very satisfactory, another one is tile, and that is probably just as practical as any kind you can use.

Mr. Stiles—Does the feed that the cattle get make any difference in the quality or taste of the milk?

Mr. Rowlands—That is a matter you must be careful about. Turnips or some other things might taint the milk, there are some feeds that will make a taste in milk, and we have to be very careful.

Mr. McKerrow—Can you feed ensilage?

Mr. Rowlands—Yes, but you must be careful and do not feed ensilage when you are milking.

Mr. McKerrow—When do you feed it?

Mr. Rowlands—Anyway an hour before or after.

Question—What other feeds do you feed with the ensilage?

Mr. Rowlands—Clover hay, alfalfa and all kinds of mill feeds, I will not name them, but any kind that will not taint the milk.

Question—Won't the malt be likely to taint the milk?

Mr. Rowlands—I do not know whether it would taint it as a food, but the smell in the barn might.

Question—What breed of cattle have you?

Mr. Rowlands—Guernsey.

Question—What do you think is the reason condensers object to ensilage produced milk?

Mr. Rowlands—The matter is not with the ensilage, it is with the condensers.

Mr. Scott—Is it not a fact that some condensers are taking silage milk?

Mr. Rowlands—They have just found out what is good.

Mr. McKerrow—They have not been going to our Farmers' Institutes or Agricultural College and are a little behind the times.

Mr. Stiles—Do you think the silage fed now is better than it used to be?

Mr. Rowlands—It is certain we know how to make it better than when we first started the silage proposition. The trouble was done in feeding cows where there was not a good system of ventilation and when they fed the cows the odor was kept in at milking time and it is possible that the milk was contaminated. The early silage was sour and had a more acid odor.

A Member—The best time to feed ensilage is after milking. There is always a lot of dust gathers around the windows and doors of the building before milking and that drops off on the cows and it will get into the milk and I believe the feeding time is best after milking, for both silage and hay.

Mr. Rowlands—I thoroughly agree with you that it is just as well to feed after milking, but as for dust falling on the milk, it cannot in our barn, you must not have it in the barn. The chutes are always closed and the hay is brought in as needed.

Mr. McKerrow—You have nothing in that barn to make dust.

Mr. David Imrie, who, with his brother and some other Institute workers, first began the planning of a concrete silo on a little different scale from what they found it in the central part of the state, will talk on the concrete silo, and he can talk to you from experience.

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## THE CONCRETE SILO

DAVID IMRIE, Roberts, Wis.

Mr. McKerrow has asked me to be brief. It is rather hard to make a form and build a silo in about twenty minutes.

The silo which I am to describe is a single, reinforced, concrete wall six inches thick with continuous doors crossed every two feet with seven-eighths-inch steel rods, which lock into the reinforcing wire. The door frame used while building the silo is taken out, so there is nothing to rot.

I will say we have nothing to sell, the forms are free for any one to make, we do not want to discourage the building of any kind of a silo. If you cannot build a concrete silo, build some other kind. We advocate them because they are permanent, will last forever, and as silage is not an experiment, the question then is, what kind of a silo can we build and build it the cheapest.

That is all there is to it. Brick is good, stone is good, concrete blocks, anything that will be lasting, and we know of nothing that is more lasting than concrete. It is cheap, it will last forever and it keeps silage perfectly. All that is necessary is to have it air-tight, then the silage will keep; if we build a concrete silo right, it will hold water. Washed with a cement wash, it will be air-tight, so it must be a good silo.

They have been in use in our county for the last four or five years; I lost track of the number last summer. There are forty or fifty in our part of the county and Mr. Bradley says there are just as many in the northern part of the county. They built twenty-eight along the edge of St. Croix county this summer, I do not know how many there are. People are coming from Minnesota to buy silo forms up in Polk county, so perhaps there are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of these in the counties right around.

I only know of two that cracked and those were built by a contractor and not by farmers. It was claimed he only used about forty bags of cement when he should have used forty barrels. I asked him what proportion of cement and gravel he used and he said he didn't know; I also asked him how much reinforcing was put in and he said he didn't know, but he noticed a good deal of reinforcing showed inside after it was built. So the silos cracked on account of faulty construction, they were not built right.

For the building of these silos, we must have a form. I have a silo model here. You can take the Farmers' Institute Bulletin No. 24, 1910, and on pages 136-142 you will find a description telling how to build a silo, but, as Prof. Bliss said this morning, it is a great deal easier to explain to the people while they are looking at the thing to be described, especially a farmer who is not a mechanic. There are drawings showing how to cut the pieces, how to put them together, how to raise the form, how to reinforce it, everything is there, but if you will just listen to me, I will explain it as briefly as possible.

As a rule, the farmers make the forms, or have them made. There is no one manufacturing these forms, some hire a carpenter to make them. Perhaps that is the best way, so they will be correct. If not well built, it will make a rough looking silo, it is unsightly, and we want a building that looks well, as well as one that will keep the silage.

You can make these any size you wish. A good size is fourteen or sixteen feet. You can make it larger if you like, but I would rather have it sixteen or eighteen feet. If you have a large herd, you had better make two. Do not make them too wide, then you can build them high. This silo has only a six-inch wall. The silo I will describe is sixteen feet in diameter.

To make inside form of a sixteen-foot silo, draw a circle on the barn floor fifteen feet, ten inches in diameter, spacing this off into eight equal distances. Take a two by twelve plank twelve feet long, lay this down on the line drawn, mark the circle and length required on plank (one plank will make two ribs). Using this for a pattern, saw out sixteen of these ribs to make eight sections. Place two of these ribs two feet apart from center to center, nailing strips one by two or three, three feet long, covering the outside with light galvanized iron (28-gauge). Connect the sections with two by six two feet long, also cut to the same circle (this last is important as it holds the form to a true circle), putting two bolts in each end. The form as you see has two wedges, one on each side, or every four sections, made of two by four three feet long, to tighten and loosen the form. After bolting the form together, drive down the wedges.

The way we support the inside form you see by this model; also by holes in ribs, using a two by four studding to each section running through holes in the plank ribs. These holes must be cut two and one-half by four and one-half inches. Bore a hole in studding and after raising the form put in a one-half inch bolt just under the lower rib.

The outside form is made of heavy galvanized iron (18 or 20-gauge) three feet wide. This form is made in two pieces connected with one-half-inch bolts threaded twelve inches long, to admit of loosening or tightening the form when raising. Rivet on each side of joint three strips of heavy band iron with two inches at the end near joint turned out at right angles, with holes through which to run the bolts. You now have your forms.

Dig the hole for the silo, going down where there is no danger of water, from four to eight feet below the feeding floor. Make it seventeen feet in diameter. If the soil is clay, dig under the bank, commencing up about a foot and slanting it in so that at the bottom it is under the bank eight or ten inches to give a wider footing. Use the earth for the outside form. Place the inside

form in the bottom so it is six inches from the bank on all sides. Be sure to get the form level.

Mix the concrete, one part best Portland cement, two parts clean sand and four parts gravel or crushed rock. Make this quite thin and pour in one foot all around, then lay in a No. 2 wire, letting the ends lap about two feet, then another foot of concrete, then another wire, until the forms are full. Let this stand over night to set. In the morning raise the forms by knocking out the wedges, take off the pieces that join the sections together only where the wedges are, leaving the form in two pieces, and three or four men can lift each half. To hold these in place when raised, put a two by four through each of the mortices in the form. There will be eight two by four's. These should be of different lengths, so the splices will not all come at the same place. Put a piece of plank under the bottoms of the two by four's, so they will not settle in the ground when the weight of the forms comes on them. Raise the forms two feet, eight inches, so they will be inside of the completed wall two inches. Bore a hole in each two by four and put a pin in just under the forms. Next put in the staging. Nail four pieces of eight-inch boards seven feet long to the two by four's, close under the forms, to lay a plank on for the staging.

When level with the feeding floor, commence the door opening, which is continuous from there up. The opening should be two feet, six inches wide. For the door jamb molds, nail two pieces two by four together by nailing one on the edge of the other. Place these two feet, eight inches apart, see that they are plumb and cut some pieces two feet, two inches long and toe nail between them to keep them in place. Cut notches in the outside edge of these two by four's, first one two feet above the feeding floor, and every two feet to the top of silo. Make the notches one inch wide and two and one-half inches deep for the rods that cross the door. The rods are of seven-eighths steel, extending into the wall about eight or ten inches each side of the door opening, with a hook on each side to receive the No. 2 wire. The first two rods above the feeding floor should have turn buckles on them, so they can be removed, making a door six feet high.

For the door simply use two by six or two by eight pieces cut to the right length and place a piece of tarred felt or roofing felt across the door, letting it extend a foot on each side of the opening.

