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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

① WISCONSIN

② State Board of Agriculture

③ For the Year 1903.

JOHN M. TRUE, SECRETARY.



MADISON, WIS.
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER.
1904.



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MAY 18 1904

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

To his Excellency, ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
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 December 31, 1903.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

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

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

President—George McKerrow.
Vice President—George G. Cox, C. G. Wilcox, C. W. Harvey, P. R. Hannifin.

MEMBERS OF WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

At Large—George Wylie, Morrisonville.
At Large—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.
1st District—C. H. Everett, Racine.
2nd District—George Klein, Fort Atkinson.
3rd District—George G. Cox, Mineral Point.
4th District—P. R. Hannifin, Milwaukee.
5th District—George McKerrow, Pewaukee.
6th District—C. W. Harvey, Beaver Dam.
7th District—J. L. Herbst, Sparta.
8th District—James J. Nelson, Amherst.
9th District—C. G. Wilcox, De Pere.
10th District—Anton Emmerich, Emmerich.
11th District—John W. Thomas, Chippewa Falls.

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LAWS

RELATING TO

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, Chapter 60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1458c. On the presentation to him of the sworn statement of the secretary of said board, showing the amount paid by the board for premiums at their last annual fair, the secretary of state shall issue his warrant for ten per centum of such amount, and on the presentation of such a statement signed by the president and secretary of the board, certifying that the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited and prevented, upon the fair grounds thereof, during the last preceding fair, he shall annually draw his warrant for four thousand dollars.

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 the powers of a constable and be entitled to similar fees.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
1903.

Minutes of Meetings of the Board.

Madison, February 3, 1903.

Special meeting.

Present, Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Everett, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Nelson, Wilcox, Emmerich and Thomas.

Mr. McKerrow presided.

A communication from the Archaeological Section of Wisconsin Historical Society, relative to restoration and protection of pre-historic mounds upon State Fair Park, was read, and on motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to co-operate with Society in work asked for.

Communication from Mrs. M. A. Webster, asking for further aid, on account of accident at time of last fair, was received and on motion of Mr. Wilcox the secretary was instructed to consult the attorney general as to effect of additional payment of money, upon legal settlement already made.

Resolution relative to legislative appropriation, in aid of St. Louis Fair, was received, amended on motion of Mr. Wylie, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox, adopted.

Communication was received from National Stock Exhibitors Union, asking for action by this board, to secure reduced transportation rates to stock exhibits, at fairs.

Mr. Everett introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the various railroad lines of the state be asked to grant as favorable rates as possible to parties shipping live stock for exhibition at our State Fair, and also at least two attendants to each car of stock shipped, be granted free transportation."

Request of Mr. H. B. Daggett, for use of Fair Grounds for public cattle sale was received, and on motion of Mr. Everett, the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Daggett, that board would gladly grant use of grounds and barns, provided board be not required to be at expense in providing water supply.

A resolution asking board to provide pavilion for live stock judging at State Fair, was received from Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Secretary was authorized to purchase a letter copier for use in office, in case such machine can not be obtained from State.

The board considered the question of needed appropriations from the legislature, for improvements on State Fair grounds.

Adjourned until evening, Feb. 4th.

Adjourned meeting.

Quorum present. Pres. McKerrow in chair.

The secretary reported the result of conference with attorney general, in case of Mrs. Webster, and on motion of Mr. Everett, the secretary was instructed to correspond with the managers of "Home for the Aged" in Milwaukee, to ascertain rules governing admission of inmates to home; also to write Mrs. Webster.

On motion of Mr. Herbst, a committee of Audit, to pass upon accounts of Secretary and treasurer for past year, and report

at annual meeting, was provided for, and Messrs. Herbst, Nelson and Harvey were named as such committee.

Mr. Cox introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

"Resolved, That this board hereby extends sincere regrets and sympathy to our fellow member, Mr. C. H. Everett, in his deep affliction occasioned by the death of his wife.

"That we recognize her rare qualities of heart and mind, causing her loss to become especially sad and untimely."

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Madison, March 3, 1903.

The board met at two o'clock P. M.

President McKerrow in the chair.

Present Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Wilcox, Nelson, Emmerich and Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, a communication from Mrs. M. A. Webster was made the special order for evening session.

The committee appointed to audit books and accounts of secretary and treasurer, submitted the following report:

Madison, March 3, 1903.

To the President and Members of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture:

"Your committee has carefully examined the financial books of the secretary, and is pleased to report the same as correct."

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HERBST,

JAMES J. NELSON,

C. W. HARVEY,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, proceeded to the election of officers, when on motion of Mr. Wilcox, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the board for George McKerrow, for president for the coming year.

The ballot was cast, and Mr. McKerrow declared elected.

Balloted for Vice President, with the following result:

Informal ballot—Wilcox 3, Cox 3, Wylie 2, Thomas 1, Herbst 1.

1st formal ballot—Wylie 3, Wilcox 3, Cox 2, Harvey 1, Thomas 1. No choice.

2nd formal ballot—Cox 4, Wilcox 3, Wylie 2, Herbst 1. No choice.

3rd formal ballot—Wilcox 4, Cox 3, Wylie 1, Harvey 1. No choice.

4th formal ballot—Cox 4, Wilcox 4, Wylie 1, Harvey 1. No choice.

5th formal ballot—Cox 5, Wilcox 2, Harvey 2, Nelson 1. No choice.

6th formal ballot—Cox 5, Wilcox 2, Nelson 2, Harvey 1. No choice.

7th formal ballot—Cox 6, Nelson 2, Fisher 1, and Mr. Cox was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the president cast the vote of the board for John M. True, for Secretary for coming year, and he was declared elected.

(A recess was taken to allow the board to go before the Assembly Committee on Agriculture, relative to appropriation to board, from state.)

Resumed the election of officers, when Messrs. C. G. Wilcox, C. W. Harvey and P. R. Hannifin were elected additional members of Board of Managers for coming year.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox the board took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Quorum present. Mr. Grant U. Fisher was elected a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, in place of Mr. Hubbard, the term of service to commence June 1st, 1903.

The election of Department Superintendents was taken up and superintendents chosen as follows:

Gates—C. W. Harvey, Beaver Dam.

Privileges—O. F. Roessler, Jefferson.

Forage, etc.—(Left to Board of Managers.)

Speed—C. G. Wilcox, De Pere.

Horses—George Wylie, Morrisonville.

Cattle—C. H. Everett, Racine.

Sheep—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.

Swine—A. Emmerich, Emmerich.

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

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

Dairy—John W. Thomas, Madison.

Machinery—David Wedgwood, Little Suamico.

Fine Arts—James J. Nelson, Amherst.

Woman's Work—Miss Mary C. Whitmore, Janesville.

Marshal—Geo. G. Cox, Mineral Point.

On motion of Mr. Wylie the arrangements for Pigeon Show, and management of same, were left with Board of Managers.

President McKerrow was elected purchasing agent for year.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to rework mile track this spring, to clear stone from same.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the following rule was added to those governing action of board:

"This board reserves to its Board of Managers the final and absolute right to interpret the foregoing rules and regulations; and arbitrarily settle and determine all matters, questions or differences in regard thereto, or otherwise arising out of, or connected with, or incident to, the Fair."

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the marshal was instructed to "round up" the fair grounds, before eight o'clock A. M., Tuesday of fair, to see that all persons have tickets.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to charge 50 cents admission for double team, and 25 cents for single team at next State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to hold fair, Sept. 7-11, inclusive.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to extend lease to Milwaukee Driving Club for one year, and to grant lease of stalls as requested.

Adjourned until March 4th, at nine o'clock.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Wednesday Morning March 4, 1903.

Quorum present. On motion of Mr. Wilcox, proceeded to revision of rules and premium list.

Adopted the following rule in Horse Department:

"No animal will be permitted to show for more than one premium, except in sweepstakes, pairs and displays."

Any further change in Horse Department was left to superintendent of department.

In Cattle Department, on motion of Mr. Wylie voted to offer \$1,000.00 in Shorthorn prizes, in case the Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders contribute \$250.00 toward this amount.

The classification of Shorthorn premiums was left to Supt. Everett, the president and secretary.

Resolution suggested by American Berkshire Ass'n, encouraging public live stock sales at State Fair, was adopted.

The Sheep Department was left with the superintendent for revision.

In Swine Department the request of State Swine Breeders' Association for change in offer of premium for "Get of Sire" omitting "boar" was granted.

In Poultry Department, voted to offer a third premium of 75 cents in classes 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66 of last list.

Other changes, if any, left to Messrs. Harvey, Herbst and secretary.

In Agriculture, voted to give \$25.00 in premiums for leaf tobacco. Also, \$2.00 and \$1.00 as premiums each for maple syrup and sorghum syrup.

In County Exhibits added requirement, "Persons in charge to make affidavit, that to the best of their knowledge, the agricultural exhibits shown were grown in the county from which exhibit comes, during the present season, with exception of clover seed, etc."

Further changes left to superintendent of department and secretary.

In Horticulture, classes 148 and 149 were allowed third premiums, making offer, \$1.00, 75 cents and 50 cents.

In displays of 20 varieties, voted to pro-rate premiums. Classification left to superintendent of department.

Dairy Department left to superintendent.

In Fine Arts and Woman's Work, the revision of lists was left with superintendents, president and secretary.

On motion of Mr. Herbst, all unfinished business was left to Board of Managers.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Wis., April 2, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present—Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Harvey and Hannifin.

Mr. Liginger of Milwaukee, came before the board in the interests of a meet of the A. A. U. in Milwaukee, at a time of next State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Hannifin the president and secretary were authorized to contract with Mr. Liginger for such athletic meet, at an expense not to exceed \$1,000.00.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, April 10, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present—Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wilcox, Harvey and Hannifin.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to at once arrange to put iron pipe 30 inches in diameter across track above grand stand, if pipe be found reasonable.

Voted to hire Mr. Philips for coming year, on same terms as past years, \$30.00 per month for six months, and \$40.00 per month for remaining six months. Mr. Harvey was chosen superintendent of grounds for coming season, at \$100.00 per month.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, May 12, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Everett, Klein, Cox, Harvey, Hannifin, McKerrow, Nelson, Wilcox, Emmerich and Thomas.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to build a cement walk from main entrance to grand stand, the stream to be spanned by an arched iron bridge. Width of walk to be ten feet.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, instructed superintendent of grounds, to repair wall and walk in front of grand stand.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to allow no booth of any kind on green between office and art building, nor between art building and grand stand.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, ordered superintendent of grounds to surface the streets already laid, with crushed rock.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the Board of Managers was authorized to provide a complete water system for grounds, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000.00.

On motion of Mr. Hannifin, appropriated \$3,000.00 from state appropriation, for a new dairy building.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to build one or more dining halls, in case a sufficient amount of money, to do the same, is saved from improvements already provided for.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the location of a new dairy building was left to Supt. Thomas and Board of Managers.

Secretary was authorized to contract with Capt. Stanley, champion high diver, at \$75.00 for week of fair.

On motion of Mr. Hannifin, voted to increase the appropriation for athletic meet to \$1,500.00, and allow fifty free admission tickets.

Board of Managers, was instructed to investigate the question of a head-on collision of trains, at next State Fair, and report.

On motion of Mr. Cox, president was instructed to express the wish of board that Milwaukee Driving Club do not hold a matinee on grounds on Decoration day.

On motion of Mr. Hannifin, advertising of fair was left with president and secretary, and \$1,500.00 was appropriated for bill-posting advertising.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, May 26, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All members present except Mr. Hannifin.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the secretary was authorized to employ such help in office as he finds necessary, from time to time.

Mr. Kirchoffer, civil engineer, submitted report on proposed water supply system, estimating expense of well, machinery, pipes, etc.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Kirchoffer's plans were adopted and he was employed as engineer, in accordance with the following proposition:

"To the Board of Managers of the State Board of Agriculture, Gentlemen:—I hereby propose to complete plans and specifications for a water-works system for the State Fair grounds, and

attend to the letting of contracts, at Madison, for the sum of \$200.00.

I will superintend the construction, or inspect the work, or do such other work as the Board may desire, for the sum of \$10.00 per day, and all expenses (board, transportation and help).

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. Kirchoffer,
Consulting Engineer."

Voted to have engineer plat grounds devoted to machinery, carriages, wire fence, etc.

Mr. W. H. Liginger came before board and submitted a list of events to be given at athletic meet during State Fair. Voted to hold such event on Thursday and Friday, of fair week.

Authorized secretary to draw orders on treasury in favor of Mr. Liginger, upon call, to the amount of \$1,500.00.

Supt. Thomas presented rude sketch of proposed new dairy building, and he was authorized to procure plans and specifications for such building. Decided to locate new building just north of present dairy building.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, July 9, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present—Messrs. McKerrow, Cox, Wilcox, Harvey and Fisher (proxy for Mr. Hannifin).

Secretary was instructed to negotiate the rental of large tent for cattle judging, at fair, and a smaller tent for use of Sheep department.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to accept proposition of W. T. Carson to build new dairy building, according to plans and specifications furnished, for \$3,450.00.

Voted that Board of Managers act as a committee to solicit

bids or offers, to build dining halls, and report to Superintendent of Grounds Harvey.

Bid received from Mr. Carson on dining hall, was declined.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, August 5, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Everett, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Nelson, Emmerich and Thomas.

Minutes of meetings of Board of Managers read and approved. Messrs. Crosby and Hollister representing the Wisconsin Archæological Society, came before the Board in interest of having Indian mounds on grounds protected. On motion of Mr. Harvey their request was granted and Supt. Harvey authorized to attend to work.

On motion of Mr. Everett, Mr. John LeFeber, was elected Superintendent of Forage and Transportation for coming fair.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, instructed secretary to issue fifteen full privilege complimentary tickets, to each member of Board.

Voted that official badges be recognized at all gates, for admission of wearer.

Voted to loan glass jars, in custody of Board, to St. Louis Exposition Commissioners.

Engineer Kirchoffer submitted a report of his work on improvements, and made recommendations.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, voted to accept bid of The Gould Co., for pump, at \$590.00.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to accept bid of Marinette Iron Works Manufacturing Co., for engine, at \$1,000.00.

The selection of Press Agent for week of fair, was left with secretary.

On motion of Mr. Everett, authorized the Board of Managers to arrange for an automobile race, for Wednesday of week of

fair. Purse, \$1,000.00, divided, \$500.00, \$300.00, \$200.00, distance not less than ten miles, time limit to be fixed.

The first prize winning machine to give five mile exhibition on Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Cox, secretary was instructed to extend invitation of Board to Gov. La Follette to address people at fair on Wednesday, and Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, on Thursday.

Authorized secretary to engage Clauder's full band for Thursday at fair, for \$225.00, remainder of music to be arranged by committee, consisting of Messrs. McKerrow, Wylie and Fisher.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 4, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Cox, McKerrow and Harvey.

Mr. Hooker, representing the Milwaukee Sentinel, came before the Board, soliciting additional advertising for that paper. Matter laid over.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to authorize the sale of old engine, pump and boiler, for \$100.00.

Secretary was authorized to issue complimentary tickets to West Allis village officers.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to make Dr. F. R. Wright of West Allis, the official physician, on part of Board, for coming fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 5, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Fisher, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst and Nelson,

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to add \$220.00 to amount already allowed for advertising in Milwaukee Sunday papers—Sentinel, Free Press, Germania and Herold.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 7, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Emmerich and Thomas.

Voted to admit deputy sheriffs of Milwaukee county, at gates, during fair, on their official stars.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 8, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Everett, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Emmerich, Thomas and Wilcox.

Petition of certain exhibitors in Machinery Department, for a larger allowance of "helper's tickets," was presented, and on motion of Mr. Wylie, Mr. Thomas was made a committee of one to investigate claims of petitioners, and to report at subsequent meeting.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to authorize the sale of Athletic programs for ten cents on Thursday, and five cents on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, admission rates for automobiles was fixed at 25 cents for single seat, and 50 cents for double seat.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to repeal rule now existing allowing no space in buildings to be rented to concessioners, and in the future, to allow space to be rented upon consent of super-

intendent in charge, and with sanction of the board, but in no case for less than \$25.00.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 9, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Wylie, Everett, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst and Thomas.

Mr. Thomas reported having interviewed Machinery exhibitors, on the question of granting additional helper's tickets, and while he found dissatisfaction in some quarters, he recommended that no action be taken by Board. Report adopted.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 12, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present—Messrs. Fisher, Everett, Cox, McKerrow, Harvey, Herbst, Nelson, Wilcox and Thomas.

Sundry bills were presented by secretary, and on motion of Mr. Everett, allowed.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to authorize the sale of old engine house, if it can be sold for more than it is worth to Board, for other purposes.

The settlement of amount to be paid for automobile races was left to committee, consisting of President McKerrow and Mr. Wilcox.

Secretary was authorized to call a special meeting of board, when Supt. Harvey reports contracts for improvements completed.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Oct. 13, 1903.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

All members present except Messrs. Wilcox and Hannifin.

The secretary read communications from Mr. Von Cotzhausen of Milwaukee, asking for sale or lease of ground for erection of stables, etc., and he was instructed to explain to Mr. Von Cotzhausen, that this Board had not the power to sell or lease for long time, any part of fair grounds.

Pres. McKerrow, Messrs. Thomas, Everett, Wylie and Cox were chosen delegates to meeting of American Association of Fairs and Expositions, and Fisher, Herbst and Harvey alternates.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to hold Agricultural convention at Madison, the first week in February.

Application having been made by deputy state treasury agent, for pasturage of donkeys held by agent, the matter was left with Supt. Harvey.

Mr. Ashley presented an offer to the Board to construct powerhouse at well, of concrete blocks, for \$610.00.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to use such material in construction of building, details to be left with Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. Everett, bills of Mr. Carson for construction of buildings, are to be audited by Mr. Harvey and secretary, and paid.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to expend balance remaining of improvement fund, not to exceed \$1,000.00, in draining grounds.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, president, secretary and Messrs. Thomas and Wilcox were made a committee to work for better means of transportation, and cheaper rates for next fair; also to ask C., M. & St. P. Ry. to build a shed at station at fair grounds.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the same committee was charged with conference with Milwaukee business men, on matters relating to fair.

The acceptance of State Fair dates assigned by American Association of Fairs and Expositions, or selection of other dates, or deciding whether to hold fair the coming year, was left to delegates from this board, to American Association.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Financial Reports.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

Gentlemen:—I beg to report receipts, from various sources, during the year 1903, as follows:

From entries and stall rent, (speed excepted).....	\$2,115 10
From Superintendent of Privileges.....	3,883 00
From Speed Department	4,558 95
From American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.....	988 50
From Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders' Association.....	226 50
From rentals, 1902	135 00
From rentals, 1903'	246 05
From sale of horse	200 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	656 40
Total.....	\$13,009 50

For this amount, I hold the receipts of the state treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1ST, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, January 1, 1903	\$11,013 41
Received from Secretary during year	13,009 50
Gate receipts at fair	23,267 50
Special appropriation from State	20,000 90
Annual appropriation and percentage.....	6,419 70
<hr/>	
Total	\$73,710 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid on orders of Secretary	\$57,468 86
Balance in treasury January 1, 1904.....	16,241 25
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$73,710 11

REPORT OF AUDITING BOARD.

The Board of Managers of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture have this day examined the accounts and vouchers of Secretary True of the Board, and the state treasurer, and find the same to agree in all respects.

GEORGE MCKERROW,

GEORGE G. COX,

C. G. WILCOX,

GRANT U. FISHER,

Board of Managers.

Madison, Wis., January 2d, 1904.

SECRETARY'S RECEIPT ACCOUNT.

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	Milwaukee Driving Club, stall rent, 1902.....	\$135 00
2.	———, sale of horse	200 00
3.	J. F. Gould, payment on speed program privilege....	30 00
4.	C. W. Harvey, speed stall rent.....	10 50
5.	W. H. Knight, Sec. Am. Trot. Ass'n, suspension, 1902..	26 00
6.	M. Murray, suspension, speed 1902	30 00
7.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent	10 00
8.	C. W. Harvey, pasturage	1 50
9.	John Gardiner, speed entry.....	30 00
10.	C. W. McMillan, speed entry	25 00
11.	J. H. Fetterly, speed entry.....	25 00
12.	J. B. Stickney, speed entry	25 00
13.	P. H. Snyder, speed entry	12 50
14.	Isaac Stephenson, speed entry	25 00
15.	Leshner & Cone, speed entry	100 00
16.	Arthur G. Williams, speed entry	25 00
17.	W. W. Marvin, speed entry.....	50 00
18.	R. A. Mead, speed entry	25 00
19.	W. A. Cobb, speed entry	25 00
20.	John Strange, speed entry.....	25 00
21.	D. J. Fenelon, speed entry	100 00
22.	Neil Broman, speed entry	25 00
23.	Pat Harrington, speed entry	25 00
24.	G. J. Thomas, speed entry.....	50 00
25.	F. G. Kay, speed entry.....	25 00
26.	J. C. Scott, speed entry	50 00
27.	Thos. H. Gill, speed entry	25 00
28.	C. E. Wheeler, speed entry.....	25 00
29.	Dick Barlow, speed entry.....	50 00
30.	W. A. Bergen, speed entry.....	25 00
31.	C. W. Harvey, pasturage	3 00
32.	W. H. Smith, speed entry	25 00
33.	Geo. E. Devery, speed entry	25 00
34.	Smith & Pomeroy, W. M. Co., entry fee	2 00
35.	A. Dutton & Son, entry fee	2 00
36.	Johnson & Rice, speed entry.....	25 00
37.	W. H. Knight, suspension speed, 1902.....	118 80
38.	Anderson Vehicle Co., entry fee.....	2 00
39.	C. E. Dinehart, speed entry	25 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
40.	Joe L. Frank, entry fee	2 00
41.	L. D. Martiny, entry fee	2 00
42.	C. W. Harvey, speed stall rent	36 50
43.	Krause Bros., entry fee	2 00
44.	H. Maschmeyer, entry fee.....	3 90
45.	H. E. Moore, pen rent and entry fee.....	6 00
46.	E. A. Smith, entry fee	2 00
47.	J. B. Gray, suspension speed, 1902	13 75
48.	S. Sholtie, ice cut on grounds	4 00
49.	Frank Bowar, entry fee	2 00
50.	M. W. Reed, pen rent and entry fee	9 00
51.	W. C. Waite, entry fee	2 00
52.	D. J. Williams, withdrawal, speed	30 00
53.	Dietrich Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
54.	Mrs. B. J. Auve, entry fee	2 00
55.	Wm. E. Wright, entry fee	2 00
56.	E. C. McCormick, entry fee	2 00
57.	W. F. Christian & Sons, stall rent and entry fee	16 00
58.	Alfred Von Cotzhausen, entry fee.....	2 00
59.	Clement & Fike, entry fee.....	2 40
60.	Mrs. John Nicholson, entry fee.....	2 00
61.	Albert Erickson, entry fee	2 00
62.	J. G. Hickox, stall rent and entry fee.....	16 00
63.	Gilbert Hickox, stall rent and entry fee.....	6 00
64.	R. A. Mead, withdrawal, speed	5 00
65.	Geo. Castle, withdrawal, speed.....	30 00
66.	Mrs. E. E. Beals, entry fee	2 00
67.	Byron Chapin, entry fee	2 00
68.	A. E. Helmer, entry fee.....	2 00
69.	Albert A. Fuller, stall rent and entry fee	14 00
70.	Wm. L. Stavrum, entry fee	2 00
71.	Dr. W. Shlager, entry fee	2 00
72.	J. B. Stickney, withdrawal, speed	5 00
73.	E. L. Duxbury, entry fee	2 00
74.	Mary C. Nicholson, entry fee	2 00
75.	J. Jensen, entry fee	2 00
76.	John Sleep & Sons, stall rent and entry fee.....	12 00
77.	Oren Longley, entry fee	2 00
78.	A. E. Thompson, entry fee	2 00
79.	J. F. Weber, entry fee	2 00
80.	L. M. Churbuck, entry fee	2 00
81.	Mrs. T. P. Leonard, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
82.	Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, entry fee	2 00
83.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster, entry fee	2 00
84.	Grace B. Ricker, entry fee	2 00
85.	P. L. Laurene, entry fee	2 00
86.	Geo. A. Elder, entry fee	2 00
87.	Karl B. Clough, entry fee and pen rent	10 00
88.	J. M. Chenoweth, entry fee	2 00
89.	A. C. Tuthill, entry fee	2 00
90.	J. C. Robinson, stall rent and entry fee.....	20 00
91.	John Nelson, entry fee.....	2 00
92.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, entry fee.....	2 00
93.	W. H. Van Schaick, entry fee.....	2 00
94.	T. E. Bly, entry fee and pen rent	7 00
95.	Alex. Klokner, entry fee	2 00
96.	J. A. Schaefer, entry fee	2 00
97.	John H. Williams, stall rent and entry fee.....	10 00
98.	Mrs. Edward Granger, entry fee	2 00
99.	C. H. Christianson, entry fee	2 00
100.	Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, entry fee	2 00
101.	I. L. Bonniwell, entry fee	2 00
102.	R. C. Ganschow, entry fee	2 00
103.	Henry Elmer, entry fee	2 00
104.	R. P. Bjerregaard, entry fee	2 00
105.	W. A. Voigt, entry fee	2 00
106.	Jas. Waters & Sons, entry fee.....	2 00
107.	Chas. F. Brinkman, entry fee	2 00
108.	J. W. Koepsell, entry fee.....	2 00
109.	Miss Irma Heller, entry fee	2 00
110.	L. W. Cochran, entry fee	2 00
111.	Ruby L. Gleason, entry fee	2 00
112.	C. S. Chapin, entry fee	2 00
113.	A. H. Weinbrenner, entry fee	2 00
114.	D. W. Powell, entry fee	2 00
115.	Augusta Steinke, entry fee	2 00
116.	Divan Bros., stall rent and entry fee.....	18 00
117.	B. G. Bursch, entry fee	2 00
118.	W. H. Thompson, speed entry	15 00
119.	Geo. Brew, speed entry.....	15 00
120.	Murphy Bros., entry fees	4 00
121.	E. A. Paddock, entry fee	2 00
122.	E. C. Peterson, entry fee	2 00
123.	Fiebrantz Bros., entry fee	2 25

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
124.	Geo. M. Combe, entry fee	2 00
125.	Jas. F. Green, entry fee	2 00
126.	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt, entry fee.....	2 00
127.	Elizabeth Talbutt, entry fee.....	2 00
128.	Mattie Hall, entry fee	2 00
129.	Nannie Hall, entry fee	2 00
130.	A. C. Nelson, entry fee	2 00
131.	Arthur W. Fruit, pen rent and entry fee	11 00
132.	John J. Cook, entry fee	2 00
133.	H. B. Drake, entry fee	2 00
134.	Sam Jones, stall rent and entry fee	14 00
135.	Wernich Seed Co., entry fee.....	2 00
136.	L. Guth & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
137.	Mary E. Pease, entry fee	2 00
138.	O. A. Kielsmeier, entry fee	2 00
139.	J. A. Shields, stall rent and entry fee.....	20 00
140.	Thos. Sanders, stall rent and entry fee	8 00
141.	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, entry fee	2 00
142.	Arthur Sterickèr, stall rent and entry fee.....	19 00
143.	Taylor County, entry fee.....	2 00
144.	Elizabeth Kelliher, entry fee	2 30
145.	Davis Bros., entry fee and pen rent	12 00
146.	Geo. Horneck, entry fee	2 00
147.	H. N. Thompson, entry fee	2 00
148.	D. A. Charland, entry fee and stall rent	6 00
149.	A. H. Krouskop, stall rent and entry fee	18 00
150.	J. S. Lundeberg, entry fee	2 00
151.	Stauffacher & Roth, entry fee	2 00
152.	Rust Bros., stall rent and entry fee	14 00
153.	R. B. Cartwright, entry fee	2 00
154.	Tena Fromader, entry fee	2 00
155.	Fred Clausing, entry fee and stall rent.....	8 00
156.	Hans Berg, entry fee	2 00
157.	J. C. Thorssin, entry fee	2 00
158.	W. J. Hyne, entry fee.....	2 00
159.	John E. Boettcher, entry fee.....	2 00
160.	Gentilly Dairy Ass'n, entry fee	2 00
161.	Mrs. E. N. L. Davidson, entry fee	2 00
162.	J. W. Webber, entry fee	2 00
163.	Jas. C. Jensen, entry fee	4 00
164.	D. R. Hanna, stall rent and entry fee	12 00
165.	Blank,	

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
166.	Gwenllian Halladay, entry fee	2 00
167.	Janney Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
168.	P. H. Kasper, entry fee	2 00
169.	Clay Tyler, entry fee	2 00
170.	F. R. Austerman, entry fee	2 00
171.	H. E. Griffin, entry fee.....	2 00
172.	Frank Macho, entry fee	2 00
173.	Theo. Reuter, entry fee	2 00
174.	Geo. Inechen, entry fee	2 00
175.	M. D. Cunningham, stall rent and entry fee	14 00
176.	R. A. Reid, entry fee	2 00
177.	L. A. Goodchild, entry fee	2 00
178.	Geo. Martin, pen rent and entry fee	4 00
179.	Dawson Bros., entry fee	2 70
180.	Flora D. Goodearle, entry fee.....	2 00
181.	John Kivlin, pen rent and entry fee.....	3 00
182.	Edw. Wunsch, entry fee.....	2 00
183.	F. H. Kelling, entry fee.....	2 00
184.	Aug. Seymer, entry fee	2 00
185.	Portage Creamery Co., entry fee.....	2 00
186.	C. M. Kates, entry fee	2 00
187.	Ed Finn, entry fee	2 00
188.	Fred Weuthrich, entry fee.....	2 00
189.	Albert A. Barberra, entry fee	2 00
190.	Jacob Horn, entry fee	2 25
191.	Mrs. J. F. Donald, entry fee	2 00
192.	W. B. Barney & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
193.	A. A. Arnold, stall rent and entry fee	19 00
194.	John Sollie, entry fee.....	2 00
195.	J. R. Love, stall rent and entry fee	4 30
196.	C. D. Rosa, stall rent and entry fee	20 00
197.	E. W. Fisher, entry fee	2 00
198.	Henry Schuster, entry fee	2 00
199.	Chris Paulson, entry fee	2 00
200.	Ray Biggs, stall rent and entry fee	16 00
201.	Mrs. A. Kingsbury, entry fee	2 00
202.	Gust Traeger, entry fee	2 00
203.	Silver Spring Creamery Co., entry fee	2 00
204.	Freida Maschmeyer, entry fee.....	2 00
205.	Renk Bros., entry fee	2 00
206.	Durant-Dort Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
207.	Gale Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
208.	J. D. Batchelder, entry fee.....	2 00

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
209.	Francisca Spicuzza, entry fee	2 00
210.	R. D. Short, stall rent and entry fee	12 00
211.	Geo. A. Van Slyck, stall rent and entry fee	4 00
212.	J. McD. Randles, entry fee, stall and pen rent	7 00
213.	Mrs. J. H. McRostie, entry fee	2 00
214.	A. W. Parkin, entry fee	2 00
215.	Kelly Bros., entry fee.....	2 00
216.	Mrs. Andrew Stewart, entry fee	2 00
217.	Will McAdam, entry fee	2 00
218.	Chas. Jensch, entry fee.....	2 00
219.	John A. Meyer, stall rent and entry fee.....	6 00
220.	Asa L. Meracle, entry fee	2 00
221.	Adam Seitz, stall rent and entry fee	13 00
222.	Mrs. J. N. Chamberlin, entry fee	2 00
223.	T. H. Inman, entry fee	2 00
224.	Mrs. W. J. Grimshaw, entry fee.....	2 00
225.	Geo. E. Kellogg, entry fee	2 00
226.	G. G. McIntyre, entry fee	2 00
227.	Chas. F. Eckstein, entry fee.....	4 00
228.	Jacob Baehler, entry fee.....	2 00
229.	Mrs. H. E. Erffmeyer, entry fee.....	2 00
230.	Monitor Drill Co., entry fee	2 00
231.	E. J. Czamanske, entry fee	2 00
232.	Ida J. Hagen, entry fee	2 00
233.	Blanche Baxter, entry fee	2 00
234.	Maud C. Hinsey, entry fee	2 00
235.	The Van Brunt Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
236.	Mrs. Hy Fischer, entry fee	2 00
237.	Miss Viola Abert, entry fee	2 00
238.	G. G. Roberts, entry fee	2 00
239.	Mrs. Susie Abert, entry fee	2 00
240.	McLay Bros., stall rent and entry fee	32 00
241.	Lucy Cavell, entry fee	2 00
242.	W. H. Edwards, pen rent and entry fee.....	3 50
243.	Mrs. John M. True, entry fee.....	2 00
244.	Fairbanks, Morse & Co., entry fee	2 00
245.	Mrs. John Hans, entry fee	2 00
246.	Joe Hans, entry fee	2 00
247.	John Hans, entry fee.....	2 00
248.	F. E. McCormick, entry fee.....	2 00
249.	H. W. Ayers, entry fee	2 00
250.	F. G. Boots, entry fee	2 50
251.	H. H. Graskamp, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
252.	Joseph Kettner, entry fee	2 00
253.	P. D. Nelson, entry fee	2 00
254.	Robt. L. Adams, entry fee	2 60
255.	C. W. Valentine, entry fee	2 00
256.	M. E. Newburn, entry fee	2 00
257.	John Chalupnik, entry fee	2 00
258.	Mrs. C. W. Shumway, entry fee	2 00
259.	Minnie B. Akass, entry fee	2 00
260.	G. W. Kemp, entry fee	2 00
261.	Geo. Acker, entry fee	2 00
262.	Edward Wynoble, entry fee	2 00
263.	Mrs. L. Yanke, entry fee	2 00
264.	Mitchell Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
265.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	128 00
266.	A. F. Bohen, entry fee and stall rent.....	4 00
267.	H. W. Barnitz, entry fee	2 00
268.	F. H. Wismer, entry fee.....	2 00
269.	M. L. Van Dreser, entry fee	2 00
270.	Ritzke & Hurl, entry fee	2 00
271.	Wm. Ablard, entry fee	2 00
272.	Thomas O'Neil, entry fee	2 00
273.	J. I. Case Co., entry fee	2 00
274.	A. E. Holland, entry fee	2 00
275.	American Steel & Wire Co., entry fee	2 00
276.	John Wunsch, entry fee	2 00
277.	Erwin Engleman, entry fee	2 00
278.	C. H. Eaton, entry fee	2 00
279.	Lillie A. Eaton, entry fee	2 00
280.	Marcella Stoppenbach, entry fee	2 00
281.	Mrs. Carrie Stoppenbach, entry fee	2 00
282.	J. L. Jaquot, entries	8 00
283.	E. J. Resler, entry fee	2 00
284.	Chas. A. Pasche, entry fee	2 00
285.	W. Judevine, entry fee	2 00
286.	Wagner Bros., entry fees	6 60
287.	Sheldon & Buckley, entry fee	2 00
288.	Ed. E. Linduer, entry fee.....	2 00
289.	Meta L. Baker, entry fee	2 00
290.	Gussie E. Gill, entry fee	2 00
291.	J. C. Schulz, entry fee.....	2 00
292.	Herman Vanselow, entry fees.....	11 50
293.	Ferd. Vanselow, entry fee	2 50
294.	Geo. W. Steele, entry and stall rent	16 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
295.	C. F. Eckstein, entry fee	30
296.	Albert Peters, entry fee	2 00
297.	Albert Hartwig, entry fee	2 00
298.	A. L. Kleeber, entry fee	2 00
299.	Mrs. S. J. Curtis, entry fee	2 00
300.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, entry fee	2 00
301.	Silberzahn Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
302.	F. M. McKinney, entry fee	2 00
303.	Nic. J. Schanen, entry fee	2 00
304.	A. V. Grow, entry fee	2 30
305.	Fred W. Kuhl, entry fee	2 00
306.	C. W. Harvey, rent, dining hall	10 00
307.	A. B. Hoyt, entry fee	2 00
308.	C. W. Harvey, pasturage	3 00
309.	Soudan Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
310.	W. A. Conklin, entry fee	2 00
311.	Wernich Seed Co., entry fee	2 00
312.	John Kelty, entry fee	2 00
313.	Pewaukee Creamery Co., entry fee	2 00
314.	Mathias Alten, entry fee	2 00
315.	Ole Esker, entry fee	2 00
316.	Carl Grashorn, entry fee	2 00
317.	A. E. Weaver, entry fee	2 00
318.	Mrs. Frank Moore, entry fee	2 00
319.	Henry C. Boers, entry fee	2 75
320.	Ed. Finn, stall rent	10 00
321.	Berlin Creamery, entry fee	2 00
322.	H. W. Austin, entry fee	2 00
323.	Miss A. Kurth, entry fee	2 00
324.	H. F. Kellner, entry fee	2 00
325.	John Nelson, balance on entry fee	1 00
326.	E. B. Melendy, entry fee	2 00
327.	B. S. Van Name, entry fee	2 00
328.	E. L. Hovey, entry fee	2 00
329.	Mrs. R. D. Tillotson, entry fee	2 00
330.	E. J. Keyes, entry fee	2 00
331.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, entry fee	2 00
332.	Chas. S. Wolf, entry fee	2 00
333.	Stowell Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
334.	H. F. Mills, entry fee	2 00
335.	W. J. Clark, entry fee	2 00
336.	Paul E. Knoll, entry fee	2 00
337.	H. E. Aldrich, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
338.	John O'Hala, entry fee.....	2 00
339.	A. D. Baker Co., entry fee.....	2 00
340.	Mrs. Fred Catlin, entry fee	2 00
341.	Fred Maidens, entry fee	2 00
342.	La Crosse Plow Co., entry fee.....	2 00
343.	Rosenthal Husker Co., entry fee.....	2 00
344.	J. H. Pilgrim, entry fee	2 00
345.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, entry fee	2 00
346.	Mathilda Luer, entry fee.....	2 00
347.	Anna Binner, entry fee	2 00
348.	Caroline Schmasow, entry fee	2 00
349.	Fuller & Johnson, entry fee	2 00
350.	Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., entry fee	2 00
351.	C. T. Chamberlain, entry fee	2 75
352.	Keyes & Clute, entry fee	2 00
353.	T. Williamson, entry fee	3 25
354.	Jos. Kallaus, entry fee	2 00
355.	John Clarson, entry fee	2 00
356.	Ed. Wittwer & Bro., entry fee	2 00
357.	Albert T. Keipper, entry fee	9 15
358.	A. E. Kuohe, entry fee	2 00
359.	E. W. Schaetzel, entry fee.....	2 00
360.	E. O. Dosch, entry fee.....	2 00
361.	Staver Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
362.	G. J. Vogt, entry fee	2 00
363.	Joseph Vogt, entry fee	2 00
364.	John Vogt, entry fee	2 00
365.	Robert Engel, entry fee	2 00
366.	J. J. Ochsner, entry fee	2 00
367.	E. D. Ochsner, entry fee	2 00
368.	A. B. Bellman, entry fee	2 00
369.	Mrs. H. M. Ledyard, entry fee	2 00
370.	Blank.	
371.	Mrs. M. K. Perrigo, entry fee	2 00
372.	Roman B. Dobrogowski, entry fee	8 00
373.	Mrs. F. Dobrogowski, entry fee	4 75
374.	Minnie Gutknecht, entry fee	2 00
375.	E. L. Benedict, entry fee	4 00
376.	Perry Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
377.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	365 85
378.	Molina Wagon Co., entry fee	2 00
379.	Velle Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
380.	G. D. Rowell & Son, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
381.	F. O. Waddell, entry fee	2 00
382.	Roy L. Blackburn, entry fee	2 00
383.	Avery Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
384.	F. Sette, entry fee	2 00
385.	Reliance Gas & Engine Co., entry fee.....	2 00
386.	L. A. Jansen, entry fee	14 60
387.	Eggebrecht & Crandall, entry fee	2 00
388.	H. F. Crandall, entry fee	2 00
389.	Fletcher & Crandall, entry fee	2 00
390.	Thomas Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
391.	Mrs. W. W. Lloyd, entry fee	2 00
392.	Paige Woven Wire Co., entry fee	2 00
393.	Dillon Griswold Wire Co., entry fee	2 00
394.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske, entry fee	2 00
395.	Ernest Jeske, entry fee.....	2 00
396.	W. F. Pilgrim, entry fee	2 00
397.	J. Thompson Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
398.	John Conrad, entry fee	2 00
399.	Miss M. Goetz, entry fee	2 00
400.	L. D. Gillon, entry fee	2 00
401.	Mrs. Sarah Knutson, entry fee	2 00
402.	Neisman & Deaner, entry fee.....	2 00
403.	Mrs. A. E. Pierce, entry fee	2 00
404.	American Harrow Co., entry fee.....	2 00
405.	Reeves & Co., entry fee	2 00
406.	Appleton Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
407.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	150 00
408.	Tony Parsbrig, entry fee	6 25
409.	Julius Berg, entry fee	2 00
410.	Otto Steinhart, entry fee	2 00
411.	Herman Kretchmer, entry fee	4 65
412.	W. S. Walsh, entry fee	2 00
413.	M. J. Douma, entry fee	2 00
414.	Wm. Frank, entry fee	4 00
415.	H. H. Belgrien, entry fee	2 00
416.	T. B. McCauley, bal. entry fee	1 25
417.	A. Holman, entry fee.....	2 00
418.	Frank Blumenstein, entry fee	2 00
419.	A. F. Warden, entry fee	2 00
420.	E. Smith, entry fee	2 00
421.	E. W. Palmer, entry fee	2 00
422.	Blank.	
423.	Douville Bros., wagon ticket	2 00

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
424.	Joseph Robinson, entry fee.....	2 00
425.	John Graf, supply ticket	3 00
426.	Adams County, entry fee	2 00
427.	Collins Plow Co., entry fee	2 00
428.	Austin, Western Co., entry fee.....	2 00
429.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	202 99
430.	Mrs. C. Walter, entry fee	2 00
431.	Sechler Carriage Co., entry fee.....	2 00
432.	Chas. A. Stickney Co., entry fee.....	2 00
433.	Wood County, entry fee	2 00
434.	Mrs. G. A. Sperry, entry fee	2 00
435.	Blank.	
436.	Henry Gieratz, entry fee	2 00
437.	Walter M. Maas, entry fee	2 00
438.	Milwaukee Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
439.	Deere & Co., entry fee	2 90
440.	W. F. Pilgrim, stall rent	3 00
441.	Bessie Seaman, entry fee	2 00
442.	Racine Sattley Co., entry fee	2 00
443.	W. T. Elliott, entry fee	2 90
444.	H. Finger, supply wagon ticket	2 00
445.	A. R. Nitz, supply wagon ticket	2 90
446.	C. P. & J. Lauson, entry fee	2 00
447.	Joseph Volz, entry fee.....	2 00
448.	L. Volz, entry fee	2 00
449.	Marathon County, entry fee	2 00
450.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	108 00
451.	H. T. Seaman, entry fee	2 00
452.	Pasbrig & Stewart, entry fee	11 60
453.	Racine Hatcher Co., entry fee.....	2 00
454.	Douville Bros., supply wagon	2 00
455.	T. C. Williams, supply wagon.....	3 00
456.	James West, pen rent and entry fee.....	6 00
457.	Edw. Golz, entry fee	2 00
458.	Wm. Fox, entry fee	2 00
459.	Dowagiac Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
460.	W. F. Steele, entry fee	2 00
461.	A. D. Barnes, entry fee.....	2 00
462.	Stoughton Wagon Co., entry fee.....	2 00
463.	Casper Olsen, entry fee	2 00
464.	H. E. Nicolai, entry fee	2 00
465.	Niesman & Deaner, entry fee	17 80
466.	Fish Bros. Wagon Co., entry fee.....	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
467.	A. N. McGeoch, entry fee	2 00
468.	C. H. Williams, entry fee	2 00
469.	A. W. Bankes, entry fee	2 00
470.	Stolp, Lutter & Jacobs, entry fee.....	2 00
471.	Byron Scheiderer, entry fee.....	2 00
472.	Mrs. Lulu Swager, entry fee	2 00
473.	Anderson Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
474.	Milwaukee County, entry fee	2 00
475.	Mrs. A. LeFeber, entry fee	2 00
476.	Warsaw Wilkinson Co., entry fee	2 00
477.	Cyclone Fence Co., entry fee	2 00
478.	J. I. Case Co., entry fee	2 00
479.	Plano Div. Acme Harvester Co., entry fee	2 00
480.	Stan Christie, entry fee.....	2 00
481.	Della Kruckenberg, entry fee	2 00
482.	E. C. Meske, entry fee	2 00
483.	A. J. Clapp, entry fee	2 00
484.	Geo. Jeffrey, entry fee	2 00
485.	Barron County, entry fee.....	2 00
486.	Mrs. J. J. Hannan, entry fee	2 00
487.	Geiser Mfg. Co., entry fee.....	2 00
488.	H. H. King, entry fee	2 00
489.	James W. Frew, entry fee.....	2 00
490.	Forest County, entry fee	2 00
491.	D. A. Charland, stall rent	2 00
492.	A. J. Baurenther, entry fee	2 00
493.	Wisconsin Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
494.	E. P. Dickey Fanning Mill Co., entry fee	2 00
495.	G. D. Rowell & Son, entry fee	2 00
496.	Miss Marcella Hannon, entry fee	2 00
497.	Hackbarth & Gargen, entry fee	2 00
498.	Gates County, entry fee	2 00
499.	C. A. Petrie, entry fee	2 00
500.	Petrie, Herrington & Collins, entry fee.....	2 00
501.	A. D. Skalitzky, entry fee	2 00
502.	J. E. Donovan, entry fee.....	2 00
503.	Johnson & Field, entry fee	2 00
504.	J. H. Algard, entry fee	2 00
505.	L. L. Allen & Co., entry fee.....	2 00
506.	Hirsch Bros., entry fee	2 00
507.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	143 00
508.	Boerth & Porth Co., supply ticket.....	3 00
509.	Belle City Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
510.	E. G. Roberts & Co., entry fee	30 79
511.	Smith M. S. Co., entry fee	2 00
512.	R. F. Adler, ticket.....	3 00
513.	W. A. McHenry, entry fee and stall rent	20 00
514.	Geo. Cooke, entry fee	3 00
515.	H. E. Moore, stall rent	1 50
516.	E. L. Husbe & Co., ticket	3 00
517.	Mrs. L. M. Schlitz, entry fee	2 00
518.	J. A. Meyer, stall rent	2 00
519.	C. F. Eckstein, entry fee (bal.)	50
520.	Mrs. Grimschow, balance entry fee.....	30
521.	J. J. Miller, wagon ticket	2 00
522.	L. W. Cochran, stall rent	44 00
523.	Champion Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
524.	W. D. Fritchman, pen rent and entry fee.....	4 00
525.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	166 00
526.	J. & E. Brown, stall rent and entry fee.....	5 00
527.	Frick Co., entry fee	2 00
528.	Mrs. E. Rees Clark, entry fee	2 00
529.	J. Kivlin, stall rent	2 00
530.	J. G. Boyd, rent of grounds	50 00
531.	Holcomb Bros., wagon ticket	2 00
532.	J. Slimmer, entry fee	2 00
533.	Dure & Mausuer Co., entry fee	2 00
534.	A. T. Hoyt, entry fee	2 00
535.	F. M. Jensen, entry fee	2 00
536.	Dutton & Son, stall rent	16 00
537.	J. E. Donovan, entry fee.....	2 00
538.	J. F. Bachman, entry fee.....	2 00
539.	S. S. Rich, entry fee	2 00
540.	G. A. D. Hunt, entry fee	9 60
541.	Geo. Ewald, entry fee	20 00
542.	Sylvanus Ames, entry fee	2 00
543.	M. L. Gregorson, entry fee	2 00
544.	W. & A. Jackson, entry fee	2 00
545.	E. A. Suender, entry fee.....	4 00
546.	A. Selle, pen rent and entry fee	2 00
547.	Janesville Cement Post Co., entry fee	2 00
548.	South Bend Plow Co., entry fee.....	2 00
549.	Silver Spring Creamery Co., entry fee	2 00
550.	Kelly Bros., pen rent	2 50
551.	Racine Wagon & Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
552.	Benson & Anderson, stall rent and entry fee	4 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
553.	J. R. Peake & Son, stall rent and entry fee	35 00
554.	American Thresherman, entry fee	2 00
555.	Drew Elevated Carrier Co., entry fee	2 00
556.	Otto R. Roenius, entry fee	2 00
557.	E. G. Roberts, bal. entry	20
558.	Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
559.	Prouty & Glass Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
560.	Mrs. L. M. Buell, entry fee	2 00
561.	M. H. Daley, entry fee	2 00
562.	C. T. Hill, pen rent and entry fee	4 00
563.	J. M. Lounsbury, entry fee	2 00
564.	J. Dorsch & Son, entry fee	2 00
565.	Alfred Von Cotzhausen, stall rent	58 00
566.	A. H. Weinbrenner, stall rent	4 00
567.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
568.	H. Bartels, wagon ticket	2 00
569.	J. H. Gevaart, wagon ticket	2 00
570.	H. N. Thompson, stall rent	12 00
571.	J. R. Love, pen rent	1 00
572.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	240 00
573.	Smalley Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
574.	Mrs. Sophie Koch, entry fee	2 00
575.	N. W. Jewell & Son, pen rent and entry fee	3 50
576.	David Bradley Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
577.	C. H. Gardner, stall rent and entry fee	20 00
578.	J. M. Dunlop, entry fee	2 00
579.	S. B. Friday Co., entry fee	2 00
580.	H. C. Larson, entry fee	2 00
581.	E. A. Smith, stall rent	18 00
582.	Wisconsin Foundry & Steel Works, entry fee	2 00
583.	S. D. Burke & Co., entry fee	2 00
584.	C. H. Williams, pen rent	2 50
585.	T. E. Bly, pen rent	2 00
586.	———, wagon ticket	3 00
587.	O. Harris, stall rent	18 00
588.	Speed department	295 00
589.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	137 00
590.	American Cream Separator Co., entry fee	2 00
591.	John M. True, tickets sold	12 50
592.	J. F. Weaver, pen rent and entry fee	3 50
593.	S. Jones, pen rent	50
594.	H. P. West, pen rent and entry fee	9 00
595.	H. W. Ayers, stall and pen rent	17 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
596.	T. H. Inman, stall rent	18 00
597.	W. Woodard, entry fee	2 00
598.	— Leanerd, wagon ticket	2 00
599.	Geo. McKerrow, entry and stall rent.....	23 00
600.	L. B. Gregg, entry fee	2 00
601.	American Shredder Co., entry fee	2 00
602.	Renk Bros., pen rent	3 00
603.	W. P. Shepherd, entry fee	2 00
604.	International Harvester Co., tickets	45 50
605.	G. E. Kelly, pen rent	2 50
606.	R. R. Bates, entry fee	2 00
607.	L. P. Martiny, pen and stall rent	8 00
608.	W. Woodard, stall rent	2 50
609.	J. A. Trentlage, entry fee	2 00
610.	B. F. Kinyon, stall rent and entry fee.....	4 00
611.	J. H. Greene, stall rent and entry fee.....	5 00
612.	M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., entry fee.....	2 00
613.	M. E. Newburn, pen rent	6 00
614.	R. D. Warner, entry fee	2 00
615.	F. Dobareiner, entry fee	2 00
616.	Robt. Holcomb, entry fee.....	2 00
617.	Roach & Seeber, entry fee	2 00
618.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	327 00
619.	Henry Floyd, entry fee	2 00
620.	W. C. Waite, pen rent and entry fee	7 00
621.	Speed department.....	600 00
622.	F. W. Harding, stall rent and entry fee	36 50
623.	John M. True, tickets	3 20
624.	Thorsen Bros. & Jackson, entry fee	2 99
625.	F. M. Damm, entry fee	2 00
626.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	135 00
627.	Speed department.....	155 10
628.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	65 00
629.	W. B. Barney, stall rent	20 00
630.	Seidl-Best M. & H. Guard Co., entry fee	2 00
631.	Wm. Zwicky, entry fee	2 00
632.	Pabst Stock Farm, stall rent and entry fee	61 00
633.	Speed department	80 00
634.	T. J. Wornall & Son, stall rent and entry fee.....	12 00
635.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	132 00
636.	Mrs. Howie, coop rent	2 85
637.	O. F. Roessler, privileges.....	64 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
638.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	105 00
639.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	125 00
640.	Speed department	260 00
641.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	84 00
642.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	258 00
643.	H. B. Drake, stall rent	14 00
644.	Speed department	115 00
645.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	135 00
646.	J. Slimmer, stall rent	10 00
647.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	227 00
648.	Speed department	30 00
649.	A. Emmerich, board	3 00
650.	Office Force, board	63 90
651.	Geo. Wylie, board	2 10
652.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	420 00
653.	E. A. Hoyt, entry fee	19 40
654.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	100 00
655.	A. Greenwood, board	4 80
656.	D. H. Pollock, board	4 50
657.	Geo. McKerrow, board	4 23
658.	G. U. Fisher, board	9 00
659.	C. H. Ford, board	4 80
660.	J. L. Herbst, board	6 60
661.	M. Michels, board	3 60
662.	Guy Shephard, board	3 60
663.	Mrs. A. F. Howie, board	7 50
664.	Misses M. & L. Whitmore, board	9 30
665.	C. W. Harvey, board	6 90
666.	Minnie Hubbell, board	4 50
667.	J. W. Thomas, dairy exhibits sold	100 24
668.	Mrs. C. A. Scott, board	2 70
669.	O. F. Roessler, board	3 00
670.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	30 00
671.	A. A. Baker, board	3 60
672.	C. H. Everett, board	3 00
673.	James J. Nelson, board	3 60
674.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	37 00
675.	J. Le Feber, board	3 60
675a.	Gould Athletic programs	7 65
676.	R. D. Johnston, speed entry	50 00
676a.	Speed department	757 50
677.	C. D. Rosa & Co., Wis. S. H. B. Assoc. special	22 00
678.	W. H. Knight, Sec., suspensions, speed	270 30

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
679	Leshner & Cone, speed entries	100 00
680.	Isaac Stephenson, bal. entry speed	25 00
681.	W. A. Bergen, speed entry	25 00
682.	J. C. Kathan, speed entry	50 00
683.	Int. Stock Food Co., speed entry	50 00
684.	Geo. F. Devere, bal. entry	5 00
685.	American S. H. B. Assoc., added premiums	988 50
686.	American Trotting Assoc., suspension, speed	25 00
687.	C. W. Harvey, superintendent	64 55
688.	A. H. Krouskop, Wis. S. H. B. Assoc. special	26 00
689	C. W. Harvey, pasture	8 00
690.	H. B. Drake & Son, Wis. S. H. B. Assoc. special	9 00
691.	F. W. Harding, Wis S. H. B. Assoc. special	136 50
692.	John M. True, butter and cheese, bought at fair	11 45
693.	American Trotting Assoc., suspension, speed	31 50
694.	American Trotting Assoc., suspension, speed	26 35
695.	C. W. Harvey, pasture	17 50
696.	E. M. Hamilton, stall rent	31 50
697.	Chippewa Lumber & Boom Co., refund of freight paid ..	62 81
698.	Divan Bros., S. H. B. special	33 90
	Received from Speed Clerk, Treasurer's rect.	595 00
Total		\$13,005 65

SECRETARY'S WARRANT ACCOUNT.

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	A. LeFeber, oats	\$18 00
2.	John M. True, expense allowance, Jan.	25 00
3.	Am. Ass'n, Fairs and Expo's, annual dues	15 00
4.	John M. True, salary, Jan.	100 00
5.	Robert Philip, wages, Jan.	30 00
6.	John M. True, expense allowance, Feb.	25 00
7.	A. Emmerich, expenses	17 00
8.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses	7 60
9.	John Hayes, expenses at Convention	8 50
10.	C. W. Harvey, expenses	16 93
11.	F. H. Scribner, to Convention	10 00
12.	C. H. Everett, expenses	21 00
13.	L. P. Martiny, expenses at Convention	5 00
14.	O. F. Roessler, expenses at Convention	4 00
15.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses	23 60
16.	J. L. Herbst, expenses	12 48
17.	John M. True, payment on Feb. salary	50 00
18.	A. LeFeber, oats	18 00
19.	John W. Groves, 3 vols. Am. Sh. Horn Herd Book, ...	9 00
20.	John M. True, balance February salary	50 00
21.	James J. Nelson, expenses	23 20
22.	J. L. Herbst, expenses	10 48
23.	A. Emmerich, expenses	18 00
24.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	4 00
25.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses	59 64
26.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses	5 00
27.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses	23 25
28.	C. W. Harvey, expenses	16 95
29.	Robert Philip, wages, Feb.	30 00
30.	John M. True, expense allowance, March	25 00
31.	A. LeFeber, oats	19 68
32.	James J. Nelson, expenses	23 48
33.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee	7 50
34.	C. Bensinger Co., letter duplicator	5 75
35.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses	23 25
36.	John M. True, salary, Mar.	100 00
37.	Robert Philip, wages, Mar.	30 00
38.	H. S. Tipple, mdse., etc.	2 33

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
39.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	21 00
40.	John M. True, expense allowance, Apr.....	25 00
41.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	9 50
42.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	6 00
43.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	23 75
44.	C. W. Harvey, expenses.....	12 72
45.	Geo. A. Schneider, Daily papers.....	6 00
46.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	6 15
47.	W. G. Kirchoffer, engineering services.....	17 20
48.	John M. True, payment on salary, April.....	50 00
49.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	8 50
50.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	23 00
51.	John M. True, bal. on salary, Apr.....	50 00
52.	Goodyear Rubber Co., 2 pairs boots.....	8 55
53.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	10 75
54.	John M. True, expense allowance, May.....	25 00
55.	Robert Philip, wages, Apr.....	30 00
56.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	27 50
57.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	17 50
58.	Mike Flaherty, labor.....	8 75
59.	L. Wittman, labor.....	7 00
60.	Everett Wolver, labor.....	7 00
61.	F. C. Jirachek, harness repairs.....	3 35
62.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	7 56
63.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1 90
64.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	19 00
65.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	3 85
66.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	6 75
67.	J. W. Thomas, expenses.....	3 80
68.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	5 17
69.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	9 00
70.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	2 70
71.	F. Rassman, mdse.....	38 50
72.	C. W. Harvey, expenses.....	11 65
73.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	24 75
74.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	15 75
75.	Mike Flaherty, labor.....	14 00
76.	L. Wittman, labor.....	15 75
77.	E. Walcer, labor.....	15 75
78.	Fred Maehl, labor.....	15 75
79.	E. Wiltzins, labor.....	26 00
80.	Jos. Uhlein, labor.....	22 50
81.	F. Barnekow, labor.....	14 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
82.	Jas. Brooks, labor.....	10 00
83.	H. S. Tipple, mdse.....	11 62
84.	Taylor & Tower, lumber.....	154 17
85.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	6 53
86.	A. Emmerich, expenses.....	23 80
87.	J. W. Thomas, expenses.....	5 55
88.	John M. True, salary, May.....	100 00
89.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	38 90
90.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	26 25
91.	Fred Turner, labor.....	4 00
92.	Fred Maehl, labor.....	5 25
93.	Fred Barnekow, labor.....	5 25
94.	C. W. Harvey, salary.....	85 00
95.	W. G. Kirchoffer, engineer's expenses.....	15 05
96.	John M. True, expense allowance, June.....	25 00
97.	E. H. Farrington, expenses to fair grounds.....	5 55
98.	Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising well bids.....	2 80
99.	A. LeFeber, oats and salt.....	20 75
100.	Am. Trotting Ass'n, annual dues.....	75 00
101.	Geo. McKerrrow, expenses.....	5 00
102.	John M. True, payment on June salary.....	50 00
103.	Mrs. C. B. Jones, work in office.....	7 50
104.	Kate Purtell, help in office.....	3 00
105.	Cusick, Jacobson & Baldwin, lumber.....	3 56
106.	F. Rassman, mdse.....	13 50
107.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	33 00
108.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	21 00
109.	Wm. Pieper, labor.....	12 75
110.	Abe Kramer, labor.....	11 20
111.	L. Mohr, labor.....	9 63
112.	Albert Sigrist, labor.....	4 33
113.	Fred Turner, labor.....	12 00
114.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	1 25
115.	Kate Purtell, help in office.....	2 25
116.	Mrs. C. B. Jones, work in office.....	6 00
117.	John M. True, bal. salary, June.....	50 00
118.	W. H. Knight, Sec., suspension dues.....	5 00
119.	Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising for bids.....	3 50
120.	Kate Purtell, help in office.....	3 75
121.	Mrs. C. B. Jones, work in office.....	7 50
122.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	30 25
123.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	21 00
124.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	21 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
125.	Fred Turner, labor.....	24 00
126.	H. Elgas, labor.....	19 25
127.	Lewis Elgas, labor.....	17 50
128.	G. S. Shaning, labor.....	17 50
129.	J. E. Fuller, labor.....	3 75
130.	C. W. Harvey, salary.....	85 00
131.	John M. True, expense allowance, July.....	25 00
132.	Robert Philip, wages, June.....	40 00
133.	W. H. Liginger, payment, Athletic Meet.....	50 00
134.	Chicago Horseman, advertising speed.....	48 40
135.	Horse Review Co., advertising speed.....	42 48
136.	Western Horseman, advertising speed.....	27 00
137.	Spirit of the West, advertising speed.....	9 09
138.	The Schwaab S. & S. Co., rubber stamps.....	2 57
139.	Geo. A. Schneider, daily papers.....	2 85
140.	Robert Philip, wages, May.....	40 00
141.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	2 00
142.	Lake Shore Stone Co., crushed rock and curbing.....	457 26
143.	Int. Harvester Co. of America, repairs, mower.....	12 21
144.	Chas. Liebenthal, blacksmithing.....	29 92
145.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	21 92
146.	Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising for bids.....	1 54
147.	Greve Show Printing Co., printing, advertising, bills, etc.....	610 90
148.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	30 25
149.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	19 00
150.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	18 13
151.	Gotlieb Shaning, labor.....	20 00
152.	Henry Elgas, labor.....	15 40
153.	Lewis Elgas, labor.....	15 40
154.	Fred Turner, labor.....	35 80
155.	J. E. Fuller, labor.....	21 00
156.	J. W. Turner, labor.....	15 75
157.	Henry Biwer, labor.....	12 25
158.	Henry Schroth, labor.....	3 15
159.	Bert Matteson, labor.....	1 75
160.	John Beck, labor.....	1 75
161.	John M. True, office help.....	3 50
162.	Mrs. C. B. Jones, office work.....	4 50
163.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 39
164.	State Journal, advertising.....	1 20
165.	John M. True, for arayage and assistance.....	2 00
166.	John M. True, payment on July salary.....	50 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
167.	E. A. Hartman, expenses securing steamer rates.....	5 88
168.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges.....	24 15
	Vouchers and orders Nos. 148 to 160, inclusive, lost, Nos. 169 to 181, inclusive, duplicates.	
182.	John M. True, office help.....	75
183.	Jerry Sweeney, help in advertising.....	1 50
184.	Wis. Bill Posting Co., payment on bill posting.....	75 00
185.	W. T. Carson, payment on Dining Hall.....	300 00
186.	John Pritzlaff Hardware Co., bill poster's tacks.....	2 16
187.	J. W. Thomas, expenses.....	8 65
188.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	33 00
189.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	19 25
190.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	23 50
191.	Gotlieb Shaning, labor.....	24 00
192.	Henry Biwer, labor.....	21 00
193.	J. W. Turner, labor.....	21 00
194.	Wm. Fleming, labor.....	21 00
195.	J. E. Fuller, labor.....	30 00
196.	Fred Turner, labor.....	37 30
197.	E. B. Killips, labor.....	21 00
198.	Ervin Voss, labor.....	7 00
199.	E. A. Brisbane, labor.....	7 00
200.	Edwin House, labor.....	7 00
201.	Philip Poiron, labor.....	5 00
202.	Joseph Burton, labor.....	5 25
203.	Fritz Williams, labor.....	5 25
204.	P. McCaffrey, labor.....	6 00
205.	C. W. Harvey, salary.....	100 00
206.	S. DeBock, rent of wagon.....	4 00
207.	American Express Co., services.....	4 95
208.	The Laning Co., admission tickets.....	28 50
209.	John M. True, balance salary, July.....	50 00
210.	Mrs. B.-L. Wentworth, wages, office.....	42 00
211.	Robert Philip, wages, July.....	40 00
212.	Jerry Sweeney, work in office.....	10 00
213.	American Horse Breeder, speed advertising.....	6 00
214.	John M. True, expense allowance, August.....	25 00
215.	Rensselaer Mfg. Co., valves, hydrants, etc.....	171 70
216.	Massillon Iron & Steel Co., pipes, etc.....	879 62
217.	W. H. Liginger, payment on Athletic Event.....	100 00
218.	The Cook Well Co., pump strainer, etc.....	112 30
219.	Free Press, advertising.....	8 40
220.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	13 73

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
221.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	7 52
222.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	6 60
223.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	2 05
224.	Democrat Printing Co., advertising.....	3 10
225.	Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges.....	9 60
226.	Smith, Blodgett & Co., mdse.....	36 98
227.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	11 05
228.	Wauwatosa Stone Co., building stone.....	57 52
229.	F. Rassman, merchandise, etc.....	60 61
230.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	21 50
231.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	35 20
232.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	31 63
233.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	21 00
234.	Albert Segrist, labor.....	19 25
235.	Gotlob Shaning, labor.....	25 00
236.	Henry Biwer, labor.....	19 25
237.	J. W. Turner, labor.....	19 95
238.	Wm. Fleming, labor.....	19 25
239.	J. E. Fuller, labor.....	28 75
240.	E. B. Killips, labor.....	12 25
241.	Ervin Voss, labor.....	19 25
242.	Fred Turner, labor.....	24 00
243.	E. A. Brisbane, labor.....	18 37
244.	Edwin House, labor.....	19 25
245.	Philip Poiron, labor.....	13 75
246.	Joseph Burton, labor.....	19 25
247.	Fritz Williams, labor.....	18 91
248.	C. McCaffrey, labor.....	32 40
249.	W. T. Carson, payment on Dining Hall.....	500 00
250.	Wisconsin Bill Posting Co., payment on bill posting..	175 00
251.	C. W. Fraser, advertising.....	3 00
252.	A. Emmerich, expenses.....	21 90
253.	W. H. Knight, Sec. suspension penalty.....	1 25
254.	F. C. Jirachek, harness work.....	4 35
255.	Chicago Horseman, advertising speed.....	21 78
256.	John M. True, payment on salary, August.....	50 00
257.	Lake Shore Stone Co., crushed rock.....	42 95
258.	Taylor & Tower, lumber.....	29 04
259.	Sports of the Times, advertising speed.....	24 00
260.	J. B. Lanigan, machine repairs.....	1 50
261.	John M. True, expenses, trip to Milwaukee.....	7 35
262.	Rich & Clymer, premium ribbons.....	100 00
263.	J. H. Sanders Publishing Co., advertising.....	40 00

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No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
264.	Western Horseman, advertising speed.....	22 50
265.	Rosenthal Husker Co., planing lumber.....	4 30
266.	Wisconsin Bridge & Iron Co., bridge iron.....	70 00
267.	Wauwatosa Stone Co., building stone.....	47 19
268.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber.....	33 69
269.	C. & N. W. Ry., freight on lumber and hardware....	57 63
270.	G. H. Goldrich, advertising.....	1 50
271.	International Harvester Company, repairs.....	2 50
272.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	33 00
273.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	21 00
274.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	21 00
275.	Gotlieb Shaning, labor.....	20 00
276.	Henry Biwer, labor.....	20 25
277.	J. W. Turner, labor.....	20 25
278.	Wm. Fleming, labor.....	21 00
279.	Ervin Voss, labor.....	20 1
280.	E. A. Brisbane, labor.....	21 00
281.	Edwin House, labor.....	13 75
282.	Philip Poiron, labor.....	5 00
283.	J. E. Fuller, labor.....	19 25
284.	Jos. Brittan, labor.....	7 00
285.	G. C. Young, labor.....	34 00
286.	Fred Turner, labor.....	14 00
287.	C. W. Harvey, paid McCaffrey.....	13 20
288.	Mrs. H. Smith, board of McCaffrey.....	100 00
289.	C. W. Harvey, salary.....	100 00
290.	John Langley, carpenter work.....	40 00
291.	Robert Philip, wages, August.....	337 00
292.	The B. F. Goodrich Co., hose.....	500 00
293.	W. T. Carson, work on Dairy Building.....	50 00
294.	John M. True, balance salary, August.....	2 50
295.	C. H. Everett, expenses.....	35 00
296.	H. P. Yale & Co., boiler for Dairy building.....	500 00
297.	W. H. Liginger, payment Athletic Meet.....	50 00
298.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, wages, office.....	24 50
299.	Geo. A. Pabodie, help in office.....	11 25
300.	Spirit of the West, advertising speed.....	50 00
301.	W. D. Hoard Co., advertising.....	25 00
302.	John M. True, expense allowance, September.....	4 50
303.	John M. True, expenses paid.....	5 00
304.	E. A. Hartman, expenses, trip Milwaukee to Madison.	1,721 28
305.	Milwaukee Sidewalk Co., concrete sidewalk.....	3 00
306.	Mrs. C. A. Scott, paid help.....	

