



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Annual report of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture for the year 1904. 1905 [covers 1904]

Wisconsin. State Board of Agriculture
Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, State Printer,
1905 [covers 1904]

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/URZUUAYEZQHNR8Q>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see
<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WISCONSIN

State Board of Agriculture

For the Year 1904.

JOHN M. TRUE, Secretary.



MADISON, WIS.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER.

1905.



85475
MAY 22 1905

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, 1904.

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) T. M. Purtell.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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

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—
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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letter of Transmittal	iii
Officers	iv
Laws Relating to the Board	vii
Minutes of Meetings of the Board	1-19
Financial Reports:	
Secretary's Receipt Account	20
Secretary's Warrant Account	38
Award of Premiums at State Fair, 1904:	
Horses	66
Cattle	74
Sheep	88
Swine	98
Poultry and Pigeons	107
Agriculture	163
Bees and Honey	172
Horticulture	174
Dairy	194
Art	200
Woman's Work	203
Culinary Division	215
Speed	222
Reports of Department Superintendents.	
Horse Department	226
Cattle Department	226
Sheep Department	228
Swine Department	229
Poultry Department	229
Agricultural and Horticultural Departments	231
Dairy Department	232
Machinery Department	235
Fine Arts Department	239
Woman's Work Department	240
Marshal's Department	242
Department of Gates	243

	Page
Reports of Superintendents—Continued.	
Department of Grounds	243
Department of Privileges	245
Department of Forage and Transportation	247
Speed Department	249
Financial Reports:	
Secretary's Report	251
Treasurer's Report, January 1st, 1905	252
Report of Committee of Audit	252
Papers and Addresses at Annual Agricultural Convention:	
Profits of Farm Poultry, Mrs. Adda F. Howie	253
The Cow That Does Not Pay, D. B. Foster	257
Horse Breeding in Wisconsin, Dr. A. S. Alexander.....	265
Animal Husbandry Profits, Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey.....	270
Glimpses of the Work of the Dairy and Food Commission, Prof. J. Q. Emery	274
Educational Value of Live Stock Exhibits, Fred Rietbrock..	278
Forestry for Wisconsin Farmers, E. M. Griffith	287
Special Soiling Crops, Prof. Thomas Shaw.....	297
Practical Corn Breeding, Fred Meier.....	307
Marsh Lands and Fertility, Prof. A. B. Whitson.....	313
The Planting of Trees and Shrubs, F. Cranefield.....	321
County Schools of Agriculture and Domestic Economy in Wisconsin, Dr. K. C. Davis	331
Mistakes We Make, L. Spaulding	337
Wisconsin Farm Crop Report, 1904	342
List of Crop Reporters, 1904	353
Crop and Live Stock Statistics	357

LAWS

RELATING TO

Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, Chapter 60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They shall have sole control of the affairs of the Department of Agriculture, and all state fairs, and state fair grounds, and may make such

by-laws, rules and regulations in relation to the management of the business of such department, and said fairs, and the offering of premiums thereat, as they shall from time to time determine.

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

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

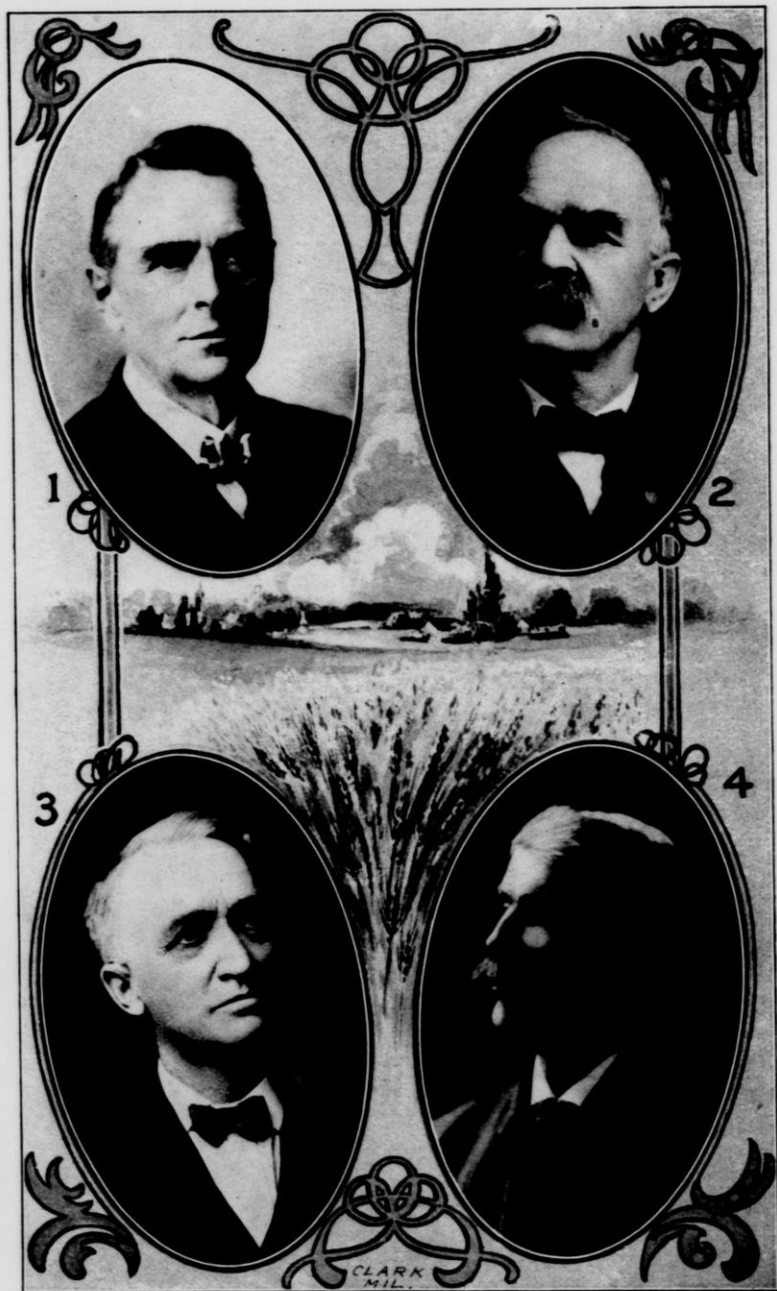
No officer, clerk or employee of said board shall have any claim upon the state for any salary or expenses, except such as may be allowed by the board, and paid from any appropriation or funds under their control; and the state shall not in any manner whatever be liable for any debt or obligation incurred,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

Section 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 of 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.





1. GEORGE MCKERROW, President.
2. GEORGE G. COX, Vice-President.
3. JOHN M. TRUE, Secretary.
4. THOS. M. PURTELL, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT,
OF THE
Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture
1904.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Madison, Jan. 16, 1904.

Special meeting.

The delegation from this board to meeting of American Association of Fairs and Expositions in Chicago, December 1st, met in office of Board.

Present, Messrs. Cox, Wylie, McKerrow and Thomas.

Absent, Mr. Everett who wired his vote upon matters to be considered. Communication from railroads was read by Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cox, voted to hold a State Fair in Milwaukee, September 5—9, inclusive, 1904, and the Secretary was instructed to advertise such dates.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Feb. 2, 1904.

Special meeting.

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

Communication from Hon. Julius E. Roehr of Milwaukee, asking for use of Fair Grounds for Saengerbund Festival the coming summer, was presented by the Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to grant use of grounds, upon condition that no intoxicating liquors be sold, and that grounds be left in as good shape as found.

Communication from President Kletzsch of Milwaukee Business League, relative to assistance from such organization in State Fair work, was read, and on motion of Mr. Wylie, the Secretary was instructed to ask the The Citizens' Business League and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association to each appoint three members to act upon an advisory board with which this Board may consult upon matters relating to State Fair work.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, voted to invite President Roosevelt to address the people at the coming State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Secretary was instructed to correspond with Labor Unions in Milwaukee, to ascertain the desirability of securing an address from John Mitchell or other Union Labor representatives, on Monday of Fair, the same being Labor Day.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to shut out all objectionable shows at next State Fair.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Madison, Mar. 1, 1904.

Agricultural College Building, University.

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

Secretary read letter from Mr. Mitchell, stating his inability to be present on account of illness.

Secretary read the proceedings of meetings held since January first, and same were approved.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to approve action of Board of Managers in fixing fair dates for 1904.

On motion of Mr. Cox, the Secretary was instructed to take steps to secure exhibit of fish at next State Fair, by State Fish Commission.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the Secretary was instructed to endeavor to secure an exhibit of mineral, stone and other mineral building material of the state, at next Fair.

Proceeded to the election of officers,—Messrs. Herbst and Wilcox being appointed tellers. Mr. McKerrow received 11 votes for president, and Mr. Wylie, 1. Mr. McKerrow was declared elected.

Mr. Mitchell received 8 votes, and Mr. Cox, 3, for vice president. Mr. Mitchell declared elected. John M. True, having received the full vote of the Board, was declared elected as secretary.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to make the election of remaining members of the Board of Managers the special order of opening hour of afternoon session.

Superintendents of Departments were elected as follows:

Gates—C. W. Harvey, Beaver Dam.

Privileges—O. F. Roessler, Jefferson.

Speed—C. G. Wilcox, De Pere.

Horses—Geo. Wylie, Morrisonville.

Cattle—C. H. Everett, Racine.

Sheep—Grant U. Fisher, Janesville.

Swine—Anton Emmerich, Emmerich.

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

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

Dairy—J. W. Thomas, Madison.

Machinery—David Wedgwood, Little Suamico.

Fine Arts—James J. Nelson, Amherst.

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

Forage and Transportation—John Le Feber, Milwaukee.

Marshal—Geo. G. Cox, Mineral Point.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, voted to accept use of office in University building, and that thanks for tender of same be extended to Prof. Henry.

Mr. Wilcox submitted verbal report of attendance upon Annual Meeting of American Trotting Association.

Secretary read communication from Mr. Kirchoffer, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox, he was elected official engineer of board for coming year upon terms set forth in his letter.

Secretary reported loss of typewriter in recent Capitol fire, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox, he was authorized to secure a new one.

Communication from Mr. G. W. Trone, President of National Stock Exhibitors' Union, was read by Secretary, and he was instructed to correspond with Mr. Trone as to sentiment of Board.

Communication from J. W. Flack, was read by Secretary, and referred to Board of Managers.

Letter was read from Geo. A. Hunt, Sec. relative to forming an Illinois and Wisconsin Circuit, and asking the Board to participate in such action.

Board decided not to act.

Other communications were read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the question of two Stake Races involving offers of \$5,000 each, were referred to the Superintendent of Speed and Board of Managers, after consultation with Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, voted to limit the money offered for races aside from above, to \$10,000.

On motion of Mr. Wylie the decision of questions arising with reference to special attractions, was left to Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the Board voted to employ Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, as clerk and stenographer in office of Secretary, for eight months, at salary of \$50 per month.

On motion of Mr. Herbst, arrangements for advertising fair were left to Board of Managers.

Proceeded to election of remaining members of Board of Managers, when Messrs. Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie were elected.

Took up revision of premium list.

Premiums in Horse Department left as last year.

In Cattle Department voted to give Ayrshires a full class.

Voted, to offer \$600 to meet requirements of American Short-horn Breeders' Association, provided that Association will allow Board to offer one-half of such amount in premiums for Wisconsin cattle.

The question of Wisconsin Classes in other Live Stock Departments, was left to Board of Managers.

Polled Durhams were given a partial class, not to include herd prizes.

Letter from Saml Jones was read, and Board voted to not give herd prizes in Ayrshires, for last year's fair.

In Sheep Department, voted to make a separate class for Rambouillet Sheep, and another for Delaine and American Merinos.

Superintendents in other departments were instructed to arrange for any needed changes in premium list in their respective departments.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the Board of Managers was authorized to employ an advertising agent to attend to general advertising of State Fair.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Secretary was instructed to send out circulars to County Clerks and Secretaries of County Agri-

cultural Societies, calling attention to offers for County Exhibits.

Superintendents were requested to suggest changes in premium list, in classes that have not already been revised.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, April 4, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

All present except Mr. Mitchell.

Communication from Mr. von Cotzhausen regarding lease of a speed barn and other privileges was read, and it was voted to grant lease of such privileges for coming year for \$150.00, and Secretary was instructed to draw lease.

Secretary was instructed to advertise for second-hand horse cart.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Dr. A. S. Alexander was appointed official veterinarian of this Board, service to be rendered without compensation.

Voted, to continue official dining hall, and Secretary was instructed to arrange for same for coming State Fair.

Voted, to add to premium list a class for Lincoln and Leicester Sheep.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Superintendents of Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Departments were allowed expenses, not to exceed \$50.00 each, in securing exhibits in these departments.

Recess until 1 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon, same attendance.

Voted, that when the Board adjourn, it be to meet at Fair Grounds, Wednesday, April 13th, at 1:30 P. M., and Sec-

retary was instructed to notify Milwaukee Committee of Conference of such meeting.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Mr. McKerrow was instructed to purchase spading harrow for working track. Mr. McKerrow was chosen purchasing agent for the coming year.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to limit expense of advertising next fair to \$4,000.00.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to set aside \$1,800.00 of this amount for newspaper advertising.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, proceeded to election of Superintendent of Grounds, to serve for two months, or for such time as President McKerrow may elect, at a salary of \$100 per month.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, Mr. Harvey was elected Superintendent of Grounds.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Fisher was elected Superintendent of Advertising, at a salary of \$4.00 per day and expenses, for time actually spent, such Superintendent to act in conjunction with the President and Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Robert Phillip was employed for coming year to work at grounds, at \$40.00 per month.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds May 4, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present, Messrs. McKerrow, Wilcox and Wylie.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to accept plans and proposals of Mr. Ed. Reichenbach, Jefferson, Wis., for draining Fair Grounds for \$1,000.00.

Request for use of dining hall on Grounds for dance hall, was declined.

Voted, to change lease of Grounds to Mr. von Cotzhausen,

substituting one-half mile tract in field, for grove and adjoining pasture, Mr. von Cotzhausen having agreed to such exchange.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, May 25, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

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

Location of ladies' toilet in grove back of office was determined, and it was decided to place closets in office building, these and new ladies' closets to be connected by sewer with creek.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to give use of east room of dining hall to Milwaukee Driving Club for summer, as headquarters if acceptable, otherwise to arrange to give them building formerly used by them.

Communication from Milwaukee Automobile Club asking for use of grounds and track for meeting August 23 to 27, was read by Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Fisher, the free use of grounds was tendered to Club for meeting after the Fair, but it was not deemed expedient to grant use of track at time requested.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 6, 1904.

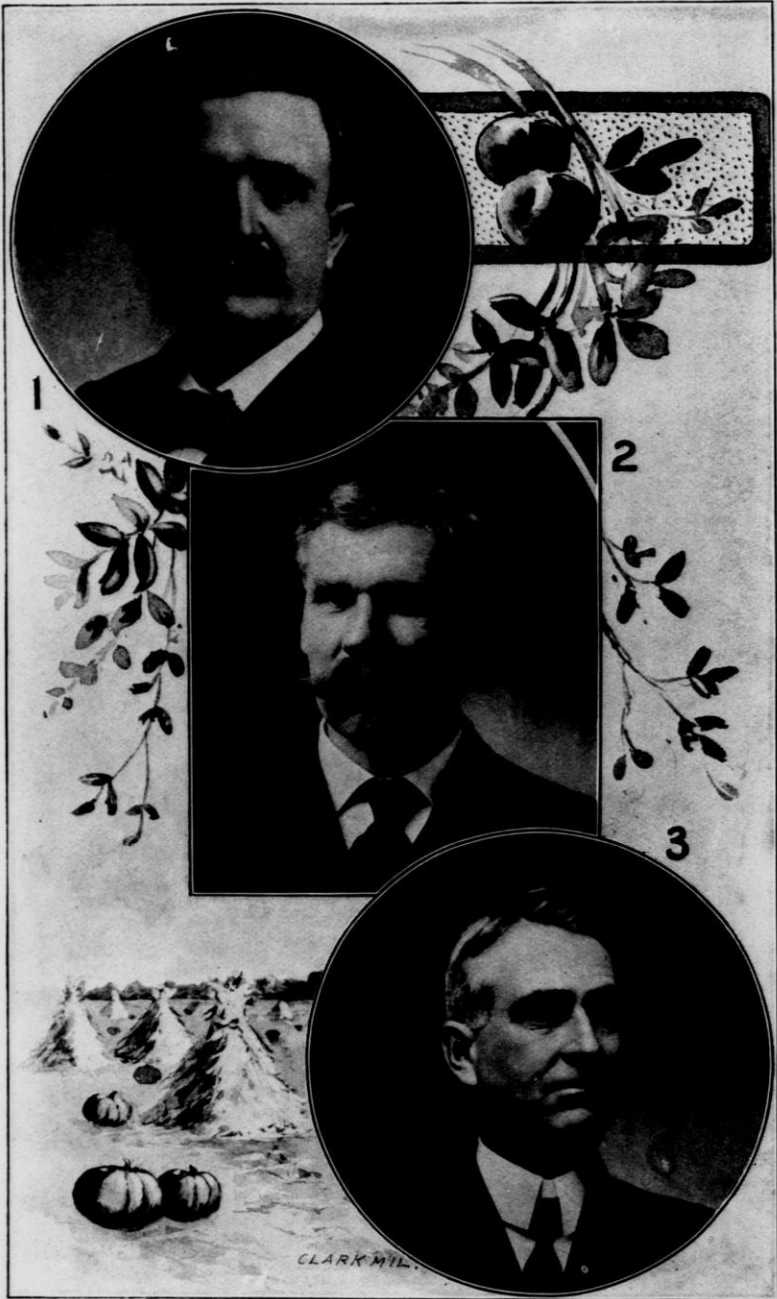
Meeting of Board of Managers.

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

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, instructed the President to enter into contract with Mr. F. M. Barnes of Chicago, for a line of special attractions for State Fair week, contract price to be \$1,000.00.

Adjourned to meet at Fair Grounds, Friday, June 17, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.



1. C. G. WILCOX, Supt. of Speed.
2. GEORGE WYLIE, Supt. of Horses.
3. GRANT. U. FISHER, Supt of Sheep.



Fair Grounds, June 17, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present, Messrs. McKerrow, Wilcox and Wylie.

Voted, to purchase a new dynamo for connection with the engine now in use at power house; also, to put up poles and wires for full lighting plant, and equip the same.

Mr. Wilcox was appointed to ascertain what offer the Milwaukee Electric Light & Power Co., will make for furnishing light, and report to Secretary.

Mr. Kirchoffer, who was present, was instructed to prepare a map of Grounds, showing location of required lamps.

Superintendent Wilcox was authorized to arrange for one running and one trotting race, for Monday evening, at an expense of \$200.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, June 30, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

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

Ladies representing the "Norah Perkins Union of W. C. T. U" came before the Board and asked privilege of erecting a tent or permanent building on grounds for rest room, etc. Permission was granted and location west of office building assigned.

Secretary read a communication from Mr. C. E. Sammond of Milwaukee Committee of Conference, naming price at which Phillippine Constabulary Band could be secured for Fair, at \$4,500.00 and expenses for two days' services.

Voted to dismiss question of securing same.

Authorized the Secretary to secure the issue of a limited number of large bills for advertising of Fair in larger cities of State.

Voted, to furnish free room to exhibit of Western burros during Fair.

The Milwaukee Electric Light & Power Co., by its representative, offered to furnish all necessary light for illuminating grounds and buildings, to loan all necessary lamps, arc and incandescent, and care for same as needed the week previous to Fair, and during same, at an expense not exceeding 4 cts. per K. W., under meter system.

Voted, to have Engineer Kirchoffer prepare two sets of plans for lighting grounds, one upon basis of partial lighting as already considered, and the other to include all the grounds and buildings.

Secretary was instructed to call a meeting of full Board, for Thursday, July 21st, at Fair Grounds.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, July 21, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

Present, Messrs. Wylie, McKerrow, Fisher, Klein, Harvey, Wilcox, Herbst and Emmerich.

Minutes of meetings of Board of Managers, held since last meeting of full Board, were read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the following resolution was adopted. That Parke, Davis & Co. be allowed to furnish and apply under direction of the Board, their disinfectant "Kresco;" to the stables, closets and other parts of the grounds where considered necessary, without expense to Board, and in consideration, they are to be allowed to post proper advertisements on insides of buildings disinfected.

Bids for erecting poles and stringing wires for Electric Light Plant on Fair Grounds, were opened.

The bidders were, Milwaukee Electric Light Co., and Julius Andrae & Sons, Milwaukee.

The Board voted to declare off bids received, to amend its specifications, and to receive bids upon new requirements, Thursday, July 28th, at 12 o'clock, M.

Secretary was instructed to offer party soliciting a rental of tents, \$100 for large or \$125 for large and smaller tents.

Voted, to paint shelving in Agricultural and Horticultural Building.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the Secretary cast the vote of the Board for George Wylie to succeed himself as a member of Live Stock Sanitary Board.

The arrangement for music for Fair was left with President and Secretary.

Voted, to accept the proposition of Mr. R. B. Watrous to assist in advertising Fair with newspapers of State.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, July 28, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present, Messrs. McKerrow, Fisher and Wylie.

Authorized the Secretary to engage tents of H. B. Neal, St. Paul, Minn., for use in Cattle and Sheep Departments, at aggregate cost of \$185.00, Neal to furnish man to put up, care for and take down at close of Fair, tents so rented.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, voted to build new walk from west door of Art Hall to street; to extend walk running west from Poultry Building past north end of Horticultural Building to north end of Dairy Building, and to build walk from east door of Art Hall, south to walk from North Western Depot.

Opened bids for constructing electric light plant on Grounds, ready for light.

The bid of Julius Andrae Sons Co., for \$1,325, and Milwaukee Electric Light Co., for \$1,250 were received.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, voted to enter into contract with the Milwaukee Electric Light Co., for the performance of work, and furnishing of material at cost, upon the statement of such company, the amount to be paid not to exceed amount or bid, \$1,250.

The same company submitted an offer of rental of 30 inch search light and operation of same during Fair, for \$250, and to furnish all light needed for lighting Grounds, buildings, etc., at 4 cents per K. W., which offer was, on motion of Mr. Wylie, accepted.

Voted, to allow \$100 as expenses of Board of Trade exercises on Milwaukee Day.

Voted, to instruct Secretary to offer Phillippine full Band \$2,500.00 for music at Fair, for Monday, Monday night and Tuesday.

Voted, to employ Mr. J. V. Ellis to handle advertising of Speed until Fair, for \$100.

The selection of Press Agent was left with Messrs. Watrous and McLaren of Milwaukee Committee of Conference and Secretary True. Amount of compensation not to exceed \$100.

Voted, to admit school children to Grounds on Monday of Fair week, for 25 cents.

The Secretary reported the offer of State Commission to make fish exhibit at Fair, if Board of Agriculture would move tanks to buildings on grounds, set the same up, and connect them with water supply.

The offer was accepted, and Superintendent of Grounds instructed to carry out the requirements.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Aug. 8, 1904.

Special meeting.

Present, Messrs. Wilcox, Fisher and Wylie.

Secretary Grant Thomas of State Committee of St. Louis Exposition came before the Board representing the Phillippino Band, now at St. Louis Exposition, and stated that such band could be secured for four concerts at Wisconsin State Fair; one each on Monday afternoon, Monday evening, Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening, September 5th and 6th, for

the sum of \$3,600, this sum to cover all expenses for which Board would be liable.

The proposition was accepted on condition that Band only play under direction of Board while in Milwaukee.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 1, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Agriculture.

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

Voted, to add 134 incandescent lights and one arc light, to number already arranged for.

Voted, to construct a band platform in front of Grand Stand, 20x50 feet. Let contract for same to C. Hanson for \$25.00.

Authorized Press Agent Ellis to arrange for advertising State Fair in City Daily papers, such advertising to be placed upon basis of equal space among the several dailies.

Authorized Superintendent of Transportation, LeFeber, to employ additional drays, as he may deem necessary, \$2.00 per day to be charged for privilege.

Voted, to proceed to ballot for a Vice President in place of John L. Mitchell, deceased.

Then ballots were cast, of which Geo. C. Cox received 8, Mr. Nelson 1, and Mr. Everett, 1.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the election of Mr. Cox was made unanimous.

The President was instructed to visit Madison to ascertain who would act as Treasurer during Fair; and also to ascertain if Governor LaFollette would be present on Wednesday.

Voted, to admit Sentinel news boys and carriers on Monday upon their badges, until eleven o'clock, A. M.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Sept. 2, 1904.

Meeting of Board.

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

President McKerrow reported result of visit to Madison.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, instructed the Marshal to "round up" the grounds, Monday morning.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 3, 1904.

Meeting of Board.

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

The Secretary was instructed to issue complimentary tickets to designated Milwaukee City Officials.

On motion of Mr. Everett, instructed the Marshal to remove all advertising on Fair Ground fence, except that authorized by Board.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 5, 1904

Meeting of Board.

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

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Superintendent of Privileges was authorized to let space for advertising to Milwaukee theaters and other parties, in the triangle west of Speed Barns at prices approximate to that charged in other locations.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 6, 1904.

Quorum present.

Voted, to allow the location of one feature of Ferrari Bros. Shows, in the open space east of Art Hall, heretofore reserved for concessions.

Voted, to authorize Superintendent Roessler to withhold \$1,200 from compensation of Ferrari Bros., on account of not being on grounds at time designated in contract.

Authorized Press Agent Ellis to expend not to exceed \$300 additional with Milwaukee Dailies in advertising.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 8, 1904.

Quorum present.

The position of Superintendent Wylie, that the same horses are not allowed to show in two classes, was sustained.

Superintendent of Speed, Wilcox, was instructed to arrange one trotting and one running race for this evening's program.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Sept. 9, 1904.

Meeting of Board.

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

Mrs. Howie, Superintendent of Poultry Department, came before Board and reported a violation of rule prohibiting shipping exhibits from grounds, without consent of Superintendent, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox, Mr. E. G. Roberts was fined \$25.00 for violation of rule, this amount to be withheld from his premiums.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Milwaukee, Oct. 20, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

Present, Messrs. McKerrow, Wylie and Fisher.

Superintendent Harvey presented bill of A. Gilmore for blacksmith work, and recommended a charge for rent of shop occupied by Mr. Gilmore during the season. Voted, to instruct Secretary to send Mr. Gilmore a bill of \$10.00 for rent.

Voted, to continue employment of Mrs. Wentworth in Secretary's office, until January 1st, 1905.

Authorized Superintendent Harvey to outline work upon walks, to be done by Mr. Phillip during the fall and winter, cinders to be used as foundation for concrete.

Messrs. McKerrow, Wylie, Fisher, Harvey and True were elected delegates to coming meeting of American Association of Fairs and Expositions in Chicago.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Fair Grounds, Nov. 4, 1904.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

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

Request by El. C. Peterson for return of entry money was refused.

Position of Wisconsin Shorthorn exhibitors at last State Fair was presented, asking for release of guaranty of \$200 premiums in Shorthorn class at last State Fair. On motion of Mr. Wilcox, declined to grant request.

The requests of Eisold Stock Nurse Co., and Parke, Davis & Co., for testimonials of character of goods, were presented. No action was taken on the former, and Secretary was instructed to formulate testimonial of approval for the latter company.

Bill of T. J. Dunbar for services as timer and judge at State Fair was presented, and upon statement of Superintendent Wilcox, that he had never paid for such services rendered by others,



1. J. W. THOMAS, Supt. of Dairy.
2. C. W. HARVEY, Supt. of Gates.
3. C. H. EVERETT, Supt. of Cattle.



the bill was disallowed.

Proposals for furnishing soil for resurfacing mile track were received as follows:

Stutley I. Henderson, all required at 93c per cu. yd.

O. A. Woetgen, 1,000 cu. yds. at 80c per cu. yd.

P. S. Wiswall, 2,500 cu. yds. at 84c per cu. yd.

C. F. Nobles, 200 cu. yds. at 50c per cu. yd.

Accepted bid of C. F. Nobles, for 200 cu. yds., or as much more as may be needed, and he be able to deliver. All other proposals were rejected, but Superintendent Harvey was authorized to negotiate for other soil that may be needed, at satisfactory prices, and to continue the use of soil found upon Grounds.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 30, 1904.
Thursday evening.

Special meeting, Board of Managers.

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

On motion of Mr. Wylie, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Wylie, Cox and Fisher to audit the financial accounts of Secretary and Treasurer for the past year, and to report to meeting of State Board of Agriculture to-morrow.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 30, 1904.

Special meeting, State Board of Agriculture.

All members present,—also Messrs. Watrous and Clas of Milwaukee Committee of Conference.

The minutes of meetings of Board of Managers held since last meeting of Board were read and approved.

The Committee of Audit, appointed by Board of Managers, submitted the following report:

“To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

Gentlemen:—The undersigned Committee of Audit has attended to its duty, and examined the financial books of the Secretary, and find them correct and in complete agreement with the report of the Treasurer.”

Signed,

GEO. WYLLIE,

GEO. G. COX,

G. U. FISHER,

Committee.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, voted to change fiscal year to correspond with official year, and to terminate on the Monday before the first Tuesday of March in each year, instead of December 31st, as in the past.

On motion of Mr. Wylie, the Chair appointed committees to consider changes in premium list, and report at annual meeting.

President McKerrow was made Chairman of Committee on Live Stock classes. The other members of committee were named as follows:

Live Stock Classes—Wylie, Everett and Fisher.

Agriculture, Horticulture and Dairy—Herbst, Thomas and Emmerich.

Fine Art and Woman's Work—Nelson, Harvey and Herbst.

Speed and Entertainments—Wilcox, Cox and Klein.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Board voted that at next State Fair, in addition to regular premiums offered, it will duplicate any special prizes offered by Live Stock Associations, in their respective classes.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, a committee of six, consisting of Messrs. McKerrow, Wilcox, Cox, Fisher, Harvey and Everett was named on legislation.

On motion of Mr. Wilcox, the Citizen's Business League and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, were

each asked to appoint a committee of three on legislation to act in conjunction with like committee from this Board.

A communication from Mr. Gregg of Milwaukee relative to procuring cinders from Milwaukee Railway and other shops for street purposes on Fair Grounds, was read by Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Fisher the procuring of cinders was left with the Secretary and Mr. Gregg.

Claims of Milwaukee Sentinel and Free Press for advertising at last State Fair were presented, and on motion referred to Secretary, Mr. Fisher and Press Agent Ellis.

The claim of Mrs. Travis for damages at last State Fair was, on motion of Mr. Wilcox, laid on table.

Mr. Fisher presented the claim of Mr. Robinson, an exhibitor of Hereford cattle at last State Fair for additional premiums, which was disallowed under the rules governing exhibits.

On motion of Mr. Harvey, the Board endorsed action of the Board of Managers in its expression of appreciation of services rendered by Milwaukee Committee of Conference and other citizens of that city.

On motion of Mr. Everett, voted to ask Legislature at coming session, for an appropriation of \$100,000, based upon the following estimate of actual needs.

Live Stock Judging Pavilion,	\$50,000
Walks and Streets,	10,000
Bridge in Track,	5,000
Repairs on Buildings,	10,000
Press Building,	2,500
Central Toilet Building,	2,500
Machinery Hall,	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$100,000

On motion of Mr. Wilcox took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

1:30 P. M.

Board met and adjourned.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S RECEIPT ACCOUNT.

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	The Cook Well Co., returned mdse.	\$75 00
2.	C. W. Harvey, sales	16 75
3.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent and pasturage	97 75
4.	E. Klinkert, stall rent and pasturage	40 50
5.	W. G. Carling, suspension speed	66 00
6.	Alfred von Cotzhausen, stall rent and pasturage	80 00
7.	W. Willer, Sec. Milwaukee Driving Club, stall rent ...	135 00
8.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent	29 00
9.	O. Cockeran, Shorthorn premium contribution	5 00
10.	American Trotting Assoc. redistribution	50 00
11.	Dr. G. W. Fischer, suspension speed	55 00
12.	F. A. Lyon, suspension speed	21 00
13.	Ed. H. Allen, suspension speed	27 50
14.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent	15 00
15.	Alex. Klokner, entry fee	2 00
16.	Void.	
17.	Monroe Dritt & Son, speed entry	125 00
18.	J. F. Paisley, suspension speed	30 00
19.	Edw. Holland, speed entries	150 00
20.	Richard Lorenz, speed entry	25 00
21.	John C. Warth, speed entry	125 00
22.	Mrs. Bernard J. Auve, entry fee	2 00
23.	Harrie Jones, speed entry	287 50
24.	L. B. Johnson, speed entry	25 00
25.	R. F. Livingston, speed entry	87 50
26.	John Calder, Jr., speed entry	62 50
27.	C. E. Wheeler, speed entry	62 50
28.	W. F. Zimmerman, speed entry	25 00
29.	B. L. Monger, speed entry	125 00
30.	E. B. Weatherly, speed entry	125 00
31.	D. Schilling, speed entry	62 50
32.	P. H. Harrington, speed entry	62 50
33.	F. B. Lang, speed entry	125 00
34.	Void.	
35.	Void.	
36.	Geo. J. Thomas, speed entry	125 00
37.	Dr. Lindsay, speed entry	15 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
38.	Dick Wilson, speed entry	125 00
39.	F. D. Pearse, speed entry	125 00
40.	Void.	
41.	P. McCoy, speed entry	62 50
42.	H. M. Roys, speed entry	62 50
43.	D. Lee, speed entry	150 00
44.	Frank Leake, speed entry	25 00
45.	E. Klinkert, speed entry	87 50
46.	Geo. Webber, speed entry	25 00
47.	A. F. Steelman, speed entry	125 00
48.	C. W. McMillan, speed entry	25 00
49.	John T. Stibich, speed entry	212 50
50.	E. G. Davis, speed entry	25 00
51.	C. H. Aldrich, speed entry	125 00
52.	A. F. Williams, speed entry	125 00
53.	Robert Carnathan, speed entry	212 50
54.	E. T. Gumz, speed entry	25 00
55.	Edw. Gaylord, speed entry	100 00
56.	Robert Miller, speed entry	25 00
57.	P. B. Yates, speed entry	25 00
58.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent	37 75
59.	American Trotting Assoc., suspension speed	50 00
60.	D. J. Fenelon, speed entry	175 00
61.	Fred Vogel, Jr., entry fee	2 00
62.	J. A. Klokker, entry fee	2 00
63.	Wm. Suison, suspension speed, 1902	19 25
64.	Albert Erickson, entry fee	2 00
65.	Jos. Barta, Jr., entry fee and coop rent	3 00
66.	E. A. Smith, entry fee	2 00
67.	W. J. Moyle, entry fee	2 00
68.	T. H. Gill, withdrawal speed	30 00
69.	Wm. E. Wright, entry fee	2 00
70.	T. J. Warner, entry fee	2 00
71.	D. Lee, withdrawal speed	30 00
72.	Mrs. John Nicholson, entry fee	2 00
73.	Mary C. Nicholson, entry fee	2 00
74.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, entry fee	2 00
75.	B. J. Chapin, entry fee	2 00
76.	W. Woodard, entry fee	2 00
77.	Fred Vogel, Jr., stall rent	18 00
78.	L. W. Torhorst & Son, entry fee and stall rent	7 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
79.	P. Oscar Olson, entry fee and stall rent	4 00
80.	John E. Boettcher, entry fee	2 00
81.	Cargill & McMillan, entry fee	2 00
82.	Walter Judevine, entry fee	2 00
83.	Carl Senz, entry fee	2 00
84.	C. W. Harvey, stall rent	17 00
85.	H. W. Ayers, entry fee	2 00
86.	D. T. Sullivan, entry fee	2 00
87.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, entry fee	2 00
88.	W. A. Voigt, entry fee	2 00
89.	James West, entry fee	2 00
90.	Chas. F. Brinkman, entry fee	2 00
91.	W. H. Reed, entry fee and pen rent	10 00
92.	Void.	
93.	B. G. Bursch, entry fee	2 00
94.	Van Brunt Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
95.	Geo. J. Thomas, withdrawal speed	25 00
96.	E. J. Czamanske, entry fee	2 00
97.	John Sleep and Sons, entry fee and stall rent	16 00
98.	W. A. Clark, withdrawal, speed	150 00
99.	W. H. Harrison, withdrawal, speed	150 00
100.	J. Emerson, suspension speed	27 50
101.	W. C. Waite, entry fee and pen rent	8 00
102.	E. G. Davis, balance withdrawal speed	5 00
103.	Fred Anderson, entry fee	2 00
104.	E. Faude, entry fee	2 00
105.	J. E. Oglesby, balance withdrawal speed	5 00
106.	M. R. Curry, withdrawal speed	150 00
107.	R. F. Livingston, withdrawal speed	17 50
108.	Geo. L. Belcher, withdrawal speed	75 00
109.	Kalamazoo Farm, withdrawal speed	30 00
110.	Frank Leake, withdrawal speed	125 00
111.	Monroe Dritt & Son, withdrawal speed	25 00
112.	C. W. McMillan, withdrawal speed	5 00
113.	Frank Bowar, entry fee	2 00
114.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal, entry fee	2 00
115.	Mrs. L. S. Pease, entry fee	4 00
116.	J. F. Weber, entry fee	2 00
117.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster, entry fee	2 00
118.	R. C. Walkup, withdrawal speed	180 00
119.	Grattan Stock Farm, withdrawal speed	75 00
120.	J. P. West, withdrawal speed	5 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
121.	Alfred von Cotzhausen, entry fee	2 00
122.	H. Fassbender, entry fee	2 00
123.	R. C. Ganschow, entry fee	2 00
124.	Geo. Elliot, entry and stall rent	4 00
125.	Geo J. Buchen, entry fee	2 00
126.	J. A. Teter, entry fee and pen rent	7 50
127.	J. G. Hickox, entry fee and stall rent	10 00
128.	F. W. Huth, entry fee	2 00
129.	Francisco Spicuzza, entry fee	2 00
130.	A. A. Fuller & Son, entry fee and stall rent	16 00
131.	G. H. Weber, entry fee	2 00
132.	Mrs. A. G. Kroes, entry fee	2 00
133.	William Smiley, entry fee and stall rent	18 00
134.	L. L. Dabareiner, entry fee	2 00
135.	Anderson Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
136.	Gentilly Dairy Assoc., entry fee	2 00
137.	Mrs. Edw. Granger, entry face	2 00
138.	Smith & Harmon, entry fee	2 00
139.	Rust Bros., entry fee and stall rent	16 00
140.	Frank Blumenstein, entry fee	2 00
141.	Mrs. E. L. Douville, entry fee	2 00
142.	F. E. McCormick, entry fee	2 00
143.	Daniel Rumpf, entry fee	2 00
144.	John Grandy, entry fee	2 00
145.	Adam Seitz, over-paid premium, 1903	8 00
146.	Adam Seitz, entry fee	2 00
147.	Mrs. William Sweeney, entry fee	2 00
148.	Seymour Bros., entry fee and stall rent	6 00
149.	R. A. Reid, entry fee	2 00
150.	Hans Berg, entry fee and stall rent	4 00
151.	Geo. W. H. Hall, entry fee and stall rent	12 00
152.	Erwin Engelman, entry fee	2 00
153.	C. H. Christianson, entry fee	2 00
154.	H. D. Potter, entry fee	2 00
155.	Grant Winner, entry fee	2 00
156.	E. C. Peterson, entry fee	2 00
157.	R. H. Harrington, withdrawal speed	12 50
158.	F. W. Tratt & Son, entry fee and stall rent	20 00
159.	T. Carswell, entry fee	2 00
160.	E. A. Paddock, entry fee	2 00
161.	Albert Brinkman, entry fee	2 00
162.	Jacob Baehler, entry fee	2 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
163.	Clarence H. Hulburt, entry fee	2 00
164.	R. Conrad, entry fee	2 00
165.	Thos. O'Neil, entry fee	2 00
166.	August Brandt, entry fee	2 00
167.	A. H. Krouskop, entry fee	2 00
168.	A. W. Parkin, entry fee	2 00
169.	Jacob Rothenbach, Jr., entry fee	2 00
170.	Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, entry fee	2 00
171.	S. D. Burke, entry fee	2 00
172.	Carl Lund, entry fee	2 00
173.	John J. Cook, entry fee	2 00
174.	Divan Bros., entry fee and stall rent	8 00
175.	Mrs. T. P. Leonard, entry fee	2 00
176.	Patrick A. Valentine, entry fee and stall rent	6 00
177.	Paul G. Knoll, entry fee	2 00
178.	A. M. Fiebrantz, entry fee	2 00
179.	Otto Peets, entry fee	2 00
180.	Anthony Spalthoff, entry fee	2 00
181.	O. J. Thorssen, entry fee	2 00
182.	Henry Schuster, entry fee	2 00
183.	Drew Elevated Carrier Co., entry fee	2 00
184.	Fred Clausang, entry fee and stall rent	14 00
185.	Robert Taylor, entry fee and pen rent	6 00
186.	A. E. Weaver, entry fee	2 00
187.	A. C. Nelson, entry fee	2 00
188.	F. M. Thomson, entry fee	2 00
189.	W. J. Clark, entry fee	2 00
190.	E. C. McCormick, entry fee	2 00
191.	Otto Eggert, entry fee	2 00
192.	Mrs. M. A. Erdman, entry fee	2 00
193.	Mrs. Joe Immel, entry fee	2 00
194.	E. B. Melendy, entry fee	2 00
195.	Ray Curtis, entry fee	2 00
196.	William Harrison, entry fee	2 00
197.	Reddelein Bros., entry fee and stall rent	8 00
198.	Mrs. T. W. Baker, entry fee	2 00
199.	Mrs. L. T. Williams, entry fee	2 00
200.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, entry fee	2 00
201.	Mrs. E. S. Benham, entry fee	2 00
202.	F. H. Chappel, entry fee	2 00
203.	Erna Leidiger, entry fee	2 00
204.	Benson & Anderton, entry fee and stall rent	8 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
205.	Mrs. H. Pease, entry fee	2 00
206.	Frank J. Lindley, entry fee	2 00
207.	Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle, entry fee	2 00
208.	Mary Cavell, entry fee	2 00
209.	Krause Bros., entry fee	2 00
210.	Henry A. Lahl, entry fee	2 00
211.	William Baldt, entry fee	2 00
212.	C. Glaus, entry fee	2 60
213.	Mrs. A. F. Warden, entry fee	2 00
214.	Owen Longley, entry fee	2 00
215.	A. V. Grow, entry fee	2 00
216.	J. McD. Randles, entry fee and stall rent	10 00
217.	John T. Edwards, entry fee and stall rent	22 00
218.	Ed. Wunsch, entry fee	2 00
219.	Fred Wuethrich, entry fee	2 00
220.	Herr Bros., entry fee and stall rent	14 00
221.	W. J. Hyne, entry fee	2 00
222.	A. J. Klein, entry fee and coop rent	4 00
223.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, entry fee	2 00
224.	Joseph W. Webber, entry fee	2 09
225.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr., entry fee	2 00
226.	F. H. Kelling, entry fee	2 00
227.	H. C. Lange, entry fee	2 00
228.	Mrs. J. H. McRostie, entry fee	2 00
229.	H. A. Goetsch, entry fee	2 00
230.	Adjustable Gate Co., entry fee	2 00
231.	J. A. & H. Koenig, entry fee and coop rent	5 00
232.	David Roberts, entry fee	2 00
233.	D. Silvernail, entry fee	2 00
234.	Ervin Adams, entry fee	2 00
235.	Fred Alger, entry fee	2 00
236.	Mayme E. Myers, entry fee	2 00
237.	E. W. Palmer, entry fee	2 00
238.	Wm. H. Cockerill, entry fee	2 00
239.	Alma Schmidt, entry fee	2 00
240.	Geo. Blumenstein, entry fee	2 00
241.	Wm. Schulz, entry fee	2 00
242.	Martin Engbretson, entry fee	2 00
243.	R. B. Bjerregaard, entry fee	2 00
244.	O. E. Knoke, entry fee	2 00
245.	Mrs. H. C. Bradley, entry fee	2 00
246.	Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., entry fee	2 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
247.	Mrs. Hy. Fischer, entry fee	2 00
248.	O. E. Holland, entry fee	2 00
249.	Sam Jones & Son, entry fee and stall rent	16 00
250.	Geo. Martin, entry fee and pen rent	4 00
251.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, entry fee	2 00
252.	Chas. Jensch, entry fee	2 00
253.	Geo. Matson, payment on entry department E	1 25
254.	C. J. Chapin, entry fee	2 00
255.	P. J. Springsteen, entry fee	2 00
256.	J. C. Schulz, entry fee	2 00
257.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	124 00
258.	E. T. Carroll, entry fee and stall rent	12 00
259.	Stowell Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
260.	Keystone Co., entry fee	2 00
261.	T. J. Dunbar, entry fee	2 00
262.	A. Hoffman, delivery wagon,	3 00
263.	Jones & Porter, entry fee	2 00
264.	Humbert Bros., entry fee and pen rent	5 00
265.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, entry fee	2 00
266.	Adam Seitz, stall rent	18 00
267.	Mrs. Gordon Valentine, entry and stall rent	12 50
268.	Ed Finn, entry fee and stall rent	12 00
269.	Etta E. Beale, entry fee	2 00
270.	John Grosser, entry fee	2 00
271.	A. D. Barnes, entry fee	2 00
272.	Otto Olson, entry fee	2 00
273.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, entry fee	2 00
274.	Amanda Rissman, entry fee	2 00
275.	J. W. Reynolds, entry fee	2 00
276.	A. McLane, entry fee	2 00
277.	H. C. Boers, entry fee and coop rent	3 50
278.	Justin Grape, entry fee	2 00
279.	W. H. VanSchaick, entry fee	2 00
280.	Theo. Reuter, entry fee and coop rent	2 75
281.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach, entry fee	2 00
282.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach, entry fee	2 00
283.	T. E. Bly, entry fee	2 00
284.	James F. Brady, entry fee	2 00
285.	S. B. Cook, entry fee	2 00
286.	B. J. Ellis, entry fee	2 00
287.	G. E. Jordan, entry fee	2 00
288.	Dawson Bros., entry fee and coop rent	5 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
289.	Viola Abert, entry fee	2 00
290.	W. W. Vaughn, entry fee	2 00
291.	M. G. Douma, entry fee	2 00
292.	F. W. Viergutz, entry fee	2 00
293.	J. W. Koepsell, entry fee	2 00
294.	Mrs. Susie Abert, entry fee	2 00
294.	Mrs. Susie Abert, entry fee	2 00
295.	Carl Weiss, entry fee	2 00
296.	Mrs. A. L. Tenney, entry fee	2 00
297.	L. A. Goodchild, entry fee	2 00
298.	P. H. Kasper, entry fee	2 00
299.	John Wuethrich, entry fee	2 00
300.	John Hoepfner, entry fee	2 00
301.	Wm. Wuesthoff, entry fee	2 00
302.	T. F. Marston, entry fee and stall rent	18 00
303.	Frank Ferguson, entry fee and stall rent	4 00
304.	J. J. Jackson, entry fee	2 00
305.	State Public School, Sparta, entry fee	2 00
306.	J. H. Pilgrim, entry fee	2 00
307.	A. J. Benedict, entry fee	2 00
308.	D. T. Pilgrim, entry fee	2 00
309.	R. B. Dobrogowski, entry fee	2 00
310.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin, entry fee and pen rent	5 00
311.	Maud C. Hinsey et al., entry fee	6 00
312.	Renk Bros., entry fee and pen rent	4 00
313.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	157 00
314.	Parry Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
315.	Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
316.	Wisconsin Cheese Board Co., entries	6 00
317.	Mrs. H. Lippard, entry fee	2 00
318.	Wisconsin Cheese Board Co., entries	8 00
319.	Henry J. Schuette, entry fee	2 00
320.	Fred Jaquith, entry fee	2 00
321.	H. W. Austin, entry fee	2 00
322.	T. J. Harris & Co., entry fee and pen rent	6 00
323.	Boots & Stier, entry fee and coop rent	5 40
324.	Otto G. Wendt, entry fee	2 00
325.	J. R. Love, entry fee and coop rent	5 20
326.	Stiles & Sheldon, entry fee	2 00
327.	Casper Olson, entry fee	2 00
328.	F. W. Ashman, entry fee	2 00
329.	Void.	