When you get to the surface of the ground, put on the outside form. As the silo gets higher, make eight brackets. These brackets rest loosely on the top of the inside form and slide up when the forms are raised. They should stand out over the outside form, so a rope attached to this form can be brought over the point of the bracket and tied to the post to keep it in position until it is tightened up and the small pieces put on.

To keep the lower edge of the outside form just six inches from the inside form, cut some six-inch boards three feet long and place between the two forms two or three feet apart and as the concrete is put in, these can be drawn up and they will not be used again. Make twenty or twenty-four pieces from two by four just six inches from the shoulder to where sawed in, the shoulder to rest on the inside form, and where sawed to catch the outside form.

You can put thirty or forty per cent of small stones in the silo wall if you wish. Place them in the center of the wall, tamp down into the soft concrete, and pour more concrete on them. The concrete needs no tamping if made thin enough. Take a spade and churn along the sides of the forms, so as to drive the gravel stones back and let the thin concrete down beside the forms.

After raising the forms, to make a nice finish, where the joints are, take a trowel and point up any holes and rub down with a piece of board or a brick, using water with it.

To raise the concrete as the silo gets higher, use a mast staid to the barn and raise it with a horse, taking four or five pails at a time.

When the walls are high enough, finish off level and while the concrete is still soft, shove into the top of the wall some three-eighth by eight bolts every three or four feet, putting the head down into the concrete, leaving the thread end above the wall two and one-half inches. This is to fasten the plates on and you will have a silo that will last forever.

Now take the inside forms and lower them over the wall on the outside, also the outside forms. Before taking out the staging, give the inside at least two good coats of wash made of cement and water of about the consistency of cream.

You can put on any kind of a roof you may desire.

## DISCUSSION.

Mr. McKerrow—Any questions?

Question—What is the mixture?

Mr. Imrie—It would depend a great deal on the gravel which you have. Two of sand, one of cement and six of gravel. If your gravel is two of sand to four of stone, then you can put one of cement and six of gravel.

Mr. Scott—If you have more than that proportion, what would you do?

Mr. Imrie—Put in more cement.

Question—What is the cost?

Mr. Imrie—The forms will cost twenty-five dollars. The making will cost perhaps ten dollars. The first man need not figure that cost, because there are men waiting for every form as fast as they are used. I only know of two that are left in the county. I have one and no less than four want it. I cannot state what it will cost to make the silo after you have the forms, that will depend on what it will cost to get the gravel on the ground. After it is on the ground, counting everything, it will cost somewhere between one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars built, sixteen feet in diameter and thirty-five feet deep.

Question—How much do you build a day?

Mr. Imrie—Just one form full.

Question—What do you do to stop a cement silo from cracking?

Mr. Imrie—It has never cracked.

The Member—You have only had it four years. I am a cement contractor and I was never able to stop cement from cracking. I do not believe the man lives who has.

Question—Doesn't the cement crack as you put it up?

Mr. Imrie—Not if they are worked right. If you will take a piece of brick and rub the joint you won't have any trouble.

A Member—In our locality there has been one of these silos for about ten years. The owner was well satisfied with it. There is not a crack in it anywhere. There are twenty-five in that section.

Mr. McKerrow—I saw a silo in Canada of this class with a ten-inch wall that had been up twelve years and it was perfect, had no cracks.

Question—Does the silage freeze in it?

Mr. Imrie—I never saw a silo in which it didn't freeze, but it isn't as bad as in a stone silo, it thaws out quicker.

Question—Wouldn't you consider that detrimental?

Mr. Imrie—No.

Question—Don't you think the acid will eat through the cement?

Mr. Imrie—I do not know. It was washed with cement when it was built, and it is just as hard as it ever was.

Mr. McKerrow—I know of a silo in Dodge county that I think has been built twenty-eight years, a stone silo, plastered up with cement, and it has been whitewashed three or four times in that time.

Mr. Imrie—We just whitewashed ours inside, using pure cement and water.

Question—How far from the outside do you put your reinforcing wire?

Mr. Imrie—An inch or an inch and one-half, so it will be covered well.

Every time you raise the forms, grease them with axle grease, just smear it over. It only takes less than a fifty-cent pail of axle grease and it will slip off so it is perfectly smooth.

Dr. Kutchin—I would like to say that this last summer I put up a single wall concrete silo, sixteen by thirty-two, without a stick of wood in it, excepting the doors, the chute and roof being concrete, and it cost me five hundred and eighty-two dollars.

Mr. Imrie—You let it to a contractor?

Dr. Kutchin—Yes, I did.

Mr. Stiles—You spoke of the necessity of having a good, solid foundation, and if you go down to a sand foundation, why wouldn't it do to put in old iron to keep it from settling?

Mr. Imrie—The sand is just as good a foundation as you can get if you have base enough there.

Mr. Stiles—In regard to the cost, I will say Mr. Michels built twin silos which cost him one hundred and twenty-five dollars each. His neighbor built one which cost fifty-four dollars. They had the gravel on the ground.

Mr. Imrie—These men did not count the work.

Mr. McKerrow—The twin silos cost him three hundred and sixteen dollars; one hundred and sixty-eight dollars apiece. He paid for the work, but he had the gravel right there.

Question—Didn't he use different forms?



Mr. McKerrow—Yes, a form he hired.

A Member—They are less work than this and you can build five feet a day. They rent for twenty-five dollars for a silo.

Mr. McKerrow—We have a model silo on the State Fair grounds, built by the Chicago Construction Co. It is a little different, and they put on a concrete roof.

Question—I would like to ask about the cement block silo, compared with the cement. Can it be constructed so it will not crack?

Mr. Imrie—It costs more and must be reinforced more; the joints are weaker.

Mr. McKerrow—I think the committee on resolutions is ready to report.

The resolutions were read by the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Mr. C. I. Brigham, of Blue Mounds, and after considerable discussion, were unanimously adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, It is of the greatest importance to all the people of the state that our dairy and food laws be thoroughly enforced:

*Resolved*, That we commend the able and fearless work of our present dairy and food commissioner and urge his reappointment.

The convention of the State Board of Agriculture assembled at the city of Madison, Wisconsin, on the 9th day of February, 1911, and representing the farmers and stock raisers of the state of Wisconsin, adopts the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, One of the largest and most important of Wisconsin Agricultural interests is represented by its live stock and by the income therefrom which income is estimated to amount to more than one hundred million dollars annually and whereas we believe that the state of Wisconsin should, in the improving of the character and increasing the production of the domestic animals of this state move forward as it has in other lines; and

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders Association is organized for the advancement and protection of the live stock interests of the state and is limited in its accomplishments only by reason of lack of sufficient funds to properly carry forward the large interest of the live stock industry in this state and is unable without larger financial support to properly protect interests of such magnitude and of such value to the state of Wisconsin; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we do hereby express our unqualified endorsement of the proposal to appropriate out of the state treasury an adequate sum for said association and its work and we do hereby particularly endorse and urge the legislature to pass bill No..... now pending before the Wisconsin legislature relating to said matters.

WHEREAS, It is now a thoroughly accepted fact that bovine tuberculosis is spread from herd to herd mainly through the introduction of animals having the disease in such a form that it is not revealed by physical examination, and whereas, the tuberculin test is the most feasible and practicable way to determine whether our herds are diseased or not and is the most efficient means whereby it has been possible to carry on the campaign against bovine tuberculosis; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this convention endorses the principle of the law requiring that cattle offered for sale shall successfully pass the tuberculin test, and be it further resolved that the law be so amended as to make it more practicable in its enforcement.

Prest. McKerrow: This concludes the program of the Convention of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture. We trust that those who have been in attendance have found these two days both pleasant and profitable. We feel sure, that the farmers of Wisconsin who will read this report in their homes will receive profit and pleasure therefrom.

I wish to thank all those in attendance for their presence here, and I hope that you will be able to work into your own business many of the methods outlined in this meeting. We will now stand adjourned.