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
307.	John Langdon, payment, labor on dining hall.....	50 99
308.	Richard Brandt, labor.....	3 35
309.	W. T. Carson, payment on dairy building.....	300 00
310.	Alfred Wright, labor.....	4 09
311.	House, Brisbane & Voss, labor.....	50 00
312.	H. G. Neal, payment on tent rent.....	20 00
313.	Dick McMahon, speed winnings.....	450 00
314.	G. & C. P. Cecil, speed winnings.....	200 09
315.	Geo. Spence, speed winnings.....	100 00
316.	Void.	
317.	G. & C. P. Cecil, speed winnings.....	270 00
318.	Void.	
319.	W. N. Tiffany, speed winnings.....	60 00
320.	D. J. Fenelon, speed winnings.....	30 00
321.	Void.	
322.	T. H. Gill, speed winnings.....	200 00
323.	Dick McMahon, speed winnings.....	75 00
324.	J. G. Sherman, speed winnings.....	75 00
325.	G. L. McKay, judging butter.....	48 40
326.	William Plaehn, judging pigeons.....	35 00
327.	K. J. Meier, judging pigeons.....	35 00
328.	H. C. Taylor, judging dairy cattle.....	25 00
329.	Janesville Band, music.....	200 00
330.	C. G. Wilcox, board of Indian Band.....	28 50
331.	C. G. Wilcox, Indian Band, and expenses of same.....	116 05
332.	John M. True, expenses of office clerks, etc.....	494 50
333.	E. L. Aderhold, judging cheese.....	20 00
334.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., extension of line.....	5 00
335.	Void.	
336.	S. Butterfield, judging poultry.....	60 00
337.	S. B. Green, judging fruit.....	32 10
338.	Grant U. Fisher, Supt. sheep department.....	50 00
339.	H. B. Drake, judging grains.....	15 00
340.	William Toole, judging flowers and plants.....	15 00
341.	F. Wilcox, judging bees and honey.....	10 00
342.	T. F. McConnell, judging cattle.....	25 00
343.	Louis Mayer, judging paintings.....	25 00
344.	W. E. Prichard, judging draft horses.....	75 00
345.	W. B. Richards, judging horses.....	10 00
346.	Robert Hardy, pressing hay.....	56 50
347.	W. A. Dobson, judging road and coach horses.....	50 00
348.	Wyman N. Lovejoy, judging swine.....	50 00
349.	John Robinson, assistant department C.....	21 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
350.	Joseph Burton, labor.....	27 50
351.	L. L. Olds, judging vegetables and county exhibits...	20 00
352.	D. H. Pollock, speed clerk.....	28 00
326a.	Geo. Wylie, superintendent department A.....	45 00
327a.	Wm. Beattie, assistant superintendent department A.	24 50
328a.	A. D. Barnes, payment on premium, department G...	25 00
329a.	Albert H. Greenwood, assistant department D.....	21 00
330a.	A. Emmerich, superintendent department D.....	45 00
331a.	R. B. Cornish, assistant department privileges.....	38 50
332a.	John Kulk, postal service.....	33 50
333a.	J. E. Donovan, returned entry!.....	2 00
334a.	F. W. Harding, payment on premium, department B..	100 00
335a.	Niesman & Deaner, payment on premium, department E.....	40 00
336a.	W. Woodard, payment on premium, department C...	40 00
337a.	W. O. Fritchman, payment on premium, department C	30 00
338a.	A. W. & E. W. Fruit, payment on premium, department D.....	40 00
339a.	J. McD. Randles, payment on premium, department C	25 00
340a.	M. E. Newburn, payment on premium, department D.	100 00
341a.	John H. Williams, payment on premium, department C	20 00
342a.	E. A. Hoyt, payment on premium, department E.....	45 00
343a.	E. A. Hoyt, payment on premium, department E.....	19 40
344a.	K. B. Clough, payment on premium, department D...	75 00
345a.	R. D. Short, payment on premium, department A.....	20 00
346a.	O. Harris, payment on premium, department B.....	84 00
347a.	C. H. Gardner, payment on premium, department B..	90 00
348a.	A. F. Bohen, payment on premium, department B....	10 00
349a.	E. A. Hoyt, payment on premium, department E.....	30 00
350a.	E. A. Smith, payment on premium, department B....	127 00
351a.	Davis Bros., payment on premium, department D....	131 00
352a.	G. W. Steele, payment on premium, department B....	60 00
353.	A. A. Fuller, payment on premium, department B....	15 00
354.	Chas. H. Williams, payment on premium, department C	67 00
355.	H. N. Thompson, payment on premium, department B	20 00
356.	M. D. Cunningham, payment on premium, department B.....	34 00
357.	Inman Bros., payment on premium, department B....	81 00
358.	E. G. Roberts, payment on premium, department E...	150 00
359.	J. Slimmer, premium, department B.....	8 00
360.	J. C. Robinson & Son, payment on premium, department B.....	20 00
361.	James West, payment on premium, department C....	60 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
362.	F. B. Breitwisch, canvas banners.....	5 00
363.	B. D. Rusk, music, Viroqua Band.....	240 00
364.	Geo. McKerrow, paid meals for police.....	17 25
365.	Geo. McKerrow, services purchasing agent.....	35 00
366.	W. S. Hager, assistant department F.....	17 50
367.	W. B. Barney & Co., payment on premium, department B.....	63 00
368.	John LeFeber, paid drayage, dairy department.....	11 00
369.	J. B. Davison, returned entry.....	2 00
370.	C. L. Pearson, gate-keeper.....	15 55
371.	David Wedgwood, superintendent department J.....	60 00
372.	Dan Gaffney, assistant department J.....	42 00
373.	G. A. Van Slyck, premium, department A.....	8 00
374.	Chas. Korn, assistant department E.....	12 60
375.	Dick McMahon, speed winnings.....	260 00
376.	W. P. Bussey, assistance, department F.....	17 50
377.	M. T. Allen, assistant department B.....	24 50
378.	G. A. Jung, team for president.....	15 60
379.	T. E. Bly, payment on premium, department D.....	26 00
380.	Ed. Finn, payment on premium, department B.....	30 00
381.	C. H. Ford, assistant department G.....	35 00
382.	J. L. Herbst, expenses board meeting.....	12 24
383.	J. L. Herbst, superintendent department F, and other expenses.....	70 44
384.	W. H. Thomson, speed winnings.....	60 00
385.	Mrs. Martin, labor, dining hall.....	10 00
386.	C. A. Lucas, speed winnings.....	200 00
387.	H. W. Marshall, speed winnings.....	270 00
388.	W. W. Marvin, speed winnings.....	100 00
389.	Joseph Clauder, band, Milwaukee Day.....	225 06
390.	O. D. Ames, speed winnings.....	100 00
391.	Geo. E. Cropper, speed winnings.....	100 00
392.	Geo. Castle, speed winnings.....	50 00
393.	Arthur Stericker, payment on premium, department A.....	50 00
394.	Chas. Tanner, assistant department E.....	17 00
395.	H. L. Mumm, lumber.....	6 50
396.	J. & E. Brown, speed winnings.....	120 00
397.	C. W. Harvey, labor pay-roll to date.....	292 67
398.	C. E. Matteson, assistant department E.....	28 00
399.	Void.	
400.	Chas. Tapp, speed winnings.....	30 00
401.	R. B. Moorehead, speed winnings.....	450 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
402.	Chas. Gill, livery for treasurer.....	10 00
403.	Chas. Gill, dragging track.....	4 00
404.	Chas. Dean, speed winnings.....	370 00
405.	Frank E. Stone, starter, races.....	100 00
406.	Geo. G. Cox, police department.....	456 55
407.	C. H. Everett, superintendent department B.....	45 00
408.	J. J. Kempf, expense treasury department.....	365 50
409.	J. & E. Brown, speed winnings.....	30 00
410.	B. J. Ruddie, press agent.....	50 00
411.	M. Michels, assistant department H.....	28 00
412.	Milwaukee Free Press, advertising.....	324 00
413.	B. J. Ruddie, expenses.....	5 00
414.	M. W. Reed, payment on premium, department D....	73 00
415.	H. P. West, payment on premium, department D....	48 00
416.	Geo. McKerrow, bills paid.....	8 75
417.	Geo. McKerrow, payment on premium, department C	150 00
418.	C. D. Rosa & Co., payment on premium, department B	25 00
419.	C. D. Rosa & Co., returned stall rent.....	2 00
420.	Mrs. Albert Sigrist, care of rooms and washing.....	20 88
421.	Mrs. Kroeger, work department E.....	2 00
422.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, superintendent department E...	55 00
423.	Miss Mary C. Whitmore, superintendent department L	50 00
424.	C. W. Harvey, gate force.....	287 04
425.	Miss Lucy E. Whitmore, assistant superintendent department L.....	35 00
426.	Mrs. Grace L Rosa, assistant superintendent depart- ment L.....	35 00
427.	Miss Minnie Hubbell, work, department L.....	20 00
428.	W. H. Smollinger, speed winnings.....	50 00
429.	Wm. Lawien, ground work.....	20 00
430.	C. Williamson, assistant department E.....	50 00
431.	John King, work, department E.....	12 00
432.	Frank Macho, work, department E.....	12 00
433.	Mrs. C. A. Scott, assistant superintendent depart- ment K.....	55 00
434.	O. F. Roessler, superintendent privileges.....	75 00
435.	Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising.....	349 00
436.	A. Dutton & Son, payment on premium, department B	50 00
437.	Miss Ella Leonard, expenses, boarding-house.....	171 50
438.	J. J. Pecher, clerk work.....	7 00
439.	News Publishing Co., advertising.....	102 75
440.	J. G. Sherman, speed winnings.....	100 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
441.	Chas. Tapp, speed winnings.....	50 00
442.	J. J. Nelson, superintendent department K.....	50 00
443.	J. J. Nelson, paid for help.....	6 00
444.	Chas. Kenyon speed winnings.....	450 00
445.	D. J. Fenelon, speed winnings.....	470 00
446.	W. W. Marvin, speed winnings.....	200 00
447.	G. & C. P. Cecil, speed winnings.....	970 00
448.	Fred Young, speed winnings.....	450 00
449.	C. W. McMillan, speed winnings.....	450 00
450.	N. Rice, speed winnings.....	200 00
451.	T. I. Sanders, speed winnings.....	50 00
452.	Geo. Brew, speed winnings.....	270 00
453.	G. G. Cox, police.....	4 50
454.	W. H. Liginger, balance Athletic appropriation.....	765 00
455.	Fred Pateè, automobile races.....	1,000 00
456.	Chippewa L. & B. Co., lumber for dining hall.....	582 91
457.	Wis. Bill Posting Co., bill-poster advertising.....	503 00
458.	E. S. Burwell, judging cattle.....	20 00
459.	Mrs. J. T. Henderson, judging in department L.....	17 00
460.	Mrs. C. E. Bowles, judging in department L.....	17 00
461.	Mrs. Geo. Hawes, judge in department K.....	10 00
462.	C. S. Cleland, judging in department C.....	15 00
463.	Jos. Miller, meat.....	3 20
464.	C. T. Gross & Co., meat.....	66 27
465.	O. R. Pieper, groceries.....	40 52
466.	The Gould Co., merchandise.....	2 55
467.	Riverside Printing Co., printing signs.....	16 00
468.	F. C. Sheasby, painting.....	3 20
469.	Herman Ruck, bricks.....	3 05
470.	C. F. W. Maas, work, department E.....	11 55
471.	L. Breithaupt Printing Co., printing athletic programs	85 00
472.	Wm. Smith, Jr., music, Hartland Band.....	50 00
473.	Cream City Bill Posting Company., bill posting.....	194 70
474.	Wernich Seed Co., poultry supplies.....	4 98
475.	Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., merchandise.....	15 39
476.	F. W. Schneck & Co., merchandise.....	27 25
477.	Gimbel Bros., merchandise.....	31 77
478.	Standard Paper Co., merchandise.....	4 31
479.	The Gould Co., payment on pump.....	350 00
480.	H. E. Douville, groceries, milk, and cream.....	18 05
481.	A. LeFeber, coal, feed, etc.....	143 10
482.	Horse Review, advertising speed.....	30 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
483.	Otto Gas Engine Works, cypress tank, steel tower, etc.	1,643 00
484.	The Kuryer Publishing Co., advertising.....	32 00
485.	Excelsior Publishing Co., advertising.....	5 00
486.	Catholic Citizen, advertising.....	5 00
487.	Wisconsin Agriculturist, advertising.....	150 00
488.	The Herold Co., advertising.....	51 90
489.	Acker & Gartenbau Zeitung, advertising	10 00
490.	The Journal Co., advertising.....	96 75
491.	Germania Publishing Co., advertising.....	70 00
492.	Evening Wisconsin Co., advertising.....	83 75
493.	State Journal Printing Co., advertising.....	10 00
494.	McLay Bros., premium, department A.....	195 00
495.	Pabst Stock Farm, premium, department A.....	206 00
496.	L. W. Cochran, premiums, department A.....	310 00
497.	Aug. Seymer, premium, department A.....	5 00
498.	J. McD. Randles, premium, department A.....	5 00
499.	J. R. Peake & Son, premiums, department A.....	325 00
500.	Progress Stud, premiums, department A.....	156 00
501.	Arthur Stericker, premium, department A.....	25 00
502.	R. D. Short, balance on premiums, department A....	7 00
503.	Ray Biggs, premiums, department A.....	50 00
504.	John A. Meyer, premiums, department A.....	39 90
505.	Adam Seitz, premiums, department A.....	25 00
506.	D. W. Powell, premiums, department A.....	15 00
507.	Keyes & Clute, premium, department A.....	5 00
508.	Hans Berg, premiums, department A.....	12 00
509.	F. W. Harding, premiums, department A.....	25 00
510.	J. & E. Brown, premiums, department A.....	12 00
511.	Void.	
512.	John Sleep & Son, premiums, department A.....	122 00
513.	John H. Williams, balance premium, department A...	20 00
514.	A. Weinbrenner, premiums, department A.....	14 00
515.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, premiums, department A....	35 00
516.	J. A. Shields, premiums, department A.....	82 00
517.	F. R. Austerman, premium, department A.....	30 00
518.	Murphy Bros., premiums, department A.....	7 00
519.	Thos. Sanders, premiums, department A.....	4 00
520.	Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co, special car.....	50 00
521.	J. J. Kempf, Treasurer, redeemed tickets.....	130 25
522.	Gallagher T. & A. Co., rent of tent.....	9 80
523.	W. F. Christian & Son, premiums, department B....	108 00
524.	T. J. Wornall & Son, premiums, department B.....	186 90

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
525.	W. F. Harding, balance premiums, department B...	1,002 00
526.	Divan Bros., premiums, department B.....	300 00
527.	H. B. Drake & Son, premiums, department B.....	41 00
528.	Benson & Anderson, premiums, department B.....	14 00
529.	C. D. Rosa & Co., balance premiums, department B..	83 00
530.	A. H. Krouskop, premiums, department B.....	114 00
531.	A. A. Fuller, balance premiums, department B.....	15 00
532.	O. Harris, balance premiums, department B.....	80 00
533.	J. C. Robinson & Son, balance premiums, depart- ment B.....	20 00
534.	H. N. Thompson, balance premiums, department B..	3 00
535.	C. H. Gardner, balance premiums, department B....	80 00
536.	W. A. McHenry, premiums, department B.....	110 00
537.	Geo. W. Steele, balance premiums, department B....	75 00
538.	A. Dutton & Son, balance premiums, department B..	104 00
539.	Inman Bros., balance premiums, department B.....	100 00
540.	H. W. Ayers, premiums, department B.....	86 00
541.	W. B. Barney & Co., balance premiums, department B	100 00
542.	Rust Bros., premiums, department B.....	94 00
543.	A. N. McGeogh, premiums, department B.....	15 00
544.	M. D. Cunningham, balance premiums, department B	100 00
545.	Fred Clausing, premiums, department B.....	53 00
546.	Fred Vogel, Jr., premiums, department B.....	60 00
547.	L. P. Martiny, premiums, department B.....	20 00
548.	E. A. Smith, balance premiums, department B.....	100 00
549.	Sam Jones, premiums, department B.....	58 00
550.	Ed. Finn, balance premiums, department B.....	26 00
551.	Adam Seitz, premiums, department B.....	58 00
552.	W. O. Fritchman, balance premiums, department C..	22 00
553.	Renk Bros., premiums, department C.....	21 00
554.	J. F. Weaver, premiums, department C.....	22 00
555.	W. Woodard, balance premiums, department C.....	30 00
556.	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, balance premiums, depart- ment C.....	182 00
557.	James West, balance premiums, department C.....	65 00
558.	F. W. Harding, premiums, department C.....	188 00
559.	N. M. Jewell & Son, premium, department C.....	39 00
560.	H. E. Moore, premium, department C.....	204 00
561.	H. F. Mills, premium, department C.....	24 00
562.	J. R. Love, premiums, department C.....	22 00
563.	W. H. Edwards, premiums, department C.....	16 00
564.	J. McD. Randles, balance premiums, department C..	19 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
565.	L. P. Martiny, premiums, department D.....	87 00
566.	W. C. Waite, premiums, department D.....	79 00
567.	M. W. Reed, balance premiums, department D.....	70 00
568.	Geo. Martin, premium, department D.....	36 00
569.	Karl B. Clough, balance premiums, department D...	58 00
570.	Geo. E. Kelly, premiums, department D.....	82 00
571.	H. P. West, balance premiums, department D.....	100 00
572.	Kelly Bros., premiums, department D.....	21 00
573.	M. E. Newburn, balance premiums, department D...	73 00
574.	Davis Bros., balance premiums, department D.....	100 00
575.	Chas. F. Hill, premiums, department D.....	18 00
576.	T. E. Bly, balance premiums, department D.....	25 00
577.	H. W. Ayers, premiums, department D.....	29 00
578.	C. H. Williams, balance premiums, department D....	78 00
579.	Fruit Bros., balance premiums, department D.....	40 00
580.	A. Selle, premiums, department D.....	13 00
581.	W. H. Knight, Sec., retained winnings.....	467 60
582.	E. G. Roberts, balance premiums, department E....	140 25
583.	Mrs. W. J. Grimshaw, premiums, department E.....	2 50
584.	S. S. Rich, premiums, department E.....	12 00
585.	Geo. Cook, premiums, department E.....	5 00
586.	Eggerbrecht & Crandall, premiums, department E...	5 75
587.	F. M. Jensen, premium, department E.....	1 75
588.	F. G. Boots, premium, department E.....	16 00
589.	J. C. Jenson, premium, department E.....	1 50
590.	Neisman & Deaner, balance, premium, department E.	29 45
591.	R. D. Warner, premium, department E.....	1 50
592.	J. E. Donovan, premium, department E.....	5 00
593.	J. R. Love, premium, department E.....	17 25
594.	Erwin Engelman, premium, department E.....	3 50
595.	Sylvanus Ames, premium, department E.....	2 50
596.	Geo. Acker, premium, department E.....	10 00
597.	L. P. Gillon, premium, department E.....	4 50
598.	A. D. Skalizky, premium, department E.....	1 00
599.	Dr. W. Shlager, premium, department E.....	4 75
600.	G. A. D. Hunt, premiums, department E.....	10 25
601.	J. C. Schultz, premiums, department E.....	17 75
602.	Krause Bros., premiums, department E.....	4 25
603.	H. T. Seaman, premiums, department E.....	4 00
604.	Joe Robinson, premiums, department E.....	75
605.	Henry Gieratz, premiums, department E.....	2 50
606.	Mrs. J. T. Hershman, premiums, department E.....	1 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
607.	H. T. Crandall, premiums, department E.....	5 00
608.	Dr. A. J. Nelson, premiums, department E.....	6 75
609.	Chas. Eckstein, premiums, department E.....	17 50
610.	Albert Peters, premiums, department E.....	2 50
611.	M. L. Gregorson, premiums, department E.....	4 00
612.	Geo. Ewald, premiums, department E.....	67 40
613.	Albert Hartwig, premiums, department E.....	1 50
614.	Dawson Bros., premiums, department E.....	2 00
615.	E. A. Hoyt, balance, premiums, department E.....	16 10
616.	Pasbrig & Stewart, premiums, department E.....	43 00
617.	H. H. King, premiums, department E.....	2 75
618.	Clement & Fike, premiums, department E.....	7 00
619.	F. R. Austerman, premiums, department E.....	5 00
620.	John Conrad, premiums, department E.....	10 75
621.	Chas. Jensch, premiums, department E.....	10 50
622.	A. F. Keipper, premiums, department E.....	17 50
623.	H. Kretchmer, premiums, department E.....	10 00
624.	Wagner Bros., premiums, department E.....	31 00
625.	A. M. Flebrantz, premiums, department E.....	7 00
626.	Jacob Horn, premiums, department E.....	10 00
627.	R. B. Dobrogowski, premiums, department E.....	54 00
628.	Frank Macho, premiums, department E.....	7 50
629.	Mrs. Keipper, premiums, department E.....	15 00
630.	L. A. Jansen, premiums, department E.....	54 00
631.	Ferd Vanselow, premiums, department E.....	6 00
632.	Herman Vanselow, premiums, department E.....	62 00
633.	H. Maschmeyer, premiums, department E.....	23 00
634.	Frank Gerszewski, premiums, department E.....	12 00
635.	Wm. Frank, premiums, department E.....	23 00
636.	Theo. Reuter, premiums, department E.....	10 00
637.	C. F. Chamberlain, premiums, department E.....	12 00
638.	T. B. McCauley, premiums, department E.....	8 00
639.	T. Pasbrig, premiums, department E.....	11 00
640.	T. Williamson, premiums, department E.....	5 00
641.	H. C. Boers, premiums, department E.....	16 00
642.	John O'Hala, premiums, department E.....	1 00
643.	F. Crandall, premiums, department E.....	1 00
644.	Mrs. F. Dobrogowski, premiums, department E.....	2 50
645.	J. H. Pilgrim, premiums, department F.....	45 00
646.	Joe Hans, premiums, department F.....	30 00
647.	A. L. Kleeber, premiums, department F.....	8 00
648.	H. P. West, premiums, department F.....	76 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
649.	W. F. Pilgrim, premiums, department F.....	36 00
650.	Geo. Martin, premiums, department F.....	4 00
651.	Sheldon & Buckley, premiums, department F.....	14 00
652.	Kelly Bros., premiums, department F.....	19 00
653.	Casper Olson, premiums, department F.....	53 00
654.	Mrs. Edward Granger, premiums, department F.....	15 00
655.	Gilbert Hickox, premiums, department F.....	1 00
656.	H. E. Nicolai, premiums, department F.....	22 00
657.	E. L. Benedict, premiums, department F.....	13 00
658.	E. Wynoble, premiums, department F.....	12 00
659.	A. L. Kleeber, premiums, department F.....	34 00
660.	E. D. Ochsner, premiums, department F.....	35 00
661.	Geo. Acker, premiums, department F.....	12 00
662.	J. J. Ochsner, premiums, department F.....	11 00
663.	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, premiums, department F.....	5 00
664.	H. B. Nicolai, premiums, department F.....	2 00
665.	Russell & Miner, advertising.....	10 00
666.	Clark Engraving & Printing Co., engraving cuts.....	16 50
667.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., stamp.....	45
668.	William Fox, premiums, department G.....	98 25
669.	A. D. Barnes, balance premiums, department G.....	47 50
670.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, premiums, department G.....	26 25
671.	E. W. Palmer, premium, department G.....	16 50
672.	Henry Schuster, premiums, department G.....	37 00
673.	J. H. Pilgrim, premiums, department G.....	2 00
674.	Henry Floyd, premiums, department G.....	1 75
675.	Wm. Ablard, premiums, department G.....	14 75
676.	Geo. Jeffery, premiums, department G.....	47 75
677.	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, premiums, department G.....	68 50
678.	W. H. Steele, premiums, department G.....	73 25
679.	Kelly Bros., premiums, department G.....	34 25
680.	J. M. Dunlop, premiums, department G.....	85 00
681.	Alex. Klockner, premiums, department G.....	42 00
682.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske, premiums, department G.....	27 00
683.	Ernest Jeske, premiums, department G.....	7 00
684.	Mrs. J. J. Hannan, premiums, department G.....	2 00
685.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, premiums, department G.....	20 00
686.	Mrs. Edward Granger, premiums, department G.....	5 50
687.	H. E. Nicolai, premium, department G.....	6 50
688.	Barron County Exhibit.....	105 00
689.	Rock County Exhibit.....	135 00
690.	Taylor County Exhibit.....	150 00
691.	Forest County Exhibit.....	50 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
692.	Marathon County Exhibit.....	150 00
693.	Wood County Exhibit.....	95 00
694.	Gates County Exhibit.....	60 00
695.	Milwaukee County Exhibit.....	35 00
696.	R. L. Adams, premiums, department H.....	54
697.	H. E. Aldrich, premiums, department H.....	3 30
698.	J. E. Boettcher, premiums, department H.....	7 63
699.	Frank Bowar, premiums, department H.....	5 45
700.	I. L. Bonniwell, premiums, department H.....	2 45
701.	B. G. Bursch, premiums, department H.....	7 63
702.	Berlin Creamery, premiums, department H.....	3 81
703.	F. Blumenstein, premiums, department H.....	7 59
704.	C. H. Christianson, premiums, department H.....	1 63
705.	J. J. Cook, premiums, department H.....	3 81
706.	G. M. Combe, premiums, department H.....	4 90
707.	B. J. Chapin, premiums, department H.....	4 63
708.	Mrs. C. J. Czamanske, premiums, department H.....	15 48
709.	C. S. Chapin, premiums, department H.....	4 36
710.	Mrs. S. J. Curtis, premiums, department H.....	16 49
711.	W. J. Clark, premiums, department H.....	2 99
712.	E. L. Duxbury, premiums, department H.....	4 90
713.	E. O. Dosch, premiums, department H.....	5 45
714.	L. Dobareiner, premiums, department H.....	6 54
715.	Ole Esker, premiums, department H.....	5 45
716.	A. Erickson, premiums, department H.....	2 72
717.	E. W. Fisher, premiums, department H.....	4 08
718.	A. V. Grow, premiums, department H.....	21 99
719.	H. E. Griffin, premiums, department H.....	4 36
720.	L. A. Goodchild, premiums, department H.....	4 36
721.	C. Grashorn, premiums, department H.....	3 81
722.	Ed. Goltz, premiums, department H.....	5 99
723.	W. J. Hyne, premiums, department H.....	8 00
724.	A. D. Hoyt, premiums, department H.....	6 17
725.	Mrs. G. Halladay, premiums, department H.....	9 24
726.	O. E. Holland, premiums, department H.....	4 90
727.	Gilbert Hickox, premiums, department H.....	15 00
728.	E. L. Hovey, premiums, department H.....	2 18
729.	A. Holman, premiums, department H.....	6 60
730.	R. Holcomb, premiums, department H.....	2 72
731.	J. Jensen, premiums, department H.....	5 99
732.	W. Judevine, premiums, department H.....	3 27
733.	F. Jaquith, premiums, department H.....	1 80

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
734.	O. A. Kielsmeier, premiums, department H.....	54
735.	J. W. Koepsell, premiums, department H.....	8 17
736.	O. E. Knoke, premiums, department H.....	4 36
737.	C. M. Kates, premiums, department H.....	8 58
738.	F. H. Kelling, premiums, department H.....	8 17
739.	F. W. Kuhl, premiums, department H.....	2 18
740.	P. G. Knoll, premiums, department H.....	6 50
741.	P. L. Laurence, premiums, department H.....	3 81
742.	O. Longley, premiums, department H.....	4 36
743.	Murphy Bros., premiums, department H.....	7 59
744.	A. L. Meracle, premiums, department H.....	10 90
745.	F. E. McCormick, premiums, department H.....	8 72
746.	G. G. McIntyre, premiums, department H.....	3 81
747.	E. C. McCormick, premiums, department H.....	5 45
748.	Mrs. J. H. McRostie, premiums, department H.....	14 45
749.	E. B. Melendy, premiums, department H.....	5 45
750.	A. C. Nelson, premiums, department H.....	3 27
751.	Thos. O'Neill, premiums, department H.....	10 42
752.	E. C. Peterson, premiums, department H.....	2 72
753.	E. A. Paddock, premiums, department H.....	8 17
754.	Pewaukee Creamery Co., premiums, department H..	14 26
755.	Ritzke & Hurl, premiums, department H.....	5 09
756.	R. A. Reid, premiums, department H.....	7 63
757.	E. J. Resler, premiums, department H.....	7 63
758.	H. Riedeburg, premiums, department H.....	4 36
759.	Roach & Seeber Co., premiums, department H.....	3 27
760.	Silver Spring Creamery Co., premiums, department H	8 37
761.	Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, premiums, department H.....	6 74
762.	W. L. Stavrum, premiums, department H.....	1 90
763.	Sheldon & Buckley, premiums, department H.....	3 67
764.	E. W. Schaetzel, premiums, department H.....	2 99
765.	A. E. Thompson, premiums, department H.....	3 27
766.	Clay Tyler, premiums, department H.....	6 54
767.	O. J. Thorssen, premiums, department H.....	1 09
768.	M. L. Van Dresser, premiums, department H.....	5 99
769.	W. E. Wright, premiums, department H.....	9 90
770.	J. W. Webber, premiums, department H.....	4 36
771.	Fred Wuethrich, premiums, department H.....	6 54
772.	J. F. Weber, premiums, department H.....	7 63
773.	J. Wunsch, premiums, department H.....	5 45
774.	A. E. Weaver, premiums, department H.....	3 51
775.	H. W. Austin, premiums, department H.....	4 98

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
776.	J. Berg, premiums, department H.....	1 66
777.	H. Belgrien, premiums, department H.....	1 92
778.	C. F. Brinkman, premiums, department H.....	14 40
779.	J. O. Batchelder, premiums, department H.....	1 66
780.	J. Boehler, premiums, department H.....	10 56
781.	J. F. Bachman, premiums, department H.....	11 59
782.	M. G. Douma, premiums, department H.....	7 11
783.	Robt. Engel, premiums, department H.....	16 60
784.	S. D. Cannon, premiums, department H.....	9 78
785.	J. Chalupnik, premiums, department H.....	5 86
786.	John Clarson, premiums, department H.....	8 75
787.	H. H. Graskamp, premiums, department H.....	6 64
788.	R. C. Ganschow, premiums, department H.....	15 36
789.	Gentilly Dairy Association, premiums, department H.	9 13
790.	L. D. Guth & Co., premiums, department H.....	7 68
791.	W. M. Heisdorf, premiums, department H.....	1 04
792.	G. Horneck, premiums, department H.....	7 47
793.	A. E. Helmer, premiums, department H.....	14 77
794.	R. L. Jones, premiums, department H.....	5 92
795.	J. L. Jaquot, premiums, department H.....	5 69
796.	O. A. Kielsmeier, premiums, department H.....	19 66
797.	P. H. Kasper, premiums, department H.....	9 27
798.	J. Kelty, premiums, department H.....	2 49
799.	E. J. Keyes, premiums, department H.....	8 98
800.	H. F. Kellner, premiums, department H.....	2 49
801.	E. E. Linduer, premiums, department H.....	2 34
802.	F. M. McKinney, premiums, department H.....	4 15
803.	J. Nelson, premiums, department H.....	10 76
804.	A. W. Parkin, premiums, department H.....	10 79
805.	C. A. Pasche, premiums, department H.....	9 54
806.	Wm. Zwicky, premiums, department H.....	5 42
807.	Mary Raeder, premiums, department H.....	4 98
808.	O. Steinhart, premiums, department H.....	3 32
809.	F. Sette, premiums, department H.....	17 28
810.	J. A. Schaefer, premiums, department H.....	9 13
811.	Stauffacher & Roth, premiums, department H.....	15 00
812.	N. J. Schanen, premiums, department H.....	4 15
813.	G. J. Vogt, premiums, department H.....	16 60
814.	Jos. Vogt, premiums, department H.....	24 84
815.	John Vogt, premiums, department H.....	26 28
816.	B. S. Van Name, premiums, department H.....	5 69
817.	W. S. Walsh, premiums, department H.....	4 15

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
818.	E. Wittwer & Bro., premiums, department H.....	15 30
819.	F. H. Wisner, premiums, department H.....	8 39
820.	E. Wunsch, premiums, department H.....	16 69
821.	G. S. Watson, premiums, department H.....	4 66
822.	Mrs. G. Halladay, dairy exhibit sold.....	1 25
823.	W. E. Wright, dairy exhibit sold.....	95
824.	B. L. Bursch, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
825.	J. F. Weber, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
826.	A. B. Hoyt, dairy exhibit sold.....	11 02
827.	E. Riedeberg, dairy exhibit sold.....	11 40
828.	J. E. Boettcher, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 42
829.	C. S. Chapin, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
830.	A. Erickson, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 10
831.	O. Eggert, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
832.	G. G. McIntyre, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 61
833.	F. W. Kuhl, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
834.	O. E. Knoke, dairy exhibit sold.....	11 21
835.	A. C. Nelson, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
836.	Silver Spring Creamery Co., dairy exhibit sold.....	4 75
837.	H. E. Griffin, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
838.	P. G. Knoll, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
839.	J. T. Lundeborg, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
840.	W. J. Hyne, dairy exhibit sold.....	5 70
841.	Pewaukee Creamery Co., dairy exhibit sold.....	11 21
842.	C. M. Kates, dairy exhibit sold.....	1 14
843.	A. V. Grow, dairy exhibit sold.....	3 80
844.	A. E. Helmer, dairy exhibit sold.....	1 21
845.	W. M. Heisdorf, dairy exhibit sold.....	2 64
846.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., messages, State Fair.....	9 90
847.	P. D. Nelson, returned entry fee.....	2 00
848.	McLay Bros., balance, premiums, department A.....	6 00
849.	G. A. Pabodie, work in office.....	24 50
850.	Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., coal.....	6 00
851.	Stan Christie, premium, department K.....	15 00
852.	Francisco Spicuzza, premiums, department K.....	20 00
853.	Mrs. W. W. Lloyd, premiums, department K.....	46 00
854.	Mrs. C. W. Shumway, premiums, department K.....	5 00
855.	Mrs. E. N. Lockwood Davison, premiums, department K.....	10 30
856.	A. W. Bankes, premiums, department K.....	5 00
857.	Mrs. J. N. Chamberlin, premiums, department K.....	10 00
858.	Mathias Alten, premiums, department K.....	56 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
859.	Adeline B. Bellman, premiums, department K.....	36 00
860.	Mrs. E. Rees Clark, premiums, department K.....	11 00
861.	Minnie B. Akass, premiums, department K.....	7 00
862.	Irma Heller, premiums, department K.....	10 00
863.	Mrs. R. D. Tillotson, premiums, department K.....	4 50
864.	J. M. Chenoweth, premiums, department K.....	15 00
865.	Mrs. L. M. Buell, premiums, department K.....	25 00
866.	Grace B. Ricker, premiums, department K.....	6 00
867.	L. M. Churbuck, premiums, department K.....	7 00
868.	Mrs. A. E. Pierce, premiums, department K.....	18 00
869.	Elizabeth Kelliher, premiums, department K.....	53 00
870.	Jos. Kallaus, premium, department K.....	21 00
871.	Walter M. Maas, premiums, department K.....	1 00
872.	Mrs. A. Kingsbury, premium, department K.....	1 00
873.	Jas. W. Frew, premiums, department K.....	2 00
874.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster, premiums, department L.....	13 00
875.	Mrs. Ed. Granger, premiums, department L.....	27 00
876.	Mrs. Frank Moore, premium, department L.....	8 00
877.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premiums, department L.....	21 00
878.	Mrs. Caroline Schmasow, premiums, department L...	20 00
879.	Mrs. L. Yanke, premiums, department L.....	33 00
880.	Mrs. T. P. Leonard, premiums, department L.....	9 00
881.	Ella Leonard, premiums, department L.....	9 00
882.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, premiums, department L.....	39 00
883.	Mrs. Susie Abert, premiums, department L.....	12 00
884.	Mrs. Sophie Koch, premiums, department L.....	9 00
885.	Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, premiums, department L.....	3 00
886.	Mary E. Pease, premiums, department L.....	10 00
887.	Mrs. A. F. Warden, premiums, department L.....	7 00
888.	Mrs. John Hans, premiums, department L.....	10 00
889.	Mrs. A. LeFeber, premiums, department L.....	2 00
890.	Mrs. John Nicholson, premiums, department L.....	10 00
891.	Mary C. Nicholson, premiums, department L.....	20 00
892.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, premiums, department L.....	1 00
893.	Ida J. Hagen, premiums, department L.....	5 00
894.	Maud C. Hinsey, premiums, department L.....	54 00
895.	Meta L. Baker, premiums, department L.....	9 00
896.	Ruby L. Gleason, premiums, department L.....	7 00
897.	Mrs. Carrie Stoppenbach, premiums, department L...	5 00
898.	Mrs. A. Kingsbury, premiums, department L.....	4 00
899.	Marcella Stoppenbach, premiums, department L.....	10 00
900.	A. J. Clapp, premiums, department L.....	12 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
901.	Blanche Baxter, premiums, department L.....	8 00
902.	Elizabeth Talbutt, premiums, department L.....	3 00
903.	Anna Binner, premiums, department L.....	4 00
904.	Lillie Eaton, premiums, department L.....	3 00
905.	Mrs. R. H. Talbutt, premiums, department L.....	12 00
906.	Mrs. J. M. True, premiums, department L.....	7 00
907.	Mrs. Hy Fisher, premiums, department L.....	16 00
908.	Mrs. L. M. Buell, premiums, department L.....	3 00
909.	Mrs. A. C. Tuthill, premiums, department L.....	15 00
910.	Miss Viola Abert, premiums, department L.....	5 00
911.	Mrs. Bernard J. Auve, premiums, department L.....	5 00
912.	Mrs. A. Stewart, premiums department L.....	5 00
913.	Mrs. E. C. Meske, premiums, department L.....	1 00
914.	Miss Mattie Hall, premiums, department L.....	9 00
915.	Miss Nannie Hall, premiums, department L.....	4 00
916.	Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle, premiums, department L....	9 00
917.	Mrs. C. W. Shumway, premiums, department L.....	2 00
918.	Miss M. Goetz, premiums, department L.....	1 00
919.	Gussie E. Gill, premiums, department L.....	1 00
920.	Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, premiums, department L.....	6 00
921.	Miss Lucy Cavell, premiums, department L.....	9 00
922.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, balance, premiums, department L	10 00
923.	John Langdon, balance on labor.....	95 87
924.	Adolph Lentz, windows and doors.....	37 00
925.	Lake Shore Stone Co., crushed rock.....	148 74
926.	Wauwatosa Stone Co., stone.....	56 25
927.	International Harvester Co., repairs.....	65
928.	Jul. Scholtka, sand.....	7 50
929.	Columbia Publishing Co., advertising.....	7 00
930.	E. W. Palmer, balance, premium, department G.....	75
931.	Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co.....	8 88
932.	Anna E. Pierce, balance, premium, department L....	3 00
933.	Tena Fromader, premiums, department L.....	8 00
934.	Geo. Ewald, balance, premiums, department E.....	22 60
935.	E. H. Farrington, expenses, dairy building.....	12 16
936.	Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co., chartered car.....	5 00
937.	F. W. Coon, Sub. Tobacco Reporter.....	3 00
938.	L. M. Cook, assistance in dairy department.....	17 00
939.	E. H. Farrington, fixtures for dairy building.....	5 00
940.	Florence Q. Norton, report of convention.....	65 00
941.	Ritzke & Hurl, balance, premiums, department H....	1 34
942.	John Vogt, balance, premiums, department H.....	7 99

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
943.	Elizabeth Talbutt, balance, premiums, department L.	2 00
944.	Stan Christie, balance, premiums, department K.....	10 00
945.	G. A. D. Hunt, balance, premiums, department E.....	4 50
946.	Niesman & Deaner, balance, premiums, department E	17 30
947.	L. M. Churbuck, balance, premiums, department K...	30 00
948.	H. G. Neal, rent of tents.....	199 75
949.	The Independent, advertising.....	5 00
950.	Sauer Bros., moving safe.....	10 00
951.	J. W. Thomas, expenses.....	9 84
952.	John M. True, salary, September.....	100 00
953.	J. E. Keane, agent, freight, C. & N. W. Ry.....	20 77
954.	S. M. Tibbitts, painting.....	75 45
955.	F. Rassman, merchandise.....	89 07
956.	Joseph Buck, labor.....	8 00
957.	C. DeGroat, labor.....	4 00
958.	Henry Blwer, labor.....	6 13
959.	Herbert Skinner, labor.....	8 75
960.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	5 25
961.	Mrs. Mary Simmons, labor.....	10 75
962.	Miss A. Reeves, labor.....	10 75
963.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	16 50
964.	C. W. Harvey, salary, superintendent of grounds....	85 00
965.	A. H. Bohl, gate-keeper.....	3 00
966.	Z. O. Borden, gate-keeper.....	3 00
967.	L. W. Stone, gate-keeper.....	1 75
968.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, wages, office.....	30 00
969.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses, speed department.....	73 25
970.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses.....	48 25
971.	W. H. Knight, Sec., suspension, penalty.....	10 00
972.	John Gardiner, refunded speed entry fee.....	30 00
973.	Densmore Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter and supplies.....	6 70
974.	J. E. Keane, agent, messages and services.....	14 07
975.	W. H. Steele, balance, premiums, department G.....	1 25
976.	Wauwatosa Printing Co., advertising.....	10 90
977.	A. A. Arnold, returned entry and stall rent.....	19 00
978.	E. A. Hartman, expenses paid.....	6 43
979.	Otto Eggert, premiums, department H.....	6 54
980.	John M. True, expense allowance, October.....	25 00
981.	W. H. Gray & Bro., well-drilling.....	861 70
982.	The Gould Co., payment on pump.....	150 00
983.	Jefferson County exhibit.....	113 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
984.	Wm. T. Duke, rent of safe.....	5 00
985.	Western Union Telegraph Co., message.....	35
986.	Henry Arkell, judging cattle.....	75 00
987.	Chas. Liebenthal, black-smithing.....	30 79
988.	Robt. Philip, wages, September.....	40 00
989.	Gimbel Bros., merchandise.....	45 93
990.	Wauwatosa Stone Co., crushed rock.....	31 25
991.	Taylor & Tower, lumber.....	150 54
992.	A. LeFeber, grain.....	43 25
993.	Democrat Printing Co., advertising.....	10 00
994.	David Wedgwood, expenses in machinery department	19 75
995.	John LeFeber, balance, transfer and forage depart- ments.....	7 50
996.	Smith & Blodgett Co., merchandise.....	76 51
997.	Great Western Circuit, advertising assessment.....	20 00
998.	John M. True, expenses, to Milwaukee.....	7 00
999.	Cusick, Jacobson & Baldwin, lumber.....	2,596 53
1000.	W. T. Carson, balance on contracts.....	890 12
1001.	John M. True, payment on salary, October.....	50 00
1002.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, payment on salary, October...	25 00
1003.	Dr. F. R. Wright, medical attendance, Mrs. Webster.	25 00
1004.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses.....	5 60
1005.	James J. Nelson, expenses.....	16 50
1006.	A. Emmerich, expenses.....	28 00
1007.	Adams County exhibit.....	105 00
1008.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	26 12
1009.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	16 88
1010.	M. J. Wheeler, labor.....	14 00
1011.	Ed. Rick, labor.....	13 12
1012.	Mrs. Bert Sigrist, work.....	6 89
1013.	J. L. Herbst, expenses.....	12 24
1014.	Sheldon & Buckley, dairy exhibit sold.....	1 71
1015.	John M. True, balance October salary.....	50 00
1016.	Marinette Iron Works Mfg. Co., payment on gasoline engine.....	900 00
1017.	Wisconsin Telephone Co., message.....	35
1018.	Wisconsin Lakes Ice Co., ice at fair.....	36 00
1019.	Jas. Welsh, gate-keeper.....	3 00
1020.	Robert Philip, wages, October.....	40 00
1021.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, balance October salary.....	25 00
1022.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses.....	13 35
1023.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	2 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1024.	Geo. Wylie, expenses.....	7 32
1025.	John M. True, expense allowance, November.....	25 00
1026.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	33 00
1027.	M. J. Wheeler, labor.....	25 50
1028.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	21 00
1029.	Ed. Rieck, labor.....	10 50
1030.	C. W. Harvey, salary.....	85 00
1031.	Wisconsin Concrete Stone Co., for power house.....	610 00
1032.	A. LeFeber, oats.....	21 00
1033.	F. Rassman, merchandise.....	25 87
1034.	Smith-Blodgett Co., merchandise.....	21 89
1035.	Whitnell & Rademaker Supply Co., merchandise and cartage.....	3 45
1036.	Julius Scholtka, sand and gravel.....	33 90
1037.	John M. True, payment on salary, November.....	50 00
1038.	G. F. Stolz, labor.....	30 25
1039.	M. J. Wheeler, labor.....	30 00
1040.	Ed. Rieck, labor.....	8 75
1041.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	14 00
1042.	Geo. Hennegar, painting.....	10 13
1043.	N. P. Nelson, plastering.....	15 00
1044.	Cusick, Jacobson & Baldwin, lumber.....	126 45
1045.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber.....	1 63
1046.	Marinette Iron Works Co., balance on gasoline engine	66 40
1047.	The Gould Co., balance on pump, etc.....	75 33
1048.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	1 74
1049.	Radcliffe Mfg. Co., doors, windows, etc., power house.	76 50
1050.	C. W. Harvey, bills paid.....	18 49
1051.	G. F. Stolz, balance wages.....	17 50
1052.	M. J. Wheeler, labor.....	12 65
1053.	Bert Sigrist, labor.....	6 00
1054.	Ed. Rieck, labor.....	5 25
1055.	Geo. Hennegar, labor.....	10 13
1056.	L. O. Richardson, on board of Hennegar.....	5 40
1057.	Edw. Lutzer, use of wagons.....	5 00
1058.	C. W. Harvey, balance of salary.....	66 66
1059.	W. G. Kirchoffer, engineer's plans and specifications.	200 00
1060.	Robert Philip, wages, November.....	30 00
1061.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, office.....	50 00
1062.	Hoffman & Billings Mfg. Co., merchandise.....	14 85
1063.	F. E. Walsh, cement.....	65 10
1064.	Taylor & Tower, lumber and cement.....	63 06

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1065.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber.....	78 57
1066.	John M. True, balance salary, November.....	50 00
1067.	John M. True, expense allowance, December.....	25 00
1068.	Chas. Liebenthal, black-smithing.....	9 90
1069.	H. Mooers Co., merchandise.....	27 75
1070.	Ed. Finn, balance premium, B.....	8 00
1071.	Geo. Wylie, expenses, American Association.....	10 80
1072.	John W. Thomas, expenses, American Association....	8 50
1073.	W. G. Kirchoffer, services as engineer, etc.....	209 78
1074.	Frank C. Jirachek, harness repairs.....	2 40
1075.	John M. True, payment on salary, December.....	50 90
1076.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses, American Association.....	11 00
1077.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, office work.....	12 50
1078.	John M. True, expenses Milwaukee,.....	8 25
1079.	Secretary American Association, annual dues.....	15 00
1080.	Robert Philip, wages, December.....	30 00
1081.	John M. True, balance December salary.....	50 00
1082.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses.....	2 94

Award of Premiums at State Fair, 1903.

HORSES.

Judges.

W. E. Prichard, Ottawa, Ill.
 W. A. Dobson, Marion, Ia.
 W. B. Richards, Madison, Wis.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

Stallion, 4 years old or over.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind.
Second.....	Pabst Stock Farm, Milwaukee, Wis.
Third.....	J. McD. Randles, Waukesha, Wis.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran.
Second.....	Lew W. Cochran.
Third.....	Aug. Seymer, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran.
Second.....	Pabst Stock Farm.
Third.....	Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Pabst Stock Farm.
Second.....	Lew W. Cochran.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Mare, 4 years or over, and foal at foot.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Mare, 4 years or over.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Second.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Third.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Second.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Second.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Stallion or filly foal.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Second.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Third.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Four animals under 4 years, the get of one sire.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Second.....Lew W. Cochran.

Two animals under 4 years, the produce of one mare.

First.....Pabst Stock Farm.

Second.....Lew W. Cochran.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE.

Stallion, 4 years old or over.

First.....McLay Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Second.....Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

First.....Lew W. Cochran.

Second.....McLay Bros.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

First.....McLay Bros.
Second.....Lew W. Cochran.
Third.....McLay Bros.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

First.....Lew W. Cochran.
Second.....Lew W. Cochran.
Third.....McLay Bros.

Mare, 4 years or over, and foal at foot.

First.....McLay Bros.

Mare, 4 years or over.

First.....McLay Bros.
Second.....McLay Bros.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

Second.....McLay Bros.
First.....McLay Bros.
Third.....McLay Bros.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

First.....McLay Bros.
Second.....McLay Bros.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

First.....McLay Bros.

Stallion or filly foal.

First.....McLay Bros.

Four animals under 4 years, the get of one sire.

First.....Lew W. Cochran.
Second.....McLay Bros.

Two animals under 4 years, the produce of one mare.

First.....McLay Bros.

STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED TROTTING HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

First.....	J. R. Peake & Son, Winchester, Ill.
Second.....	Progress Stud, Milwaukee, Wis.
Third.....	R. D. Short, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
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Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Second.....	Progress Stud.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Progress Stud.
Second.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Third.....	Progress Stud.

Mare, 4 years or over, and foal at foot.

First.....	Progress Stud.
Second.....	R. D. Short.
Third.....	John A. Meyer, Waukesha, Wis.

Mare, 4 years or over.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Second.....	Progress Stud.
Third.....	J. R. Peak.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Second.....	Progress Stud.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	Progress Stud.
Second.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Third.....	R. D. Short.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Second.....	Progress Stud.
Third.....	Progress Stud.

Stallion or filly foal.

First.....	Progress Stud.
Second.....	R. D. Short.
Third.....	John A. Meyer.

Four animals under 4 years, the get of one sire.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Second.....	D. W. Powell, Waukesha, Wis.

Two animals under 4 years, the produce of one mare.

First.....	Progress Stud.
Second.....	J. R. Peak & Son.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

First.....	Arthur Stericker, Janesville, Wis.
Second.....	Lew W. Cochran.
Third.....	Keyes & Clute, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran.
Second.....	Arthur Stericker.
Third.....	Arthur Stericker.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran.
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Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran.
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Mare, 4 years or over, and foal at foot.

First.....	Arthur Stericker.
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Mare, 4 years or over.

First.....	Lew W. Cochran.
Second.....	Arthur Stericker.
Third.....	J. R. Peak & Son.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

First.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

First.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Stallion or filly foal.

First.....Arthur Stericker.

Four animals under 4 years, the get of one sire.

First.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Second.....Lew W. Cochran.

Two animals under 4 years, the produce of one mare.

First.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Second.....Lew W. Cochran.

GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

Over 15½ hands.

First.....Progress Stud.

Best saddle pony, under 14½ hands.

First.....Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.

HARNESS HORSES.

Pair 15¾ hands or over.

First.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Second.....Ray Biggs, Waukesha, Wis.

Third.....Progress Stud.

Pair 15 hands, and under 15¾ hands.

First.....J. R. Peak & Son.

Second.....F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

Third.....Ray Biggs.

Single animal, 15¾ hands or over.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son.
Second.....	J. & E. Brown, La Prairie, Man
Third.....	Geo. A. Van Slyck, Lake Geneva, Wis.

Single animal, 15 hands, and under 15¾.

First.....	J. R. Peak & Son
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	Ray Biggs.

PONIES.

Stallion, 3 years or over.

First.....	Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.
Second.....	Ray Biggs.

Mare, 3 years or over.

First.....	Adam Seitz.
Second.....	Adam Seitz.

FARMERS' CLASSES.

GRADE DRAFT.

Brood mare with foal at foot.

First.....	John Sleep & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.
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Mare or gelding, 3 years or over.

First.....	John Sleep & Sons.
Second.....	John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.
Third.....	John Sleep & Sons.

Mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	John Sleep & Sons.
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Mare or gelding, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	John Sleep & Sons.
Second.....	John Sleep & Sons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Colt foal, either sex.

First.....John Sleep & Sons.

Grade draft team, weighing not less than 3,200 lbs.

First.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.

Second.....John Sleep & Sons.

Team of chunks, weighing not less than 2,500 lbs. or over 3,200.

First.....John Sleep & Sons.

GRADE COACHERS.

Brood mare, with foal at foot.

First.....J. A. Shields, Pewaukee, Wis.

Mare or gelding, 3 years or over.

First.....Ray Biggs.

Second.....J. A. Shields.

Third.....J. H. Williams.

Mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3.

First.....J. H. Williams.

Second.....Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Third.....J. A. Shields.

Colt foal, either sex.

First.....J. A. Shields.

NON-REGISTERED ROADSTERS.

Brood mare with foal at foot.

First.....John H. Meyers.

Second.....J. A. Shields.

Mare or gelding, 3 years or over.

First.....F. R. Austerman, Waukesha, Wis.

Second.....J. A. Shields.

Third.....J. H. Williams.

Mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	F. R. Austerman.
Second.....	J. A. Shields.
Third.....	J. H. Williams.

Mare or gelding, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	A. Weinbrenner, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second.....	Murphy Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
Third.....	A. Weinbrenner.

Colt foal, either sex.

First.....	J. H. Meyer.
Second.....	J. A. Shields.
Third.....	Thos. Landers, Pewaukee, Wis.

CATTLE.

Judges.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.
 E. S. Burwell, Madison, Wis.
 T. F. McConnell, Phoenix, Ariz.
 H. C. Taylor, Orfordville, Wis.

SHORT HORN—OPEN CLASS.

Bull 3 years old or over.

First.....	W. F. Christian & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.
Second.....	C. D. Rosa & Co., Beloit, Wis.
Third.....	A. H. Krouskop, Richland Center, Wis.

Bull 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.
Second.....	Divan Bros., Browntown, Wis.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Bull 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.

Bull under 1 year.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	W. F. Christian & Son.

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	W. F. Christian & Son.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	Divan Bros.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	W. F. Christian & Son.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Fourth.....	Divan Bros.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year.

First.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.
Second.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.

Aged herd.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	W. F. Christian & Son.
Third.....	Divan Bros.

Young herd.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.
Third.....	Divan Bros.

Get of sire.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	T. J. Wornall & Son.
Third.....	Divan Bros.

Produce of dam.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Senior champion bull.....	F. W. Harding.
Champion cow.....	F. W. Harding.
Junior champion bull.....	F. W. Harding.
Champion heifer.....	F. W. Harding.

WISCONSIN SHORT HORNS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.

First.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.
Second.....	A. H. Krouskop.
Third.....	A. H. Krouskop.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	Divan Bros.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Fourth.....	H. B. Drake & Son, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Bull, under 1 year.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	Benson & Anderton, Sherry, Wis.
Fifth.....	H. B. Drake & Son.
Sixth.....	A. H. Krouskop.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Fourth.....	Divan Bros.
Fifth.....	H. B. Drake & Son.
Sixth.....	H. B. Drake & Son.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	Divan Bros.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Fourth.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.
Fifth.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.
Sixth.....	A. H. Krouskop.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	A. H. Krouskop.
Fourth.....	A. H. Krouskop.
Fifth.....	Divan Bros.
Sixth.....	H. B. Drake & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.
Fourth.....	Divan Bros.
Fifth.....	Benson & Anderton.
Sixth.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.

Aged herd.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	Divan Bros.
Third.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.
Fourth.....	A. H. Krouskop.

Young herd.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	Divan Bros.
Third.....	A. H. Krouskop.
Fourth.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.

Calf herd.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	A. H. Krouskop.
Third.....	C. D. Rosa & Co.
Fourth.....	Divan Bros.

Get of sire.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Fourth.....	A. H. Krouskop.

Produce of dam.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	Divan Bros.
Fourth.....	A. H. Krouskop.

Senior champion bull.....	F. W. Harding.
Champion cow.....	F. W. Harding.
Junior champion bull.....	F. W. Harding.
Champion heifer.....	F. W. Harding.

WISCONSIN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SPECIAL.

Bull, under 1 year.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	H. B. Drake & on.

HEREFORD.

Bull, 3 years or over.

First.....	A. A. Fuller, North Lake, Wis.
Second.....	O. Harris, Harris, Mo.
Com.....	J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	J. C. Robinson.
Second.....	H. N. Thompson, Woodstock, Ill.
Com.....	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull, under 1 year.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	H. N. Thompson.
Com.....	J. C. Robinson & Son.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	H. N. Thompson.
Com.....	A. A. Fuller.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	O. Harris.
Com.....	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	O. Harris.
Com.....	O. Harris.

Heifer, under 1 year.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	O. Harris.
Com.....	H. N. Thompson.

Get of sire.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Produce of dam.

First.....	O. Harris.
Second.....	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Senior champion bull.....	A. A. Fuller.
Champion cow.....	O. Harris.
Junior champion bull.....	O. Harris.
Champion heifer.....	O. Harris.

 ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.

First.....	C. H. Gardner, Blandinsville, Ill.
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Bull, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	C. H. Gardner.
Second.....	W. A. McHenry, Dennison, Ia.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....W. A. McHenry.
Second.....C. H. Gardner.

Bull calf.

First.....C. H. Gardner.

Cow, 3 years or over.

First.....C. H. Gardner.
Second.....W. A. McHenry.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

First.....C. H. Gardner.
Second.....W. A. McHenry.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

First.....C. H. Gardner.
Second.....W. A. McHenry.
Com.....W. A. McHenry.

Heifer calf.

First.....C. H. Gardner.
Second.....W. A. McHenry.
Com.....C. H. Gardner.

Get of sire.

First.....C. H. Gardner.
Second.....W. A. McHenry.

Produce of dam.

First.....C. H. Gardner.
Second.....W. A. McHenry.

Senior champion bull.....C. A. Gardner.
Champion cow.....C. A. Gardner.
Junior champion bull.....W. A. McHenry.
Champion heifer.....C. H. Gardner.

GALLOWAY.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....A. F. Bohen, Trempealeau, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

DUAL-PURPOSE BREEDS.

RED POLLED.

Bull, 3 years and over.

First.....	Geo. W. Steele, Rochelle, Ill.
Second.....	A. D. Dutton & Son, Trempealeau, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
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Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Second.....	J. Slimmer, Wausau, Wis.
Third.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.

Bull calf.

First.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Second.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Third.....	Geo. W. Steele.

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Second.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Third.....	Geo. W. Steele.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Second.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Third.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Second.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Third.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.

Heifer calf.

First.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Second.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Third.....	J. Slimmer.

Get of sire.

First.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Second.....	Geo. W. Steele.

Produce of dam.

First.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Second.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Senior champion bull.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Champion cow.....	A. D. Dutton & Son.
Junior champion bull.....	Geo. W. Steele.
Champion heifer.....	Geo. W. Steele.

BROWN SWISS.

Bull, 3 years old or over.

First.....	Inman Bros., Hanover, Wis.
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Bull, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.

Bull, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	Inman Bros.

Bull calf.

First.....	H. W. Ayers.
Second.....	Inman Bros.
Com.....	Inman Bros.

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	H. W. Ayers.
Com.....	Inman Bros.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	H. W. Ayers.
Com.....	H. W. Ayers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	H. W. Ayers.
Com.....	Inman Bros.

Heifer calf.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	H. W. Ayers.
Com.....	H. W. Ayers.

Get of sire.

First.....	Inman Bros.
Second.....	H. W. Ayers.

Produce of dam.

First.....	H. W. Ayers.
Second.....	Inman Bros.

Senior champion bull.....	Inman Bros.
Champion cow.....	Inman Bros.
Junior champion bull.....	Inman Bros.
Champion heifer.....	Inman Bros.

 DAIRY BREEDS.

 HOLSTEIN.

Bull, 3 years or over.

First.....	W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Ia.
Second.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	A. N. McGeoch, Milwaukee, Wis.
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Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Second.....	Rust Bros., West Allis, Wis.
Com.....	Rust Bros.

Bull calf.

First.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Second.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Com.....	Rust Bros.

Cow, 3 years or over.

First.....	Rust Bros.
Second.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Com.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Second.....	Rust Bros.
Com.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

Heifer 1 year and under 2.

First.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Second.....	Rust Bros.
Com.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

Heifer calf.

First.....	Rust Bros.
Second.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Com.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

Get of sire.

First.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Second.....	Rust Bros.

Produce of dam.

First.....	Rust Bros.
Second.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

Senior champion bull.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Champion cow.....	Rust Bros.
Junior champion bull.....	W. B. Barney & Co.
Champion heifer.....	W. B. Barney & Co.

GUERNSEY.

Bull, 3 years or over.

First.....	L. P. Martiny, North Freedom, Wis.
Second.....	Fred Clausing, Grafton, Wis.
Com.....	Gilbert Hickox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

First.....	M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.
Second.....	Fred Clausing.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Fred Clausing.
Second.....	Fred Clausing

Bull calf.

First.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Second.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Com.....	Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

Cow, 3 years or over.

First.....	Fred Vogel, Jr.
Second.....	Fred Clausing.
Com.....	Fred Clausing.

Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Second.....	Fred Vogel, Jr.
Com.....	Gilbert Hickox.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Second.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Com.....	M. D. Cunningham.

Heifer calf.

First.....	M. D. Cunningham.
Second.....	Fred Vogel, Jr.

Get of sire.

First.....	M. D. Cunningham.
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Produce of dam.

First.....Fred Vogel, Jr.
Second.....M. D. Cunningham.

Senior champion bull.....M. D. Cunningham.
Champion cow.....Fred Vogel, Jr.
Junior champion bull.....M. D. Cunningham.
Champion heifer.....M. D. Cunningham.

JERSEY.

Bull, 3 years old and over.

First.....E. A. Smith, Ringwood, Ill.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

First.....E. A. Smith.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....E. A. Smith.
Second.....E. A. Smith.

Bull calf.

First.....E. A. Smith.
Com.....E. A. Smith.

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....E. A. Smith.
Second.....E. A. Smith.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

First.....E. A. Smith.
Second.....E. A. Smith.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

First.....E. A. Smith.
Second.....E. A. Smith.

Heifer calf.

First.....E. A. Smith.
Second.....E. A. Smith.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Get of sire.

First.....E. A. Smith.

Produce of dam.

First.....E. A. Smith.

Senior champion bull.....E. A. Smith

Champion cow.....E. A. Smith.

Junior champion bull.....E. A. Smith.

Champion heifer.....E. A. Smith.

AYRSHIRE.

Bull, 3 years old or over.

First.....Sam Jones, Juneau, Wis.

Second.....Ed Finn, Whitewater, Wis.

Bull, 2 years old and under 3.

First.....Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis.

Second.....Ed Finn.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

First.....Sam Jones.

Second.....Ed Finn.

Bull calf.

First.....Ed Finn.

Second.....Sam Jones.

Com.....Ed Finn.

Cow, 3 years old or over.

First.....Sam Jones.

Second.....Ed Finn.

Com.....Sam Jones.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

First.....Adam Seitz.

Second.....Adam Seitz.

Com.....Ed Finn.

Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	Adam Seitz.
Second.....	Adam Seitz.
Com.....	Ed Finn.

Heifer calf.

First.....	Sam Jones.
Second.....	Ed Finn.
Com.....	Sam Jones.

SHEEP.