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
330.	M. D. Cunningham, entry fee and stall rent.....	18 00
331.	John H. Curtis, entry fee	2 00
332.	Clara M. Byron, entry fee	2 00
333.	Ed Schmidt, entry fee	2 00
334.	C. W. Judkins, entry fee	2 00
335.	Kelly Bros., entry fee	2 00
336.	Albert Link, entry fee	2 00
337.	Joseph Kallaas, entry fee	2 00
338.	Gustave Moeller, entry fee	2 00
339.	Alfred von Cotzhausen et al., entry fees	4 00
340.	John M. Dunlap, entry fee	2 00
341.	Brillion Iron Works, entry fee	2 00
342.	J. G. Wilson, entry fee.....	2 00
343.	Chas. Sass, entry fee	2 00
344.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	175 00
345.	Pontiac Buggy Co., entry fee	2 00
346.	Emerson Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
347.	Void.	
348.	Mrs. John Hans, entry fees	4 00
349.	W. H. Larson, entry fee	2 00
350.	Louis H. Flagel, entry fee	2 00
351.	William Korb, entry fee and coop rent	4 50
352.	H. Maschmeyer, entry fee and coop rent	3 05
353.	Albert Zier, entry fee	2 00
354.	William Haag, entry fee	2 00
355.	American Steel & Wire Co., entry fee	2 00
356.	National Drill & Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
357.	Alex. C. Guth, entry fee	2 00
358.	S. I. Henderson & Co., entry fee	2 00
359.	Currie Bros. Co., entry fee	2 00
360.	Belle Palmer, entry fee	2 00
361.	A. C. Tuttle, entry fee	2 00
362.	Western Steel Gate Co., entry fee	2 00
363.	H. R. Nelson, entry fee	2 00
364.	R. S. Sheldon, entry fee	2 00
365.	Herman Vanselow, entry fee and coop rent	14 80
366.	John Graf, delivery wagon	4 00
367.	Collins Plow Co., entry fee	2 00
368.	Mrs. J. C. Brandel, entry fee	2 00
369.	Julius Scholtka, entry fee	2 00
370.	William Meyer, entry fee	2 00
371.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
372.	Ernst Jeske, entry fee	2 00
373.	J. Conrad, entry fee	2 20
374.	M. J. Holcombe, entry fee	2 00
375.	L. A. Jansen, entry fee and coop rent	8 60
376.	Wagner Bros., entry fee and coop rent	6 00
377.	John Wunsch, entry fee	2 00
378.	James C. Jansen, entry fee	2 00
379.	A. B. Bellman, entry fee	2 00
380.	F. Sette, entry fee	2 00
381.	Mrs. H. W. Graves, entry fee	2 00
382.	Mrs. F. W. Livesley, entry fee	2 00
383.	Norma Torney, entry fee	2 00
384.	H. Elgas, supply wagon	3 00
385.	William H. Neary, entry fee	2 00
386.	L. S. Lerner, delivery wagon	3 00
387.	R. E. Tamblingson, entry fee	2 00
388.	A. J. Roycroft, entry fee	2 00
389.	Elsie Meyer, entry fee	2 00
390.	Caroline Schmasow, entry fee	2 00
391.	Edw. Roloff, entry fee	2 00
392.	Henry Lloyd, entry fee	2 00
393.	Fred Hadler, entry fee	2 00
394.	Harland Bros., entry fee	2 00
395.	Durant-Dort Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
396.	A. H. Jenks, entry fee	2 00
397.	Robert Schade, entry fee	2 00
398.	Daniel Schley, entry fee	2 00
399.	Hastings Industrial Co., entry fee	2 00
400.	Sharpless Co., entry fee	2 00
401.	Rust Bros., stall rent	2 00
402.	H. Groh, delivery wagon	3 00
403.	Dowagiac Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
404.	Fred Lallee, entry fee	2 00
405.	Edgewood Farm, entry fee	2 00
406.	G. G. Adler, supply wagon	3 00
407.	DeLaval Separator Co., entry fee	2 00
408.	Bateman Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
409.	C. F. Chamberlain, entry fee and coop rent	2 60
410.	J. P. Heer, entry fee and coop rent	2 65
411.	Prouty & Glass Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
412.	Edith Hand, entry fee	2 00
413.	L. R. Hennington, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
414.	Mrs. Geo. Hambach, entry fee	2 00
415.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, entry fee	2 00
416.	Viroqua Creamery Co., entry fee	2 00
417.	Herbert Frank, entry fee	2 00
418.	A. J. Klein, entry fee	2 00
419.	Oscar Borgman, payment entry department E	25
420.	A. J. Philips, entry fee	2 00
421.	W. J. Philips, entry fee	2 00
422.	Tony Williamson, entry fee and coop rent	20 25
423.	Walter M. Maas, entry fee	2 00
424.	Albert Elsner, Jr., entry fee	2 00
425.	Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., entry fee	2 00
426.	U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., entry fee	2 00
427.	Baker Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
428.	Seidl-Best Mower & Harvester Guard Co., entry fee..	2 00
429.	Thomas Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
430.	Geo. Raab, entry fee	2 00
431.	J. I. Case Plow Works, entry fee	2 00
432.	Berres-Gehl Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
433.	Ohio Cultivator Co., entry fee	2 00
434.	Creamery Package Co., entry fee	2 00
435.	Mrs. A. LeFeber, entry fee	2 00
436.	Anna E. Pierce, entry fee	2 00
437.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	124 00
437a.	Wisconsin Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
438.	Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury, entry fee	2 00
439.	Milwaukee Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
440.	Mrs. Nic Engel, entry fee	2 00
441.	Void.	
442.	Mrs. L. Yanke, entry fee	2 00
443.	Mrs. V. M. Stewart, entry fee and coop rent	2 30
444.	E. Bement & Sons, entry fee	2 00
445.	W. F. Pilgrim, entry fee	2 00
446.	Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., entry fee	2 00
447.	Staver Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
448.	D. M. Sechler Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
449.	Fish Bros. Wagon Co., entry fee	2 00
450.	W. H. Steele, entry fee	2 00
451.	Wisconsin David Bradley Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
452.	Katie Redig, entry fee	2 00
453.	Fairbank-Morse Co., entry fee	2 00
454.	Amalia Mascink, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
455.	A. B. Hoyt, entry fee	2 00
456.	Appleton Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
457.	Mrs. Douglas Young, entry fee	2 00
458.	Theo. Koss, entry fee	2 00
459.	Mrs. L. E. Greenleaf, entry fee	2 00
460.	Mrs. J. J. Hannan, entry fee	2 00
461.	E. D. Ochsner, entry fee	2 00
462.	Marie Holman, entry fee	2 00
463.	Mrs. N. P. Barrett, entry fee	2 00
464.	Smith Manure Spreader Co., entry fee	2 00
465.	Chicago Gasoline Engine Co., entry fee	2 00
466.	A. Robertson, entry fee	2 00
467.	F. B. Adler, supply wagon	3 00
468.	H. Ludington, entry fee	2 00
469.	Hirsch Bros., entry fee	2 00
470.	S. L. Allen & Co., entry fee	2 00
471.	Horicon Wagon Works, entry fee	2 00
472.	Mrs. John C. Brown, entry fee	2 00
473.	The John Lauson Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
474.	Mrs. J. E. Ross, entry fee	2 00
475.	J. Dorsch & Son, entry fee	2 00
476.	F. Simonet, supply wagon	3 00
477.	R. H. Collins, entry fee	2 00
478.	Silver Spring Creamery Co., entry fee	2 00
479.	Mrs. M. L. Holmes, entry fee	2 00
480.	John Kivlin, entry fee	2 00
481.	Barth & Porth Co., supply wagon	3 00
482.	Lakewood Farm, entry fee	2 00
483.	Stolp & Noll Co., entry fee	2 00
484.	Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman, entry fee	2 00
485.	Mrs. H. E. Willis, entry fee	2 00
486.	W. P. Shepard, entry fee	2 00
487.	Milwaukee Concrete Block Co., entry fee	2 00
488.	K. J. Muir, paym't entry fee, department E.....	1 50
489.	J. Devart, supply wagon	3 00
490.	Chas. G. Wolf, entry fee	2 00
491.	Smith-Blodgett Co., supply wagon	3 00
492.	A. I. Clapp, entry fee	2 00
493.	Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright, entry fee	2 00
494.	Henry Elmer, entry fee	2 00
495.	Thos H. Hart, entry fee	2 00
496.	Joe Devrtrt, entry fee	2 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
497.	Mitchell Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
498.	Speed Department, entries	25 00
499.	Cyclone Fence Co., entry fee	2 00
500.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	193 00
501.	Joe Miller, supply wagon	3 00
502.	Penn Pneumatic Pump Co., entry fee	2 00
503.	Omega Separator Co., entry fee	2 00
504.	Belle City Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
505.	H. Bender, entry fee	2 00
506.	H. E. Douville, supply wagon	3 00
507.	Geo. Jeffery, entry fee	2 00
508.	E. L. Duxbury, entry fee	2 00
509.	Mrs. L. M. Buell, entry fee	2 00
510.	John T. Heim, entry fee	2 00
511.	J. E. Donovan, entry fee	2 00
512.	S. S. Rich, entry fee and coop rent	3 50
513.	Void.	
514.	Geo. Schmidt, supply wagon	3 00
515.	J. M. True, Ticket sold	2 50
516.	Racine Wagon Co., entry fee	2 00
517.	Racine Sattlery Co., entry fee	2 00
518.	Beaver Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
519.	Louis Nicoud, entry fee	2 00
520.	A. T. Keipper, entry fee and coop rent	5 85
521.	Mrs. Keipper, entry fee and coop rent	2 75
522.	Wm. Stutzman, entry fee	2 00
523.	H. Bartels, supply wagon	3 00
524.	H. E. Griffin, entry fee	2 00
525.	Fay Louis & Bros., supply wagon ticket	3 00
526.	Geo. Cook, entry fee and coop rent	3 50
527.	Sandwich Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
528.	Johnson & Field Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
529.	Dr. J. F. Roe, entry fee	2 00
530.	Pasbrig & Stewart, entry fee and coop rent	14 10
531.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	82 00
532.	Ellen Johnson, entry fee	2 00
533.	Racine Hatcher Co., entry fee	2 00
534.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	164 00
535.	C. P. & J. Lawson, entry fee	2 00
536.	Chicago Gas Engine Co., entry fee	2 00
537.	American Harrow Co., entry fee	2 00
538.	W. O. Foote, entry fee	2 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
539.	Zimmerman & Bahler, entry fee	2 00
540.	Dawson Bros., additional entry, department E.....	20
541.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	205 00
542.	A. N. McGeoch, entry fee and stall rent	26 00
543.	Holcomb Bros., supply wagon ticket	3 00
544.	Stangel & Molitor, entry fee	2 00
545.	E. Fenger & Son, supply wagon ticket	3 00
546.	American Brooder Co., entry fee	2 00
547.	Stoughton Wagon Co., entry fee	2 00
548.	Edwin Prescott, entry fee	2 00
549.	Velie Carriage Co., entry fee	2 00
550.	E. L. Husting Co., supply wagon ticket	4 00
551.	J. L. Voelker, entry fee	2 00
552.	Vermont Farm Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
553.	Smalley Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
554.	W. F. Elliott, entry fee	2 00
555.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	98 00
556.	Cook Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
557.	Hurst, Helm & Ferris Co., entry fee	2 00
558.	Majestic Wire Fence Co., entry fee	2 00
559.	J. L. Owens Co., entry fee	2 00
560.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	88 00
561.	Chas. H. Graser, supply wagon ticket	4 00
562.	E. D. Jones & Son, entry and stall rent	10 00
563.	T. E. Walsh, supply wagon	3 00
564.	Bluffton Cream Separator Co., entry fee	2 00
565.	Wilder-Strong Implement Co., entry fee	2 00
566.	Bench Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
567.	Cargill & McMillan, stall rent	14 00
568.	M. Kellehan, supply wagon ticket	1 00
569.	A. J. Bareuther, supply wagon ticket	2 00
570.	Steel Roll Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
571.	Mrs. Bradley, team privilege	3 00
572.	William Meyers, stall rent	3 00
573.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	149 00
574.	Fair & Lamb, entry fee	2 00
575.	F. W. Moldenhauer, entry fee	2 00
576.	A. W. Gentry, entry fee	2 00
577.	K. J. Muir, additional entry, department E.....	50
578.	Sam D. Driver, entry fee	2 00
579.	Geo. Martin, pen rent	1 50
580.	T. E. Bly, pen rent	6 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
581.	T. J. Harris, balance pen rent	5 00
582.	A. Selle, pen rent	7 00
583.	G. A. Singleton, entry fee and stall rent	4 00
584.	L. Hirschinger, supply wagon ticket	3 00
585.	Jones & Porter, balance pen rent	1 00
586.	J. A. Teter, balance pen rent	1 00
587.	William Fox, entry fee	2 00
588.	H. W. Ayers, pen rent	2 50
589.	H. W. Ayers, stall rent	14 00
590.	Lew W. Cochran, entry fee	2 00
591.	William Whittam, entry fee	2 00
592.	D. D. Kennedy, entry fee	2 00
593.	A. L. Kleeber, entry fee	2 00
594.	Central City Iron Works, entry fee	2 00
595.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	206 00
596.	Smith & Harmon, stall rent	7 00
597.	W. H. Reed, pen rent	2 00
598.	Sand Mfg. Co., supply wagon ticket	2 00
599.	Geo. A. Heath, entry fee	2 00
600.	Wheeler Bros., team privilege	3 00
601.	Void.	
602.	Lightcap Grain Saver Mfg. Co., entry fee	2 00
603.	Manson Campbell Co., entry fee	2 00
604.	Thos. Kitchen, supply wagon ticket	3 00
605.	Boyd & Shubert, entry fee and stall rent	24 00
606.	Lindsay Bros., tickets	14 00
607.	Phoenix Mfg. Co., tickets	3 00
608.	H. P. West, entry fee and pen rent	12 00
609.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	133 00
610.	A. J. Benedict, pen rent	1 50
611.	Chicago Scale Co., entry fee	2 00
612.	N. H. Noble, supply wagon ticket	3 00
613.	August Uihlein, entry fee and stall rent	6 00
614.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	173 00
615.	Mr. Rock, supply wagon ticket	2 50
616.	Worcester Salt Co., entry fee	2 00
617.	C. H. Williams, entry fee and stall rent	4 00
618.	Merrill & Merrill, suspension speed, 1903	25 00
619.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	143 00
620.	Wm. Engelland, entry fee	2 00
621.	R. Holcomb, entry fee	2 00
622.	D. W. Powell, stall rent	13 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
623.	International Cream Separater Co., entry fee	2 00
624.	Robert Taylor, pen rent	3 00
625.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, pen rent	5 00
626.	J. L. McMurray, pen rent	3 50
627.	W. F. Christian & Son, stall rent	22 00
628.	Speed department	775 00
629.	J. C. Robinson, entry fee and stall rent	14 00
630.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	114 00
631.	W. S. Dixon, entry fee and pen rent	11 50
632.	W. Woodard, pen rent	2 00
633.	Champion Potato Machine Co., entry fee	2 00
634.	Void.	
635.	E. L. Brillhart, entry fee	2 00
636.	Nichols & Shepard Co., tickets	21 25
637.	F. W. Bartelt, entry fee	2 00
638.	Ole Esker, entry fee	2 00
639.	J. Kivlin, pen rent	2 00
640.	Geo. Carpenter, entry fee and stall rent	14 00
641.	Etzler & Moses, entry fee and pen rent	8 00
642.	La Crosse Plow Co., entry fee	2 00
643.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	213 00
644.	J. F. Clark, entry fee	2 00
645.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin, pen rent	2 00
646.	A. J. Klein, pen rent	1 00
647.	A. H. Krouskop, stall rent	16 00
648.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	130 00
649.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	70 50
650.	H. W. Ayers, stall rent	2 00
651.	Void.	
652.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	70 00
653.	Colonial Salt Co., entry fee	2 00
654.	Speed Department	350 00
655.	E. G. Roberts, entry fee and coop rent	32 70
656.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	54 00
657.	Humbert Bros., pen rent	50
658.	Mrs. A. F. Howie, collected coop rent	1 85
659.	Draft unaccounted for	2 00
660.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	108 50
661.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	251 00
662.	I. J. Hickman, tickets	21 25
663.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	44 00
664.	Lindsay Bros., tickets	7 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
665.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	169 00
666.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	50 00
667.	G. F. Davis, Jr., pen rent	6 00
668.	Speed Department	600 00
669.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	38 00
670.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	60 00
671.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	53 00
672.	E. A. Smith, stall rent	20 00
673.	Speed Department (\$200 of amount is Score Card Priv.)	1622 50
674.	F. W. Harding, entry fee and stall rent	33 50
675.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	250 00
676.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	175 00
677.	Lindsay Bros., tickets	3 50
678.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	200 00
679.	Speed Department	75 00
680.	Speed Department	2143 50
681.	James West, pen rent	4 00
682.	Chas. Ross, entry fee	2 00
683.	Ed. Finn, stall rent	2 00
684.	J. R. Love, stall rent	7 00
685.	A. von Cotzhausen, stall rent	56 00
686.	O. F. Roessler, privileges	222 00
687.	Geo. McKerrow, entry fee, pen and stall rent	28 00
688.	Speed Department	700 00
689.	Collected from unauthorized ticket seller	5 00
690.	J. B. Stetson, collection for Amer. Trotting Assoc. ...	42 75
691.	Speed Department	350 00
692.	Speed Department	50 00
693.	Void.	
694.	Schmidt & Keihl, sale of butter and cheese	598 38
695.	Speed Department	144 00
696.	C. E. Wheeler, speed entry	62 50
697.	J. S. Potter, speed entry	125 00
698.	Jas. G. Moore, sale of butter and cheese	18 22
699.	Geo. McKerrow, sale of cheese	2 72
700.	Chas. Marvin, speed entry	210 00
701.	Edwin Gaylord, speed entry	150 00
702.	S. G. Wallace, speed entry	5 00
703.	J. Hussey, speed entry	250 00
704.	Robt. S. Gutschall, speed entry	150 00
705.	J. H. Renick, speed entry	300 00

No.	From whom and for what.	Amount.
706.	W. H. Smollinger, speed entry	30 00
707.	Bennett Taylor, speed entry	50 00
708.	H. M. Roys, speed entry	125 00
709.	F. D. Pearse, speed entry	125 00
710.	Dick Wilson, speed entry	125 00
711.	John M. True, sale of cheese	2 72
712.	Balance an meal ticket collections	62 43
713.	American Shorthorn Breeder's Assoc., spl premiums..	277 00
714.	J. W. Koepsell, overpayment of sales dept. H	3 88
715.	O. J. Evans, speed entry	12 50
716.	American Trotting Assoc. suspensions, speed	348 00
717.	C. W. Harvey, collections	44 50
718.	C. W. Harvey, collections	33 00
719.	Wisconsin Central Ry Co., sale of tickets	457 25
720.	O. F. Roessler, balance privileges	91
721.	C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co.	4489 50
722.	Geo. G. Cox, returned from marshal's department	18 00
723.	C. & N. W. Ry. Co., sale of tickets	3845 50
724.	C. W. Harvey, collections	21 50
725.	August Uihlein, stall rent, 1904	105 00
726.	American Trotting Assoc., suspensions, speed	339 75

SECRETARY'S WARRANT ACCOUNT.

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses	\$8 00
2.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	4 50
3.	G. U. Fisher, expenses	3 88
4.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses	23 44
5.	G. U. Fisher, expenses, Am. Assoc.	8 25
6.	John M. True, expense allowance, Jan.	25 00
7.	C. H. Everett, expenses	2 50
8.	C. H. Everett, expenses, Am. Assoc	7 00
9.	Geo. Klein, expenses	10 88
10.	John M. True, payment on Jan. salary	50 00
11.	John M. True, maj.	1 70
12.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight	33 60
13.	Smith & Blodgett Co., mdse	23 85
14.	John M. True, Bal Jan. salary	50 00
15.	John M. True, expense allowance, Feb.	25 00
16.	K. C. Davis, convention expenses	13 70
17.	D. B. Foster, convention expenses	8 00
18.	L. Spalding, convention expenses	13 97
19.	Thomas Shaw, convention expenses	25 00
20.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	3 69
21.	C. H. Everett, expenses	11 75
22.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	3 00
23.	J. L. Herbst, expenses	4 50
24.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses	13 50
25.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, convention expenses	5 07
26.	A. LeFeber, grain	40 00
27.	Fred Meier, convention expenses	34 00
28.	John M. True, payment on Feb. salary	50 00
29.	Democrat Co., Subscription	1 25
30.	C. M. & St. P. Ry., freight, 1903	1 28
31.	T. J. Dunbar, services speed dept., 1903	7 50
32.	John M. True, balance Feb. salary	50 00
33.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, help in office	9 00
34.	John M. True, paid for moving	4 50
35.	John M. True, expense allowance, March	25 00
36.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses	9 40
37.	C. W. Harvey, expenses	12 68

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
38.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses	42 80
39.	C. H. Everett, expenses	10 40
40.	James J. Nelson, expenses	22 38
41.	J. B. Lanigan, type writer and table	78 75
42.	W. H. Knight, penalty collected, Carling	6 00
43.	John M. True, payment on March salary	50 00
44.	Anton Emmerich, expenses	40 00
45.	J. L. Herbst, expenses	8 48
46.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee	7 30
47.	Robert Phillip, wages Jan., Feb., March	90 00
48.	John M. True, balance salary March	50 00
49.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses	5 33
50.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	5 66
51.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	8 99
52.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, March	50 00
53.	John M. True, expense allowance April	25 00
54.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses	10 40
55.	A. LeFeber, grain	47 00
56.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	7 00
57.	John M. True, salary, April	50 00
58.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	7 05
59.	A. T. Torge, stenographic work, convention	20 00
60.	John M. True, expenses to Watertown	4 00
61.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	10 68
62.	John M. True, balance April salary	50 00
63.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, April	50 00
64.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	6 45
65.	John M. True, expense allowance, May	25 00
66.	Robert Phillip, wages, April	40 00
67.	John Miller, labor	12 00
68.	P. Aultman, labor	4 50
69.	Ed. Lutzen, labor	5 63
70.	H. Skinner, labor	15 75
71.	Albert Sigrist, labor	14 00
72.	Chas. Nobles, disc harrow	15 00
73.	R. B. Davison, Stone boat	4 00
74.	C. W. Harvey, salary and expenses	35 00
75.	Chas. Jones, labor	1 75
76.	Gilmore & Sester, labor	1 85
77.	Milwaukee Sentinel, advertising bids	5 88
78.	Peter Buck, hay	16 47
79.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	6 75

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
80.	A. LeFeber, oats	23 50
81.	William Schuttler, wagon	44 00
82.	John M. True, payment May salary	50 00
83.	Milwaukee Free Press, advertising opprosals	11 20
84.	H. Skinner, labor	21 00
85.	Albert Sigrist, labor	20 63
86.	John Streuli, labor	18 38
87.	William Murphy, labor	8 75
88.	Henry Knaak, carpenter work	9 00
89.	W. Kramer, labor	6 88
90.	F. Jacobi, labor	6 65
91.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	9 60
92.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	14 62
93.	C. M. & St. P. Ry, freight on wagon	4 80
94.	Stowell Mfg. & Foundry Co., cinders freight and load- ing	33 46
95.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	7 43
96.	John M. True, balance May salary	50 00
97.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, May	50 00
98.	Robert Phillip, wages, May	40 00
99.	American Trotting Assoc., annual dues	100 00
100.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	3 10
101.	John M. True, expense allowance, June	25 00
102.	H. Skinner, labor	17 50
103.	Albert Skinner, labor	21 00
104.	John Streuli, labor	21 00
105.	William Murphy, labor	19 25
106.	Henry Knaak, carpenter work	22 50
107.	Wm. Kramer, labor	5 25
108.	Frank Jacobi, labor	20 12
109.	Earl Chase, labor	14 88
110.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	44 00
111.	John Miller, team work	24 00
112.	C. W. Harvey, salary Supt. of Grounds	100 00
113.	City of Baraboo hose wagon	25 00
114.	F. Sperling, drayage	3 50
115.	G. U. Fisher, expenses	21 14
116.	W. H. Knight, Sec., penalty on suspensions	5 00
117.	A. LeFeber, oats	24 00
118.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber	3 98
119.	F. H. Prescott Steam Pump Co., sharpening grader...	2 00
120.	William Murphy, labor	17 50

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
121.	Frank Jacobi, labor	17 50
122.	Earl Chase, painting	11 37
123.	Wm. R. McKowen, grader	25 00
124.	W. H. Knight, Sec., penalties on suspensions	4 50
125.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber	6 80
126.	Smith Blogdett Co., nails etc.	33 94
127.	Albert Sigrist, labor	19 38
128.	H. Skinner, labor	21 00
129.	D. Callahan, labor	12 25
130.	G. Schaning, labor	6 00
131.	John Miller, team work	30 00
132.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	22 00
133.	Henry Knaak, carpenter work	24 75
134.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	6 25
135.	John M. True, payment on salary, June	50 00
136.	J. E. Keane, Agt., freight	20 75
137.	The Trotter & Pacer, Advertising speed	26 66
138.	Evening Wisconsin, advertising	45
139.	John M. True, balance June salary	50 00
140.	The Sentinel Co., advertising	1 50
141.	News Pub. Co., advertising	6 00
142.	American Sportsman Co., advertising speed	16 75
143.	Robert Phillip, wages June	40 00
144.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, June	50 00
145.	American Trotting Assoc., penalty on suspension	2 73
146.	Wisconsin Bill Posting Co., Adv. material, Fair 1904	790 00
147.	Rockford Tack & Nail Co., Bill posters' tacks	16 25
148.	The Journal Co., advertising	1 75
149.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	7 50
150.	E. A. Hartman, bill posting	100 00
151.	Albert Sigrist, labor	21 00
152.	H. Skinner, labor	21 00
153.	John Streuli, labor	42 00
154.	D. Callahan, balance, labor	4 05
155.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	10 00
156.	Chas. Liebenthal, black smithing	31 07
157.	Gilmore & Sester, sharpening harrow teeth	5 20
158.	H. Frantz, hay	12 21
159.	G. Schanig, labor	14 00
160.	Henry Knaak, labor	1 12
161.	Western Horseman, advertising speed	47 40
163.	Edw. Reichenbach, draining Fair Grounds	1000 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
164.	John M. True, expense allowance, July	25 00
162.	American Horse Breeder, advertising	28 10
165.	The Horse Breeder Co., advertising speed	96 00
166.	Chicago Horseman, advertising stakes	67 85
167.	Kentucky Stock Farm, advertising stakes	22 80
168.	Frank C. Jirachek, harness work	6 20
169.	E. A. Hartman, on advertising contract	100 00
170.	A. LeFeber, oats etc.	24 65
171.	Theo. B. Roach, returned stake entries	12 50
172.	H. Skinner, labor	19 25
173.	Albert Sigrist, labor	19 25
174.	John Streuli, labor	19 25
175.	W. M. Naylor, labor	14 00
176.	Frank Jacobi, labor	7 00
177.	S. Y. Naylor, labor	7 00
178.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	30 00
179.	C. W. Harvey, salary, July	100 00
180.	John M. True, payment on July salary	50 00
181.	E. A. Hartman, payment on advertising	150 00
182.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	7 75
183.	Mrs. Pauline Dame, toweling	2 55
184.	Milwaukee Free Press, advertising	2 80
185.	Cream City Bill Posting Co., printing bills	78 75
186.	G. U. Fisher, advertising expenses	19 20
187.	Sumner & Morris, nail-puller	1 00
188.	B. F. Harrison Printing Co., admission tickets	41 67
189.	John M. True, balance salary, July	50 00
190.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, July	50 00
191.	Robert Phillip, wages, July	40 00
192.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	18 14
193.	West Allis Lumber Co., lumber	11 30
194.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., crushed stone	359 37
195.	Smith Blodgett Co., hardware etc.	55 63
196.	J. L. Herbst, expenses	13 25
197.	Albert Sigrist, labor	21 30
198.	H. Skinner, labor	21 00
199.	J. Streuli, labor	21 30
200.	W. M. Naylor, labor	19 55
201.	F. Jacobi, labor	17 93
202.	George Tschikof, labor	6 13
203.	S. Y. Naylor, labor	19 50
204.	Geo. Killips, labor	9 60

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
205.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	42 00
206.	Mrs. Bert Sigrist, labor	2 00
207.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	4 50
208.	Wisconsin Bill Board Pub. Co., advertising	10 00
209.	W. G. Kirchoffer, services consulting engineer	62 48
210.	American Trotting Assoc., penalty on suspension	1 75
211.	A. LeFeber, oats and salt	25 00
212a.	John M. True, expense allowance, August	25 00
212b.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses	52 70
213.	Albert Sigrist, labor	21 00
214.	H. Skinner, labor	19 00
215.	J. Streuli, labor	21 00
216.	F. Jacobi, labor	7 00
217.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	28 00
218.	C. W. Harvey, salary, July	100 00
219.	N. B. Nelson, plastering	32 10
220.	Smith Blodgett Co., mdse.	281 85
221.	S. P. Wilson, repairing Art Building	144 68
222.	John M. True, payment on salary, August	50 00
223.	Whitehead & Hoag, badges	32 40
224.	Burton Wentworth, help in office	1 00
225.	Harry H. Gardiner, labor	9 25
226.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., stamp	27
227.	Chicago Horseman, advertising speed	25 35
228.	Grant Thomas, expenses Philippino Band	1100 00
229.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	5 00
230.	American Trotting Assoc., penalty on suspension	2 50
231.	Void.	
232.	John M. True, expenses to Milwaukee	8 75
233.	H. Skinner, labor	21 25
234.	Albert Sigrist, labor	21 00
235.	J. Streuli, labor	18 38
236.	F. Jacobi, labor	19 25
237.	Ed. Lutzen, team work	27 00
238.	Geo. Tschikof, labor	15 75
239.	Fred Hahn, labor	15 00
240.	C. M. Taylor, cement work	18 00
241.	Chris Felten, labor	15 75
242.	Geo. Hennegar, painting	10 75
243.	Edw. Hohl, work	20 50
244.	Gottlieb Schaning, labor	7 00
245.	Fred Joehrs, labor	7 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
246.	Breeders' Gazette, advertising	80 50
247.	Rich & Clymer, ribbons	195 84
248.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, August	50 00
249.	Robt. Phillips, wages	40 00
250.	John M. True, balance salary, August	50 00
251.	Democrat Printing Co., subscription	1 25
252.	Burdick & Murray Co., ribbon and pins for badges ..	1 69
253.	Geo. A. Pabodie, office work	21 00
254.	Void.	
255.	Robert Cain whitewashing	45 00
256.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses advertising	25 00
257.	2nd Regiment Band, music	128 50
258.	G. V. Roesch, ticket selling	2 50
259.	P. McCoy, speed winnings	125 00
260.	Fred J. Tufts, speed winnings	100 00
261.	Lake Mills Band, music	121 00
262.	W. E. Prichard, judging horses	75 00
263.	William Plaehn, judging pigeons	35 00
264.	Thos. B. McCauley, judging pigeons	35 00
265.	G. L. McKay, judging butter	46 70
266.	Philippino Band, music	2,500 00
267.	Geo. Webber, speed winnings	225 00
268.	Frank Nolachek, speed winnings	50 00
269.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings	250 00
270.	B. E. Chapman, speed winnings	45 00
271.	E. E. Hall, speed winnings	200 00
272.	Chas. Dean, speed winnings	225 00
273.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings	450 00
274.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings	25 00
275.	Luther Bros., speed winnings	25 00
276.	F. H. Scribner, judging dairy cattle	30 00
277.	John LeFeber, safe	45 00
278.	Janesville Band, music	207 00
279.	Mary Paul, clerical work	7 00
280.	Grant U. Fisher, advertising expenses	25 00
281.	B. E. Chapman, speed winnings	25 00
282.	B. E. Chapman, speed winnings	10 00
283.	E. R. Rogers, speed winnings	40 00
284.	F. Wilcox, judging honey	10 00
285.	John Langenberger, work applied on Barnes contract	175 00
286.	Allie Wooster, speed winnings	18 50
287.	Allie Wooster, speed winnings	8 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
288.	Allie Wooster, speed winnings	8 00
289.	Allie Wooster, speed winnings	32 50
290.	Allie Wooster, speed winnings	15 50
291.	S. Butterfield, judging poultry	75 00
292.	Fred Burgess, speed winnings	25 00
293.	E. L. Aderhold, judging cheese	20 00
294.	F. W. Harding, payment on premiums, department C	50 00
295.	F. B. Breitwisch, banners for street cars.....	33 00
296.	W. T. Potts, judging sheep and beef cattle	110 00
297.	Samuel B. Green, judging fruits	38 45
298.	Baraboo Band, music	312 00
299.	Milwaukee Drum Corps, escort Philippino Band	50 00
300.	Irving C. Smith, judging vegetables	30 00
301.	W. A. Dobson, judging light horses	65 00
302.	F. G. Houghland, speed winnings	12 00
303.	F. G. Houghland, speed winnings	14 00
304.	Mrs. L. Esser, judging needle work	15 00
305.	Harrie Jones, speed winnings	200 00
306.	H. C. Hersey, exhibition race, "Dan Patch"	2,800 00
307.	C. H. Aldrich, speed winnings	2,000 00
308.	C. H. Aldrich, speed winnings	250 00
309.	W. J. Moyle, judging flowers	10 00
310.	F. B. Lang, speed winnings	2,000 00
311.	F. B. Lang, speed winnings	250 00
312.	John M. True, payment office force	480 00
313.	T. J. Fitzsimmons, speed winnings	82 50
314.	D. J. Fenelon, speed winnings	70 00
315.	H. B. Drake, judging grains	15 00
316.	Don D. Darling, starter running races	15 00
317.	J. A. Richardson, speed winings	500 00
318.	J. T. Scanelton, speed winnings	129 50
319.	John Nicol, speed winnings	37 00
320.	Chas. Dean, speed winnings	1,000 00
321.	Allie Wooster, special track program	350 00
322.	Allie Wooster, speed winnings	17 00
323.	Mrs. T. D. Lawrence, judging department	10 00
324.	A. McWilliams, speed winnings	62 50
325.	Daniel Taylor, judging goats	5 00
326.	A. F. Williams, speed winnings	250 00
327.	H. Skinner, labor	35 00
328.	A. Sigris, labor	30 63
329.	J. Streuli, labor	29 75

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
330.	Frank Jacobi, labor	22 75
331.	Geo. Tschikof, labor	29 75
332.	Frank Hahn, labor	12 83
333.	C. Felton, labor	29 75
334.	G. Schanning, labor	38 00
335.	Fred Joehrs, labor	31 50
336.	W. M. Burton, labor	12 25
337.	John Schneider, labor	15 93
338.	W. Schmidt, labor	9 62
339.	Ed. Lutzen, labor	62 00
340.	Jessie Skinner, care of rooms	14 00
341.	W. Lawein, labor	18 80
342.	Fred Turner, labor	20 00
343.	Geo. Allman, labor	10 50
344.	John Miller, labor	4 00
345.	C. W. Harvey, salary, August	100 00
346.	F. M. Barnes, payment on special attraction	600 00
347.	Riverside Park Farm, speed winnings	1,000 00
348.	Lake Geneva Band, music	261 00
349.	E. A. Hartman, advertising	24 50
350.	W. H. McCarthy, speed winnings	1,650 00
351.	Wm. Vaughn, payment on premium, department D...	25 00
352.	J. McD. Randles, payment on premium, department A	40 00
353.	Smith & Harmon, payment on premium department D	30 00
354.	John T. Edwards, payment on premium department A	50 00
355.	Ed Finn, payment on premium department B	45 00
356.	A. A. Fuller, payment on premium department A	15 00
357.	A. A. Fuller, payment on premium department B	15 00
358.	Geo. Carpenter, payment on premium department B .	100 00
359.	F. W. Tratt & Son, payment on premium department B	43 00
360.	F. W. Niesman, payment on premium department E ..	50 00
361.	Robert Taylor, payment on premium department C ..	75 00
362.	H. P. West, payment on premium department D	48 00
363.	Lew W. Cochran, payment on premium department A	230 00
364.	Lakewood Farm, payment on premium, department E	8 00
365.	Void.	
366.	D. J. Hoyt, payment on premium department E	65 00
367.	William Smiley, payment on premium department B	50 00
368.	T. E. Bly, payment on premium department D	24 00
369.	James West, payment on premium department C	75 00
370.	Jones & Porter, payment on premium department D	14 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
371.	J. A. Teter, payment on premium department D	25 00
372.	G. W. H. Hall, premium department B	6 00
373.	John Kivlin, premium department C	7 00
374.	Humbert Bros., payment on premium department D ..	62 00
375.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin, payment on premium department D	50 00
376.	Dick McMahan, speed winnings	250 00
377.	E. G. Roberts, payment on premium department E ..	175 00
378.	Herr Bros. payment on premium department B	47 00
379.	J. C. Robinson, payment on premium department B ..	55 00
380.	E. A. Hartman, advertising	157 80
381.	W. S. Dixon, payment on premium department C ..	67 00
382.	Louis Mayer, judging department K	35 00
383.	W. Woodard, payment on premium department C	25 00
384.	E. D. Jones & Son, premium department B	27 00
385.	F. M. Barnes, balance on special attraction	225 00
386.	Geo. F. Davis, payment on premium department D ..	99 00
387.	Monticello Band, music	150 00
388.	E. J. Pierce, helper department E	12 00
389.	Etzler & Moses, payment on premium department D	100 00
390.	T. M. Purtell, expenses Treasurer's Office	485 50
391.	J. C. Warth, speed winnings	250 00
392.	J. L. McMurray, payment on premium department D	77 00
393.	C. H. Williams, payment on premium department C ..	29 00
394.	C. W. Harvey, expenses gate department	449 91
395.	J. E. Keane, freight and telegrams	10 81
396.	W. O. Foote, premium department A	15 00
397.	Richard Brandt, helper department K	10 00
398.	Robert N. Newton, starter in trotting and pacing	121 50
399.	Daniel Schley, payment on premium department A ..	10 00
400.	E. Klinkert, speed winnings	150 00
401.	M. R. Higby, speed winnings	450 00
402.	J. B. Chandler, speed winnings	250 00
403.	John Moyses, speed winnings	450 00
404.	C. S. Lucas, speed winnings	50 00
405.	John Calder, Jr., speed winnings	500 00
406.	Void.	
407.	Alwin L. Stengel, Assistant Superintendent Privileges	38 50
408.	W. O. Foote, speed winnings	1,250 00
409.	W. S. Hager, helper department F	17 50

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
410.	W. B. Bussey, helper department G	17 50
411.	Chas Dean, speed winnings	225 00
412.	Horicon Band, music	100 00
413.	Frank Macho, helper department E	12 00
414.	Chas. Korn, helper department E	20 00
415.	Belmont Sisters, balloon ascensions	175 00
416.	Gustave Heesch, assistant department E	24 00
417.	W. H. Reed, payment on premium department D	100 00
418.	Geo. McKerrow, purchasing agent	40 00
419.	Geo. McKerrow, meals for policemen and firemen....	34 25
420.	A. C. Brennan, speed winnings	6 50
421.	Anton Emmerich, expenses board meeting	22 00
422.	Anton Emmerich, superintendent department D	55 00
423.	J. L. Herbst, Superintendent departments F and G ..	60 00
424.	J. L. Herbst, expenses board meeting	12 24
425.	Indian Band, music	210 00
426.	O. F. Roessler, time and expenses prior to fair	69 36
427.	O. F. Roessler, superintendent of privileges	50 00
428.	C. H. Ford, assistant superintendent department G ..	38 50
429.	G. A. Jung, livery	33 00
430.	Milwaukee Driving Club, matinee races	170 00
431.	J. W. Flack, speed winnings	200 00
432.	David Wedgwood, Superintendent Machinery depart- ment	75 00
433.	D. E. Gaffney, Asst. Supt. Machinery department	42 00
434.	C. W. Harvey, paid help	69 25
435.	Mrs. Kroeger, work in department E	4 00
436.	Mrs. Kroeger, work in department L	4 00
437.	M. T. Allen, Asst. Supt. department B	28 00
438.	John M. True, expenses	7 50
439.	Louis Passolt, work in Art Hall	7 50
440.	Geo. G. Cox, expenses marshal's department	639 50
441.	Geo. G. Cox, horses in marshal's department	75 00
442.	Geo. G. Cox, services as marshal	60 00
443.	Geo. G. Cox, paid assistant	24 00
444.	Geo. G. Cox, additional expense marshal's dept.	9 75
445.	Albert Greenwood, Asst. Supt. department D	24 50
445a.	C. E. Gill, drayage	4 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
446.	Mrs. R. Phillip, laundry	7 69
447.	C. E. Matteson, Asst. Supt. department E	28 00
448.	J. R. Fleming, livery	15 00
449.	T. J. Dunbar, speed winnings	100 00
450.	Mary E. Chadwick, expenses department L	122 50
451.	A. LeFeber, supplies for departments J & E	54 34
452.	J. H. Gevaart, supplies for department G	1 52
453.	Chas. Speicher, delivery Milwaukee mail	26 40
454.	Mrs. Adda F. Howie, superintendent department E ...	60 00
455.	Dr. F. R. Wright, medical services, Mr. Phillips	10 00
456.	John V. Ellis, Jr, services Press Agent	200 00
457.	Geo. Hennigar, balance due for painting	14 75
458.	Joseph Clauder, music	175 00
459.	M. Michels, assistant Dairy Department	28 00
460.	E. B. Weatherly, speed winnings	500 00
461.	C. G. Wilcox, Superintendent Speed	60 00
462.	Expense Speed Department	52 15
463.	Mrs. Pauline Dame, payment on running dining hall	22 36
464.	Mrs. Chas. A. Scott, Assistant Superintendent Dept K	38 50
465.	Void.	
466.	Void.	
467.	Mrs. Pauline Dame, balance running dining hall	100 00
468.	American Trotting Assoc., collections	42 50
469.	James J. Nelson, Superintendent Department K	48 75
470.	The Mil. Elec. Ry. & Light Co., use of car	45 00
471.	Densmore Type Writer Co., paper	1 75
472.	Geo. C. Humphry, judging cattle	15 00
473.	Waukesha Band, music	105 00
474.	Void.	
475.	Frank Mouat, Asst. Supt. department C	21 50
476.	Wernich Seed Co., supplies	9 35
477.	A. L. Boynton, carriage	5 00
478.	Riverside Printing Co., printing car designs	15 00
479.	Bunde & Upemeyer, prizes for bicycle and auto races	222 00
480.	Ed Bulfn, printing for carnival	3 00
481.	A. LeFeber, oats	22 00
482.	W. H. Pipkorn Co., cement	41 25
483.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., crushed stone	23 76

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
484.	Gimbel Bros., mdse.	116 53
485.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., stars and whistles	9 90
486.	Cream City Bill Posting Co., advertising	244 00
487.	W. M. Workman, speed clerk	31 50
488.	T. B. Desnoyers, speak clerk	42 00
489.	Wisconsin Tel. Co., telegrams and messages	12 75
490.	Gridley Dairy Co., butter	9 84
491.	Jos. J. Miller, meat	47 46
492.	J. H. Gevaart, groceries	68 49
493.	Douville Bros., milk and cream	12 53
494.	W. D. Hoard Co., advertising	40 00
495.	Wisconsin Agriculturist Pub. Co., advertising	250 00
496.	Excelsior Pub. Co., advertising	16 00
497.	Catholic Citizen, advertising	12 00
498.	Chronicle Co., advertising	10 00
499.	Spirit of the West, advertising speed	24 00
500.	Horse Review Co., advertising speed	23 25
501.	Western Horseman, advertising speed	16 50
502.	Der Bauernfreund, advertising	12 00
503.	Mrs. L. C. Huckstep, entry returned	2 00
504.	A. V. Grow, entry returned	2 00
505.	A. H. Kuhl, refunded Ry. ticket	75
506.	Gazette Printing Co., advertising	10 00
507.	C. Preusser Jewelry Co., prize cup	25 00
508.	R. B. Watrous, advertising expenses	33 46
509.	Saxe Sign Co., signs	2 50
510.	Joys Bros., Co., rent of tent	8 00
511.	Krus Engraving Co., cuts	16 45
512.	Lew W. Cochran, balance premium, department A...	165 00
513.	Boyd & Shubert, premium, department A.....	115 00
514.	Geo. McKerrow & Son, premiums, departm'ts A and B	58 00
515.	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud, premium, department A	357 00
516.	D. W. Powell, premium, department A	85 00
517.	J. R. Love; premium, department A.....	62 00
518.	J. Scholtka, premium, department A	15 00
519.	Hans Berg, premium, department A	12 00
520.	William Meyer, premium, department A	8 00
521.	T. J. Dunbar, premium, department A	25 00
522.	David Roberts, premium, department A	25 00
523.	John T. Edwards, balance premium, department A...	50 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
524.	August Uihlein, premium, department A	20 00
525.	Adam Seitz, premium, department A	45 00
526.	Frank Ferguson, premium, department A	5 00
527.	John Sleep & Sons, premium, department A	144 00
528.	J. McD. Randles, balance premium, depts. A and C	21 00
529.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons, premium, department A	35 00
530.	Daniel Schley, balance premium, department A	5 00
531.	Geo. Elliott, premium, department A	10 00
532.	F. W. Harding, balance premium, depts. B and C	751 00
533.	W. F. Christian & Son, premium, department B.....	124 00
534.	A. H. Krouskop, premium, department B	32 00
535.	Herr Bros., premium, department B	50 00
536.	Divan Bros., premium, department B	221 00
537.	Benson & Anderton, premium, department B	46 00
538.	William Smiley, balance premium, department B	44 00
539.	A. A. Fuller, balance premium, departments A and B	27 00
540.	J. C. Robinson, balance premium, department B.....	50 00
541.	Cargill & McMillan, premium, department B	114 00
542.	Geo. Carpenter, balance premium, department B.....	94 00
543.	H. W. Ayers, premium, department B	204 00
544.	A. N. McGeoch, premium, department B.....	123 00
545.	Rust Bros., premium, department B	128 00
546.	E. T. Carroll, premium, department B	23 00
547.	Reddelein Bros., premium, department B	8 00
548.	M. D. Cunningham, premium, department B	73 00
549.	F. W. Tratt & Son, premium, department B	40 00
550.	Fred Vogel, Jr., premium, department B.....	40 00
551.	Seymour Bros., premium, department B	18 00
552.	Fred Clausing, premium, department B	58 00
553.	J. G. Hickox, premium, department B	10 00
554.	E. A. Smith, premium, department B	156 00
555.	W. S. Dixon, balance premium, departments B and C	60 00
556.	P. A. Valentine, premium, department B	28 00
557.	Gordon Valentine, premium, department B	15 60
558.	Geo. Martin, premium, department B	28 00
559.	Sam Jones & Son, premium, department B	109 00
560.	Adam Seitz, premium, department B	73 00
561.	Ed Finn, balance premium, department B.....	25 00
562.	W. Woodard, balance premium, department C	23 00
563.	A. J. Klein, premium, department C	12 00
564.	Geo. McKerrōw & Son, premium, department C.....	87 00
565.	Wm. A. McKerrow, premium, department C	229 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
566.	James West, balance premium, department C	74 00
567.	Robert Taylor, balance premium, department C.....	60 00
568.	C. H. Williams, balance premium, department C....	30 00
569.	H. E. & E. M. Moore, premium, department C.....	178 00
570.	H. F. Mills, premium, department C	24 00
571.	T. J. Harris, premium, department D	57 00
572.	W. H. Reed, balance premium, department D.....	80 00
573.	Geo. Martin, premium, department D	47 00
574.	Smith & Harmon, balance premium, department D..	20 40
575.	W. C. Waite, premium, department D	71 00
576.	G. A. Singleton, premium, department D	8 00
577.	A. Selle & Co., premium, department D	12 00
578.	Etzler & Moses, balance premium, department D....	57 00
579.	A. J. Benedict, premium, department D.....	28 00
580.	H. P. West, balance premium, department D.....	185 00
581.	Humbert Bros., balance premium, department D....	50 00
582.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin, balance premium, dept. D.....	39 00
583.	W. W. Vaughn, balance premium, department D....	19 00
584.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr., balance premium, department D	60 00
585.	J. A. Teter, balance premium, department D	18 00
586.	J. L. McMurray, balance premium, department D....	55 00
587.	T. E. Bly, balance premium, department D.....	20 00
588.	Geo. Wylie, superintendent department A.....	55 62
589.	Wm. Beattie, assistant superintendent, department A	24 50
590.	The Independent, advertising	5 00
591.	N. Volz, sand and gravel	18 00
592.	Ripley Hardware Co., whitewash machine.....	11 25
593.	O. L. Richardson, boarding help	15 19
594.	Taylor & Tower, lumber	101 25
595.	C. Fetten, labor	2 25
596.	Fred Joehrs, labor	1 75
597.	James Wheeler, labor	3 00
598.	Geo. Schaning, labor	6 00
599.	John M. True, paid telephone messages	2 85
600.	E. G. Roberts, balance premium, department E	69 50
601.	F. W. Niesman, balance premium, department E	12 80
602.	Geo. Cooke, premium, department E	12 00
603.	H. Ludington, premium, department E	1 75
604.	Krause Bros., premium, department E	4 25
605.	Mrs. V. M. Stewart, premium, department E	2 25
606.	J. Conrad, premium, department E	7 00
607.	J. E. Donovan, premium, department E	4 75

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
608.	Fred Lallee, premium, department E	1 50
609.	A. J. Klein, premium, department E	3 25
610.	Albert R. Zier, premium, department E	1 50
611.	Dawson Bros., premium, department E	34 50
612.	Boots & Stier, premium, department E	23 75
613.	Erwin Engelman, premium, department E	4 50
614.	Etta E. Beale, premium, department E	2 25
615.	Sam D. Driver, premium, department E	2 50
616.	S. S. Rich, premium, department E	16 25
617.	A. Robertson, premium, department E	3 25
618.	Edgewood Farms, premium, department E	7 00
619.	Chas. S. Wolf, premium, department E	1 50
620.	W. H. Steele, premium, department E	1 75
621.	J. R. Love, premium, department E	16 50
622.	John C. Schulz, premium, department E	9 25
623.	Pasbrig & Stewart, premium, department E	36 00
624.	Edw. Roloff, premium, department E	75
625.	Wm. Wuesthoff, premium, department E	11 00
626.	Chas. Jensch, premium, department E	10 00
627.	Mrs. A. T. Keipper, premium, department E	14 50
628.	Wagner Bros., premium, department E	24 00
629.	Geo. Ewald, premium, department E	65 50
630.	Edw. Schmidt, premium, department E	4 00
631.	Herman Vanselow, premium, department E	63 50
632.	A. T. Keipper, premium, department E	24 00
633.	L. A. Jansen, premium, department E	44 50
634.	Tony Pasbrig, premium, department E	7 50
635.	H. Maschmeyer, premium, department E	15 00
636.	C. T. Chamberlain, premium, department E	7 50
637.	William Korb, premium, department E	9 00
638.	J. A. & H. Koenig, premium, department E	23 00
639.	J. P. Heer, premium, department E	14 00
640.	Wm Frank, premium, department E	8 00
641.	R. B. Dobrogowski, premium, department E	32 00
642.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, premium, department E	15 00
643.	T. Williamsen, premium, department E	22 00
644.	K. J. Muir, premium, department E	8 00
645.	Theodore Reuter, premium, department E	11 00
646.	C. Williamsen, premium, department E	35 00
647.	Edw. Williamsen, premium, department E	9 00
648.	H. C. Boers, premium, department E	18 00
649.	Geo. Matson, premium, department E	2 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
650.	J. Barta, Jr., premium, department E	5 00
651.	A. M. Fiebrantz, premium, department E	8 00
652.	J. H. Pilgrim, premium, department F	61 00
653.	W. F. Pilgrim, premium, department F	24 00
654.	D. T. Pilgrim, premium, department F	16 00
655.	H. P. West, premium, department F	62 00
656.	H. J. Schulte, premium, department F	6 00
657.	John Hans, premium, department F	8 00
658.	A. L. Kleeber, premium, department F	60 00
659.	Justin Grape, premium, department F	41 00
660.	Casper Olson, premium, department F	52 00
661.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, premium, department F	4 00
662.	Stiles & Sheldon, premium, department F	8 00
663.	Geo. Martin, premium, department F	4 00
664.	Kelly Bros., premium, department F	22 00
665.	Daniel Rumpf, premium, department F	11 00
666.	Frank J. Lindley, premium, department F	16 00
667.	State School, Sparta, premium, department F	2 00
668.	E. D. Ochsner, premium, department F	49 00
669.	Fond du Lac County, premium, department F	118 06
670.	Taylor County, premium, department F	127 13
671.	Wood County, premium, department F	119 44
672.	A. D. Barnes, premium, department G	24 75
673.	F. W. Chappell, premium, department G	31 50
674.	William Fox, premium, department G	72 50
675.	Hartland Bros., premium, department G	37 00
676.	A. J. Philips, premium department G	13 75
677.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, premium department G	21 50
678.	Henry Floyd, premium department G	1 75
679.	Geo. J. Jeffery, premium department G	38 75
680.	Kelly Bros., premium department G	26 00
681.	E. W. Palmer, premium, department G	10 50
682.	W. J. Philips, premium department G	9 75
683.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, premium department G	50 50
684.	W. H. Steele, premium department G	38 75
685.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, premium department G	3 50
686.	A. D. Barnes, balance premium department G	3 00
687.	F. W. Chappell, balance premium department G	7 50
688.	Harland Bros., premium department G	9 75
689.	A. J. Philips, balance premium department G	8 00
690.	Kelly Bros., balance premium department G	1 00
691.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons, premium department G	10 25

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
692.	W. J. Moyle, premium, department G	9 50
693.	D. T. Pilgrim, balance premium, department G	1 50
694.	Henry Schuster, premium department G	31 00
695.	Currie Bros., premium department G	51 00
696.	J. M. Dunlop, premium department G	67 00
697.	A. Klokner, premium department G	22 00
698.	Mrs. C. E. Strong, premium, department G	8 00
699.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske, premium department G	24 50
700.	Ernest Jeske, premium department G	5 00
701.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, premium department G	23 00
702.	A. I. Clapp, premium department G	5 50
703.	Mrs. J. J. Hannan, premium department G	2 00
704.	Mrs. L. S. Pease, premium department G	1 00
705.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, premium department G	5 50
706.	Robert Schade, premium department K	50 00
707.	Francisco Spicuzza, premium department K	70 00
708.	Gustave Moeller, premium department K	25 00
709.	A. B. Bellman, premium department K	45 00
710.	Mrs. L. T. Williams, premium department K	10 00
711.	Clara M. Byron, premium department K	10 00
712.	Otto Peetz, premium department K	15 00
713.	Mrs. L. M. Buell, premium department K	20 00
714.	Mrs. W. E. Greenleaf, premium department K	30 00
715.	Mrs. A. G. Kroes, premium department K	15 00
716.	Mrs. H. C. Bradley, premium department K	15 00
717.	Mrs. Anna E. Pierce, premium department K	5 00
718.	Jos. Kallaus, premium department K	25 00
719.	Clarence H. Hulburt, premium department K	5 00
720.	Albert Elsner, premium, department K	5 00
721.	George Raab, premium department K	25 00
722.	Anthony Spalthoff, premium, department K	20 00
723.	Albert Link, premium department K	15 00
724.	Alex C. Guth, premium, department K	10 00
725.	Miss M. C. Myers, premium department K	5 00
726.	Mrs. Hy Fischer, premium department L	10 00
727.	Mrs. Susie Abert, premium department L	20 00
728.	Maud C. Hinsey, premium department L	39 00
729.	Mrs. J. C. Brandel, premium, department L	7 00
730.	Mrs. Bernard J. Auve, premium department L	8 00
731.	Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman, premium department L	4 00
432.	Viola Abert, premium department L	19 00
733.	Bessie Mae Case, premium department L	19 00

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
734.	Mrs. F. W. Livesley, premium department L	3 00
735.	Mary C. Nicholson, premium, department L	25 00
736.	Mrs. John Nicholson, premium, department L	18 00
737.	Mrs. T. W. Baker, premium, department L	10 00
738.	Caroline Schmasow, premium department L	20 00
739.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal, premium, department L	46 00
740.	Erna Leidiger, premium department L	4 00
741.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner, premium department L	22 00
742.	Belle Palmer, premium department L.....	3 00
743.	Edith Hand, premium department L	1 00
744.	Amanda Rissman, premium department L	14 00
745.	Mrs. A. F. Warden, premium, department L	6 00
746.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach, premium department L	12 00
747.	Mrs. John C. Brown, premium department L	1 00
748.	Mary Cavell, premium department L	5 00
749.	Mrs. N. P. Barrett, premium department L	3 00
750.	Alma Schmitt, premium department L	3 00
751.	Mrs. L. Yanke, premium, department L	33 00
752.	Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle, premium department L	9 00
753.	Mrs. Nic Engel, premium department L	1 00
754.	Mrs. Joe Immel, premium department L	2 00
755.	Amalia Mascink, premium department L	1 00
756.	Mrs. H. E. Willis, premium department L	3 00
757.	Mrs. J. E. Ross, premium department L	3 00
758.	Allen Johnson, premium department L	2 00
759.	Mrs. L. W. Pease, premium department L	3 00
760.	Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard, premium department L	5 00
761.	Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright, premium department L	7 00
762.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, premium department L	42 00
763.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster, premium, department L	9 00
764.	Mrs. Geo. Hambach, premium, department L	4 00
765.	Mrs. William Sweeney, premium department L	3 00
766.	Mrs. Edward Granger, premium department L	8 00
767.	Mrs. A. LeFeber, premium, department L	6 00
768.	Mrs. E. L. Douville, premium, department L	4 00
769.	Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury, premium department L ...	10 00
770.	Mrs. John Hans, premium, department L	9 00
771.	Elsie Myer, premium department L	8 00
772.	Mary E. Pease, premium department L	9 00
773.	State School Sparta, premium department L	3 00
774.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach, premium, department L	14 00
775.	A. I. Clapp, premium department L	4 00

WISCONSIN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

57

No.	To, whom and for what.	Amount.
777.	Blanche Baxter, premium department L	8 00
776.	Marie Holman, premium, department L	4 00
778.	William Neary, premium department L	3 00
779.	W. H. Smollinger, Sec., Great Western Circuit, dues	40 00
780.	Grant U. Fisher, superintendent department C	50 00
781.	Grant U. Fisher, salary and expenses, advertising agent	128 75
782.	C. S. Cleland, judge department C	25 00
783.	C. Hanson, lumber	154 71
784.	F. W. Schneck & Co., mdse	129 85
785.	Kraus-Laudon Co., printing	3 75
786.	C. H. Everett, superintendent department B	42 00
787.	Schwaab Stamp & Seal Co., balance on mdse	90
788.	J. C. Iverson Co, mdse.	3 10
789.	Evening Wisconsin, advertising	113 50
790.	The Journal Co., advertising	196 00
791.	The Herold Co., advertising	130 00
792.	1st Wisconsin Infantry, expenses Military Day	1,050 00
793.	Geo. A. Pabodie, office work	16 25
794.	John M. True, expense allowance and payment sal- ary, Sept.	75 00
795.	T. M. E. R. & L. Co., electric current during fair	67 60
796.	S. S. Rich, balance premium department E	5 00
797.	Milwaukee Crushed Stone Co., crushed stone	46 88
798.	Edw. Schmidt, balance premium department E.	1 00
799.	E. A. Hartman, balance advertising	600 00
800.	Henry Schuster, balance premium, department G	6 50
801.	J. R. Love, balance premium, department E	7 00
802.	Columbia Pub. Co., advertising	10 00
803.	Kuryer Pub. Co., advertising	36 00
804.	Milwaukee Free Press Co., advertising	350 00
805.	Sentinel Co., advertising	350 00
806.	Sentinel Co., electric expenses	9 18
807.	F. W. Ashman, premium and sales dept. H	9 11
808.	E. Adams, premium and sales dept. H	11 55
809.	F. Anderson, sales department H	3 70
810.	J. F. Brady, premium and sales department H	12 13
811.	T. M. Borghum, sales department H	1 70
812.	R. P. Bjerregaard, premium and sales department H	7 45
813.	Geo. Blumenstein, premium and sales, department H	15 25
814.	B. G. Bursch, premium and sales department H	5 95
815.	Frank Bowar, premium and sales department H	7 45