## LIST OF CROP REPORTERS FOR 1910.

Adams County C. F. Heberlein, Kilbourn	Green County Hon. John Luchsinger, Monroe A. A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead
Barron County J. A. H. Johnson, Chetek	Green Lake County H. A. Graham, Dartford
Brown County Hon. C. G. Wilcox, De Pere S. J. Shannon, Askeaton	Iowa County Thomas Convey, Ridgeway
Buffalo County Alex. Lees, Mondovi	Jefferson County W. F. Stiles, Lake Mills
Calumet County Hon. Geo. D. Breed, Chilton John Gray, Hilbert	Juneau County C. H. Johnson, Meadow Valley
Chippewa County L. E. Scott, Stanley Hon. W. B. Bartlett, Eagle Point-	Kenosha County William C. Crosby, Kenosha
Clark County Geo. A. Austin, Neillsville Hon. W. S. Irvine, Greenwood	Kewaunee County Hon. William Rogers, Kewaunee
Columbia County Hon. George Wylie, Morrisonville Frank J. Lee, Randolph M. W. Roberts, Pardeeville	La Crosse County E. E. Jones, Rockland
Crawford County James Fisher, Eastman	Lafayette County T. J. Van Matre, Mineral Point. John March, Shullsburg
Dane County W. L. Ames, Oregon Hon. Nicholas Anderson, Cambridge T. D. Brereton, Lodi	Langlade County Hon. John McGreer, Antigo Ed Nordman, Polar
Dodge County H. B. Drake, Beaver Dam Hon. S. R. Webster, Danville	Manitowoc County F. A. Huebner Manitowoc
Door County C. A. Hansen, Detroit Harbor	Marathon County Joseph McNeight, March M. H. Duncan, Wausau
Dunn County J. B. Chickering, Menomonie John Flick, Downsview	Marquette County John Hamilton, Westfield
Eau Claire County J. H. Paquet, Eau Claire	Milwaukee County Hon. C. T. Fisher, Wauwatosa
Fond du Lac County George C. Hill, Rosendale J. H. Dixon, Brandon	Monroe County J. L. Herbst, Sparta E. E. Wyatt, Tomah B. A. Menn, Norwalk
Forest County Hon. Egbert Wyman, Crandon	Oconto County David Wedgwood, Little Suamico
Grant County O. J. Arnold, Mt. Ida Lincoln Abraham, Bloomington N. E. France, Platteville	Oneida County John Hess, Rhinelander
	Outagamie County Hon. Chas. Clack, Appleton
	Ozaukee County Jacob Dietrich, Cedarburg

Pepin County  
Hon. S. F. Plummer, Arkansaw

Polk County  
C. E. Monty, St. Croix Falls

Portage County  
Geo. W. Fleming, Amherst

Racine County  
Hon. Delbert Utter, Lake Beulah  
W. J. Moyle, Union Grove

Richland County  
J. M. Clark, Viola

Rock County  
Hon. H. C. Taylor, Orfordville  
Clayton E. Fisher, Janesville

Sauk County  
James R. Carpenter, Prairie du Sac  
Supt. Geo. W. Davies, North Freedom

Shawano County  
R. E. Wedgwood, Shawano

Sheboygan County  
Henry Waterman, Plymouth

Taylor County  
G. W. Adams, Medford

Trempealeau County  
Hon. A. A. Arnold, Galesville  
F. A. George, Osseo

Vernon County  
F. W. Alexander, Viroqua  
Ed Hammer, Hillsboro

Vilas County  
Grant Cook, Eagle River

Walworth County  
H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn  
H. A. Bates, Walworth

Washburn County  
Geo. W. Harmon, Spooner  
D. H. Welch, Minong

Washington County  
Hon. Geo. W. Jones, West Bend

Waukesha County  
Daniel 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

## WISCONSIN FARM CROP REPORTS.

### MAY 1.

From an agricultural point of view, the early part of the present year has been full of perplexity and disappointment.

The snowfall of the past winter gave ample protection to growing crops, and with the apparent opening of spring early in March, grasses and grains at once commenced growth at least one month in advance of average seasons.

Favorable conditions continued until the middle of April when grasses and grains had reached ordinary early June standards, and tree fruits were in full bloom. The disastrous freezes of April 17th and 23rd—when the thermometer showed the respective records of 30 degrees and 24 degrees above zero—killed nearly all fully matured blossoms of apples, cherries and plums; seriously injured the chances of crops of brush fruits and strawberries; and killed the leaves and young shoots upon forest trees. In exposed locations spring grains and young clover were killed back, but were not permanently injured.

The fall of snow about the time of this freezing weather did much to prevent loss to strawberries and Spring grain crops. We estimate the loss to apples at 80 per cent; cherries and plums at 90 per cent; brush fruits at 65 per cent; and strawberries at 50 per cent. Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, the present report shows farm crops to be in better than usual condition on May 1st.

Our reports from the State at large give the following estimates, 100 representing normal:

Winter Wheat .....	95
Winter Rye .....	93
Clover Meadows .....	97
Other Meadows .....	95
Alfalfa .....	95
Pastures .....	96

Rain is much needed in the northwestern part of the State, several correspondents stating that there had been no considerable rainfall this spring.

Inquiries as to the comparative acreage of the principle grain crops in the State the present season, bring reports showing about the usual acreage of winter wheat, rye and oats, and meadows other than clover.

The acreage of spring wheat, which has not been large in recent years, is increased 8 per cent from last year, and on account of the almost ideal winter conditions, clover meadows show an increase of 2 per cent, while barley acreage drops off slightly.

### JUNE 1.

The general weather conditions that prevailed during the latter part of April continued throughout the month of May.

During the period of ten years last passed, but in one instance, 1907, has the mean temperature for the month of May been as low as that of the month just past.

Frequent light frosts have occurred, and the preponderance of cloudy weather over sunshine, has been unusual.

The rainfall has generally been light, and in a large part of the State has been insufficient for crop requirements. While grain crops have fairly maintained the conditions of healthfulness and general promise reported a month ago, old meadows and pastures have fallen off considerably. With warm weather and rain, however, prospects would rapidly improve.

Most of the corn acreage has now been planted, and early planted fields are already up and are being cultivated, but the young plants are yellow and making slow growth. Considerable re-planting is being done, as a result of poor seed, and the ravages of cutworms. The acreage planted to corn has been considerably increased over last year.

Sugar beets are backward; and little tobacco has as yet, been set. Reports indicate that the acreage of sugar beets will be slightly less than last year, while that of tobacco will be about the same as last season.

The acreage of potatoes will be noticeably less than that of last year; while that of other farm crops will not materially change. In canning districts the increase of peas and corn for this industry, is marked.

It develops that the apple crop of the State was not completely ruined by the frosts of last month, and appearances indicate that 20 per cent of a normal crop may yet be secured. Of other fruit crops, strawberries and blackberries promise best, 50 per cent of a full crop being predicted.

The condition of growing crops is reported as follows:

Winter Wheat, 96; Spring Wheat, 95½; Winter Rye, 95½; Spring Rye, 90; Oats, 94½; Barley, 90; Clover Meadows, 92½; Timothy Meadows, 88; Alfalfa, 92½; Pastures, 88½.

#### JULY 1.

Reports received from correspondents in fifty-four counties of the State, represent crop conditions as extremely critical. Except in a few favored localities, the rain fall during the month of June was extremely slight, while the sudden and marked change in temperature was not favorable to grass and small grain crops. Upon sandy soils, the extreme heat has burned out the grass crops and seriously injured growing grain, even if rain should come at once.

Pastures are generally short, and cannot improve without copious rains. While the hay crop from last year's seeding is good in many parts of the State, old meadows will yield a very small crop. Haying has commenced, and the quality of the product is excellent. Marshes and wild meadows have been badly affected by drouth, and their yield of hay will be light.

Winter grains are generally maturing in good shape and are nearly ready for harvest. Spring sowed grains will have short straw, and the amount and quality of grain is closely depending upon rain coming in the near future.

Corn has made very rapid growth, and is generally in fine condition. The crop is clean, the weather having been favorable for cultivation. It is now our most promising crop.

The early potato crop has suffered from the drouth. Late potatoes are yet fair.

The dry weather has seriously interfered with the transplanting of tobacco, farmers delaying setting in expectation of rain. Some fields are not yet planted, while much of that recently set is small and weak. Unfavorable weather conditions will diminish the tobacco acreage.

Sugar beets are doing fairly well, especially early planted fields. Weather conditions have not been favorable to later planting, but the acreage—contrary to last month's statement, will be slightly larger than that of last year.

Percentages of conditions of crops, as reported, are as follows:

Winter Wheat, 85; Winter Rye, 87; Spring Wheat, 75; Spring Rye, 75; Barley, 80; Oats, 75; Peas, 76; Corn, 87; Potatoes, 85; Cabbage, 75; Tobacco, 80; Sugar Beets, 88; Tame Meadows, 65; Wild Meadows, 67; Pastures, 60.

## AUGUST 1.

There was no general rain during the month of July. There have been slight showers in most parts of the State that have saved growing crops from complete destruction. Pastures have suffered most, and are now furnishing little feed for stock, this shortage being supplied by feeding of hay and grain feeds.

Enough threshing of grain has been done to show that the yield of wheat, rye and barley will not fall far below the normal yield. Oats, though materially injured upon sandy or very dry land, will furnish a better yield than was anticipated at last report.

Corn planted upon good fertile fields, and well cultivated, has shown a remarkable degree of vitality, and with a general rain now, would make a fair crop.

Early potatoes are small, and the yield is light. Later potatoes are already suffering from want of rain, and the crop will be materially shortened even if rain comes soon.