Judges.

Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.
C. S. Cleland, Janesville, Wis.

SHROPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years or over.

First.....	W. O. Fritchman, Muscatine, Ia.
Second.....	Renk Bros., Sun Prairie, Wis.
Third.....	J. F. Weaver, Sussex, Wis.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	W. Woodard, Bloomer, Wis.
Second.....	Renk Bros.
Third.....	W. Woodard.

Ram, under 1 year.

First.....	W. O. Fritchman.
Second.....	W. Woodard.
Third.....	W. Woodard.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe, 2 years old or over.

First.....	W. O. Fritchman.
Second.....	W. Woodard.
Third.....	J. F. Weaver.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	W. Woodard.
Second.....	Renk Bros.
Third.....	W. O. Fritchman.

Ewe, under 1 year.

First.....	W. Woodard.
Second.....	J. F. Weaver.
Third.....	W. O. Fritchman.

Flock.

First.....	W. Woodard.
Second.....	W. O. Fritchman.
Com.....	Renk Bros.

Get of sire.

First.....	W. Woodard.
Second.....	J. F. Weaver.

Champion ram of any age.....	W. O. Fritchman.
Champion ewe of any age.....	W. O. Fritchman.

 OXFORD.

Ram, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, under 1 year.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, under 1 year.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Flock.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Com.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Get of sire.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Com.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Champion ram any age.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Champion ewe any age.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Best yearling ram.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
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Best yearling ewe.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
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Best pen of 4 lambs.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
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SOUTHDOWN.

Ram, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ram, under 1 year.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Ewe, under 1 year.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Second.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Third.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Flock.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Com.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Get of sire.

First.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Com.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

Champion ram any age.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Champion ewe any age.....	Geo. McKerrow & Sons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years old or over.

First.....James West, Montpelier, Ind.

Ram 1 year and under 2.

FirstJames West.

SecondJames West.

ThirdJames West.

Ram under 1 year.

FirstJames West.

SecondJames West.

ThirdJames West.

Ewe 2 years old or over.

FirstJames West.

Ewe 1 year old and under 2.

FirstJames West.

Ewe under 1 year.

FirstJames West.

SecondJames West.

ThirdJames West.

Flock.

FirstJames West.

Get of sire.

FirstJames West.

Com.James West.

Champion ram, any ageJames West.

Champion ewe, any ageJames West.

COTSWOLD.

Ram 2 years old or over.

FirstF. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

SecondN. M. Jewell & Sons, Mineral Point, Wis.

ThirdF. W. Harding.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ram 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	N. M. Jewell & Sons.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.

Ram under 1 year.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.

Ewe 2 years old or over.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second	N. M. Jewell & Sons.
Third.....	F. W. Harding.

Ewe 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	N. M. Jewell & Sons.

Ewe under 1 year.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	N. M. Jewell & Sons.

Flock.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.

Get of sire.

First.....	N. M. Jewell & Sons.
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Champion ram, any age.....	F. W. Harding.
Champion ewe, any age.....	F. W. Harding.

 American Cotswold Association Special.

Best pen of 4 lambs.....	N. J. Jewell & Sons.
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AMERICAN MERINO.

Ram 2 years old or over.

First.....	H. E. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich.
Second.....	H. E. Moore.
Third.....	C. H. Williams, Jonesville, Mich.

Ram 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	H. E. Moore.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ram under 1 year.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	C. H. Williams.
Third.....	H. E. Moore.

Ewe 2 years old or over.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	H. E. Moore.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ewe 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	H. E. Moore.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ewe under 1 year.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	C. H. Williams.
Third.....	H. E. Moore.

Flock.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Com.....	H. E. Moore.

Get of sire.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
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Champion ram, any age.....	H. E. Moore.
Champion ewe, any age.....	H. E. Moore.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

FRENCH OR DELAINE MERINO.

Ram 2 years old or over.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	H. E. Moore.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ram 1 year and under 2.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ram under 1 year.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	H. E. Moore.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ewe 2 years old or over.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ewe 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Ewe under 1 year.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Second.....	F. W. Harding.
Third.....	C. H. Williams.

Flock.

First.....	F. W. Harding.
Com.....	H. E. Moore.

Get of sire.

First.....	H. E. Moore.
Com.....	C. H. Williams.

Champion ram, any age.....	F. W. Harding.
Champion ewe, any age.....	H. E. Moore.

FARMERS' CLASS.

3 fat lambs.

First.....	H. F. Mills, Pewaukee, Wis.
Second.....	J. B. Love, Waukesha, Wis.
Third.....	W. H. Edwards, Pewaukee, Wis.

3 grade ewes 1 year old.

First.....	H. F. Mills.
Second.....	J. B. Love.

3 grade ewes 2 years old or over.

First.....	W. H. Edwards.
Second.....	J. B. Love.
Third.....	J. B. Love.

ANGORA GOATS.

Buck 2 years old or over.

First.....	J. McD. Randles, Waukesha, Wis.
Second.....	J. McD. Randles.

Buck 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	J. McD. Randles.
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Buck kid.

First.....	J. McD. Randles.
Second.....	J. McD. Randles.

Doe 2 years old or over.

First.....	J. McD. Randles.
Second.....	J. McD. Randles.
Third.....	J. McD. Randles.

Doe 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	J. McD. Randles.
Second.....	J. McD. Randles.
Third.....	J. McD. Randles.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Doe kid.

First.....	J. McD. Randles.
Second.....	J. McD. Randles.
Third.....	J. McD. Randles.

SWINE.

Judge, WYNAN N. LOVEJOY, Roscoe, Ill.

POLAND CHINA.

Boar 2 years old or over.

First.....	W. C. Waite, Whitewater, Wis.
Second.....	L. P. Martiny, North Freedom, Wis.

Boar 1 year and under 2.

First.....	M. W. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.
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Boar, over 6 months, but under 1 year.

First.....	L. P. Martiny.
Second.....	L. P. Martiny.
Third.....	Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.

Boar, under 6 months.

First.....	W. C. Waite
Second	Geo. Martin.
Third.....	L. P. Martiny.

Sow, 2 years or over.

First.....	W. C. Waite.
Second.....	L. P. Martiny.
Third.....	L. P. Martiny.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	W. C. Waite.
Third	Geo. Martin.

Sows, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	L. P. Martiny.
Second.....	L. P. Martiny.
Third	Geo. Martin.

Sow, under 6 months.

First.....	W. C. Waite.
Second.....	L. P. Martiny.
Third.....	A. Selle, Mequon, Wis.

Produce of dam.

First.....	W. C. Waite.
Second	A. Selle

Get of sire.

First.....	L. P. Martiny.
Second	Geo. Martin.

Champion boar.....	M. W. Reed.
Champion sow.....	W. C. Waite.

BERKSHIRE.

Boar, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Karl B. Clough, North Amherst, O.
Second.....	Karl B. Clough.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	Geo. E. Kelly, Mineral Point, Wis.
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Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	Karl B. Clough.
Second.....	Karl B. Clough.
Third.....	Geo. E. Kelly.

Boar, under 6 months.

First.....	Karl B. Clough.
Second.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
Third.....	Karl B. Clough.

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Sow, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Karl B. Clough.
Second.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
Third.....	H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Karl B. Clough.
Second.....	Karl B. Clough.
Third.....	Karl B. Clough.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	Karl B. Clough.
Second.....	Karl B. Clough.
Third.....	Karl B. Clough.

Sow under 6 months.

First.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
Second.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
Third.....	Geo. E. Kelly.

Produce of dam.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
Third.....	Geo. E. Kelly.

Get of sire.

First.....	Karl B. Clough.
Second.....	Karl B. Clough.

Champion boar.....	Geo. E. Kelly.
Champion sow.....	Karl B. Clough.

 CHESTER WHITE.

Boar, 2 years old or over.

First.....	M. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill.
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Boar, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.
Third.....	Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.
Third.....	Kelly Bros.

Boar, under 6 months.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.

Sow, 2 years old or over.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.
Third.....	Kelly Bros.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.
Third.....	M. E. Newburn.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.
Third.....	M. E. Newburn.

Sow, under 6 months.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.

Get of sire.

First.....	M. E. Newburn.
Second.....	M. E. Newburn.

Champion boar	M. E. Newburn.
Champion sow.....	M. E. Newburn.

VICTORIA.

Boar, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Davis Bros. Dyer, Ind.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	H. P. West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Davis Bros.
Second.....	H. P. West.
Third.....	Davis Bros.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	Davis Bros.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	H. P. West.

Boar, under 6 months.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Chas. T. Hill, Brookfield, Wis.
Third.....	Davis Bros.

Sow, 2 years old or over.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	Davis Bros.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	Davis Bros.
Second.....	H. P. West.
Third.....	Davis Bros.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	Davis Bros.

Sow, under 6 months.

First.....	Chas. T. Hill.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	Chas. T. Hill.

Produce of dam.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	H. P. West.

Get of sire.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Davis Bros.

Champion boar.....	Davis Bros.
Champion sow.....	H. P. West.

DUROC-JERSEY.

Boar, 2 years old or over.

First.....	T. E. Bly, Brewster, Minn.
Second.....	M. W. Reed.
Third.....	A. W. Fruit, Kenney, Ill.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	T. E. Bly.
Third.....	A. W. Fruit.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	A. W. Fruit.
Second.....	M. W. Reed.
Third.....	T. E. Bly.

Boar, under 6 months.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	E. W. Fruit, Kenney, Ill.
Third.....	M. W. Reed.

Sow, 2 years old or over.

First.....	T. E. Bly.
Second.....	A. W. Fruit.

Sow, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	A. W. Fruit.
Second.....	M. W. Reed.
Third.....	A. W. Fruit.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	E. W. Fruit.
Third.....	A. W. Fruit.

Sow, under 6 months.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	M. W. Reed.
Third.....	E. W. Fruit.

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Produce of dam.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	T. E. Bly.

Get of sire.

First.....	M. W. Reed.
Second.....	E. W. Fruit.
Champion boar.....	M. W. Reed.
Champion sow.....	A. W. Fruit.

ALL OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.

Boar, 2 years old or over.

First.....	C. H. Williams, Jonesville, Mich.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	H. P. West.

Boar, 1 year old and under 2.

First.....	C. H. Williams.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	Davis Bros.
Second.....	C. H. Williams.
Third.....	H. P. West.

Boar, under 6 months.

First.....	C. H. Williams.
Second.....	C. H. Williams.
Third.....	H. P. West.

Sow, 2 years old or over.

First.....	Davis Bros.
Second.....	C. H. Williams.
Third.....	H. P. West.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

First.....	Davis Bros.
Second.....	Davis Bros.
Third.....	H. W. Ayers.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....C. H. Williams.
Second.....C. H. Williams.
Third.....C. H. Williams.

Sow, under 6 months.

First.....Davis Bros.
Second.....Davis Bros.
Third.....H. W. Ayers.

Produce of dam.

First.....H. W. Ayers.
Second.....H. P. West.
Third.....Davis Bros.

Get of sire.

First.....Davis Bros.
Second.....C. H. Williams.

Champion boar.....C. H. Williams.
Champion sow.....Davis Bros.

WISCONSIN SWEEPSTAKES.

First.....L. P. Martiny.
Second.....Geo. Martin.
Third.....Geo. E. Kelly.
Fourth.....M. W. Reed.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

Judge of Poultry, S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

Judges of Pigeons.
 H. J. Muir, Chicago, Ill.
 Wm. Plaehn, Chicago, Ill.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.
 Third.....Mrs. W. Grimshaw, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Mrs. W. Grimshaw.
 Third.....Mrs. W. Grimshaw.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Geo. Cooke, Racine, Wis.
 Third.....Niesman & Deaner, Freeport, Ill.

Pullet.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

First.....Eggebrecht & Crandall, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second.....F. M. Jensen, Stoughton, Wis.
 Third.....F. M. Jensen.

Cockerel.

First.....R. D. Warner, Whitewater, Wis.
 Second.....J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.
 Third.....Sylvanus Ames, Stoughton, Wis.

Hen.

First.....L. P. Gillon, Hale's Corners, Wis.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.
 Third.....Jas. Robinson, Watertown, Wis.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Sylvanus Ames.
 Third.....Sylvanus Ames.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

First.....Dr. A. J. Nelson, Stoughton, Wis.
 Second.....J. R. Love.
 Third.....Dr. A. J. Nelson.

Cockerel.

First.....J. R. Love.
 Second.....Dr. A. J. Nelson.
 Third.....Dr. A. J. Nelson.

Hen.

First.....J. R. Love.
 Second.....Dr. A. J. Nelson.
 Third.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....J. R. Love.
 Second.....Dr. A. J. Nelson.
 Third.....Dr. A. J. Nelson.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

First.....	J. C. Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second.....	Mrs. J. R. Hernsheim, Kenosha, Wis.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts

Cockerel.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	M. L. Gregorson, Stoughton, Wis.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....	M. L. Gregorson.
Second.....	G. A. D. Hunt, Mukwanago, Wis.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....	M. L. Gregorson.
Second.....	J. C. Schultz.
Third.....	J. C. Schultz.

SILVER WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt, Whitewater, Wis.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Third.....	G. A. D. Hunt.

Hen.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Pasbrig & Stewart, Milwaukee, Wis.
Third.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.

BUFF WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....H. H. King, Whitewater, Wis.
 Third.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Third.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....H. H. King.
 Third.....H. H. King.

Pullet.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.
 Third.....Niesman & Deaner.

WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

First.....G. A. D. Hunt.
 Second.....G. A. D. Hunt.
 Third.....Clement & Fike, Prairie View, Ill.

Cockerel.

First.....G. A. D. Hunt.
 Second.....Clement & Fike.
 Third.....G. A. D. Hunt.

Hen.

First.....Clement & Fike.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.
 Third.....Clement & Fike.

Pullet.

First.....G. A. D. Hunt.
 Second.....Clement & Fike.
 Third.....G. A. D. Hunt.

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BLACK WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....F. R. Austerman, Waukesha, Wis.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....F. R. Austerman.
 Second.....F. R. Austerman.

BLACK JAVA.

Cock.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cockerel.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

SILVER GRAY DORKING.

Cock.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

BUFF ORPINGTON.

Cock.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Cockerel.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

BLACK LANGSHAN.

Cock.

First.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
Third.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Geo. Cooke.
Third.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

First.....	F. R. Austerman.
Second.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

DARK BRAHMA.

Cock.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	J. R. Love.
Third.....	J. R. Love.

Cockerel.

First.....	J. R. Love.
Second.....	John Conrad, West Allis, Wis.
Third.....	John Conrad.

Hen.

First.....	J. R. Love.
Second.....	J. R. Love.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Second.....J. R. Love.
 Third.....John Conrad.

LIGHT BRAHMA.

Cock.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second.....J. R. Love.
 Third.....J. R. Love.

Cockerel.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.
 Third.....Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Third.....J. R. Love.

Pullet.

First.....J. R. Love.
 Second.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Third.....E. G. Roberts.

BUFF COCHIN.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Krause Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Third.....Niesman & Deaner.

Cockerel.

First.....F. G. Boots, Sussex, Wis.
 Second.....Krause Bros.
 Third.....E. A. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

First.....	Krause Bros.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	Krause Bros.

Pullet.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	E. A. Hoyt.

 PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

Cock.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Cockerel.

First.....	John Conrad.
Second.....	John Conrad.
Third.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	J. Conrad.
Third.....	J. Conrad.

 WHITE COCHIN.

Cock.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

BLACK COCHIN.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....L. P. Gillon.

Cockerel.

First.....J. Conrad.
Second.....J. Conrad.

Hen.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....J. Conrad.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....J. E. Donovan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cockerel.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

First.....	J. E. Donovan.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....	J. E. Donovan.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

First.....	Dr. Wm. Schlaeger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
First.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cockerel.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Chas. F. Eckstein, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Third.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.

Pullet.

First.....	Dr. Wm. Schlaeger.
Second.....	Dr. Wm. Schlaeger.
Third.....	Dr. Wm. Schlaeger.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

First.....	J. C. Schultz.
Second.....	J. C. Schultz.
First.....	E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....	J. C. Schultz.
Second.....	J. C. Schultz.
Third.....	J. C. Schultz.

Hen.

First.....	J. C. Schultz.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	J. C. Schultz.
Third.....	J. C. Schultz.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.

First.....	Eggebrecht & Crandall.
Second.....	A. D. Skalitzky, Sun Prairie, Wis.
Third.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Cockerel.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....	Eggebrecht & Crandall.
Third.....	G. A. D. Hunt.

Hen.

First.....	Geo. Cooke.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	Eggebrecht & Crandall.

Pullet.

First.....	Geo. Cooke.
Second.....	Eggebrecht & Crandall.
Third.....	G. A. D. Hunt.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Third.....	E. A. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

Third.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Third.....	E. A. Hoyt.

 BLACK LEGHORN.

Cock.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Third.....	E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
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 BUFF LEGHORNS.

Cock.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third.....	Albert Hartwig, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Hen.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Third	Albert Hartwig.

BLACK MINORCA.

Cock.

First.....	H. T. Seaman, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Second.....	H. F. Crandall, Milwaukee, Wis.
Third.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.

Cockerel.

First.....	H. F. Crandall.
Second.....	H. T. Seaman.
Third.....	H. T. Crandall.

Hen.

First.....	H. T. Seaman.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.
Third.....	H. F. Crandall.

Pullet.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	H. F. Crandall.
Third.....	E. G. Roberts.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Cock.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

HOUDAN.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....S. S. Rich, Horicon, Wis.
 Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....S. S. Rich.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
 Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

SILVER POLISH.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

GOLDEN POLISH.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

BLACK HAMBURG.

Cock.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cockerel.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

First.....Jas. C. Jenson, Kenosha, Wis.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....S. S. Rich.
 Second.....S. S. Rich.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts
 Second.....S. S. Rich.

Pullet.

First.....S. S. Rich
 Second.....S. S. Rich.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BROWN RED GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

 CORNISH INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....S. S. Rich.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....S. S. Rich.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

Pullet.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Second.....S. S. Rich.

 RED PYLE GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

BLACK BREASTED GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

WHITE INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

GOLDEN DORKING GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....Niesman & Deañer.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....J. C. Schultz.
 Second.....J. C. Schultz

Hen.

First.....J. C. Schultz.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....J. C. Schultz.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

SILVER DUCKWING BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

No first.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....F. G. Boots.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cockerel.

First.....F. G. Boots.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....F. G. Boots.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....F. G. Boots.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....F. G. Boots.
 Second.....F. G. Boots.

Cockerel.

First.....F. G. Boots.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second.....F. G. Boots.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....Geo. Ewald, Cincinnati, O.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

GOLDEN DUCKWING BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....F. G. Boots.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

WHITE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....Albert Peters, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cockerel.

First.....Henry Gieratz, Milwaukee, Wis.

Second.....Henry Gieratz

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pullet.

First Albert Peters
 Second..... E. A. Hoyt.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

First..... Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second..... E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First..... E. G. Roberts.
 Second..... Niesman & Deaner.

Hen.

First..... Erwin Engelman, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second Erwin Engelman.

Pullet.

First..... Pasbrig & Stewart.
 Second..... Pasbrig & Stewart.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

First..... E. A. Hoyt.
 Second..... E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

First..... E. G. Roberts.
 Second..... E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First..... E. A. Hoyt.
 Second..... E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First..... E. G. Roberts.
 Second Erwin Engelman.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

FirstGeo. Ewald.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM.

Cock.

FirstGeo. Ewald.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....Pasbrig & Stewart.
Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
Second.....Pasbrig & Stewart.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 SecondGeo. Ewald.

Cockerel.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 SecondGeo. Ewald.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.

Cock.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....F. G. Boots.

Cockerel.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....F. G. Boots.

SWEEPSTAKES.

American breeds.....E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Asiatic breeds.....Niesman & Deaner, Freeport, Ill.

TURKEYS.

Black.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

White Holland.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.

Second.....L. P. Gillon

Narragansett.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Buff.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

DUCKS.

Pekin.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Second.....Clement & Fike.

Aylesbury.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Rouen.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Muscovy.

First.....Niesman & Deaner.

Second.....E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cayuga.

First.....G. A. D. Hunt.
 Second.....Niesman & Deaner.

East India.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.

Call Ducks.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

 GEESE.

Toulouse.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. A. Hoyt.

Embsden.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis.

African.

First.....E. G. Roberts.

Wild.

First.....E. A. Hoyt
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Chinese White.

First.....E. A. Hoyt.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

Chinese Brown.

First.....E. G. Roberts.
 Second.....E. G. Roberts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guinea Fowl, white.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. A. Hoyt.

Chinese Pheasants.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt.
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Rumpless Fowls.

First.....	Niesman & Deaner.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.

Japanese Silkies.

First.....	E. A. Hoyt.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.

Frizzles.

First.....	E. G. Roberts.
Second.....	E. G. Roberts.

BELGIAN OR OTHER REGISTERED HARES.

Best buck, 1 year old or over.

First.....	Geo. Acker, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.

Best doe, 1 year old or over.

First.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.
Second	Geo. Acker.

Best buck, over 6 months and under 1 year.

First.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.
Second	Geo. Acker

Best doe, over 6 months, and under 1 year.

First	Geo. Acker.
Second.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.

Doe with litter.

First.....	Chas. F. Eckstein.
Second.....	Chas. F. Eckstein

The pigeon division of this department sustains its former high standing, both in number and character of exhibits. A list of awards is omitted on account of lack of space.

AGRICULTURE.

JUDGES.

H. B. DRAKE, Beaver Dam. Wis.

L. L. OLDS, Clinton, Wis.

GRAINS.

Winter wheat.

First.....J. H. Pilgrim, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second.....Joe Hans, Jefferson, Wis.

Spring wheat.

First.....H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.
 Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Black oats.

First.....W. F. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

White. oats.

First.....W. F. Pilgrim.
 Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

[Note: ...]

Barley, bearded.

First.....W. F. Pilgrim.
 Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Barley, beardless.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.

Spring rye.

First.....W. F. Pilgrim.
 Second.....H. P. West.

Winter rye.

FirstJoe Hans.
 Second.....A. L. Kleeber.

Buckwheat, Japanese.

First.....H. P. West.
 SecondJoe Hans.

Buckwheat, silver hull.

FirstJ. H. Pilgrim.
 SecondJoe Hans.

Flax seed.

First.....J. H. Pilgrim.
 Second.....Joe Hans.

Timothy seed.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Red clover seed, common.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Red clover seed, mammoth.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....A. L. Kleeber.

White clover seed.

First.....J. H. Pilgrim.
 Second.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Alsike clover seed.

First.....J. H. Pilgrim.
 Second.....H. P. West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

German millet.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....Sheldon & Buckley, Lake Mills, Wis.

Hungarian millet.

First.....H. P. West.

Early peas.

First.....H. P. West.

Green field peas.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....Sheldon & Buckley.

White field peas.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Late wrinkled peas.

First.....W. F. Pilgrim.
 Second.....H. P. West.

Early wrinkled peas.

First.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Navy beans.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....Joe Hans.

Any other field beans.

First.....Casper Olson, Genesee, Wis.

Wax beans.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....Joe Hans.

Lima beans.

First.....J. H. Pilgrim.

White dent corn.

First.....Sheldon & Buckley.
 Second.....Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.

White flint corn.

First.....Joe Hans.
 Second.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Yellow dent.

First.....Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.
 Second.....Joe Hans.

Yellow flint.

First.....Joe Hans.
 Second.....Sheldon & Buckley.

Sweet early corn.

First.....H. P. West.
 Second.....Joe Hans.

Sweet late corn.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Pop corn.

First.....Sheldon & Buckley.
 Second.....Casper Olson.

 VEGETABLES.

Turnip, blood beets.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger, Calhoun, Wis.

Long blood beets.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Long red mangolds.

First.....A. L. Kleeber.
 Second.....Gilbert Hickcox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Yellow tankard mangolds.

First.....H. E. Nicolai, Mukwanago, Wis.

Yellow onions.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Red onions.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

White onions.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Drumhead cabbages.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Pointed cabbages.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Long yellow carrots.

First.....E. L. Benedict, Beloit, Wis.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Long white carrots.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Oxhart carrots.

First.....Casper Olson.
 Second.....Ed. Wynoble, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cauliflower.

First.....Ed. Wynoble.
 Second.....Casper Olson.

Celery.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
 Second.....Ed. Wynoble.

Parsnips.

First.....H. E. Nicolai.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Watermelons.

First.....H. E. Nicolai.

Muskmelons.

First.....H. E. Nicolai.

Second.....E. L. Benedict.

Winter squashes.

First.....H. E. Nicolai.

Second.....E. L. Benedict.

Largest squash.

First.....Ed. Wynoble.

Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Largest pumpkin.

First.....Casper Olson.

Second.....H. E. Nicolai.

Tomatoes.

First.....E. L. Benedict.

Second.....Ed. Wynoble.

Flat turnips.

First.....Casper Olson.

Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Rutabagas.

First.....Casper Olson.

Second.....E. L. Benedict.

Yellow pumpkins.

First.....Casper Olson.

Second.....Kelly Bros.

Egg plants.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Second.....Ed. Wynoble.

Cucumbers.

First.....Joe Hans.

Second.....E. L. Benedict.

Peppers.

First.....	Mrs. Ed. Granger.
Second.....	H. E. Nicolai.

POTATOES. (PROFESSIONAL CLASS.)

Ohio Family.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	H. P. West.

Rose Family.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	H. P. West.

Hebron Family.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	H. P. West.

Snowflake and Seneca Beauty Family.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.

Burbank Family.

First.....	H. P. West.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.

POTATOES. (FARMERS' CLASS.)

World's Fair.

First.....	J. H. Pilgrim.
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Early Ohio.

First.....	H. E. Nicolai.
Second.....	Ed. Wynoble.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2.

First.....	Casper Olson.
Second.....	Ed. Wynoble.

Early Rose.

First.....E. L. Benedict.
Second.....Casper Olson.

Beauty of Hebron.

First.....Casper Olson.
Second.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Early Michigan.

First.....E. L. Benedict.
Second.....W. F. Pilgrim.

Burbank.

First.....Casper Olson.

Empire State.

First.....Casper Olson.

American Wonder.

First.....Casper Olson.

Rose of Erin.

First.....Casper Olson.

Carmen, No. 3.

First.....Casper Olson.
Second.....J. H. Pilgrim.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

First.....Casper Olson.
Second.....E. L. Benedict.

Any Other Variety.

First.....Ed. Wynoble.
Second.....Casper Olson.

Scores of exhibits of the several counties represented.

County Exhibits.	Adams.	Barron.	Rock.	Taylor.	Marathon.	Forest.	Wood.	Gates.	Jefferson.	Milwaukee.
Wheat	90	80	30	100	95	....	70	....	85	....
Corn	150	40	130	60	65	....	....	....	140	25
Oats	90	45	85	150	125	....	40	....	80	....
Barley	35	40	60	90	60	30	45	....	100	....
Peas	10	45	90	35	60	....	25	....	100	....
Rye	40	30	40	100	40	....	60	....	70	....
Grains in sheaf	70	15	65	75	75	5	60	10	100	....
Flax, sugar beets, sorghum	40	50	90	75	70	....	70	....	70	....
Tame grasses	70	20	65	80	100	....	30	25	60	....
Forage plants	25	10	100	90	60	....	15	10	85	20
Potatoes	85	80	90	95	100	40	50	25	75	15
Stock vegetables	20	30	80	70	100	40	70	25	75	35
Culinary vegetables..	65	60	100	95	90	25	40	30	55	90
Fruit	70	60	85	35	100	....	80	15	30	20
Miscellaneous	35	30	100	90	95	25	30	20	70	....
Number of varieties.	40	35	100	35	85	15	30	20	55	15
Design and taste	175	125	200	125	200	50	150	100	100	125
Distance	220	500	150	400	370	400	350	500	100	100
Totals	1330	1295	1660	1850	1890	630	1215	780	1455	445
Rank	5	6	3	2	1	9	7	8	4	10

BEES AND HONEY.

Judge, Frank Wilcox, Mauston, Wis.

Italian bees.

First.....A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.
 Second.....E. D. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis.

Carniolan bees.

First.....Geo. Acker, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second.....J. J. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis.

White comb honey.

First.....A. L. Kleeber.
Second.....Geo. Acker.

Extracted white honey.

First.....E. D. Ochsner.
Second.....Geo. Acker.

Amber comb honey.

First.....E. D. Ochsner.
Second.....J. J. Ochsner.

Extracted amber honey.

First.....E. D. Ochsner.
Second.....J. J. Ochsner.

Dark comb honey.

First.....E. D. Ochsner.
Second.....J. J. Ochsner.

Extracted dark honey.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, Baraboo, Wis.
Second.....J. J. Ochsner.

Most attractive display comb honey.

First.....A. L. Kleeber.
Second.....E. D. Ochsner.

Most attractive display extracted honey.

First.....A. L. Kleeber.
Second.....E. D. Ochsner.

Show of bee's wax.

First.....A. L. Kleeber.
Second.....J. J. Ochsner.

Maple syrup.

First.....H. E. Nicolai, Mukwonago, Wis.

HORTICULTURE.

Judges.

Prof. Samuel B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
William Toole, Baraboo, Wis.

APPLES. (PROFESSIONAL.)

Twenty varieties.

First.....A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.
Second.....Pioneer Fruit Farm, Ithaca, Wis.
Third.....William Fox, Baraboo, Wis.

Ten varieties.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.
Third.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Five varieties, winter.

First.....William Fox.
Second.....A. D. Barnes.
Third.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Seedlings.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Largest apple.

First.....William Fox.
Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Duchess of Oldenburg.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Pewaukee.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate St. Lawrence.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Tallman Sweet.

First.....William Fox.

Plate Utter.

First.....William Fox.
Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Alexander.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Walbridge.

First.....William Fox.
Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Wealthy.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate McMahon.

First.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.
Second.....William Fox.
Third.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Newell.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Wolf River.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate N. W. Greening.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Haas.

First.....William Fox.
Second.....A. D. Barnes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Plate Fall Orange.

First.....William Fox.
 Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Repka Malenka.

First.....William Fox.

Plate Longfield.

First.....William Fox.
 Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Hibernial.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
 Second.....William Fox.

Plate Windsor.

First.....William Fox.

Plate Wisconsin Russet.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
 Second.....William Fox.

Plate Fameuse.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
 Second.....William Fox.

Plate McIntosh.

First.....Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Plate Switzer.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
 Second.....William Fox.

Plate Seek-no-further.

First.....William Fox.
 Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Lowland Raspberry.

First.....William Fox.
 Second.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Malinda.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Avista.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Hyslop crab.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Transcendent crab.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Whitney crab.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

Plate Sweet Russet.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Martha.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Plate Virginia.

First.....A. D. Barnes.

Collection of crab apples.

First.....A. D. Barnes.
Second.....William Fox.

APPLES. (NON-PROFESSIONAL)

Twenty varieties.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey, Baraboo, Wis.
Second.....W. H. Steele, Pewaukee, Wis.
Third.....Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.
Fourth.....E. W. Palmer, Verona, Wis.
Fifth.....Geo. Jeffery, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sixth.....William Ablard, Fond du Lac, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ten varieties.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.
Third.....	Kelly Bros.

Five varieties for winter.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.
Third.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Seedlings.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Third.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Largest apple.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.
Third.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Duchess of Oldenburg.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.
Third.....	E. W. Palmer.

Plate Wisconsin Russet.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	E. W. Palmer.
Third.....	Kelly Bros.

Plate Pewaukee.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	Wm. Ablard.
Third.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Plate St. Lawrence.

Third.....	E. W. Palmer.
Second.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Third.....	Kelly Bros.

Plate Tallman Sweet.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Henry Floyd, Eureka, Wis.
Third.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Plate Utter.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....W. H. Steele.
Third.....Henry Floyd.

Plate Alexander.

First.....Geo. Jeffery.
Second.....W. H. Steele.

Plate Walbridge.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey
Second.....Kelly Bros.
Third.....Henry Floyd.

Plate Wealthy.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....W. H. Steele.
Third.....William Ablard.

Plate McMahon.

First.....Kelly Bros.
Second.....W. H. Steele.
Third.....E. W. Palmer.

Plate Newell.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....E. W. Palmer.
Third.....Kelly Bros.

Plate Wolf River.

First.....W. H. Steele.
Second.....E. W. Palmer.
Third.....William Ablard.

Plate N. W. Greening.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....W. H. Steele
Third.....Kelly Bros.

Plate Fall Orange.

First.....W. H. Steele.
Second.....E. W. Palmer.
Third.....Kelly Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Plate Repka Malenka.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	E. W. Palmer.
Third.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Plate Longfield.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.
Third.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Yellow Transparent.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Hibernial.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Third.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Windsor.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.
Third.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Switzer.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Seek-no-further.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Avista.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Malinda.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Fameuse.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Wm. Ablard.
Third.....	Kelly Bros.

Plate Lowland Raspberry.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.
Third.....	William Ablard.

Plate Hyslop crab.

First.....	Kelly Bros.
Second.....	Henry Schuster, Middleton, Wis.

Plate Transcendent crab.

First.....	E. W. Palmer.
Second.....	Wm. Ablard.

Plate Whitney crab.

First.....	Geo. Jeffery.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Sweet Russet crab.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
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Plate Martha crab.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Virginia crab.

First.....	Geo. Jeffery.
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Collection of crab apples.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	Kelly Bros.
Third.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Best and largest show of apples.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	A. D. Barnes.
Third.....	Geo. Jeffery.
Fourth.....	Kelly Bros.
Fifth.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
Sixth.....	William Fox.
Seventh.....	W. H. Steele.
Eighth.....	William Ablard.
Ninth.....	E. W. Palmer.

Wisconsin State Horticultural Society Special.

First.....	Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Second.....	A. D. Barnes.
Third.....	W. H. Steele.
Fourth.....	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
Fifth.....	Kelly Bros.
Sixth.....	Geo. Jeffery.
Seventh.....	William Fox.
Eighth.....	William Ablard.
Ninth.....	E. W. Palmer.

PEARS.

Collection.

First.....	Geo. Jeffery.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.
Third.....	J. H. Pilgrim.

Plate Fleming Beauty.

First.....	William Fox.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Kieffer.

First.....	William Fox.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Seckel.

First.....	Henry Schuster.
Second.....	W. H. Steele.

Plate Duchess.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Plate Vermont Beauty.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

Any other single variety.

First.....	W. H. Steele.
Second.....	Geo. Jeffery.

PLUMS.

Collection.

First.....W. H. Steele.
Second.....Geo. Jeffery.

Five varieties.

First.....William Fox.
Second.....W. H. Steele.
Third.....Kelly Bros.

Five varieties Japan Plums.

First.....W. H. Steele.

Five varieties European Plums.

First.....W. H. Steele.
Second.....Geo. Jeffery.

GRAPES. (PROFESSIONAL.)

A complete exhibit was made, and all premiums taken by William Fox, Baraboo, Wis.

GRAPES. (NON-PROFESSIONAL.)

Twenty varieties.

First.....Henry Schuster.
Second.....Geo. Jeffery.

Ten varieties.

First.....Henry Schuster.
Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Third.....Geo. Jeffery.

Five varieties, adapted to Wisconsin.

First.....Henry Schuster.
Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
Third.....Geo. Jeffery.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Single variety, quality to rule.

First.....Henry Schuster.
 Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Cane of Worden.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
 Second.....Henry Schuster.

Cane of Delaware.

First.....Henry Schuster.
 Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Cane of Brighton.

First.....Henry Schuster.

Cane of Concord.

First.....Henry Schuster.
 Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Plate of Niagara.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Plate Agawam.

First.....Henry Schuster.
 Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

Plate of Worden.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
 Second.....Henry Schuster.

Plate of Moore's Early.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
 Second.....Henry Schuster.

Plate of Brighton.

First.....Henry Schuster.
 Second.....Geo. Jeffery.

Plate of Concord.

First.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.
 Second.....Henry Schuster.

Plate of Wilder.

First.....Henry Schuster.

Plate of Delaware.

First.....Henry Schuster.

Second.....Geo. Jeffery.

Plate of Telegraph.

First.....Henry Schuster.

Second.....Mrs. Robt. Ramsey.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Professional.

Collection of greenhouse plants.

First.....J. M. Dunlop, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Second.....Alex Klokner, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Show of foliage plants.

First.....Alex Klokner.

Second.....J. M. Dunlop.

Display of Palms.

First.....J. M. Dunlop.

Second.....Alex Klokner.

Greenhouse plants in bloom.

First.....J. M. Dunlop.

Second.....Alex Klokner.

Display of ferns.

First.....J. M. Dunlop.

Second.....Alex Klokner.

Geraniums in bloom.

First.....J. M. Dunlop.

Second.....Alex Klokner.

Carnations in bloom.

First.....J. M. Dunlop.

CUT FLOWERS.

Most artistically arranged floral design.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
Second.....	Alex Klokner.

Most artistically arranged basket of flowers.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
Second.....	Alex Klokner.

Bouquet.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
Second.....	Alex Klokner.

Display of roses.

First.....	Alex Klokner.
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Display of pansies.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
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Display of asters.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
Second.....	Alex Klokner.

Display of gladiolus.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
Second.....	Alex Klokner.

Display of carnations.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
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Display of lilies.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
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Display of dahlias.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
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Display of cannas.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
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Display of cut flowers.

First.....	J. M. Dunlop.
Second.....	Alex Klokner.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Non-Professional.

Collection of greenhouse plants.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second.....Ernst Jeske, Milwaukee, Wis.

Foliage plants.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
 Second.....Ernst Jeske.

Display of ferns.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

CUT FLOWERS.

Most artistically arranged floral design.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
 Second.....Mrs. J. J. Hannan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Most artistically arranged basket of flowers.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
 Second.....Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.

Pair of bouquets.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger, Calhoun, Wis.

Display of roses.

- First.....Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
 Second.....H. E. Nicolai, Mukwonago, Wis.

Display of verbenas.

- First.....Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Display of asters.

- First.....Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Display of pansies.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	H. E. Nicolai.

Display of petunias, single.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

Display of petunias, double.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
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Display of gladiolus.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Display of lilies.

First.....	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
Second.....	Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Display of sweet peas.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Display of phlox drummondi.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
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Display of zinnias.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

Display of dahlias.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Display of cannas.

First.....	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
Second.....	H. E. Nicolai.

Display of cut flowers.

First.....	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
Second.....	H. E. Nicolai.
Third.....	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

DAIRY.

Judge of Butter,

Prof. G. L. McKay, Ames, Ia.

SCORE OF BUTTER EXHIBITS.

Creamery butter.

	Score.
R. L. Adams, Dousman.....	90½
W. A. Abbott, Portage.....	92½
J. E. Boettcher, Waukesha.....	96½
Frank Bowar, Casenovia.....	95
R. L. Blackburn, Union Grove.....	89½
I. L. Bonniwell, Hartford.....	92¼
B. G. Bursch, Lamar.....	96½
Berlin Creamery Co., Berlin.....	93½
Frank Blumenstein, Sullivan.....	94
C. H. Christianson, De Forest.....	91½
J. J. Cook, Burlington.....	93½
Geo. M. Combe, Ives Grove.....	94½
B. J. Chapin, Woodlawn.....	94¼
C. S. Chapin, Omro.....	94
W. J. Clark, Tess Corners.....	92¾
E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay.....	94½
E. O. Dosch, Ironton.....	95
L. Dobareiner, Hortonvill.....	96
Ole Esker, Bloomer.....	95
A. V. Grow, Whitewater, highest score.....	98½
A. Erickson, Volga.....	92½
Otto Eggert, Medford.....	96
H. E. Griffin, Hancock.....	94
L. A. Goodchild, De Pere.....	94
Carl Grashorn, Mayville.....	93½
Ed Golz, Princeton.....	95½
W. J. Hyne, Evansville.....	96

A. B. Hoyt, Pewaukee.....	94½
O. E. Holland, West De Pere.....	94½
E. L. Hovey, Capron, Ill.....	92
Robt. Holcomb, Scandinavia.....	92½
J. Jenson, Union Grove	95½
W. Judevine, Gratiot	93
F. Jaquith, Dartford.....	91½
O. A. Kielsmeier, Hika.....	90½
J. W. Koepsell, Lewiston, Minn.....	96¾
O. E. Knoke, New London.....	94
C. M. Kates, Custer.....	96
F. H. Kelling, Jefferson.....	96¾
F. W. Kuhl, Adams.....	92
P. J. Knoll, Johnson's Creek.....	96
P. L. Laurene, Gibson.....	93½
O. Longley, Caledonia.....	94
J. T. Lundeborg, Deerfield.....	89¼
A. L. Meracle, Whitewater.....	98
F. E. McCormick, Almond.....	97
E. B. Melendy, Sheboygan Falls.....	95
F. Maidens, Chapin	90
G. G. McIntyre, Whitewater.....	93½
E. C. McCormick, Buena Vista.....	95
A. C. Nelson, London, Minn.	93
Thos. O'Neil, Waukesha.....	92½
C. Paulson, Middleton.....	88
E. C. Peterson, Wautoma.....	92½
E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn.....	95
Pewaukee Creamery Co., Pewaukee.....	94½
Ritzke & Hurl, Garnet.....	91
R. A. Reid, Hancock.....	96½
E. J. Resler, Gratiot.....	96½
H. Reideberg, Hartland	94
Roach & Seeder, Waterloo.....	93
Silver Spring Creamery Co., Milwaukee.....	95½
W. L. Stavrum, Elk Mound.....	91¾
Sheldon & Buckley, Lake Mills.....	91½
E. W. Schaetzel, Cedarburg.....	92¾
G. Trager, Mazomanie	90
A. E. Thompson, Poplar Grove, Ill.....	93
C. Tyler, West De Pere.....	96
J. C. Thorssin, Alpha.....	91
M. L. Van Dresen, Bloomer.....	95½

J. W. Webber, Big Spring.....	94
F. Wuethrich, Theresa.....	96
J. F. Weber, Hartford.....	96½
J. Wunsch, Viola.....	95
A. E. Weaver, Darien.....	93¼

Creamery print butter.

	Score.
W. A. Abbott, Portage	90
Frank Blumenstein, Sullivan, highest score.....	97½
W. J. Hyne, Evansville.....	94½
A. B. Hoyt, Pewaukee.....	93¾
F. Jaquith, Dartford.....	90½
C. M. Kates, Custer.....	96
Thos. O'Neil, Waukesha.....	95
E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn.....	97
Pewaukee Creamery Co., Pewaukee.....	94
Ritzke & Hurl, Garnet.....	94
Silver Spring Creamery Co., Milwaukee.....	96½
Sheldon & Buckley, Lake Mills	96

Dairy butter.

	Score.
H. E. Aldrich, Burlington.....	87½
Mrs. E. J. Czamanske, Randolph.....	92¾
Mrs. G. Halladay, Wautoma.....	92
Mrs. S. J. Curtis, Poynette.....	93¼
E. W. Fisher, Janesville.....	91½
Mrs. G. Halladay, Wautoma.....	92
G. Hickcox, Milwaukee, highest score.....	97½
A. Holmon, Scandinavia	90
Murphy Bros., Waukesha	90¾
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn.....	92½
Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, Fox Lake.....	88¼
W. E. Wright, North Brookfield, Mass.....	92½

Dairy prints.

	Score.
Mrs. E. J. Czamanske, Randolph.....	92½
Mrs. S. J. Curtis, Poynette, score tied.....	93

E. W. Fisher, Janesville, score tied	93
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn.....	91½
Mrs. Wm. Sweeney, Fox Lake.....	88½

Judge of Cheese—E. L. ADERHOLD, Neenah, Wis.

SCORE OF CHEESE EXHIBITS.

Cheddars.

Judge of Cheese.

E. L. Aderhold, Neenah, Wis.

Score of cheese exhibits.

Cheddars.

	Score.
J. F. Bachman, Black Creek.....	94
S. D. Cannon, Dale, highest score.....	97¾
A. E. Helmer, Evans Mills, N. Y.	92½
R. L. Jones, Neenah.....	95¾
J. L. Jaquot, Neenah.....	95½
O. A. Kielsmeier, Hika.....	94½
P. H. Kasper, Clintonville.....	97½
Jos. Vogt, Fremont.....	97
John Vogt, Fremont.....	97½
B. S. Van Name, New London.....	95½
E. Wunsch, Haven.....	95¼
G. S. Watson, Neenah.....	94½
Wm. Zwicky, Van Dyne.....	93

Flats, or daisies.

	Score.
H. W. Austin, Fennimore.....	93
J. Berg, Sturgeon Bay.....	91
A. A. Barberra, St. Charles, Minn.....	80
J. O. Batchelder, Fond du Lac.....	91
J. F. Bachman, Black Creek.....	94½

M. J. Douma, Cleveland.....	93½
Robt. Engel, Fremont.....	98
Mrs. S. J. Curtis, Poynette.....	81
R. B. Cartwright, Cadott.....	88
J. Chalupnik, Tisch Mills.....	92¾
John Clarson, Boscobel.....	95¼
H. H. Graskamp, Van Dyne.....	94
Gentilly Dairy Association.....	95½
G. Horneck, Elkhart Lake.....	94½
A. E. Helmer, Evans Mills, N. Y.....	95
O. E. Knoke, New London.....	96½
E. J. Keyes, Plymouth.....	94
J. Kely, Boscobel.....	91½
H. F. Kettner, Cazenovia.....	91½
F. M. McKinney, Dudley.....	92½
J. Nelson, Cadott.....	94¾
A. W. Parkin, Stanton, Minn.....	96¼
C. A. Pasche, Medford.....	95¾
Mary Raeder, Milladore.....	93
O. Steinhart, Castle Rock.....	92
J. A. Schaefer, Prairie Farm.....	95½
N. J. Schanen, Lake Church.....	92¼
G. J. Vogt, Fremont.....	98
Jos. Vogt, Fremont.....	98
John Vogt, Fremont, highest score.....	98½
W. S. Walsh, Bear Valley.....	92½
F. H. Wismer, Plain.....	95
E. Wunsch, Haven.....	95
Wm. Zwicky, Van Dyne.....	90½

Young Americas.

	Score.
M. J. Douma, Cleveland.....	92½
J. Chalupnik, Tisch Mills.....	92½
W. M. Helsdorf, Hilbert.....	92
A. E. Helmar, Evans Mills, N. Y., highest score.....	96½
Mrs. G. Halladay, Wautoma.....	85
O. A. Kielsmeier, Hika.....	96¼
E. J. Keyes, Plymouth.....	94½
E. E. Lindauer, Chilton.....	94½
E. Wunsch, Haven.....	95¾
Wm. Zwicky, Van Dyne.....	93

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Bricks.

	Score.
H. H. Bilgrien, Iron Ridge.....	91
C. F. Brinkman, Brinkman.....	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. Boehler, Beaver Dam.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. C. Ganschow, Bonduel.....	97
L. Guth & Co., Ackerville.....	94
J. Nelson, Cadott.....	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
F. Sette, Iron Ridge, highest score.....	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. Wittwer & Bro., Monticello.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

Swiss.

	Score.
H. H. Bilgrien, Iron Ridge.....	88
Stauffer & Roth, Monroe, highest score.....	95
E. Wittwer & Bro., Monticello.....	93 $\frac{1}{2}$

ART.

Judges.

Mr. Louis Mayer, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mrs. George Hawes, Waukesha, Wis.

OIL PAINTINGS.

Landscape from nature.

First.....Stan Christie, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second.....Francisco Spicuzza, Milwaukee, Wis.

Landscape copied.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Second.....A. W. Banks, Waukesha, Wis.

Portrait from life.

First..... Francisco Spicuzza.
Second..... Mathias Alten, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Portrait copied.

First..... Mathias Alten.

Animal.

First..... Mathias Alten.
Second..... Adeline B. Bellman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Still life.

First..... Miss Irma Heller, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second..... Mrs. E. Rees Clark, Mokena, Ill.

Marine.

First..... Stan Christie.
Second..... Adeline B. Bellman.

Figure from life.

First..... Adeline B. Bellman.

Figure copied.

First..... Mathias Alten.
Second..... Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Fruit piece.

First..... Francisco Spicuzza.
Second..... J. M. Chenoweth, Monroe, Wis.

Flower piece.

First..... Mathias Alten.

WATER COLORS.

Landscape from nature.

First..... L. M. Churbuck, Brockton, Mass.
Second..... Stan Christie.

Landscape copied.

First..... L. M. Churbuck.
Second..... Grace B. Ricker, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Figure from life.

First.....Adeline B. Bellman.
 Second.....Mathias Alten.

Figure copied.

No first.
 Second.....L. M. Churbuck.

Animal.

First.....Mathias Alten.

Marine.

First.....L. M. Churbuck.
 Second.....Mathias Alten.

Still life.

First.....Mrs. J. N. Chamberlin, Beloit, Wis.
 Second.....Mrs. C. W. Shumway, Batavia, Ill.

Portrait.

First.....Mathias Alten.
 Second.....Grace B. Ricker.

Fruit.

First.....Mrs. J. N. Chamberlin.
 Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell, Beloit, Wis.

Flower.

First.....Mathias Alten.
 Second.....J. M. Chenoweth.

Collection.

First.....L. M. Churbuck.
 Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

PASTEL.

Landscape.

No first.
 Second.....A. W. Banks.

Flowers.

First.....J. M. Chenoweth.
 Second.....Mrs. Roy D. Tillotson, Waupun, Wis.

Still life.

First.....J. M. Chenoweth.

Animal.

First.....Mrs. Roy D. Tillotson.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Group of snap shots.

First.....Minnie B. Akass, Lake Bluff, Ill.

Collection of pictures, amateur.

First.....Minnie B. Akass.

Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Collection of pictures, professional.

First.....Mrs. E. N. Lockwood-Davidson, Ripon, Wis.

CHINA PAINTING.

Set bread and butter plates.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Second.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cup and saucer.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher, Milwaukee.

Second.....Jas. Kallaus, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fancy plate.

First.....Jos. Kallaus.

Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Pin or pen tray.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

Olive dish.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

Cracker jar.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

Candle stick.

First.....Mr s. E. Rees Clark.

Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Salad dish.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

Vase.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Platter.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Tankard.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Pitcher.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

Lamp.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

Tea caddy.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Six cups and saucers.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

Six lunch plates.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Chocolate pot.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.
Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Bread and milk set.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.
Second.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

Cream and sugar set.

First.....Jos. Kallaus.
Second.....Mrs. E. Rees Clarke.

Punch bowl.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.
Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

Brush and comb tray.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.
Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Fruit dish.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.
Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

Chop dish.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.
Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Bon bon dish.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.
Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

Jardiniere.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.
Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Tobacco jar.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.
Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Game set.

First.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.
Second.....Jos. Kallaus.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Fish set.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

Goblet.

First.....Jos. Kallaus.

Second.....Mrs. W. W. Lloyd.

Collection.

First.....Miss Elizabeth Kelliher.

Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Painting on silk or satin.

First.....Mrs. E. Rees Clarke.

Second.....Mrs. A. Kingsbury, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Pen and ink, original figure.

First.....Mathias Alten.

Second.....Adeline B. Bellman.

Pen and ink, original portrait.

First.....L. M. Churbuck.

Second.....James W. Frew, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pen and ink, original landscape.

First.....L. M. Churbuck.

Second.....J. M. Chenoweth.

Pen and ink, copy figure.

First.....Mrs. C. W. Shumway.

Second.....James W. Frew.

Pen and ink, copy portrait.

First.....Adeline B. Bellman.

Second.....Mathias Alten.

Burnt leather.

First.....J. M. Chenoweth.

Second.....Adeline B. Bellman.

Burnt wood picture frame.

First.....Mrs. L. M. Buell.
Second.....J. M. Chenoweth.

Burnt wood plaque.

First.....Adeline B. Bellman.
Second.....Walter M. Maas, Milwaukee, Wis.

Burnt wood table.

First.....Mrs. A. E. Pierce.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Needle Work.

Judge, Mrs. T. J. Henderson, Janesville, Wis.

DRAWN WORK.

Pair pillow shams.

First.....Mrs. Hy Fischer, Jefferson, Wis.
Second.....Miss Tena Fromader, Watertown, Wis.

Six dollies.

First.....Meta L. Baker, Washington, Ill.
Second.....Mrs. L. M. Buell, Beloit, Wis.

Table cloth and six napkins.

First.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.
Second.....Miss Tena Fromader.

Side board cover.

First.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.
Second.....A. C. Tuthill, Monroe, Wis.

Centerpiece or stand cover.

First.....L. M. Buell.
Second.....Mrs. Carrie Stoppenbach, Jefferson.

Tray or carving cloth.

First.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.
Second.....Miss Viola Abert, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pair towels.

First.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.
 Second.....Miss Tena Fromader.

Three handkerchiefs.

First.....Miss Tena Fromader.
 Second.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.

Collection drawn work.

First.....Mrs. Bernard J. Auve, Forestville, Wis.
 Second.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.

EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.

First.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt, Lexington, Ky.
 Second.....Maud C. Hinsey, Freeport, Ill.

Pillow shams.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson, Monroe, Wis.

Lunch cloth.

First.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
 Second.....Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Waukesha, Wis.

Stand or table cover.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Necktie case.

First.....Mary C. Nicholson, Monroe, Wis.
 Second.....Mrs. Andrew Stewart.

Hand made underwear.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Baby pillow.

First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.
 Second.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Sofa pillow on linen.

- First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Sofa pillow, Bulgarian.

- First.....Caroline Schmasow, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second.....Mrs. E. C. Meske, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sofa pillow in cross stitch.

- First.....Mrs. Susie Abert, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second.....Ruby L. Gleason, Janesville, Wis.

Sofa pillow in couching.

- First.....Caroline Schmasow.
Second.....Meta L. Baker.

Mosaic pillow.

- First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. Frank Moore, Baraboo, Wis.

Photo frame.

- First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. Sophie Koch, Milwaukee, Wis.

Pin cushion.

- First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. A. Kingsbury, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Poster sofa pillow.

- First.....Mrs. Frank Moore.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Mt. Mellick centerpiece.

- First.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Mt. Mellick lunch cloth.

- First.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Mt. Mellick shirt waist.

- First.....Mrs. Andrew Stewart.

Stand cover, Bulgarian.

- First.....Mary C. Nicholson
Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Set tumbler doilies.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Set plate doilies.

First.....Miss Nannie Hall, Lexington, Ky.
 Second.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Whisk broom holder.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle, Whitewater.

Carving cloth.

First.....Miss Nannie Hall
 Second.....Mrs. C. W. Shumway, Batavia, Ill.

Handkerchief.

First.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
 Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Handkerchief case.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.

Glove case.

First.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
 Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Laundry bag.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Ida J. Hagen, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stocking bag.

First.....Mrs. Frank Moore.
 Second.....Caroline Schmasow.

Magazine or book cover.

First.....Mary C. Nicholson.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Side board cover.

First.....Meta L. Baker.
 Second.....Miss M. Goetz, Milwaukee, Wis.

LACE, ETC.

Battenburg bolero or jacket.

First.....A. C. Tuthill.
Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Battenburg centerpiece.

First.....Ruby L. Gleason.
Second.....Gussie E. Gill, Milwaukee, Wis.

Battenburg dresser set.

First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.
Second.....Miss Viola Abert.

Battenburg curtains.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. Andrew Stewart.

Battenburg yoke or collar.

First.....Ruby L. Gleason.
Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Antique.

First.....Mrs. Sophie Koch.
Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Point lace collar.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.

Point lace doiley.

First.....Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.
Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Point lace handkerchief.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.

Honiton centerpiece.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Honiton lace toilet mats.

First.....A. C. Tuthill
 Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Honiton lace handkerchief.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Miss Viola Abert.

Tatting collar.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, Bowling Green, Mo.

Tatting handkerchief.

First.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Applique embroidery or lace.

First.....Mrs. A. Kingsbury.
 Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Netted lace handkerchief.

First.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
 Second.....Mrs. Sophie Koch.

Honiton applique.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Meta L. Baker.

Handmade handkerchiefs.

First.....Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.
 Second.....Mrs. Hy Fischer.

Handmade lace tie.

First.....Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

 KNITTING.

Fancy shawl.

First.....Mrs. John M. True, Baraboo, Wis.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Silk mittens.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Lady's underskirt.

First.....Lucy Cavell, Whitewater, Wis.
Second.....Mrs. Susie Abert.

Slippers or shoes.

First.....Mrs. John M. True.
Second.....Lucy Cavell.

Leggins.

First.....Miss Tena Fromador.
Second.....Mrs. C. W. Shumway.

Fascinator.

First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.
Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Lounge or carriage robe.

First.....Mrs. John M. True.
Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Fancy hood or cap.

First.....Lucy Cavell.
Second.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.

Lace.

First.....Miss Mattie Hall, Lexington, Ky.
Second.....Ida J. Hagen.

Woolen mittens.

First.....Mary C. Nicholson.
Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Baby socks or shoes.

First.....Mrs. L. C. Huckstep.
Second.....Miss Viola Abert.

Socks or stockings.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Mary C. Nicholson.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Counterpane.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill

CROCHET.

Shawl.

First.....Lucy Cavell.
 Second.....Miss Tena Fromader.

Fascinator.

First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.
 Second.....Mrs. Carrie Stoppenbach.

Baby's house sack.

First.....Lucy Cavell.
 Second.....Mrs. A. F. Warden, Waukesha, Wis.

Lady's or child's skirt.

First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
 Second.....Mary C. Nicholson.

Slippers or shoes.

First.....Miss Mattie Hall.
 Second.....Miss Viola Abert.

Lace edge or inserting.

First.....Mrs. A. F. Warden.
 Second.....Miss Mattie Hall.

Lounge or carriage robe.

First.....Miss Mattie Hall.
 Second.....A. C. Tuthill.

Window curtains.

First.....Mrs. Sophie Koch.
 Second.....Mrs. A. F. Warden.

Counterpane.

First.....Miss Mattie Hall.
 Second.....Maud C. Hinsey.

Doilies.

- First.....Meta L. Baker.
Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Traveling bag or case.

- First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.
Second.....Mrs. Susie Abert.

Hand made rug.

- First.....Mary C. Nicholson.
Second.....Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.

Kitchen apron.

- First.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....Ida J. Hagen.

Mantel or piano scarf.

- First.....Maud C. Hinsey.
Second.....Meta L. Baker.

Pieced quilt, quilted.

- First.....Ruby L. Gleason.
Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Log cabin quilt, wool.

- First.....Mrs. Carrie Stoppenbach.
First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Log cabin quilt, silk.

- First.....Mary C. Nicholson.
Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Silk puff or fancy quilt.

- First.....Mrs. R. H. Talbutt.
Second.....Mrs. John Nicholson.

Shopping bag.

- First.....Mrs. John Nicholson.
Second.....Mrs. Carrie Stoppenbach.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Fancy purse.

First.....	Mrs. Sophie Koch.
Second.....	Caroline Schmasow.

Fancy work basket.

First.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....	Mrs. A. Kingsbury.

Rag carpet.

First.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Lady's fancy apron.

First.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....	Mrs. Susie Abert.

Fancy pin cushion.

First.....	Mary C. Nicholson.
Second.....	Mrs. John Nicholson.

Child's apron.

First.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Patched mending.

First.....	Ida J. Hagen.
Second.....	Mrs. John M. True.

 CHILDREN'S CLASS.

Pin cushion.

First.....	Marcella Stoppenbach, Jefferson, Wis.
Second.....	A. J. Clapp, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Plain sewing.

First.....	Blanche Baxter, Pekin, Ill.
Second.....	Marcella Stoppenbach.

Dozen button holes.

First.....	Blanche Baxter.
Second.....	Anna Binner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sofa pillow in outline.

- First.....Mary E. Pease, Watwatosa, Wis.
Second.....Marcella Stoppenbach.

Pillow shams in outline.

- First.....Blanche Baxter.
Second.....Anna Binner.

Centerpiece or doilies.

- First.....Elizabeth Talbutt, Lexington, Ky.
Second.....Lillia Eaton, Batavia, Ill.

Crochet lace edge or inserting.

- First.....Anna Binner.
Second.....Marcella Stoppenbach.

Embroidered doilies.

- First.....Blanche Baxter.
Second.....Marcella Stoppenbach.

Doll's outfit of clothes.

- First.....Mary E. Pease.
Second.....Lillia Eaton.

Pencil drawing.

- First.....A. J. Clapp.
Second.....Marcella Stoppenbach.

Pen and ink etching.

- First.....A. J. Clapp.
Second.....Elizabeth Talbutt.

Water color or pastel.

- First.....A. J. Clapp.
Second.....Mary E. Pease.

Hemstitching.

- First.....Elizabeth Talbutt.
Second.....Lillia Eaton.

Map of Wisconsin.

- First.....A. J. Clapp.
Second.....Marcella Stoppenbach.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Specimen of hand writing.

First.....	Marcella Stoppenbach.
Second.....	A. J. Clapp.

CULINARY.

Judge, Mrs. C. E. Bowles, Janesville, Wis.

White bread.

First.....	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster, Milwaukee, Wis.
Second.....	Mrs. Ed. Granger, Calhoun, Wis.

Indian bread.

First.....	Mrs. Frank Moore.
Second.....	Mrs. Frank Moore.

Rye bread.

First.....	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
Second.....	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Graham bread.

First.....	Caroline Schmasow.
Second.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.

Whole wheat bread.

First.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
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Light rolls.

First.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
Second.....	Caroline Schmasow.

Baking powder biscuits.

First.....	Mrs. L. Yanke.
Second.....	Caroline Schmasow.

Doughnuts.

First.....	Mrs. T. P. Leonard, West Allis, Wis.
Second.....	Ella Leonard, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fruit cake.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Nut cake.

First.....Mrs. T. P. Leonard.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Chocolate cake.

First.....Mrs. Susie Abert.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Angel cake.

First.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....Caroline Schmasow.

Sunshine cake.

First.....Caroline Schmasow.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Torte cake.

First.....Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
Second.....Mrs. Sophie Koch.

Date cake.

First.....Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Layer chocolate cake.

First.....Caroline Schmasow.
Second.....Mary E. Pease.

Layer cocoanut cake.

First.....Mary E. Pease.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Layer orange cake.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Layer fig cake.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

White cookies.

First.....Mrs. A. F. Warden.
 Second.....Mrs. T. P. Leonard.

Dark cookies.

First.....Mary E. Pease.
 Second.....Mrs. A. F. Warden.

Apple pie.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Mince pie.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Lemon pie.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
 Second.....Mrs. William Sweeney.

Saratoga chips.

First.....Ella Leonard.
 Second.....Caroline Schmasow.

CANNED GOODS—ETC.

Canned.

Peaches.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 Second.....Caroline Schmasow.

Native plums.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
 Second.....Ella Leonard.

Currants.

First.....Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Tomatoes.

First.....Mrs. John Hans.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Gooseberries.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Raspberries, red.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Raspberries, black.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Strawberries.

First.....Mrs. John Hans.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Grapes.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Blackberries.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Cherries.

First.....Mrs. John Hans.
Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Pears.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Pineapple.

First.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
Second.....Caroline Schmasow.

JELLY.

Native plum.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 Second.....Ella Leonard.

Currant.

First.....Mrs. T. P. Leonard.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Red raspberry.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
 Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Crabapple.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
 Second.....Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.

Blackberry.

First.....Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
 Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Grape.

First.....Mrs. T. P. Leonard.
 Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Quince.

First.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
 Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

JAM.

Raspberry.

First.....Mrs. A. LeFeber, North Greenfield, Wis.
 Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Blackberry.

First.....Mrs. John Hans.
 Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Strawberry.

First.....Ella Leonard.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Native plum.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

PICKLES.

Crabapple pickles.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Peach pickles.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Pear pickles.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Dill pickles.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Sour pickles.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Ella Leonard.

Cucumber pickles, sweet.

First.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

Cauliflower pickles.

First.....Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
Second.....Mr.

Onion pickles.

First.....Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
Second.....Mrs. Ed. Granger.

Mixed pickles.

First.....Mrs. L. Yanke.
Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Mustard pickles.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Ella Leonard.

Catsup.

First.....Caroline Schmasow.
Second.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Best and largest exhibit in this class.

First.....Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
Second.....Mrs. L. Yanke.

SPEED.

Starting judge, F. E. Stone, Milwaukee, Wis.

2:35 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Pat Ford, s. g. C. E. Wheeler, Cedar Rapids, Ia.....	1—1—1
Grocery Maid, b.m. G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.....	3—2—3
DeClare, b. m. J. G. Sherman, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	5—3—2
The Crescent, b. h. Chas. Tapp, St. Joseph, Mo.....	2—4—6
Calva, b. m. J. P. West, Slayton, Minn.....	4—6—5
Eunice G, ch. m. J. & E. Brown, Portage La Prairie, Man...	6—5—4
Time, 2:19. 2:20½. 2:21.	

2:25 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Miss Adrian, blk. m. C. W. McMillan, Garrison, Ia.....	1—3—2—1—2
Robert Mc, b. g. Johnson & Rice, Armour, S. Dak.....	4—2—1—4—1
Countess Alice, b. m. G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky...	2—1—6—2—4
Clearance C, s. g. Maple Grovè Farm, Arcola, Ill.....	3—4—3—3—3
Elva Mc, b. m. Arthur G. Williams, Milwaukee.....	5—7—4—5—5
Anna Dillon, s. m. E. S. Curry, Fergus Falls, Minn....	7—5—5—6—6
Nordica, b. m. Frank B. Loomis, Denver, Col.....	6—6—7—Dr.
Time, 2:17¾. 2:19½. 2:16¾. 2:18½. 2:19½.	

2:15 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Tonso, ro. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	1—2—1—1
Ollis McKinney, b. m. P. J. Thibedeaux, Chicago, Ill.....	2—1—2—3
Brash, b. m. O. D. Ames, Wheaton, Ill.....	4—3—4—2
Henry L, ch. g. Geo. Castle, Chicago, Ill.....	3—4—3—1
Gold Dust Maid, blk. m. F. B. Loomis, Denver, Col.....	5—5—5—5
Maggie V, br. m. A. L. Darnaby, Lexington, Ky.....	Dist.
Time, 2:18¾. 2:16¼. 2:17¼. 2:18½.	

2:13 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Maggie V, br. m. A. L. Darnaby, Lexington, Ky.....	3-1-1-1
Klondyke, g. g. Thos. H. Gill, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1-2-3-2
Eyeline, —. J. G. Sherman, Lake Geneva, Wis.....	2-4-4-3
Roscoe Medium, b. g. D. M. Flynn, Chicago, Ill.....	4-3-2-1
Time, 2:13¾. 2:12½. 2:14½. 2:14¾.	