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
816.	J. E. Boettcher, premium and sales department H	4 45
817.	Frank Blumenstein, premium and sales, dept. H.	16 80
818.	A. Brinkman, premium and sales, department H.	14 08
819.	William Baldt, premium and sales, department H.	5 76
820.	Jacob Baehler, premium and sales, department H.	11 73
821.	Aug. Brandt, premium and sales, department H.	17 25
822.	Geo. J. Buchen, premium and sales, department H.	9 78
823.	F. W. Bartelt, premium and sales, department H.	8 80
824.	J. H. Curtis, sales, department H	3 88
825.	S. B. Cook, premium and sales, department H.	11 20
826.	Wm. H. Cockerill, premium and sales, department H.	14 47
827.	C. J. Chapin, premium and sales, department H.	4 45
828.	E. J. Czamanske, premium and sales, department H.	17 57
829.	B. J. Chapin, premium and sales, department H	8 20
830.	W. J. Clark, premium and sales, department H.	5 55
831.	Ray Curtis, premium and sales, department H	13 02
832.	T. Carswell, premium and sales, department H	5 95
833.	John J. Cook, sales, department H	5 74
834.	C. H. Christianson, premium and sales, dept. H.	15 04
835.	D. R. Curtin, premium and sales, department H.	13 17
836.	R. Conrad, premium and sales, department H	31 65
837.	E. L. Duxbury, premium and sales, department H.	6 32
838.	L. Dabareiner, premium and sales, department H.	5 95
839.	M. G. Douma, premium and sales, department H.	30 94
840.	B. J. Ellis, premium and sales, department H.	6 70
841.	Albert Erickson, premium and sales, department H.	9 13
842.	M. Engbretson, premium and sales, department H.	6 70
843.	Otto Eggert, premium and sales, department H.	7 45
844.	Robert Engel, premium and sales, department H.	27 94
845.	Louis H. Flagel, sales, department H	5 92
846.	H. Fassbender, premium and sales, department H.	8 38
847.	William Ford, premium, department H.	6 62
848.	L. A. Goodchild, premium and sales, department H.	6 07
849.	John Grosser, sales, department H	3 70
850.	H. A. Goetsch, premium, department H	4 50
851.	H. E. Griffin, premium and sales, department H	6 70
852.	J. Grandy, premium and sales, department H	7 82
853.	C. Glaus, premium and sales, department H	5 95
854.	Gentilly Dairy Assoc., premium and sales, dept. H.	11 28
855.	R. C. Ganschow, premium and sales, department H.	5 44
856.	William Haag, premium and sales, department H.	14 75
857.	O. E. Holland, premium and sales, department H.	8 20

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
858.	F. W. Huth, premium and sales, department H.....	13 42
859.	William Harrison, premium and sales, department H.....	6 70
860.	W. J. Hyne, premium and sales, department H.....	14 40
861.	A. B. Hoyt, premium and sales, department H.....	8 62
862.	Mrs. M. L. Holmes, premium and sales, department H.....	3 77
863.	Thos. H. Hart, premium and sales, department H....	6 70
864.	J.-Hoeppner, premium and sales, department H.....	18 15
865.	Fred Hadler, premium and sales, department H.....	14 98
866.	R. Holcomb, premium, department H	1 50
867.	J. G. Hickox, premium and sales, department H.....	9 28
868.	C. W. Judkins, premium and sales, department H....	7 63
869.	Fred Jaquith, premium and sales, department H....	14 59
870.	G. E. Jordan, premium and sales, department H.....	19 89
871.	J. J. Jackson, premium and sales, department H	9 31
872.	W. Judevine, premium and sales, department H	4 45
873.	A. H. Jenks, premium and sales, department H	18 42
874.	O. E. Knoke, premium and sales, department H	6 70
875.	J. W. Koepsell, premium and sales, department H....	15 08
876.	J. A. Klokker, premium and sales, department H	16 44
877.	P. G. Knoli, premium and sales, department H	5 20
878.	F. H. Kelling, premium and sales, department H	15 51
879.	C. F. Krueger, premium and sales, department H	15 86
880.	Frank Kleiner, premium and sales, department H ...	7 10
881.	P. H. Kasper, premium and sales, department H	14 72
882.	Allen Henderson, return ticket	2 44
883.	D. D. Kennedy, premium, department H	3 00
884.	H. W. Larson, sales, department H	3 78
885.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, premium and sales, department H.....	13 04
886.	Carl Lund, sales, department H	3 51
887.	Owen Longley, premium, department H	3 75
888.	F. J. Lindley, premium and sales, department H.....	10 62
889.	H. C. Lange, premium and sales, department H	5 97
890.	A. McLane, premium and sales, department H	11 88
891.	E. C. McCormick, premium and sales, department H.....	8 95
892.	E. B. Melendy, premium and sales, department H	8 38
893.	Mrs. J. H. McRostie, premium and sales, department H	14 97
894.	F. E. McCormick, premium and sales, department H.....	26 63
895.	J. T. Magrane, premium, department H	2 50
896.	A. Nelson, premium and sales, department H	8 94
897.	Otto Olson, premium and sales, department H	8 20
898.	Thos. O'Neill, premium and sales, department H	11 65

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
899.	E. A. Paddock, premium and sales, department H ...	11 36
900.	H. O. Potter, premium and sales, department H	5 95
901.	A. W. Parkin, premium and sales, department H ...	11 73
902.	J. W. Reynolds, premium and sales, department H ..	8 20
903.	R. A. Reid, sales, department H	3 70
904.	J. Rothentach, Jr., premium and sales, department H	19 22
905.	A. J. Roycroft, premium and sales, department H	11 28
906.	Chas. Sass, premium and sales, department H	8 20
907.	William Schultz, premium and sales, department H..	5 20
908.	P. J. Springsteen, premium and sales, department H	5 76
909.	D. T. Sullivan, premium and sales, department H ..	5 95
910.	C. Senz, premium and sales, department H	5 01
911.	Mrs. William Sweeney, premium, department H	9 39
912.	W. Stutzman, premium and sales, department H	3 43
913.	F. Sette, sales, department H	5 40
914.	Stiles & Sheldon, premium and sales, department H..	15 13
915.	R. E. Tamblingson, sales, department H	3 70
916.	O. J. Thorssen, premium and sales, department H ..	5 95
917.	F. M. Thompson, premium and sales, department H..	8 12
918.	Mrs. A. L. Tenney, premium, department H	20 58
919.	Fred Vogel, Jr., premium, department H	8 80
920.	F. A. Viergutz, premium and sales, department H	7 45
921.	W. A. Voigt, premium and sales, department H	6 17
922.	Viroqua Creamery Co., premium and sales, department H	8 20
923.	John Vogt, premium and sales, department H	57 56
924.	Jos. Vogt, premium and sales, department H	24 57
925.	G. J. Vogt, premium and sales, department H	31 16
926.	J. G. Wilson, premium and sales, department H	7 47
927.	O. G. Wendt, premium and sales, department H	6 67
928.	John Wuethrich, sales, department H	3 70
929.	T. J. Warner, premium and sales, department H	10 80
930.	G. H. Weber, premium and sales, department H	7 45
931.	Void.	
932.	A. E. Weaver, premium and sales, department H	16 07
933.	John Wunsch, premium and sales, department H	8 20
934.	Grant Winner, premium and sales, department H	5 95
935.	J. F. Weber, premium and sales, department H	7 45
936.	J. W. Webber, premium and sales, department H	15 40
937.	Fred Wuethrich, premium and sales, department H..	3 75
938.	W. R. Wigginton, premium and sales, department H ..	5 10

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
939.	Ed. Wunsch, premium and sales, department H	11 09
940.	William Whittam, premium and sales, department H	6 15
941.	J. N. Wigginton, premium and sales, department H ..	5 42
942.	W. Ferd, sales, department H	5 73
943.	D. D. Kennedy, sales, department H	1 61
944.	J. F. Magrane, sales, department H	3 88
945.	W. E. Wright, premium and sales, department H	6 20
946.	C. Hanson, lumber	49 13
947.	American Trotting Asso., protested money	150 00
948.	Lew W. Cochran, additional premium, department A.	15 00
949.	P. C. Henningson, returned entry	2 00
950.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster, balance premium, department L	1 00
951.	W. H. Steele, balance premium, department G	3 00
952.	John Conrad, balance premium, department E	1 75
953.	August Gritzmacher, return railway ticket	2 44
954.	E. K. Morice, Agt, freight, C., M. & St. P. Ry. Co....	16 00
955.	Germania Pub. Co., advertising	130 00
956.	News Pub. Co., advertising	144 00
957.	The Evening Wisconsin Co., balance advertising....	9 00
958.	Wisconsin Lakes Ice & Cartage Co., ice	21 63
959.	Gallagher Tent & Awning Co., flags and rent of tents	41 00
960.	John M. True, balance salary, September	50 00
961.	D. T. Pilgrim, balance premium, department F	4 00
962.	J. A. Teter, balance premium, department D	4 00
963.	Ed Finn, balance premium, department B	15 00
964.	The Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Light Co., installing light- ing system	1,693 00
965.	Dr. J. T. Roe, premium, department E	8 00
966.	T. M. Purtell, treasurer, expenses	3 50
967.	Joseph Gordon, judging swine	50 00
968.	John M. True, sundries	45
969.	Joseph Vogt, balance sales, department H	2 72
970.	Mrs. A. W. Lehman, balance sales, department H	1 10
971.	D. D. Kennedy, balance sales, department H	1 90
972.	W. J. Hyne, balance sales, department H	1 85
973.	J. W. Thomas, expenses board meeting	8 84
974.	Mrs. J. H. McRostie, balance sales, department H	2 96
975.	Thos. O'Neil, balance, department H	2 25
976.	William Haag, balance sales, department H	1 11
977.	Ray Curtis, balance sales, department H	1 11
978.	Silver Springs Creamery Co., sales, department H ..	1 11

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
979.	Mrs. William Sweeney, sales, department H	1 11
980.	Mrs. M. L. Holmes, sales, department H	1 48
981.	A. B. Hoyt, balance sales, department H	2 91
982.	W. A. Voigt, balance sales, department H	2 40
983.	G. J. Vogt, balance premium and sales, department H	18 23
984.	D. J. Hoyt, balance premium, department E	9 45
985.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, September	30 00
986.	H. A. Goetsch, sales, department H	3 70
987.	John M. True, expense allowance, October	25 00
988.	Robert Phillip, wages, September	40 00
989.	F. M. Thompson, balance premium, department H ...	4 60
990.	Oie Esker, sales, department H	11 10
991.	John M. True, office fixtures purchased	15 00
992.	Oren Longley, sales, department H	3 52
993.	G. J. Vogt, balance premium, department H	9 49
994.	R. C. Ganschow, balance premium, department H	9 56
995.	Smith-Blodgett Co., mdse.	250 32
996.	Albert Sigrist, labor	18 63
997.	Geo. Schaning, labor	8 00
998.	M. Stern, labor	3 70
999.	H. G. Neal, rent and expense for tents	217 50
1000.	Western Union 'elegraph Co., messages	1 00
1001.	American Shorthorn Breeders' Asso., herd books....	15 00
1002.	A. LeFeber, oats	19 47
1003.	South Milwaukee Journal, advertising	10 00
1004.	John H. Curtis, premium, department H	7 50
1005.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, balance premium, department G	13 00
1006.	John M. True, payment on salary, October	50 00
1007.	J. N. Wigginton, returned entry	2 00
1008.	West Allis Lumber Co., balance on lumber	44 11
1009.	C. W. Harvey, balance salary	60 00
1010.	John Miller, team work	4 00
1011.	Ed Lutzen, team work	44 90
1012.	Radcliffe & Porter Mfg. Co., saw dust	1 00
1013.	Geo. Killips, painting	1 50
1014.	Herbert Skinner, labor	10 50
1015.	Frank C. Jirachek, mdse.	5 45
1016.	John M. True, expense trip to Milwaukee	6 75
1017.	H. P. West, balance premium, department D	5 00
1018.	A. Gilmore, balance on bill for blacksmithing.....	23 17
1019.	H. C. Reed Co., mdse,	6 50

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1020.	Robert Phillip, wages, October	40 00
1021.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, October	50 00
1022.	John M. True, balance, salary, October	50 00
1023.	T. M. Purtell, treasurer, redemption of protested check	127 80
1024.	Alsted-Kasten Co., advertising	15 00
1025.	Wauwatosa Printing Co., advertising	5 00
1026.	John M. True, expense allowance, November	25 00
1027.	John M. True, expenses trip to Milwaukee.....	6 75
1028.	A. LeFeber, balance feed bill	75 76
1029.	A. LeFeber, oats	18 00
1030.	Albert Sigrist, labor	22 75
1031.	Herman Jaeger, labor	19 25
1032.	C. H. Gribble, posting advertisement at county Fair..	2 00
1033.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	14 20
1034.	W. G. Kirchoffer, services and expenses as engineer..	10 95
1035.	Krus Engraving Co., half-tone, Philippino band.....	4 93
1036.	Geo. McKerrow, expenses	5 00
1037.	John M. True, payment salary, November	50 00
1038.	Herman Jaeger, labor	10 50
1039.	Ed Rieck, labor	17 50
1040.	G. Fagan, labor	8 75
1041.	C. Lenard, labor	15 75
1042.	Gus Brown, labor	11 50
1043.	Robt. Jaeger, labor	15 75
1044.	Oliver Chatfield, labor	15 75
1045.	Arthur Moore, labor	5 42
1046.	Joseph Tatalik, labor	15 75
1047.	William Nelson, labor	3 93
1048.	Fred Joehrs, labor	21 00
1049.	J. Schetter, labor	12 25
1050.	C. Wolf, labor	11 38
1051.	John Holub, labor	12 25
1052.	G. Schaning, labor	11 00
1053.	V. Schaning, labor	12 25
1054.	Garry Wolf, labor	10 50
1055.	C. Munding, labor	4 19
1056.	Chas. Mayer, labor	10 70
1057.	Albert Sigrist, labor	12 25
1058.	Geo. Schumacher, labor	7 00
1059.	E. Kraus, labor	6 13
1060.	L. J. Boiselle, labor	5 25

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1061.	Frank Retzloff, labor	5 25
1062.	F. Williams, labor	5 10
1063.	Thos. Williams, labor	5 10
1064.	John Schneider, labor	2 10
1065.	G. R. Shepard, labor	12 25
1066.	C. W. Harvey, salary, superintendent grounds.....	69 00
1067.	P. Lohman, team work	11 10
1068.	F. Lutzen, team work	40 50
1069.	P. S. Wiswell, team work	41 50
1070.	Thos. Bunker, team work	34 50
1071.	W. F. Schetter, team work	27 10
1072.	S. V. Conway, team work	30 80
1073.	John Miller, team work	38 20
1074.	Fred Turner, team work	27 40
1075.	C. Clark, team work	8 00
1076.	Sentinel Co, printing proposals	8 40
1077.	P. Schetter, team work	51 80
1078.	H. Jaeger, labor	15 75
1079.	Ed Reick, labor	15 75
1080.	Robt. Jaeger, labor	15 75
1081.	F. Joehrs, labor	15 75
1082.	John Holub, labor	5 25
1083.	G. Schanning, labor	16 75
1084.	V. Schanning, labor	15 75
1085.	G. Wolf, labor	8 75
1086.	Albert Sigrist, labor	16 75
1087.	Geo. Schumacher, labor	15 75
1088.	Ed Kraus, labor	6 12
1089.	Wm. Cheeseman, labor	7 00
1090.	F. Williams, labor	15 75
1091.	Thos. Williams, labor	15 75
1092.	Guy Shepard, labor	15 50
1093.	P. Keller, labor	15 75
1094.	John Allman, labor	5 25
1095.	Chas. Meyer, labor	8 75
1096.	John Schneider, labor	7 00
1097.	P. S. Wiswell, labor	62 27
1098.	C. W. Harvey, paid for labor	38 77
1099.	P. Lohman, team work	18 50
1100.	Ed Lutzen, team work	35 40
1101.	P. S. Wiswell, team work	36 30
1102.	Thos. Bunker, team work	14 80

No.	To whom and for what.	Amount.
1103.	W. F. Schetter, team work	14 80
1104.	Steve Conway, team work	19 50
1105.	John & C. Miller, team work	51 80
1106.	Fred Turner, team work	34 10
1107.	F. Clark, team work	30 00
1108.	C. F. Nobles, dirt for track	100 50
1109.	Herman Ruck, dirt for track	668 84
1110.	Robert Phillip, wages, November	40 00
1111.	John M. True, balance salary, November	50 00
1112.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, November	50 00
1113.	P. S. Wiswell, team work	23 80
1114.	August Kaebusch, labor	5 25
1115.	C. Wolf, labor	15 75
1116.	V. Schanning, labor	4 50
1117.	Albert Sigrist, labor	10 50
1118.	Ed Lutzen, team work	6 40
1119.	L. S. Leonard, use of wagon	3 75
1120.	Democrat Printing Co., advertising	10 00
1121.	John M. True, expenses, Chicago meeting	12 00
1122.	Chas. Liebenthal, blacksmithing	27 65
1123.	C. W. Harvey, salary, superintendent of grounds...	50 00
1124.	C. W. Harvey, expenses, Chicago meeting	9 75
1125.	A. LeFeber, oats, etc.	18 15
1126.	John M. True, expense allowance, December	25 00
1127.	Geo. Wylie, expenses	13 35
1128.	Smith & Blodgett Co., hardware, etc.	18 45
1129.	C. G. Wilcox, expenses	60 15
1130.	Grant U. Fisher, expenses	18 91
1131.	John M. True, payment on salary, December	50 00
1132.	Albert Sigrist, labor	13 30
1133.	Robert Phillip, wages, December	40 00
1134.	Mrs. B. L. Wentworth, salary, December	50 00
1135.	John M. True, balance salary, December	50 00

AWARD OF PREMIUMS AT STATE FAIR, 1904.

HORSES.

Judges.

W. A. Dobson, Marion, Ia.
W. E. Prichard, Ottawa, Ill.

PERCHERON AND FRENCH DRAFT.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem. Boyd & Schubert, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem. Geo. McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

2nd Prem. Lew W. Cochran

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

2nd Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

2nd Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

3rd Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem. Boyd & Schubert.

Get of sire.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

CLYDESDALE AND ENGLISH SHIRE.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Get of sire.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

2nd Prem. Lew W. Cochran.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

STANDARD BRED AND REGISTERED TROTTING HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribon Stud, Milwaukee.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Sallion, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

3rd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Mare, 4 years or over, foal at foot.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.D. W. Powell, Waukesha, Wis.

3rd Prem.J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.

Mare, 4 years or over.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.D. W. Powell.

3rd Prem.J. R. Love.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

3rd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

3rd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Get of sire.

- 1st Prem.D. W. Powell.
 2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Produce of dam.

- 1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
 2nd Prem.D. W. Powell.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.
 2nd Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 3 years and under 4.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.
 2nd Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

Stallion, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.
 2nd PremiumProgress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Mare, 4 years or over, foal at foot.

- 1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Mare, 4 years or over.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.
 2nd Prem.D. W. Powell.

Mare, 3 years and under 4.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

- 1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

Mare, 1 year and under 2.

- 1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Stallion or filly foal.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.Lew W. Cochran.

 GAITED SADDLE HORSES.

Best saddle horse over 15½ hands.

1st Prem.W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Best saddle horse over 14½ and under 15½ hands.

1st Prem.Julius Scholtka, Milwaukee, Wis.

Best saddle pony under 14½ hands.

1st Prem.Hans Berg, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.William Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.

3rd Prem.A. A. Fuller & Sons, North Lake, Wis.

 HARNESS HORSES.

Best pair 15¾ hands or over.

1st Prem.T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Best pair 15 hands and under 15¾ hands.

1st Prem.David Roberts, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

3rd Prem.John T. Edwards, Waukesha, Wis.

Best single animal, 15¾ hands.

1st Prem.Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.

Best single animal, 15 hands and under 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ hands.

1st Prem.	Progress Blue Ribbon Stud.
2nd Prem.	D. W. Powell.
3rd Prem.	John T. Edwards.

PONIES.

Stallion, 3 years or over.

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

Stallion, 2 years and under 3.

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

Mare, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	Adam Seitz.
2nd Prem.	Frank Ferguson, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Mare, 2 years and under 3.

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

Foal, stallion or filly.

1st Prem.	Adam Seitz.
----------------	-------------

FARMERS' CLASSES.

GRADE DRAFT.

Brood mare with foal at foot.

1st Prem.	John Sleep & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.	J. McD. Randles, Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.

Mare or gelding, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
2nd Prem.	Geo. McKerron & Son.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerron & Son.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
2nd Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
3rd Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons.

Mare or gelding, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons.
2nd Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.

Colt, either sex.

1st Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
2nd Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
3rd Prem.	J. McD. Randles.

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

1st Prem.	Geo. McKerrow & Son.
2nd Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.

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

1st Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
2nd Prem.	John Sleep & Sons.
3rd Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons.

 GRADE COACHERS.

Brood mare, with foal at foot.

1st Prem.	John T. Edwards.
----------------	------------------

Mare or gelding, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.	John T. Edwards.

Mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3.

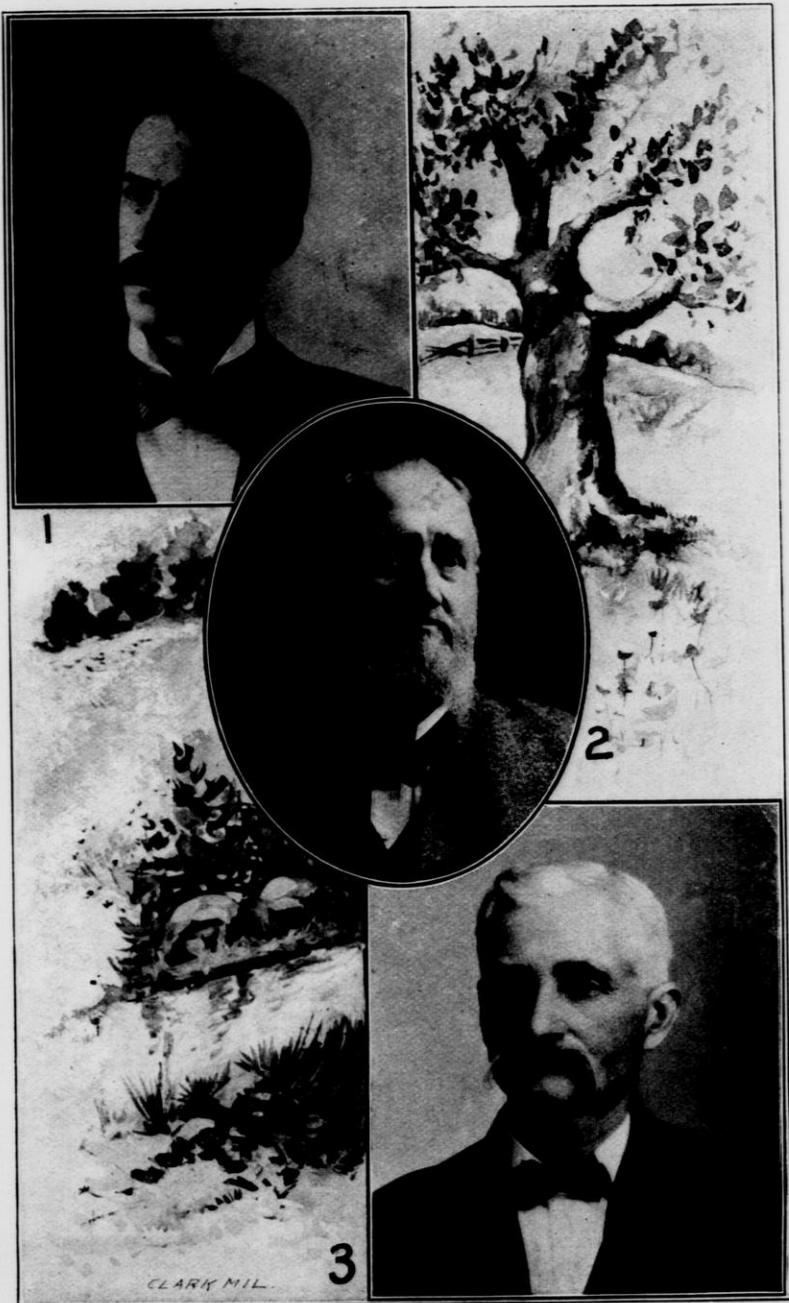
1st Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons.
2nd Prem.	John T. Edwards.

Mare or gelding, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	John T. Edwards.
----------------	------------------

Colt foal, either sex.

1st Prem.	John T. Edwards.
----------------	------------------



1. J. L. HERBST, Supt. of Agriculture and Horticulture.
2. GEO. KLEIN, Member, 2nd District.
3. ANTON EMMERICH, Supt. of Swine.



NON-REGISTERED ROADSTERS.

Brood mare, with foal at foot.

1st Prem. J. R. Love.
 2nd Prem. John T. Edwards.

Mare or gelding, 3 years or over.

1st Prem. J. R. Love.
 2nd Prem. D. W. Powell.
 3rd Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

Mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. Daniel Schley, Waukesha.
 2nd Prem. J. R. Love.

Mare or gelding, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. Geo. Elliott, Waukesha.

Colt foal, either sex.

1st Prem. John T. Edwards.
 2nd Prem. J. R. Love.

CATTLE.

Judges.

W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ill.
 F. H. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis.
 Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis.

SHORT HORN—OPEN CLASS.

Bull, 3 years or over.

2nd Prem. W. F. Christian & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Christian & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.
 3rd Prem. A. H. Krouskop, Richland Center, Wis.
 4th Prem. Divan Bros., Browntown, Wis.
 5th Prem. Herr Bros., Lodi, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. F. W. Harding.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. F. W. Harding.
 2nd Prem. Benson & Anderton, Milwaukee, Wis.
 3rd Prem. F. W. Harding.
 4th Prem. W. F. Christian & Son.
 5th Prem. A. H. Krouskop.

Bull, under 1 year.

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

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	W. F. Christian & Son.
3rd Prem.	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.	W. F. Christian & Son.
5th Prem.	Divan Bros.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

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

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Harding.
3rd Prem.	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.	Benson & Anderton.
5th Prem.	W. F. Christian & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	W. F. Christian & Son.
3rd Prem.	Herr Bros.
4th Prem.	W. F. Christian & Son.
5th Prem.	F. W. Harding.

Get of sire.

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

Produce of dam.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Aged herd.

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

Young herd.

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

Calf herd.

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

Champions.

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

WISCONSIN SHORT HORNS.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	A. H. Krouskop.
3rd Prem.	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.	Herr Bros.
5th Prem.	Geo. W. H. Hall, Edgerton, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

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

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2d Prem.	Benson & Anderton.
3rd Prem.	A. H. Krouskop.
4th Prem.	F. W. Harding.

Bull, under 1 year.

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

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	.....	Divan Bros.
3rd Prem.	.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.	.....	Herr Bros.
5th Prem.	.....	William Smiley, Albany, Wis.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	.....	Divan Bros.
3rd Prem.	.....	Herr Bros.
4th Prem.	.....	A. H. Krouskop.
5th Prem.	.....	Geo. W. H. Hall.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	.....	Divan Bros.
3rd Prem.	.....	Benson & Anderton.
4th Prem.	.....	Divan Bros.
5th Prem.	.....	A. H. Krouskop.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	.....	Herr Bros.
3rd Prem.	.....	Divan Bros.
4th Prem.	.....	E. D. Jones & Son.
5th Prem.	.....	Geo. McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.

Aged herd.

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

Young herd.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Calf herd.

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

Get of sire.

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

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	Divan Bros.
3rd Prem.	Benson & Anderton.

Champions.

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

 HEREFORD.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons, North Lake, Wis.
2nd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son, Evansville, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	Cargill & McMillan, La Crosse, Wis.
2nd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.
2nd Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons.

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
2nd Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
3rd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
2nd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.
3rd Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
2nd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.
3rd Prem.	A. A. Fuller & Sons.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
2nd Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
3rd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Heifer, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
2nd Prem.	Cargill & McMillan.
3rd Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.
----------------	-----------------------

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	J. C. Robinson & Son.
----------------	-----------------------

Champions.

Senior champion bull	Cargill & McMillan.
Champion cow	Cargill & McMillan.
Champion junior bull	J. C. Robinson & Son.
Champion heifer	Cargill & McMillan.

POLLED DURHAM.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

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

Bull, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	William Smiley.
----------------	-----------------

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cow, 3 years or over.

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

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	William Smiley.
----------------	-----------------

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	William Smiley.
----------------	-----------------

Heifer, under 1 year.

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

RED POLLED.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter, Baraboo, Wis.
----------------	-------------------------------

Bull calf.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.

Heifer calf.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
----------------	-----------------

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Carpenter.

Champions.

Senior champion bull	Geo. Carpenter.
Champion cow	Geo. Carpenter.
Junior champion bull	Geo. Carpenter.
Champion heifer	Geo. Carpenter.

BROWN SWISS.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis.
----------------	--------------------------------

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	H. W. Ayers.
----------------	--------------

Bull calf.

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

Cow, 3 years or over.

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

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

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

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

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

Heifer calf.

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

Get of sire.

1st Prem. H. W. Ayers.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem. H. W. Ayers.

Champions.

Senior Champion bull H. W. Ayers.

Champion cow H. W. Ayers.

Junior champion bull H. W. Ayers.

Champion heifer H. W. Ayers.

HOLSTEIN.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem. A. N. McGeoch, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem. E. F. Carroll, Wales, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. A. N. McGeoch.

2nd Prem. Rust Bros., West Allis, Wis.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. Rust Bros.

2nd Prem. Reddelein Bros., North Lake, Wis.

Bull calf.

1st Prem. Rust Bros.

2nd Prem. Rust Bros.

3rd Prem. A. N. McGeoch.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem. A. N. McGeoch.

2nd Prem. Rust Bros.

3rd Prem. A. N. McGeoch.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem. Rust Bros.

2nd Prem. A. N. McGeoch.

3rd Prem. A. N. McGeoch.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	.....	Rust Bros.
2nd Prem.	.....	E. F. Carroll.
3rd Prem.	.....	E. F. Carroll.

Heifer calf.

1st Prem.	.....	A. N. McGeoch.
2nd Prem.	.....	A. N. McGeoch.
3rd Prem.	.....	E. F. Carroll.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	.....	Rust Bros.
2nd Prem.	.....	A. N. McGeoch.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	.....	Rust Bros.
2nd Prem.	.....	A. N. McGeoch.

Champions.

Senior champion bull	.....	A. N. McGeoch.
Champion cow	.....	A. N. McGeoch.
Junior champion bull	.....	Rust Bros.
Champion heifer	.....	Rust Bros.

GUERNSEY.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	.....	M. D. Cunningham, Kansasville, Wis.
2nd Prem.	.....	Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.	.....	F. W. Tratt & Son, Whitewater, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Tratt & Son.
2nd Prem.	.....	F. W. Tratt & Son.
3rd Prem.	.....	J. G. Hickox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	.....	M. D. Cunningham.
2nd Prem.	.....	F. W. Tratt & Son.
3rd Prem.	.....	F. W. Tratt & Son.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Bull calf.

1st Prem.	M. D. Cunningham.
2nd Prem.	Seymour Bros., Wauwatosa, Wis.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Tratt & Son.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	Fred Vogel, Jr.
2nd Prem.	Fred Clausing, Grafton, Wis.
3rd Prem. ..	M. D. Cunningham.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	M. D. Cunningham.
2nd Prem.	J. G. Hickox.
3rd Prem.	J. G. Hickox.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	F. W. Tratt & Son.
2nd Prem.	Fred Clausing.
3rd Prem.	Fred Vogel, Jr.

Heifer calf.

1st Prem.	Seymour Bros.
2nd Bros.	Seymour Bros.
3rd Prem.	M. D. Cunningham.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	Fred Clausing.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Tratt & Son.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	Fred Clausing.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Tratt & Son.

Champions.

Senior champion bull	M. D. Cunningham.
Champion cow	Fred Vogel, Jr.
Junior champion bull	M. D. Cunningham.
Champion heifer	F. W. Tratt & Son.

JERSEY.

Bull, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	P. A. Valentine, Oconomowoc, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Gordon Valentine, Genesee, Wis.
3rd Prem.	Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith, Ringwood, Ill.
2nd Prem.	W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.
3rd Prem.	E. A. Smith.

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.	E. A. Smith.

Bull calf.

1st Prem.	P. A. Valentine.
2nd Prem.	E. A. Smith.
3rd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.

Cow, 3 years or over.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith.
2nd Prem.	E. A. Smith.
3rd Prem.	P. A. Valentine.

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith.
2nd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
3rd Prem.	E. A. Smith.

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Geo. Martin.
2nd Prem.	E. A. Smith.
3rd Prem.	E. A. Smith.

Heifer calf.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith.
2nd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
3rd Prem.	E. A. Smith.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith.
2nd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	E. A. Smith.
----------------	--------------

Champions.

Senior champion bull	E. A. Smith.
Champion cow	E. A. Smith.
Junior champion bull	E. A. Smith.
Champion heifer	Geo. Martin.

 AYRSHIRE.

Bull, 3 years or over.

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

Bull, 2 years and under 3.

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

Bull, 1 year and under 2.

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

Bull calf.

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

Cow, 3 years or over.

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

Heifer, 2 years and under 3.

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

Heifer, 1 year and under 2.

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

Heifer calf.

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

Get of sire.

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

Produce of dam.

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

Champions.

Senior champion bull	Sam Jones & Son.
Champion cow	Adam Seitz.
Junior champion bull	Ed. Finn.
Champion heifer	Ed. Finn.

SHEEP.

Judges.

W. T. Potts, Chicago, Ill.

C. S. Cleland, Janesville, Wis.

SHROPSHIRE.**Ram, 2 years or over.**

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

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ram, under 1 year.

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

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	F. W. Harding.
2nd Prem.	W. Woodard.
3rd Prem.	A. J. Klein, Campbellsport, Wis.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

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

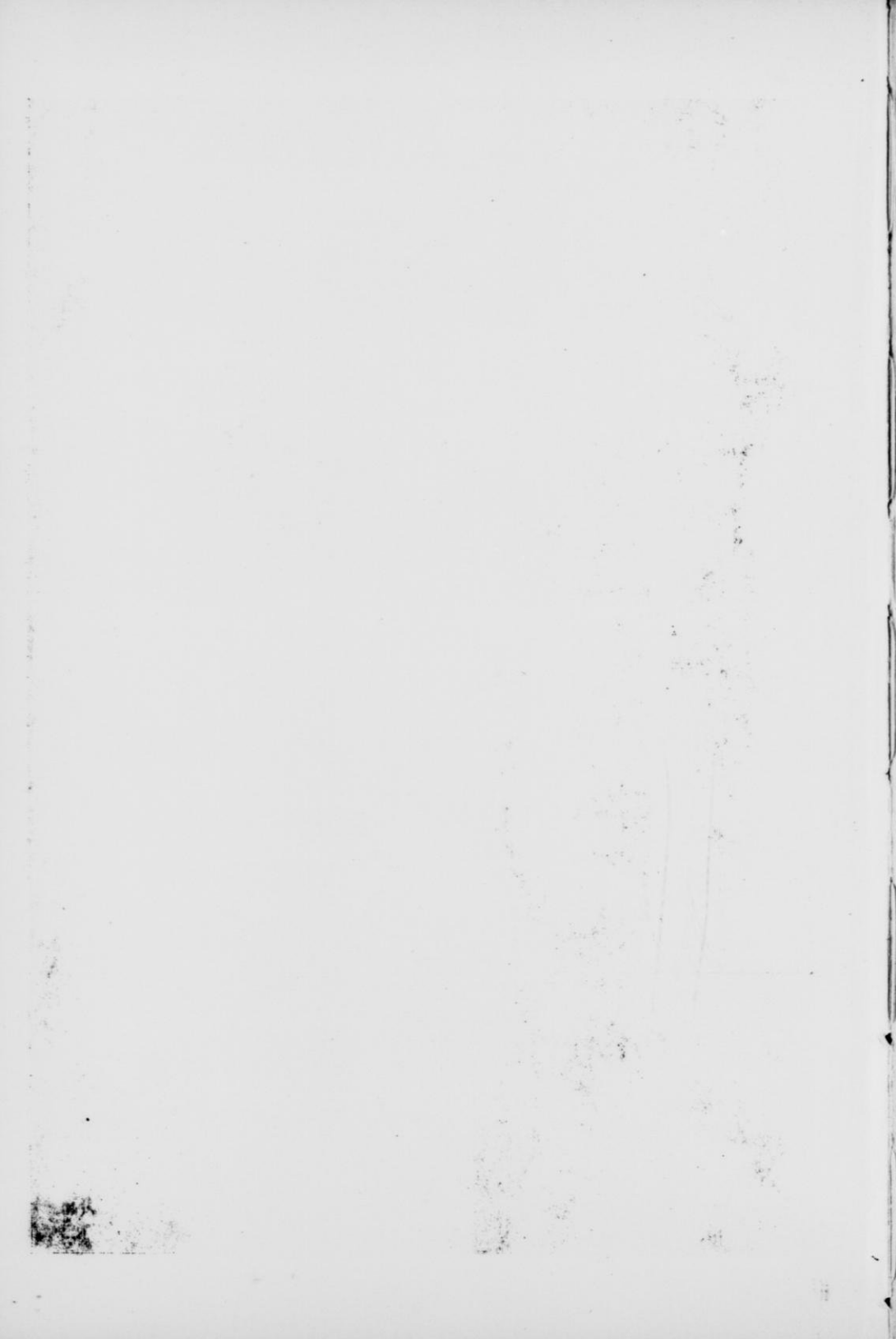
Ewe, under 1 year.

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



KRUS-ENG. M.I.

FILIPINO CONSTABULARY BAND.



Flock.

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

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	W. Woodard.
2nd Prem.	A. J. Klein.

Champions.

Champion ram	F. W. Harding.
Champion ewe	F. W. Harding.

OXFORD.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrow & Son.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrow & Son.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrow & Son.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Flock.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.
2nd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.

Champions.

Champion ram	W. A. McKerrrow.
Champion ewe	W. A. McKerrrow.

SOUTHDOWN.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
2nd Prem.	W. A. McKerrrow.
3rd Prem.	Geo. McKerrrow & Son.

Flock.

1st Prem. W. A. McKerrow.
 2nd Prem. W. A. McKerrow.

Get of sire.

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

Champions.

Champion ram W. A. McKerrow.
 Champion ewe W. A. McKerrow.

HAMPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem. James West, Montpelier, Ind.
 2nd Prem. Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.
 3rd Prem. Robert Taylor.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. James West
 2nd Prem. James West.
 3rd Prem. James West.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem. James West.
 2nd Prem. James West.
 3rd Prem. Robert Taylor.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem. James West.
 2nd Prem. James West.
 3rd Prem. Robert Taylor.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. James West.
 2nd Prem. James West.
 3rd Prem. James West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	James West.
2nd Prem.	James West.
3rd Prem.	James West.

Flock.

1st Prem.	James West.
2nd Prem.	James West.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	James West.
2nd Prem.	James West.

Champions.

Champion ram	James West.
Champion ewe	James West.

COTSWOLD.

Ram, 2 years or over.

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

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ram, under 1 year.

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

Ewe, 2 years or over.

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

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ewe, under 1 year.

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

Flock.

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

Get of sire.

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

Champions.

Champion ram	F. W. Harding.
Champion ewe	F. W. Harding.

LINCOLN AND LEICESTER.

Ram, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Robert Taylor, Abbott, Neb.
3rd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
2nd Prem.	Robert Taylor.
3rd Prem.	Robert Taylor.

Ram, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
2nd Prem.	Robert Taylor.
3rd Prem.	Robert Taylor.

Ewe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
2nd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
3rd Prem.	Robert Taylor.

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
2nd Prem.	Robert Taylor.
3rd Prem.	Robert Taylor.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe, under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Robert Taylor.
2nd Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
3rd Prem.	Robert Taylor.

Flock.

1st Prem.	W. S. Dixon.
2nd Prem.	Robert Taylor.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	Robert Taylor.
----------------	----------------

Champions.

Champion ram	W. S. Dixon.
Champion ewe	W. S. Dixon.

 AMERICAN OR DELAINE MERINO.

Ram, 2 years or over.

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

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ram, under 1 year.

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

Ewe, 2 years or over.

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

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ewe, under 1 year.

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

Flock.

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

Get of sire.

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

Champions.

Champion ram	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
Champion ewe	H. E. & E. M. Moore.

RAMBOUILLET.

Ram, 2 years or over.

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

Ram, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ram, under 1 year.

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

Ewe, 2 years or over.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Ewe, 1 year and under 2.

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

Ewe, under 1 year.

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

Flock.

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

Get of sire.

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

Champions.

Champion ram	H. E. & E. M. Moore.
Champion ewe	F. W. Harding.

 FARMERS CLASS.

3 fat lambs.

1st Prem.	H. F. Mills, Pewaukee, Wis.
----------------	-----------------------------

3 grade ewes, 1 year old.

1st Prem.	H. F. Mills.
----------------	--------------

 ANGORA GOATS.

Buck, 2 years or over.

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

Buck, 1 year old und under 2.

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

Buck kid.

1st Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 2nd Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 3rd Prem. J. McD. Randles.

Doe, 2 years or over.

1st Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 2nd Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 3rd Prem. J. McD. Randles.

Doe, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 2nd Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 3rd Prem. J. McD. Randles.

Doe kid.

1st Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 2nd Prem. J. McD. Randles.
 3rd Prem. J. McD. Randles.

SWINE.

 Judge.

Joseph Gordon, Mineral Point, Wis.

POLAND CHINA.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	T. J. Harris & Co., West Liberty, Ia.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Reed, Whitewater, Wis.
3rd Prem.	Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Smith & Harmon, Rensselear, Ind.
2nd Prem.	Jones & Porter, Remington, Ind.
3rd Prem.	T. J. Harris.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. C. Waite, Whitewater, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Smith & Harmon.
3rd Prem.	G. A. Singleton, West Liberty, Ia.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	Geo. Martin.
2nd Prem.	Jones & Porter.
3rd Prem.	T. J. Harris.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.	T. J. Harris.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. C. Waite.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.	T. J. Harris.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	.....	Etzler & Moses.
3rd Prem.	.....	A. J. Benedict.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	.....	Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.	.....	Etzler & Moses.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

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

Sow, under 6 months.

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

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	.....	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	.....	A. J. Benedict.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	.....	Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.	.....	Etzler & Moses.

Champions.

Champion Boar	.....	Etzler & Moses.
Champion sow	.....	Etzler & Moses.

CHESTER-WHITE.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	.....	Humbert Bros., Nashua, Ia.
2nd Prem.	.....	Humbert Bros.
3rd Prem.	.....	F. P. & J. J. Hardin, Lima, O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Smith & Harmon.
2nd Prem.	A. Selle & Co., Thiensville, Wis.
3rd Prem.	G. A. Singleton.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	T. J. Harris.
2nd Prem.	A. Selle & Co.
3rd Prem.	T. J. Harris.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	W. C. Waite.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Reed.
3rd Prem.	W. C. Waite.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	T. J. Harris.
2nd Prem.	W. C. Waite.

Champions.

Champion boar	Smith & Harmon.
Champion sow	W. C. Waite.

 BERKSHIRE.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	Etzler & Moses, Decatur, Ind.
2nd Prem.	A. J. Benedict, Bristol, Wis.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.	Etzler & Moses.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.	Etzler & Moses.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	Etzler & Moses.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.
3rd Prem.	A. J. Benedict.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Humbert Bros.
2nd Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son, Spring Prairie, Wis.
3rd Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Humbert Bros.
2nd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
3rd Prem.	Humbert Bros.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
2nd Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son.
3rd Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	Humbert Bros.
2nd Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son.
3rd Prem.	Humbert Bros.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
2nd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
3rd Prem.	Humbert Bros.

Sow, over 6 mos. under 1 year.

1st Prem.	Humbert Bros.
2nd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
3rd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son.
2nd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
3rd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	Humbert Bros.
2nd Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
3rd Prem.	W. W. Vaughn & Son.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.
2nd Prem.	Humbert Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Champions.

Champion Boar	Humbert Bros.
Champion sow	F. P. & J. J. Hardin.

VICTORIA.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr., Dyer, Ind.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.
3rd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.

Sow, 1 year and under 2

1st Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.

Champions.

Champion boar	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
Champion sow	H. P. West.

DUROC-JERSEY.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	J. A. Teter, Remington, Ind.
3rd Prem.	T. E. Bly, Brewster, Minn.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	T. E. Bly.
3rd Prem.	T. E. Bly.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	T. E. Bly.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Reed.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	J. A. Teter.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Reed.
3rd Prem.	Geo. Martin.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	T. E. Bly.
3rd Prem.	T. E. Bly.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Reed.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Reed.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Reed.
3rd Prem.	T. E. Bly.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	Smith & Harmon.
2nd Prem.	J. A. Teter.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Reed.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	J. A. Teter.
2nd Prem.	Smith & Harmon.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Reed.

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	W. H. Reed.
2nd Prem.	J. A. Teter.

Champions.

Champion boar	W. H. Reed.
Champion sow	W. H. Reed.

ALL OTHER DISTINCT BREEDS.

Boar, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray, Montgomery, Mich.
2nd Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Boar, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.	J. L. McMurray.

Boar, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Boar, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sow, 2 years or over.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sow, 1 year and under 2.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
3rd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.

Sow, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sow, under 6 months.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
3rd Prem.	J. L. McMurray.

Produce of dam.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	Geo. F. Davis, Jr.
3rd Prem.	H. P. West.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Get of sire.

1st Prem.	J. L. McMurray.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West.

Champions.

Champion boar	J. L. McMurray.
Champion sow	H. P. West.

WISCONSIN SWEEPSTAKES.

1st Prem.	W. C. Waite.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Martin.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Reed.
4th Prem.	H. P. West.

POULTRY AND PIGEONS.

POULTRY DIVISION.

Judge.

S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Etta E. Beale, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	Sam D. Driver, Darlington, Wis.
3rd Prem.	Sam D. Driver.

Hen.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman, Freeport, Ill.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	Etta E. Beale.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt, Whitewater, Wis.
3rd Prem.	Sam D. Driver.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	S. S. Rich, Horicon, Wis.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	S. S. Rich.
2nd Prem.	A. Robertson, Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	Edgewood Farm, Pewaukee, Wis.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	S. S. Rich.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	S. S. Rich.

 BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK.

Cock.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
3rd Prem.	Chas. G. Wolf, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele, Pewaukee, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love, Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	Chas. G. Wolf.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.	.....	S. S. Rich.
2nd Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	.....	John C. Schulz, Milwaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem.	.....	John C. Schulz.
2nd Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart, Milwaukee, Wis.
3d Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	.....	Geo. Cooke, Racine, Wis.
3rd Prem.	.....	Geo. Cooke.

SILVER WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
3rd Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Premfl	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
3rd Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

1st Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pullet.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

BUFF WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Edgewood Farm.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.	Edgewood Farm.
2nd Prem.	Edgewood Farm.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Edgewood Farm.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
3rd Prem.	Lakewood Farms, Mukwonago, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	Lakewood Farms.
2nd Prem.	Lakewood Farms.
3rd Prem.	H. Ludington, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.	.....	Lakewood Farms.
2nd Prem.	.....	Lakewood Farms.
3rd Prem.	.....	Edgewood Farm.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	.....	Lakewood Farms.
2nd Prem.	.....	H. Ludington.
3rd Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.

BLACK WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

1st Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	.....	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE.

Cock.

1st Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Hen.

1st Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

 MOTTLED OR BLACK JAVA.

Cock.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.

 COLORED OR SILVER GRAY DORKING.

Cock.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

BUFF ORPINGTON.

Cock.

1st Prem. J. R. Love.
2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem. J. R. Love.

Pullet.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.

WHITE OR BLACK LANGSHAN.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. Geo. Cooke.
3rd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
3rd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	.....	J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.	.....	Geo. Cooke.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
3rd Prem.	.....	Geo. Cooke.

 DARK BRAHMA.

Cock.

1st Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	.....	J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.	.....	J. R. Love.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	.....	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	.....	J. Conrad, West Allis, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	.....	J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.	.....	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	.....	J. Conrad.
3rd Prem.	.....	J. R. Love.

 LIGHT BRAHMA.

Cock.

1st Prem.	.....	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	.....	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	.....	Edw. Roloff, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	J. R. Love.

Hen.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	J. R. Love.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	J. R. Love.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

BUFF COCHIN.

Cock.

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

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

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

Pullet.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	Krause Bros.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Mrs. V. M. Stewart, West Allis, Wis.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	J. Conrad.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	Mrs. V. M. Stewart.

Hen.

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

Pullet.

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

 WHITE COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

 BLACK COCHIN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

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

Hen.

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

Pullet.

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

BLUE ANDALUSIAN.

Cock.

1st Prem. J. E. Donovan, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. J. E. Donovan.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem. J. E. Donovan.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 3rd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	A. J. Klein, Campbellsport, Wis.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Klein.

Hen.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	J. E. Donovan.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	A. J. Klein.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
3rd Prem.	A. J. Klein.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	John C. Schulz.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	John C. Schulz.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem.	John C. Schulz.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	Albert R. Zier, Watertown, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
3rd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	A. Robertson.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Cooke.
3rd Prem.	A. Robertson.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	Boots & Stier, Sussex, Wis.

Hen.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
3rd Prem.	Boots & Stier.

BLACK LEGHORN.

Cock.

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

Hen.

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

Pullet.

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

BUFF LEGHORN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.
3rd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	Dawson Bros., Franksville, Wis.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
3rd Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
- 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.
- 3rd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

BLACK MINORCA.

Cock.

- 1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.
- 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

- 1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
- 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
- 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

- 1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
- 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA.

Cock.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
- 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
- 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
- 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pullet.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	J. R. Love.

Hen.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	J. R. Love.

HOUDAN.

Cock.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	S. S. Rich.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	S. S. Rich.
----------------	-------------

Hen.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	S. S. Rich.
2nd Prem.	S. S. Rich.

WHITE POLISH.

Cock.

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

Cockerel.

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

Hen.

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

Pullet.

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

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
----------------	----------------

Hen.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	F. W. Niesman.
----------------	----------------

SILVER POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cockerel.

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

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

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

 GOLDEN POLISH.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

 BLACK HAMBURG.

Cock.

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

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem. S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesma.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem. S. S. Rich.

Hen.

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

Pullet.

1st Prem. S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem. S. S. Rich.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURG.

Hen.

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

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURG.

Cock.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

BROWN RED GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

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

Cockerel.

1st Prem. S. S. Rich.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. S. S. Rich.

RED PYLE GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

BLACK BREASTED GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Hen.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

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

WHITE INDIAN GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

GOLDEN DUCKWING BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
----------------	-------------

Hen.

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

SILVER DUCKWING GAME.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

Hen.

1st Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.

2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

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

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. John C. Schulz.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Nieman.

Hen.

1st Prem. John C. Schulz.
 2nd Prem. John C. Schulz.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

SILVER DUCKWING BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

Hen.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2d Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Hen.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Pasbrig & Stewart.
2nd Prem.	Boots & Stier.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.
 2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAM.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Cockerel.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	J. R. Love.

Hen.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem.	Boots & Stier.
2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.

 WHITE GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

Hen.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

 PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	D. J. Hoyt.

Cockerel.

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

Hen.

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

Pullet.

2nd Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
----------------	----------------

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.
 2nd Prem. Erwin Engelman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. Erwin Engelman.
 2nd Prem. Erwin Engelman.

Pullet.

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

WHITE COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Erwin Engelman.
 2nd Prem. Fred Lallee, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem. Erwin Engelman.
 2nd Prem. Fred Lallee.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

BLACK COCHIN BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel.

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

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Pullet.

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

BLACK ROSE COMB BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.
 2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.
 2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.



BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.



LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Hen.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

INDIAN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Hen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. Boots & Stier.

Pullet.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAM.

Cock.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cockerel.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Hen.

1st Prem. Boots & Stier.

2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Pullet.

1st Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

SWEEPSTAKES.

American Breeds E. G. Roberts.

Asiatic Breeds E. G. Roberts.

TURKEYS.

Black.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Slate.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts

White Holland.

1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.

Buff.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

DUCKS.

Pekin.

1st Prem. Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem. Dawson Bros.

Aylesbury.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. Dawson Bros.

Rouen.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Muscovy.

1st Prem. Dawson Bros.

2nd Prem. Pasbrig & Stewart.

Cayuga.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. Dawson Bros.

East India.

1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.

2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Indian Runner.

1st Prem.	Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.	Dawson Bros.

Call Ducks.

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

 GEESE.

Toulouse.

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

Embden.

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

African.

1st Prem.	Dawson Bros.
2nd Prem.	Dawson Bros.

Wild.

1st Prem.	E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem.	F. W. Niesman.

Chinese White.

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

Chinese Brown.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guinea fowl, white or pearl.

- 1st Prem. D. J. Hoyt.
2nd Prem. E. G. Roberts.

Pea fowl.

- 1st Prem. E. G. Roberts.
2nd Prem. Dawson Bros.
-

BELGIAN OR OTHER REGISTERED HARES.

Best buck, 1 year old or over.

- 1st Prem. William Wuesthoff, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem. Wm. Wuesthoff.

Best buck, over 6 mos. and under 1 year.

- 1st Prem. William Wuesthoff.

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

- 1st Prem. William Wuesthoff.

PIGEON DIVISION.

Judges.

William Plaehn, Chicago, Ill.

T. B. McCauley, Chicago, Ill.

CARRIERS.

Dun cock.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch, Chicago, Ill.
 2nd Prem. Chas. Jensch.

Black cock.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. Chas. Jensch.

White cock.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. Chas. Jensch.

Any other color.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. A. T. Keipper, Milwaukee, Wis.

Black hen.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. Chas. Jensch.

Dun hen.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

White hen.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. D. J. Hoyt, Whitewater, Wis.

Any other color.

1st Prem. Chas. Jensch.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

POUTERS.

Back pied cock.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros., Chicago, Ill.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Blue pied cock.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Red pied cock.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Yellow pied cock.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

White cock.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Black pied hen.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Blue pied hen.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Red pied hen.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

Yellow pied hen.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

White hen.

1st Prem. Wagner Bros.
 2nd Prem. Wagner Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

POUTERS (Pigmies).

Black cock.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Blue cock.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Black hen.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Blue hen.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

 BRUNNER POUTERS.

Black hen.

7st Prem.Edw. Schmidt, Milwaukee, Wis.

Any other color.

1st Prem.Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

 SADDLEBACK FANTAILS.

Black cock.

1st Prem.H. Vanselow. South Milwaukee, Wis.

Any other color.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Black hen.

- 1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

- 1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

TAIL-COLORED FANTAILS.

Any color cock.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Geo. Ewald.

Any color hen.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

FAINTAILS (PLAIN).

Black cock.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Blue cock.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Red cock.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Yellow cock.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

White cock.