Early planted tobacco is blossoming without a desirable growth of leaf, while late planted is still small and not promising.

Sugar beets are doing fairly well, though making slow growth.

The following percentages of condition of crops is reported by correspondents:

	per cent
Corn .....	78
Potatoes .....	52
Peas .....	52½
Beans .....	63
Cabbages .....	55
Tobacco .....	60
Sugar beets .....	77
Pastures .....	30

No crop report will be issued for September on account of State Fair, September 12-16.

NOTE—No crop report issued in October.

## November 1.

The final crop report for the State of Wisconsin for 1910, as a whole is quite satisfactory. When we consider that the past season has been remarkable for extremely unfavorable weather conditions, that at times, threatened disastrous results,—the showing made is alike creditable to our soil resources and the skillful methods of the farmers of the State.

Some sections suffered so severely during the protracted summer drouth as to be unable to regain their normal standing after the fall rains came. As a result, yields of certain crops vary widely when different counties are compared.

The hay crop furnishes an illustration, when the yield varies from one half to two tons per acre, prices ranging from \$12.00 to \$22.00.

We give below, tables showing the average yield per acre of the principal crops in the State; the average quality of the same, and the average prices at which products are now being sold.

## YIELD PER ACRE.

	bushels
Wheat .....	20
Rye .....	17
Oats .....	34
Barley .....	30
Buckwheat .....	14
Flax .....	12

	bushels
Peas .....	20
Beans .....	14
Clover Seed .....	2
Potatoes .....	120
Corn (shelled) .....	37
Tobacco .....	lbs. 1,100
Sugar Beets .....	tons 11
Cabbages .....	tons 7½
Tame Hay .....	tons 1

QUALITY OF PRODUCT.

	per cent.
Wheat .....	95
Rye .....	94
Oats .....	90
Barley .....	88
Buckwheat .....	89
Flax .....	90
Peas .....	92
Beans .....	95
Clover Seed .....	96
Potatoes .....	88
Corn .....	92
Tobacco .....	78
Sugar Beets .....	95
Cabbage .....	85
Tame Hay .....	97

AVERAGE PRICES.

	per bushel.
Wheat .....	\$0.97
Rye .....	.68
Oats .....	.35
Barley .....	.65
Buckwheat .....	.75
Flax .....	2.05
Peas .....	1.70
Beans .....	2.00
Clover Seed .....	8.25
Potatoes .....	.35
Corn .....	.50
Tobacco .....	lb. .09
Sugar Beets .....	ton 5.00
Cabbage .....	ton 7.00
Tame Hay .....	ton 16.00

JOHN M. TRUE,  
*Secretary*



## CROP AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax seed.
Adams .....	3,271	227,059	237,831	44,169	144,084	.....
Ashland .....	4,747	310	44,000	6,916	2,139	.....
Bayfield .....	2,971	1,267	22,254	657	593	266
Barron .....	16,810	141,629	829,429	217,044	30,654	1,148
Brown .....	43,755	123,556	1,045,520	491,120	158,800	31
Buffalo .....	75,935	636,919	1,757,745	592,054	52,446	51
Burnett .....	51,239	93,553	128,279	10,791	8,178	56
Calumet .....	57,006	309,630	733,934	107,396	20,204	95
Chippewa .....	16,602	252,153	1,231,501	191,103	60,015	425
Clark .....	17,756	190,169	656,107	192,295	51,316	647
Columbia .....	33,300	1,494,704	1,487,623	378,627	119,294	.....
Crawford .....	43,509	559,042	504,474	127,052	3,998	.....
Dane .....	50,307	2,703,900	3,447,942	793,504	39,367	25
Dodge .....	163,533	1,451,060	2,731,967	1,635,785	32,372	30
Door .....	43,855	18,727	397,168	93,855	95,511	530
Douglas .....	2,004	9,002	20,496	1,295	2,080	.....
Dunn .....	69,926	690,418	1,318,660	385,932	70,312	195
Eau Claire .....	48,147	301,891	1,220,962	254,311	98,650	2,200
Florence .....	275	240	8,104	1,506	360	.....
Fond du Lac .....	23,427	1,138,555	2,570,557	1,322,090	19,779	796
Forest .....	214	249	13,670	2,854	100	7,240
Grant .....	22,774	2,074,702	1,676,792	242,066	11,271	.....
Green .....	9,288	1,342,345	982,670	352,706	8,350	.....
Green Lake .....	24,003	805,983	849,652	248,905	69,095	20
Iowa .....	12,252	923,237	987,509	164,034	31,232	.....
Iron .....	779	690	6,923	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	60,063	217,999	584,490	127,931	65,779	66
Jefferson .....	56,092	1,099,115	1,122,213	294,399	45,231	.....
Jewell .....	23,537	225,561	643,860	104,124	49,786	3,498
Kenosha .....	12,140	674,667	604,774	57,096	91,369	217
Kewaunee .....	69,398	321	528,873	237,326	114,021	892
La Crosse .....	36,392	505,079	801,665	290,123	46,152	.....
Lafayette .....	33,164	1,557,816	1,190,833	163,226	1,882	.....
Langlade .....	2,985	18,185	232,704	57,705	10,174	10
Lincoln .....	1,600	9,255	113,136	19,258	3,769	28
Manitowoc .....	62,708	84,858	1,061,133	592,852	207,837	1,533
Marathon .....	57,065	80,642	945,563	150,849	33,145	980
Marquette .....	5,876	37,433	164,505	25,300	28,951	.....
Marquette .....	4,126	315,998	249,447	6,413	164,945	.....
Milwaukee .....	6,700	288,866	357,679	70,844	18,460	16

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Flax seed.
Monroe .....	50,727	394,933	1,397,192	333,888	57,899	360
Oconto .....	29,416	158,363	582,473	67,152	43,173	26
Oneida .....	549	1,280	37,181	4,165	739	.....
Outagamie .....	8,206	616,193	1,332,313	334,280	35,716	55
Ozaukee .....	25,385	274,212	645,953	311,996	47,752	307
Pepin .....	44,312	219,154	295,699	206,501	39,968	.....
Pierce .....	95,625	433,082	1,287,595	706,523	116,322	15,231
Polk .....	95,544	325,326	942,802	331,397	16,435	3,517
Portage .....	3,167	382,344	561,522	17,663	16,080	163
Price .....	707	1,277	38,548	7,126	2,071	.....
Racine .....	10,158	1,108,373	737,922	156,847	16,389	2,284
Richland .....	16,051	1,047,383	451,207	210,415	13,858	20
Rock .....	10,371	2,230,694	1,456,869	813,314	85,479	.....
Rusk .....	1,092	15,056	31,801	9,201	667	12
St. Croix .....	111,087	317,931	1,734,669	597,017	153,266	59,114
Sauk .....	59,021	1,078,738	1,418,051	286,315	94,916	12
Sawyer .....	1,353	3,010	19,937	1,194	1,309	.....
Shawano .....	74,353	268,556	847,671	196,962	79,705	42
Sheboygan .....	23,046	653,079	1,138,346	851,751	59,839	127
Taylor .....	574	1,740	96,651	33,581	3,931	89
Trempealeau .....	138,371	413,408	1,783,013	398,728	119,530	108
Vernon .....	175,090	560,391	746,317	186,370	3,596	.....
Vilas .....	277	86	9,857	889	223	.....
Walworth .....	9,354	2,241,072	1,147,796	681,665	15,105	.....
Washburn .....	8,996	50,562	65,770	7,874	3,677	.....
Washington .....	53,933	812,579	1,190,193	679,396	51,450	.....
Waukesha .....	33,589	812,572	789,578	412,763	140,380	17
Waupaca .....	41,050	461,473	873,067	124,072	91,386	61
Waushara .....	3,942	784,655	434,140	23,908	216,404	.....
Winnebago .....	30,344	691,614	1,290,791	337,170	14,812	80
Wood .....	1,670	102,229	328,133	78,559	63,127	156
Total .....	2,398,764	36,568,150	57,525,787	18,966,388	3,754,000	103,070