2:25 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Foxie Curd, blk. m. G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.....	1-1-1
Joe Interest, b. h. Chas. Adams, Chicago, Ill.....	2-2-2
Czarina, ch. m. W. W. Marvin, LaFayette, Ind.....	3-3-3
Envoy, ch. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	5-5-4
Bobolink, br. g. P. H. Harrington, Minneapolis, Minn.....	6-4-5
Glory Quayle, br. m. Maple Grove Farm, Arcola, Ill.....	4-6-6
Time, 2:12½. 2:12¾. 2:12¾.	

2:16 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Joe Interest, b. h. Chas. Adams, Chicago, Ill.....	1-2-1-1
Foxie Curd, blk. m. G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky...	12-1-3-2
Beaver, ch. g. Sam Hammel, Appleton, Wis.....	2-4-5-5
Capt. Calbert, — Lincoln Stock Farm, Palatine, Ill.	9-8-2-6
Dr. Marvin, b. g. W. W. Marvin, La Fayette, Ind.....	3-5-4-3
Denny Eaton, b. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	4-3-12-11
Walter K, b. g. Arthur G. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.	4-7-10-4
Taylor H, b. g. John Strange, Oshkosh, Wis.....	7-6-8-10
Castlewood, ch. g. G. J. Thomas, Eau Claire, Wis....	8-13-9-7
Charlotte E, — Elliott Stock Farm, Mora, Minn...	14-14-11-8
Ora Mapes, b. m. D. J. Williams, Ellisville, Ky.....	10-12-7-9
Walter Wilkes, — Barlow & Sartwell, Kenton, O.	6-9-6-Dr.
Hally Dillon, b. m. E. S. Curry, Fergus Falls, Minn.	13-11-13-Dr.
Maywood, ro. m. L. Lindauer, Kaukauna, Wis.....	11-10-Dr.
Time, 2:11¾. 2:09¾. 2:09½. 2:10¾.	

2:12 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.00.

Stipulator, blk. s. F. G. Kay, Denver, Col.....	7-8-1-1-1
Dr. Marvin, b. g. W. W. Marvin, La Fayette, Ind....	1-1-2-4-8
Credette, blk. m. G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.....	4-2-8-2-3
Doctor H, b. g. D.J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	3-5-3-6-2
Semmassa, blk. m. J. W. Swanbrough, Wheaton, Ill.	2-4-6-3-6
E. Diablo, ch. g. A. Wiley, Los Angeles, Cal.....	5-3-4-8-5
Anterose, b. m. Maple Grove Farm, Arcola, Ill.....	6-7-5-7-4
Joe Rhea, blk. g. Geo. Castle, Chicago, Ill.....	9-6-7-5-7
Walter K, b. g. Arthur G. Williams, Milwaukee....	8-5-Dr.
Time, 2:11¼. 2:12½. 2:11¼. 2:13¼. 2:13¾.	

2:30 Trot. Purse, 600.00.

Countess Alice, b. m. C. & G. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky.....	1-1-1
Bell Rose, — J. & E. Brown, Portage La Prairie, Man....	2-2-3
Normandella, br. g. W. M. Tiffany, Phoenix, Ariz.....	4-4-2
Chas. Sidney, s. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	5-3-4
The Duke, b. g. C. B. Salemon, Beloit, Wis.....	3-5-5
Time, 2:17¼. 2:16¾. 2:15½.	

2:20 Trot. Purse, 600.00.

Miss Leo Rex, b. m. H. W. Marshall, La Fayette, Ind.	3-3-1-1-1
Conduct, g. g. Chas. Dean, Palatine, Ill.....	1-1-2-3-2
Allen W, b. g. Dick McMahon, Chicago, Ill.....	2-2-5-5-6
Wordham, b. h. Chas. Tapp, St. Joseph, Mo.....	4-4-3-2-5
Chave, b. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.....	5-5-4-6-3
Irene's Flower, ch. m. I. L. Sears, Galesburg, Ill.....	6-6-6-4-4
Time, 2:20. 2:21¾. 2:19½. 2:23¼. 2:22.	

2:20 Pace. Purse, \$600.00.

Upperwood, br. g. Geo. Brew, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3-1-2-1-1
Charlie C, blk. h. G. & C. P. Cecil, Danville, Ky....	1-6-1-6-4
Wilkesline, ch. h. W. H. Thomson, Viola, Wis.....	2-2-3-2-2

Nathalia Brown, ch. m. J. & E. Brown, Portage La

Prairie, Man..... 6-3-4-3-3

Cherry Valley, ch. g. Guy McKnight, Rock Island, Ill 5-4-6-4-5

Pool Box, r. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis..... 4-5-5-5-Dr.

Time, 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$. 2:25. 2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$. 2:21 $\frac{3}{4}$. 2:23 $\frac{3}{4}$.

2:08 Pace. Purse, \$600.00.

Robert J, ch. s. R. B. Moorhead, Los Angeles, Cal..... 1-1-1

Larrie Ginter, b. h. C. S. Lucas, Iowa City, Ia..... 2-2-2

Robert Wilkes, blk. s. Geo. E. Cropper, Chicago, Ill..... 3-3-5

Fred the Kid, b. g. W. H. Smollinger, Galesburg, Ill..... 5-5-3

Ax, br. g. N. J. Aldrich, Aurora, Ill..... 4-4-4

Time, 2:10 $\frac{3}{4}$. 2:11. 2:12.

Reports of Department Superintendents.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The horse show at Wisconsin State Fair of 1903, was fully up to the standard, and in some respects was stronger than any previous exhibition. Especially was this true of the roadster classes.

The Progress stud of A. Von Cotzhausen of Milwaukee, was probably the largest exhibit ever made by a single exhibitor at a Wisconsin fair. J. R. Peak & Son of Winchester, Ill., were the next largest exhibitors in the roadster classes; Arthur Stericker, Janesville, Wis., and L. W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind., were also exhibitors in the light harness classes.

In draft horses the Pabst Stock Farm, Milwaukee, filled an entire barn with Percherons of a high order of merit. L. W. Cochran also exhibited Percherons and English Shires.

McLay Bros. of Janesville, Wis., brought a very select show of Clydesdales.

W. A. Dobson of Iowa, made the awards in the light harness and roadster classes in a very satisfactory manner. W. E. Pritchard, Ottawa, Ill., judged the Percherons, and assisted by W. B. Richards of Madison, with Wm. Beattie of Arlington as referee, made the awards on Clydesdales and English Shires to the general satisfaction of the exhibitors.

GEO. WYLIE,
Superintendent.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—In submitting a report of the cattle department at the State Fair of 1903, I beg to say that it was an excellent exhibition of all the leading breeds of cattle, and very strong in the beef breed classes.

Competition was very sharp especially in Shorthorns, Angus and Hereford rings. The show of dairy cattle, especially of Jerseys, was not as large as formerly, and from present indications not nearly as it will be next year.

The judging was done in the rain and mud, but exhibitors and visitors were cheerful, and hopeful of the time when a live stock judging pavilion will be provided for the accommodation of the live stock interests of our state.

The abundant water supply was greatly appreciated by cattlemen, as well as by your superintendent. It was adequate, and entirely obviated the annoyance in this direction of former years.

If the streets about the cattle barns, as well as elsewhere, could be paved with crushed stone, and a live stock pavilion erected, Wisconsin would be in a position to hold one of the greatest cattle shows in America, and the thousands of fair patrons interested in live stock would have ample opportunity to derive benefit, comfort and pleasure from the show.

There was no apparent dissatisfaction in the placing of awards and no protests. Exhibitors and patrons alike, were courteous and patient, and did every thing possible under the circumstances to carry out the work of the department.

I am under obligations to the State Board, exhibitors, judges, fair visitors and to my assistant Mr. M. T. Allen, for kind and courteous assistance.

C. H. EVERETT,
Superintendent.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—In making my annual report of the sheep department for the Fair of 1903, I am pleased to report, that while possibly we did not have as many sheep on exhibition as Wisconsin has had, at some of the former fairs, it was nevertheless an excellent show of our leading breeds.

The Wisconsin breeders may well be proud of the showing they made, they having held their own against outside exhibitors, and went home with the lion's share of the prize money. We hope the interest in this department will continue to grow, and that more Wisconsin breeders will send exhibits.

I wish to compliment the judges in this department on their competency, and the impartial way in which they did their work, Henry Arkell who passed upon the mutton breeds, and C. S. Cleland who judged the fine wools. The awards were made in a generally satisfactory manner.

Assistant Superintendent John Robinson of Evansville, did most satisfactory work in caring for the wants of the exhibitors.

The exhibitors were courteous at all times, and did their best to keep the barns and the sheep in a presentable condition for the public to view.

In the way of recommendations for the good of the department, I would ask that more money be apportioned to the department, and that it be classified so that Wisconsin breeders would not have to come in competition with the professional show man; that the American Merino, the French and Delaine be classified separately; that the sheep barns be connected by walks; and that until the department is provided with permanent judging amphitheatre, a tent be provided to cover judging ring.

G. U. FISHER,
Superintendent.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—As superintendent of the Swine Department for the year 1903, I desire to state that the exhibit, while not as large in number as it ought to be, was of an excellent quality, all the leading breeds being represented.

The present arrangements for judging in this department are entirely inadequate. The land is low, and without sufficient drainage, and consequently in wet weather, there is no proper ground upon which to show swine.

I would suggest that some kind of a pavilion be built, with a solid floor, strewn with tan-bark.

I would also suggest the macadamizing of the street in front of swine and sheep pens; the need of this certainly being noticeable to hundreds of visitors to the State Fair, who were compelled to wade through the mud.

I wish to compliment the work of my assistant, Mr. Albert H. Greenwood, who was diligent in performing his duty.

The judging in the department by Mr. Wyman N. Lovejoy gave general satisfaction, I believe.

ANTON EMMERICH,
Superintendent.

POULTRY AND PIGEON DEPARTMENTS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—Those who have long been familiar with the former statistics, do not hesitate to say that at no time in the history of our State Fair has Department E been favored with so large an exhibit of superior quality as was shown in 1903. In compliance with the wishes of the Board the superintendent took charge on the 2nd of September, and, with the aid of energetic and capable helpers, the building, coops, cages and

bench space were carefully cleansed and thoroughly disinfected, so that when the exhibitors in both the poultry and pigeon division began to arrive, they found wholesome and attractive quarters in which to arrange the exceptionally fine display of valuable birds.

In order to better accommodate the large number, it was found necessary to add about 150 feet of coop space and, even after making this provision, the building was filled to its utmost capacity.

A new judging box, of the most approved style, was built to replace the less desirable coops that had previously been in use.

A remote room was also set apart, as an infirmary, where an ailing bird might be quietly isolated while receiving proper care and treatment.

Each night during the fair the poultry room was swept and the entire building thoroughly disinfected, while the atmosphere maintained throughout the week was unusually pure and free from objectionable odors.

Mr. C. E. Matteson was assistant superintendent in the Poultry division. There were 41 exhibitors and 1,433 birds competed for prizes, while the several hundred that were not entered would swell the number of exhibits to more than 2,000 birds, 20 turkeys, 82 ducks, 42 geese, 28 ornamental fowls and over 50 Belgian hares, contributed to the noise and beauty of this display.

General satisfaction seemed to prevail on account of the able manner in which the numerous prizes were distributed by Judge Butterfield, whose keen discrimination, wise judgment and unbiased decisions have won the respect and confidence of all those whose birds have been placed under his ruling.

Mr. C. Williamson was assistant superintendent in the pigeon division. Twenty-eight exhibitors competed for the liberal prizes offered. Nine hundred and eighteen entries were made but, owing to some misunderstanding, a large number of birds that were on exhibition arrived too late to be placed in competition. The judges were K. J. Muir and Wm. Plaehn of Chicago, and all decisions were graciously accepted.

At the north end of the building The Wernich Co. made a fine and complete display of incubators and brooders together with an extensive line of all the furnishings necessary to a model up-to-date poultry plant.

The exhibitors, with one exception, expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the painstaking efforts of the management to secure their comfort and convenience, and evidenced their appreciation in a testimonial commendatory to those who had sought to carry out the designs of the board.

I would respectfully suggest that the premium list be revised and, that in view of the large number competing in some of the more popular classes, that a greater number of prizes be awarded. That some of the classes be stricken from the list while several new ones be added.

For the benefit of the association and the protection of the exhibitors, I would urgently suggest that every bird competing must be entered three days before the opening of the fair and that every bird must be in place by 8 o'clock a. m. on the opening day.

That in the sweepstakes classes a properly inscribed ribbon would be cherished as a valued souvenir by the winners.

That all poultry coops now in use belonging to the association and offered at a rental to exhibitors, be replaced by others that are more attractive, convenient and secure. That in order to preserve as well as to insure a more pleasing appearance, the pigeon cages should be newly painted. A drain with proper fixtures should be provided to carry away the waste water.

That ample space be added for the display of incubators, brooders and other poultry supplies that may be of interest to those engaged in poultry culture.

After this should the matter of permanent improvement be considered. If the open space heretofore covered by canvas could be properly enclosed so as to afford good light and thorough ventilation, it would add greatly to the comfort and safety of the exhibits.

While other suggestions tending towards the betterment of this department might be made if the ones now mentioned meet

your approval and are faithfully carried out, I believe the department will be greatly benefited thereby.

Most respectfully,
 ADDA F. HOWIE,
 Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in presenting to you the report of Department F for the year 1903.

The exhibit was very good, in every respect, in all classes. Thirteen counties made extensive and very complete county exhibits. The grain exhibits were superior to any previously made, at our fairs. The honey exhibit was by far the largest had for years. General satisfaction was manifest with the efficiency of the judging in all classes; and the exhibitors will generally join me in expression of thanks to judges, for their evident fairness and impartiality.

Respectfully submitted,
 J. L. HERBST,
 Superintendent.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit a brief report of my department. The past year was termed what is called the off year for apples and plums, and the season was very unfavorable. Nevertheless shelves were filled with a fine display of highly colored, fine fruit.

It seems unnecessary to mention any exhibitor in particular, as all took hold to make the exhibit a grand success.

The exhibit of plums and grapes was even larger than that of a year ago. A good many visitors expressed themselves as being

well repaid for their visit to the fair, by seeing this exhibit alone.

The floral department was full as usual, covering all the available space set aside for this department.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to judges and exhibitors for their uniform kindness and consideration, shown all around.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HERBST,

Superintendent.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—There was a very good exhibit in this department and I am pleased to report there was a general feeling of approbation among the exhibitors over the New Dairy Hall, which will no doubt encourage a greater interest among them. It now only needs to be painted inside, and have suitable refrigerators put in to make the Wisconsin Dairy Hall compare favorably with dairy buildings in other states. The butter was judged by Prof. McKay, Iowa, and the cheese by State Cheese Inspector E. L. Aderhold, of Neenah, Wisconsin. Both judges commended the exhibit for its high average quality.

The dairy school exhibit occupied nearly one-half of one side of the new building. In this exhibit the work of the school was illustrated in many different ways. Large frame photographs showed the students at work in the different departments of the school, the creamery butter maker at the churns and separators, the cheese maker over his vat, students in the laboratory testing milk, and in the shop preparing and inspecting engines, boilers, pumps, pipe fittings, etc.

The Swiss cheese department of instruction was illustrated by photographs, showing a large copper kettle, and some of the Swiss, Brick and Limburger cheese that is now made at the school. The Cheddar cheese exhibit was an elaborate one, many people fail to realize what a great variety of the American

Cheddar cheese is made in this state; and few of them are familiar with the correct name of each. These were well shown in a collection that attracted much attention; there was a Cheddar 60 lbs., the flat or trimmed Cheddar 30 lbs., the Daisy 20 lbs., the Favorite 30 lbs., the Special 12 lbs., and the Young America 8 lb. cheese.

These different cheeses are all made in the state at some of the 1,800 factories, and students are taught how to make them at the dairy school. Besides these, and the foreign cheese, there were illustrations of cheese curd which showed how the impurities in milk affect the quality of cheese. Heavy losses occur each year at cheese factories because of defects in the milk delivered at the factory, these may all be avoided by cleanliness at the farm where milk is produced. It is necessary in cheese making to have pure, thoroughly cool and well aerated milk in order to make cheese that will sell for the top market price. The milk producer does not always appreciate this and the samples of curd shown were a practical illustration of the quality of cheese that must be inevitably made from impure milk as well as those from the best milk. The contrast between the curds from good milk and defective milk were very striking and instructive.

The shop work of the dairy students was illustrated with samples of pipe fitting work, belt lacing, etc., and the method of instruction was shown by means of blue print drawings and diagrams. The milk testing and inspecting apparatus was illustrated by specimens of the glass ware used in all kinds of Babcock milk testers; they also showed the historical development of this apparatus during recent years. The tubes, burrettes, cylinders, etc., used in testing the acidity of milk and cream and the rennet tests and lactometers were all shown on framed mountings.

The butter making instruction was illustrated by the daily work of separating, churning, etc., that was carried on daily by dairy students, dressed in white uniforms. This feature attracted much attention as the running machinery of a creamery is a novelty to many people. The ornamental designs, modeled

in butter filled the entire front of the large glass refrigerator. They included a dairy maid milking a cow, which was about four feet long by three high, a badger crouching at his hole in a tree was made of natural size, but the most unique and unusual butter model was one representing the dairy students in the class room. Numerous charts hung on the walls of this exhibit gave some idea of the importance of the dairy industry in the state and explained the tests and methods that have had an important influence in developing dairying in Wisconsin. Dairy farmers were given a chart to take home with them and hang up where it would always be before them. This chart was 4 by 2 feet in size, printed on cloth in large type and showed the results obtained by testing the milk of several farmers' herds of cows. Most farmers feed all their cows in the same way and give them the same amount of care and labor, but these tests showed that in the same herd on one farm there were cows that produced only \$23 worth of milk in a year, while others gave milk enough to amount to over \$50 each. This difference in the producing value of cows is of vital importance to the dairyman and the amount of money he gets in return for his feed and labor will depend largely on the thought and attention he gives to his cows. The dairy school exhibit was in charge of Prof. E. H. Farrington, who was ably assisted by U. S. Baer in getting it together. The dairy students who acted as demonstrators during the fair were F. B. Fulmer of Ettrick, W. H. Freund of Hayton and Evan Townsend of Waupaca.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago exhibited some of their late specialties in creamery and milk dealers' supplies, including Farrington Duplex Pasteurizers, Twentieth Century and official Babcock hand testers. They were represented by Messrs. R. C. Green, B. Newman and A. McComb.

The American Cream Separator was shown by Mr. F. Roberts of Lake Mills.

J. A. Trantlage of Milwaukee had an exhibition of his Trantlage milk aerator.

The De Laval Separator Co.'s booth was in charge of Mr. H.

C. Larson, assisted by Mr. McManners, Mr. Rettick and Mr. Vincent. They showed five different styles and also had one running in the dairy school exhibit.

United States Separator was in charge of Mr. W. F. Hardison, assisted by Mr. C. A. Nichols, G. Rosenberg and Mr. Davis from the Illinois territory. Mr. Crippen, a former salesman in Wisconsin territory, now in the office at Bellows, Vt., was present and shook hands with many of his old friends.

Mr. Davis of Chicago was in personal charge of the booth where the Davis Separator was on exhibition.

The Sharpless Separators were in charge of Mr. J. Lounsbury of Watertown assisted by Mr. J. H. Turner. Mr. Decker of Chicago, sales manager, visited the fair one day and was very well satisfied with the business outlook.

S. B. Friday Company of Milwaukee showed the Glaus Butter Printer.

Mower Harwood Company of Cedar Rapids had on exhibition Reed hand separators, pasteurizers and coolers and the booth was in charge of Mr. F. H. Harwood.

Mr. R. R. Bates, assisted by Mrs. Bates, were kept busy handing out small bags of Worcester salt and a souvenir of an aluminum salt shaker. Mr. Bates felt so good over the fact that his salt was used in the prize winning butter that he gathered all the boys under his wing and treated them to ice cream.

Mr. J. A. Elder of Chicago, was in charge of the International Cream Separator booth.

The Empire Separators were in charge of Mr. A. J. Bell, assisted by W. P. Shepard, C. L. Renner and C. E. Bullock. They showed a dairy size separator run with a dog power which attracted a great deal of attention.

Mr. C. E. Finley of Joliet, Ill., exhibited a foot treadle and power bottle and test tube washer.

R. P. Howard of Madison was in charge of the Fuller & Johnson oil cool gasoline engine that furnished power for the working exhibits of the dairy school.

Those present, but not exhibiting were Mr. M. J. Adams, representing Diamond Crystal salt, A. C. Hoguland with the

Alderney Butter Color Co., A. E. Fairchild of M. & H. Fairchild & Bro. of Chicago, washing powder, and Mr. O. B. Cornish, of Cornish, Curtis and Green, Fort Atkinson.

The exhibitors of dairy machinery feel very well satisfied with the business transacted and the prospects that are in sight and feel very grateful to the fair management for the new dairy building and the many courtesies extended to them. Quite a number of the exhibitors have reserved space for next year.

In conclusion, I desire to acknowledge the kindly assistance rendered by Prof. Farrington during the erection of the new hall; and at the state fair; also to my assistant, Mr. Michaels of Garnet, Wis., and Mr. James G. Moore of Albion, Wis., who acted as clerk, and gave a good write-up to the press, part of which is made part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Superintendent.

Dated December 1, 1903.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in rendering this our first report in this department.

Upon commencing the work without a plat or guide, some annoyance was experienced both by the exhibitor and ourselves on account of patrons seeking to locate on lots previously occupied by them; but, with few exceptions, were fortunate in locating them satisfactorily. We feel under obligations to the many firms for their grand displays of machinery, implements and vehicles made by them, and for assistance given us to make our fair a success.

The exhibits for the year 1903 excelled previous years, both in extent and quality, and we believe the Board will appreciate the necessity of continuing the advancement of this department, by fitting the ground with ample drainage, and if means will

permit make passable streets to enable our visitors to go among the many exhibits with comfort, thus giving our exhibitors some encouragement for their great expense in showing their goods with us.

The following is a list of exhibits and exhibitors:

Parry Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., E. E. Keller, exhibitor, buggies and wagons.

Anderson Carriage Co., Detroit, Mich., Geo. Seeger, exhibitor, buggies.

John Dorsch & Sons, Milwaukee, wagons.

American Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich., W. S. Dodge, exhibitor, manure spreaders, cultivators and disk harrows.

Gale Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, E. T. Bassett, exhibitor, farm implements.

La Crosse Plow Co., La Crosse, Wis., plows.

The M. Campbell Fanning Mill Co., Detroit, Mich., fanning mills.

Milwaukee Rice Machinery Co., Milwaukee, A. F. Schult, exhibitor, gas engines.

Dowagiac Mfg. Co., Dowagiac, Mich., W. H. Messenger, exhibitor, farm implements.

Prouty & Glass Carriage Co., Wayne, Mich., buggies and wagons.

O. P. & J. Lawson, Milwaukee, gas and gasoline engines.

Avery Mfg. Co., Madison Wis., small machinery and thresher.

The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., corn sheller.

Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., Milwaukee, corn husker and sheller.

Double Power Wind Mill Co., wind mills.

Durant & Dart Carriage Co., Flint, Mich., John Mansfield, exhibitor, buggies and carriages.

Racine Wagon & Carriage Co., Racine, Wis., wagons and buggies.

Wisconsin Carriage Co., Janesville, Wis., buggies and carriages.

Staver Carriage Co., Chicago, Ill., J. J. Baker, exhibitor, buggies.

John Deere Co., Moline, Ill., M. E. Waite, exhibitor, implements.

Anderson Vehicle Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., A. L. Anderson, exhibitor, buggies.

W. A. Patterson Co., Flint, Mich., W. T. Elliott, exhibitor, buggies.

Emerson Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill., Geo. W. Kemp, exhibitor, farm implements and wagons.

D. M. Seehler Carriage Co., Moline, Ill., W. W. Dolbear, exhibitor, buggies, carriages and wagons.

Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., S. D. Ross, exhibitor, gasoline engines.

McIntosh Wagon Co., Iron River, Wis., wagons.

S. D. Burke & Co., Madison, Wis., carriages and implements.

Vellie Carriage Co., Moline, Ill., buggies.

Hunt, Helm, Ferris & Co., Harwood, Ill., hay tools.

Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Milwaukee, Wis., corn husker.

Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., fanning mills, seeders and separators.

Hirsch Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., cutters and buggies.

Collins Place Co., Quincy, Ill., bailing press.

Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., threshing machines and ensilage cutters.

Van Brunt Mfg. Co., Horicon, Wis., drills and seeders.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., gasoline engines.

Austin Western Co., Chicago, Ill., road machinery.

Baker Engine Co., E. T. Reid, Madison, Wis., exhibitor, engine.

Mitchell Mfg. Co., Caledonia, Wis., feed and manure carrier.

Smith Manure Spreader Co., Chicago, Ill., manure spreader.

Sandan Specialty Co., oat cleaner.

David Bradley Mfg. Co., Bradley, Ill., bailing press.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill., corn husker and shredder.

Selby, Starr & Co., Peoria, Ill., grain drills and seeders.

The Plano Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill., farm implements.

I. B. Rowell Co., Menominee Falls, Wis., agricultural implements.

- Thomas Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ill., harrows and grain drills.
C. A. Stickney Co., St. Paul Minn., gas engines.
Moline Wagon Co., Moline, Ill., wagons.
Petrie, Harrington & Collins, Madison, Wis., manure spreader, gasoline engines and wind mills.
Stoughton Wagon Co., Stoughton, Wis., wagons, sleighs and buggies.
Stolp, Lutter & Jacobi, Milwaukee, Wis., automobiles.
Warsaw Wilkinson Co., ensilage cutter.
Geier Mfg. Co., thresher and clover huller.
J. F. Green, hoe pulverizer and weeder.
E. P. Dickey Fanning Mill Co., Racine, Wis., farm and ware-house fanning mills.
Champion Potato Machinery Co., Hammond, Ind., potato digger.
J. H. Algard, feeder for thresher.
N. H. Daley, Charles City, Ia., barrel carts.
South Bend Chilled Plow Co., South Bend, Ind., plows and cultivators.
Monitor Drill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., drills and seeders.
Drew Elevator Carrier Co., manure carrier.
Silberzahn Mfg. Co., West Bend, Wis., feed cutter.
American Shredder Co., Madison, Wis., corn shredder.
F. M. Damm, Footville, Wis., patent gate.
Smith Pomeroy Wind Mill Co., wind mills.
American Steele Wire Co., W. W. Wellman, exhibitor, wire fencing.
Cyclone Woven-Wire Fence Co., Waukegan, Ill., wire fencing.
Dillon-Griswold Wire Co., Sterling, Ill., wire fencing.
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich., wire fencing.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis., threshers and engines.
Reeves & Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., thresher and engine.
Avery Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., thresher and engine.
W. H. Van Schaick, Walworth, Wis., gem corn husker.
J. Thompson & Sons Mfg. Co., Beloit, Wis., gas engines.

Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., Milwaukee, Wis., corn huskers and shredders.

Double Power Mill Co., Appleton, Wis., double power mill and husker.

G. D. Rowell & Son, Appleton, Wis., machinery.

Frick Co., Chicago, Ill., thresher and engine.

F. Hogan, snapping rolls.

Thorsen Bros. & Jackson, clothes-line tightener.

Janesville Cement Post Co., Janesville, Wis., cement posts.

In closing I desire to thank the Board for courtesies extended during our work.

DAVID WEDGWOOD,
Superintendent.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my report as superintendent of the Fine Arts Department at the Wisconsin State Fair of 1903.

There were several large exhibits of pictures—five from other states. Among the most creditable were the watercolors—scenes along the coast in Massachusetts—painted and exhibited by Mrs. L. M. Churbuck, of Brockton, Mass. Miss M. B. Akass, of Chicago, showed a large and varied collection of oil paintings. Mr. Mathew Alten, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who exhibited in Wisconsin for the first time, took a large number of premiums on his collection of oils and water-colors. Miss Irma Heller, of Milwaukee, a member of the Students' Art League, entered a very attractive collection of oil paintings.

The plan of removing needle-work from the Art Hall, leaving the entire building for paintings, china, etc., proved satisfactory. Exhibitors were pleased and the general appearance was better than that presented by the over-crowded condition of former years. There was some unused wall space, which would have been completely covered, had I not been obliged to return three

large exhibits that did not reach the fair grounds until after the judges were well along in their work.

With the exception of local exhibits, it was late Monday afternoon before any goods were delivered at Art Hall. This delayed the work of placing exhibits. In every instance, with but one exception, when goods were sent with request to unpack, the pictures were in very bad condition, nearly all of them not framed or even mounted. In every instance the sender requested that the goods be reshipped at the close of the fair, in time to reach other fairs. The responsibility of taking care of such a quantity of small articles was very trying work, to say the least, and it is surprising that no losses were reported.

In decorated china, there were some fine things displayed. The largest and best exhibits were those of Mrs. A. E. Pierce, Mrs. W. W. Lloyd, and Miss Elizabeth Kelliher, all of Milwaukee. There were several good specimens of burnt wood, leather, and pen and ink sketching.

In conclusion I desire to call attention to the fact that the success of the department was due very largely to the efforts of Mrs. Charles A. Scott of Madison, who was Assistant Superintendent of Fine Arts. Her wide acquaintance with exhibitors and her knowledge of the department rendered her services very valuable. Her work for the department is greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES J. NELSON,

Superintendent.

WOMAN'S WORK DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The exhibit in the Woman's Work department for the fair of 1903, was unusually large and fine. Many remarked that it was the finest exhibit of the kind they had ever seen.

I would suggest that the board provide more cases for the dis-

play of needle-work, as many beautiful pieces had to be nearly covered to make room for all.

The sky-light over the culinary cases leaked badly during the rains, and spoiled the appearance of the exhibit.

We experienced some difficulty in caring for the culinary exhibit as there were no locks to the doors, and nothing to keep the crowd back. I would therefore suggest that some arrangement be made to overcome the difficulty.

MARY C. WHITMORE,
Superintendent.

SPEED DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—Not having the books in my possession, I can not give you the full report of the receipts and disbursements of the Speed department. You will have to accept the itemized statement of our efficient secretary. For several reasons, chief of which was the wet weather, this department can not make the successful showing that it has heretofore made.

At the beginning of the season there was but one pacer and one trotter (Dan Patch and Cresceus), that had reputation enough to warrant an engagement as a drawing card, but as the owners wanted two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00), rain or shine, and no time limit for an exhibition mile, we did not feel justified in making a contract with them. Postponed races over a heavy track are never satisfactory, to owners nor lookers on.

The classes were filled with a high class of horses, and although rain interfered with two days' races, we managed to get the entire program off, even if the time was not fast in some heats, thereby pleasing the horsemen (and some of the newspapers).

Having been at the head of this department for some years, I think I am in position to make some suggestions in regard to its future.

It is imperative that the superintendent should live either in Milwaukee, or nearby the grounds. one who can, and will give it his attention all the year round, as well as the week of the fair. He should keep well posted on matters pertaining to attractions for his department. The track should be put in condition early in the spring so that stables would not get located elsewhere. The season in Wisconsin is short, and unless trainers can work their horses early, they are not ready for a hard campaign. The amount of money offered, and the backing the Board has given this department, is sufficient to insure good racing.

It is too much to ask of our secretary to keep the books, and to remember all about the entries and conditions, and if it were possible for him to do so, he can not take the time from his own special work, to discuss or explain matters to this class of persistent time takers. If the superintendent has not booked the entries himself, and does not know the conditions before-hand, he enters upon his work badly handicapped.

Give this department a superintendent who can give it the attention it requires, and good weather, and a successful fair for 1904 is assured; for all of which your humble servant will ever pray.

Respectfully submitted,
C. G. WILCOX,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIVILEGES.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

I herewith submit my report as superintendent of privileges for the fair of 1903, and trust that my administration of the office will meet your approval. All my acts were certainly governed by the desire to serve you faithfully and well.

I collected and turned over to the secretary, for which I hold his receipts, the following:

From rent of dining halls, and tents.....	\$915 00
From rent of lunch and soft drinks stands.....	818 00
From rent of shows.....	328 00
From privileges for the sale of novelties.....	367 00
From rent for cider stands.....	75 00
From rent of fruit wagons.....	75 00
From rent of peanut wagon.....	15 00
From rent of space for demonstrators.....	35 00
From rent of space for advertising purposes.....	90 00
From exclusive grand stand privileges.....	145 00
From rent of space for tintype galleries.....	55 00
From candy privileges.....	86 00
From rent of cane rack privileges.....	150 00
From rent of doll rack privileges.....	80 00
From rent of shooting galleries.....	52 00
From rent of fortune telling tents.....	60 00
From rent of ice cream privilege.....	50 00
From merry-go-round and like privileges.....	255 00
From shows, etc., played on percentage.....	95 85
From miscellaneous sources.....	137 00
Total receipts.....	\$3,883 85

Itemized report is filed with the secretary.

The amount reported above as received from the shows, etc., played on percentage, is the net amount realized, as I paid out of the receipts from this source the wages of the ticket takers, desiring the report to show the net amount realized from the sale of privileges.

I returned to H. L. Mumm the \$20.00 paid by him for the rent of a privilege, as the plank of his stand were used by the association after the rain, and further that improvements about the grounds rented by him, which were promised him, were never made. Owing to this he was unable to occupy his stand at all after the rain, and I therefore considered it just that this amount should be returned to him, though I did not do so without consulting some of the members of the Board.

Also returned \$20.00 to A. Kurman. He claimed protection on the sale of certain articles. This I could not give him, and after an assault made by him on Tuesday upon another renter, I returned his money and ordered him off the grounds.

In some cases I was forced to allow a discount on account of the poor condition of the grounds; two parties skipped on me before I collected in full, and in two other cases I closed the shows when I found it impossible to secure additional rent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. F. ROESSLER,
Superintendent of Privileges.

DEPARTMENT OF GATES.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit my report as Superintendent of Gates for the fair held September 7th to 11th, 1903.

The new rules of closing the gates on Sunday and Monday and charging for teams, brought about new experiences for this department. The latter made it necessary for some of the gate keepers to violate a strict order given them, namely: "that under no circumstances were they to take money for tickets for admission of persons or teams." The result was as follows:

A person, not knowing that a charge was to be made for team or single horse and carriage, would drive to gate with tickets for occupants, but none for rig, the occupant of carriage being unable to hold the horse, other teams were close in the rear so he could not back out, the result was that one of the gate-keepers had to take the man's money, go to ticket office and buy team ticket; this can be obviated in the future by the treasurer placing a ticket-seller at the team gates with satchel or other convenient method of supplying the public with the necessary tickets of admission for teams.

The expense of this department for 1903 was \$307.34 which is much less than some years in the past notwithstanding the fact that the gates were guarded three days more than usual. This result was brought about largely by paying gate-tenders by the hour instead of by the day. There should be shelter at least

for some of the gate-keepers, no person can tear out a coupon and hold an umbrella.

Yours very respectfully,

C. W. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF FORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit the report of Transportation and Forage Department, for the State Fair of 1903.

Received for teaming privilege:

John Miller.....	\$8 00
Ed Barfus.....	8 00
Ed Neeb.....	8 00
J. De Grout.....	8 00
— Morse.....	8 00
— Wolfgrau.....	8 00
Total.....	<u>\$48 00</u>

Forage Department.

The daily receipts from sale of forage were as follows:

Sept. 5, cash.....	\$18 55
Sept. 6, cash.....	103 15
Sept. 7, cash.....	63 25
Sept. 8, cash.....	62 91
Sept. 9, cash.....	53 65
Sept. 10, cash.....	80 43
Sept. 11, cash.....	328 29
Sept. 12, cash.....	130 07
Over cash.....	1 97
From transportation department.....	48 00
Advanced by J. LeFeber.....	7 50
Total.....	<u>\$897 79</u>

The disbursements were as follows:

Sept. 5. Denzer, straw.....	7 70
Sept. 5. Stationery.....	2 20
Sept. 6. McDonald, straw.....	24 00
Sept. 6. Denzer, cabbage.....	21 83
Sept. 7. A. LeFeber, feed.....	483 23
Sept. 7. John Miller, cabbage.....	5 60
Sept. 8. Chapman, straw.....	53 12
Sept. 8. Hill, cabbage.....	2 50
Sept. 9. Trip to buy straw.....	2 00
Sept. 9. Olin Smith, straw.....	23 33
Sept. 10. Douville, mangels.....	4 20
Sept. 10. P. Buck, hay.....	25 00
Sept. 11. Kerler, straw.....	28 77
Sept. 11. Krueger, straw.....	16 50
Sept. 12. John LeFeber, services.....	50 00
Sept. 12. Geo. Douville, services.....	52 50
Sept. 12. Ed Barnekow, services.....	34 00
Sept. 12. E. Patet, services.....	16 00
Sept. 12. A. Reik, services.....	11 00
Sept. 12. E. G. LeFeber, services.....	34 00
Sept. 12. Cartage.....	25
Total.....	\$897 78

FEED FURNISHED FREE.

Straw for first bedding (cost price).....	\$76 97
Wild hay.....	29 55
Total.....	\$106 52

Respectfully submitted,
 JOHN LE FEBER,
 Superintendent.

MARSHAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I beg to submit the following report of the Marshal's Department for the year 1903.

The total expense of this department was \$461.05. The expenses were greater than last year, as I was compelled to employ more men as guards around the fences, and night watchmen were required in every exhibition building, with two in Poultry Department.

No trouble of any note occurred in this department during Fair week.

We were ably assisted by a large detachment of City police, and I am sure the Board will agree with me in extending to the Chief of Police of Milwaukee, and the sergeant and the men with him, our thanks for the very efficient service rendered during the fair.

I enclose a statement of all money paid out, with vouchers for the same.

GEO. G. COX,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF GROUNDS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit my report as Superintendent of Grounds for the season of 1903. And when I say that I was somewhat discouraged after looking over the grounds on April 21st to see what was most needed, is putting it very mildly indeed. For I could see but very little that was what it should be for holding a fair in keeping with our great state.

Our first work was done on the two bridges at the north end of the grounds; this work was much needed, in fact, delays were dangerous and while these repairs were by no means permanent they will perhaps last such time as our State legislature will

realize the needed improvements in order to make a State Fair a success.

Our next work was done on the culvert under the mile track at the head of the home-stretch. The two tile culverts that were side by side were moved and in their place a substantial culvert constructed of cedar ties; this culvert is 86 feet long with an opening $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There was some delay in getting the material for this work so it was not completed until June. A similar culvert was placed under the driveway leading to the stock barns just west of the one under the track.

The mile track was thoroughly cultivated with disc harrows and twenty loads of small stone removed.

All of the crushed stone driveways were top dressed with the finest grade of top dressing furnished by the Lake Shore Stone Company at 80 cents per yard, free on board the cars at north end of grounds; several yards of a coarser grade were furnished by the Wauwatosa Stone Company, delivered on the grounds. Three thousand feet of stone curbing 4×18 inches was set at the side of some of the driveways; the cost of this was 16 cents per linear foot delivered, this kept the crushed stone in place and added much to the appearance of the grounds. The road from the Secretary's office to the big gate at the Northwestern station was covered 6 inches deep with a good grade of gravel secured on the grounds. Eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four feet of cement walk was built from the south entrance to the grandstand, this walk cost \$1,721.28.

An iron bridge costing \$70.00 was placed across the stream; a very substantial stone foundation was constructed for the support of this bridge being 4×16 feet at the base and 12 feet by 18 inches at the top.

Several yards of cement walk was placed in front of the grandstand to repair the part destroyed by the frost. While this work was done as substantially as possible under the conditions (by placing a new wall at the east edge), I do not consider it altogether permanent.

The steps and roof of the grandstand were repaired. There were also more or less repairs on nearly all of the buildings on

the grounds. The new space and coops for the judging of poultry was much appreciated by those interested in that department.

All the board walks except the one back of the grand-stand was either rebuilt or repaired. Fences were removed and repaired.

A perfect system of waterworks was put in which included the drilling of a well 354 feet resulting in securing a flowing well; a substantial and model house was erected of cement blocks with a solid cement gravel foundation and floors. In the floor and foundation of this building 147 sacks of best Portland cement were used. This building is 16x24 feet, two stories, plastered inside and finished with Georgia pine. Installed in this building is a Gould pump having a capacity of 250 to 300 gallons per minute and a 20 horse power Marinette gasoline engine. At the test made November 19th, both engine and pump worked to the satisfaction of all. The engineer who set up the engine said it was the most complete power-house in which he had ever placed an engine. The old power and tool houses and express barn which stood on and in front of the site of the present building were removed and repainted and as the new building makes a good showing, the general appearance in this part of the grounds is much improved.

Upwards of one and a half miles of water mains and small pipes were laid varying in depth from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The largest pipe was 6 inches, the smallest 1 inch.

Five fire hydrants were placed.

The numerous rains during the summer made it an unfavorable season for ditch work; there was no serious delay, however. Much pains was taken in laying and connecting all the pipes, the result being that when direct pressure was turned on there was not a leak in any of the pipes or connections. The ground was so full of water that it was not thought advisable to lay the 4-inch mains in front of the speed barns as the two wells near at hand furnished ample supply for this department.

A stand-pipe having a capacity of 30,000 gallons resting on a steel frame work, the latter on a firm foundation constructed of stone and cement, was erected at the north end of the grounds.

Two play pipes and 500 feet of good fire hose that would do credit to any fire department was purchased at a very reasonable price. It is safe to say that when the extension in front of the speed barns is made, the Wisconsin State Fair Grounds will have an ample supply of good pure water. The engineering of the waterworks system was done by W. G. Kirchoffer of Baraboo who proved to be a very competent engineer and a pleasant person to deal with.

A new dairy building costing about \$4,000 was constructed, also two dining halls costing about \$1,025.00 each.

In October some work was done along the line of surface drainage which I am sure will be appreciated, especially if the Fair should experience such a rain as in 1903.

Twenty-five gallons of paint was put on where thought best and hundreds of little odd jobs that were much needed were done; these, of course did not make much of a showing, but all took time and money.

In addition to putting a good supply of hay in the barn to feed the horses owned by the State Board, 28½ tons were cut and pressed on the grounds and turned over to the Superintendent of Forage to be sold during the Fair week.

I am aware that this report is of unusual length, I am equally as well aware that the improvements for 1903 were unusual. I feel that it is due the people of our state that they know how the money appropriated for improvements was expended. To that end I have endeavored to be as explicit as space will allow. Ex-President of the Board T. L. Newton said in looking over the grounds, that every tax-payer in the state should feel proud when he saw the improvements made during 1903 that he had had an opportunity to contribute a small amount to help build up a State Fair that will be a credit to Wisconsin.

The receipts for stall rent and pasturage did not equal that of some other years which can be accounted for in very few words. As the track was not in a condition to be used until June the horsemen had secured other quarters either in or out of our state on which to train their horses.

The season being an unusually wet one (this was demonstrated

during the Fair), people were seeking to let pasturage rather than to secure it. Then the tract of land on the east side of the grounds sold by the state last spring gave us competition as many preferred it on account of its abundance of shade.

In conclusion I wish to say a few words in regard to the improvements most needed in the near future. A substantial crushed stone road should be constructed leading from the northeast gate; this drive should also be continued in front of all of the stock barns and sheds. A cinder drive should be constructed around the speed barns for the exercising of speed horses during wet weather; this drive will not only be a great benefit to speed men and horses, but will keep them off the track when they are sure to be very detrimental by packing it so that no track implement will have any effect. This improvement is not necessarily a very expensive one for nature has done much in giving the ground its natural slope and cinders can be secured from the Allis plant and Soldiers Home for the drawing, if taken in time.

The mile track should be fenced off before the frost is out of the ground, leaving a drive to the half-mile track and as soon as the ground is settled the mile track should be cultivated with disc-harrows, the same as last season, and all stone removed. Of course what the track most needs is resoiling but this is a long and very expensive undertaking, but if this disc-harrowing is repeated in 1904 it should put the mile track in quite good condition. The experienced horseman, Mr. Chandler, said he had never driven over a faster track than that at the Wisconsin State Fair Grounds in July, 1903.

I understand that the large gates at the entrance of the grounds are supported by pine posts that have been in the ground for ten years or more which is the life of such timber when placed under ground. They should not be allowed to stand until they fall which would cause much damage and perhaps the loss of life.

The sills in the centers of both ends of the Manufacturers and Agricultural buildings have rotted away so that these parts of the buildings are settling and unless repaired this coming season are sure to result in damage. The cause of this decaying is that the dirt was banked against the sills; the first of November we re-

moved the dirt from the north end of the Agricultural Hall, put in a new sill and constructed a cement platform 8x16 feet, I did this to show how, in my opinion, this work should be done and I am sure it will meet with the approval of the board.

I also started a cement walk 16 feet wide from the new Dairy building to the old Dairy building (now used for Woman's Work), this walk is all ready for the top dressing of cement—six loads of gravel and forty sacks of cement are there with which to complete the work.

More toilet rooms are needed for both men and women. The old power-house has been removed south and east of the Secretary's office which can be utilized to good advantage along this line of improvement. There is on hand 1,000 feet of Georgia pine ceiling, 500 feet of same kind of flooring, also 400 feet of white pine flooring, this is about what will be needed to put this building in good condition for toilet purposes.

Three of the dining halls are too long for the amount of bracing they have, to withstand the wind; we put 2x8 joists from the floor to the plates after the Fair to protect them until spring.

The rain during the Fair of 1903 demonstrated above a doubt that something should be done in the way of surface and under-draining on the grounds.

The building used for officers' dining hall is not what it should be to make it a place in which to relish a meal after a hard day's work. I would suggest that this building be either lathed and plastered or sealed up, making it a place that would draw the officers rather than drive them away as was the result last year. If this building can be made attractive so that the officers can meet there three times a day during the Fair and while enjoying a good meal talk over Fair matters as they come up each day, I am sure much good can be accomplished.

It was necessary to purchase many tools the past season in order that the men could work to advantage, these tools are stored with Mr. Phillips for safe-keeping.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF

Annual Agricultural Convention

In Capitol, Madison, Wis., February 4th and 5th, 1903.

Wednesday Morning, February 4th.

President George McKerrow in chair.

The Chairman: I think you all understand the purposes of this convention, which is held under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

One of the objects of this meeting is to bring together those interested in the lines of work which we will cover in our program, that we may meet each other and so that we may informally discuss our lines of business and thus help to advance the work of agriculture in the State of Wisconsin.

The programs that you hold in your hands are those published by Secretary True of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, and we will endeavor to follow them to the letter.

This morning you will notice that the first topic upon the program is to be "Wisconsin—a Live Stock State." The gentleman who presents this paper is one who we believe can take a broad view of this subject, having been reared upon a Wisconsin farm, having been a Wisconsin farmer, a Wisconsin Institute worker and educator, as well as an Institute worker in



FIRST PREMIUM AGED HEREFORD BULL, AT WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, 1903, OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY A. A. FULLER, NORTH LAKE, WIS.



other states, and now the editor of one of the agricultural papers published within the limits of our state. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you Mr. C. H. Everett of Racine, who will address you upon this subject.

WISCONSIN—A LIVE STOCK STATE.

C. H. EVERETT, RACINE.

For a good many years I have labored in a humble way and in common with others for more and better live stock on Wisconsin farms, to the end that our farmers might become more prosperous and independent and the state as a whole enjoy the prosperity that of necessity results from the right kind of live stock farming.

The farmers of Wisconsin are a progressive, intelligent, honest, hard-working class of people and compare most favorably in these essentials of good citizenship and the ability to enjoy genuine prosperity of their own making with the soil tillers of any other state.

They have done well in many directions and are entitled to praise for the marked advancement made in all lines of agriculture during the past twenty years. But they have not yet done well enough in any direction, nor have they begun to realize the possibilities that lie before them in the agriculture of Wisconsin and especially in the breeding, rearing and feeding of live stock.

Wisconsin is a grand state, rich in natural resources and in the essentials that go to the building of a permanent and consequently profitable live stock industry. There is no state in the Union better adapted to the production of high class beef, mutton, pork, milk, butter, cheese, poultry and strong-boned, vigorous draft and road horses, than is this state of ours.

No where can better or more nutritious grass be grown. In no state do the clovers and other leguminous plants that build soil fertility and animal growth flourish so well. No state has more or better water, better market facilities, or a better climate.

Some may object to our winters as being too cold for profitable stock feeding. All such, however, are not well posted stockmen. Beef cattle and mutton sheep feed better, make greater gains, keep healthier and return greater profit in a moderately cold climate than they do in a hot country. All animals are more vigorous and freer from malignant forms of disease in Wisconsin than they are in Texas or any of the southern states. The hog and dairy cow need good protection during the winter months of our climate, but the butter and cheese excels in quality and price owing to our clear, pure atmosphere, good flavored feed and pure water.

Every farmer should realize at once that there can be no successful lasting agriculture without live stock. The fertility taken from the soil in producing crops must be returned or disaster soon follows. No man can long continue to grow and sell crops from his land and prosper. The farmer who fails to feed his soil through the live stock of the farm will soon fail to find food for himself.

The good farmer never sells grain or hay in the raw state; he knows that it contains both a feeding value and a fertilizing value and that if he would save both these values he must become a manufacturer and feed it on the farm. Grain fed to good cattle, sheep, hogs or dairy cows, will always return more money per bushel than when sold in the raw state. Less labor is involved for the amount of money received and the fertilizing value taken from the soil is returned.

Live stock farming necessitates crop rotation, the growing of grass, the clovers, peas, etc., and affords a means whereby the farmer may keep uneven hilly portions of the farm in grass a greater portion of the time, thus holding the soil and fertility and making land yield paying crops that would otherwise prove hard to manage.

In this connection it is well to note that large areas in the state are especially adapted to sheep raising. Many farms contain land too rough to be successfully cropped year after year. On all such farms a good type of mutton sheep will thrive and return more profit with less labor than any other class of animals.

Sheep do best on rolling land that affords a variety of herbage and gives a dry, solid footing, than on more level damp soil.

Farmers need to give more thought to the care of pasture lands and the growing of supplementary crops to be fed green. No land will return more profit or prove more satisfactory to the stockman than a permanent blue grass pasture rightly managed. But as many such pastures are now managed there is little if any profit derived from them.

As a rule pastures are cropped too close. They are not given sufficient time in the spring to put forth a dense vigorous growth, are over stocked, fed down too late in the fall and suffer from a lack of top dressing.

The silo has come to be an important factor in the economical production of live stock and milk and no farmer desirous of making the most possible from his acres can longer ignore this item of economy. As now constructed silos are lasting and afford succulent feed throughout the winter and entire year if desired. The silo adds greatly to the capacity of the farm to carry stock and if a permanent pasture is in use ensilage fed to the first of June or later enables such pasture to form a good thick sod, put forth a luxuriant growth and yield an abundance of rich feed.

Wisconsin has many breeders of pure bred stock and they compare favorably with those of the nation and other countries in point of excellence of animals bred and exhibited at the leading American shows. The Wisconsin farmer seeking to improve his flocks and herds has not far to go for breeding animals of high merit and it is always wise as well as a matter of economy to select from home breeders when possible.

Wisconsin is not a great corn growing state. This fact should not detract, however, from its merits as a live stock producing state, but rather add thereto. Corn is one of the cheapest stock foods produced but also one of the most pernicious when fed to excess, in its bad effects upon the animal. Excessive corn feeding does much to weaken the constitution, it builds fat, deprives the animal of the elements of a strong, healthy, vigorous growth and seriously impairs good breeding tendencies. As much corn

should be fed as possible without injury to the animal and for this purpose Wisconsin produces an abundance and to spare.

There is need of more knowledge concerning feeds and feeding. Farmers should study this subject diligently that they may be able to make more profit through economical compounding of rations. The economical ration for any animal and for any purpose consists of the proper proportions of carbohydrates or fat formers and protein or muscle builders. The man who doubts this should analyze grass, nature's food for the steer, sheep or dairy cow, or let him take milk, nature's food for the young growing animal. These foods contain five or six times as much carbohydrates as protein. They are a balanced ration within themselves and about the only animal foods that may be fed alone with good results. The composition of animal foods and the requirements of individual animals on the farm is a matter that every feeder can study with much profit to himself.

The live stock of Wisconsin compares favorably with that of other states but as a whole it is not good enough; there are too many animals of no type and no breed. Farmers have done too much cross breeding, used too many inferior grade sires, cheapness in the sire is always expensive in the end. It costs no more, in fact not so much, to produce a pound of beef, mutton or pork on a well bred, rightly formed animal as it does where the animal is a mixture of all breeds with the inherited characteristics of none. It is easier and much more profitable to feed a steer that sells for six cents a pound on foot than one that is slow sale at four cents.

Farmers everywhere need to study animal form, they should become students at the county and state fair, at live stock sales, at the institutes, at the Experiment Station barns, in fact everywhere where knowledge is to be had practically without cost. They must learn to discriminate more closely, become expert animal judges and understand the value of correct conformation in the meat producing animal as well as in the dairy cow. There is too much guess work and too little regard for type and the highly bred prepotent sire. Stockmen must possess well defined ideas, choose the breed best adapted to their locality and

conditions, stick to one line of work, quit cross breeding and changing from one breed to another. This chasing of all breeds in the endeavor to get the virtues of all in one animal never made a dollar for any one and never will. The men who have achieved prominence in the live stock world are those who have staid by one breed through high prices and low prices for a long term of years, who have expended their energy in improving their animals by better selection, better breeding, feeding and care. The man who chases every new breed and fad will never prosper as a breeder of live stock.

No man is justified in using a grade sire, they lack the power to transmit desired qualities and never produce anything of equal merit with themselves. The pure bred sire is the only one admissible. He should be strongly bred, good individually and backed up with a good pedigree. Don't buy a poor sire with a good pedigree nor a good sire without a pedigree. There is much value in this piece of paper called pedigree. It is a complete history of the animal's breeding and a guarantee that he is as represented and eligible to registry. More than this, it is of great value when one desires to dispose of such animal.

Buyers will frequent communities, or neighborhoods where they can readily buy a car load of cattle, sheep or horses of one type; uniform as to size, finish, color, etc. They can pay more for such animals where they are to be had in car lots because it costs less in time expended, to buy them and they sell for more money on the market. In this connection it will pay farmers to engage in one line of endeavor, produce animals of similar characteristics, conformation, color, finish, etc., and buyers will soon locate such communities and frequent them.

Wisconsin farmers should be making good money now, producing horses. There never was a time when good horses were in better demand or brought higher prices. Desirable specimens are 25 to 40 per cent. higher today than one year ago and the demand increasing. A few years ago farmers all over Wisconsin were striving to get rid of everything in the horse line not needed, at any price offered. They were urged to hold

on to the good brood mares and not discontinue breeding altogether. They were advised that by the time a colt could be raised to marketable age there would be a demand and at remunerative prices. A few heeded the advice and have prospered thereby, but the great mass of horse owners paid no attention to the warning and have lost an opportunity, which is only another illustration of the fallacy of selling out because a thing is for the time being cheap. At such times the careful, shrewd farmer buys rather than sells for he well knows that a reaction must come and may afford an opportunity to double his money. It will pay to raise good horses and they are produced from good, active, well proportioned, vigorous stallions and sound, healthy, well built mares. There is also a strong demand for good mules at prices equal to those paid for good horses. They are easily and cheaply raised, tough and not easily blemished. Farmers can make money in this direction.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, we have heard a very good, broad paper along this line and we want a full and complete discussion of it. One of the objects of this meeting is to furnish material for a report that will be readable and instructive as well as valuable to Wisconsin farmers and the discussion of these papers will be very interesting to the farmers of this state. I would suggest, however, that in carrying on this discussion we aim to keep off the subjects which follow as much as possible. You will note from your programs that the next topic is "The Dairy Cow for Wisconsin," followed by "Sheep for Wisconsin Breeders and Feeders," etc. You may think that if we keep off these topics we will have very little left to discuss. But this livestock field is very broad and we can thoroughly discuss this paper and still keep free from the topics following. I will make one suggestion at this point. Mr. Everett in his paper puts a great deal of stress upon the varieties of

feeds of the right kind to produce bone and muscle that can be grown in the State of Wisconsin, speaking of clovers and grasses, and we might profitably spend a little time in discussing these plants and the effects produced by feeding them. I have in mind a plant which we have not grown much in Wisconsin, but which I have had an experience with during the past five years that has been very satisfactory to me. We have a gentleman in the room who has had some experience with this plant—alfalfa—and we would like to have a pointer or two from him along that line. I will call upon Governor Hoard to tell us something of his experience with this alfalfa.

Governor Hoard: I am a student,—hardly a teacher.

The Chairman: We will admit that. We will make believe that I am the teacher and that I have called upon you to stand up and tell us what you know about this.

Governor Hoard: Well, there is nothing very discouraging in that. I will say at the outstart that I am wonderfully encouraged in the attempt to solve the alfalfa problem. In some senses I may be called a pioneer in this field,—not a pioneer in attempting to grow alfalfa, because our people all over the state have in a sporadic fashion sown alfalfa and dropped it, and have all declared pretty nearly, so far as I could find, that they could not make it grow. After considering the question I made up my mind that a fatal mistake had been made; that the farmers of Wisconsin had not strenuously and earnestly addressed themselves to the matter of solving the question why they did not grow it, and I found that almost invariably everybody had taken the advice and cue from the experiences of men in other states.

You and I know that it is a basic proposition in farming that no two farms can be handled alike. Then it must be in a larger sense true that no two states can be handled alike. I cannot go to a neighbor's farm and pursue the same policy that my own farm dictates. You have to cut your clothing according to the size of the wearer. I became convinced that alfalfa would grow here, for twenty-five years ago a neighbor sowed some alfalfa by the side of the road and the roots are in existence yet,

many of them. I said to myself,—there is something vital about this matter. I believe that alfalfa can be grown here provided we can find out what is needed to handle alfalfa from a Wisconsin standpoint, and it was a Wisconsin standpoint to which I addressed myself. It would not do to take advice from Kansas or Nebraska or California, but we must find out what was necessary to make it grow in Wisconsin. I took a lot of village lots and when I did not own them myself I hired them or coaxed them, and I tried to get different kinds of soil. I coaxed this farmer and that farmer to sow a little patch and looked after them myself. I had failure and success, failure and success, and I began to correlate the successes and the failures so that I could see where the causes lay. There is a law of failure as well as a law of success, and I evolved a system which up to the present time (though I walk pretty humbly before the Lord, for I don't know what caper he is going to play next) has worked well. This is a pretty severe winter on alfalfa and it will prove so on the clover. I will simply say that I have gotten together a few maxims that I adhere to rigidly and I have good success.

First, a thorough preparation of the soil is necessary. I do not care so much what kind of soil it is. Thorough preparation of the soil and plenty of food in the soil. It is a rank feeder and the first year of its life particularly it needs all the sustenance and favorable circumstances that can be given. After that it develops an immense vitality. The first year the alfalfa is very ticklish. It refuses to seed, refuses to germinate. I sowed about \$80 worth of alfalfa seed with rye. I never had failed in my life to incorporate clover, going onto a field of rye and harrowing and sowing clover seed on it. I could seed a field of rye in that way. So I harrowed a field of rye with a harrow and three horses. I tore that rye all to pieces and was in discouragement about the rye,—thought I had overdone it,—and sowed on \$80 worth of alfalfa seed, and never saw a half dozen stalks. I don't know where it went. It has not shown itself yet, but I got the biggest crop of rye I ever did get. So,

by inverse ratio, I learned something. A severe harrowing of rye will do it no harm in the spring of the year.

I want to say to you that you must not sow alfalfa in this catch-as-catch-can way. It won't do. You must prepare the soil for alfalfa with absolute thoroughness.

Second, an abundance of seed is necessary, not less than 30 pounds per acre. Almost every farmer is poisoned by what he knows about clover. He measures one thing by another, which won't do. Do not ever compare things that differ. Sow alfalfa thickly. There are two reasons for it. The first is that there is a certain amount of loss in germinating power. You want to get a heavy stand a heavy growth for the thicker alfalfa grows the more it protects itself. There is this law of aggregation in plants which insures moisture that we do not think of. You have seen this bunch grass growing on the plains. Now, why does it grow that way? It is for the purpose of arresting evaporation. That is the reason it grows in bunches,—for the purpose of conserving the moisture. They get together and form a close community. They live a community life and between these bunches are wide spaces of arid soil, but at and about the bunches, if thoroughly inspected, will be found more moisture than anywhere else. We need a heavy sward. In growing timothy, you have a better stand with a close sward. You old farmers remember when our soil here,—when everybody said (forty-five years ago) that you could not grow timothy, and then timothy had a faculty of bunching. I remember when I first tried to cut it, how the scythe went through chunk, chunk, chunk. As our soil grew more plastic and held moisture better, the timothy made a better sward. You want to sow thickly with alfalfa. It costs about \$3.50 an acre. But do not be worried about that, for you get such a tremendous return that you need less acreage. I put into my barn last year 130 tons of alfalfa hay from 17 acres. Gentlemen, I could have sold it for \$10 a ton. I do not know of any crop I could have raised to better advantage from a commercial standpoint. But it has been worth a great deal more than \$10 to me in the evolution I have made of it since.

Third, do not allow a hoof on it unless it be light sheep or hogs. Alfalfa is very sensitive and is easily crushed. You draw a load of alfalfa hay across the field at the first cutting and you can track that clear through the second cutting. You can see where the wagon ran. You do it at the second cutting and you can see where the wagon ran at the third cutting. You see a depression in the growth of the plant where the wheels went. The pressure of the wheels on the ground discouraged the growth of every plant that they struck. It is not a pasture plant, except for light sheep and hogs, and if they are turned on it, it must be given a good chance to grow first. It is also a dangerous pasture. It is twice as dangerous as clover to turn cattle onto.

Fourth, never allow it to go into winter without a growth of sixteen inches. You can do without that in Kansas or Nebraska, but here you have got to provide for a covering for the winter and particularly for March, which is the dangerous time of all times, for as a rule we have the most thawing and freezing then and you must hold back your greed. Last fall my hired man did not understand me and the fourth cutting stood up there magnificently. He went onto it and the first thing I knew he had cut one piece of three acres and had gone around a 12 acre piece when I stopped him. I said: "You must not do that. It won't have time to grow and go through the winter." There it stands today, gentlemen. It may come through, but I don't care very much if it does not, because it will make the most magnificent corn field you ever saw. There the alfalfa stands in the center of this 12 acre field, a square block with 12 to 14 inches growth. The part that was cut grew six inches before winter set in, and I am curious to know what the result will be. I do know this, that I have been successful in adhering to this principle. I do not say that there are not plenty of exceptions. It is a good deal as it was with the old Dutchman who said of his wife: "She aint so awful handsome and she aint so awful smart, but," he says, "she be dee best I got by me." I only know that by adhering to these principles I have been successful. I might have been successful if I had not adhered to them.

Mr. Everett: What would be best to do with the growth in the spring?

Governor Hoard: Let it alone. Run a light roller over it if you choose. I would let it alone and it will break down. Alfalfa seems to have a peculiar hunger for some things. It does alfalfa ground great good to top dress it and in the winter, along about January, if you can go over it and give it a good heavy top dressing of manure, it will do it good, great good. It has a great avidity for potash, common ashes. I have been buying what ashes I could get from Fort Atkinson at ten cents a bushel and drawing them onto this alfalfa. My German friend who said he did not believe ashes was worth ten cents a bushel has reversed his judgment. Then alfalfa has a great avidity for lime, and does best on a strong limestone soil. But on soils which are not limestone, if a person knows that, he can make it up. People say: "What, go and buy lime to put on the soil?" Who cares what you buy if it pays? I dress my alfalfa field with a couple of tons of ground bone. I bought a couple of tons of phosphate of potash of Armour & Co. The land I put it on had been run for forty years when I bought the farm. It was a very strong clay soil and had been run without brains or sense for forty years. I bought the farm five years ago and in the five years I have had it, it has increased in its power of fertility 30 per cent. It is coming right along, answering back and seems to be encouraged. To show you what I mean by not turning the cattle on. There was a German over in the town of ——— who had four acres of alfalfa in 1901. I had advised him and thirty or forty others to sow alfalfa that spring, and almost every bit of the alfalfa lived. You will remember that not a spear of clover lived in Wisconsin that season. He had a beautiful four-acre piece of alfalfa, and the first thing I knew the cows were bellowing for something to eat and the pastures were dried up. There stood that green alfalfa so tempting that he turned the cows in. I was going along by there one day and I saw them in there and I said: "Chris, you are ruining your alfalfa. 'Oh,' he answered, 'what does a newspaper man know about farming?' I said: 'What does

a farmer know about a newspaper man? One question is as fair as the other. But, if that is your idea and you want to fry your own fat, I guess you will have to fry." He fried. The next spring he had no alfalfa, and then he said alfalfa would not grow. "In Deutschland," he said, "I grow plenty of lucerne. No grow here." The neighbors said to him: "What is the matter with you? Hoard makes it grow. You ought to know as much as a newspaper man." That did not suit him very well. He did not like to have his chickens come home to roost, and he finally admitted that he had killed his alfalfa. Every other farmer who handled his alfalfa right went through that terrible drought with his alfalfa in good condition and last summer had fine crops. Mr. Burchard, my associate editor, had a four-acre field from which he got four crops this past summer, and he said he would not have given a snap of his finger for it in 1901.

Cut your alfalfa at the first intimation you see of the little blue flower. Cut it early always, because if you let it flower, you will take away from 20 to 30 per cent. of your subsequent yield. Invariably it does the best if it is cut at the first indication of flowering. I am not certain but what you ought to commence before that. I do it when I find a kind of blight going through it. The minute you see that, put the mower in and cut it without any regard for time or maturity. Your first crop will be cut in May or June, in the showery period. You should provide yourself with hay caps. Let me urge every man to do that. Go to the store and get "A" sheeting and tear off forty inches, forty inches wide. Get all the old horse shoes you can find and use them for weights at each corner. Consider this a part of your hay-making machinery just as much as you would a mower. Cut your alfalfa and give it about two hours of sun. It is then a good thing to go over it with the tedder, shaking it up, and getting it into the cocks as soon as the hay rake will rake it. Get it into the cocks and put your hay caps over them, and then you can say with safety: "My trust is in the Lord, for I have my hay in cocks."