- 1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Black hen.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Blue hen.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Red hen.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman, Freeport, Ill.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Yellow hen.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

White hen.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

 RUSSIAN TRUMPETERS.

Black cock.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen, Milwaukee, Wis.

White cock.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Any other color.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Black hen.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

White hen.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Any other color.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.
 2nd Prem. T. Pasbrig, Milwaukee, Wis.

MAGPIES.

Red cock.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Yellow cock.

1st Prem. H. Maschmeyer, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Black cock.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.
 2nd Prem. C. F. Chamberlain, Milwaukee, Wis.

Blue cock.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Red hen.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Yellow hen.

1st Prem. H. Maschmeyer.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Black hen.

1st Prem. F. W. Niesman.
 2nd Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Blue hen.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.

Any other color.

1st Prem. A. T. Keipper.

PIGEONS SHOWN IN PAIRS.

HEN PIGEONS.

White.

1st Prem. William Korb, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. William Korb.

Any other color.

1st Prem. H. Maschmeyer.
 2nd Prem. H. Maschmeyer.



BARBS.

Red.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Black.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.



JACOBINS.

Red.

1st Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.

Yellow.

1st Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.
 2nd Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.

Black.

1st Prem. J. P. Heer, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. J. P. Heer.

White.

1st Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.
 2nd Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.

Any other color.

1st Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.
 2nd Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.

ORIENTAL FRILLS.

Blondnettes.

1st Prem. Dr. J. T. Roe, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Satinettes.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Bluettes.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.

Blackettes.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem. Geo Ewald.
 2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

TURBITS (WING).

Red.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem. Geo. Ewald.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Yellow.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

Black.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

2nd Prem. William Korb.

Blue.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

2nd Prem. F. W. Niesman.

Any other color.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

2nd Prem. William Frank, Milwaukee, Wis.

ENGLISH TRUMPETERS.

Black

1st Prem. A. M. Fiebrantz, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Blue.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.

2nd Prem. A. M. Fiebrantz.

Mottled.

1st Prem. A. M. Fiebrantz.

2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem. A. M. Fiebrantz.

2nd Prem. A. M. Fiebrantz.

SHORT-FACED TUMBLERS.

Almond.

1st Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Red.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Mottled.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Kite.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem. T. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Any other color.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.

LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

(Clean Legged.)

Red.

- 1st Prem. K. J. Muir, Chicago, Ill.
 2nd Prem. R. B. Dobrogowski, Milwaukee, Wis.

Black.

- 1st Prem. R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem. R. B. Dobrogowski.

White.

- 1st Prem. T. Williamson.
 2nd Prem. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Yellow.

- 1st Prem. T. Williamson.
 2nd Prem. T. Williamson.

Red Mottled.

- 1st Prem. T. Williamson.
 2nd Prem. T. Williamson.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Any other color.

1st Prem.	T. Williamson.
2nd Prem.	T. Williamson.

LONG-FACED TUMBLERS.

(Muffled.)

Silver.

1st Prem.	R. B. Dobrokowski.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Red.

1st Prem.	R. B. Dobrokowski.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

Yellow.

1st Prem.	R. B. Dobrokowski.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

Black.

1st Prem.	C. Williamson.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

Blue.

1st Prem.	R. B. Dobrokowski.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

White.

1st Prem.	R. B. Dobrokowski.
2nd Prem.	R. B. Dobrogowski.

Red mottled or rose-wing.

1st Prem.	C. Williamson.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

Yellow mottled or rose-wing.

1st Prem.	C. Williamson.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

Black mottled or rose-wing.

1st Prem.K. J. Muir.
 2nd Prem.R. B. Dobrogowski.

BALD-HEAD TUMBLERS.

Black.

1st Prem.R. B. Dobrokowski.
 2nd Prem.T. Williamson.

Red.

1st Prem.R. B. Dobrokowski.
 2nd Prem.T. Williamson.

Yellow.

1st Prem.T. Williamson.
 2nd Prem.T. Williamson.

Any other color.

1st Prem.R. B. Dobrogowski.
 2nd Prem.H. Vanselow.

SADDLES.

Blue.

1st Prem.K. J. Muir.
 2nd Prem.C. Williamson.

Black.

1st Prem.K. J. Muir.
 2nd Prem.William Frank.

Red.

1st Prem.C. Williamson.
 2nd Prem.C. Williamson.

Any other color.

1st Prem.C. Williamson.
 2nd Prem.C. Williamson.

BADGES.

Black.

1st Prem.	William Frank.
2nd Prem.	William Frank.

Any other color.

1st Prem.	William Frank.
2nd Prem.	William Frank.

 MOOREHEAD TUMBLERS.

Black.

1st Prem.	D. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.	R. B. Dobrogowski.

Any other color.

1st Prem.	D. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.

 ENGLISH BEARDS.

Red.

1st Prem.	D. B. Dobrogowski.
----------------	--------------------

Yellow.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.	R. B. Dobrogowski.

Any other color.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.	Edw. Schmidt.

GERMAN BEARDS.

Blue.

1st Prem.H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.H. Vanselow.

BARLESS SWALLOWS.

Red.

1st Prem.Theo. Reuter, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem.L. A. Jansen.

Yellow.

1st Prem.L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem.Theo. Reuter.

Black.

1st Prem.L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem.L. A. Jansen.

Blue.

1st Prem.Theo. Reuter.

2nd Prem.L. A. Jansen.

Any other color.

1st Prem.L. A. Jansen.

FAIRY SWALLOWS.

Blue.

1st Prem.L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem.L. A. Jansen.

Black.

1st Prem.L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem.L. A. Jansen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Red.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Spangled.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem. William Korb.

SWALLOWS WITH WHITE BARS.

Black.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Blue.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Any other color.

1st Prem. C. F. Chamberlain.

2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

FRILLBACKS.

Red.

1st Prem. H. Maschmeyer.

2nd Prem. H. Maschmeyer.

Any other color.

1st Prem. H. Maschmeyer.

2nd Prem. H. Maschmeyer.

ENGLISH OWLS.

Black.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

Blue.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Silver.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.T. Pasbrig.

Any other color.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

CHINESE OWLS.

Blue.

1st Prem.Edw. Williamson, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Edw. Williamson.

Silver.

1st Prem.Edw. Williamson.
 2nd Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.Edw. Williamson.

AFRICAN OWLS.

Black.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.T. Pasbrig.

Silver.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.Edw. Williamson.

White.

1st Prem.H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Any other color.

1st Prem.	Edw. Williamson.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

TAIL-COLORED OWLS.

Any color.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
2nd Prem.	T. Pasbrig.

DRAGONS.

Blue.

1st Prem.	H. C. Boers, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

Yellow.

1st Prem.	H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.	H. C. Boers.

Black.

1st Prem.	H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

White.

1st Prem.	H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.	H. C. Boers.

Red.

1st Prem.	H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem.	H. C. Boers.
2nd Prem.	H. C. Boers.

HELMETS.

Red.

1st Prem. J. P. Heer.

Yellow.

1st Prem. J. P. Heer.

2nd Prem. Geo. Matson, Chicago, Ill.

Any other color.

1st Prem. J. P. Heer.

2nd Prem. J. P. Heer.

NUNS.

Red.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.

2nd Prem. Edw. Schmidt.

Yellow.

1st Prem. T. Pasbrig.

2nd Prem. T. Pasbrig.

Black.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.

2nd Prem. H. Vanselow.

Any other color.

1st Prem. H. Vanselow.

2nd Prem. T. Pasbrig.

QUAKERS.

Red.

1st Prem. Dr. J. T. Roe.

2nd Prem. Dr. J. T. Roe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Any other color.

1st Prem.	Theo. Reuter.
2nd Prem.	Theo. Reuter.

SHOW HOMERS.

Blue checker.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
----------------	-------------

Black checker.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
----------------	-------------

Red checker.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
----------------	-------------

Any other color.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
----------------	-------------

FLYING HOMERS.

Blue.

1st Prem.	H. Vanselow.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

Silver or mealy.

1st Prem.	H. Vanselow.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

White.

1st Prem.	C. F. Chamberlain.
----------------	--------------------

Blue checker.

1st Prem.	H. Vanselow.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

Red checker.

1st Prem.	Mrs. A. T. Keipper.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

Black checker.

1st Prem.H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

Any other color.

1st Prem.H. Vanselow.
 2nd Prem.H. Vanselow.

MIXED CLASS.

Strassers.

1st Prem.Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

Magpie Tumblers.

1st Prem.C. Williamson.
 2nd Prem.C. Williamson.

Priests.

1st Prem.Dr. J. T. Roe.
 2nd Prem.Dr. J. T. Roe.

Blue-Black Barred Swallows.

1st Prem.Theo. Reuter.
 2nd Prem.L. A. Jansen.

Starlings.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.Edw. Schmidt.

Turbits, solid color.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

Tail Turbits.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

Archangels.

1st Prem.Geo. Ewald.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Highflyers.

1st Prem.	T. Williamson.
2nd Prem.	Edw. Schmidt.

Ice Pigeons.

1st Prem.	H. Maschmeyer.
2nd Prem.	Geo. Matson.

Mooreheads.

1st Prem.	William Korb.
2nd Prem.	Theo. Reuter.

Shields.

1st Prem.	C. F. Chamberlain.
2nd Prem.	C. F. Chamberlain.

Any single breed not mentioned.

1st Prem.	William Korb.
2nd Prem.	Jos. Barta, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

 YOUNG BIRDS IN PAIRS.

Frillbacks.

1st Prem.	H. Maschmeyer.
----------------	----------------

Show Homers.

1st Prem.	Geo. Ewald.
----------------	-------------

Flying Homers.

1st Prem.	H. Vanselow.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

Magpies.

1st Prem.	H. Vanselow.
----------------	--------------

White Fantails.

1st Prem.	J. P. Heer.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

Colored Fantails.

1st Prem.	Mrs. A. T. Keipper.
----------------	---------------------

Carriers.

1st Prem. Mrs. A. T. Keipper.

Swallows.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Muffled Tumblers.

1st Prem. C. Williamson.

2nd Prem. C. Williamson.

Clean-Legged Tumblers.

1st Prem. T. Williamson.

2nd Prem. R. B. Dobrogowski.

Owls.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

White-barred Swallows.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Fairy Swallows.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

2nd Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Turbits.

1st Prem. Geo. Ewald.

Russian Trumpeters.

1st Prem. L. A. Jansen.

Jacobins.

1st Prem. J. P. Heer.

2nd Prem. J. A. & H. Koenig.

Dragons.

1st Prem. H. C. Boers.

2nd Prem. H. C. Boers.

Oriental Frills.

1st Prem.	H. Vanselow.
2nd Prem.	H. Vanselow.

Pouters.

1st Prem.	Wagner Bros.
2nd Prem.	Wagner Bros.

Short-Faced Tumblers.

1st Prem.	Mrs. R. B. Dobrogowski.
2nd Prem.	T. Williamson.

Coops.

1st Prem.	J. A. & H. Koenig.
2nd Prem.	C. Williamson.
3rd Prem.	Wagner Bros.
4th Prem.	Jos. Barta, Jr.

AGRICULTURE.

Judges.

H. B. DRAKE, Beaver Dam, Wis.

IRVING C. SMITH, Green Bay, Wis.

GRAINS.

Winter Wheat.

1st Prem. J. H. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 2nd Prem. W. F. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Spring Wheat.

1st Prem. J. H. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem. H. P. West, Ripon, Wis.

White Oats.

1st Prem. W. F. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem. J. H. Pilgrim.

Black Oats.

1st Prem. D. T. Pilgrim, Wauwatosa, Wis.
 2nd Prem. H. P. West.

Bearded Barley.

1st Prem. J. H. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem. Henry J. Schulte, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Beardless Barley.

1st Prem. H. P. West.

Spring Rye.

1st Prem. John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.
 2nd Prem. H. P. West.

Winter Rye.

1st Prem. John Hans.
 2nd Prem. W. F. Pilgrim.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Japanese Buckwheat.

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

Silver Hull Buckwheat.

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

American or Russian Flax.

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

 GRASS SEED.

Timothy.

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

Red Clover, common.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.

Red Clover, mammoth.

1st Prem.	H. P. West.
2nd Prem.	W. F. Pilgrim.

White Clover.

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

Alsike Clover.

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

Red Top.

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

MILLET.

German.

1st Prem.H. P. West.
 2nd Prem.Justin Grape, Waukesha, Wis.

Hungarian or other variety.

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

PEAS.

Extra Early.

1st Prem.J. H. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem.W. F. Pilgrim.

Green Field.

1st Prem.J. H. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem.Justin Grape.

White Field.

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

Late Wrinkled.

1st Prem.W. F. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem.A. L. Kleeber.

Early Wrinkled.

1st Prem.J. H. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem.Justin Grape.

BEANS.

Navy Beans.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Any other field beans.

1st Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape.

Wax Beans.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	Caspar Olson, Genesee, Wis.

Lima Beans.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	W. F. Pilgrim.

 CORN.

White Dent.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, Baraboo, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Stiles & Sheldon, Lake Mills, Wis.

White Flint.

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

Yellow Dent.

1st Prem.	Geo. Martin, Darlington, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.

Yellow Flint.

1st Prem.	Stiles & Sheldon.
2nd Prem.	H. P. West.

Sweet Early.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Daniel Rumpf, Baraboo, Wis.

Sweet Late.

1st Prem.	J. H. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.	Stiles & Sheldon.

Pop Corn.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Daniel Rumpf.

VEGETABLES.

Turnip Blood Beets.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Daniel Rumpf.

Long Blood Beets.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
----------------	---------------

Long Red Mangolds.

1st Prem.	Henry J. Schulte.
2nd Prem.	Frank J. Lindley, Fox Lake, Wis.

Yellow Tankards.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
----------------	---------------

Yellow Onions.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.

Red Onions.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape.

White Onions.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Daniel Rumpf.

Drumhead Cabbages.

1st Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.

Pointed Cabbages.

1st Prem.	J. F. Lindley.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape.

Long Yellow Carrots.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	Casper Olson.

Long White Carrots.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.

Oxhart Carrots.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	Daniel Rumpf.

Cauliflower.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape

Celery.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	Casper Olson

Parsnips.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.

Watermelons.

1st Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.

Muskmelons.

1st Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape.

Winter Squashes.

1st Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.	Henry J. Schulte.

Largest Squash.

1st Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape.

Largest Pumpkin.

1st Prem.	State School, Sparta, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Justin Grape.

Tomatoes.

1st Prem.	Daniel Rumpf.
2nd Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.

Flat Turnips.

1st Prem. Frank J. Lindley.
 2nd Prem. D. T. Pilgrim.

Rutabagas.

1st Prem. D. T. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem. Casper Olson.

Yellow Pumpkins.

1st Prem. Casper Olson.
 2nd Prem. Henry Schulte.

Egg Plants.

1st Prem. D. T. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem. Casper Olson.

Cucumbers.

1st Prem. Daniel Rumpf.
 2nd Prem. D. T. Pilgrim.

Peppers.

1st Prem. Justin Grape.
 2nd Prem. Casper Olson.

POTATOES. (PROFESSIONAL CLASS.)

Ohio.

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

Rose.

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

Hebron.

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

Snow Flake and Seneca Beauty.

1st Prem. Kelly Bros.

Burbank.

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

POTATOES. (FARMERS' CLASS.)**World's Fair.**

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	J. H. Pilgrim.

Early Ohio.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	J. H. Pilgrim.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
2nd Prem.	J. H. Pilgrim.

Early Rose.

1st Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.
2nd Prem.	Casper Olson.

Beauty of Hebron.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
----------------	---------------

Early Michigan.

1st Prem.	Justin Grape.
2nd Prem.	Frank J. Lindley.

Burbank.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
----------------	---------------

Empire State.

1st Prem.	Casper Olson.
----------------	---------------

American Wonder.

1st Prem.	Caspar Olson.
2nd Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.

Rose of Erin.

No first.
 2nd Prem.Casper Olson.

Carmen, No. 3.

1st Prem.Casper Olson.
 2nd Prem.Justin Grape.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

1st Prem.J. H. Pilgrim.
 2nd Prem.Casper Olson.

Any other variety.

1st Prem.Justin Grape.
 2nd Prem.Frank J. Lindley.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

	Fond du Lac.	Taylor.	Wood.
Wheat	95	91	95
Corn	145	75	108
Oats	144	137	142
Barley	94	87	96
Rye	94	97	95
Peas	93	90	70
Grain in sheaf	95	92	93
Flax, sugar beets, sorghum	96	50	91
Tame grasses	75	99	94
Forage plants	99	90	80
Potatoes, 10 varieties	99	98	70
Stock vegetables	85	90	92
Culinary	94	94	65
Fruits	90	85	80
Miscellaneous	98	85	80
Greatest number of varieties	98	89	80
Design and taste	95	85	80
Total	1689	1534	1511
Distance from ground	200	500	400
Total	1889	2034	1911
Award	\$118 06	\$127 13	\$119 44

BEEES AND HONEY.**Italian Bees.**

1st Prem.	A. L. Kleeber, Reedsburg, Wis.
2nd Prem.	E. D. Ochsner, Prairie du Sac, Wis.

Carniolan Bees.

1st Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.

White Comb Honey.

1st Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.

Extracted Honey.

1st Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.

Amber Comb Honey.

1st Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.

Amber Extracted Honey.

1st Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.

Dark Extracted Honey.

1st Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.

Display of Comb Honey.

1st Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.

Display of Extracted Honey.

1st Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.

Beeswax.

1st Prem.	E. D. Ochsner.
2nd Prem.	A. L. Kleeber.

Display of Apiarian Implements.

1st Prem. A. L. Kleeber.
2nd Prem. E. D. Ochsner.

Maple Syrup.

1st Prem. E. D. Ochsner.

Sorghum Syrup.

1st Prem. E. D. Ochsner.

2

HORTICULTURE.

Judges.

Prof. Samuel B. Green, St. Anthony Park, Minn.
Walter J. Moyle, Yorkville, Wis.

APPLES. (PROFESSIONALS.)

Twenty varieties.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros., Waukesha, Wis.
2nd Prem.	William Fox, Baraboo, Wis.
3rd Prem.	F. H. Chappel, Oregon, Wis.
4th Prem.	A. D. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.
5th Prem.	A. J. Philips, West Salem, Wis.
6th Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm, Ithaca, Wis.

Ten varieties.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros.
2nd Prem.	William Fox.
3rd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.

Five varieties.

1st Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
2nd Prem.	William Fox.
3rd Prem.	Harland Bros.

Seedling Apples.

1st Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
2nd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
3rd Prem.	A. J. Philips.

Largest Apple.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros.
2nd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
3rd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.

(Single Plate.)

Duchess of Oldenburg.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. F. H. Chappel.

Pewaukee.

- 1st Prem. William Fox.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.

St. Lawrence.

- 1st Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 2nd Prem. A. D. Barnes.
 3rd Prem. Harland Bros.

Tallman Sweet.

- 1st Prem. Harland Bros.
 2nd Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 3rd Prem. William Fox.

Utter.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. F. H. Chappel.

Alexander.

- 1st Prem. Harland Bros.
 2nd Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 3rd Prem. William Fox.

Walbridge.

- 1st Prem. William Fox.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. A. D. Barnes.

Wealthy.

- 1st Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 2nd Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 3rd Prem. A. J. Phillips.

McMahon.

1st Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
2nd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
3rd Prem.	William Fox.

Newell.

1st Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
3rd Prem.	William Fox.

Wolf River.

1st Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
2nd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
3rd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.

N. W. Greening.

1st Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
2nd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
3rd Prem.	A. J. Phillips.

Haas.

1st Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.	Harland Bros.
3rd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.

Fall Orange.

1st Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
2nd Prem.	Harland Bros.
3rd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.

Repka Malenka.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros.
2nd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
3rd Prem.	William Fox.

Longfield.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros.
2nd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
3rd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.

Yellow Transparent.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros.
2nd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
3rd Prem.	William Fox.

Hibernal.

- 1st Prem. A. D. Barnes.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Windsor.

- 1st Prem. William Fox.

Wisconsin Russet.

- 1st Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. William Fox.

Fameuse.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.
 3rd Prem. A. D. Barnes.

McIntosh.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. William Fox.
 3rd Prem. Harland Bros.

Switzer.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. A. D. Barnes.
 3rd Prem. William Fox.

Lubsk Queen.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. Harland Bros.

Seek-no-Farther.

- 1st Prem. Harland Bros.

Eureka.

- 1st Prem. A. J. Philips.

Lowland Raspberry.

- 1st Prem. A. D. Barnes.
 2nd Prem. William Fox.
 3rd Prem. Harland Bros.

Malinda.

1st Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	A. J. Philips.
3rd Prem.	Harland Bros.

Anisim.

1st Prem.	William Fox.
2nd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
3rd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.

CRAB APPLES.**Hyslop.**

1st Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.	Harland Bros.

Transcendent.

1st Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	A. J. Philips.

Whitney.

1st Prem.	A. J. Philips.
2nd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Sweet Russet.

1st Prem.	A. J. Philips.
2nd Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.

Martha.

1st Prem.	A. J. Philips.
2nd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.

Virginia.

1st Prem.	A. J. Philips.
----------------	----------------

Collection of Crab Apples.

1st Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
3rd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.

APPLES. (NON-PROFESSIONAL.)

Twenty varieties.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey, Baraboo, Wis.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele, Pewaukee, Wis.
3rd Prem.	Kelly Bros., Mineral Point, Wis.
4th Prem.	E. W. Palmer, Verona, Wis.
5th Prem.	W. J. Philips, West Salem, Wis.
6th Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.
7th Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ten varieties.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.
3rd Prem.	Kelly Bros.

Five varieties.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Seedling Apples.

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.
3rd Prem.	W. J. Philips.

Largest Apple.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.
3rd Prem.	Kelly Bros.

(Single Plate.)

Duchess of Oldenburg.

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.	Kelly Bros.

Wisconsin Russet.

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.	E. W. Palmer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Pewaukee.

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

St. Lawrence.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	E. W. Palmer.
3rd Prem.	Kelly Bros.

Tallman Sweet.

1st Prem.	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.	E. W. Palmer.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Utter.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.
3rd Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

Alexander.

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.
3rd Prem.	Kelly Bros.

Walbridge.

1st Prem.	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.	E. W. Palmer.

Wealthy.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

McMahon.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	Kelly Bros.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Newell.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	E. W. Palmer.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Wolf River.

- 1st Prem. Kelly Bros.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
- 3rd Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

N. W. Greening.

- 1st Prem. Kelly Bros.
- 2nd Prem. W. H. Steele.
- 3rd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Fall Orange.

- 1st Prem. W. H. Steele.
- 2nd Prem. Kelly Bros.
- 3rd Prem. E. W. Palmer.

Repka Malenka.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
- 2nd Prem. W. H. Steele.
- 3rd Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

Longfield.

- 1st Prem. Henry Floyd, Eureka, Wis.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
- 3rd Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

Yellow Transparent.

- 1st Prem. W. H. Steele.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
- 3rd Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.

Hibernal.

- 1st Prem. W. H. Steele.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
- 3rd Prem. E. W. Palmer.

Windsor.

- 1st Prem. Kelly Bros.
- 2nd Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

Switzer.

- 1st Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.
- 2nd Prem. Kelly Bros.
- 3rd Prem. W. H. Steele.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Seek-no-Farther.

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons.
3rd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.

Eureka.

1st Prem.	W. J. Philips.
----------------	----------------

Anisim.

1st Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Malinda.

1st Prem.	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.
3rd Prem.	W. J. Philips.

Fameuse.

1st Prem.	Kelly Bros.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.
3rd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

McIntosh.

1st Prem.	H. W. Torhorst & Sons.
2nd Prem.	Henry Floyd.
3rd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Lowland Raspberry.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.
3rd Prem.	W. J. Philips.

CRAB APPLES.**Hyslop.**

1st Prem.	W. H. Steele.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Transcendent.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem. W. J. Philips.

Whitney.

- 1st Prem. E. W. Palmer.
 2nd Prem. Henry Schuster, Middleton, Wis.

Sweet Russet.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem. W. J. Philips.

Martha.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem. Kelly Bros.

Virginia.

- 1st Prem. W. J. Philips.
 2nd Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

Collection of Crab Apples.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem. W. H. Steele.
 3rd Prem. W. J. Philips.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best and largest show of apples.

- 1st Prem. Pioneer Fruit Farm.
 2nd Prem. A. D. Barnes.
 3rd Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 4th Prem. Harland Bros.
 5th Prem. W. H. Steele.
 6th Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 7th Prem. W. J. Philips.
 8th Prem. E. W. Palmer.
 9th Prem. A. J. Philips.
 10th Prem. H. W. Torhorst & Sons.
 11th Prem. William Fox.
 12th Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.
 13th Prem. Kelly Bros.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Wisconsin Horticultural Society Special.

1st Prem.	Pioneer Fruit Farm.
2nd Prem.	A. D. Barnes.
3rd Prem.	F. H. Chappel.
4th Prem.	Harland Bros.
5th Prem.	W. H. Steele.
6th Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
7th Prem.	W. J. Phillips.
8th Prem.	E. W. Palmer.
9th Prem.	A. J. Phillips.
10th Prem.	William Fox.
11th Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.
12th Prem.	Kelly Bros.

PEARS.

Collection.

1st Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.
2nd Prem.	Harland Bros.
3rd Prem.	W. J. Moyle, Union Grove, Wis.

Early Harvest.

1st Prem.	W. J. Moyle.
----------------	--------------

Lawrence.

1st Prem.	W. J. Moyle.
----------------	--------------

Clapp's Favorite.

1st Prem.	D. T. Pilgrim.
2nd Prem.	Harland Bros.

Bartlett.

1st Prem.	Harland Bros.
2nd Prem.	W. J. Moyle.

Flemish Beauty.

1st Prem.	W. J. Moyle.
2nd Prem.	W. H. Steele.

Howell.

1st Prem. W. J. Moyle.
 2nd Prem. D. T. Pilgrim.

Idaho.

1st Prem. W. J. Moyle.

Seckel.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.
 2nd Prem. W. J. Moyle.

Sheldon.

1st Prem. W. J. Moyle.
 2nd Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

Claigeau.

1st Prem. Harland Bros.
 2nd Prem. W. H. Steele.

Kieffer.

1st Prem. Harland Bros.
 2nd Prem. W. J. Moyle.

Lawrence.

1st Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

President Drouard.

1st Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

PLUMS.

Collection.

1st Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.
 2nd Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 3rd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Five varieties native plums.

1st Prem. William Fox.
 2nd Prem. F. H. Chappel.
 3rd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Five varieties European plums.

1st Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

GRAPES (PROFESSIONAL).

Twenty varieties.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Ten varieties.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Five varieties.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Single variety.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Worden.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Delaware.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Moore's Diamond.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Brighton.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Concord.

1st Prem. William Fox.

 (Single Plate.)

Lady.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Niagara.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Lady Washington.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Salem.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Agawan.

No first.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Worden.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Moore's Early.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Brighton.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Concord.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

Moore's Diamond.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Wilder.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Delaware.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Telegraph.

1st Prem. William Fox.

Green Mountain.

1st Prem. William Fox.

2nd Prem. A. J. Philips.

GRAPES (NON-PROFESSIONAL).

Twenty varieties.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.

Ten varieties.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.

Five varieties.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
3rd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.

Single variety.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Geo. J. Jeffery.

Worden.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Delaware.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Brighton.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Concord.

1st Prem.	Henry Schuster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

(Single Plate.)

Lady.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
----------------	---------------------

Agawam.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Worden.

1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem. Henry Schuster.

Moore's Early.

1st Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.
 2nd Prem. Henry Schuster.

Brighton.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Concord.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

Wilder.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.

Delaware.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.
 2nd Prem. Geo. J. Jeffery.

Telegraph.

1st Prem. Henry Schuster.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Robert Ramsey.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Professional Florists.

Collection of greenhouse plants.

1st Prem. Currie Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. John M. Dunlop, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Foliage plants.

1st Prem. Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem. John M. Dunlop.

Display of palms.

1st Prem.	.....	Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.

Greenhouse plants in bloom.

1st Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.	.....	Currie Bros.

Display of ferns.

1st Prem.	.....	Currie Bros.
2nd Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.

Geraniums in bloom.

1st Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.	.....	Alexander Klokner, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Carnations in bloom.

1st Prem.	John M. Dunlop.
-----------	-------	-----------------

 CUT FLOWERS.

Most artistically arranged floral design.

1st Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.	.....	Alexander Klokner.

Most artistically arranged basket of flowers.

1st Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.	.....	Alexander Klokner.

Bouquet.

1st Prem.	.....	Alexander Klokner.
2nd Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.

Display of roses.

1st Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.	.....	Alexander Klokner.

Display of pansies.

1st Prem.	.....	John M. Dunlop.
2nd Prem.	.....	Alexander Klokner.

Display of asters.

- 1st Prem. John M. Dunlop.
 2nd Prem. Alexander Klokner.

Display of gladiolus.

- 1st Prem. John M. Dunlop.
 2nd Prem. John M. Dunlop.

Display of carnations.

- 1st Prem. Alexander Klokner.
 2nd Prem. John M. Dunlop.

Display of lilies.

- 1st Prem. Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem. John M. Dunlop.

Display of dahlias.

- 1st Prem. Currie Bros.
 2nd Prem. John M. Dunlop.

Display of cannas.

- 1st Prem. Alexander Klokner.
 2nd Prem. Currie Bros.

Display of cut flowers.

- 1st Prem. John M. Dunlop.
 2nd Prem. Currie Bros.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Non-Professional.

Collection of greenhouse plants.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. C. E. Strong, West Allis, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Pauline Jeske, Milwaukee, Wis.
 3rd Prem. Ernst Jeske, Milwaukee, Wis.

Show of foliage plants.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
 2nd Prem. Ernst Jeske.

Display of ferns.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	Ernst Jeske.

CUT FLOWERS.

Most artistically arranged floral design.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Waupaca, Wis.

Most artistically arranged basket of flowers.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	A. I. Clapp, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Pair of bouquets.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. J. J. Hannan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Display of roses.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

Display of verbenas.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. L. S. Pease, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Display of asters.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes, Beaver Dam, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. J. J. Hannan.

Display of pansies.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	A. I. Clapp.

Display of dianthus.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	A. I. Clapp.

Display of petunias, single.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

Display of petunias, double.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

Display of gladiolus.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Display of lilies.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.

Display of sweet peas.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

Display of phlox drummondii.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Display of zinnias.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	A. I. Clapp.

Display of dahlias.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.

Display of cannas.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Pauline Jeske.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Best display of cut flowers.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. W. Barnes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
3rd Prem.	Ernst Jeske.

DAIRY.

Judge of Butter.

Prof. G. L. McKay, Ames, Ia.

SCORE OF BUTTER EXHIBITS.

Creamery Butter.

	Score.
Fred Anderson, Somers	85
Ervin Adams, Coloma Station	94
F. W. Ashman, Lime Ridge	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
F. W. Bartelt, Rome	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
William Baldt, Tichigan	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frank Blumenstein, Kilbourn	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
J. E. Boettcher, Waukesha	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frank Bowar, Cazenovia	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. G. Bursch, Lamar	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geo. Blumenstein, Sullivan	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. P. Bjerregaard, New Franklin	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
T. M. Borghum, Rutland, Ia.	85
J. F. Brady, Deerfield, Minn.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
C. H. Christianson, Sun Prairie	92 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. J. Cook, Grand Rapids, Mich.	90
T. Carswell, Range	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. J. Clark, Tess Corners	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. J. Chapin, Woodlawn	93
C. J. Chapin, Omro	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
W. H. Cockerill, Cedarburg	92
S. B. Cook, Bruce	95
L. Dabareiner, Hortonville	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
E. L. Duxbury, Green Bay	91 $\frac{3}{4}$
J. H. Curtis, Lewiston, Minn.	95
Otto Eggert, Medford	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Martin Engbretson, Scandinavia	92

Albert Erickson, Amery	93½
B. J. Ellis, Stoughton	92
Ole Esker, Bloomer	88½
H. Fassbender, Greenville	93
L. H. Flagel, Wausau	88½
C. Glaus, Milwaukee	91½
H. A. Goetsch, Houston, Minn.	93
H. E. Griffin, Hancock	92
John Grandy, New Sweden, Minn.	92¾
John Grosser, Westbrook, Minn.	87
L. A. Goodchild, De Pere	92¼
W. J. Hyne, Evansville	95
William Harrison, Green Bay	92
F. W. Huth, Troy Center	95
O. E. Holland, West De Pere	93
William Haag, Garnet	94
A. B. Hoyt, Pewaukee	91¼
T. H. Hart, Symco	92
R. Holcomb, Weyauwega	91
Walter Judevine, Gratiot	90½
J. J. Jackson, Union Grove	92½
G. E. Jordan, Amherst	92½
C. W. Judkins, Van Dyne	92½
A. H. Jenks, Berlin	92
F. H. Kelling, Jefferson	97
P. G. Knoll, Johnson's Creek	91
J. A. Klokker, Peru	93
J. W. Koepsell, Lewiston, Minn.	95
O. E. Knoke, New London	92
D. D. Kennedy, Butternut	92
Oren Longley, Caledonia	93½
Carl Lund, Larsen	87¼
H. W. Larson, Neenah	90
E. B. Melendy, Sheboygan Falls	93
J. T. Magrane, Rusk	93
A. McLane, Whitewater	95
F. E. McCormick, Almond, highest score	97¼
E. C. McCormick, Buena Vista	93½
A. C. Nelson, London, Minn.	93¼
Otto Olson, Mt. Horeb	93
Thos. O'Neil, Waukesha	91½
H. O. Potter, Kendall	91½
E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn	92¾

R. A. Reid, Hancock	90
J. W. Reynolds, St Clair, Minn.	93
Carl Senz, Gratiot	91
D. T. Sullivan, Dunbarton	91½
P. J. Springsteen, Egan, Ill.	91½
William Schulz, Lake Geneva	91
Chas. Sass, Mt. Horeb	93
Stiles & Sheldon, Lake Mills	94
O. J. Thorssen, Alpha	91½
R. E. Tamblingson, Watertown	85
W. A. Voigt, Merrill	93
F. A. Viergutz, Neillsville	92½
Viroqua Creamery Co., Viroqua	93
W. R. Wigginton, Cashton	91
J. N. Wigginton, Westby	91
William Whittam, Butternut	92
J. W. Webber, Jefferson	92¾
Fred Wuethrich, Mayville	92½
Grant Winner, Clintonville	91½
A. E. Weaver, Darien	97⅛
G. H. Weber, Beaver Dam	92½
J. F. Weber, Hartford	93½
T. J. Warner, Alban	93½
John Wuethrich, Theresa	90
O. G. Wendt, Pewaukee	90½
J. G. Wilson, Withrow, Minn.	90
John Wunsch, Viola	93

Creamery Prints.

	Score.
Frank Blumenstein, Kilbourn, highest score.....	93¼
Geo. Blumenstein, Sullivan	91½
W. J. Hyne, Evansville	92¼
William Haag, Garnet	92
A. B. Hoyt, Pewaukee	91½
Walter Judevine, Gratiot	90
J. J. Jackson, Union Grove	90½
G. E. Jordan, Amherst	90
Fred Jaquith, Dartford	93
A. H. Jenks, Berlin	92½
J. A. Klokker, Peru	93

Thos. O'Neil, Waukesha	90¼
E. A. Paddock, Elkhorn	91¾
Silver Springs Creamery Co., Milwaukee	89½
Stiles & Sheldon, Lake Mills	92½
O. G. Wendt, Pewaukee	90
J. G. Wilson, Withrow, Minn.	92½

Dairy Butter.

	Score.
Albert Brinkman, Waukesha	91
Ray Curtis, Poynette	90½
E. J. Czamanske, Randolph, highest score	92
Mrs. M. L. Holmes, Owatonna, Minn.	80
J. G. Hickox, Milwaukee	89¾
Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Neosho	90
F. J. Lindley, Fox Lake	90
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn.	90½
Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake	89
Wm. Stutzman, Black Creek	86
Mrs. A. L. Tenney, Hartland	90
W. E. Wright, North Brookfield, Mass.	88
Fred Vogel, Jr., Milwaukee	90

Dairy Prints.

	Score.
Albert Brinkman, Waukesha	89
Ray Curtis, Poynette	89¾
E. J. Czamanske, Randolph	89½
Mrs. M. L. Holmes, Owatonna, Minn.	89½
Mrs. A. W. Lehman, Neosho	91½
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn., highest score.....	91¾
Mrs. A. L. Tenney, Hartland	88½

Butter in novel forms.

Mrs. A. L. Tenney, Hartland	1st Prem.
-----------------------------------	-----------

CHEESE.

Judge.

E. L. Aderhold, Neenah, Wis.

Score of Cheese Exhibits.

Cheddars.

	Score.
M. G. Douma, Cleveland	90½
P. H. Kasper, Welcome	91¾
John Vogt, Fremont, highest score	97¾
G. J. Vogt, Fremont	97½

Flats or daisies.

	Score.
August Brandt, Algoma	95¼
G. J. Buchen, Antigo	92
D. R. Curtis, Hilbert	93¾
R. Conrad, Haven	96½
M. G. Douma, Cleveland	95¼
Robert Engel, Fremont	97¾
Walter Ferd, Stanley	93¾
Gentilly Dairy Association, Gentilly, Minn.	92½
John Hoepfner, Marion	95¾
Fred Hadler, New Holstein	95
C. F. Krueger, Shiocton	95¾
Frank Kleiner, Welcome	91½
A. W. Parkin, Stanton, Minn.	92½
A. J. Roycroft, Chippewa Falls	92½
F. M. Thompson, Boscobel	94
John Vogt, Fremont	97¾
Joseph Vogt, Fremont	97¾
G. J. Vogt, Fremont, highest score	98
Ed. Wunsch, Haven	92½

Young America.

	Score.
R. Conrad, Haven	96
M. G. Douma, Cleveland, highest score	97
H. C. Lange, Waldo	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
A. W. Parkin, Stanton, Minn.	92
Ed. Wunsch, Haven	94 $\frac{1}{2}$

Brick cheese.

	Score.
Jacob Baehler, Beaver Dam	94
C. F. Brinkman, Brinkman	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. C. Ganschow, Bonduel, highest score	97
Jacob Rothenbach, Jr., Ackerville	95 $\frac{1}{2}$

ART.

Judge.Louis Mayer, Milwaukee, Wis.

OIL PAINTINGS.

- 1st Prem. Robert Schade, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Francisco Spicuzza, Milwaukee, Wis.
 3rd Prem. Gustave Moeller, Milwaukee, Wis.
-

WATER COLORS.

- No first Prem.
 2nd Prem. A. B. Bellman, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
 3rd Prem. Mrs. L. T. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.
-

PASTELS.

- No first Prem.
 2nd Prem. Francisco Spicuzza.
 3rd Prem. Clara M. Byron, Milwaukee, Wis.
-

PHOTOGRAPHS.

- 1st Prem. Otto Peetz, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. L. M. Buell.



1. MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE, Supt. of Poultry.
2. JAS. J. NELSON, Supt. of Fine Arts.
3. MISS MARY E. CHADWICK, Supt. of Woman's Work.



CHINA PAINTING.

Collection of twenty pieces.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. W. E. Greenleaf, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. A. G. Kroes, Milwaukee, Wis.

Collection of six pieces.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. H. C. Bradley, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. L. M. Buell.

Single piece or set of less than ten.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. W. E. Greenleaf.
 2nd Prem.Anna E. Pierce, Milwaukee, Wis.



MINIATURE PAINTING.

- 1st Prem.Joseph Kallaus, Milwaukee, Wis.



PEN AND INK DRAWING.

- 1st Prem.A. B. Bellman.
 2nd Prem.Clarence H. Hulburt, Wauwatosa, Wis.



CHARCOAL, CRAYON AND PENCIL DRAWING.

- 1st Prem.Francisco Spicuzza.
 2nd Prem.Albert Elsner, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.



SCULPTURE.

- 1st Prem.Geo. Raab, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Anthony Spalthoff, Milwaukee, Wis.

DECORATIVE DESIGN.

- 1st Prem. Albert Link, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem. Alex C. Guth, Milwaukee, Wis.
-

CARVING ON WOOD OR IVORY.

- 1st Prem. Anthony Spalthoff.
-

BURNT WORK IN LEATHER OR WOOD.

- 1st Prem. A. B. Bellman.
2nd Prem. Mayme C. Myers, Baraboo, Wis.

WOMAN'S WORK.

NEEDLE WORK DIVISION.

Judge.

Mrs. L. Esser, Madison, Wis.

DRAWN WORK.

Pair pillow shams.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Hy Fischer, Jefferson, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Susie Abert, Milwaukee, Wis.

Six doilies.

- 1st Prem.Maud C. Hinsey, Pekin, Ill.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Hy Fischer.

Lunch or table cloth and six napkins.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. J. C. Brandel, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Hy Fischer.

Sideboard cover.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Hy Fischer.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Bernard J. Auve, Forestville, Wis.

Center piece or stand cover.

- 1st Prem.Maud C. Hinsey.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wis.

Tray or carving cloth.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Hy Fischer.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.

Pair towels.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Hy Fischer.
 2nd Prem.Viola Abert, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Three handkerchiefs.

- 1st Prem. Bessie Mae Case, Pekin, Ill.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Bernard J. Auve.

Collection drawn work.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. J. C. Brandel.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. F. W. Livesley, West Allis, Wis.

 EMBROIDERY.

Centerpiece.

- 1st Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.
 2nd Prem. Mary C. Nicholson, Monroe, Wis.

Pillow shams.

- 1st Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. John Nicholson, Monroe, Wis.

Lunch cloth.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. T. W. Baker, Waunakee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Necktie case.

- 1st Prem. Caroline Schmasow.
 2nd Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

Baby Pillow.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Sofa pillow on linen.

- 1st Prem. Erna Leidiger, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.

Bulgarian sofa pillow.

- 1st Prem. Caroline Schmasow.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. John Nicholson.

Sofa pillow in cross stitch.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Susie Abert.

Sofa pillow in couching.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
 2nd Prem.Viola Abert.

Mosaic sofa pillow.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
 2nd Prem.Maud C. Hinsey.

Photo frame.

- 1st Prem.Maud C. Hinsey.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Bernard J. Auve.

Pin cushion.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Susie Abert.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Poster Sofa Pillow.

- 1st Prem.Viola Abert.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. W. P. Wegner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mt. Mellick centerpiece.

- 1st Prem.Belle Palmer, Oconomowoc, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. John Nicholson.

Mt. Mellick lunch cloth.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Susie Abert.
 2nd Prem.Edith Hand, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mt. Mellick doilies.

- 1st Prem.Amanda Rissman, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Mt. Mellick shirt waist.

- 1st Prem.Amanda Rissman.
 2nd Prem.Belle Palmer.

Bulgarian stand cover.

- 1st Prem.Mary C. Nicholson.
 2nd Prem.Caroline Schmasow.

Set tumbler doilies.

- 1st Prem.Mary C. Nicholson.
 2nd Prem.Bessie Mae Case.

Set plate dollies.

1st Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

Carving cloth.

1st Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

2nd Prem. Mrs. A. F. Warden, Waukesha, Wis.

Handkerchief.

1st Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

2nd Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

Laundry bag.

1st Prem. Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.

2nd Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Sideboard cover.

1st Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

2nd Prem. Caroline Schmasow.

Piece of Hardanger.

1st Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

2nd Prem. Mrs. John C. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.

Russian embroidery.

No first Prem.

2nd Prem. Bessie Mae Case.

 LACES.

Battenburg bolero or jacket.

1st Prem. Amanda Rissman.

2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Battenburg centerpiece.

1st Prem. Amanda Rissman.

2nd Prem. Mrs. T. W. Baker.

Battenburg dresser set.

1st Prem. Viola Abert.

2nd Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

Battensburg curtains.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. T. W. Baker.
 2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Battensburg yoke or collar.

- 1st Prem. Bessie Mae Case.
 2nd Prem. Viola Abert.

Antique.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Susie Abert.

Point lace collar.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. T. W. Baker.
 2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Point lace doiley.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle, Whitewater, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Nic Engel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Point lace handkerchief.

- 1st Prem. Amanda Rissman.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Susie Abert.

Honiton centerpiece.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.
 2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Honiton lace toilet mats.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.
 2nd Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

Honiton lace handkerchief.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. T. W. Baker.
 2nd Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.

Tatting collar.

- 1st Prem. Maud C. Hinsey.
 2nd Prem. Mary Cavell, Whitewater, Wis.

Tatting handkerchief.

- 1st Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.
 2nd Prem. Amanda Rissman.

Applique lace or embroidery.

1st Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Netted lace handkerchief.

1st Prem.	Caroline Schmasow.
2nd Prem.	Bessie Mae Case.

Honiton applique.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
2nd Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.

Collection hand-made handkerchiefs.

1st Prem.	Mrs. John Nicholson.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.

Hand-made lace tie.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Flora D. Goodearle.
2nd Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.

Child's bonnet.

1st Prem.	Mrs. John Nicholson.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Susie Abert.

 KNITTING.

Fancy shawl.

1st Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Norman P. Barrett, Milwaukee, Wis.

Silk mittens.

1st Premium	Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.

Lady's underskirt.

1st Premium	Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.	Alma Schmitt.

Slippers or shoes.

1st Premium	Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Leggins.

No first Prem.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. L. Yanke, Waukesha, Wis.

Fascinator.

1st Prem.Mrs. John Nicholson.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Lounge or carriage robe.

1st Prem.Mrs. Norman P. Barrett.
 2nd Prem.Mary C. Nicholson.

Fancy hood or cap.

No first prem.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Knitted lace.

1st Prem.Bessie Mae Case.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Woolen mittens.

1st Prem.Mary Cavell.
 2nd Prem.Maud C. Hinsey.

Baby socks or shoes.

1st Prem.Viola Abert.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. T. W. Baker.

Socks or stockings.

1st Prem.Bessie Mae Case.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Counterpane.

1st Prem.Mrs. Joe Immel, Forestville, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Bessie Mae Case.

CROCHET.

Shawl.

1st Prem.	Mary Cavell.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Fascinator.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.	Amalia Mascink, Milwaukee, Wis.

Baby's house sack.

1st Prem.	Viola Abert.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Edgar C. Hoffman.

Lady's or child's skirt.

1st Prem.	Mrs. John Nicholson.
2nd Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.

Slippers or shoes.

1st Prem.	Viola Abert.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Lace edge or insertion.

1st Prem.	Bessie Mae Case.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Lounge or carriage robe.

1st Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.
2nd Prem.	Mary C. Nicholson.

Window curtains.

1st Prem.	Alma Schmitt.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Counterpane.

No first Prem.	
2nd Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.

Two doilies.

1st Prem.	Mrs. A. F. Warden.
2nd Prem.	Mary C. Nicholson.

Child's bonnet.

- 1st Prem. Viola Abert.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. A. F. Warden.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Traveling bag.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. John Nicholson.

Hand-made rug.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. H. E. Willis, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. H. E. Willis.

Kitchen apron.

- 1st Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Susie Abert.

Mantel or piano scarf.

- 1st Prem. Amanda Rissman.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Pieced quilt.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. John Nicholson.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Log cabin quilt, wool.

- 1st Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Log cabin quilt, silk.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. J. E. Ross, Stevens Point, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mary C. Nicholson.

Silk puff or fancy quilt.

- 1st Prem. Ellen Johnson, Waterford, Wis.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. J. E. Ross.

Shopping bag.

- 1st Prem. Viola Abert.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Fancy purse.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Susie Abert.
2nd Prem.	Bessie Mae Case.

Bag carpet.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Bernard J. Auve.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Lady's fancy apron.

1st Prem.	Bessie Mae Case.
2nd Prem.	Amanda Rissman.

Fancy pin cushion.

1st Prem.	Erna Leidiger.
2nd Prem.	Viola Abert.

Child's apron.

1st Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. L. S. Pease, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Patched mending.

1st Prem.	Mary C. Nicholson.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Hand-made underwear.

1st Prem.	Mrs. John Nicholson.
2nd Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.

Whisk broom holder.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
2nd Prem.	Viola Abert.

Handkerchief case.

1st Prem.	Maud C. Hinsey.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Stocking Bag.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
2nd Prem.	Caroline Schmasow.

Glove case.

1st Prem.	Bessie Mae Case.
2nd Prem.	Caroline Schmasow.

Magazine or book cover.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. John Nicholson.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

CHILDREN'S CLASS.

Pin cushion.

- 1st Prem.Elsie Meyer, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mary E. Pease, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Plain Sewing.

- 1st Prem.State School, Sparta, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Blanche Baxter, Pekin, Ill.

Dozen button holes.

- 1st Prem.Blanche Baxter.
 2nd Prem.Marcella Stoppenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sofa pillow in outline.

- 1st Prem.Elsie Meyer.
 2nd Prem.Marcella J. Stoppenbach.

Pillow shams in outline.

- 1st Prem.Blanche Baxter.
 2nd Prem.Elsie Meyer.

Centerpiece and doilies.

- 1st Prem.Marcella J. Stoppenbach.
 2nd Prem.Mary E. Pease.

Crochet lace edge.

- 1st Prem.Marcella J. Stoppenbach.
 2nd Prem.Elsie Meyer.

Embroidered doilies.

- 1st Prem.Blanche Baxter.
 2nd Prem.A. I. Clapp, Wauwatosa, Wis.

Doll's outfit of clothes.

- 1st Prem.Marie Holman, Milwaukee, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Marcella J. Stoppenbach.

Hemstitching.

1st Prem.	Elsie Meyer.
2nd Prem.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach.

Bead work.

1st Prem.	Mary E. Pease.
2nd Prem.	State School.

Teneriffe lace.

No first prem.	
2nd Prem.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach.

Charcoal drawing.

1st Prem.	A. I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.	Mary E. Pease.

Pencil drawing.

1st Prem.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.	Blanche Baxter.

Pen and ink etching.

1st Prem.	William Neary, Milwaukee, Wis.
2nd Prem.	William Neary.

Water color or pastel.

1st Prem.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem.	A. I. Clapp.

Map of Wisconsin.

1st Prem.	A. I. Clapp.
2nd Prem.	Mary E. Pease.

Specimen of hand writing.

1st Prem.	Marie Holman.
2nd Prem.	Marcella J. Stoppenbach.

CULINARY DIVISION.

Judge.

Mrs. T. D. Lawrence, Beaver Dam, Wis.

White bread.

1st Prem. Caroline Schmasow.
2nd Prem. Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard, West Allis, Wis.

Indian bread.

1st Prem. Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright, West Allis, Wis.
2nd Prem. Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Rye bread.

1st Prem. Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem. Caroline Schmasow.

Graham bread.

1st Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem. Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.

Whole wheat bread.

1st Prem. Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.
2nd Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes, Beaver Dam, Wis.

Light rolls.

1st Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem. Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.

Baking powder biscuits.

1st Prem. Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.
2nd Prem. Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard.

Doughnuts.

1st Prem. Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
2nd Prem. Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

Loaf fruit cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Loaf nut cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard.
2nd Prem.	Mary E. Pease.

Loaf chocolate cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.

Loaf angel cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Geo. Hambach, West Allis, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Caroline Schmasow

Loaf sunshine cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Geo. Hambach.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Loaf date cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. William Sweeney, Fox Lake, Wis.

Layer chocolate cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Layer cocoanut cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Layer orange cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Layer fig cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Thos. P. Leonard.

Devil's food cake.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wagner.

White cookies.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. A. F. Warden, Waukesha, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Edward Granger, Calhoun, Wis.

Dark cookies.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. William Sweeney.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Apple pie.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. A. LeFeber, West Allis, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Mince pie.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. A. LeFeber.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. E. L. Douville, West Allis, Wis.

Lemon pie.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. E. L. Douville.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. L. Yanke.

Saratoga chips.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. L. S. Pease.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Baked beans.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Lizzie M. Wright.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. E. L. Douville.

Home-made candy.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. A. D. Stoppenbach.

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury, Watertown, Wis.
 2nd Prem.Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Native plums.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 2nd Prem.Caroline Schmasow.

Currants.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Bernard J. Auve.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury.

Tomatoes.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Gooseberries.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Bernard J. Auve.

Red raspberries.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Black raspberries.

1st Prem.	Mrs. John Hans, Jefferson, Wis.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Strawberries.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury.

Grapes.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. John Hans.

Blackberries.

1st Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. John Hans.

Cherries.

1st Prem.	Mrs. John Hans.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Pears.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Pineapple.

1st Prem.	Mrs. Edward Granger.
2nd Prem.	Mrs. L. Yanke.

JELLY.

Native Plum.

1st Prem. Mary E. Pease.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.

Currant.

1st Prem. Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.

Red raspberry.

1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.

Crabapple.

1st Prem. Caroline Schmasow.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Blackberry.

1st Prem. Mrs. John Hans.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.

Grape.

1st Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Quince.

1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 2nd Prem. Caroline Schmasow.



JAM.

Raspberry.

1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. Chas. Burmaster.

Blackberry.

1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
 2nd Prem. Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Strawberry.

- 1st Prem. Caroline Schmasow.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.

Native Plum.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. John Hans.



PICKLES.

Crabapple.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury.

Peach.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Edward Granger.

Pear.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Dill.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Edward Granger.

Sour pickles.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. A. LeFeber.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Ernst Westphal.

Ripe cucumbers, sweet.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Fremont Lounsbury.

Cauliflower.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. W. P. Wegner.

Onions.

- 1st Prem. Mrs. L. Yanke.
- 2nd Prem. Mrs. Edward Granger.

Mixed.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.Mrs. Edward Granger.

Mustard pickles.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.Mrs. Edward Granger.

Catsup.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. W. P. Wegner.
2nd Prem.Mrs. L. Yanke.

Best and largest exhibit, as in list.

- 1st Prem.Mrs. Thos. Bowes.
2nd Prem.Mrs. L. Yanke.

SPEED.

Starting Judge, Robert Newton, Yorkville, Ill.

STAKE RACES.

2:12 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Barongale, b. h. Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	1—1—1
Shady Beattie, b. g. A. D. Hughes, Chicago, Ill.....	2—2—4
Hallie Hardin, s. m. Joe F. McGuire, Columbus, O.....	4—4—2
Bermuda Maid, br. m. W. H. McCarthy, Terre Haute, Ind...	3—3—5
Eyeline, blk. m. Oakwood Stock Farm, Geneva, Ill.....	6—5—3
Allen W., b. g. A. L. Gilmore, Fisher, Ill.	5—Dis.
Time, 2:12 $\frac{3}{4}$. 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$. 2:13.	

2:17 Trot. Purse, \$2,500.