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.						
	Potatoes.	Beans.	Cran-berries.	Apples.	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.
Adams .....	475,248	401	5	2,298	21	54	.....
Ashland .....	61,680	45	.....	763	41	.....	.....
Bayfield .....	58,965	54	.....	979	98	19	1
Barron .....	824,148	708	.....	2,033	145	18	.....
Brown .....	208,547	296	.....	15,682	611	.....	.....
Buffalo .....	126,305	.....	.....	4,465	.....	.....	.....
Burnett .....	234,042	.....	74	164	15	.....	.....
Calumet .....	78,806	66	.....	20,984	8	125	.....
Chippewa .....	744,236	644	50	8,803	1,521	265	1
Clark .....	254,862	185	.....	3,133	281	.....	.....
Columbia .....	1,078,894	69,631	.....	14,905	616	151	30
Crawford .....	111,485	1,155	.....	20,717	160	20	.....
Dane .....	510,062	9,830	.....	15,262	13,684	4,269	63
Dodge .....	410,668	893	.....	29,855	1,485	440	60
Door .....	163,329	329	.....	26,383	2,289	175	.....
Douglas .....	98,942	.....	.....	47	257	3	.....
Dunn .....	519,319	632	6	7,797	1,137	150	10
Eau Claire .....	289,486	862	410	11,312	5,713	1,261	1,177
Florence .....	9,587	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	608,848	153	.....	39,986	2,360	585	287
Forest .....	30,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	190,922	.....	.....	14,155	1,547	52	50
Green .....	90,954	.....	.....	1,530	380	100	15
Green Lake .....	176,632	5,744	.....	3,666	115	50	5
Iowa .....	96,776	.....	.....	9,218	41	6	6
Iron .....	17,448	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	103,437	441	3,000	3,369	3,925	516	736
Jefferson .....	131,847	18	.....	8,546	2,030	210	12
Juneau .....	544,621	25	.....	6,045	50	30	.....
Kenosha .....	150,763	.....	.....	71,930	1,977	992	65
Kewaunee .....	67,292	9	.....	28,040	386	1,226	.....
La Crosse .....	188,298	106	.....	34,425	5,585	889	988
Lafayette .....	99,896	1	.....	2,981	8	.....	2
Langlade .....	133,170	97	.....	1,423	388	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	135,446	117	.....	817	400	.....	.....
Manitowoc .....	181,594	26	.....	64,141	1,305	.....	.....
Marathon .....	295,786	90	40	5,163	295	34	.....
Marinette .....	120,164	508	.....	3,715	5	.....	.....
Marquette .....	504,146	14,019	105	4,997	255	51	75
Milwaukee .....	488,683	1,770	.....	9,897	6,438	135	70
Monroe .....	230,238	88	12,845	42,583	16,051	1,915	4,031
Oconto .....	282,322	15,701	.....	14,902	221	.....	.....
Oncida .....	76,569	.....	.....	7	205	27	.....
Outagamie .....	407,291	307	.....	21,198	296	542	1,043
Ozaukee .....	222,206	36	.....	27,176	75	.....	.....
Peplin .....	49,349	43	.....	3,850	114	105	.....
Pierce .....	177,591	287	.....	8,524	181	61	149
Polk .....	357,514	4,768	.....	314	.....	.....	.....
Portage .....	1,677,844	90	.....	3,408	2	.....	.....
Price .....	123,279	.....	.....	503	10	2	6
Racine .....	263,671	.....	.....	6,529	178	.....	.....
Richland .....	114,123	40	.....	34,656	577	44	110
Rook .....	365,149	113	.....	2,679	2,075	514	150
Rusk .....	120,651	570	.....	342	150	.....	.....
St. Croix .....	338,007	22	.....	1,281	2,685	1,400	.....

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.						
	Potatoes.	Beans.	Cran-berries.	Apples.	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.
Sauk .....	920,246	102	.....	33,179	5,287	183	151
Sawyer .....	49,585	55	.....	18	50	10	.....
Shawano .....	374,183	605	.....	24,703	18	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	278,234	5,531	.....	60,252	6,643	5,050	198
Taylor .....	130,753	257	.....	337	55	.....	.....
Trempealeau .....	121,351	14	.....	3,172	871	25	50
Vernon .....	131,468	319	.....	16,430	70	130	42
Vilas .....	11,480	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Walworth .....	203,443	.....	.....	10,803	377	22	.....
Washburn .....	128,875	424	160	335	533	133	2
Washington .....	406,089	31	.....	54,815	10	9	.....
Waukesha .....	426,321	67	.....	64,389	22,465	394	55
Waupaca .....	2,297,378	273	55	28,487	85	4	32
Waushara .....	1,904,426	2,772	.....	8,025	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	298,878	282	.....	32,500	2,400	615	40
Wood .....	232,968	323	42,699	4,251	1,939	9	1
Total .....	23,331,519	141,975	59,449	1,009,060	118,555	22,920	9,713

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.				Number of Tons.		
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.	Sugar beets.	Hay.	Cab-bages.
Adams	1	11	2,794	43		11,198	
Ashland				1	2	10,640	1,539
Bayfield	164			1		6,851	16
Barron			2,805	131	2,550	60,459	55
Brown	2	2	3,130	265	1,836	57,684	2,795
Buffalo			2,365	1,001		70,898	
Burnett			624			13,226	
Calumet			23,438		5,279	42,738	41
Chippewa		14	766	634	3,136	60,821	7
Clark			971	75	141	73,522	1
Columbia	12	5	1,954	6,033	2,315	46,475	522
Crawford	13		202	258	104	48,026	50
Dane	362	544	1,993	1,316	281,101	125,102	181
Dodge			8,342	623	4,835	84,465	477
Door	90		1,166	39		33,269	
Douglas	11		21		15	4,669	
Dunn	12	31	4,854	392	294	346,993	33
Eau Claire	21	6	6,810	2,053	412	43,926	517
Florence						1,214	
Fond du Lac	45		10,853	974	4,358	78,370	1,393
Forest				103		329	
Grant	5	21,145	581	2,606	71	82,468	
Green	10	10	76	825		71,139	20
Green Lake			1,448	465		14,228	
Iowa			445	1,794		74,180	
Iron						2,602	
Jackson			4,187	184	591	31,208	1
Jefferson		156	1,919	58	6,899	52,565	
Juneau			6,765	566	440	26,688	
Kenosha	35	100	16	246	6,100	30,129	
Kewaunee	10		3,595	256	100	45,687	
La Crosse	14	20	422	67	1,750	35,312	
Lafayette			30	1,431	10	271,355	
Langlade	308		30	69		18,460	666
Lincoln	3					12,545	6
Manitowoc		13	24,235	616	1,752	75,964	
Marathon			312	40	85	80,940	24
Marinette			904	3	600	16,036	
Marquette	5	74	3,401	28		16,774	
Milwaukee	1,643	125	573		4,656	30,924	7,075
Monroe	16	26	1,762	186	347	64,336	
Oconto	6		1,024	29	2,068	33,328	11
Oneida						2,765	
Outagamie	35		2,386	80	2,706	49,766	6,120
Ozaukee			7,361	168	1,735	37,332	121
Pepin			1,057	72	86	23,800	
Pierce	1	4	111	449	2,385	48,535	671
Polk					1,545	78,225	
Portage			100	2,200	100	27,407	42
Price						12,710	
Racine	5	53	67	397	7,169	33,693	15,555
Richland	10	111	79	354		70,539	
Rock	612	57	721	4,902	9,852	71,012	2,806
Rusk		5	127	32	55	9,190	18
St. Croix			508	1,162	5,356	58,691	6,742

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Bushels.				Number of Tons.		
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.	Sugar beets.	Hay.	Cab-bages.
Sauk .....	37	430	1,642	1,603	367	71,776	.....
Sawyer .....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,411	46
Shawano .....	1	3	3,281	204	365	39,810	8
Sheboygan .....	271	8	7,320	181	101	82,755	63
Taylor .....	.....	.....	87	17	.....	20,407	238
Trempealeau .....	3	.....	6,779	1,194	668	71,945	21
Vernon .....	7	46	761	394	2,481	78,967	.....
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....
Walworth .....	62	45	233	1,841	286	69,054	294
Washburn .....	4	.....	368	71	682	8,007	6
Washington .....	1	.....	21,565	234	3,439	40,927	.....
Waukesha .....	642	142	1,695	478	7,539	83,527	6
Waupaca .....	.....	5	2,083	121	699	48,238	.....
Waushara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,703	.....
Winnebago .....	27	4	1,455	335	508	55,497	237
Wood .....	36	2	135	15	25	40,679	329
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>184,735</b>	<b>39,915</b>	<b>382,026</b>	<b>3,508,035</b>	<b>48,754</b>

## STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Pounds.		
	Flax Fibre	Tobacco	Hops
Adams .....		3,000	
Ashland .....			
Bayfield .....			
Barron .....		36,300	
Brown .....		3,000	
Buffalo .....		85,900	
Burnett .....			
Calumet .....			
Chippewa .....		150,200	2,700
Clark .....		1,100	
Columbia .....		3,087,107	
Crawford .....		2,245,980	
Dane .....		16,945,540	
Dodge .....			
Door .....			
Douglas .....			100
Dunn .....	65,414	227,135	
Fau Claire .....		5,000	
Florence .....			
Fond du Lac .....		3,900	
Forest .....			
Grant .....		169,380	
Green .....		195,300	
Green Lake .....			
Iowa .....			
Iron .....			
Jackson .....		271,187	
Jefferson .....		347,660	
Juneau .....		190,612	
Kenosha .....			
Kewaunee .....			
La Crosse .....		69,950	
Lafayette .....		8,900	
Langlade .....			
Lincoln .....			
Manitowoc .....			
Marathon .....		2,400	
Marinette .....			
Marquette .....			
Milwaukee .....			
Monroe .....		519,700	
Oconto .....			
Oneida .....			
Outagamie .....			
Ozaukee .....			
Pepin .....			
Pierce .....			25
Polk .....			
Portage .....			
Price .....			
Racine .....			
Richland .....		688,355	
Rock .....		7,010,728	
Rusk .....		3,000	
St. Croix .....		1,500	