It will begin to heat up and to sweat and down towards the

bottom it will begin to mould if you don't look out. It needs to be watched all the while. The first clear day you have, go at it and open up those cocks. Don't say: "I cannot afford to do it." You cannot afford not to do it. Go out and turn over those cocks and let them air. When they have aired out sufficiently haul your alfalfa into the barn. Put your hay-caps on your stoneboat; lay them all one way so you won't tangle up your strings with the pieces of iron, and when you come to draw your hay to the barn hitch the stoneboat to the rear of the wagon, and when you get to the barn take off your hay caps and lay them away in an orderly fashion. It takes less labor to do this in an orderly way, and if you cannot afford to do it right you are doing it at great waste.

Cure your alfalfa in the cock. You will save thirty to forty per cent. more leaves and it is the leaves that have the great value.

Now a word as to its feeding value.

Here is my feeding ration today: There are thirty cows in the stable; about eight or ten are young cows, seventeen of them are heifers and there are two or three two-year-old heifers. The thirty cows are giving about 600 pounds of milk,—5 per cent. milk. They are Guernsey cattle. They are making an average of over a pound of butter fat per cow a day. The ration is 35 lbs. of ensilage, worth about $4\frac{3}{8}$ cents; 10 lbs. alfalfa hay, 5 cents; 3 lbs. of bran. This ration costs $11\frac{5}{8}$ cents and I am getting a pound of butter fat worth about 30 cents. For every dollar invested in feed I am getting about 100 per cent. gain.

Another thing which shows the feeding value of alfalfa as compared with clover. I know it is hard to make you people think there is anything better than fine clover hay. I was feeding, a year ago last fall, the same ration of ensilage. I started in in November, having no comparative judgment, and not feeling very certain as to my judgment, with 6 lbs. of grain, 4 lbs. of bran and 2 lbs. of gluten each day for each cow, fed in two feeds. I commenced investigating to know whether the animals were being overfed or underfed, and I made up my mind that the cows were taking more grain than they could dispose of.

So I kept cutting down on this grain until I was feeding 4 lbs. of grain, 3 lbs. of bran and 1 lb. of gluten. I said to my man August: "You cut down on this ration just as long as they hold up the milk. When that shrinks we will go back." They held their milk until I struck a ration of 4 pounds of grain and I did not dare go below that. They held that right along. I fed off the last cutting of alfalfa, which is in many particulars the finest. Then I came to nine tons of as beautiful clover hay as any man ever put into a barn. I commenced feeding the clover hay in the place of the alfalfa and the cows commenced to shrink; I commenced to go up on the grain as fast as they shrank in the milk and I kept piling in the grain until I struck almost double the amount fed with alfalfa. And there you have it. Clover in place of the alfalfa forced me to feed double the amount of grain to hold the same flow of milk.

Applause.

The Chairman: We have two more topics on our morning's program. The next one will be "The Dairy Cow for Wisconsin," to be presented to you by one of our leading breeders of dairy cattle, Mr. F. H. Scribner of Rosendale.

THE DAIRY COW FOR WISCONSIN.

F. H. SCRIBNER, ROSENDALE.

That Wisconsin is fast taking the lead as a Dairy State is no longer a question for dispute. Even the stock yards at Chicago are "on to us" and have one corner penned off, and not a very small corner either, in which everything of this character is put, no matter what state and dubbed "Wisconsin Cattle." Now while some may look on this with disgrace, yet I esteem it an honor to have owned such stock and that they have not in all these years abused the privilege for which they were created—that of making milk and that alone. I know to many it does

not appeal in this way, but in my travels about the state and my own experience, it is with the people who are keeping this class of cattle that the most money is being made—in fact the dairy cow has been the salvation of a large majority of farmers in the state of Wisconsin as well as other states.

In conversation the other day with a man from Menomonie, Dunn county, who said one of his neighbors was offered for his 220 acre farm \$22,000. I asked him what had made this farm so valuable. He said the dairy business. Not only had there been a large revenue from the cows, but such feeds had been fed and such crops grown as to put the land in the very highest state of fertility. So it is almost impossible to estimate the true value the dairy cow is to the farmer. Why the "Dairy Cow for Wisconsin?" I think because of Wisconsin's particular adaptability to dairy purposes, for successful dairying the natural conditions go a great ways toward the economic cost of production, and as a large portion of our state is adapted to the raising of highly nitrogenous forage crops, the cost of milk production and the cost of growing cattle is reduced to minimum. I know there is a great leaning among many toward the general purpose cow, but I think there are just as many failures along this line as in the special dairy, because it requires either a natural fitness or a special education to make the business of beef raising profitable. No real thought is being given or figures kept by the average farmer as to the real cost of production along this line, and it seems to me many are in the business for the exercise they get out of it, rather than the real profit. Some say a good deal of damage has been done by Hoard's Dairyman, and other papers, also many of the Farmers' Institute workers, by advocating the introduction of a thorough bred sire of some strictly dairy breed into herds where ordinary or common cattle were being kept. This may possibly be true, with those who have mistaken the dairy animals' calling and try to make beef of them, but I feel sure, that while one has been damaged, hundreds have been benefited, and that the state in general is a much better dairy state for the advocatings of this method. Some say, is not life too short to commence with common stock and by the purchasing of a dairy sire breed

up? I say no, and yes. It depends very largely on the individual handling them; if his experience has been with common or scrub cattle, and he does not understand the necessity of good care, kind treatment and good feed, then he had better experiment with common cattle, because they are less expensive and are without question better able to stand hardship, abuse and poor feed. On the other hand, if he has been through a few generations of breeding and selecting and building up, and has learned to understand their needs, then I say he is fitted to take hold of some good breed of thorough bred cattle and make a success of it.

Now we all know that any improvement in breeding, no matter in what line whether for beef or dairy, must come from the thorough bred; and their ability to stamp upon their off-spring these good qualities, comes from the fact of their being bred and selected for a special purpose for generations back.

My experience is this: I started in many years ago with common cattle, and by the use of a thorough bred sire for several generations, and by careful selection with the Babcock test and milk scale had built up a very enviable and profitable herd. Now most people say the high grade cow is just as profitable for production as the thorough bred, but I found that although I had some that produced well, yet I never reached that excellence in production that I have, since I have been raising the pure bloods; and more than that, find a much higher per cent. of cows that it pays to keep.

"HOW TO GET A HERD."

To go out and buy a herd of pure bloods, means a large outlay of money, and often proves very unsatisfactory, because if a breeder is enthusiastic in breeding up a herd and intends to stay in the business, he will sell only those he has culled out,—the unprofitable ones, or those that have not met his ideal, either in performance or make up. So I would say, build up the herd for yourself, pay especial attention to the selection of a sire. See first that he has individuality, and back of that pedigree and



CHAMPION JERSEY COW, OWNED BY F. H. SCRIBNER, ROSENDALE,
WIS.



performance. The development of superior herds is generally a record of the strength and potency of good sires. With the good breeder, this is the all important question, and has been their life long study. With such a sire and a few well selected heifers, it will not be long before you will not only have a paying herd, but one you will be proud of; and I have noticed when one gets this pride, then his herd begins to improve. He will be so careful in his next selection of a sire that there will be no set backs.

The feed must be right. Such hay raised, as will best promote the production of milk; it must be cut at the right time, cured in the best way, in order to get the most possible out of it. Good, comfortable, clean stables.

We learn to cater to the wants and needs of the individual animal, and learn that all do not require the same amount or kind of feed as another. And along with this comes the improvement of the hired help. We are interested, consequently they are interested and will try in every way to advance the interests of the herd, without this co-operation the building of a herd is up hill business. A disinterested, shiftless hired man, a poor feeder and milker is a serious drawback.

If I should attempt to point out where a large majority of breeders make their mistake, I would say it was in the rearing of the young calf. One of the highest compliments I think I ever received, was the other day by a gentleman from the east, who had visited many of the thoroughbred herds in this and other states, who said, "You raise your calves the best of any one I have seen," and it seems to me this is one of the secrets of success—to rear the calf in such a way as not to impair its growth, digestion, or constitution; if you do, you surely seriously injure its future usefulness, not only as a producer but as a breeder.

My herdsman made this remark the other day: that he believed our calves improved in size and constitutional vigor each year, and it is not an uncommon thing to find a heifer able to produce four hundred (400) pounds of butter her first milking year. Our calves are taking from the dams usually the second

day, or at least when we feel confident the dam is safely passed the milk fever period. The calf is then put in the lightest, healthiest place in barn, and we have learned to feel that as with plant life, any stunt or drawback is an injury for life. The amount of milk to be fed at this time is not determined by guess work, but by actual weighing, and the amount from three to four pounds, according to their capacity for digesting, great care taken to see that it is fed directly from the cow, while the natural heat is in it and in a clean pail. This is their milk ration till about eight weeks old. In the meantime have taught them to eat oats and clover hay. At the end of eight weeks they are gradually changed over from whole milk to skim and a little oil meal added. They have a run in the yard part of the day and have access to water.

It seems to me, one of two things, either we never had a real dose of calf cholera or else we have by careful feeding been able to avoid it. Mr. Goodrich says, "The men who attain the highest success in any business always use the implements or machines that are best adapted to their business." Now the plans for this machine might be ever so perfect and yet prove worthless, because we have not done our part right. So I consider it of the utmost importance that the calf be reared right.

In conclusion I would say, to attain the highest success with any implement or machine, it must be operated by men best adapted to their business.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: I would be pleased to have you question the gentleman very closely. Let us have your questions or suggestions along this line.

Mr. Favill: Did I understand you to say that it was not an uncommon thing to get heifers that would make 400 pounds of butter their first milking year?

Mr. Scribner: Yes, sir.

Mr. Favill: Did you mean it?

Mr. Scribner: I seldom say anything that I do not mean, Mr. Favill.

Mr. Favill: Do you expect us to believe it?

Mr. Scribner: I think you will have to believe it, because we are able to prove our cows through an official test, and if those things count for anything you will be obliged to believe it. They do not all give 400 pounds.

Prof. Henry: What do you mean by "official test?"

Mr. Scribner: We have a man come from the Experiment Station and check us up once a month. He comes and sees the milk, weighs it, takes out samples and tests them.

Question: From each cow separately?

Mr. Scribner: Yes, from each individual. Our standpoint is that a cow must make 400 pounds of butter. We will not keep a cow that will not do that when developed. Not all of the heifers make that.

Mr. Brigham: Not many of them will make that?

Mr. Scribner: No, not many.

Prof. Henry: I wish to say that the practice of official testing is growing rapidly in this state. The breed that is the most frequently represented is the Holstein; the Red Poll, the Guernseys and the Jerseys follow. But the Jersey breeders have not taken advantage of it to any great extent. Mr. Scribner was the first Jersey breeder to call upon the Experiment Station for official aid. I wish to say that the breeders of Wisconsin paid last year \$1,700 for these official tests. That money was paid to the men who conducted the tests and the Station got nothing. Each breeder paid us for making the test only the actual expenses and per diem of the official tester, and we put the tester on the pay-roll and pay him, making him our agent and not the agent of the person having the test made. The Holstein breeders have greatly benefited by this, not only in their pocketbooks but their cattle also. I know of one Holstein test which brought to the man \$5,000 in the way of sales of cattle. Breeders came to him and purchased \$5,000 worth of cattle on the reputation of one cow on an official test. He sold good cattle. The Station is still able to carry on this work, although it is quite a burden.

We have four men all the time and we do the work for nothing, and the burden of the actual cost is put upon the breeders.

Gov. Hoard: Don't you think that where men are getting such returns as you speak of, take it right straight through, they ought to pay a little more?

Prof. Henry: That is a question worthy of consideration. We want to get the breeders more generally interested before we raise the prices.

Mr. Scribner, what is your opinion of the official test as a business proposition?

Mr. Scribner: I think it is one of the best investments I ever started in on. It certainly brings great returns for the small amount of money and time expended. I am glad to have this work done because it proves my own work that I have been doing. In checking up the work of the Experiment Station with my own work, we vary but a few pounds during the year.

Gov. Hoard: How near does it approach the actual returns of the churn in accuracy?

Mr. Scribner: I never churn.

Gov. Hoard: You mean, then, by the Babcock test?

Mr. Scribner: Yes, the Babcock test.

Gov. Hoard: Do you manufacture your own butter?

Mr. Scribner: We do not make a pound. We sell our cream. All our work is done by the Babcock test.

Prof. Henry: Do men seem to rely upon and place confidence in the figures, when you state them to breeders and buyers who come to your place, these authenticated figures?

Mr. Scribner: Yes, they place a great deal of confidence in them.

Question: More confidence in the Station figures than in yours personally?

Mr. Scribner: I do not know that I can say that. Men have taken my word pretty generally throughout the state. Of course, our business has not been hidden under a basket. Our milk sheet has been open for inspection to those who visited our farm. We have also the Short-Course boys who visit our farm every year.





COTSWOLD RAM, OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY FRANK W. HARDING,
WAUKESHA, WIS.



RAMBOUILLET RAM, OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY FRANK W. HARD-
ING, WAUKESHA, WIS.

Mr. Rietbrook: I understand Mr. Scribner to say that he keeps his calves on full milk for eight weeks?

Mr. Scribner: Yes, eight weeks.

Mr. Rietbrook: Is not that longer than is generally done?

Mr. Scribner: I think it is.

Mr. Rietbrook: And do you find the results good?

Mr. Scribner: Decidedly so.

The Chairman: The next topic is "Sheep for Wisconsin Breeders and Feeders" by Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who is Professor of Live Stock at our Agricultural College. You all know him by reputation, and after you have heard him you will know him better.

SHEEP FOR WISCONSIN BREEDERS AND FEEDERS.

PROF. W. L. CARLYLE, MADISON.

Sheep husbandry was one of the first vocations to engage the attention of mankind, and from its earliest history until the present time the sheep has been very closely identified with the progress of agriculture. The sheep more than any other animal of our domesticated species of live stock may be made to supply the needs of humanity. From its wool we secure the finest and most useful of clothing and from its carcass we have the most delicate, fine flavored and nutritious meats. That the usefulness and popularity of this class of live stock is not a thing of the past in this country is amply evidenced in the greatly increasing demand on the part of our people from year to year for both the wool and mutton supplied, but chiefly in the demand for more and better mutton.

PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY.

In the past thirty years, or from the year 1872 until 1902, the yearly receipts of cattle at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, now

recognized as being the greatest live stock market in the world, has increased 330 per cent. In this period the increase in the annual receipts of sheep has been 1,355 per cent. These figures show a wonderful growth in the increase in the receipts of sheep over the increase of cattle. We must, however, bear in mind that 30 years ago the sheep of this country were kept mainly for their wool, the mutton being a secondary consideration. To make our comparison more just it will be well to compare the rate of increase of these two classes of live stock during the past 10 years. In 1892 the receipts of cattle in Chicago numbered 3,571,796 while in 1902 they numbered 2,941,559 head or a decrease of almost 18 per cent., while of sheep there was a total receipt of 2,145,079 head in 1892, and 4,515,716 in 1902, an increase of 110 per cent. From these figures, taken from the annual reports of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, which market I think fairly represents the live stock market of the country, we have ample evidence of the giant strides in popularity that mutton has made as an article of diet with our American people during recent years.

SHEEP IN WISCONSIN.

That the state of Wisconsin is doing its share in the production of these immense numbers of sheep for the supply of the world's market cannot be doubted. The Wisconsin Central railroad, which is perhaps more nearly a state railroad than any other, for the year just past carried 67,392 sheep into Chicago, while it carried 21,807 cattle. Compared with this the Chicago & Alton railroad which, perhaps as nearly as any other represents the state of Illinois, carried 186,086 cattle and but 51,023 sheep. If this data can be accepted as evidence it shows very clearly the tendency of each of these two sister states in cattle and sheep production. It would seem that Wisconsin produces over three times as many sheep as cattle while Illinois just reverses the order and produces three times as many cattle as sheep. The state of Wisconsin as a whole is eminently adapted by nature for the production of sheep that will yield both wool and mutton of the best quality and at greatest profit. The natural instincts of the

sheep lead it to choose those sections of the country that are undulating, hilly or even mountainous in character and they never from choice frequent low lands, flat level plains, or prairies. The short, rich and nutritious grasses to be found growing on our numerous hill sides or in rough broken places are their favorite pastures. They are active in their disposition and thrive best where they have abundance of exercise and large range. These conditions are very readily attainable in the cheap lands so abundant in the northern part of our state. In the central and northern portions we also find all the natural conditions of soil, climate and vegetation that render it particularly adapted to sheep husbandry. The climate is temperate, both winter and summer, and with few sudden or extreme changes. The prolonged cold weather of winter is very favorable to the growth of dense, heavy and fine fleeces of wool, and also in maintaining the health and vigor of the animals. The abundance and varied character of the vegetation is such during the summer that it leaves nothing to be desired in this respect.

It may not be generally known that of the vast number of the various kinds of plants that flourish in this country the sheep will eat with a relish over 160, the cow cares for but 50 or 60, and the horses only about 20. There is, however, no plant so much favored by sheep as clover, for both winter and summer feeding it is the favorite. The heads, the leaves and the stalks are all greedily eaten and no other one plant has been found that will take its place either in the affection of the sheep or the judgment of the competent shepherd. For the lambs, the breeding ewes and the fattening flock it is unexcelled as a forage and pasture plant, and in no place can it be grown better than in northern Wisconsin.

The subject assigned me by the worthy secretary divides itself naturally into two parts, viz.: the sheep for the professional breeders and the sheep for the farmers and feeders. I am taking it for granted that you will agree with me that there now is, and probably always will be, this division in the class of men that produce our live stock. The professional breeders may, and should be farmers and feeders, yet the great majority of farmers

and feeders of sheep in Wisconsin will probably never be successful breeders of pure-bred animals.

THE KIND OF SHEEP FOR WISCONSIN BREEDERS.

In general the kind of sheep for Wisconsin breeders are those most popular among the farmers and feeders and those best adapted to the prevailing conditions and to the market demand. While there may be some question as to which of the various breeds are best adapted to our conditions there cannot be any doubt as to which breed is the most popular in our state at the present time. In looking up the comparative number of breeders or owners of the various breeds of sheep in Wisconsin I found there were 157 breeding Shropshires, 27 Oxfords, 14 Southdowns, 5 Hampshires, 5 Dorsets and only 1 Breeding Suffolks.

It has been stated on very good authority that 20 years ago 80 per cent. of all the sheep in Wisconsin were Merinoes or their grades, clearly indicating that up to that time sheep in Wisconsin were kept largely for their wool as the Merino sheep are of little value for mutton purposes. At the present time wool is of secondary consideration in the keeping of sheep, prime mutton being of the greatest importance. Our American sheep may be divided into two classes which we term wool breeds and mutton breeds. The first includes all the varieties of the Merino sheep, and the second includes all the other breeds. This division corresponds to the classification of cattle into beef and dairy breeds. A much more comprehensive classification, however, divides the various breeds into three groups or classes, the first of which includes all the Down or Middle wool breeds and may be called the Down group, the second the Lowland or Long woolled group and the third the special purpose group. In the Down group we have the Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Hampshire and Suffolk, popular in the order named. In the Long woolled or Lowland group we have the Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester, also named in the order of popularity. In the special purpose group we classify the various kinds of Merino noted for their wool production, the Dorset valuable for the production of

early lambs and their great milking properties and the Cheviot noted for their activity and hardihood. Of the three groups the first or Down group comprises the breeds best adapted to Wisconsin conditions. Combined with their more or less ideal mutton forms they carry a dense, heavy and moderately fine fleece of wool that is much desired by woolen manufacturers in the making of clothing.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOWN BREEDS.

The Southdown is the oldest of the breeds mentioned in this group and is possessed of the most ideal mutton form and quality. This breed has been used more or less in the development and improvement of all the other Down breeds and it is safe to say that no other breed can compare with it in the production of a large percentage of the most valuable cuts from a carcass. They are one of the smallest of the breeds of mutton sheep, are the most compact in form and are the easiest keepers. They are superior to any of the other breeds for crossing on common grade ewes, lacking in quality and wealth of flesh, where the object sought is the production of a class of sheep that are hardy, quick maturing and of the type most demanded by the best markets. The chief objections to this breed are a lack of wool production, a lack of size and weight in the lambs and a noticeable lack of prolificacy. The wool of the Southdown is fine in quality and is very dense but is not possessed of sufficient length of staple to clip the heavy fleece desired by the flock master nor to command the highest price on the market. The lambs do not attain sufficient weight early enough in life to supply the best markets at the season of the year when the price is highest, nor do the ewes equal the other Down breeds in the average number of lambs at one birth. The Southdown sheep is very active and hardy and adapted to those sections of our state that are somewhat broken and hilly and where vegetation is not too abundant as they are good grazers and easily kept in good condition.

THE SHROPSHIRE BREED.

The Shropshires more nearly resemble the Southdowns than any other breed as they possess the same blocky, compact form and thick fleshing properties. They are, however, a larger and heavier breed weighing in good flesh from 150 to 225 pounds. They lack something in the development of leg of mutton and wealth of firm flesh but excel in the production of lambs that make a rapid growth and suit the market demands, and they are the best woolled of any of the Down breeds. "Woolled from the nose to the toes" is the popular motto of Shropshire breeders. No other breed has been so popular for crossing upon the common sorts where an all round improvement in carcass and wool production is desired. They also possess the power of adapting themselves to varying conditions of soil and climate to a marked degree. Their dense heavy fleece of wool, clipping on the average about 9 pounds, affords them an excellent protection from the inclemencies of the weather and a variable climate. They are adapted to rolling and level lands that may be somewhat broken and rocky in character, but where vegetation is plentiful.

THE OXFORD BREED.

This is the largest and perhaps the coarsest of the Down breeds. Compared with the Southdown they are much larger and stronger in the bone and with more than an indication of coarseness about the shoulders and in their general conformation. Their backs are not so well covered with flesh, though they excel the Shropshires and probably stand next the Southdowns in the development of the leg of mutton. The fleece of the Oxford is longer though not quite so dense as the two former breeds but stands very high in favor with clothing manufacturers in the production of Tweeds and worsteds. They are valuable for crossing and grading where increased size and greater length of staple in the wool is desired. They are adapted to rich heavy soils that are fairly level and supply an abundance of feed.

THE HAMPSHIRE BREED.

The Hampshires are almost equal in size with the Oxfords, but are of a more rangy type and not so squarely built and blocky in form. They are somewhat light in the heart girth as a rule and are long in the neck and leg as compared with the Southdown and Shropshire. The fleece is more dense than the Oxford and not quite so long in staple. They are noted for their fecundity and the splendid milking qualities of the ewes. As a rule they breed somewhat earlier in the season than the other Down breeds and are valuable where early lambs are desired for a special market. They are adapted for arable lands where feed is abundant. Their weak points are probably a lack of compactness in form, an inclination to be somewhat narrow and bare in their backs and they require good keep at all times for best results.

THE SUFFOLK BREED.

The Suffolks almost equal the Oxfords in size, are very long in their bodies with straight, level and exceedingly well fleshed backs and a close dense fleece of fine wool. Sheep of this breed have been winners of the championship prize in the leading fat stock shows of England for the past five years but their value as mutton producers does not appear to have found that popularity in Wisconsin to which their merit in this respect evidently entitles them.

THE SPECIAL PURPOSE GROUP.

Of the special purpose breeds of sheep the Merino in its various forms is most numerous and popular in Wisconsin. As is well known they are the smallest of our breeds of sheep and are valuable chiefly for the heavy and very fine fleece which they yield. They are very slow in maturing, exceedingly hardy and will thrive under conditions where the heavier breeds would not subsist. A very strong feature of the Merino sheep for many sections of our state lies in the fact that they are not affected to

any appreciable degree by the attacks of the numerous parasitic diseases that are the very curse of the mutton breeds. In our experience with intestinal parasites in the University flocks we have yet to find a Merino affected. The Merinoes and their grades are particularly valuable in Wisconsin as a foundation for crossing with the rams of the Down breeds in the production of a thrifty, hardy and very profitable class of feeders for the best markets. They have proven very satisfactory in the University flock when crossed with Shropshire rams for the production of the highest grade of fat wethers.

Cross-bred animals of this sort have frequently been winners of championship honors in very close competition with representatives of the various pure breeds.

THE DORSET BREED.

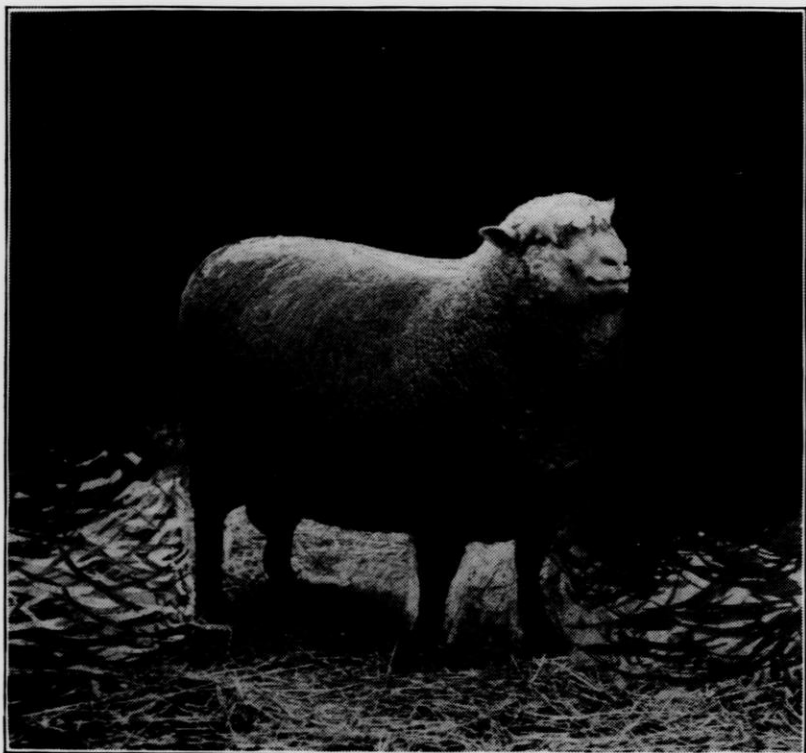
The Dorset may be described as the dairy animal of the sheep species. They are rangy, leggy and ungainly in form with a comparatively light fleece of fine wool. They have sharp backs as a rule and are very light in the leg of mutton. For prolificacy and as mothers and milkers, however, they are unrivaled. They frequently breed twice in a year and the lambs make a surprisingly rapid growth. Lambs of this breed raised at the University Farm in the winter time have weighed 75 pounds at 70 days of age. Where there is a special market for young Christmas and Easter lambs the Dorsets will be found very profitable. It is characteristic of them, however, that they are better as lambs than they are at any later period and like Holstein cattle are inclined to grow rough and coarse as they grow old.

THE CHEVIOT BREED.

This is a comparatively small breed of a semi-mountainous character. They are sprightly and very active in their habits and are possessed of a fair mutton form, being low down and compact. The fleece is long and in fineness excels any of the Down breeds. They are adapted to the more rough and broken



OXFORD RAM, OWNED BY GEORGE MCKERROW & SONS, WAUKESHA,
WIS.



SOUTH DOWN RAM, OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY GEORGE MCKERROW
& SONS, WAUKESHA, WIS.



sections of Wisconsin where the range is ample and pasturage scant. They should prove very valuable on much of the poor land in northern Wisconsin.

THE LOWLAND OR LONG-WOOLED GROUP.

This group of sheep has not been popular in Wisconsin though the reason is not very clear. The three breeds comprising the group are all very similar in character, the best known perhaps in our state being the Cotswold. They are larger than any of the Down breeds, are very stylish and upstanding with a very broad and heavily fleshed back. The fleece is very long, hanging in large spirals, and of a character known in the market as combing wools. They shear a very heavy fleece and should find a place in the more level and low lying sections of the state, particularly in the southern portions where pasturage is abundant. A peculiarity of the fleece which may account in some degree for the reputed lack of hardiness in our state consists in a division of the wool along the back which renders the animal very susceptible to colds when exposed to inclement weather, particularly cold rains and snow.

Of the Leicester and Lincoln breeds little need be added to what has been said of the Cotswold as they are possessed of the same general character in a marked degree and are adaptable to the same conditions.

SHEEP FOR THE FARMER AND FEEDER.

In choosing sheep for the average farmer and feeder I would invariably recommend the selection of a flock from the common ewes of the country. Those with a percentage of Merino blood preferred, for the reason that they usually carry a heavy fleece of a close, dense and fine character. It has been my observation that the more dense and close the fleece of the sheep the more hardihood and vigor they appear to possess and that the flesh of such is much more firm, tender and of a finer texture than where the fleece is very loose and open in character.

The class of ewes above described should be mated with the

best type of a pure bred ram obtainable and chosen from one of the Down or Lowland breeds unless where a special purpose sheep is desired. The choice of breed from which to choose the ram should be governed very largely by the character of the land and of the nature of the environment surrounding the flock. Much more attention should be given to the selection of the individual animal than to the selection of a particular breed, provided he belongs to the group that is adapted to the prevailing conditions. This much is true, however, having once chosen the breed and made some improvement along that line it is not the part of wisdom to select a ram from another breed to continue the good work. While this practice may result in an increased capacity to take on flesh in the lambs to be fed off, it is not a desirable thing to have too much of a combination of blood in the breeding animals.

In conclusion let me say that the state of Wisconsin is not producing 50 per cent. of the sheep that the farms within her borders are capable of supporting and yet not in any way encroach upon the advancement of other classes of live stock kept. We have seen that there is an ever increasing demand for mutton and no one can deny that from Lake Superior on the north to Illinois on the south, and from Minnesota on the west to Lake Michigan on the east, the natural conditions and market facilities offered to the farmers of Wisconsin for profitable sheep raising, for both breeders and feeders is not equaled by any other state in the Union.

DISCUSSION.

Prof. Henry: Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of this audience to the fact that at the last International Live Stock show in Chicago, attended by 350,000 people, the Iowa College of Agriculture furnished the champion steer, Wisconsin College of Agriculture furnished the champion sheep and Texas Agricultural College furnished the champion carload of range cattle. The sheep which won the prize for Wisconsin over all other sheep

exhibited there can be seen at the University farm along with the representatives of the different breeds and prize-winners, and the members here present and their friends are invited to visit the University farm at their pleasure and convenience to see these animals.

Prof. Carlyle: That sheep was bred in exactly the same way as I have described for farmers and feeders,—a high type ram and a common grade ewe that we shipped in from Montana for \$6.25.

The Chairman: We must close this discussion as our time is gone.

Afternoon Session, February 4, 1903.

President McKerrow in chair.

The Chairman: Our first topic, "Fashion in Pedigree—Its Use and Abuse," suggests a very vital subject, and we believe the gentleman who is handling it will give us a wide field. If he does not, we will find it in discussion later.

Mr. Rosa: Mr. Chairman, my paper is more suggestive, perhaps, than anything else.

FASHION IN PEDIGREE—ITS USE AND ABUSE.

C. D. ROSA, BELOIT.

Perhaps I ought to say at the outset that I shall not stick very closely to my subject and that I shall deal entirely with the Shorthorn pedigree, though I shall discuss principles of general application. There are two reasons for my discussing the Shorthorn pedigree. In the first place, I am more familiar with it than with any other. In the second place, there is, perhaps, no pedigree that so aptly illustrates the principles to which I wish to call attention.

It will be well, in any discussion of fashion in pedigree, to determine, at the beginning, what a pedigree is; what is its function; what is meant to tell us; upon what does its value depend?

We are all agreed that a pedigree is, primarily, to point out the ancestry of an animal. If this be true, then its value depends upon how thoroughly and accurately it does this work. In this busy world, brevity is an important factor also, but accuracy must not be sacrificed to brevity. The pedigree must show the whole truth; or, at least, as much of the truth as it is possible to show. If it is abbreviated at all, it must not be abbreviated so as to warp the truth. All breeders of thoroughbred stock believe in blood. It is a cardinal principle of their art that *blood tells*. Common sense teaches us, if there is anything in blood at all, that we must take into account *all* the blood that enters into the individual. Hence a pedigree should point out; first, what animals were the parents of the individual; second, what animals were its grandparents—not the parents of sire or dam only, but the parents of *both*. A perfect pedigree would be one that has the ancestry thus designated back to the beginning of herd book records.

But such a pedigree, in the case of much of our pedigreed stock, would be impractical for many purposes on account of its size. Its great length would be no more objectionable than its great breadth. A pedigree running back 15 generations would contain 32,768 names. Such a pedigree could not well be sent out by the Record Associations nor could it be printed in sale catalogs. It would not be necessary to print it in the herd books. All that would be required there is the dam and the sire with their proper numbers, for a herd book is but a collection, in a little different form, of such perfect pedigrees as I have mentioned above. But some abbreviation of the pedigree is necessary to meet the wants of those not fortunate enough to possess herd books. How shall it be done so that it may be brief and yet carry the greatest amount of needful truth? This question has been answered in different ways by the breeders of different stock. The shorthorn fraternity has adopted one that has little to recommend it except its ancient origin. It antedates



SHORTHORN BULL "ROYAL ARCHER," CHAMPION BULL OF ANY AGE, AT INTERNATIONAL, CHICAGO, 1904, OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY FRANK W. HARDING, WAUKESHA, WIS.



the Mosaic era and is one in which the maternal side of the house alone is given. Such a pedigree is far from being satisfactory. There is no more fundamental law of breeding than, "other things being equal, the sire and the dam have equal weight in determining the character of the offspring." What folly, then, to ignore entirely one side of the house and give only the ancestry of sire or dam! What colossal folly to do this, not only with the parent of the individual but to continue the process back through all preceding generations! We then have what the Breeders' Gazette has so aptly termed "a pedigree chiefly remarkable for what it does not show." Of the 32,768 animals whose names would enter into a complete pedigree carried back 15 generations, only 30 appear. But that is not the worst feature. One of the animals named has contributed only 1-16384 of the blood of the individual while neither of the parents of the sire, that have each contributed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the blood of the individual, are named in the pedigree. Worse than all the animal that has contributed only 1-16384 of the blood has her name perpetuated as the name of the so-called family. How much of the knowledge that he should know is conveyed by such a pedigree to the man without the herd book? And isn't it clear that it will corrupt the judgment of the one who relies upon it in just the proportion that it exaggerates the facts? Such a pedigree is absolutely indefensible. It has done more than outlive its period of usefulness; it is doubtful whether it ever was of any use. It would take no more time nor space nor type to tabulate a pedigree to the fourth generation than to print one of these make-shifts and I appeal to your common sense if a pedigree that contains all the parents, grand-parents and great-grand-parents of an individual is not more valuable to you than one that gives only the maternal ancestry, even though it should run back through the Ark and end with Adam's cow. But the sin of conveying meager intelligence is not the only one that can be laid at the door of such a pedigree. We might well expect that it would corrupt the judgments of its users in just the proportion that it exhibits relatively unimportant facts to the exclusion of the more important. Would that it had stopped there before it had

degenerated men's minds into a state akin to ancestor worship. As a female, back 16 generations perhaps, has been elevated to the dignity of giving her name to the so-called family and of enjoying a place in the pedigree to the exclusion of those that have furnished one-fourth of the blood of the individual, so she has been given an overshadowing influence in breeding operations. This has given rise to families and family has gradually come to mean more than individual.

While in Canada the past summer, I heard of an incident that well illustrates the point that I wish to make. A breeder from our country had been to Canada and purchased some Short-horns. A large number of them were on a Scotch foundation, and for many generations after being bred in Canada the old Scotch family names had been perpetuated in the usual manner, for example, Nonpareil 31st, 34th, 38th, etc. Finally the breeder had cut away from the family name and Pansy, Pearl, Mary Ann, Eliza Jane and similar names crept in. The purchaser went to the office of the record association and inquired if there was not some way by which the names could be changed to the regular family name. He was much disappointed when he found that it could not be done. He said that he would have given \$50.00 more per head for the cattle had the names been an unbroken line of Nonpareils, etc. Being questioned as to the reason for his statement he replied: "They would bring \$100.00 more per head in the United States if they had such a pedigree. Breeders imagine that something is wrong where the family name is dropped and bid accordingly." What a revelation of our breeding methods and what a parody on the breeder's art they are. It does not call for any great amount of common sense to show us whither we are tending and what has been responsible for many of our past follies. What does all this mean if it doesn't mean that there has grown up among us more regard for the ancestry of an animal than for the individual itself? We judge of the merit of an animal as some people judge of the merit of a man—whether a remote ancestor of his family ever did anything of note. It is a hard fact but can't be disputed. It is patent to every close observer. To what is it due? I an-

swer, unhesitatingly, that I believe it to be due, in a large measure, to our use of a distorted pedigree. Fashionable and unfashionable families could never exist without a pedigree that makes family nomenclature possible. I do not mean to say that the use of a reasonable pedigree—one founded on common sense lines and constructed to show all the facts—would do away with all fashion in pedigree. It probably would not. We would not want it to. But I firmly believe that it would do away with one of the most potent forces in pushing fashion along hurtful lines.

It might not be out of place to examine some of the fashions that have carried us in times past well nigh into the whirlpool of destruction, to see what has been their cause.

The Bates craze is far enough removed from our time so that we can look upon it with unprejudiced eyes. I need not repeat the history of the achievements of Thomas Bates. It is familiar to all Shorthorn breeders. By judicious selection of individuals, he built up his great Duchess family, and, in order to fix the type, he carried out an extensive policy of in-breeding. His Duchesses became famous on both sides of the Atlantic. His servile would-be imitators, forgetting every principle of breeding in their wild scramble after the blood of the "sacred ox," carried in- and in-breeding to a point that threatened the very existence of the Shorthorn race. Speculators, realizing what a supernatural hold that word "pure" has always had on the human race, added their fuel to the flames and great private fortunes as well as great Shorthorn possibilities went up in smoke. All that was left, to which could be attached that magic word "pure," was a thoroughbred scrub. All due respect for the cattle of a certain Kentucky breeder who stoutly maintains, even at this late day, that he has a goodly number of "pure" Bates cattle.

Can anyone doubt that this fashion, that degenerated into the Bates craze, was due to putting "family" above individual merit? Can anyone doubt that it was caused by a distorted pedigree? I do not intend to disparage the Bates blood; far from it. It has tintured the blood of many a great individual. Our error was not made in using such blood. Our great sin was committed

in building and worshipping an artificial family caste, that has no foundation in common sense, and in struggling to keep the object of our worship from being contaminated by the blood of any individual whose blood did not trace, in its entirety, to the same sacred shrine.

Let us frankly examine present conditions to see if we are not again becoming worshipers at the same shrine.

It is useless for me to recount the achievements of Amos Cruickshank; how, when the Bates craze had well nigh threatened the Short-horn with extinction and the show yard career of the Hereford had brought men to their senses, he came forward with a type of cattle that were able to win laurels in the show yard. We are all familiar with that history—too familiar, in fact, while we seem to know little of the *methods* by which Mr. Cruickshank accomplished his results. At least, if we know of those methods we fail to put them in operation. We entirely overlook the fact, that in laying the foundations for and in building up his great herd, he searched throughout the length and breadth of both England and Scotland, not for a *pedigree*, but for *individuals*. And, if we can believe what he said, he never carried his investigations further back than the grandparents of the individual and the importance he placed upon those ancestors decreased in geometrical proportion to the distance they were removed from the individual. It is one thing to recognize merit in a strain of cattle; it is another thing, entirely, to attempt to perpetuate that merit by gobbling and mixing indiscriminately all the blood of that strain that you can get hold of, ignoring entirely the methods by which that excellence was obtained. The first is a very sensible thing to do; the last is equally senseless.

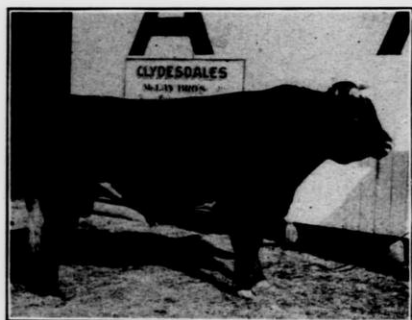
It must be clear to every intelligent observer, that a large proportion of the Shorthorn breeders today are chasing a Scotch will-o'-the-wisp in much the same fashion that those of a generation ago were lured on the rocks by the song of the Duchess siren. There is one important element of difference in the breathless scramble of the former that did not enter into the sense-defying dance of the latter. Shorthorn excellence of today



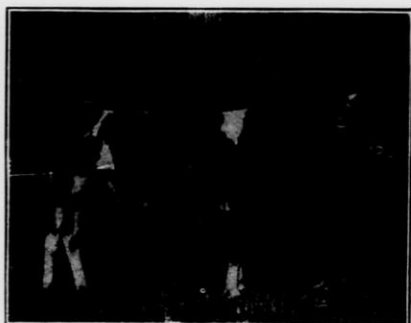
Hereford Heifer, exhibited at Wisconsin State Fair, 1903, by J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.



Shorthorn bull calf, owned and exhibited by Benson & Anderton, Sherry, Wis.



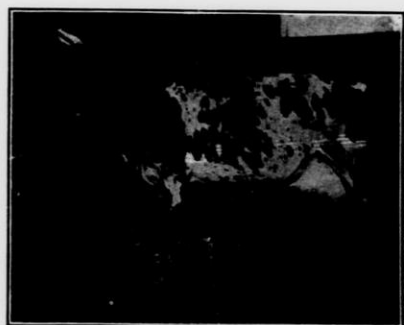
Shorthorn Bull, owned and exhibited by Divan Bros., Browntown, Wis.



One year old Guernsey bull, owned by M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.



Red Polled Bull, owned and exhibited by J. Slimmer, Wausau, Wis.



Ayrshire cow, owned by Sam Jones & Son, Juneau, Wis.



is not limited to one or two of Cruickshank's families; but dame fashion approves anything that traces an unbroken line of ancestry back within the borders of Scotland, and it doesn't seem to matter much how mediocre was the ability of the breeder or whether he ever bred a single animal worthy of comment. This has its good as well as its evil side. We are not so apt, in following the Scotch craze, to bring down upon our heads all the evils of incestuous breeding. After our Bates experience, I doubt whether we could be led very far astray in that direction. On the other hand, fashion has put the halo of sacredness on many an animal that should never have been allowed to perpetuate its kind.

Do not the signs of the times again point to the fact that we are missing the mark in our breeding operations? Doesn't it show that "family" is again pushing "individual" into the background? That great loin and constitution are again being overshadowed by "pure" and "straight?" Instead of paying special attention to the individual merit of grand-sires and great-grand-sire, of grand-dams and great-grand-dams, we are again more concerned that the individual shall be "pure" and "straight," not realizing that 99-100 of the individual characteristics of the offspring will be governed by its ancestors that are no further removed than the third generation? Aren't we utterly ignoring the methods by which those cattle that we would like to reproduce were made famous? Had Amos Cruickshank been more concerned with the family than with the individual merit and immediate ancestry of his sires, would his name have ever crossed the Atlantic? Mr. Aaron Barber, whose name is familiar to every breeder of Shorthorns, and whose words carry weight because of his achievements in American show yards, gave me this advice some months ago. He said: "If you want to breed good cattle, first get clearly in mind what a good animal is. Then, in seeking a sire for your herd, first see that he is the individual that you want and, if he is not, do not take him at any price, no matter what his breeding. If he comes up to your ideal, then see that his sire and dam are good individuals. Next see the sire

and dam of the sire, and the sire and dam of the dam. Follow this process one generation further if possible. If these are all good individuals then all that you need to determine is whether there is a pedigree of some kind behind each that will entitle their offspring to registry and you will have a sire that will leave his mark upon your herd. Repeat this operation with your second sire and with your third, and before you are as old as I am you will be the most famous Shorthorn breeder of America. But," he added dryly, "such fame has to be waited for. If you want recognition earlier buy cattle that trace to Cruickshank's herd, being careful that no blood has entered into them that does not trace to some Scotch breeder, no matter, so long as he lives in Scotland, who he is, or whether you would take his cattle as a gift. If you have money enough you will succeed, for the best Shorthorns in the country today are probably Scotch. But if you haven't the money you still have a chance to do a thriving business raising cattle for those who must have 'straight Scotch,' no matter if they look more like the wooden horse of Troy than like a beefing animal. However, if you do this, you needn't expect your fame to long outlive you." This advice is interesting because it shows pretty accurately the methods employed by one of our most successful breeders. I wonder how many of us are following his advice?

I trust that I have made myself sufficiently plain so that I may be understood when I lay down the proposition that a fashion is useful only when founded upon individuality. It must continually emphasize individuality—and not past but present individuality. To put it negatively, any fashion that fastens upon pedigree and minimizes individuality is hurtful in the extreme. Don't I believe in the principle that like begets like? I certainly do. But I hardly believe in it to the extent of disbelieving it. I believe in it too thoroughly to think that an individual, instead of producing his kind is more apt to produce a likeness of a more remote maternal ancestor. It is high time that we were reforming our pedigree so as to remove one of the most powerful factors in corrupting our judgments in regard to this principle.

It might not be out of place to inquire how we are to determine what is a good individual? What is to be our standard of excellence?

We hear much said now-a-days about show yard standards. I am a firm believer in them myself; yet they are not perfect by any means and should always be taken with a grain of salt. We must not forget that those standards have not always been what they should have been. Perhaps they are not what they ought to be today. We must not forget that not many years ago, an animal, to win in our national show yards, must have what was called Shorthorn character, but is best described, perhaps, as a high-headed nervousness such as that now possessed by a certain cow at Hichurst who takes to the back of the pasture the moment anything happens. We must not forget that being white or spotted has ruined the chances of many a great back and quarters and the sin of having a black nose has sent many a great carcass to the rear. It would seem that nothing could be better calculated to correct show yard judgments than the practice instituted by the International that the winning steer on the hoof should be subjected to the block test. But lo! we couldn't stand the strain. Such a practice made our weakness too evident. Instead of living down our pride and seeking to correct our ideals so that they might be in harmony with the practical demands of the age, we demand the repeal of the odious law. We give as our reason that the owner ought not to be compelled to thus sacrifice such a steer, seeing that he never added to his laurels and the owner could make more money out of him some other way. I suppose it would be impossible to so increase the prize, if he should be a winner in both events that it would be more profitable to sacrifice him. Even Mr. Sanders, usually so clear and able a thinker on all that makes for the betterment of the Shorthorn, defends the great divergence between the hoof and the block tests by saying that the object of the fat steer show is to show farmers how fat a steer can be made, as if a steer could fulfill a higher mission than stand as a model of a type that, when cut up, on the block measures the highest appreciation of the American public. It seems high time that our standards

of excellence should likewise be controlled by less adherence to fashion and be tintured with a little more of courage and common sense.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: This is a broad subject, so let your questions be to the point and brief, as time is passing.

Governor Hoard: You are breeding beef cattle, Mr. Rosa, and I am breeding dairy cattle, and yet we tread common lines. There is one proposition that is bothering us. The Guernsey cattle breeders have broken into new ground. They have done something which has never before been attempted by any set of breeders and yet it is an ever-present proposition. Have you Shorthorn men taken into consideration if there is any way of judging of the pre-potent power of the sire?

Mr. Rosa: I think there have been various attempts at that, but I believe that nothing has been accomplished that is very satisfactory in that line.

Governor Hoard: You know and I know that we will pay a great price for an animal that is absolutely worthless; that he may have an unbroken pedigree of undoubted excellence and he is worthless. Is there any way that we may know, any outward sign whereby we can determine? We all know that certain sires have the power of reaching on and on, generation after generation, continuing themselves. The Jew crossed with any other human family, the product is a Jew every time. It is the same with all breeds of cattle; it is the same everywhere. The influence of remote ancestors strangely shows itself once in a while. It has been running underground like the water in the Rio Grande valley. I believe that we have not been looking into this question as deeply as we ought. I believe that there are indications of pre-potent power. I believe that those indications should be studied, and I believe that if we do study them it will assist very much in saving our time and our money and our hope

and everything else in the reproduction of the particular form of life which we very much desire to perpetuate.

The Guernsey breeders have walked into this arcanum hesitantly and with some degree of foreboding, but they believe they see some things and those things are just as true of one breed of cattle as of another.

The Chairman: Our next topic is "The Importance of the Silo in Steer-feeding Operations," to be presented by a gentleman who needs no introduction to this audience, Dean W. A. Henry, of our College of Agriculture.

Applause.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SILO IN STEER-FEEDING OPERATIONS.

W. A. HENRY,

*Dean, College of Agriculture, Director, Experiment Station,
University of Wisconsin, Madison.*

In the heart of the corn belt where feeding operations are conducted on a much larger scale than in this state, the steer is usually supplied corn *ad libitum*. Often this grain is thrown to him in such quantities that all of it is not even swallowed, some falling to the ground to be trampled under foot in the filth, possibly to be picked up by pigs running in the feed-lot. In many of our middle western states from 20 to 30 pounds and, in a few cases, as much as 35 pounds of corn is fed to the steer daily for weeks at a time. Then, too, there is little variety to the feed given. Sometimes corn constitutes the sole concentrate, and straw, hay or more often corn stalks constitute the only roughage. It is true that as a rule we in Wisconsin do not place quite so much grain before our steers as do the feeders farther south, but still the allowance is heavy and there is often no thought of attempting to reduce it in any way. When corn was cheap,—only a few dollars per ton,—it did not matter much whether the steer

ate a few pounds more or less, especially, in seasons when cattle sold well. The cost of corn, however, is steadily rising, and this increase is not altogether met by an equal rise in the price of fat cattle. The burning question, then, is, is it possible to fatten our steers on a smaller allowance of grain than has been customary in the past? In helping answer this question let me first call the attention to feeding operations in Great Britain. No one can say that the beeves of Scotland and England, when sent to market, are not well fattened. What is the practice of the English and Scotch farmer in regard to the amount of grain which he allows his bullocks? I have spent considerable time in going through the literature of the subject and am surprised to find that the British feeder gives to his fattening beeves but a very small grain allowance. Searching authentic sources of information I find that the usual grain allowance for the fattening steer in England and Scotland ranges from 6 to 8 pounds per head daily. In a few cases it reached 10 pounds, and in only one case out of a score or more of reports have I found it stated that so much as 12 pounds of grain was fed to a steer in a single day, and this amount only at the very close of the feeding period. The grains used in Britain consist usually of barley, corn meal, cotton-seed meal and linseed meal. You all know that the turnip, or rutabaga as we call it, is extensively used in feeding operations in Great Britain. With the small grain ration is fed from 50 to 100 pounds of sliced turnips, 4 or 5 pounds of cut straw and 5 to 10 pounds of hay, either cut or long. On this ration the steer in England and Scotland makes a gain of between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 2 pounds daily, or say from 50 to 60 pounds per month. There is no need of saying that the English stockman does not fatten his bullocks or that they are inferior to ours when they are sold for the block. The English stockman as a rule has good cattle, and he usually puts them on the market in a finished condition.

SMALLER GRAIN RATIONS POSSIBLE.

A little work has been done at our experiment stations to help settle the questions of whether smaller rations can be fed to

steers with profit. First let me report a feeding trial conducted at the Dominion Experiment Station, Ottawa. Saunders fed three groups of four steers each with the same kinds of roughage, varying only the amounts of grain given. The roughage mixture consisted of 50 pounds of corn silage, 25 pounds of roots, 5 pounds of cut hay and 5 pounds of cut straw, mixed. Of this the steers were liberally fed, getting practically all they wanted. The concentrates consisted of equal parts, by weight, of peas, barley, oats and bran. For four weeks the steers in Lot 1 received no grain whatever aside from that in the silage. The next four weeks they were fed 2 pounds of grain daily, and the last four weeks 6 pounds daily. For the same periods Lot II received 2, 4 and 6 pounds of grain per head daily, and Lot III, 4, 5, and 6 pounds. It will be seen that but a small amount of grain was fed in any case. During the sixteen weeks covered by this trial the steers gained on the average 200 pounds each, or 1.5 pounds daily. The steers that received no grain except that in the silage for the first four weeks, made the cheapest gains; those in the second lot getting a middle allowance of grain, came next, while those getting the most grain cost the most for the gains made.

At the Minnesota Station, Shaw conducted two feeding trials with steers likewise fed different quantities of grain, the largest amount, however, being comparatively light, from the standpoint of western feeders. The roughage used was corn silage and native hay, which was liberally supplied. Let it be noted that corn silage but no roots were fed in this experiment. The concentrates consisted of bran, barley, corn or oil meal. The feeding period lasted 131 days in one case and 150 days in the other. The first bunch of steers received from 8 to 9 pounds of grain daily per head, the second from 10 to 11, and the third from 12 to 13. The daily gains of these bunches was practically the same, whether smallest or largest amount of grain was fed; in other words, after allowing the steers from 8 to 9 pounds of grain per head daily in addition to that in the silage there was no advantage from increasing the amount to 12 or 13 pounds. These results, remember, were obtained in duplicate experiments

where no roots were fed, but where corn silage constituted a considerable part of the roughage. In these experiments the steers got about 2 pounds of corn daily from the silage in addition to what was fed them as concentrates.

Reviewing the experience of English and Scotch farmers, whom we know to be excellent feeders, and taking for our further guidance the two experiments in Minnesota and the one in Canada, we are led to believe that the excessive use of corn in steer feeding as usually practiced by Wisconsin cattle feeders is not to be commended.

If changes can be introduced which will bring about economies in the supply of grain allowed, they are certainly of vast importance and should receive the most serious consideration by this body of farmers and stockmen.

SILAGE FOR STEER FEEDING.

This brings me to the second part of my subject. Great Britain has given to the world its finest breeds of beef cattle, indeed, practically all of them have come from that favored island. In developing these cattle to their present high degree of usefulness, roots have played a most important part. The English winters are short and so the cattle are much of the time on pasture. Instead of subsisting on dry feed while housed or in the yards, their cattle have always had roots to take the place of fresh grass when deprived of that most important feed article.

But the American farmer does not choose to grow roots. He has been told again and again that he should do so—he has tried it at times, but usually given up after a few years. Too much time must be spent on an acre of root crops to permit growing them economically. Our machinery for the production of crops of corn has been developed wonderfully, reducing the labor of production to the minimum. There is no machinery, however, which will aid our farmers in cutting down the cost of producing root crops to something near the cost of a crop of corn. While we have had cheap corn to help us in our cattle feeding operations, the English farmer has had cheap root crops to aid him, and thus one has offset the other in some fair measure.

In the Mississippi Valley we have a continental climate, which forces us to take our cattle from the pastures so that they must remain in feed lot or stable from five to seven months in the year. We all believe this to be a hardship. We would prefer to have our cattle upon succulent feed, but we have heretofore seen no way that we could satisfactorily provide it. Handicapped as we have been in the past, we now have an open door in silage through which we may pass into conditions for our cattle fully as favorable as those offered the British stockman. Let us seriously consider the introduction of the silo as a factor in economical beef production.

Experience and experiment have both shown that the dairy cow will give a larger yield of milk upon a given amount of dry matter in succulent silage, than in dry forage. The difference is not large, but it is still enough to leave no doubts in the matter. Experiments several times repeated have shown that corn silage is as effective with the dairy cow as the mangel wurzel or the turnip. Indeed, if there is any superiority between roots and silage made from Indian corn, it is in favor of the silage. In the past the steer feeder has in some way deluded himself with the thought that while silage might be satisfactory for the dairy cow, the steer for some reason needed something quite different. Now, a little reflection should show us that if silage is such a good thing for the dairy cow giving milk and for her calf after it has become a few months old, and for growing heifers, then it ought to be a pretty good thing for cows of the beef breeds suckling their young, for young stock of the beef breeds and finally for fattening steers.

CANADIAN EXPERIMENTS WITH ROOTS AND SILAGE.

To show that roots are not superior to corn silage for steer feeding, let me here introduce the results of an experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College, conducted by Professor Day.

A bunch of 12 steers was divided into two groups of 6 each. One was fed corn silage, hay and meal; the other roots, hay and meal. The roots were turnips and mangels. The meal and hay allowances were alike for both lots. The same amount of

silage was fed as of roots. Between the dates of November 30 and April 26 the six steers fed silage gained 1,464 pounds, while the six steers fed roots gained 1,407 pounds. Day concludes his report with the following:

1. "The steers receiving silage made slightly larger gains than those receiving roots.
2. "It required less dry matter to produce a pound of increase in weight in the case of the silage-fed steers than in the case of the root-fed steers.
3. "In this experiment therefore corn silage scored a decided advantage over roots."

After digesting the above potent facts some of my stockmen friends may say that they would like to try silage, but they fear it costs too much to produce it. On this point let me adduce the following: At the same college, Professor Day kept an account of the cost of producing roots and silage. Beside a field of 34 acres of corn was grown a plat of 8 acres of mangels. All labor in producing each crop was figured and the following is the summary:

	Corn silage.	Mangels.
Total yield per acre.....	15 tons	20 tons.
Cost of labor for one acre	\$9 23	\$19 30
Cost of labor for one ton of dry matter	3 10	9 40

In a summary Day writes:

"First, the cost of producing a ton of silage was considerably less than the cost of producing a ton of mangels, and since silage contains twice as much dry matter as roots, the cost was much lower.

"Second, when it is taken into consideration that the dry matter of silage proved at least equal to the dry matter for fattening steers, the comparison becomes almost startling." He should have left out the word "almost."

We know that the Canadians have with propriety taken their stock feeding ideas from their mother country, England. They

have held tenaciously to root culture for two reasons: they are largely English and Scotch farmers and fully understand root growing, and they live in a region where corn does not flourish so uniformly or to such a high degree as with us. Yet Professor Day, experimenting at Guelph, Canada, concludes that a ton of dry matter in corn silage costs but a third as much as a ton of dry matter in mangels. I believe his figures are practically correct, judging from Wisconsin experience with roots and silage.

SILAGE FOR THE BEEF PRODUCER.

Let us now consider the matter in a somewhat general way. First we come to the breeders of pure-bred stock. Breeding cows must be in good flesh and yield an abundance of milk for the nourishment of their young. A beef cow should be a good milker the same as a dairy cow. Now, if silage is such an excellent food for the dairy cow as is now generally conceded, it must likewise be valuable for the cow of the beef breeds when suckling her calf and so long as the production of milk is necessary. A calf should have succulent feed in winter if it is to advance as rapidly as it should. With such animals the flesh should be soft and yielding, and not dense and hard, the skin pliable and the coat soft and silky. Succulent feed tends to this condition. Corn silage is a succulent feed, and it is as much relished by cattle as roots are. Corn silage will do all for the beef-bred cow and for young animals that roots will accomplish.

And now for the fattening steer. Under ordinary conditions steers now come into the feed lot from the pasture without having previously received grain. The change to the dry feed lot with its bunk and feed rack is sudden and always more or less damaging. Heretofore we have thought that there was little or no remedy for this condition. The feeder has been forced to follow the dangerous and expensive practice whether he would or not. With corn silage he has a perfect substitute for roots. Leaving the pasture and coming to the feed lot, the steer finds before him a mass of chopped ear corn, leaves, husks and stalks still moist and appetizing. After a little experience he shows his appreciation of this provender by burying his nose deeply

into the mass, filling his mouth quickly and chewing contentedly. Later he is found lying down ruminating in contentment. This new feed, succulent as pasture grass, has a satisfactory taste. His grain is taken with more satisfaction because he has had a partial fill of moist appetizing food. He gets considerable grain in the silage in the shape of broken ear corn. These fragments are easily masticated and the grain must be quite easily digested since it is thoroughly softened. We all know that the heavy use of corn burns up the steer. This dry, intensely rich heating food while greatly relished, is at the same time of a more or less destroying character. Georgeson at the Kansas Experiment Station showed us that when steers were fed on dry shelled corn, some of the grain passed through the animals without absorbing as much water as they would naturally take up. How can such corn be properly digested? It is true that the corn steer makes large daily gains, but at what heavy cost! When from 25 to 30 pounds of corn are fed per day it requires something like 10 pounds of the grain to make a pound of gain. Does it pay?

HOW TO FEED SILAGE.

My idea in regard to the use of corn silage in the feed lot is to pursue somewhat the following plan. Let the silage be as rich in ears as possible, throw in the bunks in the beginning of fattening operations all the steers will consume. Let them revel in it. Each will thus get several pounds of corn per day. After two or three weeks add two or three pounds of bran or oil meal sprinkled over the silage. Keep dry forage in the feeding rack so that the animals can take what they like. After a few weeks of such feeding give separately in addition to the corn silage oil meal and bran some ear corn broken or crushed, so as to have the animals take more grain than they can get from a reasonable allowance of the silage. Gradually increase this separate grain allowance until it amounts to from 8 to 10 pounds per day—this in addition to what the steers may get from the silage. When the fattening period is about two-thirds over

cut down the allowance of silage and increase the grain to 10 or 12 pounds daily. My idea in reducing the silage portion is that it is too bulky and being moist in character, it leaves the body in too sappy a condition—something desirable for the feeder but unsatisfactory for the butcher. With less silage and more dry feed the flesh will harden enough to meet the demands of the butcher.

Under this system of feeding the steer will make good gains from the very beginning. He will fill up on cheap silage instead of on dear corn. His digestive tract, aided by the cooling succulent feed, will be normal and stimulated to do its best. When the period of rather heavy grain feeding is at length reached, say the last third of the feeding operations, the steer's digestive tract is still in good working condition and will utilize the feed much more closely than had heavy corn rations been supplied from the beginning.

WHO SHALL HAVE A SILO.

Shall all steer feeders at once build silos and make use of corn silage upon my recommendation? I would not attempt to introduce a revolution of this kind. What I would like to see, however, is a few conservative feeders in each county put up silos, as a few have already done in the state and ensile corn and make use of silage in their steer feeding operations. These stockmen can experiment a little without serious harm even if their venture proves a losing one. Then if they succeed, others can follow in their footsteps. I believe that under the right conditions the investment will pay. It will because the steer in the beginning will consume all of the corn plant—ears, husks, leaves and stalks,—and all of this material furnishes nutriment and should not be wasted. It will pay because the fattening steer needs succulent feed in winter, and silage is the cheapest succulent feed that can be produced for winter use. It will pay because corn in these latter days is so high priced that we must reduce the quantities fed if there is to be any money left in the business.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: I see in this room a gentleman who, in his section of the state some years ago, made quite a reputation as a feeder of beef with silage. I would like to call upon this gentleman to either bear out Prof. Henry's statements or contradict them. I will call upon Mr. Hayes of Hartford, Washington county, formerly of Dodge county.

Mr. Hayes: I have always had a fancy for feeding cattle. I like the life,—have more or less for the last forty years; never a year but I had a few cattle. Some years ago when this silo business came around, it was very highly advocated at first—too much so. I built a silo, and there were not more than half a dozen in the state in 1882. It was a new thing entirely for our neighborhood. Nobody had fattened any beef on silage. I was well satisfied with the experiment. I think the second steers I fed I sold for five or six cents. After a while I wanted to know about what it cost to feed them, so I got a pair of scales and I put in twenty head of good, fair grade steers. You don't want scrubs,—you will lose money on scrubs. Take good, average grade steers. Those steers were weighed when they went into the barn and then weighed every month. I would drive each steer over the scales and weigh him and the feed was weighed. I commenced with a small ration, probably a little heavier than Professor Henry said. I generally averaged from 40 to 60 pounds gain the first month. The second month I got 80 and the third I got 85. I tried for three years and I think for the three years I averaged about 85 pounds a head for four months. The last month I could not do as well. I think they got so much flesh and the weather became warm and they did not do as well. Now, there is another thing in fattening steers. I always calculate to commence slow. You have got to commence with a small ration of grain for if you get a steer overfed you spoil him for that season. The best way, if you overfed them, is to turn them out. I have overfed several. I always fed a balanced ration, a little oil meal, little bran and corn.

About two or three pounds of oil meal, according to the price, and two or three pounds of bran and the balance cornmeal.

I could not do it on corn alone. I only got sixty or seventy pounds on corn alone. I can make as much gain on a steer weighing 800 as on 1400 pound steers. It is an important thing to have young cattle. It does not pay to feed after they are old.

Governor Hoard: What age would you prefer for feeding?

Mr. Hayes: You do not get any more gain on a four-year-old steer than on one twenty months old. I know that. It is a great waste.

Mr. Cochrane: You would not get as much. I never did. I never got as much on a four-year-old as on a younger.

Governor Hoard: There comes in that question of feeding for maintenance.

Mr. Hayes: Yes, that is the thing. Most people understand that, though some young men don't. You must have a steer comfortable. I do not believe in letting them out and having too much exercise in the yard. I know there was one time when I weighed my steers in, one had gained only 10 pounds and the rest had gained 55 or 60. I thought, of course, my boys who weighed them had made a mistake. The second month he had only gained 15 and the rest 80. I examined that steer and I found he stood where the floor had worn down and he stood on his toes and his legs had got sore, the same as a knee sprung horse and that steer had only gained 15 pounds. He had been in pain all the time. I took him out and put him in a box stall and he gained ninety pounds a month for three months. Another time I let the steers out for water and one of them was running hard and hit his horn and cracked it a little. He only gained 15 pounds the next month. The rest gained about 80.

The Chairman: Do you think that ensilage helped you a good deal?

Mr. Hayes: I fed a little heavier than Prof. Henry recommended. Yes, it did. The butchers usually prefer ensilage-fed beef. It has a different flavor—more juicy.

Governor Hoard: It is more like any root-fed beef.

Mr. Hayes: There was one carload of our beef shipped to Chicago to a retail butcher there. They were unusually fine cattle, not more than 18 to 20 months old. That man said they were the finest cattle he ever killed. I used to have a pretty good reputation in Milwaukee. My cattle were sold for six and seven cents before they were out of the stable.

Prof. Henry: How many years have you fed silage?

Mr. Hayes: I built my silo in 1882 and fed every year until this year. I am not feeding steers this year.

Mr. Ames: Did I understand Mr. Hayes to intimate that his gain was so greatly reduced through the medium of exercise?

Mr. Hayes: Yes, that is so. They had been tied up all winter and of course when they got a chance to run, they ran weight off.

The Chairman: It was good for their health, but not good for their weight. It was not good for the beef either.

Mr. Nicolai: How much range did they have?

Mr. Hayes: Just the yards.

Mr. Rietbrock: The exercise should be distributed over the feeding period.

Mr. Hayes: Yes, that would be better. For a while we dehorned them and put them in a small box stall and they did well that way.

Mr. Rietbrock: I have heard it stated that it was well to give them a little exercise as you commence to feed them.