Hall Fry, b. g. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.	1—1—2—1
Red Lac. John Calder, Jr., North Henderson, Ill.....	4—3—1—4
Bonner, b. g. John C. Warth, Cincinnati, O.	2—2—3—2
Miss Brown, br. m. E. Klinkert, Racine, Wis.....	3—4—4—5
Miss Leo Rex, b. m. Henry W. Marshall, La Fayette, Ind	5—6—5—3
Ettie L, ch. m. D. Schilling, Chicago, Ill.	6—5—6—6
Bessie Birchwood, ch. m. Joe F. McGuire, Columbus, O...	7—Dr.
Time, 2:15. 2:15. 2:11. 2:11 $\frac{3}{4}$.	

2:21 Trot. Purse, \$5,000.

Izetta, b. m. C. H. Aldrich, David City, Neb.	1—1—1
Tom Miller, Jr., b. h. J. B. Chandler, Berlin, Wis.	2—3—2
Getaway, ch. g. J. B. Stetson, Portland, Ore.	6—2—3
Gov. McCauley, b. g. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.	3—5—5

Nancy Holland, b. m. Edward Holland, Bloomington, Ill...	5—4—6
Gamma Lena, b. m. E. P. Wacholz, Forest City, Ia.....	4—6—7
Calsean, b. m. W. J. Lang, Chicago, Ill.	10—9—4
The President, —. R. T. Wilson, La Crosse, Wis.....	9—7—9
Lady Mary Tutor, —. J. L. Heald, Lexington, Ky.....	7—10—8
Cologne D., br. m. Richard Lorenz, Delavan, Wis.	8—8—10
Time, 2:15¼. 2:15½. 2:15.	

2:24 Trot. Purse, \$1,000.

Belle C., br. m. D. J. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.....	2—1—1—1
Wilkhurst, b. h. Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis.....	5—2—2—3
Belle G., ch. m. Emil T. Gumz, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3—3—3—2
Eagle Bess, —. J. L. Heald, Lexington, Ky.....	4—4—4—4
Gov. McCauley, b. g. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.....	1—Dis.
Edmee J., ro. m. Oakwood Stock Farm, Geneva, Ill.....	Dis.
Time, 2:17¼. 2:16½. 2:17¼. 2:16¼.	

Free for All. Purse, \$1,000.

Harold H., b. g. Robert Carnathan, Winnipeg, Man.....	3—1—1—1
Hazel Patch, blk. g. J. W. Flack, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1—2—2—4
Winfield Stratton, b. h. Joe F. McGuire, Columbus, O....	2—3—3—3
Larrie Ginter, b. s. C. S. Lucas, Iowa City, Ia.....	4—4—4—2
Time, 2:05½. 2:06. 2:09¼. 2:08.	

2:13 Pace. Purse, \$5,000.

Ecstatic, b. m. F. B. Lang, Worcester, Mass.....	1—1—1
The Broncho, b. m. R. D. Adams, Dixon, Ill.	2—2—2
Bub O'Reil, ch. g. E. J. Wagner, Chicago, Ill.	7—3—3
Black Hal, blk. g. A. F. Williams, Corning, N. Y.	3—4—4
Oregon Maid, b. m. J. B. Stetson, Portland, Ore.	4—5—5
Lady May, b. m. John Hussey, Lexington, Ky.	5—7—6
Ash Rose, — h. E. B. Weatherby, Columbus, O.	6—6—7
Master Roy, b. g. Robert Carnatham, Winnipeg, Man.	8—8—8
Time, 2:10¼. 2:08. 2:08.	

2:16 Pace. Purse, 2,500.

Ethel Mc, ch. m. W. H. McCarthy, Terre Haute, Ind.	1-1-1
Ash Rose, — h. E. B. Weatherby, Columbus, O.	2-2-3
Ed C, b. g. W. O. Foote, Dallas, Tex.	3-3-2
Billy Boggs, —. P. McCoy, Minneapolis, Minn.	4-4-9
Vyzant Star, b. g. C. J. Lent, Manson, Ia.	5-5-4
Ravenna Wilkes, b. m. R. L. Bebout, Rushville, Ind.	8-6-5
Gen. Gentry, b. h. E. S. Cone, Chicago, Ill.	6-7-7
Denny Eaton, br. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.	7-8-6
Virginia, b. m. J. E. Oglesby, Rushville, Ind.	9-9-8
Wextell, b. g. John C. Warth, Cincinnati, O.	10-Dis.
Time, 2:08½. 2:08¾. 2:11¾.	

2:20 Pace. Purse, \$1,000.

Ethel Mc, ch. m. W. H. McCarthy, Terre Haute, Ind.	1-1-3-1
Kruger, s. g. William Gerst, Rushville, Ind.	2-2-1-2
Rex, b. g. William Gerst, Rushville, Ind.	3-3-2-3
Upperwood, br. g. Geo. W. Webber, West Allis, Wis.	Dis.
Charlotte E., —. Elliott Stock Farm, Mora, Minn.	Dis.
Miss Wilkesceps, —. Jule J. Freas, La Crosse, Wis.	Dis.
Time, 2:13. 2:13¾. 2:15.	

CLASS RACES.

2:30 Trot. Purse, \$500.

Thomas Palmer, b. g. Chas. Dean, Palatine, Ill.	5-1-1-1
King Airy, b. s. Ed. Whalen, Minneapolis, Minn.	1-5-4-2
Pansanite, br. g. W. H. McCarthy, Terre Haute, Ind.	3-2-3-3
Great Britton, b. h. Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis. ..	4-3-5-4
Harry J. Brown, b. s. Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, Wis. 6-6-6-5	
Janita, ch. m. A. J. Tanner, Delavan, Wis.	2-4-2-Dis.
Time, 2:21¼. 2:17¾. 2:19¾.	

2:35 Trot. Purse \$500.

Thomas Palmer, b. g. Chas. Dean, Palatine, Ill.	1-1-1
Electric Maiden, b. m. T. J. Dunbar, Milwaukee, Wis.	2-3-2



DAN PATCH 1365



Helen Miller, b. m. Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis.	4—2—3
Hansie, —. E. Klinkert, Racine, Wis.	3—4—5
Roy Lockhart, —. J. H. Hubert, Meltonville, Ia.	5—5—4
Miss Cormier, br. m. Isaac Stephenson, Marinette, Wis.	6—Dis.
Time, 2:22¼. 2:21. 2:22.	

2:25 Pace. Purse, \$500.

Bonnie Ailsie, br. m. Geo. Webber, West Allis, Wis.	1—1—1
William M, b. g. W. H. McCarthy, Terre Haute, Ind.	2—2—3
Winifred, ch. m. Frank Nohlechek, West Bend, Wis.	5—4—2
Foxy Quiller, — h. D. D. Sullivan, Leadville, Colo.	3—3—6
Lyga A, b. m. Frank Rayburn, Rossville, Ill.	6—5—4
Evans McGregor, b. g. D. J. Fenelon, Ripon, Wis.	7—7—5
Alice H, b. m. Riverside Park Farm, Berlin, Wis.	4—6—Dis.
Time, 2:14¼. 2:13¾. 2:15.	

RUNNING RACES.

One mile dash. Purse, \$100.

Jack Full, ch. g. Luther Bros., Chicago, Ill.	3
Heraldo, br. g. E. H. Hough, Chicago, Ill.	2
Devereaux, b. g. A. J. Brennan, Milwaukee, Wis.	1
Time, 1:46.	

¾ mile heat. Purse, \$100.

Grace Leach, b. m. Allie Wooster, Westfield, Wis.	1—2
Badger, b. g. E. R. Rogers, St. Joseph, Mich.	2—1
Fox Bard, b. g. J. T. Scannelton, Sparta, Wis.	3—1
Banner Blue, br. m. F. Hogan, Chicago, Ill.	4—3
Time, 1:19. 1:18½. 1:19.	

½ mile heat. Purse, \$100.

Silver Fringe, s. m. J. T. Scannelton, Sparta, Wis.	1—3—1
Lucy M, b. m. A. McWilliams, Westfield, Wis.	2—2—
Rue L, —. Allie Wooster, Westfield, Wis.	3—1—2
Time, 53. 52¼. 52¼.	

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The horse show at the Wisconsin State Fair for the year 1904, was light in comparison with some of its recent exhibits. The St. Louis Exposition interfered materially with our exhibit in this department, as it did with those at the fairs of Minnesota and Iowa, held immediately preceeding ours.

While the show in our draft classes was light, the exhibit of standard bred trotters and light harness horses was fully up to the exhibits of previous years.

W. A. Dobson of Marion, Iowa, judged the light harness and roadster classes in a very satisfactory manner; and W. E. Pritchard of Ottawa, Ill., made the awards in the draft classes to the general satisfaction of the exhibitors.

GEO. WYLIE,
Superintendent.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The show of cattle made at the State Fair of 1904 was fully up to that of former years, both in point of numbers and quality. The exhibit of Shorthorns was larger than ever before, and was composed mostly of Wisconsin bred cattle.

Competition was strong in all classes, but the rivalry, while keen, was friendly, and the best of feeling prevailed, throughout the contest. The number of visitors at the ringside was at no time large, but close attention was given to the placing of awards, and onlookers seemed much interested in the work and in the points of excellence noted in the winners.

The work of the judges gave good satisfaction to exhibitors and visitors. No protests were made nor dissatisfaction heard over the placing of awards.

Several breeders complained to your superintendent, however, about the smallness of the premiums, claiming that the strong competition forced them down to second and third places, and the amounts won were not adequate to compensate them for money spent in making the exhibit.

I am strongly of the opinion that premiums in the cattle department should be increased. Wisconsin is fast becoming a great cattle breeding state, and it is an industry that builds for the state's prosperity. Our breeders must be encouraged to bring out their herds, and the addition of money to the prizes below the top even, would be an incentive, and would be appreciated by our cattle men.

The conditions about the department, such as graded streets, plenty of water, etc., were much better than ever before, and added to the comfort of exhibitors and patrons of the Fair. It is to be hoped that the coming State Legislature will see the wisdom of appropriating money sufficient to put the State Fair Grounds in first class condition, including a live stock judging pavilion, so much needed.

I am deeply indebted to members of the State Board, judges, exhibitors, visitors and to my assistant, for efficient aid and courteous treatment.

C. H. EVERETT,
Superintendent.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—In submitting a report of the Sheep Department at the Fair of 1904, I beg to say that it was an excellent exhibition of all the leading breeds of sheep. Again the Wisconsin breeders came out with a large show in most of the classes and were very successful in the show ring.

We hope the interest in this department will continue to grow and that more Wisconsin breeders will make a showing in 1905. When we consider that Wisconsin is one of the leading states in the breeding of pure bred mutton sheep and that our Wisconsin breeders have a national reputation for furnishing the best that can be produced on the continent, I would recommend that our Board offer more liberal prizes and classify them, so that more of the breeders will be encouraged to come to the State Fair with exhibits.

I wish to compliment the judges in the department on their competency and the impartial way in which they placed the awards; Mr. Potts who passed upon the mutton breeds and C. S. Cleland who judged the fine wools. Assistant Superintendent, Frank Mouat, of Janesville, did most satisfactory work in caring for the wants of the exhibit. The exhibitors were courteous at all times and were very much pleased with our new drive past the sheep barns and other improvements that were much needed.

In the way of recommendation for the good of the department I would ask that more money be appropriated to it and that unless the department be provided with permanent judging pavilion, that a tent to cover judging ring, be again furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

G. U. FISHER,
Superintendent.

SWINE DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The Swine Department of the Wisconsin State Fair for the year 1904, was a success. There were 497 hogs to be judged, and I think the quality was as good as ever before.

The judge, Mr. Joseph Gordon of Mineral Point, Wis., gave very general satisfaction in his work.

ANTON EMMERICH,
Superintendent.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—On the morning of the opening day of the State Fair, the Poultry Building was in complete order, and ready for its occupants.

Some of the exhibits had arrived the previous Saturday, and by Monday noon every bird was in place.

At no time has this department been favored by a larger or better display. In both poultry and pigeon departments, there were more choice birds than in the previous year, but in the Poultry Department in numerous cases, the crowding of seven or eight birds, in a coop suitable for no more than two or three, to some extent marred the otherwise excellent display.

The new entry rules acted as a wholesome stimulant to lagging exhibitors, and the prompt arrival of exhibits was a highly commendable feature.

Each morning during the Fair, the entire building was neatly and thoroughly disinfected by the "Kresco Co.," and the wholesome atmosphere maintained at all times, without doubt, added to the health of the exhibits as well as to the comfort of the many thousand sight seers, who daily throng the place. The building was kept open to the public until 9 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. C. E. Matteson was assistant superintendent in the Poultry Department, and Mr. S. Butterfield placed the awards with the same satisfactory results that have heretofore rewarded his efforts.

The only regrettable incident of the entire week, was the wilful violation of an important rule by one of the prominent exhibitors, and he was promptly punished for the offense.

Mr. Gustave Heesch acted as assistant superintendent in the Pigeon Division, and it is a pleasure to record that the best and most harmonious feeling seemed to prevail in this department. Messrs. T. B. McCauley and William Plaehn of Chicago passed upon the birds; their promptness and energy credited the department with the first premium report of the Fair.

And right here I wish to say that much of the success of Department "E" was due to the conscientious efforts of my genial and energetic assistants.

I would respectfully suggest, by way of necessary improvements, that the old canvas, which is so worn and rotted as to be unfit for further use, to be replaced by a permanent and more secure enclosure.

For the past two years the building has been filled to its utmost capacity, and this year it was necessary to refuse exhibits of poultry supplies. I would, therefore, suggest, that additional room be provided, as the display of poultry supplies is a pleasing attraction in this department, and should be encouraged.

The south wall of the building could easily and cheaply be moved ten feet, and as the roof and floor are already in place, this slight change would provide the additional room that is at present needed.

I would urgently suggest that the old poultry coops be consigned to the rubbish heap, and replaced by fifty new ones of a more satisfactory kind, and that the pigeon cages be repaired and repainted,—the painting to be done at least six weeks before the next fair.

I would further suggest that no privilege or stand be per-

mitted to occupy space within fifty feet of an entrance, and that the superintendent be consulted, before placing a slot machine or any other privilege inside the building.

I would also suggest that a class for young water fowl be added to the premium list in the Poultry Department, and that the enclosed list be added to the classes in the Pigeon Division.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE,

Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit a brief report of my departments for the year 1904. The exhibits were larger and better than they have been since I have had charge of this department. All the available space was taken in the Agricultural Building. A goodly number of the exhibits had to be crowded together and showed off to a disadvantage. The grain and vegetables were exceptionally of good quality and several new exhibitors were to be seen this year. This being the banner year for fruit, all the available space was taken.

About 3,000 plates of apples, plums and grapes were on the shelves and some very highly colored specimens were to be seen. The fruit exhibit seemed to be the center of attraction in the building. The plant and cut flower exhibit was the largest made for years. The center pyramids which contained these exhibits were one mass of foliage and blossoms.

Only four counties exhibited this year probably owing to the fact that nine counties fairs were held at the same time as the State Fair. The County Exhibit Building was well filled, however, with the fish exhibit, which attracted a considerable attention, and minerals and building stone, as well as products from quarries in different stages. General satis-

faction was manifested with the efficiency of the judging in all classes; the exhibitors will generally join me in expression of thanks to the judges for their evident fairness and impartiality.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. HERBST,

Superintendent.

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The Sixth Annual Fair under the auspices of the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture has passed into history as the most successful, from any standpoint, ever held. The exhibits of butter were a little larger than last year, while the exhibits of cheese were not quite so large.

Prof. G. L. McKay, of Ames, Iowa, scored the butter, and E. L. Aderhold of Neenah, scored the cheese.

A few changes were made in the butter and cheese department over former years, mainly that of selling the exhibits at the close of the Fair instead of shipping them back, which usually costs the maker more expressage and loss of quality than the trifle less than market prices the management is able to secure.

Schmidt & Kiel, of Milwaukee, bought the butter and cheese, paying $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the butter, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents for the cheese, and took it out of the refrigerators.

The exhibitors of dairy machinery have taken a new step forward. The Vermont Farm Machine Company started the ball rolling by building a permanent booth, the Worcester Salt Company following suit. The various other firms exhibiting, have promised that by next year they will have the space occupied by them fitted with permanent booths also.

As you entered the door on the right, the booth of the Vermont Farm Machine Company was the first to attract attention. This booth was finished in white with gold trimmings.

They had on exhibition five of their hand machines, a milk tester and a dog power for running hand separators. George Crippen of Madison, was in charge, assisted by C. A. Nicolaus, W. F. Hardehan and T. W. Davis. They report that this was the best State Fair ever attended, having sold a large number of machines.

The International Separator booth was next, and was in charge of G. A. Elder, general western agent, who reports that the business done was very satisfactory.

The Worcester Salt Company had erected a fine booth and had it painted all in white, with desk shades on the windows, and lace curtains. A fine pyramid of salt sacks of different sizes, and salt in barrels was used to attract attention, while R. R. Bates gave out small packages of Worcester salt and souvenir salt cellars. Mr. Bates reports a good business and feels very much satisfied with results.

Next came the Empire Separator Company's booth, draped in red, yellow and green bunting, and displaying four of their machines. Miss Bessie Bell and E. E. Bullock assisted Mr. Shepard of Madison, who was in charge. Mr. Shepard reports business good, and promises a permanent booth for next season.

Z. Keeney of Chicago, assisted by J. E. Stowell, A. W. Maire and R. Gillett, showed up the merits of the Sharpless separator. Their booth was draped in yellow and white. A large crowd of ladies seemed to hover around this booth, attracted by the simplicity of the machine, and possibly the good looks of at least one of the salesmen.

E. W. Ward, of E. W. Ward Company, St. Paul, was also in the same booth exhibiting the Jensen pasteurizer and Haugdahl starter can.

Iowa Dairy Separator Company of Waterloo, Iowa, had an exhibit of four of their different size hand machines, in charge of E. E. Van Auken, assisted by M. P. Johnson of Milwaukee. Their booth was nicely decorated in white and yellow, and Mr. Van Auken reports a very satisfactory business for his first exhibit in this state.

The National Separator exhibited by the Hastings Industrial

Company of Chicago, was in charge of J. M. Lounsbury of Watertown, assisted by his brother. The booth was tastefully decorated in all blue bunting, and a Japanese lantern hung from the canopy top, lighted by an electric bulb. Mr. Lounsbury was wearing a broad smile over the satisfactory business.

The Omega Separator display was in charge of B. F. Copley of St. Paul. He had his booth very attractively decorated in purple and white with a canopy top. Four machines were exhibited.

The space occupied in former years by the Wisconsin Dairy School was vacant this year on account of having all their valuable force at the World's Fair, at St. Louis.

The De Laval Separator Company's booth was tastefully draped in pink and white, and there were on exhibition four of their different sized machines. H. C. Larson was in charge, assisted by Mr. McManus, J. C. Rundell, B. J. Evans, R. H. Woodruff, G. H. Vincent and P. Leicht. Business good, and lots of prospects in sight, is the report made by Mr. Larson.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company of Chicago, had a large display of their specialties,—the Wizard Vat, Farlington Duplex Pasteurizers, different sizes and styles of both steam and hand testers, Victor Starter Can and smaller articles used in creameries and cheese factories. R. C. Green of Albion was in charge, assisted by B. W. Newman, and O. B. Cornish of Cornish, Curtis & Green, Ft. Atkinson.

M. Adams of Diamond Crystal Salt, and F. J. Blood of Wells & Richardson Company, made their headquarters in this booth, which was very nicely draped in red and yellow bunting.

A. D. Parker was in charge of the gasoline engine of the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company of Madison, kindly furnished by them to run the shafting on both sides of the building, so that exhibitors could have their machines in motion if desired. A permanent foundation will be built for an engine base, which will obviate the trembling and vibration which annoyed some of the exhibitors a little at times.

Most of the booths were draped by professional drapers, and the effect of the different styles and colors was very good.

A. C. Haugland of Alderney Butter Color Company was present; also C. Williams and O. H. Harwood of the Colonial Salt Company. Mr. Williams purchased the prize winning tub and had it shipped to headquarters at Arkon, Ohio, it being salted with Colonial salt.

The G. C. Marshfield Company of Johnson's Creek had a large banner displayed, calling attention to the fact that they bought hand separator cream. They had a register for farmers' names and addresses.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. THOMAS,
Superintendent.

By
J. G. MOORE,
Assistant Superintendent.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—We have the pleasure of making this our report for the year 1904. Our duties were made easy by the courteous treatment received by our many exhibitors in this department. We desire to thank both the exhibitors and the management for their assistance in making this department a success.

The space was about all filled with the most improved machinery of every description, and the wagon and carriage display was exceptionally fine.

The following is a list of the principal exhibits:

- American Harrow Co., Detroit, Mich., farm implements.
- Blaine Harrow Mfg. Co., Piqua, Ohio, farm implements.
- Parry Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., buggies and wagons.
- Syracuse Chilled Plow Co., Syracuse, N. Y., plows and farm implements.
- Van Brunt Mfg. Co., Horicon, Wis., drills and seeders.
- Hunt, Helm, Ferris Co., Harvard, Ill., hay tools.

Johnson, Field Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., fanning mills and implements.

Brillion Iron Works, Brillion, Wis., clod crusher and plows.

Beaver Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., gas and gasoline engines.

The John Lawson Mfg. Co., New Holstein, Wis., gasoline engines.

M. Campbell Co., Detroit, Mich., fanning mills.

Petrie, Herrington & Collins, Madison, Wis., manure spreader.

The Cook Mfg. Co. Albion, Mich., gas and gasoline engines.

Beckman Bros., Des Moines, Ia., hay scales.

Ambleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill., corn husker and shredded and husker.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill., implements.

C. P. & J. Lawson, Milwaukee, Wis., gas and gasoline engines.

Dowagiac Mfg. Co., Dowagiac, Mich., grain seeding machinery.

J. L. Owens Co., Minneapolis, Minn., grain and flax separators.

Luther & Jacobi, Milwaukee, Wis., agricultural implements.

Milwaukee Hay Tool Co., Milwaukee, Wis., hay tools.

Baker Mfg. Co., Evansville, Wis., wind-mills, feed-grinders and gasoline engines.

Durant, Dort Carriage Co., Flint, Mich., buggies and carriages.

Prouty & Glass Carriage Co., Wayne, Mich., buggies and carriages.

Anderson Carriage Co., Detroit, Mich., buggies and carriages.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis., wagons.

John Dorsch & Sons, Milwaukee, Wis., gasoline engines, wagons and implements.

Wisconsin Carriage Co., Janesville, Wis., buggies and wagons.

Stover Carriage Co., Chicago, Ill., buggies and carriages.

Velie Carriage Co., Moline, Ill., buggies and carriages.

Stolp & Noll, Milwaukee, Wis., hay tools.

Hirsch Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., implements.

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wis., implements.

Sandwich Mfg. Co., Sandwich, Ill., hay presses.

Racine Sattley Co., Racine, Wis., buggies, carriages and implements.

Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind., wind straw stacker.

Wilder, Strong Implement Co., Monroe, Mich., silo machinery.

Rosenthal Corn Husker Co., Milwaukee, Wis., corn husker.

A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, Ohio, steam engines.

Fair & Lamb, Pontiac, Mich., fruit and potato sorter.

Adjustable Gate Co., Madison, Wis., adjustable gates.

Belle City Mfg. Co., Racine Junction, Wis., threshing machines.

Champion Potato Machinery Co., Hammond, Ind., planters and diggers.

Western Steel Gate Co., Two Rivers, Wis., wire fencing and gates.

E. Bement's Sons, Milwaukee, Wis., farm wagons.

M. B. Anderson, Milwaukee, Wis., device for picking up grain.

American Brooder Co., Racine, Wis., incubators.

Drew Elevated Carrier Co., Waterloo, Wis., elevated carriers.

W. H. Van Schaick, Walworth, Wis., Gem Corn Husker.

Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, Ill., hay scales.

Steel Roll Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., laundry machinery.

Bateman Mfg. Co., Greenlock, Wis., gasoline engines.

Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Co., Waukegan, Ill., wire fencing.

David Bradley Mfg. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis., buggies, wagons, carriages, sleighs and baling presses.

W. A. Patterson Co., Madison, Wis., buggies and carriages.

Emerson Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill., farm implements and wagons.

D. M. Sechler Buggy Co., Moline, Ill., buggies and wagons.

Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., gasoline engines.

Stoughton Wagon Co., Stoughton, Wis., wagons.

Pontiac Buggy Co., Pontiac, Mich., buggies and carriages.

S. D. Burke & Co., Madison, Wis., gasoline engines.

Milwaukee Machinery Co., Milwaukee, Wis., farm machinery.

U. S. Wind Mill, Engine & Pump Co., Batavia, Ill., wind mills and feed grinders.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., gasoline engines.

Stowell Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., hay carriers and door hangers.

The Sturtevant, Larrabee Co., Lena, Ill., buggies, carriages and sleighs.

F. W. Moldenhauer Foundry & Machine Co., Oconomowoc, Wis., gasoline engines.

American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill., wire fencing.

Chicago Wire Fence & Tool Co., Chicago, Ill., wire fencing.

Smith Manure Spreader Co., Chicago, Ill., manure spreaders.

Collins Plow Co., Quincy, Ill., baling presses.

National Drill & Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., seeders and drills.

Racine Hatcher Co., Racine, Wis., incubators.

Smalley Mfg. Co., Manitowoc, Wis., feed cutters, grinders and powers.

Monitor Drill Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Monitor drills.

Central City Iron Works, Stevens Point, Wis., gasoline engines.

Lightcap Grain Saver Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., grain saver.

Majestic Wire Fence Co., Detroit, Mich., wire fencing.

Chicago Gasoline Co., Chicago, Ill., gasoline engines.

Horicon Wagon Works, Horicon, Wis., wagons.

Thomas Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio, haying tools and seeders.

Mitchell Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., manure carriers.

Hiram Bender, Milwaukee, Wis., pumps.

La Crosse Plow Co., La Crosse, Wis., plows and manure spreaders.

Beach Mfg. Co., Charlotte, Mich., road culverts.

Swinging Swivel Stanchion Co., Boston, Mass., cow stanchions.

Selby, Starr & Co., Peoria, Ill., grain drills.

E. L. Brillhart, Ludington, Mich., potato annihilator.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID WEDGEWOOD,

Superintendent.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,

Gentlemen:—The art exhibit of 1904, though smaller in the number of pictures, was in point of excellence far better than any previous exhibition. Some of the best pictures of the State—the work of Wisconsin artists—were entered. Several fine large paintings were loaned through the efforts of Louis Mayer of Milwaukee, who acted as judge. The pictures were hung under the personal direction of Mr. Mayer, and to the satisfaction of all who appreciate the privilege of seeing good pictures exhibited properly. There is a great risk incurred in getting pictures to the Fair, when the damage which might result from hauling such valuable articles is considered.

Among the professionals who entered pictures are the following gentlemen, all of Milwaukee, with titles of their best pictures:

George Raab, Peonies; Alexander Mueller, Adriatic; Robert Schade, Ideal Head; Bernhardt Schneider, Landscape; Richard Lorenz (kindly loaned by Mr. Lorenz), Herder's Camp.

Signor Spiccuza, a student, showed some good paintings in oil and charcoal.

The wood carving by Anthony Spalthoff, though not entirely new, was well executed, and was the largest collection of this kind.

There were some fine pieces in burnt wood and leather by Miss Adaline Bellman of Fort Atkinson.

The decorated china showed a tendency toward a newer and higher grade of work than heretofore entered. The largest col-

lections were those of Mrs. A. E. Pierce and Mrs. A. G. Kroes, both of Milwaukee.

There were some fine vases by Joseph Kallaus of Milwaukee.

Decorative designs, a new feature, brought out some fine work by students of this interesting line of work.

Artists and students who visited the Fair were much pleased and there is no doubt that if they are invited to bring their work another year we will see a much larger collection of the same high grade. Prohibiting exhibits from other states cuts down the size of the exhibition considerably.

In conclusion, I desire this year as I did last, to call attention to the fact that the success of the department was due largely to the efforts of Mrs. Chas. 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:—In submitting this report to you, I am pleased to be able to say that the department of Woman's Work at the State Fair of 1904 gave a very creditable showing; the quality and quantity of the exhibit was all that we could desire under existing circumstances,—but more of that later on. One feature that pleased me was this; the exhibit was almost entirely made by Wisconsin women, there being only three exhibits from outside our state, and those came from our sister state,—Illinois. Every inch of space was used, and we could have shown many things to much better advantage if we had had more room. It was suggested that we might hang some articles from ropes

stretched from pillar to pillar. It would have been more showy, but we considered it better policy to protect the exhibits from flies, dust and possible storm, for the building leaks badly. And that reminds me of a suggestion I wish to submit to you. The building is entirely inadequate to the needs of the department.

The women of our State should have a representative building. I do not ask for an elaborate structure, but something neat and essentially feminine and dainty, suggesting the beautiful work displayed; and let it be painted alike, show cases and all, with no unsightly rafters, and white-washed walls from which flakes were constantly falling to the detriment of any exposed fabrics; and let there be plenty of light and ventilation. Instead of a case for culinary exhibits in the center of the room as it is now arranged, it would be much better to have the case built next to the wall, with entrance only from the front.

I have heard that among other improvements contemplated, before another Fair is held, is the construction of an emergency hospital and rest room. I am certain such a place would be appreciated. Might I suggest that you take the building used the past two years for Woman's Work, and remodel it for the rest room and build a new one for the Woman's Work? Why should we not be as well housed as the Art and other departments? Surely many pieces of needle-work shown this year and every year, are real works of art, and should have more suitable surroundings.

There is need, also, for more space for the Children's Class. We were very much cramped for room this year. The boys and girls are showing much interest in this work, and I think a culinary class for girls under sixteen should be added. This year several young girls entered into competition in the woman's class, and carried off prizes too. The girls of to-day are the cooks and house-wives of to-morrow and as such should be encouraged.

Many are working along those lines now, notably Mrs. Francis J. Crosby of Milwaukee, who was instrumental in having

domestic science taught in the public schools, and whose latest idea is to have it form a part of the curriculum of the State Normal School, as it is difficult to obtain competent teachers for this branch.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY E. CHADWICK,
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 1904.

The total expense of this department was \$734.50, which was greater than in former years on account of the night entertainments, also the employment of night watchmen in each building.

No trouble worth mentioning occurred in this department during fair week. The men all gave excellent services.

We were very ably assisted by a large detachment of City Police, also by a number of Deputy Sheriffs of Milwaukee County; and I am sure the Board will agree with me in extending to the Chief of Police of Milwaukee and the Sheriff of Milwaukee County our thanks for the very efficient service rendered us during the Fair.

I enclose a statement of all money paid out, with vouchers for the same.

Respectfully,
GEO. G. COX,
Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF GATES.

Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture,
Madison, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit my report as Superintendent of Gates for the year of 1904. Nothing of great importance developed in this department the past season. Of course, the handling of railroad coupons, and running a night Fair were new experiences but everything passed off quietly. During the past two years there has been much dissatisfaction on account of the Treasurer's agents not being on hand to sell tickets at the time of opening the gates and grand stand. I think a special effort should be made to remedy this in the future. There was some dissatisfaction on account of distinction made between a one and a two horse rig. This matter I will bring up at the annual meeting.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF GROUNDS.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of Grounds for the season of 1904. It has been my endeavor to have all improvements of a permanent nature with as small expense as possible. All the work laid out by the Board was completed. In addition to this hundreds of improvements, which I realize to be necessary as the work progressed, were made. Several thousand of shingles were used in repairing the roofs of the barns, and two hundred panes of glass were used to take the place of those broken. Nine culverts of various size were put in to conduct the water under the drives. Two thousand five hundred linear feet of crushed stone road of a

width of twelve feet was constructed from the horse barns at the north end of the grounds east to Cottrell avenue outside of the grounds. About fifteen hundred linear feet of cinder road eighteen feet in width was built running east and west in front of the horse and cattle barns, thence south in front of the sheep and swine sheds. Two thousand four hundred and sixty nine feet of cement walk was constructed at a cost of less than ten cents per foot. Four hundred and fifty feet of the old plank walk has been torn up and the bed prepared for a cement walk in 1905.

The old power house was converted into a ladies' toilet room; I hope that the time is not distant when more improvements along this line will be added to the grounds. Ten large aquaria were removed from the exposition building in Milwaukee and installed in the County Building and stocked with fish by Fish Commissioner Nevins, which proved to be an attractive feature of the Fair.

Without doubt, the most important work done during the season was the resoiling of the mile track; 11,500 yards of good top soil was placed on said track during the latter part of October and during the month of November which covered the whole track from six to eight inches in depth and when properly worked up and floated out in the spring I am confident compliments instead of complaints as to the condition of the mile track at State Fair Park, will be heard. The Board are to be congratulated on the fine weather during the progress of this work which enabled the work to be done at a much less expense than has been estimated. The total expense was \$2,073.-15. All the soil was secured on the grounds except 201 yards, the latter being furnished by C. F. Nobles at 50 cents per yard.

Now that the prospects are bright for a good track, I think that we should plan to keep it in as good a condition as possible. One of the greatest improvements in this line would be the placing of one and one-half inch pipes along the outside fence as far as practicable. This could be placed zigzag so as to drain out in cold weather and is not necessarily very expensive, and would do away with the sprinkling wagon as far as the

pipe extended; not only doing away with the sprinkling, but as the wagon weighs over four tons, when loaded, it is very damaging to the tracks.

The dirt was removed and placed on the mile track through three streets on the machinery ground preparatory for cinder drive, it will require four hundred loads or eight hundred yards to put said drive in good condition.

The receipts for stall rent and pasturage since the last report are The amount due the Association for 1904 is

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. HARVEY,
Superintendent.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIVILEGES.

Jefferson, Wis., Sept. 10, 1904.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of Privileges for the Fair of 1904. I collected and turned over to the Secretary the following:

From rent of dining halls and open stands.....	\$1,020 00
From lunch and soft drinks privileges.....	1,430 00
From rent of shows.....	252 00
From sale of novelties, glass engravers, wire workers.....	406 50
From cider stands.....	110 00
From fruit wagons.....	87 50
From peanut and popcorn wagons.....	44 00
From exclusive toy balloon privilege.....	25 00
From cane and knife racks.....	180 00
From doll racks.....	111 00
From shooting galleries.....	59 00
From ice cream privilege under grand stand.....	75 00
From other exclusive grand stand privileges.....	180 00
From merry-go-round	100 00
From space sold to demonstrators and to display wares....	304 50
From tintype galleries and photoscopes.....	85 00
From candy privileges.....	100 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

From exclusive confetti privilege.....	25 00
From advance paid on space reserved and not taken.....	35 00
From micellaneous privileges.....	79 41
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	\$4,708 91
From the above receipts I paid for ticket takers and clerks,	
the sum of.....	\$221 00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$4,487 91

The itemized report of the receipts has been filed with your Secretary.

The net amount realized from the department, \$4,487.91, has been turned over by me to your Secretary.

The above expense of ticket takers and clerks was made necessary through playing the Ferari Bros. United Shows on percentage. Owing to the shows arriving on the grounds late, we did not receive any benefit from them other than what they may have been to the Fair in a drawing card at the gate. The expense of these ticket takers and clerks is not a loss, however, as Ferari Bros. brought with them more than enough privileges to cover the amount.

I was forced to close two concessions, both on account of gambling. One of them had just opened for business, and apparently the renting of the privilege was a mistake and I returned the money paid, but in the other case I retained the amount paid and forced them to close.

Respectfully submitted,

O. F. ROESSLER,
Superintendent of Privileges.

DEPARTMENT OF FORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit the report of the Forage and Transportation Department, for the State Fair of 1904.

Transportation Department.

Received of—

John Miller, drayman's privilege.....	\$8 00
Ed. Barfus, drayman's privilege.....	8 00
Ed. Neeb, drayman's privilege.....	8 00
J. De Grout, drayman's privilege.....	8 00
W. Morse, drayman's privilege.....	8 00
—Wolfgrau, drayman's privilege.....	8 00
Total	\$48 00

Disbursements—

Extra teams.....	\$4 00
Livery	5 00
Glicksman, (attorney's fees).....	5 00
Carpenter	1 50
Myers & Reuter, printing.....	1 75
Total	17 25
Cash balance	\$30 75

Forage Department.

Receipts—

Sept. 3, cash	\$4 60
Sept. 4, cash	97 14
Sept. 5, cash	80 82
Sept. 6, cash	71 61
Sept. 7, cash	92 12
Sept. 8, cash	132 42
Sept. 9, cash	277 25
Sept. 10, cash	51 15
Sept. 20, check	20 60

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Oct. 20, checks	134 11	
Cash	30 27	
Bills turned over to Mr. True.....	11 16	
Credit by feed returned.....	96 38	
		<hr/>
Total		\$1,099 63
		<hr/>
Dr. balance		182 27

Disbursements—

F. Chase, cabbage.....	\$11 50	
C. W. Paine, hay.....	34 29	
A. Denzer, cabbage.....	25 25	
E. Douville, mangels.....	6 03	
Phil Zingham, straw.....	20 08	
S. McDonald, straw.....	25 15	
Phil Lohman, straw.....	3 65	
— Schranke, straw.....	6 90	
— Kerler, straw.....	8 66	
— Foster, clover hay.....	66 55	
Fred Kussel, cabbage.....	6 75	
E. Hubbard, help.....	14 00	
Ray James, team and man.....	34 00	
Frank Bodins.....	9 00	
Book-keeping book.....	77	
John Le Feber, superintendent.....	50 00	
E. Le Feber, assistant superintendent.....	31 50	
H. Douville, assistant superintendent.....	45 50	
A. Le Feber, feed bill.....	871 16	
Bills collected by Mr. True.....	11 16	
		<hr/>
		\$1,281 90

Feed furnished free—

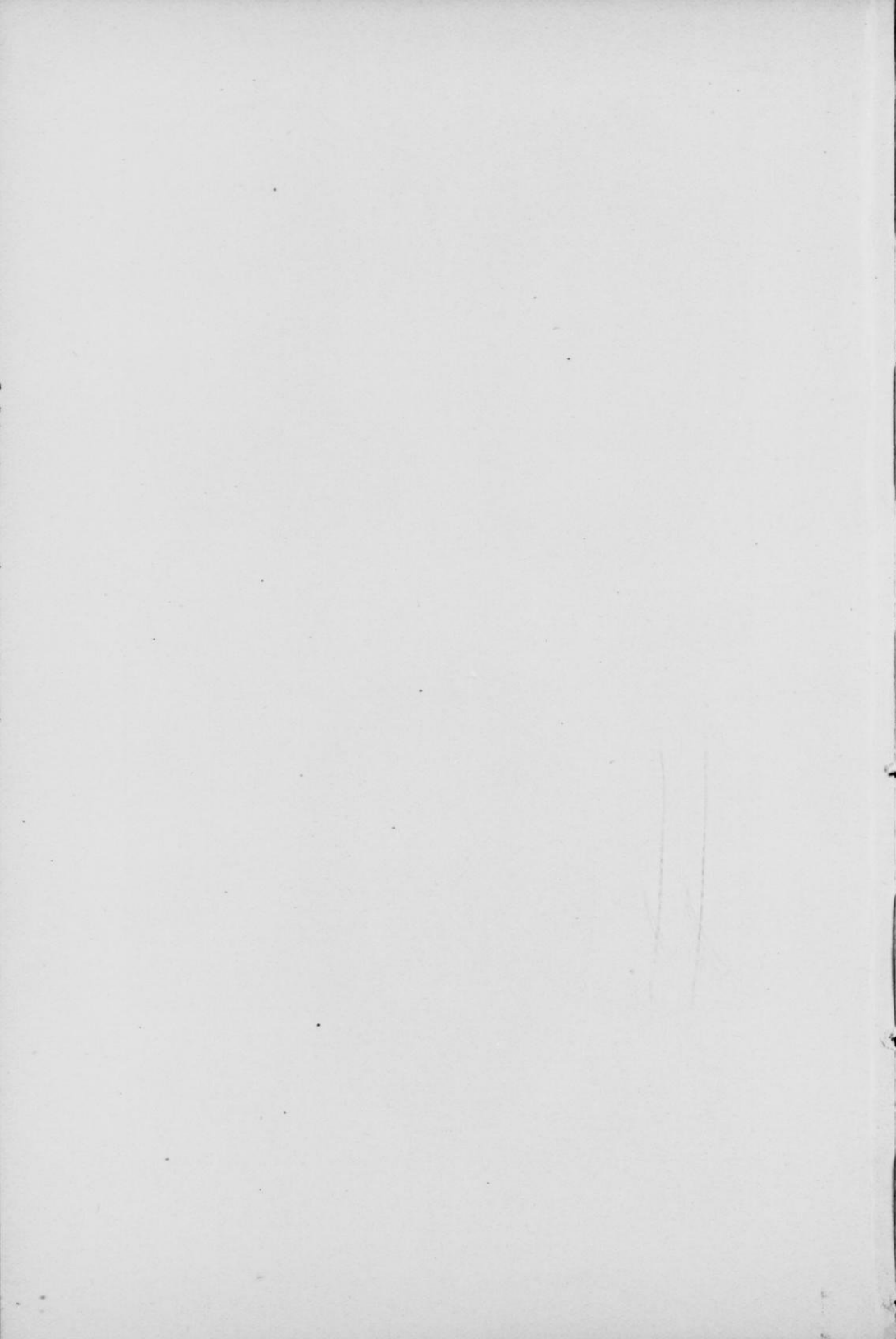
Cattle, feed and swine barns, straw.....	\$64 44	
Soldiers, hay	3 75	
Poultry building, straw.....	9 44	
Indian Band, straw.....	7 15	
Marshal's horses, hay.....	11 30	
		<hr/>
Total		\$96 08

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN LE FEBER,
Superintendent.



1. DAVID WEDGWOOD, Supt. of Machinery.
2. JOHN LE FEBER, Supt. of Forage and Transportation.
3. O. F. ROESSLER, Supt. of Privileges.



SPEED DEPARTMENT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my annual report as Superintendent of Speed for 1904.

I am pleased to report that although the purses offered more than double those of any previous meeting given on our track, the cost to the Board is less than usual, as will be shown by the figures given below.

It is notable that the races in which the largest purses were offered, really cost us the least money, slower races not being as well patronized, and therefore more expensive.

The experiment of night races on half-mile track under electric light was a success as a whole, though the lights had not been installed long enough before meeting, for horses and drivers to familiarize themselves with the new conditions.

I would recommend that we extend to the Milwaukee Driving Club our hearty thanks for its earnest co-operation with us in making this feature successful.

It is of interest to note that the fastest time of our meeting—2:05½—was made by a Wisconsin horse, "Hazel Patch," owned by J. W. Flack, Milwaukee.

The following is a review of the financial results attending each race given.

	Purse.	Entrance and five per cent from 4 winners.	Cost.	Unpaid.
Free for all pace.....	\$1,000	\$475	\$525	\$125
2:24 class-trot.....	1,000	880	125	650
2:30 class-trot.....	500	237 50	262 50	12 50
2:16 class-pace.....	2,500	1,825	675	1,500
2:12 class-trot.....	1,000	545	455	435
2:25 class-pace.....	500	250	250	.....
2:21 class-trot.....	5,000	4,050	950	2,750
2:13 class-pace.....	5,000	4,800	200	2,000
2:17 class-trot.....	2,500	1,740	760	735
2:35 class-trot.....	500	250	250	.....
2:20 class-pace.....	900	555	345	300
	\$20,400	\$15,607 50	\$4,792 50	\$8,507 50

Since the above table was made the Secretary has received from suspensions, \$2,247.25, making present cost of all races \$2,545.25, while there is no question that further receipts from the same source will completely overcome the remaining cost balance.

Respectfully submitted,

C. G. WILCOX,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—I beg to report receipts from various sources during the year 1904, as follows:

From entries and stall rent, (excepting speed).....	\$2,000 00
From superintendent of privileges.....	4,487 01
From speed department.....	7,374 00
From entries and collections, Speed dept.....	6,480 00
From rentals	639 00
From Wisconsin Central Ry., sale of tickets.....	457 25
From C. M. & St. P. Ry., sale of tickets.....	4,489 00
From C. & N. W. Ry., sale of tickets.....	3,845 50
From tickets sold by secretary.....	131 25
From American Short Horn Breeders' Asso.....	277 00
From miscellaneous sources	1,300 68
Total	\$31,482 84

For this amount I hold the receipts of the State Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. TRUE,

Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT, JANUARY 1st, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1904.....	\$9,821 55
Received from secretary.....	31,482 84
Received from state.....	6,419 70
Received from sale of tickets.....	31,245 00
Total	\$78,969 09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid out on orders of secretary, since January 1, 1904....	\$64,564 12
Balance on hand, January 1, 1905.....	14,404 97
Total	\$78,969 09
NOTE.—There is due from the state, annual appropriation	
1904	\$4,000 00
Percentage on premiums paid at fair of 1904.....	3,354 50
Amount in treasury.....	14,404 97
Total available funds, Januray 1, 1905.....	\$21,579 47

THOS. M. PURTELL,
State Treasurer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF AUDIT.

To the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned committee of audit has attended to its duty, and examined the financial books of the Secretary, and find them correct, and in complete agreement with the report of Treasurer.

Signed,
GEO. WYLIE,
GEO. G. COX,
G. U. FISHER,
Committee.

Madison, December 30th, 1904.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.

Presented at Annual Agricultural Convention in Capitol, Madison, February 3—4, 1904.

The stenographic report of the discussions of the several subjects presented, was lost in the Capitol fire, February 27th.

PROFITS OF FARM POULTRY.

MRS. ADDA F. HOWIE, ELM GROVE, WIS.

In the selection of a subject worthy the consideration of this notable society, I would unhesitatingly call attention to the intrinsic worth of the modest, unassuming, little hen, that is industrially adding more per year to this nation's income than all our gold and silver mines put together, for the poultry distributed over 5,739,000 farms in the United States, is officially counted as 252,000,000 head and even this enumeration takes no note of the chicks under three month of age; consequently the immense broiler industry is completely ignored. And while these figures include turkeys, ducks, geese and other domestic fowls, at the present time there are about 350,000,000 of old and young chickens. The combined varieties supply the yearly market with \$150,000,000 worth of poultry; and \$250,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the worth of the eggs, for, in addition to this enormous commercial output, fully 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent

more is reserved for home consumption, by those who to a greater or less extent, dabble in poultry culture.

The hens alone of this republic furnish 1,500,000,000 dozens of eggs annually for market, and there has been no accounting of the great numbers used for hatching purposes, and on the tables of their owners. In short, where ever there is a demand for albumen, either in the home or factory, there the egg is of commercial value, and this country produces 18,000,000,000 of them in order to supply the needs of both domestic and foreign commerce. We may go still further in presenting an emphatic claim for more prominent recognition of this important branch of farm industry, by stating that during the past year the United States produced a money equivalent in poultry and eggs greater than did the mines of the entire world in gold and silver.

Therefore, even the ordinary barn-yard "Biddy" of to-day, who owes her mongrel breeding, unsanitary housing and indifferent care to the slipshod methods and unappreciative rating of numerous farmers, is entitled to more than passing interest, when viewed in the light of a wealth producing factor, in the agricultural advancement of a mighty nation. For when one seriously regards the unbiased statistics that record the history of a country's progression, it is quite apparent that the present standard of valuation could, with but small effort on the part of most poultry keepers, be increased to more than double its present proportions, for with a well defined purpose kept ever in sight, and thoughtful, systematic attention to conditions and environments, there is no line of practical farming for the amount of money invested, time and labor required, that can be made to yield a more liberal and satisfactory profit.

In the first place, careful thought should be given as to the branch of the business one wishes to follow. Should it be to furnish a market with mature poultry of a superior quality, to cater to the demand for early broilers, or to make egg production the basis of his undertaking, it will be of vital importance to the successful outcome, that he use a keen judgment in selecting a breed best adapted to the individual requirement of his purpose. Almost any of the Asiatic, American and some

of the English breeds, will be found quite equal to meet the demand for birds desirable for table use, while for the production of eggs, the sturdy, active Mediterranean breeds may be found in pleasing varieties. But in either branch of the business, the foremost consideration is a carefully planned building of ample size to accommodate without crowding the flock. For unless clean, dry and comfortable quarters are provided, neither breed, feed nor unremitting care will insure the coveted maximum of profit.

Not more than twenty-five birds should be housed in a single flock, and while a building may stretch out in unlimited length, partitions of lath or wire netting should divide the fowls into groups that will enable them to be cared for to the best advantage.

One serious drawback to the welfare of poultry is vermin, and unless both house and hen are free from this pest, the poultry keeper's best efforts will be greatly hampered.

Cleanliness should also be regarded as a most important factor in profitable poultry culture, while systematic care and feeding are essentials that must not for a moment be overlooked or neglected.

When the poultry house is in perfect order, warm, dry and clean, the flock may be divided into suitable groups and given every advantage and encouragement for a winter's work.

Now, if one will only stop to reason a bit regarding the climate and general conditions that govern the natural season for egg production, he will be able to plan in a more intelligent manner. In the first place we all know that the genial warmth of spring exerts a magical influence over the productive powers of the hen, and if we can imitate a satisfactory temperature, it will be a long stride in the right direction.

We are also aware that in an energetic search for the necessary insect life, the hen is obliged to cover much ground; consequently, she is forced to take the desirable exercise, for instead of gorging herself without moving about, she is compelled to pick up small morsels of food at a time while darting here and there in search of an entire meal.

This meal is always considerably and scientifically mixed with sufficient grit to insure perfect digestion, and the winter poultry house should constantly contain an abundant supply of lime, grit, charcoal and an unfailling fount of clean, pure water.

Another important requisite to winter egg production is green food, and this may be readily furnished by suspending a head of cabbage about two feet above the floor of the pen, in order to compel the hens to jump for each bite. This will afford a two-fold benefit, as it will provide excellent exercise, and at the same time prevent too fast eating.

Clover hay, chopped and steamed, will also make a satisfactory vegetable diet, but at first, should be fed with caution, as it has a tendency, when eaten greedily, to pack in the crop.

For insect life, one may find an acceptable substitute in ground bone with bits of meat still clinging to the crushed particles.

A dust-box should likewise be provided, and if placed where the sun's rays may warm the dry earth, one will soon become convinced of a hen's thorough appreciation for her daily bath.

A warm mash made of bran, table scraps and clover chaff, moistened—not sloppy—with skimmed milk, makes an ideal breakfast for a working hen.

Barley, wheat or any other light grain, should be broadly scattered among the litter on the floor of the scratching shed, and at night a limited amount of corn may be fed, if warmed and occasionally scorched, it will add greatly to the feeding value.

In short, the winter egg producer should be snugly housed, from early winter until the spring time snow has disappeared. She should be forced to exercise, and as to quantity and kind, her food should be selected with discretion.

In connection with suitable buildings and well cared for fowls, a carefully kept egg record will soon convince the most skeptical of the practical value of systematic care and a more thorough understanding of the requirements necessary to insure profitable egg production; and it will need but a hasty glance at the varying market reports, for one to become famil-

iar with the advantage to be gained by having strictly fresh eggs to sell during the winter months. And although it will require both labor and judgment, the reward will well repay the effort.

THE COW THAT DOES NOT PAY.

D. B. FOSTER, FAIRCHILD, WIS.

I am satisfied that the Wisconsin farmer of today does not need "more good cows" to increase his profits so much as he needs to keep fewer poor ones, that he can enlarge his profits much more surely by disposing of the tramps in his herds, than he possibly can by any forcing process intended to increase the production of the already profitable cows in his herd. It is surely easier to knock a cow in the head for causing us an actual money loss of from \$5 to \$15 yearly than it is to raise and mature a cow who will pay her owner a good profit.

There are cows right here in Wisconsin, this most ideal and progressive state in the union, that do not pay for their board; the market value of whose entire product for the year does not equal the market value of the food consumed, to say nothing of such items as labor, taxes and interest on the investment. Indeed, there are whole herds of cows, out of which the owner only gets back from 66 to 90 cents and a small pile of dung for each dollar's worth of feed he gives them. Only recently a fellow farmer told me that the entire milk product of his herd of eight cows for six months last summer (May 1 to Nov. 1) was sold at his local cheese factory for less than \$100, and his cows were all fresh in the spring, too.

In the ordinary herd, however, the product of the whole herd shows a profit over the cost of feed, care, etc., and consists of some good animals, and a number of poor ones whose only object in living seems to be to eat up any profit that their pro-

ductive companions may earn. This condition exists in practically every herd, even among advanced and successful dairymen, in which the weeding out process has not been thoroughly prosecuted upon the basis of yearly records by the scale and the Babcock test.

But the present existence of such bovine deadheads in the herd is not the most shameful part of the story, for that parasitic animal often attains quite a venerable age, and when she passes away leaves behind her maybe six or eight or more calves with perhaps the same indolent disposition as the mother, big, thrifty calves probably, for her calves are perhaps larger and sleeker and thriftier looking than those from a cow whose system has been heavily taxed by the production of a large quantity of milk and butter. Now, we know how the heart of the average human warms toward a big, thrifty looking calf, and don't we, with all our much vaunted present day knowledge, frequently let the eye alone guide us and pick out that kind for breeders and foundation stock, and don't we add the injury to ourselves and to our business by putting into the pedigree of some highborn, purebred, deadhead of that class, and treat as thoroughly conclusive, the would be descriptive, but really deceptive legend "dam produced 24 (or more or less) pounds of butter in seven days," as if a cow's production for one week, and always her biggest week, were any probable indication of her yearly capacity. Why, we have all known cows who when fresh would "run the pail over," but who six months later were nearly dry; and what sane man would, without other knowledge, take the farmer's biggest creamery check as any basis for the capitalization value of his herd.

A fellow gets a whole lot of conceit taken out of him in regard to the quality of his judgment when he has the cold facts of a year's record before him, it's a good deal worse than to have some one else tell him that he is a fool, because the figures prove it.

A low producing dairy cow, even if of the most perfect type imaginable, should never be depended upon to produce profit-

able offspring, for that unproductive taint in the blood will must surely reappear somewhere down the line, even after many generations.

For illustration, at the present time the science of corn breeding is receiving such attention and study and is being taught in our agricultural colleges, and if there is one point more than another brought out in that study, and dwelt upon and emphasized by the most informed students and authorities as one of the essentials for improvement, it is that we must thoroughly guard against pollen from an unproductive stalk contaminating to the slightest degree the kernels intended for seed.

So it is with dairy cows, the taint of nonproductivity in the lineage is a most important one to guard against, and until breeders and farmers come to keep and depend upon reliable records of individual production, instead of conformation and pedigrees showing the descent from some great ancestor, many individuals, that may have had more to do in deteriorating the offspring than that great ancestor had in bringing it out. Until that time comes, the cow that does not pay will be always with us.