STATEMENT OF CROPS GROWN IN 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Pounds.		
	Flax Fibre	Tobacco	Hops
Sauk .....		14,300	
Sawyer .....			
Shawano .....			
Sheboygan .....	100		
Taylor .....			
Trempealeau .....		154,191	
Vernon .....		4,296,150	
Vilas .....			
Walworth .....		650	
Washburn .....			
Washington .....			
Waukesha .....		1,750	
Waupaca .....			
Waushara .....			
Winnebago .....			
Wood .....			
<b>Total</b> .....	65,514	36,740,575	2,725



## CROP AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax seed	Potatoes	Cabbage
Adams .....	477	21,296	12,247	765	23,826	.....	7,649	.....
Ashland .....	611	42	2,713	332	94	1	607	13
Barron .....	1,703	7,409	30,492	1,495	.....	112	7,308	7
Bayfield .....	249	191	1,014	62	44	.....	588	2
Brown .....	4,266	7,176	44,033	15,928	10,636	131	2,654	280
Buffalo .....	6,938	25,904	47,565	21,472	3,442	26	1,112	.....
Burnett .....	4,096	4,888	5,190	486	1,021	.....	2,021	.....
Calumet .....	5,906	9,899	31,312	19,182	1,943	.....	607	39
Chippewa .....	1,679	13,566	46,325	6,472	4,230	3	7,946	.....
Clark .....	1,174	10,724	26,228	7,787	3,020	144	2,490	4
Columbia .....	3,356	56,842	58,164	13,324	13,192	.....	7,692	77
Crawford .....	4,049	21,297	23,705	28,946	552	.....	1,027	18
Dane .....	4,106	103,599	103,313	28,272	3,334	63	4,234	1
Dodge .....	9,883	49,627	77,475	52,441	2,964	8	3,265	48
Door .....	4,026	1,967	15,843	4,851	11,216	38	1,645	.....
Douglas .....	370	976	1,898	103	204	2	1,035	.....
Dunn .....	6,005	28,658	51,139	14,899	7,389	69	5,294	.....
Eau Claire .....	4,074	14,826	45,047	9,514	8,188	58	2,965	97
Florence .....	83	25	1,052	125	50	.....	299	.....
Fond du Lac .....	2,711	42,245	72,907	41,007	1,602	93	4,057	190
Forest .....	32	46	627	126	2	.....	297	1
Grant .....	1,978	65,966	59,135	7,287	1,554	.....	2,021	.....
Green .....	905	54,227	38,279	13,622	1,124	.....	1,074	2
Green Lake .....	2,221	22,002	28,987	9,446	7,234	4	1,475	.....
Iowa .....	1,109	32,070	36,910	7,737	4,405	.....	900	.....
Iron .....	62	27	356	40	.....	.....	245	1
Jackson .....	4,290	10,901	31,390	5,677	5,301	102	1,112	3
Jefferson .....	4,417	38,046	42,972	8,838	4,018	.....	1,272	.....
Juneau .....	1,932	18,373	27,966	4,106	8,587	.....	6,377	.....
Kenosha .....	877	21,818	18,593	2,663	1,133	36	1,591	.....
Kewaunee .....	5,419	2,179	19,151	8,669	7,511	359	981	1
La Crosse .....	2,940	20,280	29,006	9,470	5,427	.....	1,374	.....
Lafayette .....	718	55,476	41,523	6,962	181	.....	1,165	.....
Langlade .....	242	918	9,348	2,076	508	75	1,043	3
Lincoln .....	185	288	6,069	878	305	.....	1,095	.....
Manitowoc .....	6,468	5,886	37,714	24,901	13,871	506	1,867	3
Marathon .....	4,120	2,485	36,590	7,084	2,235	26	6,402	.....
Marinette .....	519	2,518	8,404	1,070	1,539	.....	1,857	.....
Marquette .....	554	18,213	19,213	421	21,262	.....	5,123	.....
Milwaukee .....	643	6,709	12,906	2,555	1,795	8	4,621	840

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax seed	Potatoes	Cabbage
Monroe .....	3,986	22,464	47,167	10,751	6,878	15	2,573	.....
Oconto .....	2,428	6,948	22,576	2,613	3,833	2	2,079	1
Oneida .....	74	149	1,790	209	56	.....	766	.....
Outagamie .....	969	24,040	44,489	10,997	3,247	4	3,605	991
Ozaukee .....	1,990	8,245	22,099	10,478	2,610	44	2,023	5
Pepin .....	2,766	9,060	11,430	7,315	4,079	27	374	.....
Pierce .....	7,982	15,661	36,789	23,224	5,083	1,517	1,386	74
Polk .....	7,680	12,404	33,389	6,809	888	239	2,829	.....
Portage .....	883	29,880	40,859	1,300	23,938	1	33,397	6
Price .....	272	167	2,367	349	251	.....	758	.....
Racine .....	1,012	27,413	22,663	4,721	1,515	164	2,962	1,669
Richland .....	1,542	27,230	19,921	7,979	1,129	.....	983	.....
Rock .....	1,472	82,649	44,286	31,741	5,627	.....	3,131	177
Rusk .....	88	921	2,146	341	78	.....	1,163	.....
St. Croix .....	10,978	17,079	78,314	18,447	7,508	4,263	2,502	141
Sauk .....	5,452	47,721	55,770	10,846	11,617	3	8,447	.....
Sawyer .....	128	240	1,399	140	190	.....	375	4
Shawano .....	5,121	12,204	31,691	7,550	6,177	3	3,643	.....
Sheboygan .....	1,866	19,339	33,187	17,597	4,122	11	2,181	7
Taylor .....	54	380	4,637	1,372	566	10	1,174	6
Trempealeau .....	10,521	18,791	64,187	11,856	7,753	13	1,197	.....
Vernon .....	4,264	25,900	40,389	10,070	260	.....	1,386	.....
Vilas .....	26	32	542	59	36	.....	236	.....
Walworth .....	1,329	57,736	36,435	23,409	2,370	.....	1,760	29
Washburn .....	1,101	2,910	3,754	362	483	74	1,810	6
Washington .....	5,785	19,342	35,117	22,672	5,887	.....	3,559	5
Waukesha .....	2,213	31,674	39,287	15,693	6,978	2	6,113	.....
Waupaca .....	1,426	20,419	36,103	4,863	8,532	11	15,454	.....
Waushara .....	531	27,478	26,605	1,284	27,607	.....	15,950	.....
Winnebago .....	3,190	24,312	40,629	10,971	1,234	20	2,350	34
Wood .....	305	10,032	15,527	3,682	8,138	23	3,568	55
Total .....	192,827	1,402,465	2,092,366	670,791	343,559	8,310	236,081	4,846

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Sugar beets.	Beans.	Cran- berries.	Apple orchard.	No. of growing apple trees.	Straw- berries.	Rasp- berries.	Black- berries.
Adams		147		72	2,399	1	1	
Ashland		12		54	1,430	9		1
Barron	174	296	23	165	3,244	68		
Bayfield	2	1		64	1,691	6	4	1
Brown	298	40		703	36,694	4	1	
Buffalo				102	6,146			
Burnett								
Calumet	339	54		668	30,196			
Chippewa	505	91	10	296	5,202	17	3	
Clark	23	14		110	5,114	7		
Columbia	153	5,079		1,000	34,935	15	9	5
Crawford	189	164		831	37,032	7	4	2
Dane	952	362		1,235	40,296	24	5	4
Dodge	307	29		1,265	50,421	34	10	16
Door		10		1,222	76,433	34		
Douglas	3		1	22	539	10		
Dunn	99	70		215	8,521	23	6	3
Eau Claire	52	108	7	262	11,147	210	73	28
Florence					568			
Fond du Lac	586	5		1,530	68,725	11	7	7
Forest				1				
Grant	3			879	35,815	7	1	2
Green	1			882	27,667	4	3	1
Green Lake		749		274	15,130	2	1	
Iowa				388	18,413	1		
Iron		1		2	50			
Jackson	28	22	26	115	6,061	44	11	5
Juneau		16	60	190	6,945	10	8	
Kenosha				1,420	30,688	43	26	1
Kewaunee	31	35		698	39,776	7	3	
La Crosse	90			467	17,877	106	26	21
Lafayette				161	6,547			
Langlade		2		101	2,577	8		1
Lincoln	42	4		4	881	3		
Manitowoc	63			9,095	58,956	16		
Marathon	20			173	9,016	34	2	2
Marinette				269	14,457			
Marquette		1,635		319	11,761	12	2	4
Milwaukee	628	22		1,788	47,084	74	3	4
Monroe	34		149	685	28,303	692	72	70
Oconto	290	1,429		666	22,000	2		
Oneida				3		6	1	
Outagamie	189	92		746	32,248	512	16	16
Ozaukee	219	5		929	30,995	2		
Pepin	1	1		56	4,176	6	4	
Pierce	302	33		137	10,681	10	4	3
Polk	54	113			246	1		
Portage	32	23		92	6,319	12		
Price				28	4,825			
Racine	1,277			814	34,293	42	4	
Richland				1,183	40,081			
Rock	850	4		950	28,493	33	11	2
Rusk	56	29		9	500	6		
St. Croix	346	3		11	1,939	39	5	