Mr. Hayes: I made a mistake there. They were kept confined too long. That was a mistake.

Mr. Everett: Mr. Hayes, in speaking of his cattle during the finishing of the feeding process, says he ceased to make this large gain of 80 to 85 pounds a month. Might not that be accounted for in that you were feeding finished cattle?

Mr. Hayes: Yes.

Mr. Everett: The percentage of gain would continue to decrease in these cattle as they approached the finished period.

Mr. Hayes: I fed nearly six month and the last month I never could get much gain. It is the same with swine; when they get so fat they do not gain as fast. A good many plant corn

too thick. If you want good silage you want plenty of ears. You may get a few pounds more of weight in stalks, but you don't get the feeding value. You want plenty of ears on and not too thick.

Mr. Rietbrock: About how thick would you call "thick enough?"

Mr. Hayes: About the same as good field corn. Good field corn is good enough for me for silage.

Mr. Nicolai: I would ask Professor Henry what he thinks of the feeding qualities of dry brewer's grains with silage.

Prof. Henry: Dry brewer's grains have high feeding value. It ranks higher than bran. It is largely shipped to the old world. It should be kept in this country.

Mr. Nicolai: There are a good many feeding it in the southern part of the state. I know Milwaukee ships a great deal of it to Germany.

Prof. Henry: Years ago the Pabst Co. shipped it to Kiel, Germany. It was fed by dairy farmers there in competition with American butter, indirectly.

Governor Hoard: Tell us what you think about barley as an economic grain to be used in feeding.

Professor Henry: Barley was one of the first grains used by man. In the time of Moses they ate barley bread. The Arab fed his horses on it. The farmers of Denmark produce superior bacon to that of the United States and Canada on barley. In the west, the Pacific west, barley is the common grain for live stock because they cannot grow corn. Barley is a healthful, nutritious grain of about 10 per cent. less feeding value than corn. It produces better pork than corn, more lean meat—from the bacon standpoint. It is a healthful, nutritious feed.

Governor Hoard: How about it as a dairy ration?

Professor Henry: It is no doubt all right. We have made no experiments, but it is one of the best feeds for dairy cows. It should be mixed with corn and bran. It is extensively used for feed stock in the old world.

Governor Hoard: It is more nearly like corn than bran.

Mr. McKerrow: -It would go all right with alfalfa.

Governor Hoard: First rate, I think. I have been trying a very interesting experiment. I bought a bushel of Bavarian barley in the winter of 1901. I got about 30 bushels from an acre. I sowed that last spring on between 13 and 14 acres and got 460 bushels and estimated that I lost about 180 bushels. I have sold pretty much all of it for seed. I believe this is a wonderful grain, this variety at least. It has a thin shell and a wonderfully large meat. I believe I can make splendid use of it with my dairy cattle. I want to know if you know anything about it.

Member: I have used it for feeding dairy cows every winter for the last thirty years.

Professor Henry: In this country?

Member: In this country. Last year my barley went over forty bushels to the acre. A sackful makes a full feed for 23 head. I feed wet brewers' grain with chopped corn fodder.

The Chairman: We will have to cut off this discussion, interesting as it is. We have another very important topic upon our program.

Mr. Christianson: I have tried ensilage and have built a good many silos. When corn is planted 4 kernels to the hill it is too much. So far as I can judge, eight quarts to the acre is as good a way to plant silage as any that I can find.

Question: Where is your silo?

Mr. Christianson: In Winnebago county. In my experience, a silo must be air-tight. I find that lots of nourishment goes out with the steam.

Governor Hoard: When you fill your silo next fall, put from 15 to 25 barrels of water on top of it.

Mr. Scribner: I second the motion.

Governor Hoard: You cannot find it. You cannot find a dark or mildewed spot or anything of that kind in these silos. I have tried it for two years and the damaged ensilage on the top does not exceed an inch and a half.

Question: How large is your silo, Governor Hoard?

Governor Hoard: One silo is 15 feet in diameter and the

other 12 feet. I have never yet put in too much water. It swells the top layer and it presses tight against the walls and keeps it swollen, sealing it completely.

A Member: I would ask if you have heard of steaming the silage after putting it in the silo?

Governor Hoard: Yes.

Professor Henry: I witnessed the steaming of silage at the Oregon Agricultural College this year. They have been experimenting there for two years, and for one or two years at the Michigan College of Agriculture. It takes an enormous amount of steam to heat or soak it, and I do not think the thing is practicable. You have to put in so much water that you have a slush.

Professor Russell: If the additional water is merely for the purpose of retaining the heat,—

Governor Hoard: It is to swell the top layer. I do not suppose it sinks a foot. But it hermetically closes and steams it and that seems to prevent the escape of the heat.

Professor Russell: I am prepared to state that I can make just as good silage in a quart can. Fermentation is absolutely unnecessary. Heat is absolutely unnecessary in the manufacture of first-class quality of ensilage.

Governor Hoard: It is also unnecessary in the canning of fruits.

Professor Russell: That depends. If you could can fruit in an atmosphere of carbonic acid gas, it would not be necessary. The gases which are given off by the plant itself make the silage. Heat is absolutely unnecessary.

Governor Hoard: I do not think that is true.

Professor Russell: I do. The man who has an air-tight silo has the only kind in which the loss will be reduced to the minimum.

The Chairman: In regard to wetting the top of the silo. I have seen that illustrated in our institute work. A round silo was built in Minnesota not far from our state line. The gentleman brought a sample of the ensilage to the institute. He built a round silo and did not spare time or money. It rained ter-

ribly before he got it covered and he thought that ensilage was spoiled. It was excellent early in the winter, which proved that he could not get too much water on it. Another gentleman brought a sample of excellent ensilage into the institute. He started out to build a stone silo. He could not complete it because he had not money enough. He said he built it up 14 or 15 feet with boards and left it open. It rained up there in the fall so that I thought it would spoil the whole thing, but it did not.

Governor Hoard: My ensilage this winter had an inch and a half of waste material on top.

The Chairman: This man said he had five or six inches.

Mr. Hayes: Mine had none at all, except upon the edges.

Prof. Carlyle: Two years ago our corn was very ripe and mature. We have a large water tank near the silo and can easily use the water. We made a siphon and let it run for half a day, with men tramping occasionally. Our ensilage was almost perfect. This year we did not put any on as our corn was so much immature. We had just as good ensilage without any water.

The Chairman: Our next topic is "Live Stock Sanitation in Wisconsin," to be introduced by a gentleman who is the bacteriologist of the University of Wisconsin and of the Live Stock Sanitary Board.

LIVE STOCK SANITATION IN WISCONSIN.

DR. RUSSELL.

To be successful in the raising of herds and flocks, you must have good health. In the matter of health of flocks and herds, sanitation is of prime importance because we must keep them in as healthy a condition as possible in order to secure the best results.

This subject of sanitation is one that has but recently received much attention. In years gone by, it was considered enough

to erect a structure, put your stock into it, feed in any manner that you saw fit, and pay little regard to the sanitary surroundings of the animals. We are beginning to see the necessity of paying more attention to matters of this sort.

Widespread dissemination of tuberculosis in our own state, and in this country has demonstrated that the distribution of this disease is to a large extent dependent upon the kind of buildings we have for our stock, and the conditions under which the herds and flocks are managed.

Now, this is a matter which is all the more necessary to give attention to at this time, because of the kind of structures that are being erected. In the old-fashioned barn there was always enough ventilation. Enough fresh air came in through the cracks, and it was practically as pure in the barns as outdoors. But we are now beginning to appreciate the necessity of warmer and better constructed building, and when we have these, it becomes absolutely necessary for us to pay much more attention to the subject of ventilation than used to be the case with the older style of buildings.

Bad sanitary conditions produce disease, not of themselves, but they change the nature of the animal so that the animal possesses a greater degree of susceptibility to disease. It is a mistaken idea that disease can originate in and of itself—I am speaking of communicable diseases and not of physiological disturbances which are due to some error in feeding. So far as communicable diseases are concerned, they must come from a pre-existing source; not necessarily by direct contact, but it is absolutely necessary that there be some sort of communication. If it is not direct, it must be indirect, and the exciting cause with reference to the production of these various communicable diseases rests in the introduction of some living ferment capable of multiplying and growing in the body of the animal and there producing the characteristic malady in that particular kind of animal. The sanitary surroundings in which the animals are placed have very much to do with the particular pre-disposition of the animal to the disease.

The first thing for us to consider is the matter of location.

The buildings should be so situated as to have a good quality of soil, a kind of soil that can be well drained. The next thing to consider is the matter of ventilation. This is especially important. Let us consider for a moment the different conditions which obtain in an illy-ventilated apartment,—the different products of respiration which are thrown off from the animal body. There is an enormous amount of waste material which must be gotten rid of by adequate ventilation. An animal that weighs a thousand pounds must breathe 200 pounds of air per day. She has got to take about 2,500 cubic feet of air every 24 hours. Now, during that 24 hours, she gives off 800 gallons of carbonic acid gas. This is a very strong poison to animal as well as vegetable life, and unless that is removed, the air of the room in which the animal is placed is vitiated to such an extent that the constitution is seriously impaired thereby. Put a cow into a room which holds 1,200 cubic feet,—or ten feet square and twelve feet high. Suppose that room to be absolutely air-tight. Inside of twelve hours, the oxygen of the air of that room would be diminished to such an extent that the air would be irrespirable. The accumulation of the carbonic acid gas would have been going on to such an extent that a lighted candle would no longer burn in that room.

It is absolutely necessary in the construction of our barns, and in our dwellings as well, that some arrangements be made whereby the foul air is led off.

There is another phase of this question. Not only must we lead off the carbonic acid gas, but the air and odors that characterize the breath of an animal. In a tightly closed barn in winter time these influences all have a tendency to reduce the vitality of the animal life, and, moreover, they are of the utmost importance with reference to the condition and quality of milk. Milk when warm absorbs rapidly any odor with which it may come in contact. You expose milk to an atmosphere charged with any kind of vapor,—oil of peppermint, or anything of that kind, and the milk will take up that odor to a greater or less extent, much more rapidly when warm than when cooled down, and for that reason it is very undesirable indeed that milk

should be strained in the barn where it is drawn from the animal, because there is always a stable odor, which is very difficult to get rid of unless you have the best of ventilation. If the milk is exposed but a short time, it will absorb these odors. I have tried this with substances like oil of wintergreen or peppermint, and warm milk will take up the odor inside of 30 minutes to such an extent that you can detect it in the flavor of the milk. A can of milk taken under these circumstances, carried to a factory in the summer time, even though freshly milked, very frequently has that peculiarly offensive odor which is characterized as a cow stable odor. This is largely attributable to the fact that the milk has been exposed in this contaminated atmosphere and has absorbed this foul odor by physical processes of absorption.

With reference to this matter of ventilation, there are a number of diseases which are distributed by means of the air. These organisms are thrown out from the bodies of the animals affected. This matter is lodged in the feeding boxes and sides of the stalls and becomes dry in time. Unless there is ventilation this material is retained in the barn for long periods of time. Now, where ventilation is carried on, the air is diluted with fresh air from the outside and there is therefore less opportunity for the absorption of the disease germs by other animals in the barn than would be the case if the ventilation were imperfect.

With reference to the matter of light. We do not have nearly enough light in our barns. Light is one of the most powerful germicidal agents we have. Take a bacillus of consumption and expose it to the influence of the sun's rays and inside of four hours it is dead. That is what the direct influence of the sun exerts upon one of the most common disease germs that we have. This method of using light is coming into more or less practice in the treatment of disease. In the Chicago papers a few days ago there was an extensive write-up of the Finsen light treatment. For tuberculosis of the skin it has exceedingly favorable results. The Italians have a proverb: "Where the sun comes not, there goes the doctor," which is borne out by statistical evidence. In houses where the sun cannot strike the floor, there you find more disease than otherwise. The statistics which have been collected

in Paris show four or five times as much tuberculosis in houses with a northern exposure as there is where the sunlight can penetrate into the rooms. In the high-walled streets the only opportunity for the sun to enter is through the front windows and with a northern exposure this is excluded, and there is lack of the disinfecting influence of the sun's rays, resulting in a higher mortality under those conditions.

The dissemination of disease in our barns is very largely facilitated by the promiscuous mixing of stock. Where the stock occupies the same stalls day after day, there is very much less dissemination of disease in the herd than where allowed to occupy any stall promiscuously. There should be a regular place for each animal. The animals should not be able to reach one another readily. In licking each other the seeds of disease may be transferred from one animal to another.

The germ of tuberculosis is thrown off from the lungs—coughed up and deposited upon the feed boxes, mangers and stalls, and where an animal has the disease there is an opportunity for the transmission of the disease germ to other animals in adjoining stalls.

In this connection reference should be made to the application of cheap disinfectants. I believe in the use of whitewash for disinfecting purposes. I believe it is best to whitewash the interior of our barns at least twice a year. We have in this an agent exceedingly easily applied, easily made, cheap, and, if it is made of freshly slacked lime, it has a very high disinfecting value. If it is made of air-slacked lime, it has been changed from oxide to carbonate of lime and has no disinfecting action. It must be made of freshly burned lime in order to have a strong disinfecting value. Made in this way, it is one of the best agents we have for disinfecting typhoid or cholera germs. It will kill these organisms within a very short time. In whitewash we have not only a cheap disinfectant which is very efficient but at the same time its use increases the amount of light in the barn. It encrusts the walls and holds the germ life, and sweetens the air of the barn by the absorption of the odors. I believe it would

be well for us, as a general proposition, to whitewash the entire interior of the barns at least once or twice a year.

Watering devices are not infrequently the means of spreading disease germs. The common watering trough plays a role similar to the common drinking cup in the schools. It disseminates disease. As a matter of fact the disease of diphtheria in the public schools is disseminated from child to child through the medium of the common drinking cup more frequently than through any other agent. This fact was brought out last spring through experiments made in Boston, where carefully controlled experiments were made to determine how prevalent the germs were in the bedding, clothing and utensils used by the patients and upon the walls, tables and floors, and all of the materials about the apartments. In only a few instances were the organisms of disease found in any other materials than those brought in contact with the mouth of the patient. These were the agents which served in spreading the disease. Its presence has been proven by examination of drinking cups in schools where epidemics of diphtheria had broken out.

I am positive that this is so with reference to tuberculosis. I have known of instances where different portions of a herd have been kept entirely separate and the only opportunity for coming in contact either directly or indirectly was through the medium of the common drinking trough and where no other animal was brought into the herd. The disease was spread through the absorption of organisms which had been deposited on the surface of the common drinking trough.

I will close this cursory talk by giving some details of an experiment which has recently been made by the Pennsylvania Live-Stock Sanitary Board which is very instructive and has reference to the influence which surroundings may exert upon the liability of animals to disease. This experiment was made in this way:

Two herds were brought together, consisting of one-third tuberculous animals while the rest were healthy, so far as any physical symptoms of the disease could be determined. One herd was placed in a large, roomy, airy barn which was well ventilated,

and had cement floors and was thoroughly cleaned out from day to day. The other was put into an ordinary Pennsylvania Dutch barn, one of those barns with overhanging eaves that shut out the light, situated on a side hill where there was no opportunity for ventilation. They were placed under ordinary conditions, not poor conditions, but simply average conditions. The manure was cleaned out when it had accumulated in **sufficient quantities** so that you could not get around the barn very well, and there was little or no light except what could come in through the door when it was open. Only one-third of each herd was tuberculous. Every ten days the tuberculous animals in one barn were taken out and put into the other barn. The animals in the dark barn were placed in the light barn, and vice versa, so that the animals were exposed to the same conditions for the same period. That experiment was maintained for seventeen months and at the end of that period one-half of the animals in the light barn had acquired the disease from those with which they had come in contact, and in the dark barn every one of the animals had become diseased. In order to confirm this experiment, Guinea pigs, which are very susceptible to the disease, were suspended in cages hung from the ceiling in front of the cow stall in both the light and dark barns. In this trial every one of the animals in the dark barn acquired tuberculosis. In the light barn none contracted the disease. These experiments are very striking and furnish a lesson for us. When the cattle were slaughtered and examined it was found that those animals which had acquired the disease in the dark barn were in very much worse condition than those which had acquired the disease in the light barn. This seems as conclusive an experiment as could be made with reference to this disease.

The spread of disease in our herds is determined by the surroundings of the animals. Of course, it requires the germ to begin with. If all those animals had been perfectly healthy and acquired the disease. But if the disease germ once finds its way into the barn, its dissemination is greatly facilitated by the unsanitary surroundings.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Brigham: What do you think of a basement barn?

Dr. Russell: A basement barn may be arranged to be sanitary. It is not easy to do but it can be done. It can be used with perfect safety if it is properly ventilated.

Mr. Rosa: I would like to ask how much difference there is between a plank floor and a cement floor as to its ability to harbor disease germs.

Dr. Russell: A perfectly tight board floor can be made practically as germ-proof as a cement floor. Where the joints are such that there is an opportunity for the accumulation of matter in the cracks, then such a floor becomes a positive menace. It is possible to make it perfectly safe by having its joints perfectly tight and applying occasionally a liquid disinfectant. The trouble is in that case, that the disinfectant is not used as often as it should be.

Mr. Everett: What kind of a floor do you recommend?

Dr. Russell: I think a cement floor is preferable. The matter of expense comes in and an objection may be made that a cement floor is cold. If it is cold, it is cold for the reason that it conducts off heat more rapidly than a board floor. You must carry off the moisture which will accumulate upon a cement floor by moving a current of air through the barn.

Mr. Brigham: Is a cement floor in the end cheaper?

Dr. Russell: I do not know as to the relative expense. A great many people believe they can not carry out these measures because they have not ideal conditions, but a great deal can be done in a very simple and inexpensive way.

Governor Hoard: Nine out of ten of the stables have not one-tenth the light they should have. I whitewash my barn with a pump. Two men whitewash 240 by 35 feet in a couple of hours.

Governor Hoard: I whitewash my barn with a pump. Two men whitewash 240 by 35 feet in a couple of hours.

Dr. Russell: If it is applied in a thin solution, it can be applied with a pump more economically than by hand.

Governor Hoard: People almost invariably make the mistake

of not making it thin enough, consequently they cannot use it with a pump. I made that mistake myself and had to learn.

Question: What about the use of patent disinfectants?

Dr. Russell: The makers of these patent disinfectants possess no secrets which may not be possessed by other people. We may not know their exact formulae, but for the most part they consist of carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, formalin or something of that sort, and they are sold at a much higher price than the ordinary disinfectants cost.

The Chairman: What is your opinion in regard to tuberculosis? Is it decreasing in the state of Wisconsin?

Dr. Russell: The records of the Livestock Sanitary Board show that the disease has been decreasing in this state for the last two years. Of course, the per cent. of animals which are tested under the auspices of this organization is comparatively small. We only test herds where we suspect the disease is present, and the tests made for the last two years show a less percentage of disease to exist than has ever been found in the work heretofore, not only by the state veterinarian, but also by the Experiment Station.

Governor Hoard: In all my hospital stalls, where my cows are taken when they calve, immediately after the calving, whitewash is mixed up and thrown in. It does not amount to much; it is an easy thing to do. There has not been a case of abortion in my herds that I could not trace to my satisfaction to infection, and I have pretty much extinguished it in my herds, but occasionally a sporadic case breaks out. In the matter of using this whitewash I find that people do not pay attention enough to the things at hand.

Mr. Hayes: Would air-slacked lime be good?

Governor Hoard: No.

Dr. Russell: You must use freshly burned lime in order to get disinfecting action. Allow it to become air-slacked and you get no disinfectant. This solution keeps but a short time. It should be used at once to secure the best effect.

Governor Hoard: I put my whitewash in a kerosene barrel and put that upon a wheelbarrow. I have twenty feet of hose

and have one man pushing the barrow down the barn and pumping, and the other man handling the hose. The lime is slacked maybe half a dozen times and used fresh. We take enough to go over a certain section and then slack again.

I want to say something in support of what Dr. Russell has said in regard to ventilation. I am surprised at my own stupidity, and now that I am converted from being stupid, I am surprised at other people. I put in Prof. King's system of ventilation when I built my barn, after having inspected three or four thousand barns in the United States and Canada. It cost me \$350 to put that barn in shape so that that ventilation would act automatically as I wanted it to. I have loaned \$350 to this business. It cost me the interest at 6 per cent. Can I loan \$350 to any man on earth who will pay me the amount back that this ventilation does in the condition of the cows? No. The only way to look at it is from the standpoint of an investment. There are in that barn over fifty animals. You may shut that barn up tight at night. It is made tight so as to control the currents of air, and this big shaft that runs up three feet square is taking out the bad air and the fresh air is coming in in thirty places around the ceiling. In the morning I will defy the best nose in this state to detect the odor of a cow stable in that barn.

The Chairman: If you cannot detect it, governor, we will give it up.

Governor Hoard: I used to have something of a smeller, but since my defeat in '90 I do not smell as well. I submit that it is silly and stupid on the part of farmers to hold back for a little bit of expense and not put their barns in the right sanitary condition. We must have warmth if the cows give milk. Two men down below me a little way shut their barns up tight. They owned a herd of thirty-two animals. The barn became vile and Dr. Roberts came up there and killed 29 out of the 32.

I go through my herd of cows every six months to know if there is an animal among them that is tuberculous. I killed a cow last summer for which I paid \$150, upon the certificate of a surgeon that did not know his business. He did not know his business any more than a baby. I bought six heifers of a

neighbor and took them home and tested them. Four responded and I killed them. I have kept my herd clean and clear of tuberculosis by being vigilant along this line. And I want to accentuate what the professor has stated. We must be vigilant with these animals if we are to keep them in a healthy state.

Applause.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

Thursday, 9:30 A. M.

President McKerrow in chair.

The Chairman: We are here this morning to re-open our discussions and have an exchange of ideas, along the lines to be considered.

The first topic upon the program this morning is that of "Selection and Care of Breeding Swine," to be presented by a comparatively young man who has been reared upon a farm, where swine have been kept, from his boyhood days, and choosing the life of a farmer and wishing to equip himself with the instruments of better work, has taken the Short Course at the College of Agriculture, and has launched out as a swine showman, and I might say has surprised some of the old showmen at the Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. So I suppose he knows something from the practical side, judging from what we have seen of his exhibits. I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Martiny.

SELECTION AND CARE OF BREEDING SWINE.

L. P. MARTINY, NORTH FREEDOM.

I always like to associate with people that know more than I do, because I can always learn something. That is perhaps the reason I give this paper on swine,—because the hog knows more in some particulars than any other brute on the farm.

I prefer a black hog, because if he is black we have a good contrast between the four legged black hog and the two legged white

hog. He is more like mankind than any other animal because he can be coaxed and can seldom be driven; and when a man learns how to manage hogs well he has learned half of what may be necessary to manage mankind. A man who cannot manage a good drove of hogs cannot manage mankind and will never be a leader, but I must talk to my subject: Selection and Care of Breeding Swine.

The first thing to consider is the selection of a breed. This, however, is of minor importance, as a man's own prejudices, qualifications and likes and dislikes should decide this, but it will be well to remember: "The better the breed, the more care and feed."

So often we have heard it said: "I have tried this breed of hogs and they are no good, so I guess I will try something else and see what they will do for me" and so on they go from one breed to another or from one type to another, as the case may be. To those I would say that any breed will do for them only in proportion to what they do for the hogs, and every breed has its strong points, while none are perfect in all. A good rule in selecting the breed would be to select the ones that are most popular, as all breeds are bred for the same purpose, namely: the production of pork.

All other things being equal, I should select a black breed, because there is less danger of skin disease among black hogs. No matter which breed we choose, they should all have about the same standard of conformation.

In selecting the males, we should notice that in general form they possess the following leading essentials, and these include width, depth and length of body, with a fair degree of compactness of form. The parallelogram shape, with length and depth, should be the most striking characteristics.

He should possess levelness, evenness and smoothness of outline and the body should be well supported by rather short, straight limbs.

One of the things that farmers pay very little attention to in making their selections is the quality of the animal, and this is of prime importance.

The sow should possess the same leading essentials, as to form, easily detected by the appearance of head, ear, hair and legs.

The general appearance of the boar should be that of great constitutional vigor, with plenty of substance and he should show prompt, easy action and docility.

The sow should possess the same leading essentials as to form, as the boar, with the following points of difference. She is not so large in frame, is finer in general outline and in bone and should be more roomy in the coupling. The head should be smaller and considerably more refined. The neck is less massive in its development and should be longer and not so full. The hair is not so coarse nor so strong, more especially on the neck, and she should have not less than 12 teats placed well apart.

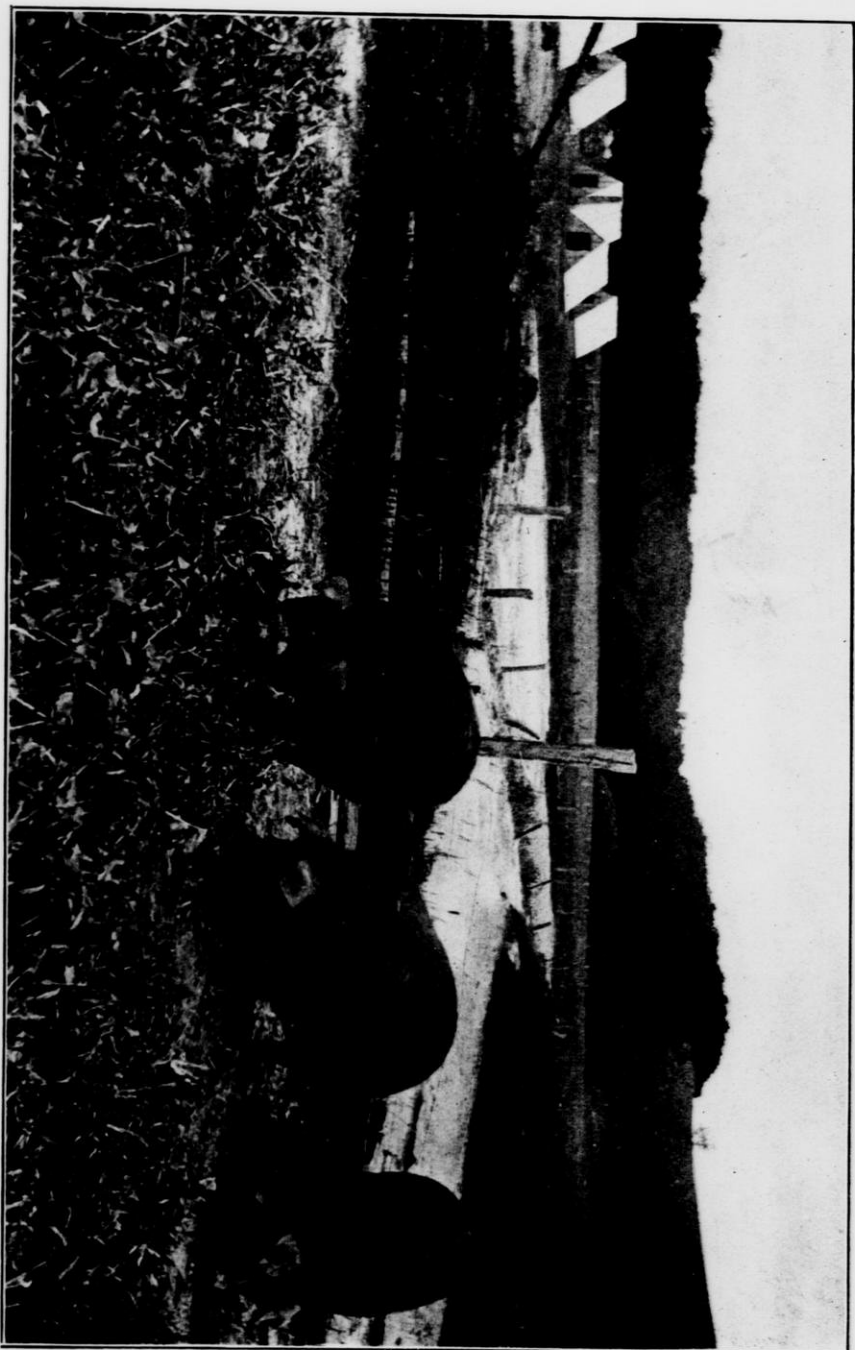
In the practical selection of the sow, I want constitution, substance, vitality, with good hard flinty bone and plenty of it. Proper discrimination must be made between this quality of bone and bone that is coarse or soft or spongy.

In selecting the sow, I should make a special point of the feet and legs. I want limbs of medium length with strong feet and pasterns. This is of great importance; if she cannot handle herself easily she will not take proper exercise and there is more danger of her killing her pigs. Very often an otherwise superior sow is rejected at an early age because she does not save a high enough percentage of her pigs, due to imperfectly developed legs. She should show a strictly feminine appearance and be of a very gentle disposition, as a cross and nervous sow is poor property, no matter how good she be in other qualities.

In regard to feeding swine, science tells us that the nourishing elements of our feeds are classed under different heads, nearly all elements being found in every kind of grain or feed in different proportions.

The three elements, however, that we need to consider are protein, carbohydrates and ether extract or fat.

Every animal needs a certain amount of each of these for growth and maintenance of body, and each element is found in every feed we use, but in greatly different proportions. Investigations have been made by various experiment stations and it is



POLAND CHINA SWINE, ON FARM OF L. P. MARTINY, NORTH FREEDOM, WIS.



pretty well understood how much of protein, carbohydrates and fat, and in what proportion these are needed to get the best results; so the question is, and ever will be, with every intelligent feeder, to know what his hogs require for the kind of development he intends them to make and then to study the nature of his feeds and compound them so as to get the best results.

Protein is the term used to characterize the constituents of feeding stuffs which contain nitrogen and is that element which is used in the formation of muscle, ligaments, hair and the organic or animal matter of the bones.

Carbohydrates is the group of nutrients which is the principal source of maintaining animal heat and keeping the animal machinery in operation.

Fat is also used in keeping up the heat of the body and for the storing up of fatty tissue in the body.

We are continually talking of balanced rations for cows, but it is just as rational that we should feed our hogs a balanced ration as it is our cows.

In the practical feeding and management of breeding swine, the main requisite is plenty of good fresh pasture that the animal may be maintained in the open air and sunshine during as large a portion of the year as possible, away from pens and yards which are generally very unpleasant during the summer months.

Grazing in pastures covered with nutritious clovers and grasses, the pigs will develop strong and healthy bodies.

Pasture alone is not sufficient for the best results and should be supplemented by feeds especially adapted to bone and muscle making.

Pigs should receive sufficient nutriment to produce a growth so they will weigh 200 lbs. when six months old.

The boar should be kept on pasture as much as possible and when confined should be provided with a large yard for exercise.

After the growth of the framework is completed, this animal should receive only sufficient feed to continue in fair condition.

It is especially important to supply coarse feeds, as roots, whole oats, bran and wet clover hay.

The feed for the brood sow should be nutritious but not concentrated. Heavy concentrated feeds may be given volume by using bran, which serves well for this purpose, and roots which are much relished, and by supplying cut clover hay made soft with boiling water.

Some corn may be fed, but feeds rich in protein, such as oats, peas, shorts and skim-milk should constitute the larger part of the ration.

Right here is the cause of so much trouble with brood sows.

Corn is very heating and should never constitute more than one-fourth of the nutrients.

The tendency of all swine raised in the corn belt is toward fineness of bone and a general weakness of the muscular system, caused by too exclusive feeding from pignood to maturity on corn.

No matter how carefully breeding stock may be selected, if these selections are not supplemented by food such as will build up a strong bony and muscular system for the animal, the result will be degeneracy of the stock and greatly impaired breeding qualities.

Breeders differ in their management of sows, some insisting that they be held in thin flesh, while others would have them in high condition.

In our experience we get good results with the following methods:

Before breeding time we aim to have the old sows in quite thin condition, while with young sows there is little danger of their being too fat if they have been fed on bone and muscle making feeds and have had plenty of exercise. At breeding time we aim to flush them, both young and old, and have them gaining in flesh very rapidly.

From this time on to the farrowing time, they should gain slowly but steadily in flesh. When farrowing time arrives the sows should be in good flesh but not too fat. As farrowing time

approaches let the feed be sloppy and limited in quantity. Any tendency to costiveness should be overcome by feeding bran, roots or other feeds of a corrective character.

For two or three days after farrowing supply only a limited quantity of feed. Then a warm slop made of middlings and water, fed frequently, will quench the thirst of the new mother and answer all requirements. Here is where the feeder will have to exercise judgment or serious results may follow. There is a general tendency to try and repay the new mother for the fine litter she has produced by feeding her very generously. With some sows it is all right to start heavy feeding immediately after farrowing so that there will be an ample milk supply for the young pigs; but with sows that are heavy milkers, great caution must be taken that an over-abundant supply of milk is not produced and the sow have an attack of inflamed udder or some other complication.

If all goes well at farrowing time, the feed may be gradually increased after two or three days, with the increasing flow of milk and the growing demands of the pigs until a full ration is supplied.

Brood sows should be heavily fed for the gains of young pigs are made at low cost for feed consumed.

Good brood sows with large litters will usually fall off in weight despite the best of care and feed but such decrease is no reflection upon the skill of the feeder.

In conclusion will say that our success as breeders of hogs or any other live stock will depend upon three things.

The first is to secure good breeding stock.

Second, to breed them intelligently so as to get the results we desire, or, in other words, to know with a certain degree of surety what would be the result of a certain line of breeding or what certain crosses will produce.

And, third, to feed and manage them right; for we can so manage the best bred animal that we may make a scrub, or an individual of the highest merit of it.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Favill: I would ask the gentleman if he favors more than one litter a year from his brood sows.

Mr. Martiny: We are in the dairy business and we used to do it because we had the milk. But if you are so situated that you do not have the milk in the winter time, I doubt if it would be advisable. We are now raising mostly breeding stock and there is more of a demand for spring than fall pigs. If you have the skimmed milk, I would advise it.

Mr. Hayes: The sows are apt to get too fat if they do not raise two litters. I think the full litter, where a man is in the dairy business, pays better. If you can get pigs to come from the middle of September to the first of October and feed them along well and let them have plenty of exercise, giving them a good balanced ration, by the first of May or even the first of April you can make them weigh 200 very easily.

Mr. Martiny: That is the way we have practiced.

Mr. Favill: Mr. Hayes, you did not mean to keep them out of doors all the time?

Mr. Hayes: They need a good, warm place and plenty of exercise out doors. If you keep a young pig shut up it will get lame and crippled and will pretty soon get what we call the thumps. If a pig ever gets that way, give it a purge of physic or salts. There is nothing better.

The Chairman: You would not advise their coming very late?

Mr. Hayes: If you have sunshine you can have October pigs. I have had November pigs, but they are a little doubtful.

Mr. Cochrane: If you have November pigs and have a good, dry place, you can make good pigs of them by May. I have some November pigs that would push 100 lbs. pretty close.

The Chairman: If they will push 100, you have been pushing them.

Mr. Cochrane: Just which ever you mind.

Mr. Ames: What is your main dependence for summer pasturage?

Mr. Martiny: For early pasturage, it is June grass. Sometimes we do not have that. Then we aim to sow peas or rye in the fall. We sow it after taking off the oats. You can pasture on that during the winter, and then in the spring the first thing sow some barley and some rape and clover with it. The barley will come on quickly and you can turn the hogs into that. We aim to have two or three pieces like that. It will do for a rape pasture afterwards.

Mr. Favill: Can you make pigs grow nicely on pasture alone?

Mr. Martiny: No, sir, not on pasture alone. We try to give them as much as possible of pasture because it is the cheapest and most healthful.

The Chairman: Do you try to grow them on any one feed alone?

Mr. Martiny: No, sir, we do not.

A Member: How much more does it cost you to produce a pound of pork in the winter than in summer?

Mr. Martiny: I don't know from actual experience, but I think it is about 10 per cent. more. As a usual thing pork is a little higher in the spring than in the fall, but if you have skimmed milk you can make as much money.

Mr. Hayes: If you have skimmed milk you can make a little more.

A Member: Does it take more feed to produce a pound of pork when the thermometer is low?

Mr. Martiny: Not if you have skimmed milk to feed which would otherwise be wasted.

Mr. Favill: I want to say a word in regard to this question. When the thermometer is hovering about zero, have a place for the pigs so that they will not know anything about the weather,—have a place warm enough so that they don't know what the weather is.

Mr. Martiny: There is a good deal of cost in getting such a place.

Mr. Favill: You can make it yourself.

A Member: Where can you have that warm place? I have

a basement but they do not do well there. It is too cold for them to go out doors and it is not good for them to stay in that place.

Mr. Martiny: Several years ago we built a stone pig-pen, but we found it was not right. The hogs will never go out to make manure and they will make it right in the bed. Since then we have abandoned it. It costs five dollars to make the pens I use. They are smaller than a basement, and because of their being so low and having a small space, there is not so much room to heat up, and another advantage is that you can move them around and have your hog pasture one year in one place and the next year in another. You can move them half a dozen times a year.

The Chairman: The pen that Mr. Martiny speaks of is built in this fashion (V shape), is boarded up at each end with a window and door in front.

Mr. Hayes: That is the kind of pen that pays.

The Chairman: For our experience, we have concluded that sometimes we want a floor in them and again we do not. The first we made had stationary floors in them, and then we made independent floors that the pen rested upon. We could slip them out when we did not need to use them for feeding floors.

Mr. Martiny: Inch boards are strong enough.

The Chairman: Eight feet square. In making them eight feet square one board makes two pieces.

Mr. Martiny: I buy them 14 feet long.

A Member: What is the cost at the present price of lumber?

Mr. Martiny: It is five dollars for the material.

Mr. Christianson: What is the best bedding for hogs in cold weather.

Mr. Martiny: The things we ordinarily have on our farm,—wheat straw and rye straw. I do not like oat straw because it makes the skin scurfy.

A Member: How would it be without bedding?

Mr. Martiny: I would rather have bedding. Leaves is the best thing I have found.

The Chairman: Mr. Martiny lives in the hills of Sauk county where they have lots of leaves.

Mr. Martiny: We have narrow valleys and the wind blows in all directions and we get a leaf drift six feet deep in the fall. They are the best bedding for small stock, pigs and calves.

Mr. Christianson: In regard to houses, I have built regular stone houses for hogs. I found they were all right provided they were ventilated rightly.

A Member: You spoke of sowing clover with rape. What success have you had.

Mr. Martiny: It differs in different years. This year we had very good success. The pigs eat off the barley and the clover and the rape seems to grow right up.

The Chairman: Do you take your pigs off and give the rape and clover a chance after the first crop of barley?

Mr. Martiny: They will not touch the rape if we have pasture enough. We have another piece of barley for them to go on and let that rest.

The Chairman: Is it not a fact that if an animal likes rape at all, it has got to have a little bit of age?

Mr. Martiny: I have not had much success getting anything to eat it.

The Chairman: They appreciate maturity.

Mr. Brigham: We had hogs in rape ten inches high and they were in there ten days before they began to eat it and then they ate all of it.

The Chairman: If they are short of grain feed they will eat it sooner than they ought to.

Mr. Hayes: If you have June grass and rape they will eat both and do better.

Mr. Martiny: Soy beans and rape are the best. I had a rape patch that grew three feet high before I turned anything onto it, and then I turned on some large hogs and they ate the top off, while the stubs stood up twelve to twenty inches. They ate off the soft, tender shoots. Then I turned more hogs in there and I never had anything do as nicely for the small amount of grain.

A Member: Will the soy beans bear pasturing?

Mr. Martiny: They will do no growing after once eaten off. Keep the hogs off until the beans are large enough for table use.

Mr. Cochrane: It will grow all right on my farm, but I never got many beans.

Mr. Martiny: There are varieties that will grow them.

Mr. Cochrane: Well, I don't know what they call them. I tried several different varieties, just a row across. I find that the spring vetch is all right.

Question: Sand vetch?

Mr. Cochrane: Spring vetch.

Mr. Hayes: How would soy beans compare with peas?

Mr. Martiny: I like them better. I should say the yield is more than double any peas I ever had. They were put in with an ordinary corn planter,—put them in pretty thick.

Mr. Everett: What variety of soy bean?

Mr. Martiny: It is a small black bean, I forget the name of the variety.

The Chairman: In experimenting with soy beans we find that there is just as much difference in their maturing as there is between the real early small corn and the big southern varieties that some of us used to try to grow for ensilage. Some will mature in Wisconsin and some won't mature. They will simply grow. We want to get an early maturing variety.

Mr. Ames: Does the value of the soy bean lie in the forage or in the kernel?

Mr. Martiny: You want both. I had an entire patch that I did not turn anything on to until it got thoroughly ripe.

The Chairman: I have met several gentlemen this winter in the state and a few last winter that tried these early soy beans and they were very well pleased with them. It is worth while for a good many farmers to try them in a small way, like alfalfa.

Mr. West: Will the soy bean stand a richer soil than the peas?

Mr. Martiny: It is recommended as a soil renovator. I had different kinds of land. I think it will bear the best land. I have a piece of land which has always been used as a barnyard in winter, and they made the best growth on that. On a piece

of light, sandy soil they did not grow over eight inches high and there were not so many. They tried to make a crop although there was not substance in the soil. On a piece of clay land, they made a fairly good growth. I think in Wisconsin we can grow this early variety of soy beans, thresh them and use the straw for the horses and cattle, grind the grain, and have as profitable a crop as any we could raise. I took my cue for this from a friend in Ohio who had ten acres and I think there were something over 30 bushels to the acre. He wintered his farm horses, twelve or fifteen, on this, and those that were not working got no grain for two months or more and he said his horses never came out so well.

Mr. Everett: How many years have you grown this in Wisconsin?

Mr. Martiny: Only one year.

Mr. Renk: What time of the year do you plant?

Mr. Martiny: As soon as I get the corn planted.

The Chairman: This is just the kind of information we want about new things, but for want of time we will have to close the discussion unless there is some very important question that you want to raise.

The next topic is that of "Sheep-breeding," and again we have one of the Short-Course graduates of our Agricultural College who had experience before and has had experience since leaving that institution. I understand that this young man is just back from a business trip among the flock masters of Canada, which shows that he has vim, push and enterprise, and we want to get from him some of that vim, push and enterprise this morning.

SHEEP BREEDING.

WM. F. RENK.

In starting out to raise sheep, a breeder should have clearly fixed in mind what breed and type he wishes to have, then stick to it, come what may, as cross-breeding and changing from one breed to another give no definite results, being something like looking for a needle in the dark. Of course, in the case of pure-bred sheep type may sometimes change a little as advancement of the breed is made.

Now, suppose we have a good bunch of ewes of the breed we want. We will mate them to a ram who has a bold, masculine eye and head, with a short thick neck, wide and deep chest, back and loins wide and straight and well covered with lean meat, rump wide and long, twist plump and a good dense fleece. Too much pains cannot be given in selecting a ram, as on him depends by far the greater part of the improvement of the flock. A common flock of ewes can in a short period of years be graded up to first-class sheep by always using the very best of sires and selecting and culling with judgment.

We breed our ewes so that they start lambing the first of March. We divide the ewes into flocks of fifty to seventy-five each and then turn in one ram to each flock:

If the flock are anywhere near home, we take the ram out after he has been with them for an hour or two, as we find that the ram will hold his flesh better and the ewes will get with lamb sooner than if allowed to run with the flock continually. The ewes should be tagged before turning in the ram, if any are dirty, which is also a help to the ram in getting the ewes with lamb. The ram should also be in good flesh and should be well fed and cared for at mating time. If a large per cent. of twins is wanted, flushing the ewes, that is, putting them on flush feed or feeding a little grain with pasture so they are gaining flesh quite rapidly at this time will help materially.

We try to get our flock into winter quarters in good condition

as they seem to do better than if put on dry feed while thin or poor.

Their feed in winter consists of shredded corn-stalks, a little fodder corn, oat straw and ensilage for roughage and clover hay, if we are fortunate enough to have any, and bran and oats with a little oil meal for concentrates. Too much corn or carbonaceous feed should be avoided as there surely will be trouble at lambing time. A good run so that the ewes will get lots of exercise is also conducive to a healthy, vigorous lamb crop.

As lambing time approaches, they will require a little more grain, and if we have any clover hay, now is the time to feed it.

We are also in the habit of tagging our ewes some time before they drop their lambs and in doing this we also clip off a little wool in front of the udder so that the lambs can get their breakfast readily when born.

If an ewe has a weak lamb or a pair of twins she should be separated from the rest of the flock for a short time, and when we have ten or twenty ewes with young lambs we separate them from the rest of the flock and feed them quite heavy. We have a number of small panels, 3x4 feet, fastened together in pairs with leather hinges which we set into a corner and put in an ewe with a weak lamb or a pair of twins, for a short time. These pairs of panels are set in succession against each other along the inside of the building and tied to each other with twine, making it easy to remove them, when not in use.

The sheep barn should be roomy, well lighted and ventilated, dry and free from drafts. Dampness and drafts are death to sheep.

If the lambs are to be marketed early, a creep with choice bits of clover hay and ground oats, corn, bran and oilmeal will help them along nicely.

We castrate our lambs when about three weeks old and dock at two or three weeks with a Wing's docking pincher which we like very much, as there is no loss of blood, because the hot pincher sears the wound.

We shear about April 1st and dip the latter part of April or forepart of May.

Before turning on grass we tag the young lambs as this prevents maggots and annoyances later on.

We try to have salt and water before the sheep at all times as they do better than on snow or dew.

Changing pastures often is important as sheep relish variety and change of feed.

Our lambs are weaned about August 1st and put on rape, which we sow for them.

If the lambs have any stomach worms, now is the time, and sometimes before, that they will show symptoms of them.

We had them one year and drenched the lambs with the gasoline mixture which killed the worms and we have not had any more trouble since, owing, I think, to frequent change of pasture. Finely powdered tobacco leaves mixed with salt or feed, put where the lambs have free access to it during summer, is said to be a preventive, but we have never tried it.

Rape is one of the greatest feeds that a shepherd can grow for sheep, and liberal quantities should be grown.

We sow it in our grain fields wherever there is room and also sow large patch to rape alone the middle or latter part of July for fall feed.

We sow four to five lbs. per acre broadcast when sown alone and 2 lbs. if sown with grain and pastured off with lambs. The returns are often nearly as great as the crop taken from the land, if the labor is considered. Hay can be cut on a piece of land and if not a good stand can be turned in July and a good crop of rape grown for fall feed.

Sheep should not be turned on rape for the first time while it is wet or damp, especially on an empty stomach, or bloating may occur.

It is a good plan to have a small patch of meadow or pasture adjoining the rape field so the sheep can run on both, as this prevents scouring and the sheep do better than on rape alone. Pasturing on rape alone sometimes causes the sheep to scour and they will bloat quicker than if running on adjoining pasture or have access to a straw stack.

We like to tag all sheep before turning on rape to prevent them from getting dirty.

In closing will mention a few essentials:

Keep your sheep dry above and below and have your shed on high ground and free from drafts.

Give the breeding flock plenty of exercise and pure water in winter.

Do not feed too heavy on carbonaceous feeds.

Do not keep too many sheep in one flock.

Do not buy highly fitted show sheep and expect to raise good, vigorous lambs from them.

Rape is one of the cheapest and best forage plants for sheep.

Use medium sized, rams rather than coarse and over-grown ones.

And try to have some succulent feed for your sheep during winter months.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Ames: What are the first indications of worms in the lamb's stomach?

Mr. Renk: I have had only one year's experience with this trouble and we did not find that the lambs had worms until after some days, because they were running in the corn field and we could not see them every day. But I think scouring is one symptom and blue, pale lips is another. I think Mr. McKerron knows much more about this than I do.

The Chairman: The first symptom that I look for is to see if they are eating dirt. This is a pretty good indication that they have stomach worms. That is the first indication I have ever seen. After that some of them will grow thin and the ears will droop and the skin will grow pale. A little later scouring takes place, and then deaths begin to take place, and a post-mortem will show the worms if you are careful in making it. Small threadlike worms will sometimes be rolled up in balls in the stomach and you will not notice them at first.

Mr. Hayes: Don't you find them sticking to the third stomach as fine as cambric needles? You take a glass and you find it just sticking full of these little worms.

Mr. Cochrane: Are not some lands more subject to them than others?

Mr. McKerrow: Well, I don't know. When they get into your pastures, even high or rolling land will have them. If it is rested a couple of years it helps, but if you once get a good dose of them into your flocks you have got to keep them on fresh land continually.

Mr. Hayes: Stagnant water is very bad.

Mr. McKerrow: Yes, and low land that holds surface water is bad. In England the flocks which are troubled are found mostly on low, wet lands. They are smart enough there to drain their lands and hurdle them and on that class of lands there is no trouble.

Mr. Hayes: You will see the sheep constantly want to drink water.

Mr. McKerrow: Yes, that is usually so in the forward stages. This eating of dirt is one of the first signs I have noticed and that is the time to treat them, but you let a lamb begin to go down, when it is drinking and there is a dropsical condition of the whole system, and it is pretty nearly useless to treat it. It takes so long to recover and get to growing again that it is hardly worth the saving.

Mr. Hayes: It takes a year anyway.

Mr. Cochrane: Do you have much difficulty when you keep changing the pasture?

Mr. McKerrow: No, sir. Since we have hurdled our lambs we have no difficulty. I learned that of the Englishman. I have made up my mind that about the only sure way to clean the worms out is to hurdle, allowing the lambs a fresh piece of grass ahead of the ewes every day. I have tried it with the best satisfaction. If you see the least indication of worms, drench them all and see that they are in a good thrifty condition. In England they drench them all at least once or twice for worms.

Mr. Hayes: Do they use turpentine or oil?

Mr. McKerrow: In England they have different preparations. They get them from veterinarians. I tried to get some receipts but could not. They referred me to the veterinarians. They intimated that twenty pounds would be about the right amount to let a receipt go out of the country. I did not get the receipt.

Mr. Everett: Is there anything to be gained by treatment of the pastures to kill the germs?

Mr. McKerrow: I do not know that there is.

Mr. Renk: Is there much gained by changing pastures every year?

Mr. McKerrow: I think there is. That is the next best plan to hurdling.

Mr. Cochrane: Wouldn't it be better to change the pasture every three or four weeks?

Mr. McKerrow: Certainly.

Mr. Renk: It is a good plan to change the flocks from one pasture to another.

Mr. McKerrow: It is a good plan to change back and forth. Where one has a large sheep pasture, I believe in one year the sheep would do enough better to pay for building a fence through and cut it in two, and use one half for two weeks and the other half for two weeks.

Question: Do you consider oats and rape a good combination, Mr. Renk?

Mr. Renk: Yes, I do.

Mr. McKerrow: We do not sow very much rape with grain any more; we sow white turnips instead. We think we get about as many pounds of mutton to the acre as we did with the rape. We are rather inclined to be cranks on white turnips.

Mr. Cochrane: Do you sow at the same time as oats?

Mr. McKerrow: As a rule.

Mr. Cochrane: How much turnip seed to the acre?

Mr. McKerrow: Half a pound to the acre.

A Member: Will they do better for sheep than for any other stock?

Mr. McKerrow: Yes, they are for sheep. Other stock wont make much use of them.

Mr. Thompson: I want to tell you some trouble you rape fellows got me into. It was my first year with rape. They told me to sow three or four pounds of rape to the acre in the corn field. I did so. We had a lot of work to do and not very much help and I did not like to work very hard myself, so we cut the corn up and left in the rape. I had about sixty lambs and about forty-five ewes. We turned them into that corn field with the rape and did not husk the corn. I wanted to sell some of the ewes in the fall. They wanted to give me about \$4 for the ewes. I like mutton myself and killed some,—some high-grade Shropshires weighing about 150 pounds. We had one or two that dressed 120 pounds. The butcher said he would give me 7 cents a pound for dressed mutton. The first one I killed, I thought I would have some mutton. I cut it up and there was about an inch of fat on the ribs. There was not a mouthful in any of them that was fit to eat. It was all tallow. We filled all the tin cans and utensils we had in the house with mutton tallow and the butchers would not buy any more mutton. It was so fat it was utterly useless.

Mr. McKerrow: That was your fault, Mr. Thompson. I will tell you what you ought to have done. You should have held them until this demand, that has been so prominent in the Chicago market for export mutton, came. These heavy ewes have been selling for \$4.50 and some choice lots have reached \$5. You were throwing away very good eating, only you were not educated to it. I remember selling a very fat ewe to our English butcher at Pewaukee. He was glad to buy her and gave me a good price. He kept the carcass in the market for people to look at as long as he could. He carved it on the sides as they do in England. He said every Englishman and Scotchman who came into the market began to smack his lips. When it was cut up only a few pieces were sold to Yankees. Every Englishman and Scotchman said: "That is good mutton." The butcher told me that if it had not been for the Englishmen and Scotchmen, it

would have wasted on his hands. Everything else was all right, but the people had not been educated.

Mr. Thompson: They had the corn shocks to run to but they did not waste any corn to amount to anything. I was surprised they had eaten so little. But I considered the mutton utterly worthless.

Mr. McKerrow: You should have shipped it to Chicago.

Mr. Ames: Is it not a fact, Mr. President, that rape is not a good thing to finish off on the last two or three weeks, with mutton or any other meat? We are here not to have wrong impressions. There is some fat in there that even the English or Scotch taste would eliminate.

Mr. Everett: Especially when corn is with it.

Mr. Ames: Possibly that. The rape will leave a bad impression in the meat.

Mr. Renk: I think if you are feeding lambs for market, especially in the fall, you can make as much or more by running them on rape than on additional grain. Still, if you are feeding for quality of meat, I think some other nutritious food will make a better quality of meat than rape alone. My habit has been to run the lambs on pasture and rape in the fall and ship to Chicago in good condition. The shrinkage is heavy when fed with rape, but the cost is less.

Mr. McKerrow: Mr. Ames' point is a good one. It is now recognized as a fact by all those who have paid careful attention to it that rape-fed mutton is not the best mutton for the market. Exporters in Canada who export live sheep to England fight shy of lambs and sheep finished on rape because of two reasons, one that the shrinkage is very great before they get to the English market and the other is that the mutton does not satisfy when they get it there. There is no question but that rape will fatten sheep and lambs very rapidly and very cheaply, that is, as a money proposition. If you are going to carry animals through the winter to feed later, or for particular purposes, then be pretty shy of too much rape ration for them. One of the largest handlers of pure-bred sheep in Canada told me that he should

positively refuse, from this on, to buy any bunches of pure-bred lambs,—ram lambs, that had been carried through the fall on rape,—because in wintering these bunches always went back. And I think, to go back in all earnestness to Mr. Thompson's proposition, that his sheep had too much rape and corn combination,—an overplus of fat in proportion to the lean on the carcass.

Mr. Thompson: At the time I sold those sheep they were selling from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents a pound. I got $4\frac{1}{2}$ and buyers seemed to be very much pleased.

Mr. McKerrow: The displeasure came when you tried to eat it yourself. I make this statement so that we may select a happy medium, not too much rape, but some rape,—a moderate amount, is a very cheap feed and a very good thing.

Mr. Everett: Mr. Thompson should have managed so that he could have fed those ewes on the rape and a grain ration of corn, oats and bran, one-third each.

Mr. McKerrow: If he had sold them and sent them to England it would have been all right.

The Chairman: It seems that the gentleman who was to have discussed "Farm Poultry," being a horticulturist, is very busy with the election of officers this afternoon in the Horticultural Society, as he is one of the officers, and in times of election we must excuse people who are interested, we shall probably have to excuse him at this time. We might in the meantime have an informal discussion of topics outside of the program, if that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

Mr. Thompson: I have a question: Now at the time I sold those lambs a gentleman brought in about 6,000 lambs. Among them were 3,000 brought from Arizona. The rest of them were natives, bought in the state of Wisconsin. In feeding I watched the process very carefully and he showed me great results from feeding Rambouillets crossed. He advised the farmers to use Rambouillet sires. We have a great many sheep in our section

of the country, particularly grade scrubs. Very few farmers care about breed. And then a man came in and said the curse of the wool grower was the Rambouillet crossed with the native breeds. He would not say why. There were two fellows, one advising the farmers to cross the breed and another advising him not to. Why does it affect the wool trade?

Mr. McKerrow: In the first place I presume your native grade or common ewes are mostly all what we term the medium or short wool mutton variety,—Shropshires probably,—Shropshires and Oxfords.

Mr. Thompson: Some Merinos, some Rambouillets. It seemed to be the cross that he was objecting to in the wool trade, while the other fellow was advertising it for the mutton trade.

Mr. McKerrow: The class of wool that they are looking for today is what may be called a combing wool. Some of it is too short and too weak.

Mr. Thompson: He only said it was the curse of the wool trade.

Mr. McKerrow: I know in Waukesha county we used to have a butcher who advised the farmers to make a Southdown cross, and the leading wool man said that would be the curse of the wool growers. He said it would make a short stubble. He wanted the long wool and the butcher the best cuts.

Experiments go to show that there is not so much difference in the gain of these different mutton or meat-producing animals. A young Jersey steer has demonstrated its ability to gain about as fast for food consumed as his brothers of the beef breeds, and some of these grade Merinos have demonstrated their ability to gain as fast for food consumed as the mutton breeds, but the difference comes in the price they are bringing in the market. If they bring as much per pound, they are as good. As a rule they do not bring as much per pound. The mutton market is different from the beef market of late years. Of late the mutton market has been paying well up for light-weight carcasses and leaner carcasses than what we term the very best mutton. Now, this present fall and winter it has been different because the export trade has been taking the heaviest and fattest animals. So

that as far as gains are concerned, we would expect as much gain on this Rambouillet cross, but in the export market we would not get the price on the average. He would not lay on the meat where the high-priced cuts were. He does not put his weight in the right place. They make the meat, but in a different place.

I believe in line-breeding. I believe it is the best policy for the man who is breeding a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle to breed in one line right along and not make out-crosses of the other breeds. We have all seen some of our neighbors making out-crosses in their cattle and breeding back and forth to get all the good qualities out of all good breeds into one mixed herd, and after they have tried it for several years they end up with boarding house hash. If you ship lambs bred in this way to Chicago, you will find a market. This mixed carload will not bring the price of the carload of some one breed that is all alike. I do not like to advocate this crossing back and forth, yet at experiment stations and especially over in Canada, they have made better gains on a cross between two pure breeds than they have with the pure breeds on either side, which would indicate a little extra factor of feeding quality to convert food in the cross bred than in the straight bred animals. At the same time, I believe it will pay the farmer to breed the breed best suited to the condition, because he will have an even bunch to sell.

Mr. True: Do you think there would be a tendency on the part of the cross of Rambouillets to produce a larger proportion of lean meat than there would in exclusive mutton breeds?

Mr. McKerrow: I took a good deal of interest in looking over the Rambouillet crosses at the Fat Stock Show at Chicago. Some of the carcasses hung on the hooks were not shaped right,—too much weight along the lower line. There was one that I thought stood a good chance of winning the dressed carcass contest but he did not. His carcass when he was hung on the hooks was not shapely. He had too much weight along the lower line. His flesh was of good quality, muscle was heavy enough. There was not more than a mouthful in a chop. So there were the two questions,—plenty of lean meat,—although there were some mutton bred sheep that showed as heavy muscle as he did, his

fat was firm, but there was a little too much weight on the lower line in proportion to his back. I am not here to say that there would be much increase in quality. The Merino sheep is likely to put his weight largely into tallow around the stomach, intestines and on his kidneys, instead of mixing fairly with the meat, instead of marbling the meat. I do not think the Merino is intended as a high-class mutton sheep, although a little Merino blood is not bad in a mutton grade.

Mr. Thompson: Don't you think there is a little too much where it begins to show at all?

Mr. McKerrow: Yes, for me.

The Chairman: It is suggested to me by a gentleman present that if there is time we might give a little attention to the discussion of the preservation of forests as this question is one which has excited considerable interest in this state. I would suggest that Mr. Hayes might be able to give us some helpful suggestions along that line.

Mr. Ames: Before we leave the subject of live stock, I desire to introduce the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The work of our Experiment Station Farm has been greatly retarded in the past by the lack of necessary funds with which to purchase needful live stock,

Be it resolved, That the Farmers of Wisconsin, assembled in annual convention, hereby request the passage of a bill at once appropriating a sum, not less than ten thousand dollars, to the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, to be used exclusively for the purchase of the various kinds of stock for experimental and instructional work."

Adoption of resolution moved by Mr. Thompson.

Motion seconded by Mr. Everett.

Carried.

Mr. Hayes: It is a very important and simple thing to fence your forest and allow no livestock of any kind to go into it, and let the undergrowth come up. The ground freezes and if there is no underbrush there is nothing to protect it. If you will let the brush grow up, when the leaves fall they will stay there.

They will protect your trees from drouth and from frost. The undergrowth will spring up in a short time. A man that has ten or fifteen acres of such timber will have all that he needs for fuel. Then I think trees should be planted, some trees that bear nuts,—my observation is that nothing will grow quicker than butternut. A few planted, the squirrels will carry them and hide them in the ground and they will spring up in a short time. I have butternuts that have grown on my wood land in the last thirty years big enough for posts now. I do not know of anything better. I think the main trouble is where the land is pastured too much. Four years ago you know how our timber was killed. What was the cause? My theory is that the ground was not covered with snow and there was nothing to protect it and the frost got from six to ten feet deep. The hot sun came out in the spring of the year and the ground did not thaw out until the latter part of May. The sap could not start in the trees, all of the maples on high, exposed ground, and a good share of the second growth hickory died. I have a piece of forest that has not been pastured for years and there is a thick growth on it and the leaves protect it and there the trees did not die at all. There is a good sugar bush in it. That is my theory and I believe in fencing the forest and setting out trees, if you will take care of them.

Secretary True: Have you noticed, Mr. Hayes, that the loss of timber seemed to be in that class of trees that have deep tap roots?

Mr. Hayes: The loss seemed to be on the old oaks and the hickories.

Mr. Brigham: The black or the white oak?

Mr. Hayes: Both kinds, especially white.

Secretary True: I have an idea that there is a good deal to be considered in the statement made by Mr. Hayes and I would also like to state in this connection a theory that I have heard advanced. We have had during the past two or three seasons a greater degree of drought perhaps than has been known in a long time. As I intimated once before, the loss of timber, it seems to me, has been largely among those trees having deep tap

roots. There has been little surface moisture down, we will say, six or eight feet. The tap root does not receive a sufficient degree of moisture to supply the tree from that depth, while the trees that have surface roots like the elms and basswood have not suffered to any such degree, as they have benefited by the light rainfalls that we have had from time to time.

A Member: In the northern part of Wisconsin, St. Croix county, at the same time that we all lost timber, on our lands we lost a great many black oaks. We did not lose the white oak of any description. It seemed to be the black oak all through the country.

Mr. Hayes: Was your oak young timber or old?

Ans.: It was all sizes, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ through to young timber. It was pastured but not enough to hurt it.

Secretary True: It seems to me that the practical thought to get out of this discussion is the one presented by Mr. Hayes. We all have theories with regard to the dying of these trees. We have had a succession of dry seasons, followed by an absence of snow in the winter and deep freezing, as Mr. Hayes has suggested. Undoubtedly the continued trampling around forest trees, adds to causes of death, and that being the case, we should consider the thought he has advanced of fencing in the timber lot and keeping the cattle out of it.

Mr. Hayes: The forest leaves will protect the ground as well as serving as a mulch for trees. If I were going to save timber again, I would save the northern slope. The northern slope, where protected, is hardly hurt at all. Wisconsin is in a short time going to be bad off for fuel. It will be almost impossible to get fence posts.

Mr. Favill: Would it not be profitable to make a business of raising them?

Mr. Hayes: I don't know; it would pay better for humanity fifty years from now. Some fifty years ago, before I was on my farm, the man who owned it built a house. He cut the timber in January and February. I was working for him at that time. When he came to put up his building he was short a sill. It was in June. Afterward I bought that farm and about

five years ago I had to fix that house over. That single timber was entirely rotten so that I could pick it out with my finger. The rest was as good as when it was put in. It was one of the best pieces of timber that he cut at the time.

Mr. Brigham: It was cut in May or June?

Mr. Hayes: It was cut sometime after the leaves were out. Any timber cut with the sap in it gets wormy. I have plenty of rails on my farm fifty years old cut in the winter time but not one cut in the summer time.

Secretary True: Would it be equally applicable to posts.

Mr. Hayes: Twenty-five years ago I cut an oak upon my place, a good large oak, and I split sixteen posts out of the butt end. Eight of those posts were taken out in the spring and set green. The other eight were piled up two years. Those eight that were set green stand there yet. The others rotted off in ten years. I know many will not agree with me. Tamarack posts set green will last twice as long as dry ones.

Mr. Favill: Is it not generally understood that seasoned timber will last longer used for posts?

Mr. Hayes: Well, that is the general theory, but it is wrong, I know.

Mr. Brigham: What is your experience with tamarack?

Mr. Hayes: It will last longer put in green.

Mr. Brigham: Will oak do the same? We have supposed dry oak posts are better.

Mr. Hayes: You are mistaken.

Mr. Spalding: I have always had a great deal of fencing. We have used oak posts and my experience has been the same as Mr. Hayes'. I would give more for green oak posts put into the ground than dry ones. I have tried both and I know that green posts are better, cut when the sap is in the root.

Question: What kind of posts are you referring to, Mr. Hayes, round or split out of old timbers?

Mr. Hayes: My experience is with split timber, but I do not think it makes much difference. I am certain that green posts will last longer than dry ones anyway.

Secretary True: My idea is that it is pretty safe to try what-

ever Mr. Hayes suggests. Unless he is different in his theory with reference to posts than upon the subjects that he generally discusses, I would bank on his advice being correct.

Mr. Spalding: Does it make any difference which end is set in the ground?

Mr. Hayes: I don't think it makes any difference.

Mr. Brigham: I have heard a good many claim that posts cut in August or September are better than those cut in winter.

Mr. Hayes: When a tree is once dead, it is worth nothing for posts.

Mr. Brigham: It does not make the best cord-wood either.

Mr. Hayes: No, sir.

Mr. Brigham: There is not the life or heat in it.

Mr. Hayes: There is something curious about these posts. One of my neighbors and I put up wind-mills about the same time. He used posts of seasoned white oak, they were the lower sill of a barn, probably twenty years used, thoroughly seasoned, and they lasted about ten years. I went into the woods and cut my posts green, in September, and after they were in fifteen years I took down my mill and the posts were good for fifteen years more.