The fault for the prevailing state of affairs rests primarily with the people who buy this so-called improved stock from the breeders, without exercising enough intelligence, knowledge or care to make certain that they get the qualities that they pay for. It is now up to the farmer and dairyman to post himself upon his own business, and to use his own hard headed business faculties to the end, that when he buys a new sire, for instance, that he will demand the records of production back of that animal, and demand proof that that animal is what he looks to be, and in the dairy sire the record of our dam will not do that. We want to know what the two granddams and the four great-granddams and the eight great-great-granddams have ever done. Run the line out for a dozen generations if possible and if there are not dams away back of unknown or of small productive capacity we have most of the chances in our favor. It is so easy to just take a nice looking calf of some

reputed good cow and put him at the head of the herd. Yes, it is easy, but such breeding never has built up the cow business to any great extent. And so are the big producers in the pedigrees made conspicuous and easy to find. But it is the poor ones that we must steer clear of.

When we dairymen quit bringing sires that are not proven good by well kept ancestral records of the yearly production of every dam in the line, then the price of such animals will be based more upon actual merit, than at present, and the free and easy breeder who "hasn't time to weigh and test milk" will be out of the business of selling animals of questionable merit for fancy prices.

But the selection and purchase of a perfect sire will not bring about the desired result, unless the dairyman will apply the production test to each cow in his herd, and discard every non-profit payer as soon as found out. And this is just the point where most farmers and dairymen balk; they say it takes too much time to weigh the milk at each milking. Of course it takes time, and time is money, it will take upon an average about 90 cents worth of time per cow to weigh and record the weight of the milk for a whole year, but it will be the biggest paying investment that we can possibly make.

The way we do it at home is this, in some light, convenient place near the cows and handy for the milker we hang a spring balance scale which we have adjusted so that when we hang the empty pail upon it the indicator will hang at zero (which is easily done with most spring balances by a person of ordinary ingenuity) and beside this and upon the wall, also in a light place (you can't do bookkeeping in the dark) we tack a card ruled to make a square for each day of the month for each cow, and write the names of the cows in the order in which they stand, down at the left of the card. A pencil well sharpened is always beside the card, convenient and inviting. When we have these things so that they are handy it only takes a minute's time to weigh and record the milk for each cow.

These cards are replaced with new ones at the end of each

month and the total weight for each cow is entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Our method of testing is as follows: At testing times, which are Monday, morning and night; Wednesday, morning and night, and Friday, morning and night, in a certain week every three months, we carry an extra pail with us to the stable, and as soon as a cow is milked we pour the milk into this extra pail, so as to mix it thoroughly and take a little dipper (made say of a shotgun cartridge) full of the milk and pour it into a small, wide mouthed bottle, handy by on a shelf. Each bottle has a good cork and is marked with a particular cow's name, and contains a small quantity of preservative to keep it sweet. After so taking a composite sample of six milkings we test them and record the result. If we didn't have a tester of our own or didn't have time to make the test ourselves we would send these samples to our creamery man to test, and I have never yet known of a creamery man who was not willing and even anxious to make such tests for his patrons free of charge; the creamery man is always willing to help us improve our cows, it is money in his pocket to do so.

Now, the results of the first year's weighing and testing will pretty well undermine your confidence in your ability to judge cows in any other way. Some nice favorites that you were sure were your best cows are going to disappoint you, and some that you had always thought of as scrubs will prove their royal right to live, and every cow who after being fed and cared for properly, fails to produce enough to pay for all care and feed and leave a good balance for profit should be disposed of at once, as soon as found out. You would not work for me, unless I paid you, would you? Then why work your life away on some tramp cow?

We also find that this system of records, besides revealing the indifferent nature of some cows, is of great service daily as a guide to correct feeding and care. We can save enough upon grain alone to pay the entire expense of weighing and testing. We increase or decrease the grain ration in proportion to the

cow's product. If a cow, upon a fair grain ration, shrinks away a pound or two on her milk, we shrink away on her grain, and if she gains a little, we give her a little more grain, the object being to feed her just what she will pay for and no more. Such records are to the dairyman what the steam gauge is to a stoker, and what the chart is to the sailor, and I can not conceive that the farmer can any more afford to be careless in regard to the details of his business than a merchant or manufacturer can afford to carry on unprofitable lines of business.

Keeping such records also gives us a check against careless milkers, who otherwise might not milk properly at times when in a hurry or when they have been out to a dance till late the night before. The milker knows we are watching the figures and so, like the cows, is compelled to live up and toe the mark, and all the help, hired or otherwise, are directly stimulated toward giving the whole herd better conditions, better care, more palatable and better balanced rations, all of which are as necessary to develop potency in the dairy as oil and freedom from grit is necessary to develop speed and power among other machines.

And then the conditions in that stable that is to be living room, bedroom and parlor, to that highly organized dairy animal. The ordinary cowstable is as a usual thing a place devoid of light, air, comfort, ambition or common decency. A veritable chamber of horrors, dark, damp and dirty. A place shunned by man, and into which it is degradation for a woman to enter. Frequently reeking with filth, pregnant with foul germs and noxious odors. A place oftentimes into which the direct rays of the sun can never enter. In places like this we too often confine our dairy animals, in uncomfortable stalls, make them sleep in uncomfortable beds, force them to eat unpalatable and unsuitable food, and then grumble because disease attacks them, because our butter sells low on account of bad flavors, because our cattle are unthrifty, because they don't pay.

Drive through the country in any direction, and note the lack of windows of reasonable size in our cow stables. Hundreds of

new barns with good stone basements, of large size, contain windows so cramped in size and so few in number as to show a deplorable lack of appreciation as to the value of sunshine as a germ killer. The first command toward the creation of the world, says Scripture, was "Let there be light," and that command is mighty good gospel for the dairyman.

No owner of dairy cattle can afford to house them in a dark or half lighted stable, and it is inconceivable to me that a man can take much pride in his herd when he has to open the stable doors and manure holes in order to see them at all. Cow stables should be well lighted, and have plenty of large windows on the east and south sides, so as to let the sun shine right in upon the cows and upon the floor. Not less than two square feet of clean glass on the average for each animal. And these should be reinforced by a good coat of whitewash on walls, ceilings and woodwork at least once a year. The filthy manure window, with its filth bedaubed wall, should not be tolerated in any up-to-date stable.

Then we want ventilation. Not such as we get from an open door, which lets the warm out and the cold in, but the kind that will take the cold, wet, impure gasses from near the floor where they naturally settle. We want the kind of ventilation that will warm the stable to the animal, instead of cooling it off. Such ventilation may be secured by the erection of board flues extending from within a foot of the stable floor up to and above the roof of the barn. These flues should have an area of about one square foot for each five mature animals. Inlets for fresh air should be about one-third that size and should start near the ground outside and open into the stable near the ceiling. Inlets and outlets being so distributed as to secure a mild circulation throughout the whole stable.

The cow's stall should be such as to keep her reasonably clean and at the same time should allow her to stand and lie in a comfortable position. The platform should not be so short that she will have to stand in a humped-up position. She should be allowed plenty of room lengthwise to stretch in and calouses

on the knees or where the chain rubs against her hind legs are both indications of human cruelty.

I prefer my cows to face each other. It surely must be pleasanter for the cows, being more sociable, and it don't take any more room than the other way, and is much more convenient for feeding, and as feeding requires a higher intelligence than cleaning a stable I think that the feeder's convenience should take precedence over that of the manure shoveler.

The old saying "variety is the spice of life" applies as well to the cows as it does to our own. We must not feed all of one kind of feed until it is gone before we begin on another, but should feed all kinds every day. The cow will giye more milk from having the variety.

And that feed must be palatable, what the cow likes. We can't reasonably expect the cow to pay well or be happy if her feed is distasteful to her. There's a whole lot of human nature about a cow, and we men are always a mean feeling lot when we are dissatisfied with our vituals.

The ration must also be balanced. That is, must contain a proper proportion of the nutrients which go toward muscle and milk making, combined with those which make heat and energy.

We cannot afford to compel the cow's digestive apparatus to do unnecessary work in getting those elements of nutrition which she needs in her makeup. She, like the human workman, must have the right proportion of materials if she is to do the work. For illustration, we give our mason lime, sand and brick to build a wall with, and if we leave out either of the three he can not do the work. Neither will a superabundance of either sand or brick make up for the shortage of lime. Just so with the cow and her feed. They must be properly proportioned according to her work, or she can't do the work.

Again, each cow's individual requirements must be studied. The ration that is perfectly suited to one animal may not appeal to, nor properly nourish another at all.

HORSE BREEDING IN WISCONSIN.

DR. A. S. ALEXANDER, V. S., MADISON, WIS.

I have it on my heart to speak to you of the possibilities of profitable horse breeding in Wisconsin. Ideal opportunities exist on every hand but have been grasped unintelligently or half-heartedly. The improved breeds of horses are not merely the product of selection, continued breeding in a right line and the preservation of blood purity, but largely of environment, by which we mean all of the circumstances, surroundings and influence affecting animals beneficially or injuriously. Wisconsin offers an ideal environment for the production of sound, active, strong-boned, efficient horses.

The climate as a rule runs to neither extreme. The air is bracing and healthy. The soil is rich in mineral matters such as phosphate and carbonate of lime. The drinking water is abundant, pure, cold and rich in mineral salts. Upon soils in our climate luxuriate plants furnishing nitrogenous principles and mineral ash for the perfect development of the bones, sinews, muscles, hair, hoofs and blood of horses. Where such foods are plentiful and the climate bracing we may count also upon vim, vigor, stamina and endurance in animals.

States south, west and east of us, noted for their wealth of corn, beef cattle and lard hogs, excel in the fattening of animals but are less adapted for the growing of bone and muscle. Considering the horse is intended for labor his ideal production necessitates perfect frame-building and muscle-making and for this work we have everything at hand.

Our location too, is favorable in that Chicago—the greatest horse market of the world—is but a night's run from our farms. Our product can there be cheaply marketed and the buyer seeking animals for his customers can also afford to inspect stock upon our breeding farms.

Despite the foregoing facts our farmers have taken little con-

certed action towards supplying a maximum product of horses of the right kind and quality. True, they have been breeding horses for years but their operations have been largely disconcerted, ill-advised, and necessarily disappointing. Every kind of sire has been mated with every kind of mare in every possible combination. Few have stuck to the breed first used in the grading-up process. Most have lacked faith and patience, and as a result of mixed breeding and ignorant blending we find ourselves possessed, on the average, of a heterogeneous aggregation or misfits and mongrels. Yet out of chaos and confusion sprang this beautiful world of ours and from this equine confusion order may be brought if the work be sensibly conducted.

First, every mare owner must decide what he wants to produce and his ideal should be the animal eminently adapted for his environment and requirements. Second, having taken the first step towards the desired end by using a pure-bred sire of the right type he must stick to that blood through thick and thin through fair days and foul, until at least five top crosses have been put on. Third, he must from start to finish completely nourish and adequately shelter his animals so that they shall attain perfect development.

Has he acted thus in the past? No! Desiring to improve his horse stock he has put on one or two top crosses, then gone after false gods, grown impatient and superimposed an alien cross of blood, destroying progress and creating a worthless alloy, and nondescript mongrel animal wholly lacking the breed prepotency of any factor entering into its composition. In different districts alloys have been formed and everywhere every known combination of blood has been experimented with, but nowhere, practically, has one plan of breeding been long enough continued on a large scale or by a large community to establish one uniform breed, blood and type.

Supposing on the contrary, the grading-up process had been continued until five or six top crosses had been made. What would have been the result? Go to Toronto, Canada, and watch

the teams as they pass. They will answer the question by their uniformity of breed type, color, conformation and quality, for one breed has been used from start to finish through long years until today the average horse is a creditable representation of that breed. To such a breeding center the buyer may go confident that there he will find a full supply of the kind of horses he wants. Such knowledge creates confidence on the part of the buyer, and a standard price and appreciative market for the salable horse product of the district.

So it would be in Wisconsin under similar conditions. But where can one go to find a carload of any particular type of horse of uniform conformation, blood, and quality? Echo answers, "Where?" and it is high time our breeders were changing their methods, working together in harmony, by counties or townships, for the production of one kind of horse, bred, fed, and fitted up in like manner, establishing a recognized center for such horses, attracting buyers annually, and commanding a profitable price.

In seeking thus to grade up our stock until pure blood has gained the ascendancy over that of the native stock it is of all importance to mate only sound sires and dams. Mares when halt, maimed, or blind or otherwise unfitted for work are deemed "good enough" to breed from. We can not gather figs from thistles, neither should we expect to produce perfect progeny from unsound parents.

The stallion, too, must be free from hereditary unsoundness. His influence is necessarily greater than that of the individual mare. He must not only be pure bred, pedigreed, and registered in a recognized, reputable stud book, but be absolutely sound as regards transmittable diseases and blemishes.

Yet the cheapest horse continues to be best patronized, and any man is allowed to stand an unsound stallion to procreate fresh hosts of worthless horses.

The time is about ripe to impose a good, stiff license fee on every stallion standing for public service in our state and to demand an authentic certificate of soundness, signed by a duly

authorized and qualified veterinary examiner, before the license is granted. Such a license should be willingly paid by every reputable stallioner as it would speedily drive scrub, grade and unsound stallions out of business and our stock would consequently improve.

A gentleman said to me recently, "It is no wonder so many Wisconsin horses have bad hocks seeing that they chase and gallop up and down hill all day long when at grass." Our hills do not cause the bad hocks. The joints are bred weak or unsound and the strain accentuates the inherent tendency to go wrong. Breed sound sires and dams and depend upon it that the hocks and other joints of their foals will remain sound on the hill, in the valley, upon the streets or in the pineries.

By selection of suitable sires and dams our farmers may breed successfully either coach type roadsters or heavy draft horses if they stick to the business and manage it intelligently. There is a good market for both classes of horses and it might be taken advantage of profitably. Almost every farmer has a team of light horses for road or other comparatively fast work and they might as well as not be mares raising colts annually. High stepping coachers are especially scarce but in demand at high figures and many of this type could be produced in Wisconsin.

Draft horses, are, however, in my opinion the safer proposition for the average farmer. Provided the breeder will stick to one breed and give the colts good care and generous feeding he can make a success of the business. Good heavy draft geldings are in great demand in the Chicago market at the present time and command as high as \$400. We know of an Illinois breeder who last year sold his two-year-olds at an average of \$225. In both cases he sold them to Ohio farmers who work them a year or two, then fatten them off for the New York and Boston markets. Buyers from Ohio and Pennsylvania want more of these young draft horses than they can find. We can supply them in time if we go about the business right. A typical draft horse must weigh 1,600 pounds and over, and if

the colt has been well cared for he should attain that weight when between two and three years of age.

Some farmers may contend that they have no use for such heavy horses on their farms but they may still breed them, and buy lighter, cheaper misfits for farm work. There are always plenty of the latter class to be found and at cheap prices. Let it be remembered that it costs just as much to raise a "chunk" to a selling age as it does a drafter. The only difference is in the extra \$5 or \$10 service fee for the sire. This should not be seriously considered in view of the enhanced value of the colt when marketed.

It may be further said of the draft colts that they are more easily mannered and less liable to lose in value from wire cuts and other blemishes than colts of roadster and coach type. Then too they may be worked from two years old at light farm work or sold to the professional feeder. A new and practical plan of breeding is to breed two-year-old draft fillies to do all of the light work of the farm with them the summer they are two years past. As three-year-olds they are turned out to nurse their foals on grass, where they are well fed to keep them growing and get as much size in the foals as possible.

After the foals are weaned the mares are put on feed and fed for the spring market the following year. In this way the mares are earning their living after they are two years old. From first to last the draft or roadster colt must be fully fed to bring out all the possibilities of good blood. Starvation methods of feeding are on a plane with mongrel and misfit production. The time has come to turn over a new leaf as regards both, and when this has been done, the horse breeding industry of Wisconsin will soon lead instead of follow that of other states.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROFITS.

PROF. GEO. C. HUMPHREY, MADISON, WIS.

Animal husbandry is not only a phase of agriculture, but it is an industry of itself. So closely allied is it to agriculture that we oftentimes accept it under that name. Its relationship to our commonwealth, when fully understood, stands out most prominently and promises to continue to do so throughout all time to come. The world might possibly exist without the inventions and manufactories of man, without the products of our mining industry, and without the products of our other various industries, but it could not do without the products of agriculture. Animal husbandry has been the key to successful farm management—and to our welfare and prosperity. We could not hope to continue our success without it, which leads us to believe that animal husbandry does bear a close relationship to our commonwealth and is indispensable to it.

This relationship has always existed, and by a few minds has been quite definitely understood, but to the great majority of people it has been incomprehensible and indefinite. It is a relationship which to those who study it, becomes more and more comprehensive. It also grown more comprehensive as a country grows and develops, and bears a relationship to the development of a country which every breeder of live stock and tiller of the soil should fully understand.

The simplest relationship existing between animal husbandry and our commonwealth and the one most easily understood, existed during the early colonial period, when a few animals were kept to supply the meat, milk, wool and labor for the immediate use of the early settler and his family. These products were luxuries, as well as necessities, to the well being of our forefathers, who had much less to enjoy than we in the way

of luxuries and much more to contend with in working out our country's salvation.

The animals used to supply these products were such as the country afforded. Many of them might be considered unprofitable and lacking in the superior qualities we note in our modern, improved breeds today.

Following this period of time and when civilization had pushed its way westward and cities began to grow up, a new feature of animal husbandry came into existence, which made the industry of greater significance to the commonwealth of our people. It was the feature of cheese and butter factories and packing houses, which supplied their products to all sections of the country, supplying many people with them who otherwise would have gone without. This relationship gave an increased value to products of animal husbandry and added luxuries to the list of necessities in a great many instances. Out of this relationship between live stock husbandry and our country's welfare grew still closer relationships. The increased consumption of the products of animal husbandry led to the taking up of new lands and converting them into farms. It pushed live stock westward and established the ranching business, which converted the great western territory into a feeding ground for millions of head of cattle, horses and sheep, which have greatly increased our wealth. It turned the minds of men to the art of breeding a better class of animals, which has resulted in the business of breeding animals of all classes to a higher standard, giving them a superior excellence that has increased their value and added to the luxuries of the indulgent class of people as well as to the common class. It developed a trade that resulted in transportation lines and telegraph systems which have brought the entire country into close touch with its important centers and created markets which stand ready to supply the world with American products and which do supply exports of meat and other articles that bring millions of dollars to our country annually.

With the vast amount of wealth represented by our live stock

interests, which, according to our census report of 1900, amounts to nearly three billions of dollars for live animals alone, to say nothing of the vast amount of wealth wrapped up in means for handling and caring for them, we recognize the direct relationship of live stock husbandry to our financial welfare.

The supplianee of meat products to all sections of the country at nominally low prices, brings live stock husbandry into direct relationship with the economical side of living and consequently into much higher and better living on the part of all classes of people. The beef eaters and meat eaters are the dominant races of the world. They are the strongest class of people intellectually, morally and spiritually, and through this existing fact, animal husbandry in its relationship to our commonwealth touches the highest attributes of man.

The improved art of breeding, feeding and growing live stock, which necessarily has had to follow to equalize supply and demand, has led our government to take up an added interest in the work of experimentation. With state aid, people are growing in the knowledge and intelligence of successfully producing better types of animals, which means better and more profitable animals and better and cheaper meats.

As farming becomes more intensive and the fertility of our lands are drawn more heavily the relationship of live stock husbandry to our commonwealth becomes more evident than before. We find that there is not only a relationship existing between the production of live stock and its consumption, but a relationship between live stock and the tillage of the soil. The statement has been made quite frequently at the present time, that live stock production as a special interest on the farm will not pay. The statement is a less common one today than it was a few years ago, owing to the fact that a great many farmers are beginning to gain the correct idea that it does pay to keep more live stock upon the farm than the few horses to do the farm work, the cow or two to supply the milk and butter and a few pigs which supply the meat and lard consumed by the

family during the year. Such statements are and have been made by men who are satisfied to follow a system of farming where grain growing and perhaps lumbering during the winter season, have been their chief means of support and income. Grain prices and prices of hay and other farm products have led farmers to be satisfied to sow and reap annual crops and to depend upon these for their income and profit. Where nature has provided a soil rich and fertile and supplies rain and sunshine and a favorable season, it does not require much skill and labor to secure satisfactory profits from the soil; but with time and continuous cropping this system of farming is bound to become less successful. Grain farming leads to the problem of soil fertility, and the question of how to keep up the productiveness of the soil presents itself. Keeping live stock upon the farm has proven one of the best solutions for this problem.

Keeping live stock upon the farm in sufficient numbers to work out the solutions of this problem of soil fertility necessitates combined system of farming which means an extra effort on the part of the farmers and perhaps a more strenuous life, but to the intelligent farmer it is a system of high recommendation. It means the home consumption of grain and roughage and the conversion of these into cash and fertilizer, the one to be pocketed or reinvested, and the other to be returned to the soil to maintain its virgin state. This relationship existing between live stock husbandry and the tillage of the soil is not a new idea. The best of minds have appreciated it for many years.

Enough has been said to point out the relationship existing between animal husbandry and our commonwealth. To enter into a full discussion of the subject would mean to enter into the history of our country in general, the history of the settlement and development of each state, each particular section, each community and each farm, all of which would go to emphasize the fact that animal husbandry has borne a close relationship, either directly or indirectly to the well being and success of every citizen. The sad fact connected with the

whole matter is that men have not appreciated this relationship and are today still ignorant of its true meaning. The relationship does not exist where it should. It is the evil of our rural communities. Our schools and colleges, our institutes and farmers' organizations are teaching and pleading and yet the fact remains that our successful live stock farmers are few and far between, and about them are numerous farmers who are breeding animals in a promiscuous and haphazard manner, getting as a result, a class of animals which do not come up to a standard of excellence that will warrant their being profitable or being the means of improving a man's state of wealth and happiness.

Who is to blame for our live stock conditions is a question. We can blame men for the careless regard they have for such conditions and still more for their indifference when it comes to an attempt to make any improvement. Ignorance will account for the condition of affairs in a great many instances. A lack of perseverance, or "sticktoitiveness" is another cause.

GLIMPSES OF THE WORK OF THE DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

PROF. J. Q. EMERY, MADISON, WIS.

The office of the dairy and food commission was created by chapter 452, laws of 1889.

The first biennial report of the commission, issued by H. C. Thom, the first commissioner, covered by the period of time from May 29, 1889, the date when the first commissioner received his appointment from Governor Hoard, to Oct. 1, 1890.

The report contains summaries of the work done by the commission for that period and also gives some indication of the extent and character of food adulterations for that time.

At the outset there was no general pure food law prohibiting

the adulterations of the various kinds of foods and fixing a penalty for violation of law and defining what should constitute adulteration of food. There were certain laws relating to a few specific kinds of food. The laws relating to dairy products were the more stringent and effective.

A general comprehensive food law was enacted by the legislature of 1897 and made to take effect Jan. 1, 1898. Until this law was enacted, the only law under which the dairy and food commissioner could prosecute dealers in adulterated food products, other than those of the dairy, was the law of 1897, which prohibited the false labeling of those products and provided for the prosecution of parties who knowingly violated the law. Remarking on this statute, former commissioner, H. C. Adams, stated in his biennial report for 1897-98, that as it was practically impossible to prove the matter of intent, the law was a dead-letter and the work of adulteration went on without let or hindrance.

As time advances, the scope of the commission enlarges and the work constantly increases. In addition to the enforcement of the dairy, the commission has been charged by the legislature with the enforcement of food laws which cover all substances used for human food or drink, the law covering the sale of drugs, linseed oil, colored grain and impure ice. This field of work includes more than six-thousand groceries, three thousand creameries and cheese factories and a vast multitude of their patrons, city and village milk dealers and those who supply them; two thousand meat markets and five hundred mills, besides wholesalers and manufacturers.

It is not possible under the limitation of time of this paper, to indicate the work of the commission in dairy lines. It is believed, however, that that part of the work is more familiar to the public than the work in other food lines.

I quote some figures that suggest the character and the scope of the work during the year of 1903:

Twenty samples of buckwheat flour have been examined, and of this number eighteen were found to be adulterated. The adulteration usually consists in the addition of low grade flour.

Thirty-six samples of baking powder have been analyzed, and twenty-seven of them were found to be not complying with the law as regards the label found upon them. The law requires that the presence of alum in any form or shape in a baking powder, must be distinctly shown by a label printed in legible type, not smaller than brevier heavy gothic caps, and the name and residence of the manufacturer and the words "This Baking Powder Contains Alum."

Of nine samples of cream of tartar analyzed, only one was found to be adulterated.

The analysis of forty-seven samples of vinegar, resulted in finding twenty-seven of them as not complying with the laws which regulate the label or brand relative to their manufacture and sale.

Thirty-eight samples of butter have been analyzed and of this number it was found ten were not being sold as the law provides. Six of these ten cases were renovated butter sold as dairy butter.

Thirty-one samples of extract of lemon have been analyzed, and twenty-seven of them were found not to meet the terms of the law as understood and interpreted by the commission. The same is true of six out of eight samples of vanilla extract analyzed.

Of one hundred eighteen samples of oleomargarine, thirty-two were held to be free from coloration or ingredient that causes them to look like butter, and eighty-six samples were held to be not free from coloration or ingredient that causes them to look like butter, and hence their sale was held to be unlawful.

Sixteen hundred samples of milk have been tested. Of this number forty-one samples were found to contain less than 3% of butter fat, and hence, within the meaning of the law, were adulterated. These samples may be taken as a reasonably fair representation of the milk product of the state. These figures show $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of these samples taken were adulterated within the meaning of the law. The first report of this commission showed 6% of the product to be adulterated. This indicates a decrease in the ratio of adulteration of more than 58%.

Nearly 20% of the one thousand six hundred samples of milk tested contained 3% and less than 3½% of butter fat. Five samples of milk were found to contain formaldehyde.

Of forty-three samples of cream analyzed, 3 or nearly 7%, were adulterated, one with gelatin, one with annatto and one with formaldehyde.

Of the total number of approximately two thousand different food samples analyzed, a trifle more than 13% were found to be adulterated within the meaning of the law.

Forty-three prosecutions have been made, resulting in thirty-five convictions.

A multitude of dealers have been warned or instructed and, as a rule, have conformed to the law.

I cannot detail the work of the commission in the inspection of creameries, cheese factories and city milk supplies, and as to the clean and sanitary condition of the milk furnished by patrons.

But let me give a single illustrative example. During the latter part of December, 1903, a large creamery that has an annual output amounting to \$200,000 found itself losing at rate of \$300 a week on its products, through defects in quality. Through a representative it called upon the commission for counsel and aid. It was suspected that the use of musty feeds by some of the patrons was the cause. The assistant commissioner, Mr. Baer, was sent to the creamery, with instructions to go to the barns of patrons, inspect the feeds, take samples of freshly drawn milk among the different herds, and by use of the Wisconsin curd test, determine and locate, if possible, the tainted milks and their cause. The work proved successful, the tainted milks were located, and their cause clearly shown to be use of musty feeds. The creamery was thus furnished the means of restoring the former good quality of its product, and the consuming public was thereby aided in securing a better and more wholesome quality of butter.

In this work, as in most other things, there is a spirit which permeates and actuates as well as the law that determines. It

is the purpose and desire of the commission to be helpful to all producers and dealers in efforts to furnish the consuming public wholesome, unadulterated foods. The publishing quarterly of 10,000 bulletins, and distributing them among producers, dealers and consumers, is promotive of the cause of pure foods, and is an aid to mutual protection as these bulletins contain the results of analysis of the chemist, Dr. Fischer, results of inspections and the interpretations of the laws.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS AT FAIRS.

FRED. RIETBROCK, MILWAUKEE.

The Fairs may be called the schools for the farmers, in which they can learn the points of excellence of the various kinds of live stock commonly kept on the farm. They can there become acquainted with the different breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and can get helpful knowledge as to the types best suited to their particular condition or environment. Now, inasmuch as live stock is the Wisconsin farmer's main industry, he should never fail to get all the helpful information so richly taught at the fairs. To get the full advantage of the fair school, however, the attendant must make some little effort to learn. The teaching is mainly by object lessons. The education must come to the understanding of the attendant by means of his eyes more than by the way of his ears. To those who do learn the lesson it may be the most profitable way to acquire it, because it is likely to be most correctly understood. The lessons contained in the exhibits are, as it were, spread out on charts and written out in open books, but all fair attendants cannot read these books, nor are the keys to the charts held by them.

For some of the people attending, the fairs are for entertainment and amusement in the nature of circuses and menageries. They go to have a good time and take rest from their everyday work the same time are bound to take it all in; while others are drawn there for the educational chances afforded. So that for the former class there is little education implied in the live stock exhibits, however much there may be for the latter class. To illustrate, they have set aside the day for the fair. They leave home early, and get there at the opening. There is a big show on. Now to take it all in and miss nothing, they commence at one end of the show—say the horse barns—in at one end, out at the other, and thus barn after barn in succession; and from the horse barns through the cattle barns in like manner; from there to the sheep pens, and again in at one end, out at the other, one after the other in succession, and then in the same way through the swine pens. All this great show comprising draft horses, roadsters, coachers; Clydesdales, Shires, Percheron, Standard Bred Trotters, Hackneys and Oldenburgs; Short-Horns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, Ayreshires, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; Shropshires, Hampshires, Cotswolds, Rambouillets and Merinos; Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Chester-Whites, Duroc-Jerseys, Tamworths and Yorkshires; in all their classes, from little pigs to big pigs, from fillies to stallions, has been gone through with and it is not yet noon. Next through the machinery department, horticultural and agricultural halls, then to dinner. Then they will take in the South Sea Island girl with a porcupine cap, the snake charmer and the Mexican with a big sombrero in hand and pistols and knives in his belt; the painted clown who coaxes his dog up the ladder to make the high jump, next attracts their attention. Well, all these have added to the entertainment and not much has been missed. Now for the speed track. The races are taken in until it is time to quit. To them this day had not been wasted, much has been seen and the last seen will be longest remembered. They have had a good time and are happy. For them, however, there is no great educational

value in the live stock show, while many of them might have profitted much in a commercial way if they could have understood the value of the show. They lacked, however, the alphabet to read it and had not the key to the chart.

On returning home to their farms they take up the old routine; business goes on as it did before and no change is sought to be effected in their live stock. Go to their farms and you will most likely find in their herds of cattle, crosses and grades in all shades and degrees so they have a trace at least of all known breeds, including the dual purpose, the beef and the dairy, all mixed in each individual animal. Of course it is their privilege to have it so, but it is neither profitable to them as individuals nor to the commonwealth of which they compose a part.

Let us now follow another class of farmers through the show to ascertain what educational value there may be for them in the live stock exhibit. Their cattle too are of the native all breed, some beef, some milk kind, and pretty good in a general way, but no longer profitable enough for this particular class of farmers. They have made up their minds that they ought to have better stock. This must be better paying in dollars and cents, either in the matter of growing beef or in dairy lines, but may not have made up their minds just which line of stock raising they ought to pursue. They go to the fair to learn. They already have some idea of the difference between the form and conformation of a dairy cow and of a beef cow, and understand some of the points of excellence that are relied upon in judging their merit, so they have at least the alphabet of the lesson to be learned at the show and can spell out the same on the written pages.

They have been told and have frequently read about early maturing beef cattle whose steers lay on flesh rapidly, put all the good meat on their backs, and cut up on the butcher's block with so little waste, that the farmer producing them realizes for all the feed consumed two dollars for every dollar's worth of feed according to the selling price thereof. This in

other words they have understood—they can sell their crops grown on the farm through good cattle at the rate of 100% above the market price.

They have also heard that good dairy cows raised from some of the good dairy breeds, either pure bred or high grade, produce more on the average than double the amount of milk and butter fat than the ordinary, common cow referring to no particular breed, and that in well bred and well regulated herds the dairy cow produces enough to pay more than two dollars for every dollar's worth of feed consumed. Thus this class of fair goers have already learned that while the ordinary scrub, part beef, part dairy cattle that they have will pay possibly the market price for the feed stuffs consumed they scarcely ever do more, while cattle bred up from a good known beef breed, or on the other hand, from a good known dairy breed, will each pay double and more than double the market price for the feed stuffs consumed. Those going to the fair with this knowledge already acquired go to study the lessons there given.

Now, let us follow one of this class of farmers and see how he takes in the fair. He takes in what he can as he passes, but nothing has any particular interest to him until he comes to the barn containing the kind of cattle that he thinks he wants. He comes first, for example, to the beef cattle barn. He looks over one herd carefully, notices the size of the calves and yearlings, the cows and the bulls, admires their straight and broad backs, sees how full they are filled out around the heart, how thick in the flank, how deep at the twist, that the underline is parallel with the top line, that the two sides are parallel, that the bones are comparatively light, the neck and head small, the skin mellow, and on the whole very fine specimens of beef cattle.

He now goes over it in like manner to another herd and makes his comparison; still another if there is one. He also tries to find out which will be the winner in each class, or at least in some of the classes. After he has gone over the several classes and herds of one of the known beef breeds he takes up the work

in like manner as to all the others, unless he already has a preference for some one particular breed.

Now he goes to the dairy barns. He looks over the dairy cows, examines them carefully and finds in them an entirely different shaped animal. Instead of being covered with a thick coat of flesh they are lean. In other words, have very little flesh or muscle on their bodies. They are scrawny looking in one sense. The back instead of being board and flat is peaked, the backbone standing well up between the shoulder blade, the ribs farther apart, their barrel is big so they are narrow in front and behind in comparison to the beef type that he has just examined. The flank, instead of being low down and on a level with the lower line, is arching and high up. The thighs are thin. They are cut up high in the twist. Their neck is long; instead of the under line being parallel to the upper line a side view presents a wedge shaped animal. Viewed from in front it is a wedge again, the hind part being much wider than the fore part of the animal. Viewed from the top down it is again a wedge instead of being a flat surface, and as he goes through all the dairy breeds he finds this general conformation in them to be the same. He thus finds in each great class of cattle a form and conformation particularly well adapted for the purpose and function to be performed by these two classes.

In talking with those in attendance he will learn that this cow produces 400 pounds of butter in a year, perhaps 500 or 600 pounds in the year, as against his own cows, if he knows what they actually do produce, 200 or 250 pounds at best. He learns, perhaps, that some neighbor or acquaintance of the exhibitor has 20 grade cows, half bloods, three-quarters and seven-eighths, produced from the ordinary, common native cow of the country by the use of a prepotent pure bred sire, that have averaged 400 pounds of butter for the year.

Now having made his inspection of these two types, having got all the information he could from his own examination and from what explanation the attendants were willing to give, and

having come somewhat to the conclusion that he knows which particular animal is going to take the prize, he makes it a point to be present at the judging which is soon to be done. As the several classes come into the judging ring he notes how the judge goes over them, examines them in every particular and places the ribbons—blue, red, and white.

Having carefully watched the different breeds of these two types of cattle through the judging ring he follows them up to their barns and makes a re-examination, and before the fair is over he will know wherein he missed it if he has not previously judged them correctly, and if he has hit it in some of the classes he will feel justly proud that he knows something about judging of stock.

In going home he takes with him a very considerable amount of knowledge learned. For him the stock show at the fair has great value. He has become wiser upon the subject on which he desired knowledge and forthwith makes up his mind that something must be done by way of improving his condition. He has not yet fully made up his mind whether it will be in the line of dairy cattle or in the line of beef cattle, although if it is to be beef he knows pretty well which breed he likes best. If it is to be the dairy business that he will go into he has also found out which breed he would like best, but it is likely to be the one or the other, and whichever it be he has in that case profited much by the stock show at the fair, and for him it has been of great educational value.

Can there be any question as to whether there is educational value in the stock exhibits at the shows? I tell you it enables the stock farmer to find out what good and profitable stock is, and he who does not try to take in the lessons at the shows does not find out what it is.

There are no people on the face of the earth that are and have been for centuries such general and persistent show goers and such stock exhibitors as the English and Scotch country gentlemen and their several tenant farmers; the tenant farmer frequently producing an animal that beats the well kept heifer

or bull of his princely landlord. They got and are getting their education on live stock subjects at their stock shows. Is this education valuable and profitable? No people have given the world so many and such valuable breeds of live stock, as well in horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as have the show goers and the stockshow men of England and Scotland.

For 125 years we have been importing horses, cattle, sheep and swine from England and Scotland, and are still importing, paying thousands of dollars for individual animals. We must do this because the farmers of this country do not produce enough of high grade pure bred stock to supply the demand therefor. Why is this? Because the great mass of the farmers of this and other states do not understand breeding and feeding of stock to the extent they might or should.

Three or four years ago the Canadian farmers were taking more prizes in proportion to their exhibits at the International show at Chicago than were the farmers of the United States, but I have noticed in the past two years that more than half of the young men who bring the American prize winners into the show ring, are Scotch and Canadian Scotch lads, who have learned the art of feeding and handling stock upon their native farms.

I believe that the great success that our own McKerrow has had in the show ring of late years is due to his early fair going and showing, but mainly to his Scotch mother and English father—a great combination that in live stock subjects.

Now do you think that we cannot compete in the show ring with people of other states or countries? We can if we try. A couple years ago our Frank Kleinhenz, the station shepherd, was sick and sore because the Canadians had taken the prize over the station sheep at the great International Stock Show at Chicago, but by careful selection, feeding and handling of their sheep for the last two years our Wisconsin Experiment Station has taken such capital prizes on the well fed sheep as champions and grand champions. Was not this on account of lessons learned at the shows?

At the stock shows various exhibitors and breeders rub up, as it were, against each other and get knowledge rubbed in, so that they too go wiser from the fair than they came there.

However good the stock exhibits may be at our county and state fairs I am constrained to believe that they are less effective in an educational way than they should be, and this first on account of the indifference in the stock exhibits of so large a percentage of the farmers. I think this is mainly by reason of their inability to take up the stock exhibits in an educational sense, in that they have not the key to the situation, not knowing the points of excellence in the various animals exhibited. And second, in that the fairs are run too much on the circus-menagerie style, and the stock show point is handled too much as a side issue. This is perhaps more especially true in the case of most of the county fairs, which should be the primary stock schools for the farmers.

Now the question arises—how can this be changed to the end that the full amount or a greater amount of educational value may be got out of the show? One way would be to have the points of excellence or defects of the various exhibits explained, and the superiority of the one animal over the other set out by the judge, or someone else, before the animals are led out of the show ring. By doing this many more people will be interested in the stock judging because they get information that they cannot otherwise obtain.

Some five or six years ago it was announced that at the county fair soon to be held at Waukesha there would be explanations given at the judging of each exhibit and the reasons assigned for placing the one exhibit over the other. This was the first time to my knowledge that the like was offered. This fair was managed by Mr. McKerrow.

At this county fair was Mr. Goodrich, who went over the dairy cows in painstaking detail and explained the form and conformation of the cow that had proven to be the best milk producer, and also explained the relative value of the different points of excellence relied upon in judging a dairy cow. The

beef cattle were gone over in the same way and points of excellence in beef cattle demonstrated, and so with horses, sheep, swine, chickens and fruit. I there learned what Mr. Coe called a perfect apple. This fair was really an educational fair.

For the last four or five years the Marathon County Fairs held at Wausau have been held practically in this way. They have had at their annual shows either Professor Carlyle or Professor McConnell, and in each case these gentlemen have gone thoroughly over every stock exhibit, and have explained wherein the animal was good and wherein it might be better, explaining what particular form and conformation in a beef animal would be likely to grow meat at cheapest cost, what particular conformation and characteristic and temperament in a dairy cow were relied upon for a good, economical producing cow; and while the first year or two these stock exhibits were held in that county there was but a slim attendance at the show ring; yet at the last year's show there was an average attendance by actual count, of a little over 1,000 people watching the placing of the prizes and listening to the explanations of the reasons why. In counting up to a thousand, men, women and children were counted. Was that right? I think women and children who attend the cattle show and will stand for hours in and around a judging ring to see how the cattle are gone over by the judges, and hear the explanations they give and the reasons for placing one over the other, should all be counted because these are the people that count and are of value in a farming community. So by judging and giving the explanations you attract and hold people and thus you enlarge the educational influence of the stock show.

To make it more comfortable to witness the judging they have in some states built judging pavilions at great expense. This is a paying proposition too, because it still more enlarges the class of people interested in the show, and adds to the value thereof in an educational sense.

Iowa has put up such a building on its fair grounds at a cost of \$45,000; Illinois at a cost of \$75,000. Perhaps our own

state should build two separate buildings for this purpose, expending about \$30,000 in the aggregate for the two. Surely the live stock interests of Wisconsin are of that magnitude as would well warrant such expenditure.

FORESTRY FOR WISCONSIN FARMERS.

E. M. GRIFFITH, SUPT. OF STATE FORESTS.

What Forestry Is.—Forestry is the systematic management of forests to obtain successive crops of timber. It is in no sense landscape gardening and “forestry which does not pay ceases to be forestry and becomes landscape gardening” so that many excellent operation which can profitably be carried on in European forests, where on account of the dense population there is a ready sale for even the most inferior forest products, are and will be for many years out of the question for a forester in this country. The lumberman who cuts only the largest trees, limiting the diameter to which they shall be taken, saving the young growth for a future crop is logging conservatively or in other words is practicing a rough method of forestry; so also is the farmer who cuts his woodlot carefully, removing the inferior species so as to increase the growth and reproduction of those which are more valuable.

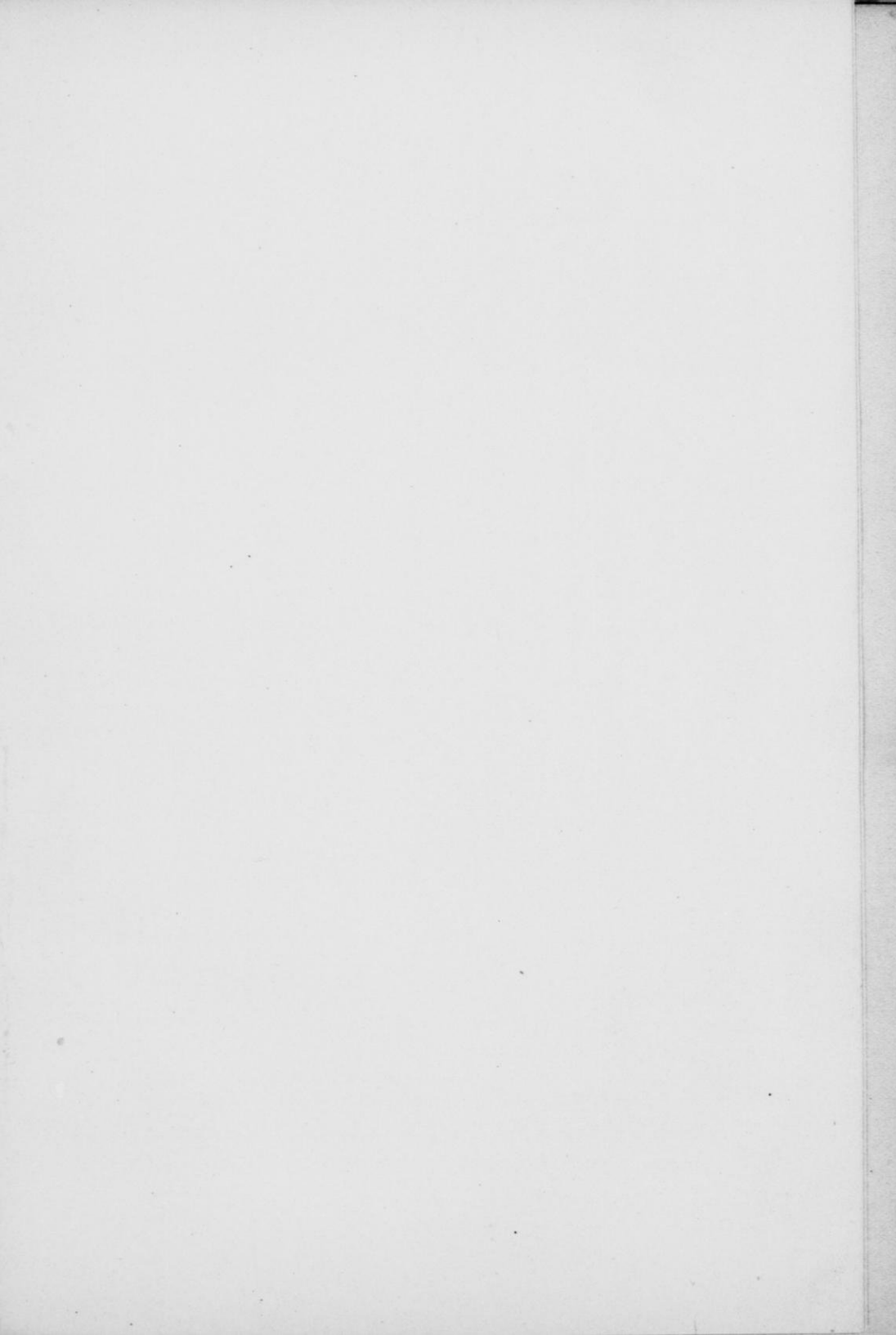
As has been said forestry must pay for itself, pay a fair rate of interest on the capital invested, and at the same time so improve the character and quality of the forest that the revenue will increase, for it is a thoroughly practical business which will build up permanent industries in our forests.

WHAT STATE FOREST COMMISSION IS DOING.

Only a few years ago Wisconsin was one of the greatest forest states in this country and even the timberland owners and woodsmen, both of whom were directly and personally inter-

ested in the supply of timber, could not realize that the "pineries" which seemed so vast were exhaustible. But thousands of lumbermen were cutting their way on all sides into the great virgin forests and back of them, fed by their "slashings," came the arch enemy, fire, and completed the devastation until today a virgin pine forest is extremely rare, worth ten times what it was formerly, and the reckless waste of the past is being superseded by careful, economical methods. Much of this land which was cut and burned over will form the future farms, but there are also enormous areas only suited to the growth of timber which at present remain blackened wastes partially covered by a worthless growth of brush which only serves to hide the desolate country. Such unproductive areas should be a matter of the greatest concern, not alone to the owners and counties in which they lie, but to the whole state as well for forest are crops just as much as wheat or corn and although they take a long time to mature, still if managed systematically and conservatively they will furnish annually a supply of mature timber, and thus save to the state the many industries which depend upon the forests for their raw material.

The aims of forestry are manifold but the two most important are to "conserve the forests by wise use and protect the water supply," and keeping these important points in mind it is to be hoped that the state will enter upon a broad forest policy and gradually acquire a forest reserve which shall protect the headwaters of the most important rivers and streams. Up to the present time the Board of State Forest Commissioners have set aside some 70,000 acres in Forest, Oneida, Vilas and Iron counties, in the heart of the beautiful northern lake region which is the course of the Wisconsin and some of the most important feeders of the Chippewa, as the nucleus of a forest reserve. It is one of the tenets of forestry that no land should be taken for forestry which is more suitable for agriculture, and every parcel of land within the State Forest Reserve will be examined with this in mind so that land which is valuable for agriculture may be withdrawn and offered for sale.





YOUNG WHITE PINE WHICH HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO FORM
BRANCHES, BUT IS NOW CLEARING ITSELF.



CLEAR WHITE PINE, GROWN IN A CROWDED STAND
AND SO WITHOUT BRANCHES.



THE FARM WOODLOT.

The farmers of northern and southern Wisconsin should both be interested in forestry though not to the same extent; those in the south in the woodlot as only a component part of the farm, though perhaps an important one, while among the more recent settlers of the north the saw logs, pulpwood, cordwood and bark from their timber lands is one of their surest and greatest sources of revenue and they are often in fact quite as much lumbermen as farmers. Both, however, should realize that their timber is a valuable asset, becoming daily more so through the rapid depletion of the forests, and that where their timber grows on soil unsuited or poorly adapted to agriculture it will oftentimes pay them far better to cut carefully and systematically, thus securing a steady financial return, than to cut everything at once and then clear land which nature doubtless intended for forest growth. The farmers of Maine, New York and New Hampshire have very much the same conditions and problems and have found out by experience that their timberlands are money producers, and that it is much better to have a smaller area of good plow land than a lot of sand or rock which should never have been cleared. The abandoned farms in New England are a striking example of just such fearfully costly mistakes, and nature herself is now restocking them with forests as if pointing out to man his error.

In discussing the treatment of the woodlot only such points will be considered as apply to farm timberlands in all sections of the state.

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF STOCK.

In each case the farmer must determine for himself whether it will be more profitable for him to grow the largest possible amount of timber on his land or if he should strive first of all to secure quality. This will depend upon the character of his timber and the local market, for if the object is to grow cord-

wood, quantity is what he wants, but if saw logs, then usually quality.

In either case the young forest should be kept very dense so that only a small amount of sunlight can reach the ground, thus forcing the trees to grow rapidly in height. Thus a well stocked, more or less even aged forest, will have the greatest amount of timber per acre and where quantity is desired the timber should be thinned out, as soon as such thinnings will pay for themselves, before the fierce struggle for existence begins which lessens the increase in wood in the whole forest though forcing the survival of the fittest. In other words such thinnings will allow the trees to gain in diameter more rapidly, thus making quantity of wood, while if the forest had been kept dense and the struggle allowed to continue, until the trees had reached their height growth, the stems of the survivors would have been unusually long and clear, and then after thinning would increase rapidly in diameter with little danger of forming side branches. Most people do not understand that trees grown in open woods and in clearings will always form branches, often nearly to the ground, on account of having so much side light which develops the dormant buds under the bark, and that in order to grow clear lumber woods must always be kept dense.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

Most woodlots are altogether too park like with a few scattered trees, large and limby, only fit for cordwood, and a heavy covering of grass on the soil. Grazing in such woods does very little harm as there is practically no young growth to be injured, but where the farmer expects to make anything out of his woodlot he should exclude all cattle, sheep and even horses where there is much young growth. A valuable tree takes up no more room than a worthless one and therefore all the trees which are over-mature, decaying, crooked, large crowned and of a poor species should be taken out as soon as possible without opening up the forest too rapidly and thus allowing the soil to dry out. In many cases the blanks so formed will be restocked by self

sown seed from the more valuable trees which have been left standing, or they can be sown or planted either with nursery plants, transplants raised on the farm or wild seedlings from nearby forests. Where a heavy grass sod has been allowed to form in open park like woods it must be either burned off, where there is no young timber to be killed, or else plowed under in order that the self sown seed may reach the soil and germinate. The best grade of white pine grows in Wisconsin. It is a valuable timber which will always be in demand and for various reasons it is recommended for planting. When two year old nursery plants are bought and labor hired planting 1,210 white pine per acre (six by six feet) costs from \$7 to \$9. But when the plants are raised on the farm, or wild seedlings taken, the cost will be reduced to from \$4 to \$6 per acre.

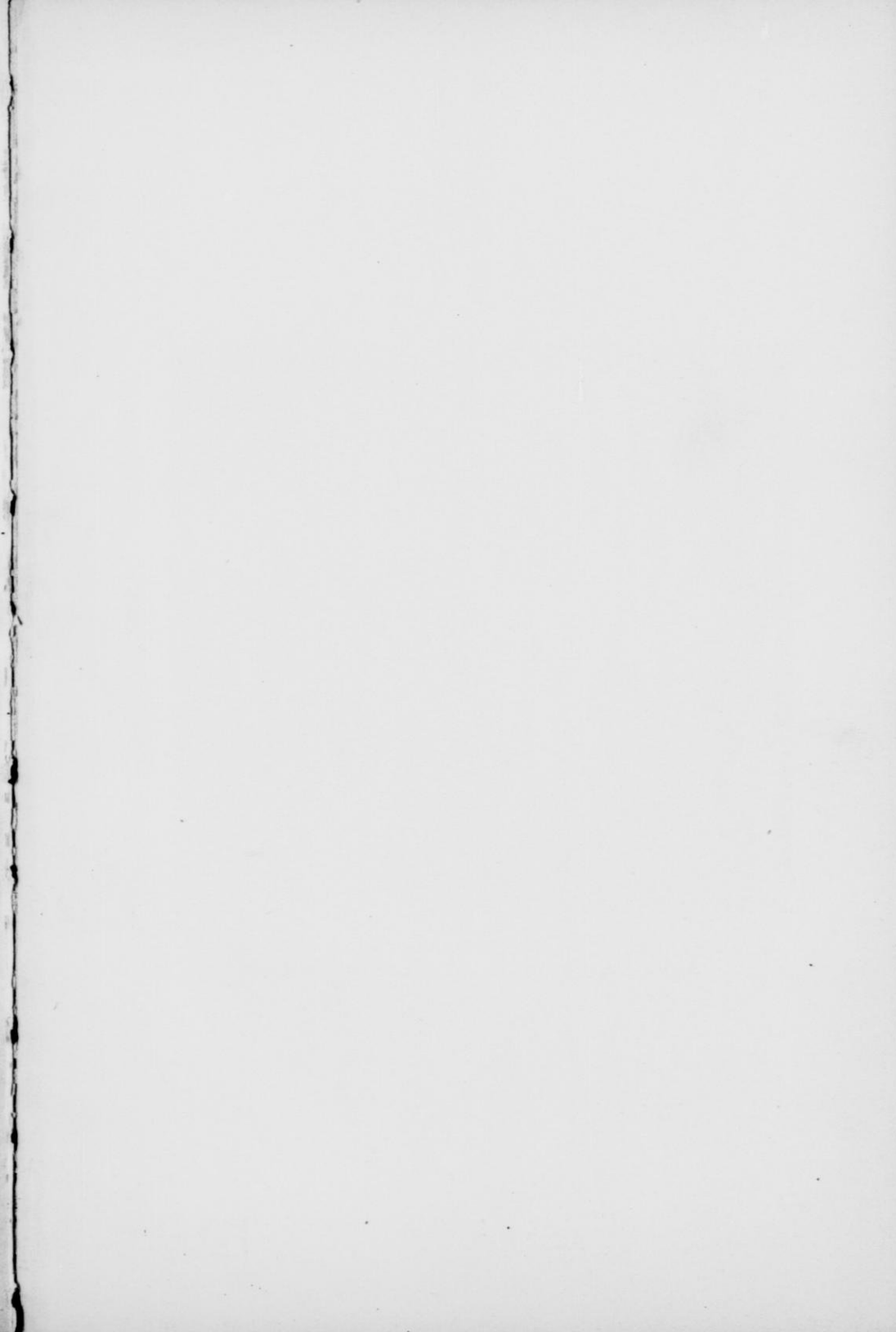
Hardwoods can be grown very easily by gathering the nuts or acorns in the woods and planting them in the ground to a depth of from 1½ to 3 inches. On all farms there are also certain sections which are not arable and it is a very easy and inexpensive matter to plant them up, thus either securing a future supply of timber or else making the farm more readily saleable. Whenever possible the woodlot should be on the highest land on the farm, which is not arable, so that the snow water which will be held within it as in a great sponge, may sink to the lower cultivated fields during the hot months when the crops are often so badly in need of moisture.