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.							
	Sugar beets.	Beans.	Cran-berries.	Apple orchard.	No. of growing apple trees.	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.
Sauk .....	83	28	.....	1,671	63,293	45	25	6
Sawyer .....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano .....	34	47	.....	706	35,569	2	.....	.....
Sheboygan .....	129	188	.....	1,924	78,471	15	3	2
Taylor .....	.....	21	.....	18	492	1	.....	.....
Trempealeau .....	75	12	.....	137	5,035	10	6	1
Vernon .....	506	.....	.....	1,064	40,669	14	3	2
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	2
Walworth .....	78	12	.....	1,026	30,399	9	.....	.....
Washburn .....	127	33	32	24	1,000	9	2	.....
Washington .....	487	1	.....	1,879	36,473	5	.....	.....
Waukesha .....	662	4	.....	1,797	60,021	48	4	2
Waupaca .....	45	37	30	582	27,165	.....	.....	.....
Waushara .....	.....	478	.....	311	17,509	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago .....	222	10	5	1,069	53,541	62	17	.....
Wood .....	.....	13	661	124	5,413	10	1	3
Total .....	10,873	11,599	1,004	45,683	1,495,620	2,452	388	217

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.						
	Currants.	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Hay.	Growing timber.
Adams .....		1			4	11,198	39,803
Ashland .....	1					8,904	1,750
Barron .....						40,947	14,228
Bayfield .....	2					4,635	840
Brown .....		15	6		3	49,058	23,227
Buffalo .....					57	30,897	49,691
Burnett .....						9,229	9,203
Calumet .....						25,744	38,258
Chippewa .....					228	44,424	13,418
Clark .....					1	43,064	
Columbia .....		1			2,595	34,141	49,400
Crawford .....	1	3			1,097	40,832	132,812
Dane .....	1	4			14,131	91,933	71,181
Dodge .....						49,521	25,918
Door .....						23,771	5,353
Douglas .....	1					5,999	1,474
Dunn .....	1	1	111		174	39,556	49,258
Eau Claire .....	2				11	32,882	22,228
Florence .....						947	2,100
Fond du Lac .....						53,761	17,991
Forest .....						1,082	
Grant .....		40				75,248	56,592
Green .....	1	1		1	201	55,713	22,174
Green Lake .....					256	8,301	18,499
Iowa .....						56,023	37,521
Iron .....						1,773	775
Jackson .....					280	21,970	15,074
Jefferson .....		4			385	28,412	14,707
Juneau .....					318	19,447	53,205
Kenosha .....		31				21,551	6,179
Kewaunee .....			11			41,352	14,876
La Crosse .....	3	15			71	29,147	54,163
Lafayette .....				4	6	62,590	22,823
Langlade .....	3					11,636	157,576
Lincoln .....			1			9,107	196
Manitowoc .....						65,894	29,764
Marathon .....					36	47,985	296,120
Marinette .....							100
Marquette .....	47	330				8,118	37,806
Milwaukee .....	28	1				19,238	4,842
Monroe .....		2	20		153	43,323	82,892
Oconto .....						31,025	10,207
Oneida .....						2,290	790
Outagamie .....					1	37,774	18,559
Ozaukee .....						32,187	8,699
Pepin .....						8,694	11,170
Pierce .....		4	130		3	29,337	27,954
Polk .....						35,119	
Portage .....						41,089	36,560
Price .....						6,841	2,356
Racine .....						24,906	9,396
Richland .....					440	49,473	81,472
Rock .....	6	75			5,486	68,372	19,377
Rusk .....						5,254	71,841
St. Croix .....	2		565		15	50,640	5,647

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Number of Acres.						
	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Hay.	Growing timber.
Sauk .....	1	10			20	48,642	97,660
Sawyer .....						2,595	
Shawano .....			1			31,844	28,572
Sheboygan .....			9			40,358	25,075
Taylor .....							12,341
Trempealeau .....			20		402	40,226	(8,913
Vernon .....	2	3			6,125	61,317	111,619
Vilas .....	1					597	
Walworth .....						44,793	23,983
Washburn .....						7,331	660
Washington .....						39,725	35,403
Waukesha .....	6	4	2		5	40,164	14,269
Waupaca .....			10			36,631	31,786
Waushara .....						27,350	49,901
Winnebago .....	1		2			35,265	10,443
Wood .....			2		2	22,662	12,540
Total .....	110	545	890	5	33,406	2,171,290	2,322,476

## STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Acres Harvested for Seed.	
	Clover.	Timothy.
Adams .....	2,519	48
Ashtland .....		
Barron .....		
Bayfield .....	1	
Brown .....	3,068	112
Buffalo .....	970	220
Burnett .....		
Caumet .....	8,708	
Chippewa .....		
Clark .....		
Columbia .....	1,138	1,742
Crawford .....	104	306
Dane .....	902	301
Dodge .....	2,000	209
Dorot .....	737	13
Douglas .....	5	
Dunn .....		
Eau Claire .....	4,831	403
Florence .....		
Fond du Lac .....	4,028	184
Forest .....		784
Grant .....	523	3,085
Green .....	23	457
Green Lake .....	1,447	90
Iowa .....		
Iron .....		
Jackson .....	2,143	49
Jefferson .....	1,142	31
Juneau .....	2,566	61
Kenosna .....		
Kewaunee .....	2,889	1,761
La Crosse .....	256	8
Lafayette .....		
Ladysmith .....	20	18
Lincoln .....		
Manitowoc .....		
Marathon .....	42	38
Manitowish .....	530	2
Marquette .....	2,772	128
Menasha .....	301	10
Monroe .....		
Oconto .....	501	20
Oneida .....		
Outagamie .....	4,772	37
Ozaukee .....	2,936	37
Pepin .....	478	21
Pierce .....	47	56
Polk .....	7	66
Portage .....	142	43
Price .....		
Racine .....	130	311
Richland .....		
Rock .....		
Rusk .....	32	
St. Croix .....	163	209

STATEMENT OF ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1910—Continued.

Counties.	Acres Harvested for Seed.	
	Clover.	Timothy.
Sauk .....	998	480
Sawyer .....		
Shawano .....	2,045	70
Sheboygan .....	2,247	39
Taylor .....		
Trempealeau .....	3,870	380
Vernon .....	379	74
Vilas .....		
Walworth .....	279	486
Washburn .....		
Washington .....	7,191	33
Waukesha .....	411	146
Waupaca .....	1,224	62
Waushara .....	1,500	230
Winnebago .....		
Wood .....	57	4
Total .....	73,134	12,918



## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.