Afternoon Session, Thursday, February 5.

President McKerrow calls meeting to order.

Mr. Everett called to chair.

The Chairman: This morning we were obliged to pass over one paper, as the gentleman who was to present it was obliged to remain in one of the other meetings, but I see he is in the room now, and we will, therefore, take up the subject at this time. I have pleasure in introducing Mr. J. L. Herbst, of Sparta, who will address you upon the subject of "Farm Poultry."

FARM POULTRY.

J. I. HERBST, SPARTA.

Probably the most valuable piece of property on the farm considering size, time required to take care of, and quarters to house and feed required, is the farm hen.

Since my advent into the poultry business and from what I have experienced in this line of work, it has been a wonder to me why the farmers do not give more attention to this part of the farm work than they do. Did you ever stop to think that one hen properly fed and taken care of can be made to produce for the owner a net gain of \$1.25 to \$1.50 in the course of a year?

Now how does this compare with the dairy cow? At the Experimental Station a few years ago a cow gave a profit of \$92.23. She weighed 1137 pounds or for every pound of flesh her profit was a trifle over 8 cents. The hen netting \$1.20 and weighing 5 lbs. would produce for every pound of flesh 20 cents. A vast difference between 8 cents and 20 cents or a difference of 12 cents in favor of the hen. I simply give these figures to show that the hen is not so far behind the times, after all, and no wonder the rooster crows and manifests a good deal of pride, to have such a valuable mate.

But this cannot be done with every hen any more than every dairy cow can be made to net the owner \$92.23. Cows like this are scarce and hard to get. But many a hen can be made to net the owner at least \$1.00 per year.

It cost \$39.60 to feed the cow referred to; this same amount of money would feed 50 hens. These 50 hens should give to the farmer in the course of a year if properly fed and handled 700 dozen eggs, at an average of 15 cents per dozen would be \$105.00 or a profit of \$65.00.

Taking the state over probably not more than ten in every one hundred of the farmers give the care and attention to the poultry necessary to place them on a paying basis. Or in

other words, do those who are raising poultry know whether they are making enough to pay them for the feed and time expended.

The farmer who is caring and feeding for the dairy cow to get a profit from her sees that she is well taken care of. She is given warm and comfortable winter quarters. She is fed those foods that have milk producing qualities in them, and these are given in the right proportions. She is fed regularly and her drinking water is warmed. Her stables kept clean and plenty of exercise given her. Neglect her and she ceases to be profitable. Neglected poultry will never pay. No more so will other lines of work be profitable.

Poultry to be profitable should be given care and attention and fed regularly those foods which contain those properties necessary for their welfare. During the summer months when they have free range, but little work will be required. They secure the various foods necessary for the production of eggs, and there is no trouble to secure fresh eggs and plenty of them each day and as a rule the market is filled and eggs are cheap. I do not care how few eggs my hens produce at this time of the year, and should prefer them to lie idle even, but on the approach of winter I want them housed and fed properly and when eggs are scarce I want them. There is some satisfaction in getting 20 cents to 25 cents and even 30 cents a dozen for them, but as a rule they are worth about 10 cents, in the summer months.

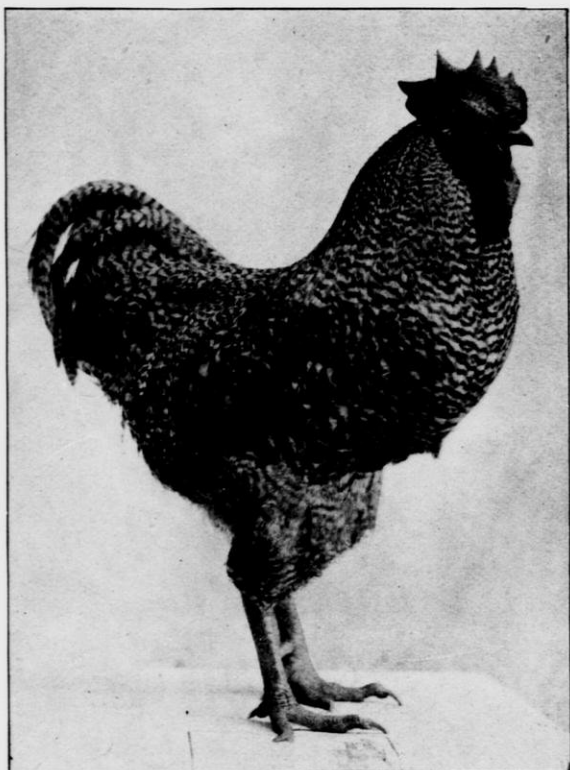
What I want to see in our state is more and better poultry. I want to see what poultry we already have, better cared for. You cannot expect the hen that is required to subsist on corn all winter, to eat snow to quench her thirst, and to roost in some cold shed through which the wind sweeps, to be profitable to you. And yet such are the conditions on many of the farms throughout our state. The hen is the last to be provided for (if she ever is), on the approach of winter. She is required to roost in the same building year in and year out without its being cleaned. The droppings have been left from time to time, mites and lice are ready to begin their night work as soon as she comes to roost, and yet these hens are expected to do their duty with all this abuse. I pity the poor hen when I see her

standing on one foot and then the other to keep them from freezing, when the thermometer is hovering near the zero mark, her comb already frost bitten, and then to look into her house and find only corncobs from which she has picked the corn, no dish from which she could drink water, and droppings never seemed to have been removed. Better she had been sold to the butcher on the approach of winter than to suffer thus. -I have pictured this not any too strongly as these conditions are found in more than one-half of the poultry flocks in our state.

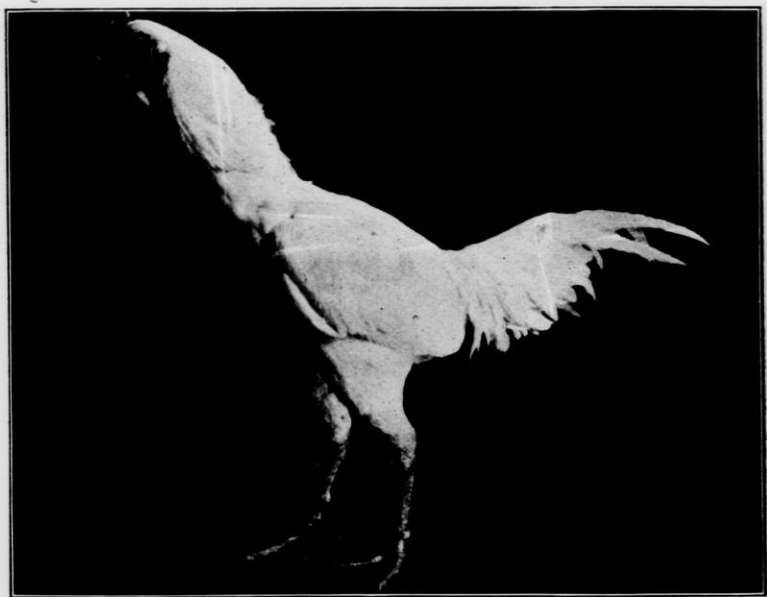
Try to make the hen's conditions, in the winter, as near as you can to those of the summer months. Of course you will have the cold weather as the worst draw back. Make your house as warm as possible without using a heating apparatus, and ventilation should be of such nature as to admit fresh pure air and carry off the bad impure gases that generate. I consider a good house one of the first essentials for the well being of the hen.

The breed should come next, and in this you must use your best judgment. The farmer will want a variety that will produce both eggs and flesh. But here we have the same trouble that the farmer has with the cow. They have as yet failed to produce the cow that is alike a good beef animal and dairy cow. The same is true of poultry. You must sacrifice one quality, to advance the other. We have plenty of breeds that are used as a general purpose fowl, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and in fact all of the American class. The Asiatics, such as the Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans are of the heavier type and not considered as good in laying qualities as the other breeds. While they may do as a market fowl, still in this they have their drawbacks as they are slow to mature, and flesh is coarse grained. The Mediterranean class, including the Leghorns, Spanish and Andalusians, seems to be the best when coming to the egg producing qualities, but as a market fowl are almost worthless.

I should advise the farmer to use the Plymouth Rocks, or the Wyandottes, and another breed that has lately come into prominence, the Cornish and White Indian Games. These last two



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK. THE PROPERTY OF E. G. ROBERTS,
FORT ATKINSON, WIS.



WHITE INDIAN COCK, OWNED BY J. L. HERBST, SPARTA, WIS.

are not fighters as the name implies; no more so than the Rocks or Wyandottes. They are large, well developed birds, having muscular legs and breasts, which makes them well adapted as a market fowl. They are hardy and very quick to mature. As to laying qualities they have held their own with the Plymouth with me for some years. For crossing purposes there is nothing better than this breed. But I do not advise cross bred fowls for the farmer who wishes to make the most out of his flock. What I strongly advocate is the raising of full bloods in preference to the common dunghill fowls, or in other words the infusion of new blood, each year or two, instead of in-crossing year after year. The farmer who each year will send to market all the inferior stock, such as one would call culls (and you will always get these in the best of flocks),—those birds that are inferior in size, for the breed they represent, and those whose laying qualities are such as not to repay the food and time expended, will soon have his flock on a paying basis, if proper quarters are given and they are provided with the necessary food and attention.

My birds on the approach of winter are properly housed in warm, well ventilated buildings. Do not delay in this as the birds are liable to catch cold on the approach of winter weather, by the cold rains and winds and this is very likely to develop into canker throat, or roup, and they will suffer with this all winter if not attended to at once.

The morning feed of my flock consists of equal parts of bran, corn and oats made into a mash by the use of warm water. To this is added occasionally a little poultry food mixture. I give just enough of this to create a good appetite. About twice a week I mix in this mash some boiled potatoes, carrots and mangel wurtzels and a little onion to flavor. Immediately after this mash, they are given a mixture of grains such as wheat, oats, barley and the like, thrown in amongst straw or any coarse litter in which they are made to work for it. Their evening meal consists of corn and occasionally buckwheat. As these have heating qualities in them, I consider this the best time to feed these grains. They have continually before them plenty

of fresh water, grit, and oyster shells. Probably one of the best foods in grains for the laying hen is oats, but they must be carefully fed. Plenty of grit must be given them with this food or better scald them the night before and give them in a soaked condition. Cabbage hung up for them to pick at will furnish them with green food, or if this is not to be had, chopped clover hay, scalded, will answer the same purpose.

Most all the above foods mentioned are to be had on most all farms, and if properly fed will give surprising results.

The above is my method of caring for my several flocks and I have no trouble in getting plenty of eggs and at the time of the year when they bring the best prices. My flocks are in a healthy condition and as soon as I find a bird not appearing right she is immediately removed from the flock until I am satisfied she is perfectly well, before returning her.

One thing, among many, that I have not mentioned, and one of much importance, is the care of the buildings and quarters in general. They should be cleaned often. Do not let the droppings accumulate any more than in the cow or horse stable. These give bad air to the fowls, and furnish good harbor for the lice and mites, so often found in neglected poultry houses, and when once started they are hard to get rid of. Nests should be cleaned often, and fresh straw placed in them. Spraying the quarters occasionally with kerosene will prevent the lice and mites from propagating, and whitewashing the walls will make all clean and sweet inside.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: Mr. Herbst's paper is before you for discussion.

Mr. Anderson: I did not understand when Mr. Herbst advised a warm feed.

Mr. Herbst: The first thing in the morning.

Mr. Anderson: Do you practice that?

Mr. Herbst: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: How long after do you follow with the grain feed?

Mr. Herbst: I go through my buildings feeding the mash out of the pans and give them enough so that they will eat it up clean and then follow immediately with their grain thrown in amongst the litter.

Mr. Anderson: Do you have a separate scratching shed or do you have your grain in your hen house?

Mr. Herbst: I use the inside of the building on very cold days, and when the weather is so that they are out, I throw the grain out in front of the coop, but the buildings are protected from the wind on three sides.

Mr. Pratt: Do you think you could improve on that bill of fare by using a little grain in the litter in the morning and then follow with the mash about nine o'clock? We can get the fowls off the roost by scattering grain in the litter about daylight.

Mr. Herbst: I have never tried that. My birds are always ready for their feed when I open the doors. It sort of warms them up.

Mr. Pratt: I warm mine up with exercise. If you give them the mash in the morning the first thing, they go on the roosts with that warm mash in them. In the eastern states they make quite a specialty of poultry and they have been in the habit of feeding mash in the morning, but they have lately been feeding at night, making the hens exercise in the morning by feeding grain.

Mr. Anderson: In cold weather I have a scratching place in the henhouse. In the evening, I will take my broom and scatter the grain onto the litter and sweep it into the middle of the house in a pile and by the morning it is pretty well scattered by the time I feed them after breakfast with the meal feed.

Mr. Pratt: I do not bother with sweeping it, for if you have four inches of litter that will give them exercise enough.

Mr. Anderson: The idea is that four inches is rather more litter than I wish to take care of. I think the litter should be changed anyway two or three times a week. In cold weather the moisture will gather in that straw. It will begin to get damp

and it will cause trouble. Of course, if a man has a henhouse that does not get frosty, it is all right, but if it does get frosty it will accumulate dampness. It is likely to cause cold feet.

Mr. Pratt: If the gentleman will add droppings boards to the henhouse he will only have to change the litter three or four times a season. An awful lot of dampness comes from droppings in thawing weather. We do not change our straw oftener than once a month. It will gather dampness if you do not have proper ventilation. Keep the droppings from the scratching material.

Mr. Herbst: I put new scratching material in mine about three times a week. I use oat straw and second crop clover, cut in rather the green state. It is well cured, however. They eat a good deal of green cut clover, leaves and tips.

Mr. Anderson: I would like to ask what use is made of the scratching litter after it is thrown out?

Mr. Herbst: Mine is put up on a pile. I use considerable of it on the strawberry beds.

Mr. Anderson: Do you keep any pigs?

Mr. Herbst: No, sir.

Mr. Anderson: It is one of the best things for growing pigs, —cut clover from the scratching sheds of chickens.

In regard to the remarks the gentleman made about a droppings floor. My droppings floor is about two feet above the main floor, and the nests are under this droppings floor, which is cleaned as regularly once a week as any part of the farm barns.

Question: Do you use ashes on the henhouse floor?

Mr. Herbst: I have used ashes immediately after cleaning my roosts, but I have stopped that and now use sand.

Question: Do you use lime?

Mr. Herbst: Yes, occasionally.

Mr. Anderson: Did you say your floor was sand?

Mr. Herbst: It is not a board floor. It is sand, the ground floor. I put new sand in there every year.

Secretary True: Have you ever used ashes in the nests to drive out mites?



S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCK, THE PROPERTY OF E. G. ROBERTS,
FORT ATKINSON, WIS.



BLACK LANGSHAN COCK, THE PROPERTY OF E. G. ROBERTS, FORT
ATKINSON, WIS.

Mr. Herbst: I have used a liquid paint on the inside of the nest houses.

Secretary True: I have been the most successful with the use of wood ashes on the roosts and even put in the nesting places for driving out mites. I have used sulphur for fumigating without success, but have had good results from wood ashes.

Mr. Pratt: Take a little McDougal sheep dip, make it 100 to 1, but you have got to keep everlastingly at them in hot weather.

The Chairman: How do you reduce that to 100 to 1?

Mr. Pratt: With water.

Mr. Anderson: I have also used sheep dip. It is one of the finest purifiers, ashes are splendid to scatter around on the droppings boards. It drives away moisture and keeps it dry, and in the nests it is a preventive of mites.

Mr. Pratt: Ashes is pretty strong stuff and sand can be just as well used on the floors. Raise the dirt floors about four to six inches above the level of the outside.

The Chairman: Mr. Herbst, you are a breeder of pure-bred poultry?

Mr. Herbst: Yes.

The Chairman: You sell both poultry and eggs?

Mr. Herbst: Yes.

The Chairman: You do not sell eggs in the general market?

Mr. Herbst: Only just there at home. I expect to go into that business the coming season.

The Chairman: What varieties of poultry do you breed?

Mr. Herbst: I breed the three kinds of Plymouth Rocks, and Cornish, white and buff Indian Games.

The Chairman: Do you consider these the best kinds for the average farmer?

Mr. Herbst: I consider them so. I think you will find that generally through this state, and through other states, that farmers seem to like Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes best.

Mr. Anderson: How often do you think it advisable to change the male?

Mr. Herbst: You have given me a hard question there. There is a good deal of difference of opinion on that. I change my male birds in my flocks when I think they need it, when I think the flock wants some improvement in some certain line. If the farmer will select out every year the very best birds and sell or get rid of the poor birds, he can keep his flock up and he won't have to change his male, probably not once in four or five years. I change some of mine every year.

The Chairman: Do you use an incubator?

Mr. Herbst: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: I would like to ask in what way you feed your cabbage and mangolds?

Mr. Herbst: The cabbage I hang up so that they can jump for it and the mangolds are chopped in pieces and put in the feed trough. Sometimes I run vegetables through the vegetable cutter.

The Chairman: Did you ever try feeding the mangolds in the same form that you do your cabbage?

Mr. Herbst: I cut them off in chunks and put them in the trough and let them pick it off. I have never hung them up.

Discussion closed.

The Chairman: I take pleasure in introducing J. C. McDowell, of the College of Agriculture, Madison, who will address us upon "The County Agricultural Schools of Wisconsin."

THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN.

J. C. McDOWELL, College of Agriculture, Madison.

This is an age in which standards of education are gradually changing. From the beginning of schools, the thought has been to train the mind and that alone. Greek, Latin, mathematics, logic,—everything that furnishes material for mental gymnastics,—these constitute the time-honored college course. But

the industrial age in which we live is beginning to demand industrial education. The world is asking more and more,—“What can he do?” instead of, as formerly,—“What does he know?” Under the old system, the learned professions seemed the only proper place for an educated man to aim for, but the law, medicine, the ministry, and the teaching profession are becoming overcrowded, and while some will continue to do well in those lines of work, yet far more must eventually find themselves crowded out; or, at best, struggle along at the bottom of the ladder. How much better it would be for these if they should turn their attention to some form of industrial art and become trained producers,—of whom the world never can have too many.

The principal producer we have is the farmer; but if not trained in the principles of his art, he is not living up to his possibilities. The farmer of today is a student; he is not willing to run his farm in the haphazard way of by-gone days, but must know the best way and do that way. Only so can he make his efforts count as they should. And at the same time he magnifies the importance of his work to the world, and raises his own position in its estimation. The farmer must have schools of agriculture.

Here in Wisconsin we have a most excellent agricultural college, offering several courses in agriculture. The short course, lasting two winters, gives excellent training in the practical things, both to know and to do, in good farming. The dairy course, also taking two winters, treats specially of dairy and creamery work. The long course covers these, and also gives an opportunity for more extended work. The agricultural college is doing very much for the people of the rural districts, educating the farmer boys, distributing bulletins, etc. But it cannot reach all. Many, especially from the farther parts of the state, cannot come, and if they could they could not be accommodated without greatly increasing present facilities, generous as they are.

Our legislature, four years ago, realized the need of giving the country boys and girls a better chance, decided to consider

the practicability of establishing rural schools of agriculture; and accordingly appointed State Superintendent L. D. Harvey as a special commissioner to inquire into the matter. After a careful study of conditions, and a close inquiry into the workings of schools of this kind which already exist in various European countries, Supt. Harvey reported in favor of the establishment of two county schools of agriculture and domestic economy in Wisconsin, and submitted plans outlining their general character.

Acting upon this report, the legislature passed a law appropriating a sum not to exceed \$5,000 annually, to provide for one-half the support of two county agricultural schools. Under this act, Dunn and Marathon counties established such schools, making suitable appropriations, and erecting substantial buildings. The school in Marathon county opened October 6, 1902, and the one in Dunn county, November 17. The course of study is substantially the same in each. Quoting from the announcement of the Marathon county school: "The course of study for boys includes work in agriculture, treating of soils, plants and animals, including stock judging and animal husbandry; and manual training, including work in blacksmithing, mechanical drawing, carpentry, and rural architecture. The course of study for girls includes cooking, laundering, serving, floriculture, and home management and decoration. Besides this professional work there are two lines of work carried on in the academic branches. These include the elements of English composition, English literature, U. S. history, civil government, and commercial arithmetic with farm accounts."

Both schools are making their work practical and the students "learn to do by doing." A few quotations from the last bulletin issued by the Dunn county school will illustrate: "The young men in carpentry have turned out, among other things, one hundred pamphlet cases for use in the school library; also eleven waste baskets for the various class rooms of the schools. Many of them are making articles which will be useful in their own homes. Others are making a cupboard for the school kitchen. Some of them have fixed a frame building on the

grounds so they can use it during mild weather this winter for basket ball and other indoor sports. The class also gain valuable practice while the shops are being fitted for carpentry and blacksmithing." "By special arrangement, this school is given the use of an area of the county farm, which is set aside for practice by classes in agriculture and gardening. Privilege has also been granted for use of the fine equipment of stock and barns for practice in judging, observation in feeding, study of breeds, etc." "It is the plan to have the large area of ground in the rear of the main building occupied by poultry houses and runs, and also by gardens of vegetables and flowers." "In cooking, the young ladies began with fruit canning. They then took up the different methods of cooking starchy foods, such as potatoes, rice, etc.; breakfast breads and simple desserts. The last lesson before the term closed was upon Christmas candies, each girl making her own box and filling it with the candy she made."

A particular enumeration of the equipment of these schools would include,—beside study and class rooms,—laboratories for elementary chemistry and mechanical analysis of soils, shops for carpentry and blacksmithing, kitchens, and serving rooms. A communication from Prin. Johns, of the Wausau school, speaks of their greenhouse, in which they are now producing radishes and lettuce for the market. He speaks also of having taken the boys of the school to the farms of some of the leading breeders of the county, for practical work in stock-judging. It may not be out of place, in this connection, to say that Mr. Johns was one of the prize-winners in the stock-judging contest at the Chicago International Life Stock Show in December.

Besides the work in the schools themselves, the instructors are taking great pains to enlist the interest and co-operation of the communities in general, particularly the farming community. Farmers' institutes and mass meetings have been held in different parts of Dunn county, at which such subjects were discussed as the following: "The New Agricultural Movement," "Equipment for Farm Carpentry and Blacksmithing," "New Advantages for Women," etc. A series of such meetings was held last

fall, and others have since been arranged for, the instructors making no charge for conducting these institutes, as their main object is to draw the attention of the farmers and their sons and daughters to the school they represent.

The present enrollment of the Menomonic school is 70; and of that in Wausau, 72. These numbers show a very gratifying interest among those for whom the schools are intended, as the time since their opening has as yet been very short. Judging from all indications, it seems very probable that they will continue to grow. Mr. Johns says: "In many respects the school has succeeded beyond our expectations;" and the same impression is obtained from the reading of the Dunn county school's bulletin.

There is no doubt that they are filling a place which has up to this time been unfilled; and that, in supplying the opportunity for industrial training to the young people within their territory, they are also making of themselves an object lesson which should be widely heeded.

Are these schools to be a success? It looks as if they were. A great deal depends upon the success or failure of these two schools. Their establishment has been a new departure in the American educational system; and, to a certain extent, an experiment. So, not only is Wisconsin watching to see whether it succeeds or fails, in order to know whether or not to establish more schools, but other states are watching too, willing to let Wisconsin do pioneer work, and to profit by her experience.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: We are now ready for any questions.

A Member: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. McDowell what is the approximate cost of this two winters' course he speaks of, to the pupil?

Mr. McDowell: Well, there is no tuition for pupils from the county, and they have only charged \$4 in Menomonie, for

the year, to those outside of the county, so that the expense would be about the same as for pupils in the high schools.

The Chairman: What does it cost the county?

Mr. McDowell: That would depend upon how many teachers were employed. At present, in each of these schools they employ three teachers. The principal receives from \$1,800 to \$2,000 and each of the other teachers about \$900, somewhere in that neighborhood. And then, of course, they will have more expense in connection with the school buildings and apparatus, at least for a while, than in the high schools, but the state furnished for the expenses of running the school, after it is once started, about \$2,500 each year. I noticed a statement in the papers a week or two ago that the schools were receiving \$1,250. I have it from the laws, as I understand them and from the report from the Dunn county school, that they receive \$2,500, provided their running expenses do not exceed that, or rather do not reach that.

Mr. Sprague: I would like to ask how many of the pupils are boys and how many girls.

Mr. McDowell: I should say about three-fourths girls at the beginning of the fall, but later on when the farm work was done, the proportion of boys ran up to probably more boys than girls. I have not the exact figures. I would like to say, concerning these schools for experiment, I hardly think it is their province to make experiments as much as to bring closer to the farmers the successful experiments that have been worked out in the University.

Secretary True: In that sense it would be an illustration. You state the results of the experiments made here at Madison.

Mr. McDowell: They will confine themselves largely to those experiments which have been successful and in time do the work that the University is doing.

Secretary True: I am inclined to think, Mr. McDowell, that the work may be enlarged then, in that direction. I cannot see how we can do the best work in an agricultural school, without having a farm upon which to do that work, and having the farm and the equipment, it would seem to me that we could enforce

the best methods in this school. In that way, the work will come under the direct observation of farmers who are willing to be instructed, and the work will be much broader and more practical than when simply confined to technicalities as they come from the text books.

The Chairman: The prime object of these schools, as I understand it, and I think as you understand it, is to work out the theories that have been demonstrated by the Experiment Station at Madison, to teach what has been found to be practicable, and I think, so far as my observation goes, that the farmers of Dunn and Marathon counties are taking very enthusiastically to these schools. I think a great many farmers in others counties are taking a lively interest in this matter and are anxious for the establishment of the county system.

Mr. Anderson: I would like to ask if these schools will be continued through the summer season, or is it just during the winter season?

Mr. McDowell: I have not understood that they would be continued during the summer season. However, I have no positive information upon that subject.

Discussion closed.

"AGRICULTURE OF THE EAST COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE WEST."

GEORGE D. SPRAGUE, Agricultural College.

When I was asked to speak on this subject and accepted, I did not realize what a big subject it was. But where is the East and where is the West?

A short time ago I was reading an account written by Prof. Carlyle of his trip to the Pacific States, and he often wrote of what we did in the East, which from his point of view was located in or near the State of Wisconsin, but we of New England call the State of Wisconsin and those adjoining the West, and the East to us is the New England and Middle States.

I was born and brought up in a city but I early determined

to be a farmer much against my parents' wishes. When I reached the age of twenty years I received a great deal of advice from my friends in regard to choosing a location. A chum said, George, you ought to go to Minnesota—that's the great bread and butter state of the Union. My uncle told me that he thought chances were great in Tennessee, and that would become a great state. My father said for me to go to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and call on an acquaintance who would tell me about this State, but I took my own counsel and stayed in the East, though I have always been comparing the East with the West.

I think one thing that renewed this comparison was Prof. Sanborn's return to New Hampshire from Utah where he had been for several years Director of the Agricultural College. I wrote asking if I could call on him as I would like to see his farm and stock, etc. He answered that he would be glad to see me at any time, and I paid him a visit last September. When I went up to see him I learned that he had bought several adjoining farms until he now has twelve hundred acres upon which he keeps one hundred and seventy-five cows and fourteen or fifteen horses. I stated the object of my visit and asked him how it happened that after living in the West for so long he had given up a good position and had come back East and located on the Gilmanton Hills of New Hampshire. He replied, "I came East to go into farming here because I can make more profit here from an acre than the western farmer gets for his whole crop."

New England is full of manufacturing towns that must be supplied by her farmers,—the markets are of the best and prices are higher than anywhere else and these states will always be manufacturing states, and I believe will always furnish good markets.

I learned that he followed an eight year rotation and raised a great deal of hay which found a ready market in the city of Concord at sixteen to eighteen dollars per ton, and last winter he sold 150 tohs. He raises about 25 acres of potatoes, which yield from 200 to 250 bushels per acre. At present potatoes are selling at wholesale in New England at 75 cents per bushel.

I went to the cow barns and there found the cows were being milked by girls, and learned that they were paid $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents per cow each milking. In this way the men and teams are kept at work in the fields until quitting time.

Inside fences have been cleared away until there is one field on the farm of 450 acres, and a 50 acre field of corn for silos, and this on land 4 miles from railroad and village of which a considerable part cost but \$10.00 per acre with buildings, and some of the farms are paying good interest on \$100.00 per acre.

I called on a real estate agent before going to Prof. Sanborn, and he wanted to show me some farms in that section, and took me out to one of 200 acres on which was an apple orchard, a fair house and a good barn,—the price was \$2,000.00; more than half of this farm could be cultivated, the balance was pasture and timber, and was located $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from railroad station and about 3 hours' ride from Boston.

I had quite a talk with this agent and learned from him that Prof. Sanborn was shipping 100 ten quart cans of milk daily, the price then was 26 cents per can, that figures up to \$26.00 per day, \$780.00 per month.

This winter milk sent to Boston has sold for 4 cents per quart at wholesale, while milk is being retailed here in Madison at 5 cents.

You may say that feed costs much more in the New England States than in the West,—it does, but how much more? I bought a car-load of bran in 200 pound sacks last September for \$16.95, delivered at my station in Connecticut. I was at Clinton, Wis., in October, and was there asked \$14.00 per ton.

We can grow corn in New England and from the reports of the Agricultural Department at Washington I have taken the following figures as an average for the last ten years:

The yield of the five New England states was 36.4 bushels per acre (this is the average for the last ten years remember).

I have chosen the best five states of the West, namely: Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and the average for these states for the last ten years is 29.5 bushels per acre.

Now as a sample of what has been done let me give an example: On the Billings farm situated in Central Vermont there was grown 50 acres of corn in one field and when it was ripe one average acre was measured out and the corn saved separately and yielded over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Right here I want to quote Prof. Babcock. He said in his lecture on Agricultural Chemistry on January 23, last, that a crop of 100 bushels of corn per acre in the East was much more common than 50 bushels in the West. One other thing, the feeding value of eastern corn is greater. I may not be able to convince you of this but samples analyzed by the Connecticut Experimental Station showed 14.53% protein, and any New England farmer would quickly choose New England corn in preference to that which is western grown.

Let us compare another staple farm crop—potatoes.

The yield for the past ten years for the five New England States has been 130.1 bushels per acre, from the same western states previously named the yield was 74.1 bushels per acre—56 bushels per acre in favor of the New England States. I cannot recall an instance when potatoes did not sell when dug for 50 cents per bushel, except to starch factories or when farms were a distance from the markets. They are now selling for 75 cents and often go over \$1.00 per bushel during the winter. I have been told that they sometimes sell here for 15 cents, and last October when I was at Elroy I saw farmers selling them for 22 cents per bushel.

We fatten few steers in the East—there are some raised in northern New England, mostly Shorthorns and Herefords, which are shipped to Boston market. I know from experience that animals can be well fattened on our hill sides for I have dried off unsatisfactory heifers that showed Hereford blood, turned them out and sold them direct to the butchers in the fall without having fed them any grain, and the meat grown on our hill land has a much better flavor than any western meat I have ever eaten.

Many farmers keep Percheron stallions for raising farm horses, and on the Rudd farm of northern Vermont there are

250 head of Morgan horses and mares used for breeding purposes.

Most farmers carry on mixed farming in which dairying leads, those not too far away ship their milk to Boston and get a good price for it, others patronize the creameries which are mostly co-operative of which there are 192 in Vermont alone. One, the Franklin County Creamery, made nearly three million pounds of butter last year and expects to do better this year, and we think we manufacture a pretty good article. On January 6, last, the butter was judged at the Vermont Dairymen's Association by Orin Bent and C. L. Cushman of Boston, the highest score was $98\frac{1}{2}$, the average score $93\frac{3}{4}$; highest score on cheese 98, average $94\frac{1}{3}$.

Many farmers sell the milk of their herds direct to the consumer, and the trade for certified or sanitary milk is constantly growing. I know of several who have started in a very small way, whose business in this line has grown to great proportions. One man who started with a small route and dipped 90 quarts now sells the milk from nearly 300 cows at 12 cents per quart. On the farms of a rich man there were milked last winter 1,000 cows, the milk was sold at 12 cents, the cream at 50 cents per quart and the butter at 60 cents per pound, and eastern cows average better than western as 494 gallons per cow compares to 420 gallons.

Those who sell cream or make butter feed the by-products of the dairy to the poultry and swine—young pigs are sold to be fattened for \$2.50 to \$4.00 dollars each at six weeks old. Dressed pigs weighing up to 175 pounds sold for 10 cents this winter. The sows always give us two litters per year and I never knew of a case of hog cholera in New England.

One practice of Wisconsin farmers seems strange to me; that is the carrying of the whole milk to the creamery and carrying the skim milk home again. It seems to me a great waste of energy, besides the farmer is not apt to get the milk from his herd, and if the cans are not thoroughly washed in hot weather, after the skim milk is brought home there is trouble for the butter maker, a smaller check for the farmer, besides the risk of

disseminating disease. I have never seen the whole milk taken to the butter factories. We used years ago the Cooley cans and later bought small separators, which are run by a dog or sheep or the bull on a tread power in a small building adjoining the cow stable; when the milking is finished the milk and cream are already separated, and the cream gatherer takes a sample and puts it in a bottle bearing the number of the farmer. However, some farmers prefer to make up the butter at home as there is a good demand for print dairy butter. About five years ago I was foreman of such a farm and also made the butter, and delivered it once a week to the customers for 30 cents per pound the year round.

Partial-soiling is quite a common practice in New England, yet it seems to me that this should be the practice of the western man. How can you afford to pasture cattle on land which costs 75 to 100 dollars per acre?

We try to grow as much protein as possible and grow soy beans to mix in with our corn silage. Most of us cut the hay very early and aim to get two crops, and sometimes in favorable localities and seasons three.

I have grown alfalfa on this stubborn eastern soil which grew by actual measurement 4 feet high in the first cutting of the year and has yielded 39 crops in 13 years, and has had no fertilizer or manure applied to it during that time. Can your Wisconsin farmers do better?

In localities where there are canning factories the farmers raise sweet corn for them, and put the stalks in the silo; this is very profitable. Nearly all who are not too far away from town raise and sell garden vegetables and fruits. I have sent in 30 bushels of peas at a time and sold them for \$1.25 per bushel. Corn I have sold for 75 cents per hundred at the farm. Acres of cabbages for \$10.00 per ton drawn direct from the field to buyer, fed the trimmings to the cows with no bad results, for we fed right after milking and aereated the milk, and last month wholesale price for best cabbages at Springfield, Mass., was \$20.00 per ton. There is hardly a farm without its apple

orchard and \$2.00 net per barrel is not an unusual price for the best quality of fruit.

Poultry:—This kind of livestock always seems to me to be beneath the notice of the western farmer, it is left for the women folks to look after if anything is done in regard to it, but it is surely one of the best paying things on the New England farm, and every farmer has a flock of fowls, and can you doubt that they pay when I tell you eggs sell évery winter for 40 cents per dozen, and sometimes higher, and early spring broilers bring 40 cents per pound? Many separate the cocks from hens after breeding season. Date eggs when laid and warrant and agree to pay \$1.00 for each egg that is off. Can you tell me of anything to which we can feed our skim milk with greater profit? You think that pedigree cattle are all right—they should be well bred, but in Massachusetts there are pedigree fowls. Each one wears her number on an aluminum band on the leg, they lay in trap nests so they cannot get out until released, and a daily record is kept of performance. Before buying an animal you want to see his pedigree and know his breeding, then you may be willing to pay a good price. I worked on a farm where \$100 was refused for a white leghorn cock, and I can take you to farms where the eggs of some of the hens sell for \$1.00 each—one whose record I remember, laid 228 eggs in a year.

Last summer I called on a neighboring farmer and was comparing notes a little. He told me how many hens he had, the price he received per dozen in the village nearby, and the number of eggs the hens laid. I figured out that he received over \$5.00 per day—he had only a small farm and he and his wife did all the work, and enjoyed life, and I am sure he did not receive as much from his cows. Let me give you another example:—I know of a farmer and have dealt with him and know what his stock is. He bought a farm when a young man and went into the dairy business, but thought although he had a large farm that he could make a greater profit with less exacting labor by selling off some of his cows and putting the money into poultry. I bought 100 white leghorn eggs of him last spring and willingly paid \$10.00 for them, for his 900 hens had layed an average

of 197 eggs the year previous. Lets figure that out: 197 times 900 equals 14,775 dozen, at 25 cents per dozen equals \$3,693.75; but his income is more than that for he sells a great many eggs for hatching for 10 cents each or more, besides he has a small herd of cows.

Two other young men, one a short course student, the other an agricultural college graduate, bought together a farm of 90 acres in a very run down condition, only two-thirds of which can be cultivated; this farm has supported their two families and has yielded from \$800 to \$1,000 each year net profit from butter, eggs, poultry and fruit—mostly apples. An eastern orchard has brought in \$1,000 per acre. A woman farmer on a farm of 130 acres has made sales of nearly \$1,000 per year; I could give the names of all these persons.

Well, I have been asked—What are you going to do with your hill sides? Let them grow up to timber as it is doing, or they may be pastured with angora goats of which there are several flocks in New England—one of over 400 head. There is another thing which does well, that is the Japan chestnuts—some of the farmers are grafting the chestnut sprouts which have started up since the timber was cut off to Japan chestnuts. In ten or twelve years these trees will produce a bushel of nuts each worth \$8.00 to \$10.00 per bushel, and 50 trees can be grown on an acre.

Yes—you say, but think of the car-loads of fertilizer you use in New England—that takes the profits. I dont think it is as bad to pay money for fertilizer as it is to pay the interest on a mortgage. Think of the farmers in the West that have bought land at the inflated prices at which it sells here—think of the interest they pay every year on the price of the whole farm when they may really own but half of it. The eastern farmer uses fertilizers to supplement his yard manure because it pays, when prices decline he may stop buying these chemicals, but your farmer here in the West must pay the interest on that mortgage whether the season is wet and he is flooded, or whether you have drought and his crops are scorched; we not only use chemicals but we practice green manuring, for example: An

acquaintance bought a farm of 140 acres containing 25 acres of level sandy land upon which corn would only grow 3 or 4 feet high; he divided it into two fields of about 12 acres each and adopted for them the following rotation: 3 bushels of rye per acre is sown in the fall, which is plowed under the last of May; then cow peas are immediately drilled in with acid phosphate and muriate of potash; the next spring the cow peas are turned under and leaming corn drilled in for the silo, which now grows 10 feet high; each of these fields grows corn every other year.

I am acquainted with a man who started out in a very small way a few years ago. He bought a farm that was nothing but sand, it seemed to have no humus whatever. He had a few cows and team and bought fertilizers to grow his crops; then he commenced to put out small fruits and grew them by the use of chemicals, using what manure he had. The first year he had one boy to help him, now he employs many hands, and one morning I kept account of the number of crates of strawberries sent to Hartford, Conn., ten miles away, and I figured out that that day's shipment was worth \$150.00 at wholesale. I have seen big crops of corn on that sandy land and plum trees so loaded with fruit that the branches looked as if they would break; the last time I met him he wanted to know where he could buy a car-load of grade Guernseys.

We have a great many stones in New England but they are not altogether an unmixed evil. We use them to macadamize our roads. If you were driving through the country in Rhode Island you would often see wagon scales at the road-side and nearby a stone-crusher and engine used for breaking the stones hauled by the farmers, for which the towns pay 50 cents per ton. Massachusetts has a state road law as has also Connecticut. In the latter state a town votes to macadamize a piece of road, and it is graded, the cost is paid $\frac{1}{3}$ by the town, $\frac{1}{3}$ by the county and $\frac{1}{3}$ by the state. In this way our roads are being brought into good condition, and we can haul loads regardless of the season or weather.

Rural free delivery, electric roads and telephone lines are traversing New England in all directions, which bring farmers

and their families nearer to town and nearer to each other. Railroads offer cheap rates to all conventions and during the last two years I have carried a mileage book which cost me \$10.00 for 500 miles travel, good for myself or any member of my family until used up; compare this with the liberal (?) treatment of the Wisconsin railroads, which charge one-half as much on freight from Chicago to Madison as is charged from Connecticut to Chicago, over three different railroads, and will sell you a 1,000 mile ticket, good for yourself alone which must be used up inside of a twelfth month. In the Connecticut legislature the farmers are in majority and a railroad earning more than 7 per cent. must pay balance in the state treasury.

The social advantages of the eastern farmer are much the best, due to causes just named and on account of the grange, of which there are many more in the East than in the West, and ours are in a very flourishing condition, many owning their halls which have cost in several instances \$3,000.

Another thing I miss in the West is the village park or as they are called the "Commons," which you may see in nearly every village or city; they are shaded with magnificent elms or maples, where the boys play base-ball and where the Fourth of July and Memorial Day exercises are held each year. As I ride through the West and see farm after farm with few or no trees around the house I often think of the Scotchman's advice to his son: "Jamie, boy, when ye have nothing else to do do be sticking in a tree, 'twill be growing while you are asleep."

One other point: I have friends at Clinton, at Elroy and at Fort Atkinson, who have taken me out riding and when speaking of the different farms as we passed I have been surprised at the large number where the farmer had turned the farm over to the boys and had gone to the city to spend the rest of his days, which in such a case always seemed to me to be short. Does the farmer of the West love his work as he should? Does he become so attached to his animals that he strives to keep them at the highest perfection? Has his farm become endeared

to him by the many hallowed associations of home?—I am afraid not, and in this respect he differs from his eastern brother.

The eastern farmer is learning from the western; he is using more labor saving tools and three horse teams of heavy horses, though I think his methods will always be intensive and that he will look more closely after the little things as they are called. I think the western farmer can learn from the eastern better and more intensive methods, and that it takes a smarter man to be a successful farmer in the east than in the west, for our soil is harder to work and more stubborn, yet it is not the number of acres a man has but what he does with what he has that brings success.

Last winter a director of farmers' institutes of the state of Minnesota, while addressing an eastern audience said: "There are many farmers in my state that could sell their farms and buy here and be better off with more money in hand."

Last Monday in his lecture Prof. Babcock said, instead of becoming poorer the dairy sections of the East are becoming richer in fertility and large sections are much richer than they were 40 or 50 years ago, and many farmers produce from 35 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre. I have taken a clipping of Hoard's Dairyman of January 30, 1903:

"Hoard's Dairyman congratulates the dairymen of the state of Maine on the fact that the legislature of their state has created the office of state commissioner and has given him an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars to be used for educational purposes. There is no state in the Union where advanced dairy thought and education will bring better returns than in Maine, for her farmers are a brainy lot of men, even though they are at times a little conservative."

The dairy farmers of Switzerland are contented on their rugged hill-sides. The farmers of Belgium are successful on their small farms. The farmers of the Island of Jersey are prosperous and by their intensive methods of cultivation keep 21,000 animals on 28,000 acres, raise ten to eleven *tons* of potatoes per acre on soil that has *practically been made by man*,—so too, by an intensive system of cultivation will the New England

farmer till his fields, and by raising large crops for good paying markets right at his door, be able to compete with any section of the United States.

DISCUSSION.

The Chairman: Mr. Sprague has covered the subject of the New England farm pretty thoroughly, but if there are any questions, we shall be glad to entertain them.

Mr. McKerrow: Mr. Chairman, as I stood here listening to the forepart of this paper, I thought I would sell out and move East, but when the speaker struck that part of his paper where he said that it takes more brains to farm in New England than it does out here, I concluded I would stay in Wisconsin. Did you ever hear of the painter who, when asked what he mixed his paint with, replied "Brains?" The soil is not so fertile there as here, and I think we stand a pretty good show here.

Secretary True: The admirable paper of Mr. Sprague has perhaps been more interesting to me than to one who had not had some little acquaintance with the country of which he speaks. It was my fortune to have been raised upon a farm near the place where Prof. Sanborn's farm is located, and I am familiar with the surroundings. I am glad to meet a man who has the loyalty to New England that Mr. Sprague manifests. I have not the least doubt, from what I know of the character of New England, that the spirit and enterprise that he manifests will succeed there. I have often thought, since leaving New England, that the great drawback to agriculture there was the lack of that spirit that will risk something in order to gain more. It seems from Mr. Sprague's talk that the best eastern farmers now are using commercial fertilizers, which must be necessary in that section. While I respect the spirit of Mr. Sprague very fully, I could not help thinking what an admirable western farmer Mr. Sprague would make,—with a soil that would meet him generously, how doubly successful he would be!

Mr. Rosa: I would like to ask the gentleman, Mr. Chairman, how he accounts for the low prices of lands in New England and in New York state, for instance, where it is generally known that farms can be bought for considerably less than the cost of the improvements that are placed upon them. Is it improved methods of farming that are wringing returns from the stubborn soil, or why is it that the farm in the East has become unprofitable so that farmers are leaving their farms and coming West, and selling their farms for less than the cost of the buildings upon them?

Mr. Sprague: As the gentleman well says, oftentimes farms can be bought for less than the price of the buildings. I have reasoned it out something like this. Some time ago when they commenced to push the manufacture of the labor-saving agricultural implements, they could use them much easier on this level, fertile soil of the West. These soils commenced to compete with the East, and they could not keep up with them and the boys scooted off to the city, while others who could not bear city life came West and invested in lands here. In the meantime those farmers who had gotten down into the rut did not know what to do and finally were obliged to change their methods of farming and it took years to do it, and in the meantime the boys were coming West. They heard about this fertile soil of the West and, you know, distance lends enchantment to the view. The farmers of Nebraska and the West are going to Canada. The Americans, it seems to me, are a restless sort of people. It seems to be bred in them. I have been looking up this matter quite a bit because I expect sooner or later to have a farm in the East. In talking with real estate agents, in talking with Prof. Sanborn, I find that land has risen in value considerably since he went back there eight years ago. If you could see Prof. Sanborn's methods. He has himself experimented with fertilizers on that soil there, adapted to the Gilmanton Hills. He gets enormous crops of hay with them. He ships 100 ten-quart cans of milk a day to Boston, and you can figure up what an immense income he must have on milk alone. I believe him when he tells me that some of his farms could pay

an interest on \$100 per acre. But I do not think the farms of New England are going to stay where they are now. A man would be a fool to go into Wisconsin to raise peaches because it is not adapted for that work. There are crops that can be raised in New England with which Wisconsin cannot compete. I feel certain that although the farming in the East has been very low for fifteen or twenty years, it is rapidly coming up. The farmers are changing their methods.

Mr. McKerrow: The gentleman seems to have plenty of hard sense and a love for the East. I think with my friend True that he has the right spirit. I would like to know why it is the gentleman is in the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Mr. Sprague: Because I think there is no better college in the United States. It is worth the price to come out here and study under Babcock and Henry, who are eastern men.

Secretary True: I believe if the tide is going to set back from the West toward New England, that the best men to go onto the New England farms will be live western farmers,—men who have accumulated a certain amount of capital here to take back, with the broader ideas they have gained in the West, and that with these accumulations they can go there and make a success of specialties that we cannot compete with, here in the West. Would you recommend a poor man to go onto a New England farm in the condition in which cheaper farms there are and spend his life in bringing the farm to fertile conditions?

Mr. Sprague: That is one of the most foolish things a farmer does. He might a good deal better put his money out at interest until he has enough to make a real good start. That is one of the shortcomings of the American. He wants to get on his own farm too quick. After that he is handicapped and for that reason he cannot buy tools because he has not the capital to buy them.

I would like to tell you another thing. You see very few three-horse teams in New England. When I came here I commenced to absorb things about as fast as I could and put them in my brain to draw on them. After using some of these heavy western tools and going back East some of the eastern tools

seemed to be toys. They had a disc harrow that got to be an aggravation to me and I threw it aside and got a three-horse harrow and I put on three 1,300-pound horses on that and it did me good to see it take up that soil. They did not buy tools there and did not have them and so they did not till the land enough. Our land is more easily tilled than the Wisconsin land. I was told that farm in Connecticut never did produce such crops as it did the two years I was on it. I worked the land and put on a great quantity of fertilizer.

Mr. McKerrow: The gentleman spoke about the rich showing of protein in New England corn. Is the New England corn mainly flint corn?

Mr. Sprague: Flint altogether.

Mr. McKerrow: That is what I have. Flint corn is the protein corn. They are coming to that conclusion at the Illinois Experiment Station too.

Mr. Rosa: How much of the New England soil is tillable at all?

Mr. Sprague: I cannot answer that question. All of the farmers there have some soil that they do not pretend to cultivate, and they have other soils that they cultivate just as intensely as they can. I have raised three crops off one field in 13 months.

Mr. Rosa: I would like to ask if you are in the limestone area of the New England states or on the crystalline rock?

Mr. Sprague: I am on lime stone.

Secretary True: These New England products may be considered according to the old saying: "The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat." The products of New England coming nearer to the rock bound soil may have a higher quality. This seems to be so with the fruits, which have the highest quality.

Mr. McKerrow: I admit that sounds all right.

The Chairman: I have spent considerable time traveling up and down those hills and I am free to admit that when I leave good old Wisconsin I shall go West and not East.

The Chairman: The next topic upon the program is "The Fakir and the Fair," which will be presented to us by Mr. O. F. Roessler, of Jefferson. I take pleasure in presenting Mr. Roessler.

THE FAKIR AND THE FAIR.

O. F. ROESSLER, JEFFERSON.

When Secretary True asked me to read a paper before this meeting on "The Fakir and the Fair," I was under the impression, on giving my consent, that the meeting was to be one in which the fair and the management of a fair were to be discussed and debated. I supposed that "we fair fellows" were to get together and talk "shop." It was, therefore, with surprise that I found the only purely fair subject was that assigned to me, and judging from the discussion this afternoon I feel as though my subject was foreign to the meeting.

I am in no way connected with farming, but with the detail work of a county fair I believe that I am thoroughly familiar, having been connected with the Jefferson County Fair, one of the most successful in the state, for many years.

A wisely conducted fair takes account, not only of all that is in common, but, as far as possible, of the differences peculiar to many groups of people, and becomes, in a wise and helpful way, like Paul, "All things to all men," so as to interest, instruct, entertain, and be useful to all. This is accomplished through various departments,—of live stock, farm produce, farm machinery, poultry, fine arts, needle work, trials of speed, sports and amusements. A fair should be a source of knowledge, it should be useful as well as entertaining, be in fact a public servant and public institution.

There is beauty and importance in all the nearest and hence dearest things in life, and through wisely conducted departments the fair should appeal to every member of the community, the farmer, the craftsman, the teacher, the merchant, the laborer,—those who delight in the farm and its beautifying and improve-

ment, those who find pleasure, or should find pleasure, profit and development in the different employments and trades, those who delight in cooking, or useful and ornamental needle work, in art, in education, in literature.

No department is or should be without its attractive and instructive features to some group of people. One may not appeal to a certain class of fair visitors, while others may view with slight interest or concern some of the other departments, but all departments must be represented in order to secure the full share of patronage the fair must have, and to merit the attendance necessary to make the fair a success financially year after year. Some visit the fair to behold the live stock, grain and machinery exhibits, some to view the fine arts and trade displays, some to witness the trials of speed, some to see the special paid attractions and amusements. Though one person may not feel inclined to witness all of these, may desire to see only one of them, the department he values and appreciates most brings him to the fair. And this applies also to the fakir, who is considered by the fair going people one of the sources of amusement at the fair.

The fair fakir is not the person Webster defines as a fakir. He is not a beggar, but a man who gains his livelihood by hard work and shrewd dealing, enduring many hardships and often extreme exposure to the elements in order to gain the mighty dollar that comes to him in nickels and dimes. Among them we meet as honest men as we find in any of the walks of life. There may be more black sheep among them than are ordinarily found among a similar number of people, but taken as a whole they are not the vicious, dishonest and depraved beings classed by many.

It is commonly accepted as the truth that a fakir will defraud you every time he can. Some may and will, but others would disdain a disreputable act. The majority of them are as honorable and upright in their dealings and transactions as will be found among the trades and professions. He visits the fair to secure therefrom as large a profit as possible. His transactions are all small, and he will retrench and economize when he can

find an opportunity. He will argue and haggle with the privilege man for hours in order to secure a slight reduction in his privilege rate and so secure the most favorable location for the money, but if the weather has been at all propitious he pays all he contracts for and is with the fair again the following year. Should the weather, however, prove inclement, then the privilege man's life is a burden to him for several days, for there are few among them who will not make determined efforts to secure a reduction in rent, some in an honorable manner, others in a disreputable way, while many must do so through necessity.

The fakir must be regarded and considered an attraction at the fair. He gives it a certain amount of life and excitement that without him would be found lacking by the fair visitor. Take the fakir from the grounds of a fair, it would be but few years before the officers would be compelled to discontinue from lack of attendance. Let a fair for one year obtain only one-half the usual number of fakirs, you will then find the people leaving the ground voicing the opinion that the fair is not up to its customary standard, that it is retrograding, no matter how well filled the entries in the different departments may be. The old and the young find amusement with and through them. They visit the fair expecting to see them, to hear them and to patronize them, even though they realize that in many cases they will not receive the value of their money, witness a palpable fake, or be humbugged in some way. Upon entering the grounds, the fakir is the first to attract your attention, he keeps before your eye during the entire day, he cheers, entertains, and delights you, and he is the last to address you when you depart for your home. He is there to amuse you, he strives to do so from early morning until late at night.

Gambling devices, under our state law, must be excluded from the grounds, if the society desires to secure aid from the state. Any fair conducted for the people and in the interests of the people would exclude them anyway. If, then, a fair will also exclude liquor and immoral performances, and sell privileges to only good clean shows and stands, the fair must be the gainer by the presence of the fakir.

In former years, fair managers made no efforts whatever to secure fakirs, but now you find the secretary of any fair of any reputation visiting the fairs of neighboring counties for several weeks prior to the holding of their own and making it his duty to solicit every fakir on the grounds, the showman, the candy man, the merry-go-round, the snake charmer, the lunch man, the toy balloon man, the return ball man, and the cane, doll and knife racks, in order to induce them to visit their fair, "the best held in our section of the state." It is conceded by fair managers that the fakir is one of the attractions at the fair as well as one of the sources of revenue, and the effort to secure as great a number as possible is therefore made. The fakir is as essential to the fair as is the fair to the fakir.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Rosa: Does the gentleman expect us to take that paper seriously, or is it a burlesque?

Mr. Roessler: You can take it that way if you find it easier to digest.

A Member: I believe a good many people go to see the fakir, and deal with him. I want to ask the gentleman when the law was passed that prohibited gambling on the fairground.

Mr. Roessler: It is a law on the statute books today under which county fairs are drawing state aid.

A Member: Does it not apply to state fairs?

Mr. Roessler: I am speaking of county fairs.

Secretary True: I will have to ask the gentleman whether we are to judge from this question that he has seen gambling on the State Fair grounds.

A Member: This was on the county fair grounds.

Mr. Rosa: I would like to say a little something about this subject. I do not know that I am willing to admit that we need all sorts of things to attract individuals at fairs. I think there are some things that attract individuals that are not proper things. I am willing to admit that these draw a certain class

of people, but I want to ask this: Is it the legitimate function of a county fair or a state fair to pamper to the appetite of such people and to attempt to make a fair successful in this way? I stand absolutely opposed to the fakir on the fairground, because he detracts from those things in the fair that the fair is made for, those educational features of the fair that are legitimate, and the longer we allow them to remain there, the harder it is going to be for us to build up the proper spirit, so that our fairs may become what they should become, educational institutions. I, for my part, do not see how there can be a single educational feature of any permanent value that can come to us through the fakir. I doubt seriously whether a person ever came out from one of the fakir shows lifted up or better equipped to live a decent life. Our fairs, if they are to live at all, must have some element of instructional value. They are not simply amusements. For that reason, I think we ought to be extremely careful how we devote our energies to supporting the fakir at the fair. It is a great question and I know that there are two sides to it. I know there is the question of financial success which stares every fair management in the face, but on the other hand there is the demoralizing influence of these shows. I speak from the standpoint of what a fair should be and I want to put myself on record as being absolutely opposed to going outside of our well-beaten paths to find a fakir and I am also opposed to allowing any of them to set up shop on our fair grounds.

Mr. Roessler: I am free to admit that there is no education to be derived from the fakir, nor is there from horse races and balloon ascensions. If it were not for the horse race, however, and the balloon ascension and the amusements, our county fairs would die out and so would the state fair.

Mr. Rosa: I would like to say that the fakir came as near killing the Beloit fair the first years of its existence as anything could and yet fail. I am willing to admit that people like to see a horse race. They do not like to see a balloon ascension any more. It is a thing of the past. They like to see a horse race as they do a foot-ball game. But I firmly believe that we are simply appealing to a taste in either case that we ought not to

appeal to by our fairs; we are simply living upon something that excites. We want to educate people to better things. If we are not to make our fairs educational, we should not hold them. It is like the sensational newspapers that cater to the abnormal tastes of the people, and just so long as it is pursued, just so much harder will it be to get away from it.

Mr. Wylie: Would you countenance a railroad wreck?

A Member: I think the young gentleman is right in one respect. There are young folks and there are old folks. I go for the education I get out of the fair, but that is not the case altogether with the young people. The young man is working along moral lines and it is all right. I think a little harmless fun in seeing things we do not see every day is all right. If those things were done away with on the fair grounds, it is all right. If those things were done away with on the fair grounds, it is my opinion that there would be a very small number of people to attend the fair. If it were known that there was not going to be any such thing on the fair ground, there would be a lot of young people who would not attend at all. I agree with the gentleman who read the paper that these things are really necessary to the success of a fair.

Mr. Austin: Mr. Chairman, the success of a fair depends upon the gate receipts and what a person considers a fair ought to be varies largely with the person. While I would diminish one particle the educational features of a fair, I would attract all the people who would come there for educational purposes and I would introduce just as many fake shows as possible to draw the other people. More people go to be amused than to learn, two to one. You know and I know from fifty years' experience that without some entertainment upon the grounds, a fair is a failure. I do not care how nice your stock or what else you may have there, because the people go there largely to be entertained. The fakir is as necessary to the fair as the fair to the fakir, and the more fakirs the better advertised, the larger the audience and the more successful the fair.

Mr. Rosa: I think the gentleman and I differ entirely as to what a fair is. It is one thing to make money and it is another

thing to have a successful fair from another standpoint. From the gentleman's standpoint there are a great many saloons making a booming success, but it is hardly the success we would like for a state or county fair.

The Chairman: I have been attending fairs ever since I was a very small boy. I have been mixed up with fair managements ever since my majority.* I have seen a great many fakirs in the fairs and I have seen fairs run entirely without fakirs. This word fakir, as we use it, is supposed to cover all the features outside of the exhibits in a fair. It should not, however. We American people, as has been stated here today, are something of an excitable nature. We are looking for some amusement. Now, there is a certain class of shows that to my mind may be permitted to come upon the fair ground under the present conditions of society here, that will not very much detract from the educational side of the fair. A show of trained animals is educational and at the same time interesting and amusing. An electrical show is educational and entertaining. I believe that all shows of that kind should at the present time be given a place in our fairs, but the "snake eaters," and the wild girls from the plains," are entirely out of place on the fair grounds in Wisconsin or anywhere else. I believe our privilege man should have the backbone to say "no" as well as "yes." I believe the privileges should be largely educational, because, as "honest" as these fakirs are, they will buy a privilege for selling peanuts, for instance, and then be playing some shell game, if you are not watching them every minute. I think the privilege man should be backed up by a contract with the man who signs it that he forfeit everything if he is found doing anything out of place. I don't know whether we would include engine wrecks under the head of fakes or not, but I believe they are educational, so I have advocated them. A great many of us will never have the privilege of seeing a railroad wreck unless they give it to us on the fair ground. I believe any fair, run wide open along the line of fake shows, ought not to receive aid from the state any more than a fair that permits gambling and liquor selling, because that class of shows is degrading. It is hard enough to educate

upward. So far as I am concerned personally, if we could run fairs as they do in Great Britain without any fakirs, simply straight agricultural fairs, and make them as successful as they are there, I would weed out show features although educational. When a man is taking in this show of trained dogs, etc., he is losing the other shows of trained horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. There is not too much time to be given to any of them for any one who attends a fair to see the animals and the products of the home and farm. When I visited English shows I studied them because I knew that Great Britain had given to the world more classes of improved live stock than all the other nations of the world put together and I wanted to find out, if possible the reason why, and I think I can see part of the reason in the very fact they had nothing on an English fair ground but a legitimate show. The thing that came nearest to being entertainment was when they were judging hunting horses. They jumped them over hurdles, and there was a large crowd watching the jumping of the horses. Around the cattle rings, the sheep rings and the swine rings, I had pointed out to me men of titles and wealth with their wives and daughters, looking at their favorite classes of stock. I got near one of these groups as an eavesdropper and I heard those ladies commenting upon the merits of the animals preceding the judgment of the judges, as to which animals would win. I made up my mind that the English people had been studying live stock.

If it is to live, the Wisconsin fair and the American fair must give just as high class a show of animals and products as possible, the same as they do in Great Britain. Let us cut out the purely fake part of the show and only admit such fakirs as will give a clean and educational show, and then I believe we will have reached the point where the state can properly and profitably put a fairly large amount of money into the object lesson education of her fairs in every county and in the State Fair.

Secretary True: It has always seemed to me as though it were a simple question to decide what character of shows we might admit without objection. That class of shows might come upon the grounds which we would feel free to visit, accompanied

by our wives and families. There is a certain class of fakirs who in their work approach very near the forbidden line of games of chance, and fair officials too often admit these people on their own statements and keep away from them-after they have admitted them and are possibly unconscious that questionable work is carried on. I think that everything of the nature of a gambling device, which attracts boys and those who are weak in their understanding of what constitutes a game of chance, should be strictly prohibited.

Mr. Anderson: I have had it called to my mind so many times when my neighbors and friends have visited the fair and upon asking them if they had seen a fine display of carriage and road horses, they did not seem to know anything about it. I think it would be a splendid thing if seats could be provided at the places where the judging is done for the convenience of the people. I myself, as tall as I am, was this fall deprived of the privilege of seeing as much as I wanted to because of the crowd around the judge's ring. I think it would be a grand thing to provide for the convenience of the visitors and give them the privilege of seeing what is going on in the show ring.

Mr. McKerrow: In that connection, I will say this: the states of Illinois and Iowa have both built within the last two years very fine stock-judging pavilions. Iowa spent \$43,000 on her one building. I asked one of the leading showmen on the Iowa fair ground, who had something of an educational show, how he was coming out in comparison with last year. He said: "This fair ground is not half as good as it used to be. They have built these big buildings and the people stay in there and see the horses trot up and down and they do not come around to the shows. Everybody is in there. That big building is a nuisance."

I am not taking issue with the paper read, because in a sense I believe the gentleman has laid down the things as they are today, and yet I think he would favor dropping out the fake end of it; I believe he does. At the same time, I think it is high time to draw the line closer. We have been trying to draw it closer. We ought to keep on doing this until, if we possibly can, we

cut out everything but the educational side of the fair. Maybe these stock-judging pavilions will help us to solve this problem by making the fair unprofitable to the fakir. We hope the legislature of Wisconsin will give us money to build one on the Wisconsin fair ground the coming year.

Secretary True: It seems to me there is one thing that would forever settle this question. If the state would take interest enough in its agricultural fairs, as educational institutions, to remove from them the danger of financial failure by the support it gives them, there would be no longer any necessity to obtain anything questionable for the purpose of making money. So long as exhibitors expect premiums to be paid in full, and deficits, if any, are to be met by fair managements, anxiety to draw crowds for revenue, will continue, but if the state would recognize its fairs as educational institutions, give sufficient financial support, to remove fear of failure, I think it would forever settle the fakir question.

Mr. Phillips: As secretary of our county fair, I would like to ask a question. We had a man call on us this year after we had nicely begun our fair (merry-go-round and other things) and demanded that we pay a license for all these people. It rather scared the president and myself. He came from La Crosse and said he was a state officer. We told him if we had to pay anything, we would pay the proportion that those men would pay for the time they had been showing with us. The merry-go-round man said he had paid his license at Madison. Finally the man left and I have not seen anything of him since. Is there any reason why we should pay these men's licenses provided that they fail to pay them?

Mr. McKerrow: I think not. We were waited on by the license man from Madison last year. A year ago he collected no licenses on the fair ground. We did not bluff him; we talked straight. This year he collected some licenses from some parties, two or three, on the ground. I do not know just how that is. But certainly the management ought not to pay it, for these men get their license for six months or a year.

Mr. Rosa: Would it not depend whether there were so many

fakirs upon the fair ground, that they considered the fair a fake and drew a license from the fair?

Mr. McKerrow: Mr. Phillips said he had a merry-go-round. We hope some good will come of these discussions. We have been here for two days holding this agricultural convention. During this time, or the most of it, there have been from four to seven other meetings, being held in the Capitol, which means that the crowds of people in the city have been so divided up that none of the meetings have been as largely attended as they should be, although some have been even larger than our meeting here. Yet we trust that those who have spent their time with us will go home amply repaid for the time spent and the expense they have been to in coming to Madison. And besides this, they have had the privilege of getting acquainted with the capital city, with its good features and we trust with none of its bad. We feel that our program and the discussions taken part in by the gentlemen visiting here have been such that we will be able to make a very good report to send out to our friends throughout the state; that will bring something of value to them. Thanking you for your attendance and attention, if there is nothing further at this time, we will declare this convention adjourned.

Wisconsin Farm Crop Report, 1903.

APRIL 15.

The crop prospects for the season of 1903, as indicated by soil conditions, state of farm work, and condition of those crops liable to be affected by winter killing, are excellent. The abundance of rain that has fallen during the spring is none too much to meet soil requirements; and, while the ground is just now too wet for handling, a few warm, dry days will put it in the best condition for seeding. Considerable plowing has been done in the southern half of the state, and upon light soils, seeding is well advanced; while in the northern half of the state and upon heavy soils elsewhere, spring work is not far advanced. As a whole, farm work is not as forward as it was at this date last season, less plowing having been done last fall than in the fall of 1901. Farm labor is scarce and high. The acreage of clover sown last season was exceptionally large, and the condition at date is usually reported as excellent, the greatest loss occurring from being smothered by lodged grain with which it was sown. The importance of a full crop of clover, to the Wisconsin farmer can hardly be overestimated, and will be highly appreciated in southern Wisconsin, where there has been a failure to secure a stand for several seasons last past. Winter grains are also little injured by freezing, though the acreage of both wheat and rye has fallen off quite decidedly from last season.