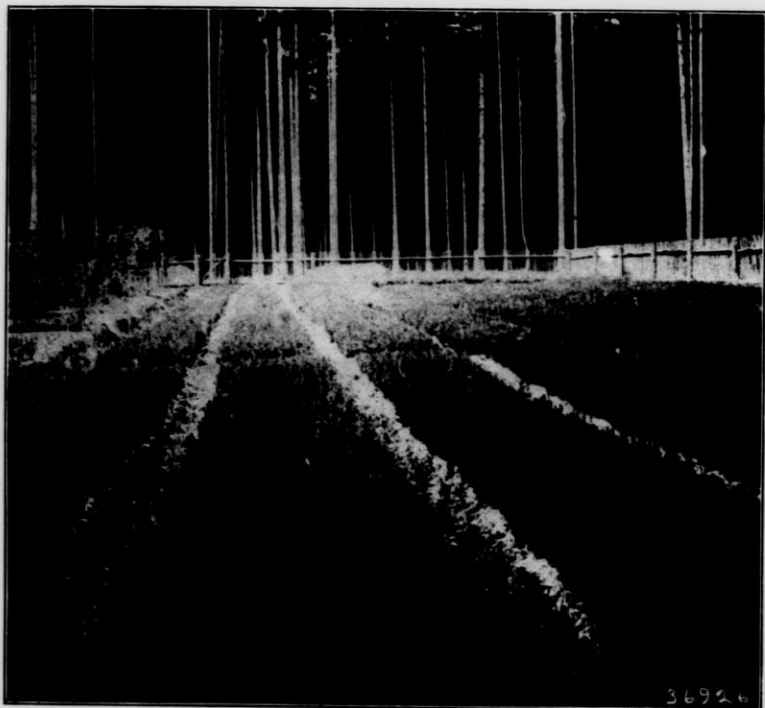
When the woodlot has been fully stocked with valuable species the greatest care should be taken to keep the stand dense and at first, in order to prevent the trees from forming side branches, it may pay to do a certain amount of pruning, though such an operation would of course be out of the question for a lumberman over any large area of forest. Pruning pine or other conifers will often pay and is very easy as a man with a sharp axe can cut off the limbs cleanly, close to the bark, as high as he can reach; but pruning hardwoods is not so satisfactory, much more difficult and should only be undertaken when it is very certain that it will pay. Pruning should be done

when the trees are young so that the wounds will heal over rapidly, and only such trees should be pruned as are expected to form part of the final crop.

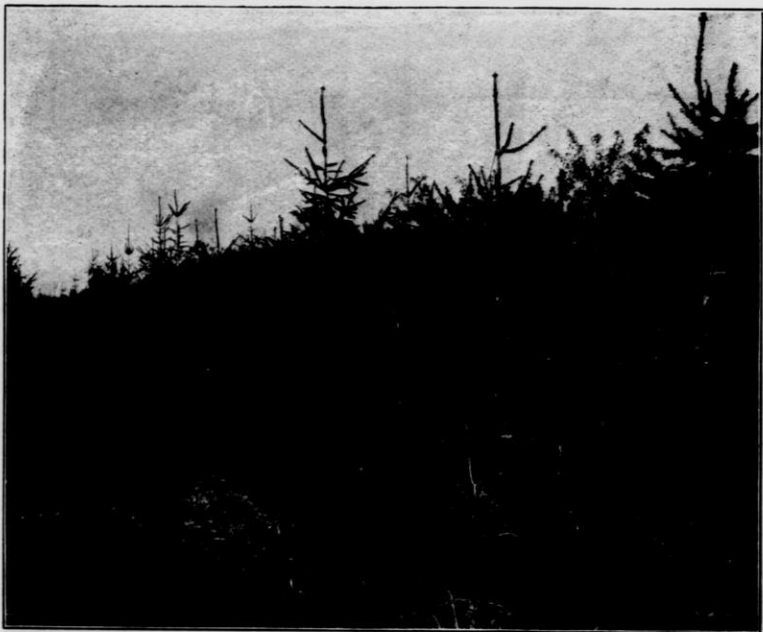
IMPROVEMENT CUTTINGS.

As previously stated the first cuttings on nearly all woodlots, as they are usually in bad shape from neglect, should remove the worthless and inferior trees which are simply taking up space in the forest which might be occupied by valuable species. The trees to be cut should be marked by the owner, or some one who will use careful judgment, and all cuttings should be done in deep snow so as to avoid all possible injury to the young growth. In a dense stand of young timber, which has reached the pole stage, the struggle to dominate is often so severe that the growth of the forest is seriously retarded, so that whenever the operation will pay for itself thinnings should be made in order to give the best young trees a chance for much more rapid development. Such thinnings should be made most carefully, removing the dead, dying and suppressed trees in order to favor the best which are shooting ahead, but in no case forming large blanks which would dry out, thus losing humus and soil fertility and checking reproduction. Later on when the trees thus favored in the thinnings are reaching merchantable size, reproduction cuttings should be made so as to restock the area with self sown seed of the best species and to do it so that the ground is fully restocked before the old timber is removed. When the over-mature, large crowned, defective and worthless trees have been removed the remaining timber, especially the young growth which has been more or less shaded and suppressed, will receive more sunlight and thus the rate of growth will be increased. After a careful examination in the Adirondack Mountains of New York it was found that fully 20% of the remaining trees were affected and that on the average the rate of growth was increased 50%. This is an extremely important point to bear in mind for it means a corresponding increase in the interest on the capital invested.





A FINE NURSERY OF YOUNG PINE, AND VALUABLE CLEAR
TIMBER GROWN IN A DENSE STAND. GERMANY.



A SPRUCE NURSERY.



FOREST PROTECTION.

Many axemen before felling a large tree will cut all the young growth around them so as to avoid the danger of the axe catching or glancing, but never apparently stop to think that in thus trying to work rapidly and safely they are destroying valuable trees which it will take years to replace. Where a forest is being handled for a second crop such reckless waste should never be allowed and in all felling, skidding, road building, etc., the young growth must be protected in every possible way for it is the future forest. The tops, defective butts, decayed logs and brush left after lumbering should whenever possible be burned so as to protect the woods from serious damage by fire; and such burning should always be done in wet weather when the fire will not run through the forest. When for any reason this is not possible or practicable a good plan is to lop the high tops so that they will lie on the ground and rot much more rapidly.

FOREST FIRES.

The forests of Wisconsin have been cut over so heavily, with little or no regard to the value of the young timber, that in nearly every case a bad "slash" has been left and sooner or later forest fires have been the natural result. Such fires have occurred almost annually so that the dead and down timber, tops and brush, remaining after the logging operations, have been very largely consumed, and at the present time forest fires are not apt to be so severe from the fact that they have comparatively little fuel to feed on.

In a forest in which there is only a small amount of down timber and brush, fire does relatively little damage, only burning over the surface of the forest and rarely killing, though always damaging, the timber and lessening the productive capacity of the soil. But when there is a bad "slash" in the forest, by which is meant the refuse from logging operations, trees broken down, defective butt logs, tops and brush, which when thoroughly dry become highly inflammable, a forest fire having such an enormous amount of fuel to feed on is extremely de-

structive, killing a large part if not all the timber which has been left and consuming the humus without which it is very difficult for seed to germinate.

Wisconsin has a good fire warden law, especially the power of the fire wardens or town supervisors to forbid the setting of all fires in a dangerously dry time, but the people have become so accustomed to forest fires that they take them as a matter of course. There seems to be a general impression in the state that forest fires are a matter of little or no concern unless they are destroying mature, merchantable timber, but if the growing forests are to furnish the future lumber and bring the large financial returns which they should the greatest care must be taken to prevent all forest fires. A forest fire in mature timber, provided there is not a large amount of fuel on the ground, injures the timber by burning around the bole of the trees, but as a rule does not kill them. Fires in young growth, however, almost invariably destroy a large proportion of the timber and in many cases, as no seed trees remain, the blanks which are formed by the fire are left bare until the remaining young growth has reached sufficient size to produce seed and thus restock these areas.

The following year after mature timber has been cut the ground is often covered with self sown seedlings and the least fire will kill them, thus destroying all chance for a second crop or else delaying it for many years. That the people are so indifferent to fires in young growth and on cut-over lands is the most discouraging feature of the forest problem in this state, but this feeling must change when they come to realize the loss, both to the owner and the whole community, not only in young timber but in soil fertility as well. The reports of the fire wardens show that over 50% of the forest fires during the past summer, of which the origin could be determined, were caused by settlers clearing land and they not only started most of the fires but were responsible for those which caused the greatest loss. Such a condition is not only extremely regrettable but most surprising, for the farmers would naturally be expected

to be most careful in the use of fire and especially to protect their own timber.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FOREST ON STREAMS.

Many people do not understand in what way forests effect stream flow, they often imagine that it comes solely from the influence forests have upon rainfall. On the great plains of the West, where often for months very little rain falls, the cooling influence of forests undoubtedly affects and increases the rainfall, but in the immediate region of the Great Lakes, whose influence is so potent, the effect of forest cover is doubtless slight. But the forests everywhere, and under all conditions, act as a great sponge in holding water and giving it off gradually, thus saving forested countries from the disastrous effects of floods and maintaining a more or less even flow in streams. Anyone who will go into the forests in early Spring will find plenty of snow in the dense shade of the trees, melting slowly and sinking into the ground finally to reach the streams after weeks or months, while the surrounding open country is bare of all snow and the streams flowing through it are in flood. This is so well known in all foreign countries, where forestry is practiced, that the cutting of timber on or near the headwaters of important streams is very carefully regulated by law. In the San Bernardino Mountains of California observations on stream flow have been taken for several years and, as will be seen from the following tables, clearly show the connection between run-off and forests, or in other words the effect which the forest has in regulating stream flow.

Precipitation and run-off during December, 1899.

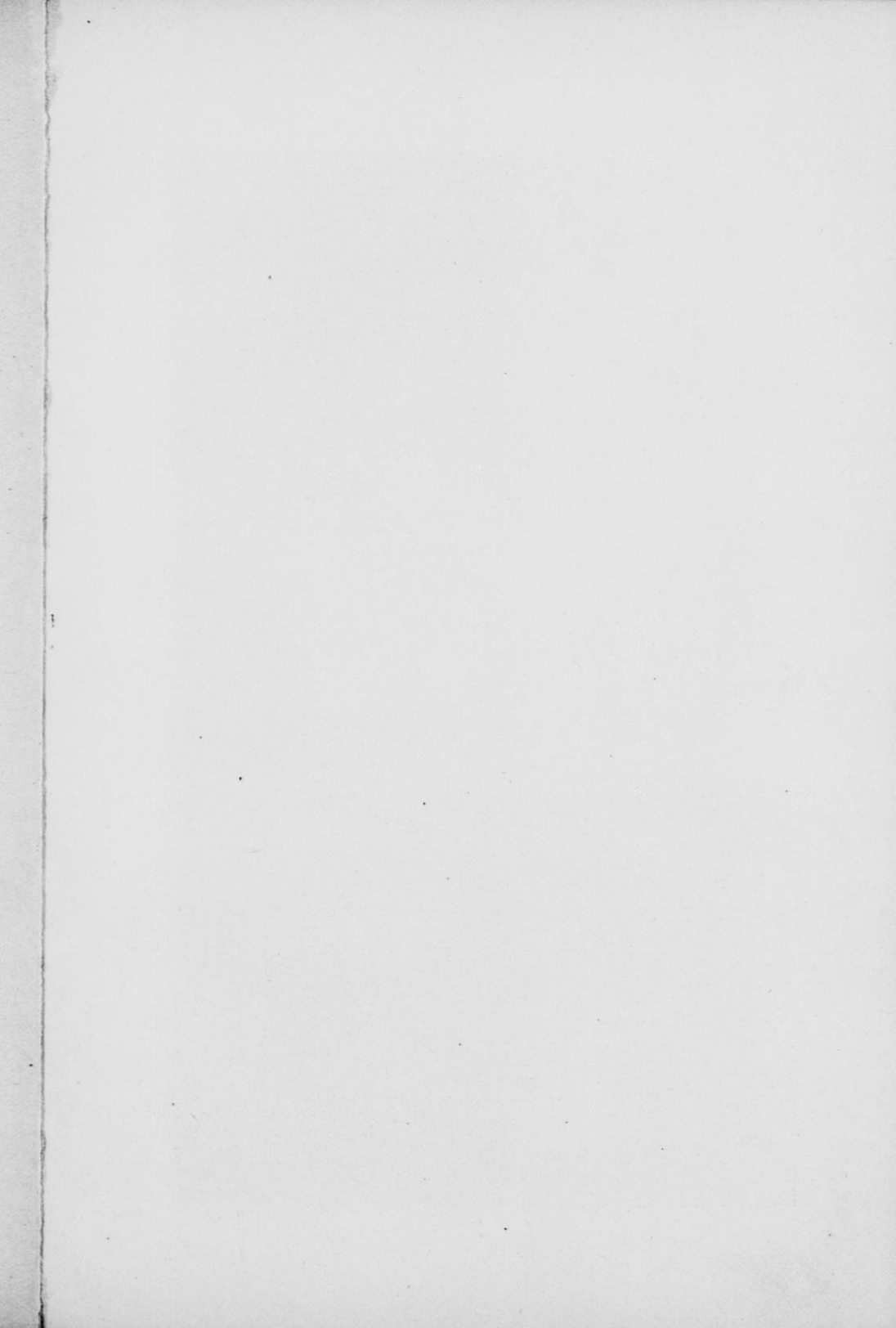
Area of catchment basin	Condition as to cover.	Precipitation.	Run-off per square mile.	Run off in percentage of precipitation.
Square miles.		Inches.	Acres feet.	Per cent.
0.70.....	Forested	19	36	3
1.05.....	Forested	19	73	6
1.47.....	Forested	19	70	6
53.....	Nonforested.....	13	312	40

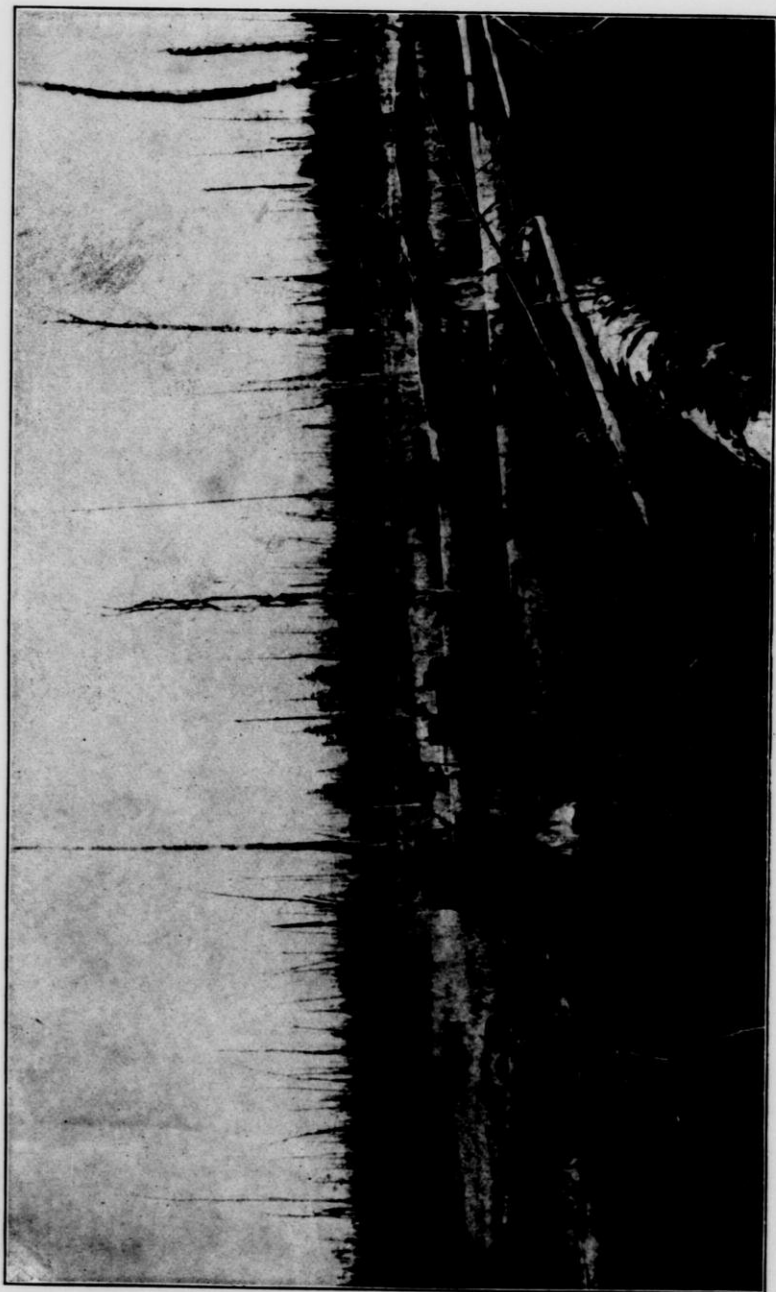
The above table indicates the tremendous influence which forests have in checking and holding the run-off. Streams rising in the non-forested area would have been in flood while those having their headwaters in the forest would be only slightly higher than under normal conditions. The following table is still more instructive and shows how forests regulate and sustain the flow of streams.

Area of catchment basin.	Condition as to cover.	Precipitation.	RUN-OFF PER SQUARE MILE.		
			April.	May.	June.
Sq. miles.		Inches.	Acre feet.	Acre feet.	Acre feet.
0.70	Forested	1.6	153	66	25
1.05	Forested	1.6	146	70	30
1.47	Forested	1.6	166	74	30
.53	Non-forested.....	1.0	56	2	0

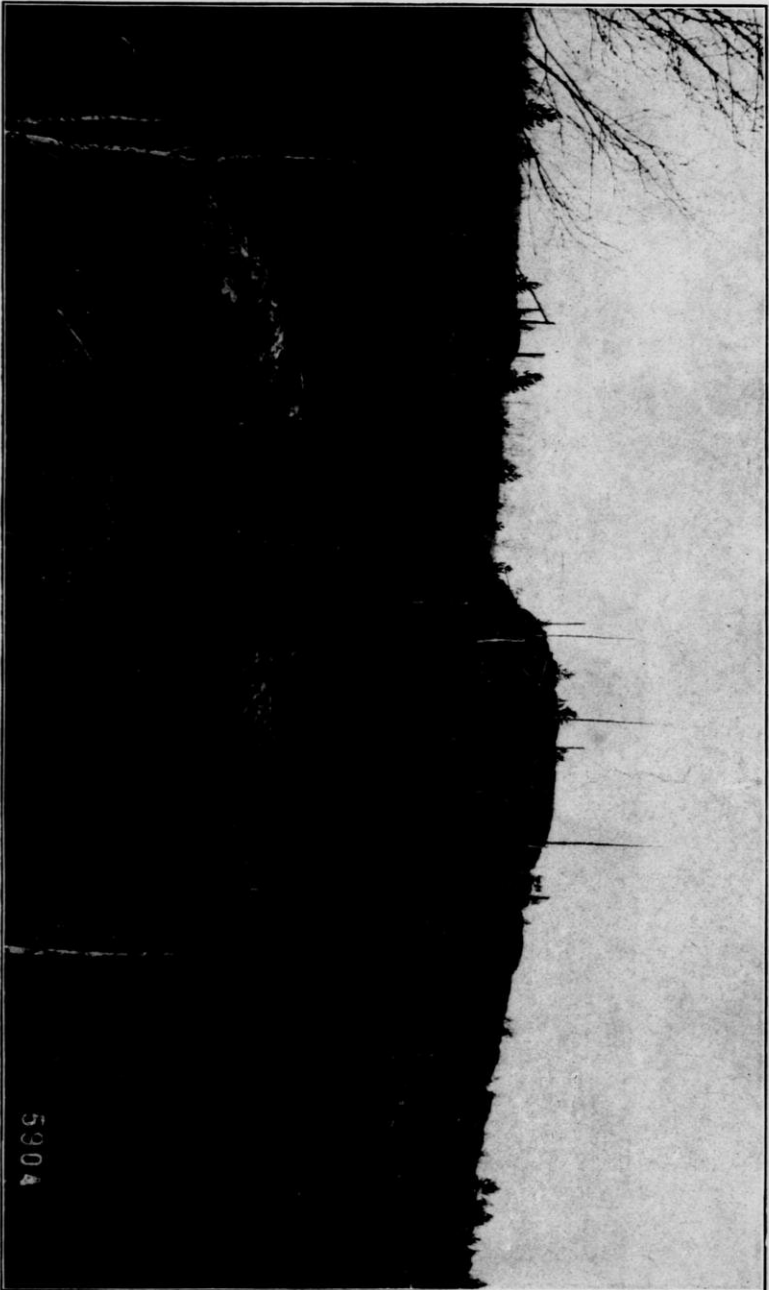
Three months after the rain ceased to fall the forested areas were still giving off considerable water while the non-forested area had shrunk nearly 50% the first month and to almost nothing the second month. As previously stated whenever possible the farmer should keep the highest land on his farm, provided, of course, that it is not suitable for agriculture, under timber so that the moisture which is held there after the surrounding country is dry may sink to the lower lands. It is also believed that the time is coming when the farmers of Wisconsin will commence to irrigate rather generally and depend less upon the rainfall which is too uncertain, and in this event the flow of each river and stream in the state will be a matter of the greatest importance. It is fundamentally a state function to protect the headwaters of all important streams but the farmers of the state, by seeing to it that the sources of the smaller streams are wooded and protected, can assist enormously in thus securing for themselves one of the most important requisites of abundant crops, water.

In conclusion the writer wishes to point out to the farmers of Wisconsin that the great stretches of virgin forests, which rep-

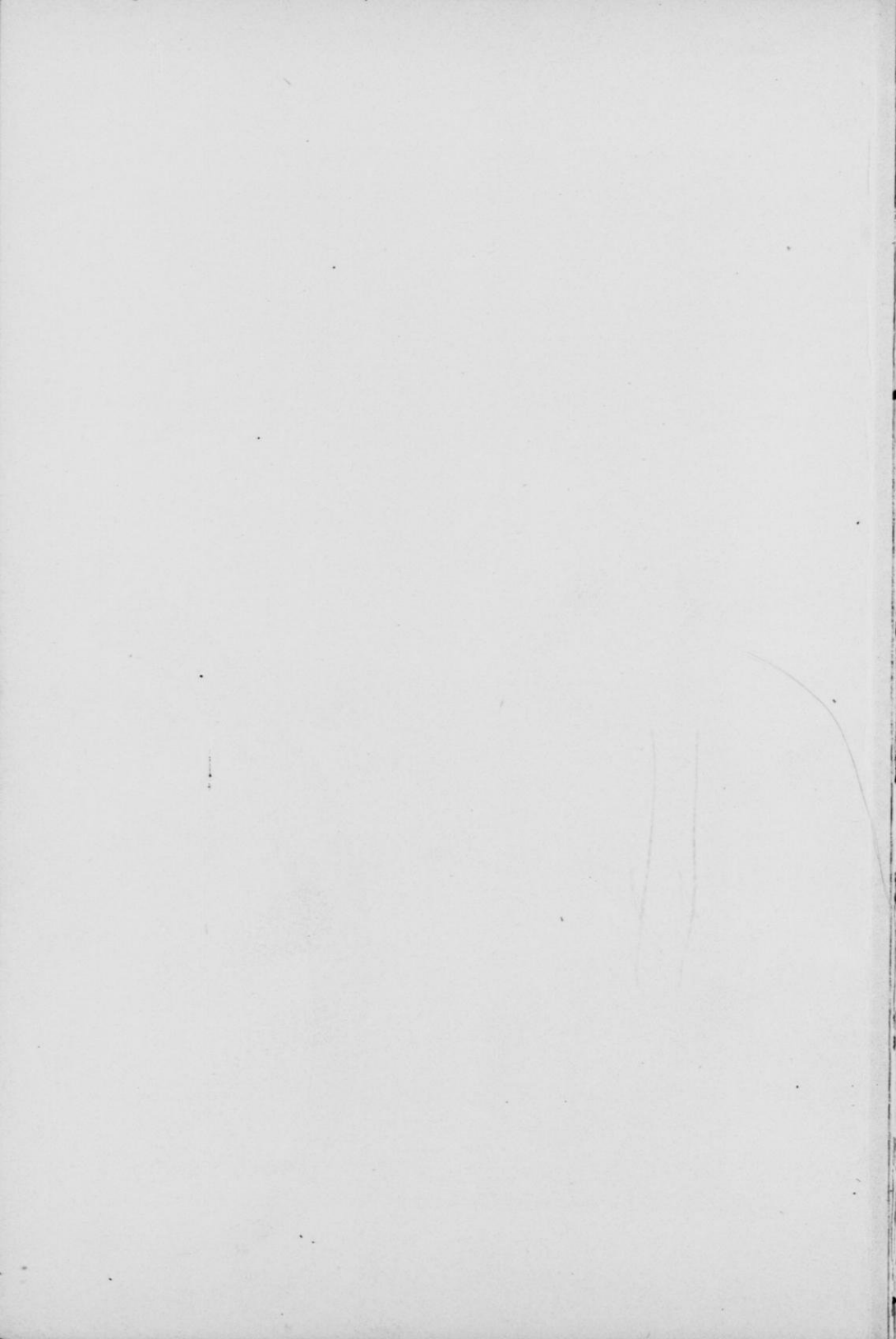




SEVERELY BURNED STUMP LAND NOT RESTOCKING.



BURNED STUMP LAND RESTOCKED WITH WHITE PINE, BIRCH AND ASPEN.



resented the accumulated growth of centuries, are a thing of the past, that large lumber and paper companies, railroads and other timberland owners are placing their forests under systematic, conservative forestry management with the idea of securing a permanent investment through future crops of timber. The time has come when the practice of forestry is both possible and profitable and although expert advice is always a good thing still any farmer if he will devote some thought to the question and exercise good, hard common sense can manage his woodlot or timberland so as to greatly improve its condition and increase his profits.

SPECIAL SOILING CROPS.

PROF. THOMAS SHAW, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Soiling crops as many persons know are crops cut and fed in the green form at some stage short of uncompleted development. The cutting or pulling and conveying to the animals is an essential part of the process. If the crops are fed off on the ground they are then called forage or pasture crops, and if they are fed subsequent to maturity they are called fodder crops.

The term special at the head of this paper will be understood as meaning important, and on that understanding the discussion will be conducted. It will also be conducted from the further standpoint of exactly meeting the needs of Wisconsin conditions. The crops that will be discussed at some length are alfalfa, peas and oats; dwarf Essex rape, millet, sorghum and corn. They are not mentioned in the order of relative importance, but rather in that order in which they are ready or may be made ready for use.

ALFALFA.

Take it all in all, alfalfa stands head and shoulders above all the soiling crops grown in the United States, and the use of alfalfa for this purpose is still in its infancy. The extent to which it will be used as soiling food ten years hence, will astonish those even who may now seem to cherish optimistic views with reference to its future. The strong points about it as a soiling food are, first, its earliness and the continuity of its growth throughout the season; second, its permanence when once established; and third, its high palatability and adaptation to milk production, to produce which it is most frequently fed. Where it will grow well in Wisconsin it ought to produce from 3 to 4 cuttings of soiling food in one season according to the weather. It should continue to produce profitable crops for not fewer than 10 years when well started on clean and good land. When fed for soiling, no crop will exceed it in palatability and in milk production.

But alfalfa will not grow on all soils. It will not do well on lands saturated with standing water for any length of time during the year. It will not do well on stiff clays or indeed on any kind of land underlaid with hard pan or with a very stiff clay subsoil not far distant from the surface. Nor will it do well on good soils in other respects suitable to its growth, in the absence of the bacteria in the soil until the same has been introduced. Under Wisconsin conditions it may be expected to do best on mild loam soils, either clay or sandy loam underlaid with a subsoil essentially clay, and yet so open that it can be penetrated for a considerable distance by the long tap roots. Where the soil and subsoil conditions prevail, some of the hardier kinds of alfalfa can be successfully grown anywhere in Wisconsin if the requisite bacteria are in the soil. If they are not they can be introduced, first, by the use of nitrogen supplied at least to some extent by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., or by securing soil from fields where alfalfa is being grown in luxuriant form and scattering the same over the

ground, or by mixing it with the seed and sowing the mixture when thus mixed.

A majority of those who have tried to grow alfalfa in Wisconsin and the adjoining states have failed at first, even where the conditions have been reasonably well suitable, from want of knowing how to manage it. Alfalfa is a delicate plant the first season. It is easily starved to death. It is easily drowned or destroyed by want of moisture. It is also easily choked by weed growth. It is not wise, therefore, to sow alfalfa on poor soil or on soil from which the weeds have not been well removed before sowing the seed.

The best preparation for alfalfa is summer fallowing the land previously, or growing corn or roots upon it that have been properly cared for, and then sowing the seed in the not too early spring on a seed bed made with the cultivator and harrow in the absence of the plow. Field roots make an excellent crop to precede alfalfa, as, to make these grow well, the land must be first enriched and then kept clean while the crop is growing. There are no roots in the way to interfere with cultivating or harrowing as in the case of corn.

Sow 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre, the larger amount being often used when the seed is sown broadcast, and the smaller amount when it is sown with the seed drill. By mixing the seed with bran or coarse hop or even dry earth, it may be thus sown. Most persons now favor sowing alone and running the mower over the land two or three times the first season to make the alfalfa plants stool out more and to encourage root development, and to keep weeds from going to seed. If cut early enough and frequently enough, what is thus cut off may be allowed to lie as a mulch on the ground. But at no time should alfalfa be cut in Wisconsin for any purpose so late that the plants are not able to send up growth for a few inches to catch and hold the snow for winter protection for the roots. Good results have also been obtained from sowing with a nurse crop as barley allowed to mature, or oats sown quite thinly and cut as hay. Some growers have met with good success from sowing the

alfalfa along with rape seed and pastured with sheep until late summer.

When once established the plan of top-dressing alfalfa with farm-yard manure is an excellent one. It will exercise a powerful influence on growth. The manure will better serve the end sought in applying it, if it is somewhat reduced by fermentation. The growth of the alfalfa should be so strong the following season and the number of the cuttings so numerous, that the weed seeds in the manure should not do much harm. These dressings should be given frequently if the manure can be spared, and they ought to be given in the autumn if practicable.

When thus established, happy is the dairyman who has a considerable area of alfalfa. It would not be correct to say that it alone will supply him with soiling food through all the season, but it will go a long way in that direction, further than any other plant that can be grown in Wisconsin. It should be wilted a little before being fed to avoid hazard from bloating. If meal is fed to animals along with green alfalfa, carbonaceous meal, as corn or rye or barley will answer best. The first cutting should be ready in Central Wisconsin by the middle of May, and in good seasons about one month will elapse between the cuttings. In a favorable season and on good soil, 15 to 20 tons should be produced per season per acre.

PEAS AND OATS.

Peas and oats make a grand soiling food for milch cows when grown in due balance and on rich land. This crop may be grown on almost any kind of land that is rich and well prepared and also moist, and it comes anywhere in the rotation. The peas now being discussed are commonly spoken of as Canada field peas. They embrace many varieties. The small varieties are more suitable than the marrow-fat kinds, as they produce a finer straw and more palatable because it is finer. The weak point about this food for soiling uses is the short period during which it can be fed green. This period will not usually extend beyond three or four weeks from one sowing, but it may be ex-

tended by having another plot sown two or three weeks later than the first.

This crop may usually be best sown in Wisconsin on fall plowed land, rich naturally or made so, and sown as early as tillage is practicable in the spring. The modes of sowing will vary with the conditions. In many situations the seed may best be sown with the grain drill after the peas and oats have been mixed. On reasonably stiff clays this method of sowing will answer well. In other situations as on prairie soils somewhat weedy, it has been found best to scatter the peas over the ground while yet unplowed, and then to plow it 4 to 5 inches deep and in rather narrow furrow slices to prevent the seed from growing in rows too distant from one another. The oats should then be sown just before the peas come through the ground, broadcast or with the drill and the ground should then be harrowed to destroy young weeds and to prevent the escape of moisture from the soil. When thus sown the oats and peas reach the proper condition for cutting more nearly together than when sown at the same time, and the oats are less likely to overshadow the peas.

It would not be possible to name the proportions of the seed to sow that would best suit all conditions, as these vary much. Where oats grow better a less quantity should be sown. Where peas grow better a less quantity of these should be sown. The proportions that will be exactly suitable for each locality can only be ascertained by actual test. The idea should be kept prominent, that the peas are the important factor in this experiment. They are more nitrogenous than the oats and are also more palatable. That proportion of oats that will sustain the peas from falling is enough. Usually not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre should be sown of the mixture. Ordinarily not more than one-third of the same should be oats. On some prairie soils one peck of oats per acre should suffice. On other soils it may be necessary to increase the oats until they furnish by measure nearly half the seed used.

This food is excellent for milk production. From 15 to 20

tons per acre may be taken from one crop of the mixture and it may be followed in many seasons by a catch crop on the same ground, more especially of rape. The cutting may begin as soon as the peas come into bloom and may continue until the crop is nearly ripe. When sown early, the cutting may usually begin in central Wisconsin not later than June 15th.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

This crop is more frequently grown for pasture than for soiling food, and yet it is an excellent soiling food for milch cows. Some will not accept this statement, on the ground that it will taint the milk. This depends on how it is fed. If fed to cows just after the milk has been withdrawn from them they may be given green rape twice a day, and in considerable quantities. It simply makes the milk flow when freely fed. But it would be possible to feed so much even in the manner indicated above, that the system would become so saturated, as it were, with the influence of the plant as to produce taint. But this certainly will not follow from moderate feeding. When it can be done, an ideal way would be to feed rape as a soiling food one end of the day and some other kind of soiling food the other end of the same.

Dwarf Essex rape may be sown on any kind of rich, moist land of reasonably open texture. Deep humus soils, as for instance slough soils, grow it in greatest perfection. It would scarcely be possible to make land too rich for the growing of rape, and the yields are usually in proportion to the richness and cleanness of the lands. Early crops are best sown on fall plowed land. The seed may be sown broadcast on rich and clean lands at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds to the acre and covered with the harrow. No further attention to the crop is necessary until it is ready to cut in about 60 to 75 days from the date of sowing. On lands not so rich and foul it may be grown as a cleaning crop by sowing in rows on the level, or raised according to the conditions and from 20 to 30 inches

distant. Not more than 2 pounds of seed per acre are necessary when it is thus sown, and the cultivation required is very similar to that ordinarily given to corn, except that the harrow or weeder should not be used so freely after the young plants appear.

As this crop may be grown as a catch crop, as it grows sufficiently to produce soiling food in 60 to 75 days from planting, as it does not take injury easily by deferred cutting especially in cool weather, and as it may be sown any time from Spring until July 1st in central Wisconsin it would be possible to have supplies of rape for soiling food from say July 1st to the arrival of hard frost by sowing the seed at intervals. On quite rich ground fully 20 tons per acre may be grown. The crop is not quite so easily handled when feeding it as some other crops such as alfalfa or peas and oats, and this is one reason why it is not more grown.

MILLET.

The claims of millet as an important soiling food rest upon the fact, that it is a good milk producing food, that it yields well on good land, that it may be grown as a catch crop, and in hot weather in some instances after another crop has been harvested. Its weak point as a soiling food is the short season during which it can be fed.

The great points to be kept in view in preparing the land for millet are to have it finely pulverized and moist, and as clean as possible. The question of moisture is all-important, as millet is usually sown in central Wisconsin from about May 20th to July 1st when moisture is sometimes wanting. If the land can be plowed sometime before sowing the seed, and rolled and harrowed a few times in alternation in the interval, the process will be found helpful not only in retaining ground moisture a short distance below the surface, but also in accumulating the same even in dry weather. Usually, depositing the seed with the grain drill is more satisfactory than sowing broadcast, and in some instances following at once with a roller in some Wis-

consin soils will make the difference in a dry season between success and failure in the crop. Sow from 3 to 4 pecks for soiling and of various varieties, as for instance Hungarian, German or broom corn. If large varieties are sown, as the Japanese sorts, they are frequently sown in rows and cultivated. From 12 to 20 tons of green millet per acre should be obtained from good and well managed land.

SORGHUM.

Of all the varieties of saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums that have been grown in the United States, there is none probably so well adapted to Minnesota conditions as the early Amber variety. It is a saccharine sorghum. For feeding in the green stage it has not as yet attained great popularity in the north. This is probably owing, first, to the relatively short season of growth in the north, which does not admit so well of getting two successive cuttings in one year as the longer season further south. Second, that it has not been so long introduced as some of the other soiling crops, and third, better results relatively are thought to be obtained from feeding it in the autumn after the crop has reached or nearly reached the mature stage. The strong points about it are, that when properly grown it is much relished by live stock, that it will grow more food per acre under Wisconsin conditions than any other soiling or fodder crop in one season, not even excepting alfalfa, that it stands up much better than corn against wind storms while it is growing and that it is not easily injured by the rain storms of autumn.

Two methods of growing it as soiling foods have been followed. By the first it is sown on the broadcast plan. By the second it is sown in rows and cultivated. For feeding in the green form it is usually sown on the broadcast plan, using from 3 to 6 pecks or even 8 pecks of seed per acre according to the precise object sought. Sorghum will grow on any ground that will grow corn in good form, and it will stand more dry weather than corn.

It may best be sown in Wisconsin on fall plowed land. The sowing should be delayed until settled warm weather in the spring. Just after the corn planting season is considered a good time to sow the seed. But it may also be sown two or three weeks later. If sown too early, the plants become checked in growth, and when they do, they never again properly recover their vigor. When sowing is thus long deferred, an excellent opportunity is given for cleaning the surface of the land through sprouting and then destroying weeds by successive harrowings at intervals prior to sowing the seed. The seed may be best sown with the grain drill as then it is buried to a more uniform depth, and the young plants will be less disturbed by the light harrowing that should be given before the seed is up, and it may be in some instances after it is up. No further attention is needed until the crop is ready to cut for soiling food.

The impression exists and is probably true, under Wisconsin conditions, that sorghum should be well grown before it is fed as soiling food, and that the feeding should continue until it is harvested and subsequently on until winter. When matured or if not quite matured, it should be cut before frost. If mowed down as is commonly the case with sorghum grown thus, it may be put up in heaps of a few hundred pounds each and fed by drawing it from these to a sod field or to a paddock or yard.

When grown in rows, from 4 to 6 or 8 quarts of seed will suffice. The seed may be put in with the seed drill, the rows being from 30 to 42 inches apart, cultivated like corn, harvested with the binder and cured in the shock the same as corn when not wanted for feeding green.

CORN. ..

Corn is a great soiling crop, but the same objection obtains to using it for soiling that applies to sorghum. The nutriment in it is considerably less prior to maturity than after maturity.

When fed in the form of ensilage it is fed virtually as soiling food, as it is then fed slightly short of maturity and in the succulent form. For this use, no plant in America will equal corn, and this is unquestionably the most economical way of feeding it when it is to be fed for a number of years. Under such conditions it will abundantly pay to build a silo, relatively narrow and deep, that it may be adapted to summer feeding. The advantage of a narrow silo over a wide one for such feeding arises from the less surface that is exposed from day to day from summer feeding when smaller quantities are fed out than are commonly fed in winter.

But of course corn may be fed directly as soiling food with much advantage. The kind or kinds of land on which to grow corn and the modes of preparing the land are so well known to nearly all farmers that these need not be further dwelt upon here. Assuming that the land is ready, something may be said upon sowing and cultivating the corn.

The sowing of corn for soiling on the broadcast plan has but few advocates. It has been condemned, chiefly on the ground of the small food value it possesses compared with corn grown in rows so far apart as to freely admit the sunlight. It is possible, however, that too much has been made of this objection, as the experience of many has shown that much milk may be obtained by feeding corn grown thus on a given amount of land. It is a very convenient way to grow it but is costly of seed, and it does not check weed growth so completely as when grown in rows.

For purely soiling uses, when corn is grown in rows, the aim should be to obtain from it as much bulk as is consistent with the free and ample opportunity to cultivate the crop in the usual way. This means that while the rows should not be, as a rule, closer than 3 feet, that the corn may be grown thickly in the row. To accomplish this, the drill may be made to sow seed twice or three times virtually in the same place. The cutting may begin as soon as the crop is in full tassel, and may be continued until the crop is nearly if not quite ripe. The

season of feeding may be prolonged by planting at least two varieties, as the Early Minnesota and Stowell's Evergreen which mature at different seasons, the former being the earlier of the two.

These crops have been spoken of mainly with reference to their adaptation for feeding cattle. Each of them, however, will serve an excellent purpose when necessary, if fed as soiling food to sheep and swine. Alfalfa and rape make grand soiling for sheep that are confined to paddocks or sheds when fitting them for show purposes. These two have also special adaptation for feeding swine when they cannot have access to good pasture, and the same is true of the peas and oats mixture in the early stages of their growth. Other crops than those named may be grown and used as soiling food under Wisconsin conditions but they are not so important relatively as those that have been discussed.

PRACTICAL CORN BREEDING.

FRED. MEIER, SLEEPY EYE, MINN.

The subject of plant breeding has had as impetus during the past half decade such as it has had in no previous period, and I think more has been accomplished in this time than in any quarter of a century in the history of our country. A few years ago it was an unusual occurrence to find an article on the subject of agriculture in any but the agricultural papers. Today all the leading general magazines and daily newspapers are devoting more space to this subject than to any other one subject. Besides this some of the ablest men that we have are editing newspapers devoted entirely to this subject, and why should not this be so? Is not agriculture the foundation of all that is material? When we think of the step between the thorn apple and the large, luscious, palatable apple that we are growing

today. The difference between the wild grains and the domesticated ones that are now producing the wealth of the globe. Or, again, the chasm between the maize plant that the Indians had when this continent was first discovered by Europeans and the corn plant that is now yielding an amount of deep grained ears, containing a large percentage of either oil or starch, at the will of the farmer, with a yield per acre which seems limited only by the skill of the grower. It would seem to me this ought to lead to still greater efforts and it is beyond the ken of man to know where the limit in the production per acre will go. To show that there is much need of improvement along this line in a general way, I will quote some figures taken from the report of the secretary of agriculture:

The total yield in corn since 1889 will average nearly two billion bushels per year. Our average yield in 1889 was twenty-seven bushels per acre, and only in one year since then has the yield exceeded this. In 1896 the average yield was twenty-eight and two-tenths bushels. Our acreage has arisen from the 70,000,000 mark up to 94,000,000 acres. In 1902 and in this year the total yield exceeded all others, and the value of the product on the farm was more than \$1,000,000,000 and was equal in value the whole of the wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potato and flax crops combined.

For all this there is room for improvement, as the average yield in this year was only 26.8 bushels per acre.

There is another lesson to be learned in connection with these statistics. The average yield in the corn states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri was only 27.78 bushels, while that of the New England states is 36.48. This in view of the fact that we westerners are taught that the soil of those states is run out, speaks well for the thrifty New Englander.

Coming back to our own section, Minnesota and Wisconsin are in a group of states in which the average is only slightly above the general average, or 27.6 bushels per acre. This is only about one-half of what the yield could be did each farmer

use a limited amount of energy with a grain of good sense and vigilance thrown in. Some good farmers located on favorable corn soils raise from 70 to 100 bushels per acre. The secret getting these yields lies in making each stalk bear a good sized, sound ear. Just by way of proof that such yields are possible; a field planted to corn in hills the usual distance apart, yielding three pounds of corn to the hill, would yield 15.5 bushels per acre.

It is a well known fact that the influences of an increased area of timber has a decided effect as to the amount of precipitation, likewise an increased acreage of corn, has a similar effect upon climate. You will notice that only in rare instances does a section of the country where corn is the main crop suffer from the effect of a drouth; thus does a corn crop, which is the most profitable that a farmer can grow, not only insure itself, but is practically a guarantee to his small grains. Besides, this corn is not only a life sustaining product, that can be converted into meat, starch, sugar, or into many other products too numerous to mention. Furthermore, corn will leave your soil in better condition for the other crops following than any other crop, with the possible exception of clover. Putting these two together, you have a combination that is hard to beat.

In this northwestern section of the country corn ought to form a more important part of in crop rotation than it does at present. It has been proven repeatedly in our wheat growing section that corn is a very paying crop, as a field will produce as much wheat the two years following a crop of corn as will a similar field planted to wheat for three consecutive years.

Returning to the subject of corn improvement, it has been demonstrated, more particularly in stock of all kinds, that where a man has an ideal he can by persistency, patience and intelligent breeding accomplish his object. To illustrate: See how the people who have had in mind the production of the best beef cattle with the least percentage of loss, produced in the most economical way, have built up strains of Shorthorns, Here-

fords and other breeds of beef cattle; stock which we need not to be ashamed of, were all the planets inhabited and did their inhabitants come to view our efforts. In horses the limitations seem only as a man is satisfied with his efforts; does he wish to produce a drafter with strength, endurance and beauty, he accomplishes his purpose; if he turns his attention to speed, like results crown his efforts. But still we find some who are dissatisfied. They want an animal with other qualities than those already mentioned. Some observing man who has profited by others' experience conceives the idea of crossing the horse and the donkey. The result, a mule, an animal admirably adapted to the uses for which it was intended.

Summing up the results accomplished under certain conditions with the corn plant, we are forced to the opinion that the causes of our low yields in corn are not so much the quality of the plant we already have as it is the manner and conditions under which it is grown by most farmers.

To develop an animal to its fullest possible degree of perfection, it must have proper care and proper feed. The same is true of plant life. To fully develop a stalk or a field of corn, it is necessary that there be the proper kind of nourishment in the soil which it is to be planted.

It might be well to call attention to the fact that the corn plant is one of the few plants capable of drawing nourishment directly from fertilizer, in the form of barnyard manure, it being necessary to undergo a chemical change before being available to most plants. That the habits of the plant be understood so that it can be tilled in a manner that will stimulate it to put forth its very best efforts and above all it is necessary that the seed used be capable of producing such a product as is required. If you will but follow the simpler rules laid down in this matter you will astonish yourself with the results obtained.

If you were to buy some stock with which to start a herd, you would, of course, buy those with a pedigree. This pedigree is a guarantee to you that these animals are the descend-

ants of sires and dams capable of producing animals of a certain quality. This same principle can be made to apply to plant life as well.

The first essential point in making a beginning in corn improvement is to procure the best seed of the best variety adapted to that portion of the country in which you live, and suited to the purpose for which you want it, whether it be for stock feeding, for market or for manufacturing purposes. Plant this seed on the best soil at a distance to prevent pollen from other fields blowing in, giving it the best possible cultivation. If you have been faithful in your work you will be gratified by the results. But now your work has only fairly begun. After the corn has about reached its maturity you must go to the field and pick ears from vigorous, healthy stalks bearing nearest your ideal ears. Such ears should be cylindrical in shape, that is, being nearly equal in circumference near the tip of the ear as at the base, being well filled at both the tip and butt; cob of uniform color, the rows of kernels being as straight as possible, the kernel should gradually broaden from the point to the top, as this shaped kernel allows of the least waste of space between the rows and gives a larger percentage of shelled corn.

After making your selections, you will have accomplished practically all you can do in the first season's work; having selected the early maturing ears you have shortened the general time for maturing (and taking the past two seasons into consideration that is a very material point to be gained). By selecting the best ears, those most ideal in shape, as you will see later, among these will be found some that are capable of reproducing themselves.

For the second year, secure a plot of ground isolated from your other corn fields, making the rows no longer than can be planted by the seed from one ear of corn. Select the best ears from those picked in your field the autumn before, planting each row with a separate ear and number the rows. After the shoots that form the ears begin to show and before the pollen falls on the silks, pass through the plot, removing the tassel

from the stalks that do not give promise of developing a vigorous, good sized ear. As the pollen falling on the silk is what fertilizes an ear and produces the kernels, removing the tassels from the weak stalks removes the danger of these weakening the vigorous and healthy ears, and yet by leaving these in the field to bear as good an ear as possible, giving you a basis on which to figure as to which ears are capable of the heaviest production. After this plot has reached maturity or if you wish to further select this corn for earliness, continue to select the best, earliest maturing ears, tagging each ear with the number of the row in which it grew. After making these selections leave the remainder of the corn in this breeding plot until thoroughly ripened. In examining these rows separately you will notice that some of the rows have less barren stalks, have a stronger stalk and altogether have made a better yield. After harvesting each row separately you will be in a position to know which of the ears selected earlier in the season are the ones you want for your next year's breeding plot. Selecting your seed for general field planting from the best producing rows, discarding those of a low yield.

While much improvement can be accomplished by this method, yet there remains the possibility of the best yielding rows being fertilized with pollen from the lesser yielding rows. This drawback is gradually eliminated as the seed of your breeding plot becomes of a higher standard and it is only after long and persistent effort along this line that your work will begin to show, and you will have accomplished something that is of real worth to a community.

There is another method of corn improvement that I have not spoken of as yet. This constitutes of hybridizing. Taking two standard varieties, each having some of the properties you want and planting these in alternate rows, removing all the tassels in the rows of one variety. This allows this variety to be fertilized with the pollen from the other variety. In this way a positive cross or hybrid is the result.

Selecting seed from the detasseled row you will find a great

variety of types of corn, few, if any, having any resemblance to either of the parent varieties, and likewise few being near the type you may have in mind, and the few resembling this type often proves a disappointment, from the fact that on being planted the following year they do not retain their type or do not prove good producers. It is only after continued and untiring efforts that results are obtained by this method. It may be necessary to try crossing quite a number of different varieties before a hybrid is found which may be of real worth. It must be borne in mind that to develop a hybrid all essentials must be favorable; thus an adverse season may undo all that you have spent several years in accomplishing.

MARSH LANDS AND FERTILITY.

PROF. A. B. WHITSON, MADISON, WIS.

The first settlers coming to Wisconsin selected and improved the best lands and those most easily reclaimed, leaving large tracts of wooded land and marshes which could not easily be brought under cultivation. The continued development of the country with rapid increase in population has caused a continual advance in the prices of these better soils, until their price now puts them nearly out of the reach of young men starting for themselves without money. This change has turned the attention of the young men and also the old men who have not succeeded on the better soils toward the lands of lower prices heretofore uncultivated.

Within the last few years there has developed a very marked tendency to open up the marsh lands of our state. A number of drainage districts have been organized and the work of drainage begun. As examples may be mentioned the little yellow drainage district, covering 55,000 acres in Juneau county, the Remington drainage district of 25,000 acres in Wood county,

the Portage country drainage district of 49,000 acres. These, together with a number of others, probably aggregate an area of 300,000 acres included in districts already organized and on which work has already begun. The magnitude of this movement makes it extremely desirable that those who are especially interested in developing the agricultural resources of the state should give this matter their closest attention. It is my hope in this paper to be able to point out some principles which will aid in developing this class of land. But I am even more anxious to take this opportunity to urge the necessity on the part of the state of a very careful study of many problems connected with these soils and with other types of soils occurring in this state.

COMPOSITION OF MARSH SOILS.

There are in Wisconsin, according to the geological survey made twenty years ago by Prof. Chamberlain, about 2,700,000 acres of marsh lands. While these lands have been of some value on account of the wild hay cut from them, they have been practically unsettled and useless for general farming purposes.

The chief characteristic of marsh soils is the large amount of organic matter, representing all stages in the decay of vegetation which has grown on them. On account of the large amounts of vegetable material which have thus accumulated we are apt to think that the vegetation on these soils has been unusually rank and that therefore they must be extremely fertile, but when we study the development of humus in soils carefully we find that the amount of this organic matter which accumulates depends not only on the amount of vegetation growing on the soil, but also at the rate at which it decomposes. On dying the vegetation is subject to many processes tending to decompose it into the original elements out of which it was first constructed. A large part of this decay is produced by bacteria and other fungi which use this vegetable material for food. In part of it is also carried on by unorganized ferments or enzymes, and chemical oxidation, just as iron is oxidized to iron rust. It will read-

ily be seen, therefore, that if the vegetation is undergoing rapid decomposition it can not accumulate, while if its decay is slow it will collect in the soil more and more until a very humus soil is produced.

Now, while it is necessary that there always be considerable humus in soils to give them a good water holding capacity and to act chemically on the rock particles forming the basis of all soils, it is, nevertheless, necessary that there be continual decomposition of this organic matter to make available to growing crops those elements which it contains. This is especially true with reference to nitrogen. It is necessary, therefore, in the case of marsh soils, where accumulation exceeds decomposition, that we apply methods calculated to increase the decay of this unvaluable plant material. In the case of the sands on the other hand, where the conditions are favorable to rapid decomposition of vegetable material, it is necessary to retard this as much as possible and increase the vegetable material so as to cause an accumulation of humus. To be able to increase or decrease the amount of humus in soils we must study the conditions which increase as well as those which decrease its rate of decomposition.

As before mentioned a very considerable part of the changes taking place in vegetable material in the soil is due to the action of bacteria, and now, since bacteria are like other organisms in that they are affected by conditions of temperature, moisture, access of oxygen, etc., their development in the soil will depend very largely on the physical conditions which there obtain.

BACTERIA OF THE SOIL.

All bacteria as well as all other organisms must get their energy from chemical action. The most important kind of chemical action which serves as a source of energy in oxidation, and all plants and animals having access to free air use this by allowing it to combine with other elements within their body, so that energy is set free. There are, however, other chemical changes which can give some energy, and certain classes of

organisms, among them several kinds of bacteria, have developed the ability to carry on these changes so that they are able to live in places to which free oxygen does not have an access. These organisms which require free oxygen for their life processes are called aerobic, while those which can derive their energy from other than processes of oxidation and hence can live without free oxygen are spoken of as anaerobic organisms. The products of the chemical changes taking place in those organisms are, therefore, of two distinct classes, those which are produced by aerobic and those which are produced by anaerobic organisms.