Counties.	Milk Cows.		All Other Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Adams .....	7,223	\$158,863		
Ashland .....	1,940	39,655	4,925	\$51,532
Barron .....	17,866	375,069	725	8,209
Bayfield .....	1,243	20,293	12,451	183,480
Brown .....	18,226	492,174	853	9,815
			6,530	75,899
Buffalo .....	18,498	422,348	12,636	146,940
Burnett .....	6,379	103,807	3,445	28,189
Calumet .....	18,653	406,143	7,012	105,458
Chippewa .....	15,702	280,969	12,980	118,186
Clark .....	24,292	576,939	29,395	280,759
Columbia .....	21,181	546,803	19,027	285,183
Crawford .....	13,546	347,051	15,057	185,736
Dane .....	49,623	1,269,873	30,875	481,067
Dodge .....	44,592	954,054	13,811	171,269
Door .....	9,958	180,371	6,421	66,466
Douglas .....	2,594	63,451	420	5,652
Dunn .....	19,096	336,522	15,325	146,111
Eau Claire .....	10,288	222,524	7,593	79,680
Florence .....	366	7,320		
Fond du Lac .....	35,982	1,049,744	16,432	271,642
Forest .....	435	10,345	303	4,490
Grant .....	24,932	597,698	29,137	506,102
Green .....	35,288	1,090,195	20,515	394,164
Green Lake .....	11,165	262,234	8,153	79,852
Iowa .....	27,154	807,103	23,181	456,559
Iron .....	332	10,755	177	2,548
Jackson .....	10,874	238,436	7,049	75,575
Jefferson .....	31,921	1,343,239	14,316	249,907
Juneau .....	14,464	20,270	7,233	10,226
Kenosha .....	12,275	338,013	5,476	76,147
Kewaunee .....	14,919	279,461	6,729	61,462
La Crosse .....	15,651	384,772	8,703	127,723
Lafayette .....	24,703	727,932	24,055	438,938
Langlade .....	6,854	125,281	3,601	35,362
Lincoln .....	3,620	77,093	2,425	25,387
Manitowoc .....	18,278	429,277	5,680	86,951
Marathon .....	20,114	389,650	19,076	190,072
Marinette .....	5,447	54,072	2,894	17,577
Marquette .....	8,687	171,751	5,889	65,209
Milwaukee .....	8,665	192,167	638	7,416
Monroe .....	23,752	555,229	16,307	190,273
Oconto .....	11,513	188,290	7,108	54,843
Oneida .....	973	24,268	378	4,853
Otagamie .....	21,755	569,850	9,311	117,035
Ozaukee .....	14,638	387,830	4,129	60,181
Pepin .....	4,564	80,099	3,219	29,243
Pierce .....	13,262	270,335	12,555	144,211
Polk .....	18,827	410,110		
Portage .....	16,902	332,559	8,537	107,208
Price .....	3,559	56,670	2,036	15,049
Racine .....	16,724	390,107	5,308	77,724
Richland .....	22,076	337,644	14,880	218,420
Rock .....	29,886	849,625	18,696	300,206
Rusk .....	2,196	41,500	1,471	14,021
St. Croix .....	16,121	340,245	17,063	239,280

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Counties.	Milk Cows.		All Other Cattle.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sauk .....	29,013	756,199	20,993	214,582
Sawyer .....	783	15,401	535	4,866
Shawano .....	20,764	362,548	10,374	13,613
Sheboygan .....	27,287	888,229	10,745	261,401
Taylor .....	7,063	123,827	3,099	28,570
Trempealeau .....	21,853	516,152	18,741	227,736
Vernon .....	25,789	618,462	20,630	230,416
Vilas .....	208	4,440	118	1,194
Walworth .....	32,810	942,937	13,425	202,727
Washburn .....	2,565	44,475	1,809	15,141
Washington .....	22,653	614,231	9,580	237,914
Waukesha .....	27,959	609,400	10,024	211,415
Waupaca .....	23,950	548,017	10,934	132,840
Waushara .....	14,737	278,771	3,944	46,046
Winnebago .....	21,919	633,300	11,570	194,035
Wood .....	14,016	270,253	17,320	77,324
Total .....	1,138,249	\$27,577,768	685,472	\$9,348,917

## NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Counties.	Horses of All Ages.		Sheep and Lambs.		Swine 4 months old or over.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Adams .....	4,525	\$257,039	1,415	\$3,741	2,201	\$19,919
Ashland .....	1,375	98,890	816	2,239	570	3,942
Barron .....	6,679	496,071	7,609	19,581	2,833	24,286
Bayfield .....	1,082	78,285	446	1,580	157	1,238
Brown .....	6,843	488,703	1,487	3,865	4,266	23,922
Buffalo .....	10,111	842,953	15,775	57,952	13,350	106,551
Burnett .....	2,233	141,132	1,637	5,645	1,123	8,228
Calumet .....	6,189	562,028	2,319	7,612	5,509	46,369
Chippewa .....	8,203	546,584	7,163	19,040	5,115	32,115
Clark .....	10,280	744,683	7,287	21,803	6,224	40,233
Columbia .....	13,026	1,075,970	23,441	72,916	18,197	183,254
Crawford .....	5,621	453,135	7,383	24,099	7,192	67,610
Lane .....	19,542	1,639,213	32,164	63,004	32,113	484,237
Dodge .....	13,393	907,094	7,202	14,941	16,256	111,391
Dor .....	5,119	308,109	3,398	5,218	3,281	13,272
Douglas .....	1,654	109,414	843	2,599	174	1,759
Dunn .....	9,398	644,617	10,963	31,243	10,323	78,110
Eau Claire .....	6,758	521,990	4,861	15,090	4,494	34,769
Florence .....	316	13,405	40	304	.....	.....
Fond du Lac .....	14,229	1,157,407	18,898	57,783	15,783	141,569
Forest .....	399	26,695	6	12	182	1,254
Grant .....	21,306	1,428,081	27,930	99,724	38,411	321,792
Green .....	10,004	851,329	7,202	32,621	22,338	183,469
Green Lake .....	4,912	380,025	10,854	22,218	7,508	59,899
Iowa .....	8,543	648,489	8,403	36,531	12,037	115,338
Iron .....	165	13,026	50	100	60	224
Jackson .....	5,199	379,092	4,718	15,476	4,497	37,815
Jefferson .....	9,934	746,913	2,537	6,557	9,032	91,233
Juneau .....	6,903	404,917	8,976	24,900	4,416	31,833
Kenosna .....	5,019	397,020	6,438	18,131	3,696	21,903
Kewaunee .....	6,080	456,557	4,621	11,966	5,402	22,897
La Crosse .....	5,591	464,203	4,894	16,918	7,418	43,093
Lafayette .....	9,129	612,658	16,451	69,921	22,551	191,108
Langlade .....	3,010	228,940	1,332	3,462	1,718	10,112
Lincoln .....	2,034	134,765	1,662	4,794	902	5,488
Manitowoc .....	6,501	420,164	2,615	10,488	5,318	34,926
Marathon .....	7,642	400,815	15,184	31,963	6,091	17,981
Marquette .....	3,266	91,171	1,031	1,432	1,521	3,964
Marquette .....	4,058	279,057	4,616	11,248	3,059	25,247
Milwaukee .....	4,666	306,637	127	445	1,433	9,403
Monroe .....	9,961	721,956	11,603	54,782	8,217	79,172
Oconto .....	5,544	272,275	2,218	4,476	4,152	17,059
Oneida .....	1,013	62,060	207	470	160	962
Outagamie .....	8,621	705,473	3,835	12,536	9,536	74,352
Ozaukee .....	4,965	437,395	539	1,939	3,751	28,913
Pepin .....	2,444	178,097	4,045	11,542	2,815	21,839
Pierce .....	6,424	575,398	16,635	45,063	4,829	39,943
Polk .....	7,961	507,087	7,790	22,461	4,826	37,564
Portage .....	8,789	620,135	2,830	7,380	4,596	37,172
Price .....	1,721	81,278	593	1,216	400	2,679
Racine .....	6,357	514,933	6,156	16,534	4,004	40,058
Richland .....	8,120	568,936	28,838	93,942	13,246	106,746
Rock .....	16,028	1,305,198	15,073	64,374	24,614	242,376
Rusk .....	1,312	71,100	1,020	3,439	466	3,007
St. Croix .....	8,717	584,686	10,137	30,181	5,765	43,313

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK—Continued.

Counties.	Horses of All Ages.		Sheep and Lambs.		Swine 4 months old or over.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sauk .....	11,577	904,923	16,001	43,245	16,515	175,713
Sawyer .....	697	35,390	414	980	202	1,262
Shawano .....	7,909	492,915	8,502	17,477	7,814	40,066
Sheboygan .....	9,314	734,917	939	3,651	7,893	61,942
Taylor .....	3,061	178,685	1,059	2,496	1,322	6,951
Trempealeau .....	11,381	976,703	29,960	82,422	7,954	79,506
Vernon .....	12,121	840,630	21,961	82,691	10,460	72,390
Vilas .....	265	11,745	105	210	22	80
Walworth .....	11,068	778,843	13,505	43,965	14,630	147,470
Washburn .....	1,483	65,970	1,517	3,255	819	4,738
Washington .....	10,117	911,877	5,764	22,900	9,577	88,305
Waukesha .....	13,101	788,671	13,205	33,051	6,422	51,048
Waupaca .....	8,954	708,693	5,941	18,355	6,341	55,212
Waushara .....	6,704	345,427	2,229	4,470	4,542	33,358
Winnebago .....	8,819	828,334	8,661	27,345	8,839	83,997
Wood .....	5,316	291,083	2,621	6,009	2,945	17,498
Total .....	491,531	\$35,926,409	529,017	\$1,612,179	505,685	\$4,406,020