Very few localities in the state any longer sow a large acreage

of winter wheat, and the raising of rye, except in localities especially adapted to its growth, seems to be losing ground.

Reports received show a loss in acreage from 1902 of 20 per cent. in rye and 40 per cent. in winter wheat. The general condition of farm animals is reported as good, with no more than the usual amount of disease peculiar to the various classes.

Prices of farm products are in no cases as high as a year ago, though now selling at fairly remunerative figures. In the reports of prices given below we have omitted returns from those counties of the state that raise little more than is required for home consumption. Average prices, in farmers' hands, are as follows:

Wheat	65 cents per bushel
Rye	45 cents per bushel
Oats	30 cents per bushel
Barley	46 cents per bushel
Corn	46 cents per bushel
Potatoes	31 cents per bushel
Tame hay.....	\$7.50 per ton
Dairy butter.....	22 cents per pound
Eggs.....	12 cents per dozen

The report to be issued May 15 will give the crop acreage for the coming season.

MAY 15.

While the month of April was exceptionally cold and wet, and farm work was seriously retarded by such weather, the prospects, at date, for all farm enterprises, are excellent.

Grass is our most important and valuable crop; and its present condition is such as to practically give assurance of an unusually large hay crop.

There is an increase in the acreage of tame meadows, from last years, of 8%; this coming largely from the southern part of the state, where for the first time in years a good stand of clover was secured last year.

In most parts of the state, last year's seeding of clover is

reported to be in good condition,—some winter killing occurring in exposed locations, and on older fields.

Upland pastures are good, while the excessive rainfall has kept marshy lands almost inaccessible.

Farm stock is already largely turned upon pasture, for its main food supply.

Winter wheat and rye are found to be in good condition as the season advances, their respective standings at date being 95% and 97%.

While fields for small grain were not generally as well prepared for the seed as usual, on account of excess of moisture, still the stand of oats, barley, and spring wheat is good, and plants are growing rapidly.

There is a continued tendency to drop wheat growing in Wisconsin, as is shown by a fall in acreage of spring wheat, from last year, of 10%, while our previous reports show an even greater falling off in winter wheat.

The acreage of barley and oats remains about the same as last year, with a slight increase in oats in the northern half of the state.

While farmers have been busy the past week in the preparation of ground for corn planting, and upon dry soils, considerable planting has been done, a large part of the acreage is yet to be planted, and the work will not be generally completed before the last of the month.

The larger part of the ground for potatoes has not yet been plowed, and the planting of late potatoes will be left until after corn planting.

Of fruits, cherries, currants, gooseberries and plums are considerably injured by frost; strawberries are slightly damaged, but will probably be a full crop.

Apples are not blooming as heavily at last year, but trees are in excellent condition, and the prospects are fair.

Our next report will give estimates of the acreage of corn, potatoes, and tobacco, as well as a statement of the condition of our various crops.

JUNE 15.

The crop prospects of the state are by no means discouraging. The recent heavy frost has seriously injured early planted fields of corn and potatoes, and these crops now have a very unpromising appearance; but scarcely any of the fields affected have been destroyed, and ninety-five per cent. of the crop, with warm, favorable weather, may yet recover completely from the effects of the freeze.

In many sections of the state large areas of high lands have completely escaped, and upon almost every farm, part of fields have practically been uninjured.

Fear has been expressed that winter wheat and winter rye, in blossom, have been damaged, and this can only be determined by time.

Aside from the effects of frost, our crops remain in excellent condition, and no apparent reason for anxiety exists.

The ground is usually well supplied with moisture, heat and sunshine being only wanting.

From the reports of our correspondents we find that the acreage of corn has fallen off fully five per cent. from last year, while the acreage of potatoes has increased two per cent.

The acreage of tobacco is also considerably increased; all tobacco growing counties, except Rock, reporting a gain, and this county no loss. Only about one-half of the tobacco was set at the time of frost and the loss from this source was much diminished by this, as beds of plants were usually protected.

A considerable increase of acreage of peas is reported, especially in districts where canning is a leading industry.

Sugar beets are receiving more attention in parts of the state within convenient reach of the sugar factory at Menomonee Falls.

All small grains are doing well, the weather being well adapted to a strong, healthy growth.

Compared with a good average condition, these crops are reported in the following percentages:

Winter wheat, —92; spring wheat, —98; rye, —102; barley, —100; oats, —102; corn, —80.

The hay crop is to be an exceptional one, the condition of meadows being reported at 112, while pastures reach the high percentage of 115. Live stock is thriving finely upon the excellent pasturage, and creameries and cheese factories are busy and prosperous.

Fruit prospects have rather improved, and the outlook for later small fruits and apples is fair.

JULY 15.

The general crop indications of the State must be considered as very satisfactory. While ideal conditions of weather have not been universal, we have escaped disastrous storms and floods, that have visited other Western States, as well as the parching drouth that has been almost universal in the East.

During the past month the growth of crops has been seriously hindered in some parts of Northern Wisconsin, by an excessive rainfall, though the hot weather of the past two weeks has forced all crops forward with exceptional rapidity, and at date the condition of soil moistures are almost universally reported as favorable.

Pastures continue to be excellent and are proving a source of income to the dairyman and stock grower, not easily estimated, nor generally appreciated.

The tame hay crop of the State is immense, but has been quite generally badly damaged in curing, by repeated showers.

That part of the crop that remains uncut, is becoming over ripe, and falling off in feeding value.

The winter wheat crop of the State is no longer important, on account of diminished acreage, while the yield per acre will be considerably less than last year.

Spring wheat is not very generally raised, and has been somewhat injured by rust, induced by the wet, hot weather, of the past week or two. It will not make a full crop.

Rye was exceedingly promising up to the time of the June frost, when in some localities it was considerably damaged.

While the general appearance of the crop continues to be good, some correspondents report that heads are not well filled, and while the crop will doubtless be very nearly an average one, it will probably hardly reach the yield of last year, twenty-one bushels per acre.

Barley is a good crop, its only apparent drawback being that it is considerably lodged. The berry is good and the yield will be large.

The oat crop should be even better than last year, when the estimated yield per acre was forty bushels, as there is plenty of straw with less lodging, but many of our correspondents report rusting, which may affect yield. It is hoped, however, that this disease may not be widespread.

Corn has made a phenomenal growth since July 1st, and has a better rating now than in our report a year ago, though the crop will need a favorable September, for full development.

The stand of tobacco is good, and the plants are growing rapidly. Farmers were hindered in setting, by unfavorable weather, and as a result the fields are rather uneven in growth.

Potatoes are doing well, especially in the potato growing districts of the State. The crop has suffered somewhat on heavy soils, from too much moisture.

Bugs are reported as numerous, and troublesome.

Apples will not be more than a half crop. They are dropping badly.

Peas and flax in their respective districts, are making an excellent crop.

The unusual amount of white clover this season, has furnished excellent pasturage for honey bees, and large quantities of excellent honey are being produced.

We find the following average percentage of the several crops as reported:

Wheat.	96½
Rye	98
Barley	99

Oats.	981½
Corn.	86
Tobacco	99
Potatoes.	961½
Apples	50

AUGUST 15.

Since the date of our last report, July 15, weather conditions have been unfavorable for nearly all Wisconsin crops.

The rust that was then reported as injuring oats, in some localities, became quite general throughout the State, and yield per acre is seriously affected thereby, while the grain is light in weight and lacking in feeding value.

The harvest of the crop was hindered by the excessively wet weather, and much grain has gone into stack in not the best condition.

Farmers that practice threshing from the shock have not been able to get grain in proper condition for threshing and storing and quite a percentage of the grain is still in the field.

The estimated yield per acre of this crop for the State, as reported by correspondents from fifty-six counties, is placed at 361½ bushels, against 40 bushels per acre last year, but the difference in the value of the crop will be greater.

Wheat, rye and barley matured without serious damage from disease or insects, and the estimated yield per acre of State is: Wheat, 17 bushels; rye, 18 bushels; and barley 32 bushels; the market value of the last named crop is somewhat lessened by color.

The hay crop of the State is universally heavy, the yield per acre being estimated at 13¼ tons.

During the past month the corn crop has been disappointing in its growth. The cool weather has seemed to hold it nearly at a standstill; the entire crop is late, and an early frost, like that of last year, would bring practical ruin to the crop.

On the other hand, many fields are strong and vigorous, well eared, and with a few weeks hot weather, would produce a fine yield. The corn crop of 1903, is now purely a question of weather.

Correspondents seem to be hopeful and still claim 70 per cent. of a full crop in entire State.

Tobacco has suffered somewhat from the same conditions that have interfered with the corn crop, though not as severely. The crop is late, and fields are uneven in point of maturity. Harvest in some early fields has already commenced, while other fields need two or more weeks for maturing.

The estimated standing of crop at date is 92 per cent. of full crop.

Late potatoes are doing well. There is little complaint of disease or insects, and the crop promises to be fully up to an average yield, with a slight increase in acreage. The potato growing counties,—Adams, Portage, Waushara and Waupaca, report excellent conditions.

Minor farm crops,—buckwheat, beans and roots are reported in good condition.

Apples continue to fall badly, and the crop will be light, and the quality of the fruit not first class.

The entire season has been favorable for grass crop; and pastures and second growth of meadows is furnishing an abundance of pasturage, and will continue to do so well into the fall, insuring fine condition to farm live stock.

No report will be issued from this office next month on account of the State Fair, to be held in Milwaukee, Sept 7-11, but the October report will deal more fully with yield per acre of crops, as well as condition of those maturing later.

OCTOBER. 1.

Special inquiries were sent out from this office Oct. 1st as to the respective condition of corn and potatoes. Corn having suffered severely in a large part of the state from severe frosts,

while it was yet in an immature state, and potatoes being reported as rotting more or less, in all sections.

CORN.

In making our report upon the corn crop we divide the state into two districts, the first including what may be considered the corn belt of the state, and consisting of Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, LaFayette, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha counties, which in 1900 had 939,781 acres of corn, and produced 35,393,760 bushels of grain, and the second district contains the remainder of the state; which in 1900 had 557,693 acres of corn, producing 17,916,100 bushels of grain. In the first mentioned district, the percentage of crop, upon basis of 100, is 87 per cent., and the latter district 60 per cent. The difference in the quality of crop would undoubtedly be greater than figures here given.

POTATOES.

In 1900 there were 256,931 acres of potatoes in the state producing 24,641,498 bushels.

Of this acreage Portage, Waupaca and Waushara counties had 70,282 acres and raised 5,456,635 bushels of potatoes, nearly one-fourth the entire crop of the state.

These counties now report the prospective yield at 72 per cent. of a full crop.

The counties of Adams, Columbia, Dunn, Juneau, Marathon, Milwaukee, Sauk and Waukesha each, in 1900, had an acreage of more than 5,000 acres, with an aggregate yield of 5,672,293 bushels.

These counties now report an estimated yield of 44 per cent. of a full crop, and the remainder of the state 50 per cent.

Considerable uncertainty exists as to the extent to which rotting may continue, the present warm wet weather being unfavorable for crop.

NOVEMBER 1.

The season of 1903 falls below the average, both in the yield per acre of most Wisconsin farm crops, as also in the quality of product. The cold wet weather that has prevailed, throughout the summer, caused too rank a growth of straw with the small grains, resulting in damage from lodging and rust, and rendering the harvesting and securing of the crops extremely difficult.

As a result the yield per acre is less than that of last year, and the quality is also inferior. This is especially the case with oats, which were badly shrunk by rust, and have also been seriously damaged in the stack. Most of the grain is light and inferior in feeding value.

Though in much of the southern part of the State no severe frost came until late in October, even here little corn is up to the standard, either in yield or quality; while in the central and northern parts of the State, where a killing frost came earlier, conditions are worse. At no time during the summer was the weather such as to rapidly develop the crop.

Potatoes, which up to the first of September, promised well, have since that time rotted so badly as to make the crop the lightest harvested in the State for many years. Even those being marketed have to be subjected to the closest scrutiny. The quality of those free from rot, is fair.

The only crops that have been excellent are those of grass and hay, though considerable trouble was experienced in securing the latter crop, on account of rain. A large proportion of the farmers of the State are interested in dairying, and to these the abundant pasturage has brought rich returns.

The following tables show the estimated yield per acre of the various farm crops of the State, and the quality of same, 100 representing a No. 1 product.

YIELD PER ACRE.

Wheat, bu.161½

Rye, bu.17

Barley, bu.34

Oats, bu.	35
Buckwheat, bu.	18
Corn, bu.	40
Beans, bu.	15
Peas, bu.	20
Flax seed, bu.	14
Potatoes, bu.	45
Sugar beets, tons.	12
Tobacco, lbs.	1,550

There has been a very decided reduction in the acreage of wheat, even from last year. The acreage of rye is also slightly less. Barley was not materially changed, while more oats were sown, especially in northern part of the State.

The amount of land planted to corn was notably less than last year, while that of potatoes was considerably increased.

Quite an acreage of sugar beets is reported from Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Washington and Waukesha counties.

Flax seed is chiefly raised in Buffalo, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Pierce, Polk, Racine, St. Croix and Trempealeau counties.

The acreage of tobacco is slightly greater than last year.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT.

Wheat	87
Rye	95
Barley	90
Oats	80
Buckwheat	95
Corn	78

No further crop reports will be issued this season.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

List of Crop Reporters, 1903.

Adams County.....	Uri Morse, Big Spring. R. H. Metcalf, Kilbourn
Ashland County.....	A. P. Andrus, Ashland.
Brown County.....	Hon. C. G. Wilcox, De Pere. S. J. Shannon, Askeaton.
Buffalo County.....	Alex. Lees, Mondovi. Robt. H. Manz, Waumandee.
Burnett County.....	And. A. Anderson, Grantsburg. Robt. C. Anderson, Branstad.
Calumet.....	Hon. Geo. D. Breed, Chilton. John Grey, Hilbert.
Chippewa County.....	L. E. Scott, Stanley. Hon. Jos. Meloney, Bloomer. Hon. W. B. Bartlett, Eagle Point.
Clark County.....	Geo. A. Austin, Neillsville. Hon. William Irvine, Greenwood.
Columbia County.....	Hon. Geo. Wylie, Morrisonville. Roland D. Morris, Cambria. M. W. Roberts, Pardeeville.
Crawford County.....	James Fisher, Eastman. Hon. Atley Peterson, Soldiers Grove.
Dane County.....	W. L. Ames, Oregon. Hon. Nicholas Anderson, Cambridge. Hon. W. H. Porter, Marshall. T. D. Brereton, Lodi.
Dodge County.....	H. B. Drake, Beaver Dam. Hon. S. R. Webster, Danville. ✓
Door County.....	L. P. Otteson, Washington Harbor.
Dunn County.....	Geo. Gallaway, Menomonie. O. Cockeran, Menomonie.
Eau Claire County.....	F. T. Meggett, Eau Claire. J. H. Paquet, Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac County.....	Geo. C. Hill, Rosendale. J. H. Dixon, Brandon.

Forest County.....	Hon. Egbert Wyman, Crandon.
Grant County.....	O. J. Arnold, Fennimore. Lincoln Abraham, Bloomington. N. E. France, Platteville.
Green County.....	Hon. John Luchsinger, Monroe. A. A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead.
Green Lake County.....	Dr. C. M. Willis, Berlin. H. A. Graham, Markesan.
Iowa County.....	Richard Gribble, Jonesdale. Thomas Convey, Ridgeway.
Iron County.....	R. S. Bennett, Saxon.
Jackson County.....	Hon. A. W. Merrill, Alma Center. F. B. Dell, Black River Falls.
Jefferson County.....	W. F. Stiles, Lake Mills.
Juneau County.....	Sam'l J. Thompson, Mauston. P. A. Cleary, Elroy.
Kenosha County.....	E. W. Ripley, Salem.
Kewaunee County.....	Hon. Wm. Rogers, Kewaunee.
La Crosse County.....	A. J. Philips, West Salem. E. E. Jones, Rockland.
Lafayette County.....	T. J. Van Matre, Mineral Point. R. E. Van Matre, Darlington. John March, Shullsburg.
Langlade County.....	Hon. John McGreer, Antigo.
Manitowoc County.....	F. A. Huebner, Manitowoc.
Marathon County.....	L. K. Wright, Wausau. Chas. Wood, Unity.
Marquette County.....	John Hamilton, Westfield.
Milwaukee County.....	Hon. C. T. Fisher, Wauwatosa.
Monroe County.....	E. E. Wyatt, Tomah. J. L. Herbst, Sparta.
Oconto County.....	David Wedgwood, Little Suamico.
Oneida County.....	John Hess, Rhinelander.
Outagamie County.....	Hon. Chas. Clack, Appleton. H. M. Culbertson, Dale.
Ozaukee County.....	Jacob Dietrich, Cedarburg.
Pepin County.....	Hon. S. F. Plummer, Arkansaw.
Pierce County.....	L. Spalding, River Falls. Isaac Isaacson, Spring Valley.
Polk County.....	Geo. H. Ely, St. Croix Falls. Lewis Olson, Osceola.
Portage County.....	Hon. Fred J. Frost, Almond. A. J. Smith, Amherst.

Racine County.....	W. J. Moyle, Yorkville.
Richland County.....	C. A. Hatch, Richland Center. W. H. Thompson, Viola.
Rock County.....	Hon. H. C. Taylor, Orfordville. Clayton Fisher, Janesville. Wm. M. Ross, Janesville.
St. Croix County.....	W. C. Bradley, Hudson.
Sauk County.....	Jas. R. Carpenter, Prairie du Sac.
Shawano County.....	F. J. Martin, Shawano.
Sheboygan County.....	Henry Waterman, Plymouth.
Taylor County.....	G. W. Adams, Medford.
Trempealeau County.....	Hon. A. A. Arnold, Galesville. F. A. George, Whitehall.
Vernon County.....	F. W. Alexander, Viroqua. F. P. Bean, Red Mound. Ed Hammer, Hillsboro.
Vilas County.....	L. J. Cook, Eagle River.
Walworth County.....	H. A. Briggs, Elkhorn. J. E. Seaver, Darien.
Washburn County.....	Geo. Harmon, Spooner. B. F. Grimes, Minong.
Washington County.....	Hon. L. D. Guth, Kewaskum. Hon. Geo. W. Jones, West Bend.
Waukesha County.....	Daniel Williams, Oconomowoc. W. H. Edwards, Sussex. Delbert Utter, Caldwell.
Waupaca County.....	Albert S. Smith, Weyauwega. D. F. Burnham, Waupaca.
Waushara County.....	B. J. Morse, Mt. Morris.
Winnebago County.....	Dr. T. E. Loope, Eureka. Geo. G. Jones, Neenah.
Wood County.....	Walter Woodford, Hewitt.

Crop and Live Stock Statistics.

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Adams	2,459	21,054	10,750
Ashland	130	3	1,021
Barren	3,746	5,587	25,162
Bayfield	28½	44¼	347
Brown	29,846	7,200	45,200
Buffalo	12,262	22,948	46,190
Burnett	610	1,475	1,800
Calumet	3,747	7,275	18,548
Chippewa	2,534	15,480¼	52,891½
Clark	3,110	7,074	21,855
Columbia	5,655	59,726	62,653
Crawford	5,921	19,176	25,396
Dane	4,884¾	104,764½	106,743
Dodge	10,312	39,215	57,787
Door	8,475	678	13,358
Douglas	47	109	368
Dunn	4,835	25,279	51,021
Eau Claire	6,474	15,166	40,239
Florence	34	13½	683½
Fond du Lac	4,898	35,302	59,046
Forest	26	11¼	565
Gates	131	457	962
Grant	5,026	85,033	88,745
Green	619	59,481	45,909
Green Lake	4,270	21,788	27,943
Iowa	2,688	129,386	49,942
Iron	25	.....	152
Jackson	5,346	12,891	31,509½
Jefferson	5,598¼	40,708¼	41,980¼
Juneau	5,786½	15,864	27,448½
Kenosha	631	18,648	18,682
Kewaunee	14,316	909	18,108
La Crosse	4,240	17,729	27,290
La Fayette	1,150	63,870	50,003
Langlade	1,320	262	6,956¼
Lincoln	381	118	3,854

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Manitowoc	11,346	3,590	38,696
Marathon	6,051	2,213	30,945
Marinette	1,432	1,263	8,650
Marquette	2,477	15,443	11,800
Milwaukee	1,026	6,333½	14,471½
Monroe	8,389	22,545¾	45,746½
Oconto	4,372	3,767	20,438
Oneida	311½	143	3,769
Outagamie	3,039	22,039	50,887
Ozaukee	2,345	5,532	15,645
Pepin	1,378	9,888	12,272
Pierce	3,903	12,478	33,717
Polk	4,431	9,114	35,673
Portage	4,348	15,214½	29,787
Price	77	62	1,177
Racine	953	22,918	25,609
Richland	4,364	28,345	24,964
Rock	469	93,753	57,537
St. Croix	4,526¾	16,980¼	85,171
Sauk	7,262	45,143	53,931
Sawyer	119	162	722½
Shawano	9,347	7,444	35,749
Sheboygan	4,032	15,405	37,429
Taylor	545	110	3,136
Trempealeau	9,700	18,058	62,285½
Vernon	8,280	22,098	46,266
Vilas	9	60	530
Walworth	1,011	58,372	42,723
Washburn	518	2,171	1,700
Washington	5,104	14,152	25,740
Waukesha	2,876	27,939	39,814
Waupaca	4,454	16,480	33,579
Waushara	2,944	24,477	22,359
Winnebago	4,155	23,163	41,121
Wood	1,706	4,698	12,636
Total	288,862¼	1,426,279	2,097,784½

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Barley.	Rye.	Flax seed.
Adams	291	21,697	.....
Ashland	151	138	.....
Barron	2,104	1,697	65
Bayfield	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	15
Brown	15,002	10,400	100
Buffalo	13,502	3,305	156 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burnett	85	165	.....
Calumet	32,727	1,611	7
Chippewa	1,383	2,740 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clark	1,978	1,885	46
Columbia	9,711	2,266	88
Crawford	1,432	1,389	.....
Dane	14,968	4,482 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Dodge	94,985	2,410	25
Door	3,092	6,979	28
Douglas	33	7	.....
Dunn	4,023	5,013	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eau Claire	4,364	6,505	57
Florence	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
Fond du Lac	65,589	892	149
Forest	8	2	.....
Gates	125	48	26
Grant	5,960	4,289	.....
Green	5,307 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,011	.....
Green Lake	8,951	6,334	221
Iowa	1,947	4,263	55
Iron	9	.....	.....
Jackson	1,426	5,219	9
Jefferson	13,722 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,188	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Juneau	1,832 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,870 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kenosha	912	424	104
Kewaunee	6,888	8,279	73
La Crosse	7,397	3,328	.....
La Fayette	2,953	1,430	.....
Langlade	862 $\frac{1}{4}$	341	2
Lincoln	530	355	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitowoc	26,548	11,188	239
Marathon	5,162	2,776	39
Marinette	202	879	.....
Marquette	67	6,573	.....
Milwaukee	4,784 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,355	29
Monroe	5,023 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,593	.....
Oconto	1,547	2,117	.....
Oneida	54	331 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....
Outagamie	19,496	3,208	18
Ozaukee	21,662	2,144	60

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Barley.	Rye.	Flax seed.
Pepin	9,417	2,982	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pierce	29,556	5,308 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,758 $\frac{3}{4}$
Polk	3,695	1,738	160
Portage	288	13,132	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price	71	71	.....
Racine	2,797	1,911	279
Richland	4,148	2,896	2
Rock	23,771	7,230	.....
St. Croix	14,773 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,652 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,794
Sauk	4,738	8,428	.....
Sawyer	30	.....	.....
Shawano	5,408	5,277	62
Sheboygan	37,932	5,452	50
Taylor	436	508	4
Trempealeau	6,333	4,441	124 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vernon	7,251	1,034	10
Vilas	3	29	.....
Walworth	12,187	2,607	.....
Washburn	75	205	35
Washington	39,394	3,877	22
Waukesha	17,696	8,571	.....
Waupaca	3,298	9,675	6
Waushara	962	22,113	34
Winnebago	15,463	1,246	121
Wood	2,002	4,667	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	650,940 $\frac{1}{2}$	300,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,168 $\frac{3}{4}$

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Adams	10,794		7
Ashland	917		434
Barron	6,530		469
Bayfield	320½		36¾
Brown	5,600		500
Buffalo	1,139		4¾
Burnett	965		190
Calumet	724	30	22
Chippewa	6,092	29¾	18
Clark	1,938	4	268
Columbia	8,216	41	68
Crawford	1,186		23
Dane	3,866	41	15½
Dodge	2,351	190	5
Door	1,790	73	57
Douglas	339		74
Dunn	5,595	19½	5¼
Eau Claire	2,033		49
Florence	236¾		144½
Fond du Lac	4,513	120	67
Forest	118¾		48¼
Gates	397		14
Grant	2,849		
Green	1,454		5
Green Lake	2,992	10	28
Iowa	948		3
Iron	78		
Jackson	1, 6		326¾
Jefferson	1,499¾	78	25½
Juneau	528		4½
Kenosha	945		
Kewaunee	882½		175½
La Crosse	1,142		16
Lafayette	986		
Langlade	760	1	76½
Lincoln	601¼		32¾
Manitowoc	1,993	1	60
Marathon	3,875		120
Marquette	1,696		13
Marquette	3,770		2
Milwaukee	5,551	314	266½
Monroe	2,885¾	1¼	228¾
Oconto	1,733		158
Oneida	2,380½	8	87¾
Outagamie	3,394	82	243

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Ozaukee	2,186	111	13½
Pepin	382	6¾	1¼
Pierce	1,252½	31	38⅝
Polk	2,529	4	33
Portage	22,297½	½	9
Price	571		56
Racine	2,632	553	1,083
Richland	882		
Rock	2,629	654	18
St. Croix	3,383⅝	39⅝	9
Sauk	10,834		1
Sawyer	200¼		
Shawano	2,738		61
Sheboygan	2,518		63
Taylor	635	1	122
Trempealeau	1,125⅝		
Vernon	2,257		7
Vilas	162		38
Walworth	2,465	129	1,553
Washburn	462		102
Washington	3,437	214½	30¾
Waukesha	6,365	370	24
Waupaca	15,685	3	3
Waushara	18,582		15
Winnebago	2,045	37	24
Wood	3,308	¼	95
Total	227,555½	3,197½	7,792

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Number of bearing trees.
	Cranberries.	Apples.	
Adams		115	2,771
Ashland		27	426
Barron		31	1,429
Bayfield		24	832
Brown		800	30,000
Buffalo		131½	5,766
Burnett			
Calumet		715	23,008
Chippewa	40	187¾	2,872
Clark		130	3,074
Columbia		976	32,567
Crawford	1	757	25,532
Dane		1,543	46,855
Dodge		7,515	71,814
Door		1,114	41,000
Douglas		7	26
Dunn		49	2,805
Eau Claire		166	7,303
Florence		61	763
Fond du Lac		3,860	58,779
Forest			
Gates			217
Grant		1,383	36,743
Green		1,064½	21,663
Green Lake		424	14,434
Iowa		611	19,229
Iron			
Jackson	258	100	2,354
Jefferson		802¾	
Juneau	47	227	10,323
Kenosha		1,184	26,393
Kewaunee		904	38,403
La Crosse		368	37,376
Lafayette		472	13,533
Langlade		10¾	170
Lincoln		14	220
Manitowoc	33	1,244	71,698
Marathon	2	188	7,712
Marinette		315	10,844
Marquette	35	420	8,086
Milwaukee		1,677	57,901
Monroe	98½	386	19,143
Oconto	2½	444	15,254
Oneida		7½	52
Outagamie		760	34,245

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Number of bearing trees.
	Cranberries.	Apples.	
Ozaukee		1,081	37,514
Pepin		31¼	3,804
Pierce		89⅞	7,348
Polk	14	2½	533
Portage		72½	2,438
Price		13	267
Racine		1,460	35,550
Richland		1,133	51,655
Rock		1,053	25,830
St. Croix	5	12¼	1,139
Sauk		821	44,833
Sawyer			
Shawano	10	421	16,499
Sheboygan		2,713	92,369
Taylor		½	216
Trempealeau		333⅝	5,972
Vernon		1,065	46,055
Vilas		6	
Walworth		1,096	22,995
Washburn		2	77
Washington		1,943	54,904
Waukesha		1,854	51,057
Waupaca	2	398	16,187
Waushara		211	13,766
Winnebago		950	47,886
Wood	492	132	2,068
Total	1,040	48,115+	1,384,977

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Strawberries.	Raspberries.	Blackberries.
Adams	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ashland	4		
Barron	12	2	
Bayfield	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Brown	20	5	
Buffalo	14	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burnett			
Calumet	3	3	
Chippewa	33 $\frac{5}{8}$	5	
Clark	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Columbia	49	13	5
Crawford	10	7	12
Dane	1,754	34	5
Dodge	30	15	5
Door	46	9	1
Douglas			
Dunn	50 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
Eau Claire	143	30	3
Florence	4		
Fond du Lac			
Forest	1	1/16	1/16
Gates	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Grant	9	15	5
Green	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Green Lake	10	6	
Iowa	4	1	
Iron			
Jackson	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10
Jefferson	7	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{8}$
Juneau	61 $\frac{1}{8}$	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kenosha	8	8	
Kewaunee	4	4	
La Crosse	80	21	28
Lafayette	14	18	35
Langlade	3 $\frac{3}{8}$		1/16
Lincoln	12	2	
Manitowoc	16	12	6
Marathon	12	4	1
Marinette	5		
Marquette		3	
Milwaukee	191	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Monroe	664 $\frac{7}{8}$	65	30 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oconto		13	15
Oneida	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Outagamie	16	7	2
Ozaukee			

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Strawberries.	Raspberries.	Blackberries.
Pepin	4	13 $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pierce	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3
Polk	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Portage	12	9	$\frac{1}{2}$
Price	1		
Racine	62	8	3
Richland	7	4	5
Rock	34	21	3
St. Croix	37	3	
Sauk	21	15	14
Sawyer	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Shawano	6	5	2
Sheboygan	16	10	3
Taylor			
Trempealeau	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vernon	19	9	8
Vilas	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Walworth	42	42	
Washburn	14		
Washington	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Waukesha	60	9	3
Waupaca	8		
Wausara	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Winnebago	25	14	3
Wood	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Total	3,723 $\frac{1}{2}$	560	235 $\frac{1}{4}$

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Currants.	Grapes.	Flax fiber.
Adams	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Ashland			
Barron			
Bayfield	$1\frac{1}{4}$		
Brown			
Buffalo	$\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Burnett			
Calumet	1		
Chippewa			
Clark			
Columbia	3		
Crawford		7	
Dane	4	56	1
Dodge	2		4
Door	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Douglas			
Dunn		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Eau Claire	1		
Florence			
Fond du Lac			
Forest			
Gates			
Grant	1	27	
Green		2	
Green Lake	1	6	
Iowa			
Iron			
Jackson	$\frac{1}{2}$		
Jefferson	2	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Juneau			
Kenosha		100	
Kewaunee	$6\frac{1}{2}$		
La Crosse	$\frac{3}{8}$	14	
Lafayette	6	20	
Langlade			
Lincoln	$\frac{1}{8}$		
Manitowoc			
Marathon	2		
Marinette			
Marquette			
Milwaukee	15	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Monroe	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Oconto	1	22	
Oneida	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Outagamie	1		

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Currants.	Grapes.	Flax fiber.
Ozaukee			
Pepin		6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Pierce			
Polk	$\frac{1}{4}$		1
Portage	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Price	1		
Racine	7		
Richland	4	1	
Rock	5	2	
St. Croix	7/12		
Sauk	4	15	
Sawyer			
Shawano	4	1	
Sheboygan			
Taylor			
Trempealeau			
Vernon	7	7	
Vilas			
Walworth	1		
Washburn			
Washington	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Waukesha	5	1	
Waupaca			
Waushara			
Winnebago	2	1	
Wood		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total	84 $\frac{1}{5}$	309 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Hops.	Tobacco.	Cultivated grasses.
Adams	1		10,594
Ashland			3,594
Barron		46	30,947
Bayfield			2,602½
Brown			46,802
Buffalo		18	28,547
Burnett			890
Calumet			22,689
Chippewa		136	30,116½
Clark		16	33,473
Columbia	16	3,085	41,707
Crawford		1,527	40,901
Dane	1,411	14,928	82,633½
Dodge		1	35,228
Door			27,890
Douglas			
Dunn		427¼	36,681
Eau Claire		61	33,796
Florence			2,342
Fond du Lac			46,151
Forest			650½
Gates		1½	4,324
Grant		341	85,333
Green		213	66,260
Green Lake			10,266
Iowa		27	50,700
Iron			1,157
Jackson		119¼	18,057
Jefferson	15	439¾	25,092
Juneau	22	251½	18,698
Kenosha			21,618
Kewaunee			27,183
La Crosse		189½	27,526
Lafayette	5	5	55,180
Langlade			10,655½
Lincoln			8,928
Manitowoc			56,575
Marathon			41,854
Marinette			10,728
Marquette			54,796
Milwaukee			17,759
Monroe		646	46,446
Oconto			28,920
Oneida			2,229½
Outagamie			36,332

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		
	Hops.	Tobacco.	Cultivated grasses.
Ozaukee			22,863
Pepin			5,401
Pierce		18	26,690
Polk			33,205
Portage	18		25,729
Price			6,560
Racine		4	21,184
Richland		355	49,663
Rock		1,372	61,270
St. Croix		61½	51,937
Sauk		34	40,070
Sawyer			2,077½
Shawano			25,609
Sheboygan			51,713
Taylor			6,961
Trempealeau		210	42,099
Vernon		7,417	63,057
Vilas			1,094
Walworth		6	40,485
Washburn			2,700
Washington			34,097
Waukesha	400		35,000
Waupaca			30,957
Waushara			24,497
Winnebago			25,846
Wood		5¼	14,998
Total	1,888	37,961½	2,030,614½

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903.

Counties.	Number of acres of grow- ing timber.	Counties.	Number of acres of grow- ing timber.
Adams	90,374	Manitowoc	32,090
Ashland		Marathon	104,589
Barron	21,235	Marinette	1,895
Bayfield	23,350	Marquette	53,122
Brown	18,562	Milwaukee	5,852
Buffalo	36,050	Monroe	73,204½
Burnett		Oconto	10,609
Calumet	15,651	Oneida	
Chippewa	21,928	Outagamie	26,608
Clark	51,863	Ozaukee	9,504
Columbia	49,585	Pepin	6,887
Crawford	73,661	Pierce	27,752
Dane	76,737¾	Polk	44,282
Dodge	24,488	Portage	27,805
Door	5,111	Price	
Douglas		Racine	7,496
Dunn	42,894	Richland	66,013
Eau Claire	12,587	Rock	35,095
Florence	22,945	St. Croix	6,144½
Fond du Lac	19,714	Sauk	82,857
Forest		Sawyer	
Gates	60,338	Shawano	35,937
Grant	76,978	Sheboygan	36,169
Green	35,490	Taylor	
Green Lake	15,521	Trempealeau	42,591
Iowa	56,777	Vernon	102,935
Iron		Vilas	
Jackson	14,269	Walworth	19,735
Jefferson	18,647½	Washburn	
Juneau	53,934	Washington	43,822
Kenosha	7,521	Waukesha	25,796
Kewaunee	10,125	Waupaca	33,570
La Crosse	47,505	Wausara	65,615
Lafayette	20,140	Winnebago	11,563
Langlade	70,506½	Wood	17,442
Lincoln	4,980		
		Total	

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS, IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	MILCH Cows.	
	Number.	Value.
Adams	6,371	\$149,656
Ashland	1,686	43,390
Barron	9,925	237,545
Bayfield	554	14,565
Brown	16,896	237,896
Buffalo	14,280	311,726
Burnett	1,075	18,600
Calumet	11,141	353,007
Chippewa	10,107	223,406
Clark	15,890	383,877
Columbia	21,321	487,981
Crawford	8,781	192,454
Dane	42,971	974,019
Dodge	37,010	858,727
Door	8,250	139,779
Douglas	760	11,017
Dunn	13,974	261,494
Eau Claire	11,142	239,705
Florence	452	8,560
Fond du Lac	28,289	721,285
Forest	211	5,477
Gatés	1,056	22,317
Grant	26,582	653,718
Green	26,750	778,558
Green Lake	10,547	222,947
Iowa	13,808	607,810
Iron	206	4,799
Jackson	8,192	164,041
Jefferson	32,656	746,507
Juneau	9,731	183,485
Kenosha	9,973	283,831
Kewaunee	11,879	233,776
La Crosse	16,528	370,144
Lafayette	23,593	666,432
Langlade	3,535	59,901
Lincoln	2,310	46,333
Manitowoc	25,208	542,123
Marathon	15,731	270,114
Marinette	3,791	68,426
Marquette	7,337	158,390
Milwaukee	8,737	204,883
Monroe	17,883	416,375
Oconto	5,866	127,111
Oneida	824	20,484
Outagamie	20,289	493,258
Ozaukee	11,847	284,674

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MILCH Cows.	
	Number.	Value.
Pepin	3,757	70,870
Pierce	8,433	204,961
Polk	14,721	310,388
Portage	11,521	240,708
Price	2,147	39,062
Racine	13,013	328,897
Richland	17,270	362,194
Rock	26,008	627,115
St. Croix	14,775	284,594
Sauk	22,202	530,815
Sawyer	255	5,741
Shawano	13,377	257,591
Sheboygan	30,693	849,093
Taylor	3,642	53,225
Trempealeau	17,079	320,114
Vernon	15,750	346,775
Vilas	55	1,380
Walworth	29,652	756,842
Washburn	1,016	23,000
Washington	19,092	212,842
Waukesha	21,828	421,365
Waupaca	19,098	415,014
Waushara	14,786	404,320
Winnebago	18,075	426,398
Wood	9,284	188,795
Total	923,534	\$21,206,702

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	OTHER CATTLE.	
	Number.	Value.
Adams	6,600	\$78,506
Ashland	1,125	10,231
Barron	18,105	202,149
Bayfield	353	4,080
Brown	1,569	13,000
Buffalo	13,658	116,737
Burnett	1,185	8,300
Calumet	8,170	112,726
Chippewa	11,101	131,932
Clark	15,865	183,012
Columbia	24,949	381,122
Crawford	13,110	153,600
Dane	29,831	385,169
Dodge	11,494	148,810
Door	8,973	77,874
Douglas	125	1,450
Dunn	13,384	127,579
Eau Claire	23,239	378,500
Florence		
Fond du Lac	27,400	263,420
Forest	146	1,638
Gates	1,387	14,061
Grant	35,358	561,656
Green	54,280	1,242,368
Green Lake	6,866	78,994
Iowa	32,565	515,090
Iron	637	13,071
Jackson	10,445	103,232
Jefferson	8,854	111,422
Juneau	9,470	98,822
Kenosha	5,496	82,613
Kewaunee	12,389	112,309
La Crosse	9,156	124,231
Lafayette	31,036	629,832
Langlade	3,462	27,118
Lincoln	2,161	19,204
Manitowoc	11,249	129,693
Marathon	16,655	122,166
Marinette	2,669	25,567
Marquette	6,224	81,917
Milwaukee	2,043	24,292
Monroe	17,073	186,628
Oconto	13,274	134,165
Oneida	528	6,428
Outagamie	16,306	151,560
Ozaukee	7,377	105,326

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	OTHER CATTLE.	
	Number.	Value.
Pepin	3,948	35,101
Pierce	9,075	108,144
Polk	14,697	134,489
Portage	8,302	86,796
Price	1,467	8,598
Racine	8,140	80,964
Richland	17,055	211,114
Rock	20,627	290,939
St. Croix	15,517	173,939
Sauk	20,183	265,084
Sawyer	195	2,568
Shawano	27,448	416,145
Sheboygan	11,230	143,024
Taylor	1,720	139,230
Trempealeau	15,169	155,905
Vernon	18,440	230,951
Vilas	84	1,370
Walworth	11,852	162,791
Washburn	1,541	17,707
Washington	10,748	133,006
Waukesha	6,547	80,180
Waupaca	12,729	141,567
Waushara	6,361	71,499
Winnebago	15,256	223,445
Wood	9,526	101,918
Total	827,199	\$10,898,474

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	HORSES, ALL AGES.	
	Number.	Value.
Adams	3,972	\$233,738
Ashland	2,062	74,895
Barron	7,733	441,067
Bayfield	693	49,620
Brown	15,400	642,896
Buffalo	7,050	461,513
Burnett	2,610	129,230
Calumet	5,636	387,938
Chippewa	6,248	392,643
Clara	6,615	376,003
Columbia	13,835	840,602
Crawford	5,305	261,499
Dane	17,430	1,065,529
Dodge	11,747	704,002
Door	4,403	207,136
Douglas	529	28,300
Dunn	7,559	441,057
Eau Claire	8,617	507,871
Florence	624	34,895
Fond du Lac	11,188	782,145
Forest	297	18,010
Gates	869	51,910
Grant	14,979	755,718
Green	9,503	602,019
Green Lake	5,054	290,781
Iowa	8,901	495,851
Iron	572	29,175
Jackson	5,061	283,994
Jefferson	13,857	527,637
Juneau	5,810	297,134
Kenosha	2,833	184,971
Kewaunee	6,254	381,084
La Crosse	7,284	524,448
Lafayette	5,966	561,024
Langlade	2,012	100,206
Lincoln	1,295	69,183
Manitowoc	10,062	635,949
Marathon	6,950	350,945
Marquette	2,461	98,904
Marquette	3,908	232,238
Milwaukee	17,625	935,712
Monroe	8,593	504,282
Oconto	6,431	370,003
Oneida	1,020	55,150
Outagamie	9,050	578,397
Ozaukee	5,474	363,445

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HORSES, ALL AGES.	
	Number.	Value.
Pepin	2,432	153,903
Pierce	4,711	304,984
Polk	5,629	305,991
Portage	6,823	417,485
Price	1,234	57,683
Racine	6,621	419,861
Richland	6,107	306,639
Rock	13,941	746,715
St. Croix	7,137	419,785
Sauk	9,719	595,764
Sawyer	357	22,100
Shawano	7,692	541,591
Sheboygan	10,117	667,606
Taylor	2,020	90,373
Trempealeau	6,842	436,344
Vernon	8,818	492,848
Vilas	62	3,655
Walworth	11,852	162,791
Washburn	955	48,670
Washington	9,006	565,507
Waukesha	8,093	371,398
Waupaca	7,566	477,300
Waushara	5,935	396,025
Winnebago	8,235	543,767
Wood	4,991	281,054
Total	472,271	\$26,190,648

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
	Number.	Value.
Adams	2,805	\$5,030
Ashland	693	1,406
Barron	14,931	29,014
Bayfield	113	339
Brown	5,280	15,286
Buffalo	13,501	28,682
Burnett	2,460	4,920
Calumet	2,475	5,168
Chippewa	5,500	10,938
Clark	8,395	18,767
Columbia	30,863	86,911
Crawford	9,504	20,151
Dane	16,858	44,502
Dodge	12,635	22,213
Door	4,512	8,921
Douglas	353	476
Dunn	14,316	26,457
Eau Claire	9,642	16,996
Florence	134	468
Fond du Lac	25,456	53,164
Forest	56	755
Gates	939	2,443
Grant	17,498	50,075
Green	9,792	23,032
Green Lake	13,640	23,046
Iowa	8,180	28,831
Iron	151	980
Jackson	4,167	10,986
Jefferson	3,942	9,267
Juneau	6,702	16,111
Kenosha	9,597	22,252
Kewaunee	6,088	11,695
La Crosse	5,405	14,165
Lafayette	13,060	40,308
Langlade	1,925	3,377
Lincoln	2,595	4,044
Manitowoc	5,940	13,569
Marathon	12,903	12,953
Marquette	1,060	2,334
Marquette	7,260	14,558
Milwaukee	475	1,492
Monroe	13,445	29,998
Oconto	3,813	7,843
Oneida	191	384
Outagamie	5,954	15,557
Ozaukee	636	1,713

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
	Number.	Value.
Pepin	3,537	6,689
Pierce	13,885	32,620
Polk	5,681	12,440
Portage	4,779	9,868
Price	700	1,774
Racine	8,368	17,664
Richland	25,503	52,110
Rock	13,671	38,366
St. Croix	8,709	22,655
Sauk	20,169	42,980
Sawyer	522	1,178
Shawano	12,549	30,129
Sheboygan	3,357	8,660
Taylor	1,169	1,829
Trempealeau	13,917	31,280
Vernon	34,338	81,064
Vilas		
Walworth	11,969	26,199
Washburn	841	2,181
Washington	7,083	16,884
Waukesha	19,134	33,695
Waupaca	7,712	16,639
Waushara	5,047	9,205
Winnebago	7,384	22,998
Wood	4,563	7,425
Total	570,490	\$1,288,509

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	SWINE FOUR MONTHS OLD AND OVER.	
	Number.	Value.
Adams	2,789	\$18,996
Ashland	360	1,857
Barron	5,377	29,335
Bayfield	246	446
Brown	8,000	29,896
Buffalo	12,527	74,607
Burnett	1,195	4,565
Calumet	5,159	31,285
Chippewa	5,555	29,533
Clark	5,559	28,607
Columbia	22,309	171,755
Crawford	7,138	41,231
Dane	29,827	235,413
Dodge	14,901	120,574
Door	2,977	9,352
Douglas	57	351
Dunn	9,598	50,845
Eau Claire	7,417	48,463
Florence	12	100
Fond du Lac	13,437	150,871
Forest	79	472
Gates	475	2,555
Grant	38,134	249,497
Green	25,311	189,099
Green Lake	7,101	47,163
Iowa	15,920	121,684
Iron	118	632
Jackson	5,763	34,627
Jefferson	12,295	102,923
Juneau	4,880	29,952
Kenosha	3,381	27,787
Kewaunee	4,888	16,841
La Crosse	9,150	62,677
Lafayette	26,185	220,517
Langlade	1,608	6,733
Lincoln	892	3,289
Manitowoc	8,715	36,089
Marathon	5,810	20,100
Marinette	1,002	4,748
Marquette	3,116	21,979
Milwaukee	2,234	11,189
Monroe	9,770	68,548
Oconto	4,394	18,128
Oneida	182	930
Outagamie	11,922	61,928
Ozaukee	4,212	23,567

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS IN 1903—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SWINE FOUR MONTHS OLD AND OVER.	
	Number.	Value.
Pepin	4,219	24,156
Pierce	3,996	28,112
Polk	3,651	21,999
Portage	4,996	33,859
Price	255	1,280
Racine	6,540	38,354
Richland	15,898	89,902
Rock	22,262	175,346
St. Croix	4,657	29,409
Sank	17,253	29,386
Sawyer	158	798
Shawano	8,918	38,440
Sheboygan	11,333	70,697
Taylor	791	3,174
Trempealeau	5,468	36,038
Vernon	10,574	69,036
Vilas		
Walworth	15,674	125,939
Washburn	462	2,490
Washington	9,716	55,647
Waukesha	6,334	43,230
Waupaca	6,605	38,368
Waushara	5,175	8,653
Winnebago	11,982	84,839
Wood	3,101	14,100
Total	542,267	\$3,524,988

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Adams	23,676	323,139	326,139
Ashland	2,117	280	32,000
Barron	88,391	78,080	1,015,113
Bayfield	341	330	6,289
Brown	422,846	115,902	1,486,956
Buffalo	262,560	607,524	1,673,486
Burnett	10,500	28,655	29,462
Calumet	83,022	201,575	800,857
Chippewa	42,914	308,415	1,634,096
Clark	64,415	55,039	853,118
Columbia	117,140	1,226,892	1,923,872
Crawford	74,265	338,573	524,128
Dane	108,645	2,925,871	4,092,257
Dodge	220,491	1,255,564	2,107,415
Door	200,154	20,588	496,810
Douglas	74	1,357	1,809
Dunn	89,676	468,959	1,406,048
Eau Claire	115,825	332,285	1,303,898
Florence	319	382	15,920
Fond du Lac	114,205	604,206	2,308,253
Forest	384	255	11,234
Gates	2,121	12,985	30,729
Grant	85,514	1,979,072	2,476,844
Green	11,619	1,342,190	1,395,032
Green Lake	72,924	664,080	1,115,150
Iowa	46,884	1,514,202	2,672,563
Iron	388	4	4,790
Jackson	132,926	361,257	1,121,209
Jefferson	140,030	1,550,457	1,599,673
Juneau	17,357	216,336	790,848
Kenosha	8,160	571,952	770,316
Kewaunee	235,960	4,441	588,856
La Crosse	91,258	484,752	1,014,209
Lafayette	16,027	1,625,642	1,605,514
Langlade	22,982	4,390	211,654
Lincoln	6,288	1,164	111,669
Manitowoc	280,272	56,176	1,404,339
Marathon	130,071	54,930	1,008,487
Marinette	46,882	12,523	48,138
Marquette	35,926	384,007	321,886
Milwaukee	26,585	207,407	487,540
Monroe	224,900	391,759	1,570,008
Oconto	72,268	74,904	632,133
Oneida	718	650	23,025
Outagamie	85,718	356,778	2,032,388
Ozaukee	58,191	126,869	591,584

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YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Pepin	37,181	205,711	435,297
Pierce	67,169	272,738	1,388,790
Polk	107,783	138,000	1,139,980
Portage	57,106	307,505	662,671
Price	1,200	1,500	36,211
Racine	23,090	869,185	1,040,997
Richland	93,432	478,660	789,253
Rock	15,765	2,096,494	1,833,299
St. Croix	107,812	188,864	2,394,138
Sauk	173,954	724,178	2,098,585
Sawyer	359	466	12,295
Shawano	214,202	188,399	924,018
Sheboygan	82,342	407,793	1,485,048
Taylor	7,831	1,245	88,860
Trempealeau	210,754	330,020	2,032,903
Vernon	223,723	338,994	1,498,201
Vilas	67	273	14,809
Walworth	18,259	1,687,230	1,354,170
Washburn	6,462	15,092	43,337
Washington	146,157	477,065	1,144,311
Waukesha	90,439	725,876	1,488,385
Waupaca	86,607	435,157	1,125,500
Waushara	37,908	497,293	486,908
Winnebago	97,755	391,497	1,544,460
Wood	25,580	99,360	421,689
Total	5,830,866	31,771,393	71,161,859

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF Acres <i>Bushels?</i>		
	Barley.	Rye.	Flax Seed.
Adams	6,610	181,737	.....
Ashland	2,819	1,343	.....
Barron	42,759	46,353	677
Bayfield	55	450	20
Brown	196,405	144,786	492
Buffalo	308,938	46,378	1,643
Burnett	450	704	.....
Calumet	1,085,910	39,246	278
Chippewa	36,389	71,229	440
Clark	45,999	43,960	582
Columbia	296,134	190,828	182
Crawford	13,673	24,341	.....
Dane	426,582	130,062	60
Dodge	1,960,065	117,765	1,132
Door	78,786	152,222	312
Douglas	32	56	2
Dunn	95,471	81,910	30
Eau Claire	101,041	106,830	611
Florence	493	10	.....
Fond du Lac	1,994,035	28,392	1,171
Forest	145	10	.....
Gates	1,334	840	.....
Grant	115,254	100,666	5
Green	88,695	67,196	.....
Green Lake	397,070	85,501	2,577
Iowa	34,506	75,524	480
Iron	80	.....	.....
Jackson	34,371	68,127	.....
Jefferson	404,004	182,855	32
Juneau	36,265	73,716	175
Kenosha	14,918	24,007	1,500
Kewaunee	156,303	137,106	939
La Crosse	188,198	37,481	.....
Lafayette	45,300	25,784	.....
Langlade	16,989	7,195	.....
Lincoln	8,506	4,094	.....
Manitowoc	707,223	262,461	1,261
Marathon	114,842	55,465	.....
Marinette	5,330	14,353	.....
Marquette	1,776	179,202	.....
Milwaukee	177,505	79,517	400
Monroe	187,650	79,737½	275
Oconto	25,646	29,306	13
Oneida	728	1,885	.....
Outagamie	469,911	105,000	24
Ozaukee	662,440	72,225	518
Pepin	220,859	37,280	150

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES <i>Bushels?</i>		
	Barley.	Rye.	Flax Seed.
Pierce	745,711	138,765	15,545
Polk	69,450	42,607	482
Portage	63,097	166,406	29
Price	818	1,940	18
Racine	79,802	109,326	5,859
Richland	54,455	53,995	.....
Rock	482,291	203,503	.....
St. Croix	298,156	159,651	117,897
Sauk	109,911	191,925	.....
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	91,474	95,783	135
Sheboygan	1,148,294	135,218	1,048
Taylor	9,290	9,652	17
Trempealeau	148,471	71,591	1,222
Vernon	123,447	19,028	44
Vilas .....	.....	1,240	.....
Walworth	332,119	90,892	150
Washburn	2,882	280	56
Washington	1,437,399	105,832	236
Waukesha	515,247	256,914	.....
Waupaca	73,086	150,618	36
Waushara	7,237	195,726	368
Winnebago	398,530	34,691	373
Wood	53,168	58,525	36
Total	18,051,409	5,509,073+	159,532

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	No. BUSHEL.	NUMBER OF TONS.	
		Potatoes.	Sugar beets. Other root crops.
Adams	668,551	.....	735
Ashland	29,355	.....	7,327
Barron	418,182	.....	15,092
Bayfield	24,020	.....	3,186
Brown	285,516	.....	65,482
Buffalo	109,043	.....	1,790
Burnett	22,560	.....	.....
Calumet	58,658	335	9,216
Chippewa	669,246	1¼	5,565
Clark	193,233	192	9,386
Columbia	740,175	357	5,875
Crawford	57,619	.....	3,545
Dane	458,716	.....	6,753¼
Dodge	290,885	3,371	6,737
Door	176,300	.....	13,468
Douglas	17,432	.....	3,397
Dunn	613,307	700	4,480
Eau Claire	272,689	.....	2,477
Florence	14,488	971	125
Fond du Lac	492,812	27	9,420
Forest	8,027	5	3,543
Gates	41,365	.....	2,295
Grant	218,994	.....	864
Green	76,575	5	.....
Green Lake	203,882	.....	1,160
Iowa	80,108	.....	2,385
Iron	8,663	.....	50
Jackson	127,660	.....	4,648
Jefferson	178,071	28	8,452
Juneau	427,923	77	1,292
Kenosha	67,042	1	25
Kewaunee	64,852	.....	7,863
La Crosse	117,538	.....	9,830
Lafayette	85,714	.....	25
Langlade	76,067	.....	12,361
Lincoln	56,219	.....	4,279
Manitowoc	147,752	.....	14,368
Marathon	344,415	.....	.....
Marinette	140,763	21	9,152
Marquette	353,313	.....	3,648
Milwaukee	468,234	1,150	65,070
Monroe	123,326	2	10,906
Oconto	140,770	.....	22,603
Oneida	45,834	37	8,971½
Outagamie	318,134	10,466	37,646
Ozaukee	256,703	884	1,976

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NO. BUSHELS.	NUMBER OF TONS.	
	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Pepin	33,810	230½	2,521
Pierce	135,799	47	33,609
Polk	241,816	67	7,196
Portage	1,840,282	.....	4,020
Price	61,758	.....	5,731
Racine	201,984	.....	21,687
Richland	90,023	.....	147
Rock	253,474	164	14,340
St. Croix	293,661	117	3,300
Sauk	819,040	.....	2,437
Sawyer	12,200	200	2,835
Shawano	321,070	.....	11,959
Sheboygan	247,089	3	3,483
Taylor	66,298	60	5,818
Trempealeau	112,328	.....	40
Vernon	150,115	120	2,360
Vilas	12,547	.....	2,970
Walworth	125,690	.....	3,400
Washburn	41,703	.....	4,818
Washington	337,500	1,481	11,417
Waukesha	555,463	1,083	15,305
Waupaca	1,717,327	.....	2,640
Waushara	1,445,522	.....	.....
Winnebago	206,589	13	11,063
Wood	240,646	16	15,665
Total	19,354,450	22,232+	596,230+

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Cranberries.	Apples.	Strawberries.
Adams		1,690	138
Ashland		91	260
Barron	10	855	131
Bayfield		85	284
Brown		4,000	1,965
Buffalo		2,966	538
Burnett			
Calumet		19,369	253
Chippewa	200	3,233	1,027
Clark		689	818
Columbia	5	19,458	1,387
Crawford		22,260	330
Dane		31,376	1,797
Dodge		19,115	1,849
Door		28,270	2,895
Douglas		13	
Dunn		461	1,031
Eau Claire		2,704	5,513
Florence		576	8
Fond du Lac		49,404	6,405
Forest			
Gates		78	13
Grant		33,377	380
Green		12,082	500
Green Lake		4,289	260
Iowa		12,106	111
Iron		71	
Jackson	27,921	1,539	2,550
Jefferson		37,678	405
Juneau	2,010	10,410	217
Kenosha		38,312	745
Kewaunee		14,491	404
La Crosse		9,062	3,862
Lafayette		8,251	416
Langlade		126	550
Lincoln		224	65
Manitowoc		75,449	675
Marathon		3,621	2,331
Marinette		9,101	235
Marquette	302	5,186	44
Milwaukee		65,953	7,677
Monroe	9,190	10,000	19,877
Oconto	30	25,116	291
Oneida			123
Outagamie		28,774	870
Ozaukee		41,474	10

FIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Cranberries.	Apples.	Strawberries.
Pepin	10	1,156	103
Pierce		1,909	205
Polk	262	272	52
Portage		1,432	255
Price		109	2
Racine		37,352	6,516
Richland		37,971	1,058
Rock		17,376	1,192
St. Croix	30	285	1,585½
Sauk		44,901	1,920
Sawyer			15
Shawano	160	10,544	1,160
Sheboygan		121,674	1,017
Taylor		12	6
Trempealeau		3,386	818
Vernon		15,682	183½
Vilas			65
Walworth		21,367	649
Washburn		50	365
Washington	5	55,292	1,130
Waukesha		50,988	4,805
Waupaca	30	17,132	370
Waushara	900	6,627	347
Winnebago		27,614	1,798
Wood	25,800	909	295
Total	66,865	1,127,425	95,152

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Raspberries.	Blackberries.	Currants.
Adams	13		9
Ashland			
Barron	25		3
Layfield	15		16
Brown	145		
Buffalo	18	18	10
Burnett			
Calumet	26	2	45
Chippewa	175		
Clark	8		8
Columbia	42	38	54
Crawford	231	156	
Dane	465	42½	1,224¼
Dodge	172	111	8
Door	337	20	64
Douglas			
Dunn	33	5	
Eau Claire	488	15	23
Florence			
Fond du Lac	39	13	178
Forest			
Gates			
Grant	88	40	16
Green	430	10	
Green Lake	50	90	28
Iowa	1,020	7	35
Iron			
Jackson	200	854	15
Jefferson	137	9	58
Juneau	39	35	8
Kenosha	945		25
Kewaunee	192		105
La Crosse	340	1,483	6
Lafayette	146	145	25
Langlade			
Lincoln	55		8
Manitowoc	227	128	
Marathon	6		26
Marinette			
Marquette	32	2	
Milwaukee	151		1,135
Monroe	3,078	2,006½	7
Oconto	160	10	96
Oneida	15	6¼	
Outagamie	124	129	40
Ozaukee			

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Raspberries.	Blackberries.	Currants.
Pepin	196	23	.....
Pierce	147	58	1
Polk	2½	¼	24
Portage	64½	.....	12½
Price	100	50	5
Racine	10	15	51
Richland	54	171	57
Rock	692	8	237
St. Croix	176	.....	1
Sauk	1,070	348	187
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	1,213	900	94
Sheboygan	339	22	103
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	101	40	38
Vernon	179	117	12
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	91	.....	45
Washburn	6	.....	6
Washington	350	20	127
Waukesha	265	51	669
Waupaca	16	4	.....
Waushara	87	.....	26
Winnebago	329	90	212
Wood	10	.....	2
Total	15,165	7,293	5,185

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHEL.		
	Grapes.	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.
Adams	42	5,047	221
Ashland		1	1
Barron	2	291	457
Bayfield			11
Brown		896	400
Buffalo	636	3,622	2,403
Burnett			
Calumet		5,366	198
Chippewa	2	717	162
Clark		184	219
Columbia	15	395	5,843
Crawford	1,503	489½	467
Dane	128	98	2,141
Dodge	71	258	239
Door	44	80	203
Douglas			
Dunn		862	304
Eau Claire		1,061	611
Florence			
Fond du Lac	92	1,990	627
Forest			
Gates		10	
Grant	478	1,423	5,588
Green		207	3,336
Green Lake	79	1,731	3,764
Iowa	10	203	2,577
Iron			
Jackson	125	1,326	224
Jefferson	447	82	498
Juneau	8	3,817	558
Kenosha	1,000	123	716
Kewaunee		1,165	262
La Crosse	152	625	373
Lafayette	12	13	1,759
Langlade			9
Lincoln			
Manitowoc	24	6,269	1,135
Marathon	1	408	905
Marinette			36
Marquette		3,502	93
Milwaukee	12	173	58
Monroe	152	2,744	773½
Oconto		76	63
Oneida	25		
Outagamie	15	1,019	338
Ozaukee		1,222	92

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YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		
	Grapes.	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.
Pepin	44	653½	63½
Pierce		313	1,439½
Polk	3	6	25
Portage	½	850½	796
Price			
Racine		285	316
Richland	27	743	1,927
Rock	53	287	8,924
St. Croix		17	1,697½
Sauk	47	1,399	1,946
Sawyer		50	
Shawano	9	791	18
Sheboygan	34	4,158	571
Taylor	2		
Trempealeau		2,531½	1,208
Vernon	5	2,137	1,224
Vilas			
Walworth	5	88	2,345
Washburn		17	7
Washington	94	4,495	115
Waukesha	4	280	491
Waupaca	56	1,234	128
Waushara		3,693	533
Winnebago	18	1,213	516
Wood		144	103
Total	5,427	72,891	62,058

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.		NO. OF LBS.
	Clover.	Timothy.	Flax fiber.
Adams	2,537	38	
Ashland			
Barron			
Bayfield			
Brown	400	256	
Buffalo	2,381	536 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Burnett			
Calumet	4,248	33	
Chippewa	417	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Clark	124	139	
Columbia	395	5,843	
Crawford	371	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dane	30	557	
Dodge	131	101	
Door	108	28	312
Douglas			
Dunn	528	79	
Eau Claire	1,197	542	
Florence			
Fond du Lac	1,035	147	
Forest	7	30	
Gates			
Grant	1,218	1,768	
Green	87	744	
Green Lake	493	751	
Iowa	81	494	2,832
Iron			
Jackson	406	74	
Jefferson	55	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Juneau	6,243	94	
Kenosha	14	82	
Kewaunee	1,921	1,023	
La Crosse	561	85	
Lafayette	15	244	
Langlade		6	
Lincoln		3	
Manitowoc	3,630	53	
Marathon	24	220	64
Marinette			
Marquette	64		
Milwaukee	77	7	
Monroe	1,234	273 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oconto	85	17	
Oneida			
Outagamie	465	54	
Ozaukee	1,380	13	

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NO. OF ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.		No. of LBS.
	Clover.	Timothy.	Flax fiber.
Pepin	580	83	.....
Pierce	658½	138	.....
Polk	11	8	.....
Portage	727	217	.....
Price .....	.....	.....	.....
Racine	59	67	.....
Richland	589	415	.....
Rock	174	1,827	.....
St. Croix	144	602	959
Sauk	874	317	.....
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano	521	26	.....
Sheboygan	2,124	138	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	2,157	335½	.....
Vernon	494	302	.....
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....
Walworth	92	427	.....
Washburn	20	1	.....
Washington	2,763	2½	.....
Waukesha	131	178	.....
Waupaca	902	41	.....
Waushara	1,869	123	.....
Winnebago	556	93	.....
Wood	37	15	.....
Total	47,712	19,926	4,167

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.		No. OF TONS.
	Hops.	Tobacco.	Tame hay.
Adams.	300		7,677
Ashland			6,743
Barron		7,750	48,959
Bayfield.			2,965
Brown			30,562
Buffalo.		20,200	33,923
Burnett.			515
Calumet			17,701
Chippewa.		72,440	35,088
Clark		4,735	56,219
Columbia	8,723	2,267,020	20,228
Crawford.		860,355	27,162
Dane		16,694,570	74,465
Dodge.		245	25,932
Door			33,340
Douglas.			1,433
Dunn.		357,980	63,677
Eau Claire.		62,665	29,412
Florence.			2,798
Fond du Lac.			41,545
Forest			776
Gates.			4,307
Grant		250	73,255
Green		233,500	51,721
Green Lake			8,157
Iowa.		15,113	59,079
Iron			1,619
Jackson		24,492	20,714
Jefferson		523,000	31,098
Juneau	28,747	547,600	20,574
Kenosha.	4,500		21,206
Kewaunee			31,251
La Crosse.		164,295	39,037
Lafayette		11,300	47,644
Langlade.			14,265
Lincoln.			11,514
Manitowoc			51,030
Marathon			58,499
Marinette			12,611
Marquette		800	3,245
Milwaukee			54,756
Monroe	13,000	672,662	60,370
Oconto			25,647
Oneida.			2,831
Outagamie			38,116
Ozaukee			26,210

YIELD OF CROPS IN 1902.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.		No. OF TONS.
	Hops.	Tobacco.	Tame hay.
Pepin		25	9,123
Pierce.		3,200	28,221
Polk			49,089
Portage	5,900		21,379
Price.			7,041
Racine		7,800	16,470
Richland		383,209	49,350
Rock		8,916,890	42,279
St. Croix		33,300	37,923
Sauk	700	12,650	43,639
Sawyer			1,750
Shawano			29,011
Sheboygan			52,792
Taylor			13,064
Trempealeau		122,353	51,868
Vernon.		6,664,475	81,703
Vilas			1,660
Walworth		9,800	45,579
Washburn			3,803
Washington			33,152
Waukesha			40,632
Waupaca			37,299
Waushara			17,614
Winnebago		20	34,947
Wood		50	25,708
Total.	61,870	38,694,744	2,104,972





HON. JOHN L. MITCHELL, *Deceased.*
Vice-President and Member from 4th District.