The chemical compounds which our farm crops require for their growth and change they absorb from the soil. They belong almost exclusively to the first class, while those formed by anaerobic organisms are in many cases absolutely poisonous to them. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that conditions in the soil be such as to admit the free oxygen, thus permitting the development of aerobic bacteria. The first requisite, therefore, is that those soils which are continually soaked with water so as to prevent an access for air should be drained. On the other hand, those soils which are so open as to produce a too rapid oxidation of the organic material should be made closer in every way possible. Again, the growth of bacteria, together with all other plants, is profoundly influenced by temperature, it, therefore, becomes important to give this matter especial attention where it is desirable to increase the decay of vegetation. The chief cause of cold soils is the evaporation of water from their surfaces. Here, again, the greatest improvement can be made by drainage. Still further, the products of bacterial action are in large part of an acid nature. This acidity, while caused directly by the bacteria, will, when it reaches a certain concentration, probably inhibit the development of these organisms. It may also have a detrimental effect on crops growing on these soils. It is, therefore, important that this acidity be neutralized by some alkaline substance, such as lime. Those marsh soils which have accum-

ulated in locations where lime does not exist are very frequently found to be so acid that the necessary developments can not take place. Acid may also be developed as the result of continued cultivation and the consequent oxidation produced by oxygen require bacteria in soils naturally deficient in lime.

LOCATION OF MARSHES.

When we study the distribution of marsh lands in Wisconsin we find that they are almost entirely either within the area which was covered by ice during the glacial period, or else along the border of this region. They are, therefore, found chiefly in the northern and eastern portions of the state, and are almost entirely absent from the southwestern part. The rocks of the northern half of the state are for the most part granite and sandstone, there being very little limestone in this region. Limestone rocks, on the other hand, occur quite generally throughout the eastern half of the state, so that the soil contains very little lime. While that in the eastern part is usually well supplied with this material. We, therefore, find a very great difference between the marshes of the southern and eastern portions and those of the northern part of the state. The marshes of the southern and eastern part are very generally underlaid with clay, coming from the finer soils characteristic of limestone regions, and their humus is quite decomposed as the result of lime washed out from the glacial clay surrounding them. The larger marshes frequently have peat and other decomposed vegetable material in the central portion, to which the lime from the side does not find access. The marshes of the northern part of the state, on the other hand, especially those on the sandstone regions are usually underlaid by sand and the vegetation has naturally been very slightly decomposed, probably in large part as the result of the almost entire absence of lime. These soils, together with the central portion of the larger marsh area in the eastern part of the state, will, therefore, in all likelihood be quite generally found acid. The few determinations made show the small marshes near the

glacial clays in the southern part of the state are not acid, while the others are.

IMPORTANCE OF DRAINAGE.

The first step in the reclamation of marsh lands is, of course, drainage. The drainage of these soils presents some difficulties peculiar to themselves. Those which are underlaid by clay will require tile systems to keep them dry enough for farm crops. In many cases this clay is so close that it would seem almost impossible to drain them at all, but experience has shown that, while the water does not find its way into the tile the first season after they are laid very rapidly, the texture improves from year to year, so that after a few years a very marked difference is observable. It is especially desirable that the tile system be laid in these clay subsoils during a dry season if possible, for there is danger in digging a ditch during a wet season of puddling the soil to a certain extent. In draining muck soils, where the tiles are not placed down to the clay, but in the muck, it is important to use open ditches only for a few years, until the drainage of the muck allows it to settle, otherwise the settling will disturb the line of tiles so as to render them ineffectual. It is also desirable not to use small tiles, even for the lateral. Four inch tiles being probably the smallest that should be used on these muck soils. A given amount of settling will disturb the three inch tiles more than the four inch, so that it is not good economy to use the smaller tiles, unless they can be placed on a firm subsoil. The large marshes on the sands of the Wisconsin river valley will be much more easily drained and at very much less expense since the lateral ditches can be very much farther apart. Lateral ditches on these lands forty rods apart will probably be effective. The undecomposed peat has a very great water holding of the sands underlying it will not render the peat dry enough to be worked during a season of average rainfall. It will be necessary that the peat be decomposed to a certain extent before this can be accomplished. These marshes occupy plains sloping

from three to seven feet per mile toward the Wisconsin river. This is entirely sufficient to secure thorough drainage, but, owing to the loss under the sand, provision must be made for keeping the ditches clean and straight. The loosening of the sand causing streams in the larger ditches to cut into and undermine their banks.

THE USE OF LIME.

Lime should be used wherever necessary to neutralize the acidity. This will probably include all the marshes of the northern half of the state, as well as the central portions of the larger marshes in the eastern part. It must be remembered that the raw peat and a very acid much soil are in a condition entirely unfit for the growth of most farm crops. The bacteria inhabiting that, as before noted, are those which produce detrimental rather than beneficial results. Before proper conditions can be established it will be necessary to neutralize the acidity, thoroughly aerate the ground by drainage and cultivation and doubtless, in many cases, introduce organisms which will cause nitrification in the soil. This entire change can not be accomplished in a single season. The peat soil should ordinarily be plowed rather deeply early in the summer, then harrowed thoroughly at intervals until early autumn, when carefully water slacked lime should be spread very evenly over the surface. Ordinarily about twenty bushels per acre will be sufficient. This should be harrowed in at once and a few weeks later the ground should be cross plowed very shallow. To get the best results, the following season should also be used for subduing the ground, if possible, applying a very light spreading of horse manure in the early summer and harrowing this in.

If any crop is grown the second year buckwheat is probably best, on account of the fact that it is sown late enough to allow the ground some time to dry in the spring.

In addition to neutralizing the acidity with lime and introducing proper bacterial conditions, it will be necessary in many cases to use potash bacteria on these soils. This is particu-

larly true in the case of the muck soils in the eastern and southern part of the state. Some crops, especially corn, growing on these lands are extremely irregular. There are larger or smaller areas practically producing no crop at all. An application of potash, say seventy-five to one hundred pounds of the sulphate, with a drill having a fertilizer attachment, or three hundred pounds of kainite spread broadcast and harrowed in, is frequently followed by an increase of two to five times the yield. Indeed, in some places no crop would ever be raised without potash. Care must, of course, be taken that the fertilizer when applied with the drill does not come within four inches of the seed or it will prevent its germination, especially if the ground be rather dry. These soils are, of course, extremely rich in nitrogen, and it is only necessary that proper conditions for its being made available to the crop be established. It is economy, therefore, to use the barnyard manure on the highest land, except where a light dressing is used to inoculate the soil with bacteria.

On account of the very large amount of humus in these soils, they are, therefore, adapted to crops requiring large amounts of this element, such as corn, rape, cabbage, celery, etc. Of the grasses timothy red top and alsike clover do well. Bromegrass, although usually considered adapted to semi-arid soils, has been found to do very well on muck soils of the university farm, and we would recommend a trial of this grass on this land. It is a well known fact that the vegetation of these soils has many features in common with that of semi-arid regions. While the water is present in considerable quantities it seems to be retained by the soil with great tenacity and this, together with the coldness of the ground, prevents its absorption by the plant.

The expenses of the application of lime will doubtless retard the reclamation of the peat lands, especially in the northern part of the state. It is, therefore, of some importance to find profitable crops which can be grown on acid soils. Buckwheat, in many cases, does well, and oats are known to grow in

presence of considerable acid in the soil. There is always danger, however, of this crop lodging on these soils.

In closing, I want to call attention to the great necessity of a careful study of our Wisconsin soils. While the station has done much to determine the best methods of cultivation, in general practically nothing has been done to work out methods of managing our own soils in particular. This applies especially to marsh lands and the sand lands of the state. Other states are beginning to realize the importance of careful study of their particular soils, and in many cases are being successful in obtaining results. It is especially desirable that everything possible should be done to aid in the development of the newer lands of Wisconsin.

THE PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

F. CRANEFIELD.

Secretary, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison.

Many thousands of trees and plants are set out every year in this state; some live, many die.

In some cases the nurseryman is at fault. He may send out dead or weakened stock. Sometimes the railroads delay shipments until the trees are injured beyond recovery. More oftener the planter is at fault. The trees may arrive in good condition but in the rush of spring work the bundle is laid aside until a convenient time arrives to plant, or the trees may be improperly planted.

Trees and plants in small lots are packed in bundles at the nursery. If the work is well done the roots should be packed in damp moss or excelsior and this covered with burlap. The tops should also be completely covered either with rye straw or

burlap. This packing is usually sufficient to protect the plants from drying until they have arrived at their destination, but is not intended to preserve them longer.



FIG. 1.—Showing method of “heeling-in” trees when planting is delayed.

Never under any circumstances leave the trees in the shipping package, even over night. If possible plant at once, otherwise open the bundle and “heel-in” the trees or plants.

“Heeling-in” is temporary planting. To do this dig a trench wide and deep enough to accommodate the roots with one side sloping as shown in Fig. 1.

Open the bundle, lay the trees separately in the trench with tops resting on sloping bank. Cover the roots with moist earth sifting it well among the roots. Tramp firmly and when the trench is filled cover again with one inch of loose earth. The heeling-in spot should be on well drained ground. Treated in this manner trees may remain for several days or even weeks if in a shaded and cool place. The same applies to bushes and even strawberry plants. If trees are shrivelled when received bend down the tops after heeling-in and cover them with moist earth. Often in two or three days they will be found to be plump and fresh.

HINTS ON PLANTING.

The ground should be deeply plowed and well cultivated before planting. Do not set out a young orchard in sod. The grass roots will reach out and rob the trees of food and water. If you cannot devote a piece of land to trees alone and keep it in cultivation, do not attempt fruit growing as the results will be disappointing.

Dig holes large enough to accommodate the roots after these have been cut back to sound wood. Fit the holes to the roots, not the roots to the holes. Trim broken and crushed roots back to sound wood. Do not cut off more. The tree was deprived of about seven-tenths of its roots when dug. It will need all that remains. Don't worry about the fine, fibrous roots about which so much has been written,—these are dead anyway if the tree has been out of the ground more than an hour,—take care of the larger roots for it is from these that growth starts.

Protect the roots from the sun and wind every moment from the time the bundle is open until the tree is set. When in the field planting throw a wet burlap or grain sack over the roots.

The hole should be deep enough to admit setting the tree about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Get down on your knees: It is difficult if not impossible to plant a tree while standing upright. Spread out the roots and sift fine earth about the roots and pack firmly, at first with the fingers and when the roots are out of sight get up and tramp firmly with the feet. If the earth is moist and mellow, it cannot be tramped too firmly. It must be in close contact with the roots in order to enable them to take up the water it contains.

PRUNING.

The tree is now safely anchored in the ground but the work is not finished. At this point arises a very common cause of failure. Some of the branches must be removed or the tree is apt to perish.

Before removal from the nursery the tree had sufficient roots to supply all of its buds with water. In digging, most of the roots have been (necessarily) removed, but the buds are left. When growth begins every healthy bud will push out and call

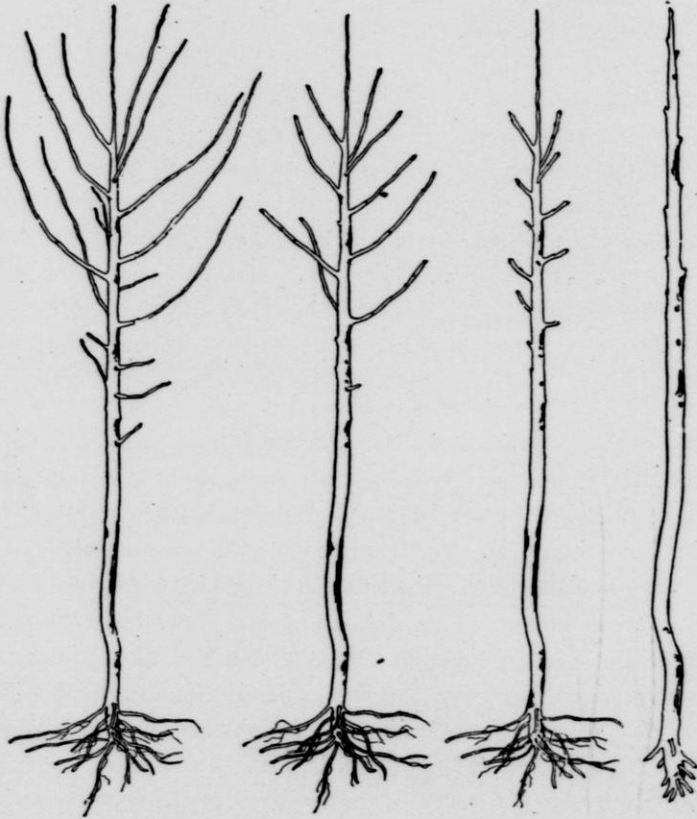


FIG. 2.—Showing methods of cutting back trees at planting time. Beginning at left: No. 1, unpruned; No. 2, pruned sufficiently if the tree is well planted in moist ground; No. 3, showing extent of pruning necessary for weakened trees and trees set in dry weather. No. 4, Stringfellow method.

on the roots for water to feed its new-born leaves. The very limited supply that the reduced root system can pump up will be distributed equally and as a result none may have enough to develop its leaves and without leaves the tree must perish.

We must, therefore, reduce the number of these water pumps by removing one-fourth to one-half the buds. An illustration of the method of doing it is shown in Fig. 2.

The drier the ground and the weather the more we should cut off.

The manner in which the cutting is done will depend to a great extent upon the kind of tree or bush. In apples, plums, etc., we need to bear in mind the ultimate shape of the tree. The framework upon which the branch system is built is determined largely at this time. Remove crowding, crossing, and interfering branches. Aim to leave the main branches spirally about the stem rather than opposite. The lower opposite branches in fruit trees form bad forks that may split down later.

MULCHING.

The work is still unfinished unless the tree is mulched. This mulching may be done with the hoe or cultivator, stirring the soil frequently.

Another way is to put plenty of strawy manure or straw about the tree. Trees may be well planted and yet die if not mulched. It is a good plan to protect the trunk from sun and wind. Six different tree protectors are shown in Fig. 3. A choice should not be difficult.

In the case of shade trees and sometimes in re-planting in old orchards it is necessary to set in sod. In this case the sod should be removed over a circle not less than six feet in diameter and after the tree is set a heavy mulch applied, or better, a thorough hoeing given once a week. The principles here cited for trees apply equally well to smaller plants. The following from Bull. 105 Wis. Exp. Sta. relates to planting ornamental shrubs.

*"Even if the plan is definite and correct there may yet be failure of the shrubs are not properly set. Many people, notably farmers who have a practical knowledge of the needs of plants and the requirements for their best development, seem

*Bulletin No. 105, Wis. Agr. Exp. Sta.

to utterly ignore these needs in lawn planting. A small patch of sod is removed, the plant set and often the sods carefully replaced about the stem. The struggle at once begins between the bush and the multitude of established grass roots. The result may be easily predicted; the shrub is starved. Imagine a hill of corn with such treatment!

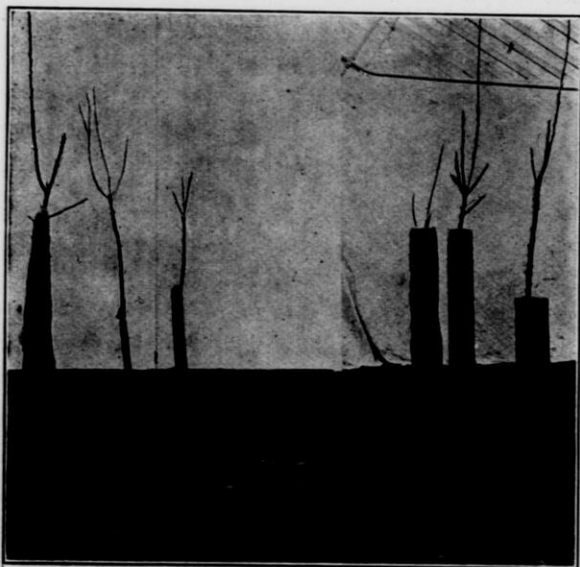


FIG. 3.—Showing six different methods of protecting tree trunks, viz.: Wire netting, lath, corn stalks, rye straw, black-enamel paper and veneer. If paper is used it should be renewed spring and autumn, the others may remain throughout the year.

We cannot expect, nor should we wish for grass and shrubs on the same area. The sod should be removed from about the roots and the soil kept cultivated or mulched. In planting groups or masses the whole area should be spaded before setting the bushes and afterwards cultivated until the plants completely shade the ground.

The distance apart to set shrubs in groups will depend upon the size of the plants at maturity. They should be close enough to present a continuous line of verdure. The individuality of each, at maturity, should be completely merged in the

mass with the exception, perhaps, of a plant here and there on the border which may stand out alone. The majority of shrubs may be safely planted three to four feet apart in this climate."

ABOUT WATERING OUT TREES AND PLANTS.

If trees are set in the proper season, viz., very early in spring, it is rarely necessary to apply water at planting time. At this time there is usually an abundance of moisture to start the tree if this moisture is preserved by cultivation or mulching. If trees must be watered out there is but one right way to do it, that is, by watering before the tree is planted, either by pouring a pail of water in the hole immediately before setting the tree or when the hole is half filled with earth. The latter plan is probably the better as the water will compact the earth about the roots. In this case the filling may be delayed for a time until other trees are set, to allow the surplus water to escape. Pouring water on the surface after the tree is set is useless and may even be harmful. The water rarely reaches the roots and only moistens the surface. The roots are attracted to this moist zone thus growing upward instead of downward only to perish when drought comes later.

THE STRINGFELLOW METHOD.

Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, a well known horticulturist of Galveston, Texas, advocates a method of pruning nursery grown trees when setting that is a radical departure from the common method described above. It consists, in brief, of removing all fine roots and cutting back the larger ones to mere stubs as shown in Fig. 1. All branches are also removed. The trees are then set with a crow-bar, dibble, or in a narrow opening made by thrusting a spade into the ground.

Peach trees planted in this manner, in the South, appear to thrive, but in Northern latitudes it has not proven successful. It is yet a subject for experiment in Wisconsin and should not be practiced except on a small scale until its merits are proven.

The following hints regarding soil, site, etc., for the common fruits may be helpful to the amateur.

APPLES.

Soil: Clayey loam with permeable clay subsoil.

Site: Elevated—north slope preferable.

Distance Apart to Set Trees: 20 to 24 feet.

Age of Trees to Set: Two year old trees preferable.

Culture: Cultivate until July 15th or August 1st, then sow cover crop, oats or hairy vetch. Plow same under in the spring.

Protection: Spray with Bordeaux mixture and Paris Green before leaves appear and after blossoms have fallen, and again when the fruit is one-third grown. Protect trunks with veneer wrappers. Keep ground clean; rubbish harbors borers.

Pruning: In March cut out interfering branches—keep center of tree open. Head tree low when planting—18 to 24 inches.

PLUMS. (Native).

Soil: Any well drained land. Native plums are adapted to a wider range of soil than other tree fruits. Many varieties thrive on sandy soil.

Site: Same as for apples.

Distance: 18 to 20 feet.

Age of Trees: 2 to 3 years.

Culture: Same as for apples.

Protection: Same as for apples. In addition jar for curculio and gouger.

Pruning: Cut back annually, in spring, the strongest shoots. Plums require less pruning than apples.

CHERRIES.

Soil: Light, well drained soil. Cherries will not thrive on heavy, moist land.

Distance: 20 feet.

Age of Trees: 2 to 3 years old.

Culture: Same as for plums.

BLACKBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES.

Soil: Light loam with clay subsoil. The bramble fruits thrive best when the roots may penetrate a cool subsoil.

Site: Level ground.

Distance: 4x8 feet.

Culture: Shallow cultivation throughout season. After first year provide post and wire trellis about two feet in height. Some low growing varieties do not require support. Most varieties require winter protection. Bend the plants to the ground and cover with one to two inches of earth.

Pruning: Remove and burn all the fruiting canes as soon crop is picked. Leave but five to six new shoots for succeeding crop.

GRAPES.

Soil: Any well drained soil. Thrive somewhat better on light loam or sandy soil.

Site: South slope preferred, to afford air drainage and sunlight.

Distance: 8x8 feet.

Age of Plants: 2 years.

Culture: Clean culture: provide six-foot post and wire trellis for support of vines after the first year. Prune vines in October and protect by covering with earth.

Protection: Spray with Bordeaux once before leaves appear and again when leaves are fully expanded.

Theory of Pruning: "Fruit borne on wood of the present season, which arises from wood of the previous season." Renew bearing canes every three or four years.

STRAWBERRIES.

Soil: Any well enriched and well drained land. (Good corn land.)

Site: Immaterial.

Distance: 2x4 feet.

Plants: Only new runner plants (current season's growth) should be used.

Culture: Plant in spring: use only rotted manure for enriching land. Fall plowing preferable. Keep plantation free from weeds and grass. Confine plants to rows not more than 18 inches wide by cutting off runners. Cover plants lightly with marsh hay in November for winter protection. Do not fruit a plantation more than two years. To keep the rust in check spray with Bordeaux mixture once before the blossoms open and again after the fruit is set.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Soil: Well enriched, moist land.

Site: Immaterial.

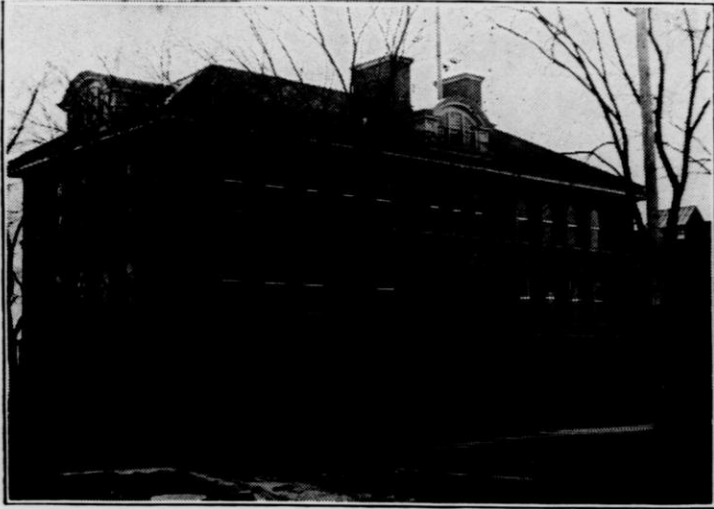
Distance: 4x4 feet.

Age of Plants: 2 years.

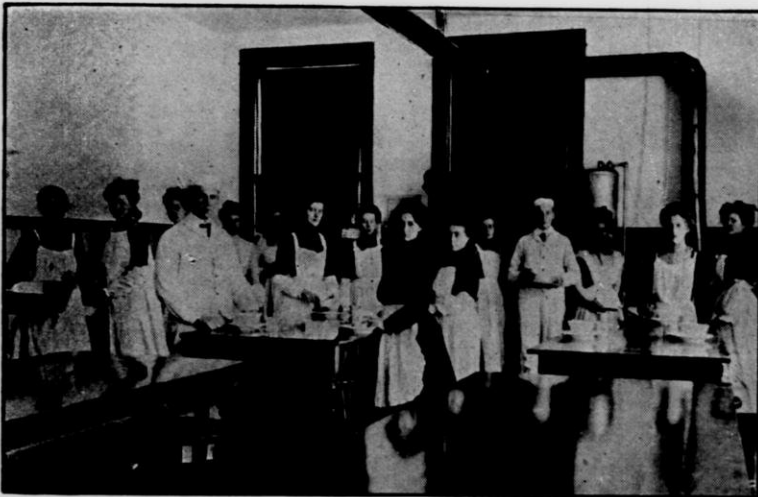
Culture: Cultivate thoroughly throughout the season. A heavy mulch of coal ashes may be applied about the roots to advantage.

Protection: Spray with Bordeaux in June to prevent fungus which causes premature dropping of leaves. Spray frequently with white hellebore (1 oz. to 3 gal. of water) as worms appear.

Pruning: Remove one-quarter to one-third of oldest canes each year.



**AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.
MAIN BUILDING.**



COOKING CLASS AT WORK.

COUNTY SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY IN WISCONSIN.

DR. K. C. DAVIS.

Principal of the Dunn Co. School, Menomonie, Wis.

The State of Wisconsin was the first in the Union to encourage the establishment of schools for the teaching of agriculture, manual training and domestic science to the rural classes. This state, through its legislature, first authorized two counties to create such institutions. The first counties to make the great move were Dunn and Marathon. These two schools were so successful that the last legislature offered to help two more counties that would build and equip buildings for that purpose. The state pays two-thirds of the running expenses of each school up to \$4,000 a year for each. The purpose of these schools is to train young men and young women for life on the farm. They are primarily intended for boys and girls from the country who have finished the country schools. No schools have hitherto been created to meet the special needs of those who without a full high school training want to pursue the special subjects of agriculture, manual training and domestic economy.

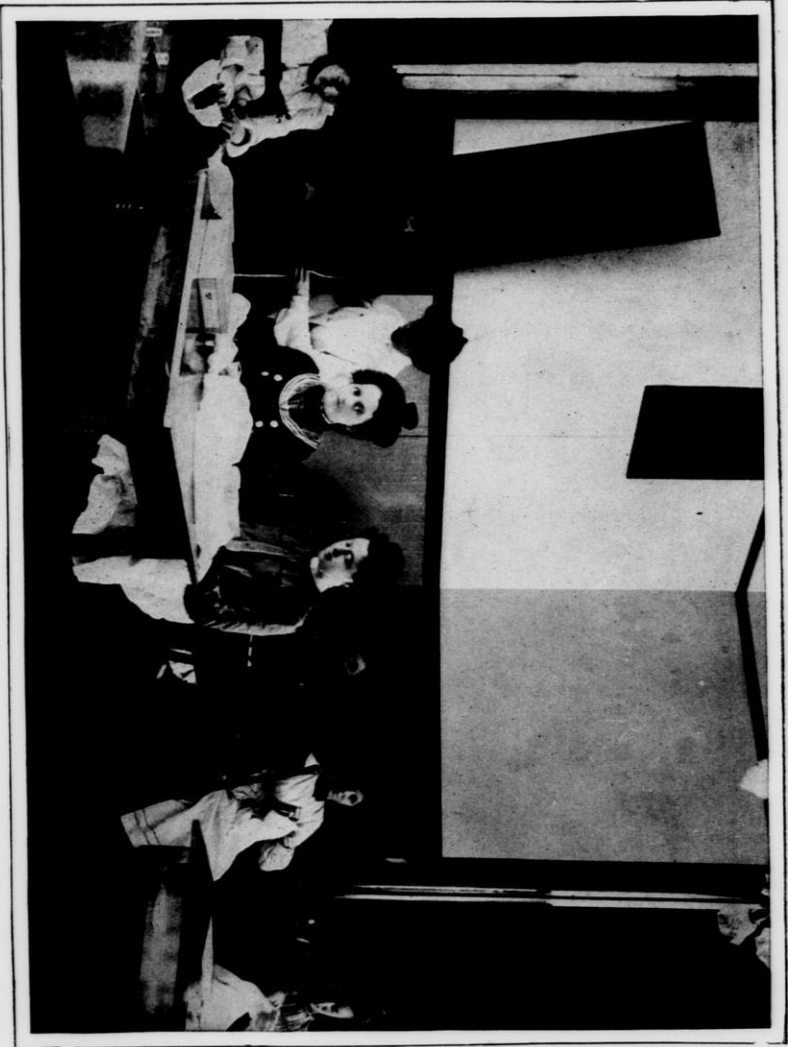
The first of these schools to be organized under the act of the legislature is located at Menomonie, Dunn Co., Wis. This location of the first school is remarkable from the fact that Menomonie is already noted throughout the world for the industrial work done in its public schools. The Stout Manual Training School, built by the millionaire lumberman, Senator J. H. Stout, is operated as an organic part of the public school system. With a lively school interest encouraged by the presence of the Stout school it is not at all surprising that the community should be the first to appreciate having a strong county school of agriculture, although it is not in any way connected with the Menomonie city school system.

County schools of agriculture are a new feature in the American system of education. It has been said that the farming classes are among the slowest to take up with new ideas, especially with those intended for their own good. In Dunn Co., Wis., such has not been the case, for here the county school for farmers' sons and daughters had an enrollment of 64 students within the first few months of its existence, and the many farmers' institutes held in the county by the instructors and farmers, have each been attended by hundreds of earnest, interested farm people.

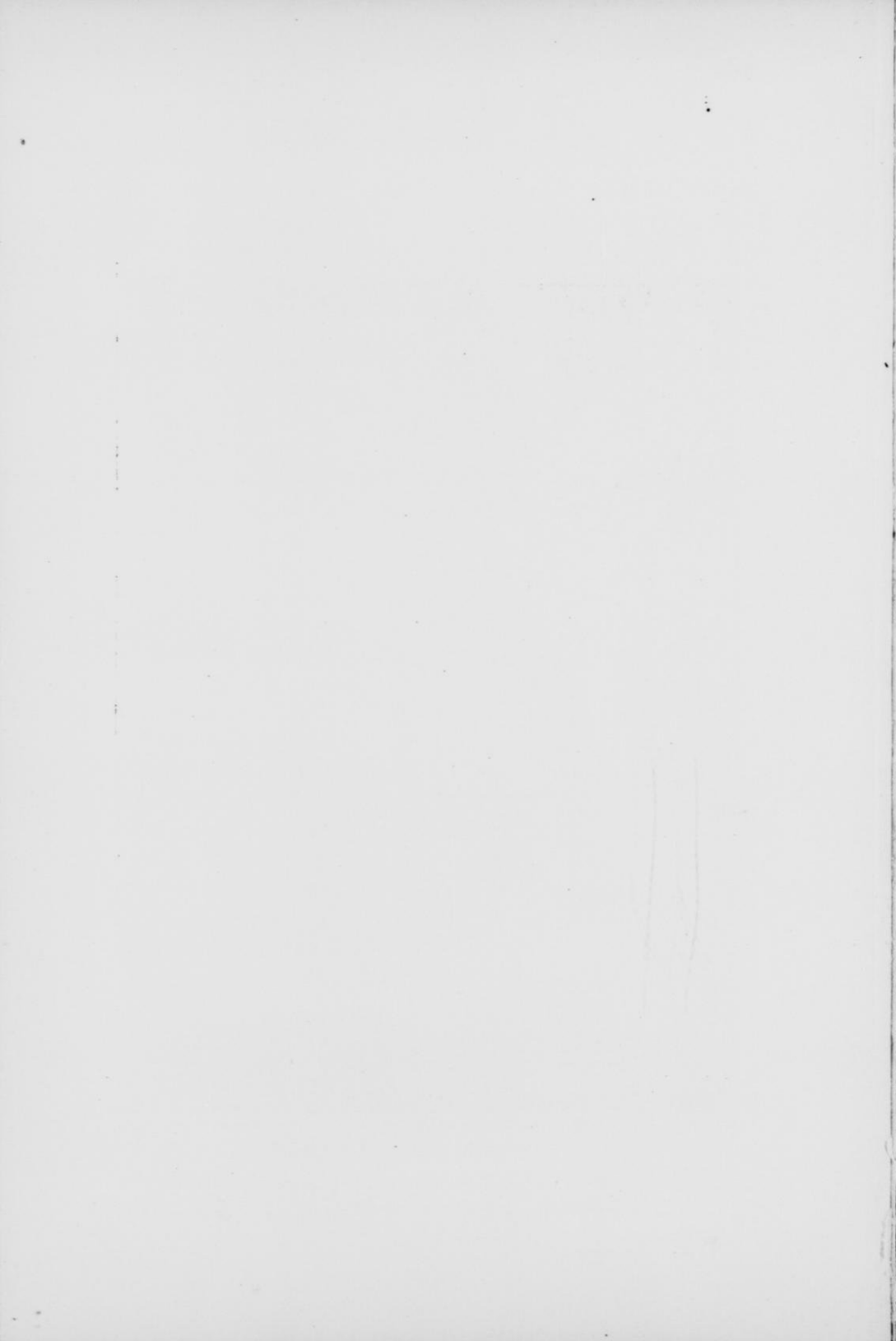
The school continues growing in numbers and usefulness. While the attendance is not so great as we may reasonably expect it to be in a few years it is better than the highest expectations of its warmest friends. The first year the total enrollment reached 64, of whom 40 were young men with an average age of $17\frac{1}{2}$ years; 24 were young women whose ages averaged $18\frac{1}{2}$ years. Over 75 per cent of the students last year were from the country, and this year the proportion of country students is larger. There is a decided gain in the attendance this year as compared with the same time last year, both as to numbers and as to previous preparation for admission.

The interest shown in this new movement speaks strongly in its favor; that indeed is the best standard by which to measure the success of this new class of schools. County schools of agriculture cannot be a success unless the farmers of the vicinity take an abiding interest in them. In Dunn county they speak of it as "the farmers' best friend," "the best place to send our boys," "the college for the rural classes," and in such complimentary ways only.

The work of the school has been popularized a great deal and information concerning its character has been spread not only in Dunn county but in the surrounding counties. This has been done by numerous articles in the newspapers, by exhibits at the county fair each year, by the school bulletin, published quarterly, and by farmers' meetings throughout the county. Up to the present time the instructors of the school



SEWING CLASS.



have conducted or assisted in 45 farmers' institutes or similar meetings. In many of these the school has been aided and many of the subjects handled by the officers and members of the Dunn County Farmers' Club. Sixteen local farmers' clubs have been organized during these meetings. The character and value of these farmers' meetings is such as to put the farmers of the section into harmony with the new movement. The farmers have full confidence in the school.

A butter contest was held at the school early in March of its first year, adding much interest to the dairy department. The school has done a great deal of milk and cream testing for farmers of the county for the purpose of helping to improve dairy herds. The school also has been the means of introducing the rather general trial of sugar beets and other new crops in the county.

Much agricultural information is disseminated from the school to the farmers of the county. Directions for planting, suggestions as to varieties, house and barn plans and plans for school houses are given freely and frequently. Many hundreds of Government bulletins on special farm topics have been placed in the hands of farmers desiring information on those subjects. The daily weather service has been secured free of all cost to all patrons of rural telephone lines and weather flags are displayed daily from the main building.

A novel feature of the school's work is the introduction, through the rural teachers, of elementary agriculture and manual training into district schools of the county. The rural teachers are directly taught to handle these subjects in their schools in a very creditable manner.

The foregoing remarks concern chiefly the auxiliary lines of work. While those lines add to the usefulness of the school they do not take precedence of the regular instruction of the students. There are two courses of study. The regular course covers two years of eight months each, beginning in October and closing in May. The short course is six months in length and is divided into two winters from January to March, inclusive.

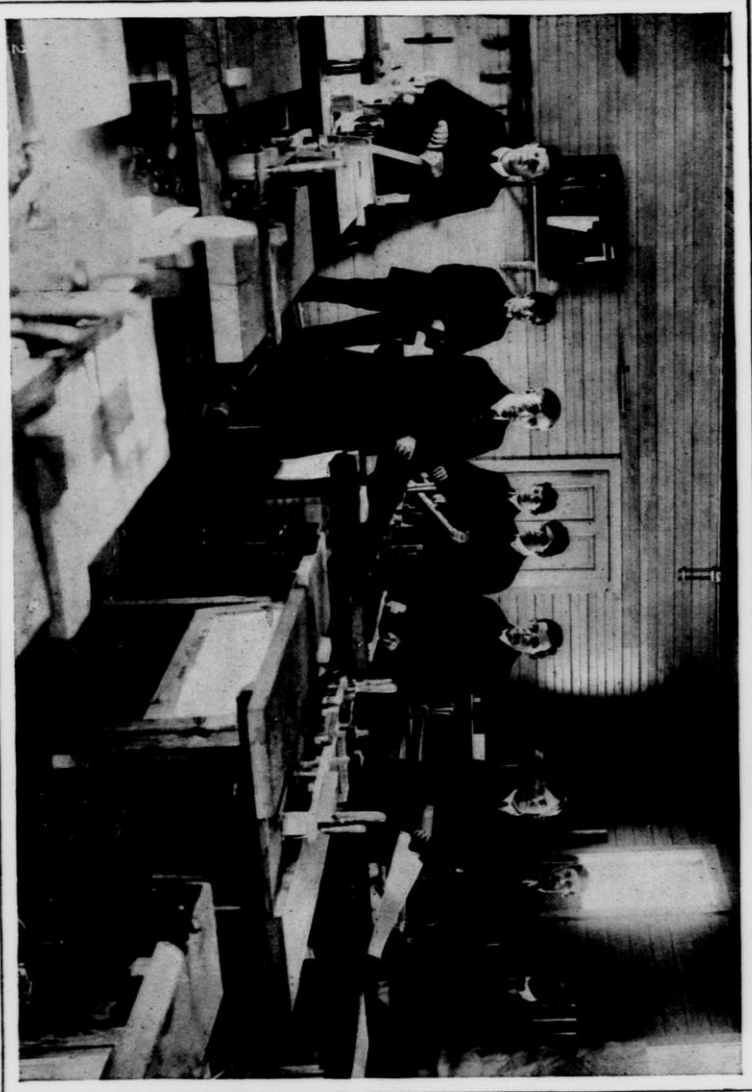
The young men of the regular course pursue the following studies: Science of agriculture, soils and fertilizers, dairying, poultry raising, stock feeding and care; stock breeding, judging marketing; plant life; economic insects and diseases; vegetable, flower and fruit gardening; farm carpentry and blacksmithing; rural architecture and building; business arithmetic; farm accounts and commercial forms; history; civil government; library reading. A school farm on the county fair grounds furnishes practice for the students. They also go in conveyances to the best farms within driving distance, for lessons in barn construction, stock judging, pruning of trees, study of special crops, culture methods and many other lessons.

The regular course for young women includes sewing, cooking, home economy, personal and domestic hygiene, home nursing, poultry raising, chemistry of foods, principles of gardening, history, civil government, library readings.

The short course includes only about one-third as much matter as the regular course, but fills the needs of those who can leave the farm for a few months only each winter. In all the instruction in this new class of schools the useful side of the knowledge and training given to students is emphasized. This is the principle on which they are founded. The extended knowledge which the farmer must have should be made as practical as possible. At every point the school is made to cooperate with the farm, the shop, the dairy and the home. The manual training courses are made far more practical and useful than such courses usually are. Nearly all of the time of the classes has been engaged in making articles of use on the farm, in the home, in the school and shop. The same feature of useful training has prevailed in the domestic economy, plant life, farm accounts, study of soils, poultry and, in fact, all subjects.

Tuition is free for both the regular course and short course students living in Dunn county, and at present the amount charged for students from other counties is only \$10 per year.

Young people of the country have a right to just such knowl-



CARPENTER SHOP.



edge as they gain in a practical school of this kind. Farmers' sons and daughters are just as much entitled to a special training as are the young people of the cities. A special education is needed for farming as well as for the practice of medicine and law.

The founders of the county agricultural school believe that a progressive farmer should know a great deal more than was known by the farmers of the past generations. And in many instances where it is important that farmers should make application of rather new scientific truths, the school has stimulated thought along these lines, and by simplifying what seem to the farmer to be intricate processes, has induced him to apply the results of experiment station work.

We must not be deceived by the notion that machinery is driving people from the farm. Each new discovery and invention multiplies the possibilities of increased work ten, twenty or a hundred fold. The application of newly-discovered scientific truths is bringing about a new era in agriculture. The farmer must be well educated to be able to apply new methods.

Division of labor is being differentiated very rapidly during the last decade. The pressure for specialization in all occupations is fast driving men into one single phase of a calling. We now have dairy farming, tobacco farming, truck gardening, poultry raising, fruit farming and growing nursery stock. Young men who would achieve success must bend their energies to some particular line of agriculture. A two-year course in a special school of this kind gives them much general training and a firm foundation upon which to build their special calling. This course also gives them a splendid start in a number of the lines mentioned.

Young men and, indeed, older people who live in the city of today, scarcely realize the great change that is taking place in American country life and the farmers' business. There is a great change going on; and, in fact, so many new principles are being introduced that persons who have been off the farm only a few years have no idea of the modern ways of doing

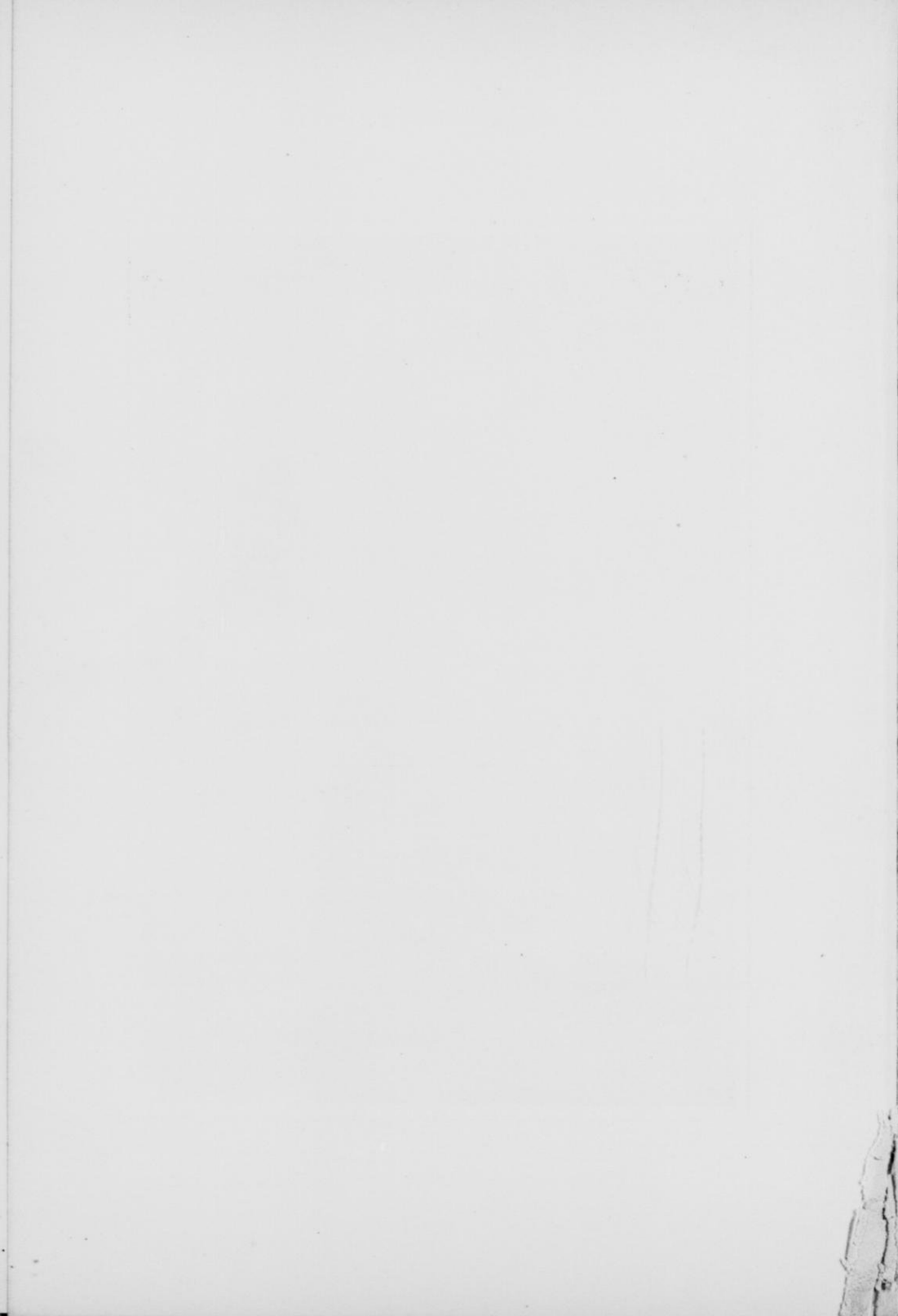
things by up-to-date methods. To be sure there are some things which have not changed, but the greatest changes have been along the lines which concern and effect the financial side of the business.

As land becomes more dear the most modern methods of farming are called into use so that the greatest profits may be reaped from smaller areas. It goes without saying that invention of machinery has played an important part in the introduction of new methods. The results of these changes are only just beginning to be realized. Instead of the farmer of the future being an uneducated person he is coming to be well prepared for his new calling.

The farm demands men who are prepared in special schools, such as this new line of agricultural schools being created by counties of Wisconsin. Men with the best brains are wanted on the farm. The time is rapidly drawing when no occupation can be found which will demand a better preparation than farming. A wide knowledge of science, a thorough understanding of basic principles of plant and animal life, a thorough acquaintance with the world's markets and how to use them, a clear insight into the reasons underlying all farm operations, a thorough attention to all details of the business, a steadiness in all matters pertaining to the life of the farm, courage to act and act quickly at the proper time, good physical strength and power of endurance—these are some of the qualities demanded of the farmer by the farm of tomorrow. Already we hear the call for such men.

BLACKSMITH CLASS.





MISTAKES WE MAKE.

L. SPAULDING, RIVER FALLS, WIS.

How can we become successful farmers? By study, observation and application. If any one wishes to become successful in any business he must study and find out the essential points in that business that are requisite for his success. Not only find them out, but put them into practice. The law of supply must be carefully and constantly studied.

If any one is going into dairying or stock raising, branches of farming being pushed in our state, as they should be, for Wisconsin is bound to be one of the leading states in dairy and meat products, and they are branches of farming, if properly handled, will not only pay good dividends, but will keep up and add fertility to our land, which is a very essential point, because the value of our principal, the farm is increasing, which means larger dividends. The man that engages in either of these branches of farming, has got to be constantly studying every point that pertains to his business. He can learn by observation that some have made a success and some a failure in either one or the other of these branches. Let him study out why one succeeded and the other failed, so he can gain wisdom by their experience.

The dairyman wants to buy the best machine he can for his business, which is the cow, he wants one that will give him the largest product for the amount of feed consumed, and as everything has got to pass through her he has got to study her capacity, so he can tell how to handle her successfully. In selecting his cow he wants one that will utilize the ration given her for milk instead of beef, so you see he has got to make his selection from the dairy breeds. Then he has got to feed with a ration that will produce a good flow of milk, rich in butter fat. He also wants to test his cows, so he can weed out those that are not even paying their board. When he has his cows and learns how to feed them and make them

comfortable he has got to know how to manufacture his product, and in what shape to put it on the market. There are many other things that are necessary which he can learn from our successful dairyman, of which, I am proud to say, can be counted by scores in our state.

The man that engages in stock raising wants to know what the market demands, then learn how to produce a No. 1 article in the branch of stock he is engaged in raising. And in all kinds of stock raising it is essential that you should keep a thoroughbred sire at the head of the herd.

In choosing a sire you want to get one that is strong in the points that are weak in your herd. I advocate no particular breed. Let the man choose the one he fancies, for he will be more apt to take good care of it. There is no use of a man engaging in any business that he has not got a liking for. In choosing a flock of sheep, the breed that you want depends somewhat on the character of your land, whether it is low and apt to be wet or rough, dry and hilly; also whether you want to grow wool and mutton combined or grow them separately.

In raising hogs let the man choose his breed and keep his rig growing from birth to the block. Keep an eye on the market and give it what it demands.

We can not all be dairymen or stock raisers exclusively, for there has got to be raised food for man and beast. This has got to come from Mother Earth. How shall we treat her in order to pay for the great demands upon her? Treat her as you should treat your mother, for she is your mother. It is from her you draw your sustenance. Treat her kindly, study her numerous wants, and do all in your power to supply those wants, for she would not have made them known unless they were essential for your success. I have called your attention to a few points in dairying and stock raising, now I will speak about general and diversified farming, which I consider the best kind of farming for the majority of persons that engage in agricultural pursuits.

In this kind of farming, like all others, there is a large field for thought and study, for in addition to the important points I have mentioned we have got to study plant growth and study our soils. These two very important things the most of us fail to do, much to our shame, for they are the essential points that are necessary for success. Therefore, we should use our brains, that the Almighty gave us to be of service, instead of letting them remain dormant. Why should we study plant growth? Because we must know what elements are required in the soil for their growth. This teaches us that we must know the elements in our soil in order to find out if the soil contains the elements required for the perfection of the crop that we wish to plant or sow. If, after analyzing the soil we find some of the elements lacking we must try to supply them, for we can not expect to receive remunerative returns from any crop when the plant and the soil on which it is planted are antagonistic.

Every farm should have some kind of stock kept upon it, enough to consume the bulk of the feed crop raised. I mean by this the hay, clover, corn fodder, straw and all of the feed grains, for we want to make all the manure we possibly can, in order to keep up the fertility of our soil. Many of us make a mistake right here, for we can make our fertilizing supply much larger than we do. Make your feeding yards smaller, keep them covered with straw, so the stock will have to run over it. They will tread it down and all the droppings, both solids and liquids will be saved. If we allow them too large a range, as many of us do, a great deal of this valuable fertilizer is lost. You also want to keep your stables, sheds and hog pens well littered, not only for the comfort of stock, but in order to preserve the liquid manure.

When it gets to be seeding time, don't forget to thoroughly prepare the seed bed. Make the soil fine and level, for by so doing the seed will germinate sooner and the grain will come up even and the ripening will be more uniform. Never wait until you are ready to sow or plant before you obtain your

seed, for it means loss of time, and sometimes you are obliged to sow inferior seed, for the desirable seed has all been picked up, and you have not got time to send away for it. All seeds should be tested so as to see what per cent is going to grow, then you can tell the necessary amount to sow, in order for a good stand. Buy the best seed you can find, if you do have to pay a few cents above the market, for the best is none too good. The same principle holds good in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom, inferior seed, like inferior stock, don't pay.

When you commence haying don't wait until the entire crop is ready to put into the barn, for if you do, your last meadows will be dry and woody, almost worthless for food. Commence as soon as the first blossoms begin to die on your clover and don't go to work and mow it all down at once, but cut what you can properly care for. A great many do not commence cutting their grain soon enough, when they have a large acreage to cut. As soon as the kernel is in the stiff dough state commence cutting, for if you wait until your entire crop is ready for the cycle the straw will become crinkled and the grain will shell badly, which means a greater loss than there would have been if you had commenced quicker.

All grain should be stacked or put into barns as soon as the grain is hard. Have your grain and straw secured from the elements of the weather. If you leave your grain in the field and wait for a threshing machine some one is going to lose a great deal of the value of his crop by exposure. The straw and grain become bleached and often the grain sprouts, which means a loss, and if you have shocks on new seeding and they are left there for any length of time all the young plants under them are killed.

Grain should be sown in fields separate from other farm crops, so you can turn in your stock as soon as you have your grain stacked, so they can pick up the loose grain. After your grain has gone through the sweating process you can thresh with safety, for the grain will keep safely in the bin, and the grain will be bright and will weigh out heavier than if left in the field to be threshed.

Every farmer makes a mistake if he does not have a good garden planted to vegetables and berries. They will furnish the tables with nourishing and healthful food and cut down the butcher's bill. The man that thinks it don't pay to have such a garden, let him try it one year, and I am sure he will never do without afterward.

We have got to have farm implements to carry on the various pursuits on the farm. Let these be of the best, for you can not expect superior work from an inferior tool. Take care of them when you have finished using them, for if you do not they will soon become infirm, which means additional expense.

WISCONSIN FARM CROP REPORT, 1904.

APRIL 1st.

In making our first monthly crop report of the season, we have aimed to ascertain the comparative acreage of those farm crops that now occupy the ground; estimated upon the basis of last year's area; and to find their apparent condition, at date, relative to winter killing and other unfavorable influences of the late fall or winter; the prices of leading farm products; and the average prices of farm animals now being put upon the market.

Our reports show that the acreage of winter wheat, which was much diminished last year, from previous areas reported, is now reduced 14 per cent from last year, and winter rye falls off 9 per cent.

Tame meadows and tame grass pastures will each be increased by 10 per cent, excellent results having been gained from seeding of lands, last season.

The winter while severely cold has not been hard upon grains and grasses, as the State has generally been fairly protected by snows, and steady cold, freezing weather, is preferable to alternate freezing and thawing, and as a result winter grains and grass are now in very satisfactory form.

The reported prices of farm products are generally above the average, or past seasons grains and potatoes especially bringing a good price. We quote as follows:

Corn	50c per bu.
Wheat	85c per bu.
Rye	60c per bu.

Oats	37c per bu.
Barley	50c per bu.
Beans	\$2.00 per bu.
Potatoes	85c per bu.
Tobacco	6½c per lb.
Tame Hay	\$8.50 per ton
Butter	22c per lb.
Eggs	14c per doz.

With the exception of horses, the prices of farm animals are not high, being hardly up to the average of the past five years. The prices given below are for animals of average breeding and condition, and of the quality usually offered for sale.

Horses	\$125.00
Milch Cows	\$33.00
Sheep	\$3.50
Fat Hogs	\$4.75 per 100 lb.
Fat Cattle	\$3.75 per 100 lb.

There is general freedom from contagious or epidemic diseases among farm animals, and the abundance of fodder of the past season has enabled farmers to generally bring stock through the winter in good condition. The season must necessarily be late in allowing a commencement of active farm work, and hardly the usual amount of plowing was done last fall, which will cause the spring to be a busy one.

Reports are common, however, that farm help is more plentiful than last season, at slightly lower prices than were then offered.

Our May report will deal with the acreage of spring planted crops, and general conditions existing at that time.

MAY 1st.

The past month has been so extremely cold, and conditions affecting farm operations so unfavorable, that no regular letters of inquiry to correspondents have been sent out from this office, upon which to base the report of May 1st, but information received leads us to conclude that not more than one-half of the small grain crop,—wheat, barley and oats—is yet planted, and much of the land to be given to these crops is not yet plowed. Less ploughing was done last fall than usual, which adds materially to the labor of spring preparation for grain sowing.

Fields are now generally sufficiently dry for cultivation, and farm work is being pushed rapidly.

Contrary to rumor and popular belief, clover and winter grains have not been seriously affected by the freezing weather of the past month, and the present promise of these crops is fully up to an average.

A general report will be issued about May 15.

MAY 15.

The present spring will rank among the latest in a period of the last twenty years. The rain fall has not been excessively heavy during the past month, but storms have been so frequent as to keep the ground much of the time in too wet condition to be well handled.

The temperature continues low, and frosts have been prevalent up to date.

The sowing of small grains is hardly completed in some parts of the state, while but very little corn has been planted. Grain, that is up, is a good stand of fine color, and growing nicely. The season has also been favorable for seeding to clover and grasses with grain. Grass has made a very strong growth, and

the condition of meadows and pastures is generally reported as excellent. Last year's seeding of clover made an excellent stand, and came through the winter without special loss from freezing, and is started for an abundant crop; older clover fields have suffered quite severely from late spring freezes, and plants are killed or in weak condition.

It can be said that the present indications of an abundant hay crop are excellent as the present amount of soil moisture will go far toward bringing the crop to harvest.

Winter grains have suffered somewhat from cold,—and reporters estimate the prospects of winter wheat at 85 per cent., and those of winter rye at 96 per cent.

Winter wheat is no longer an important crop in Wisconsin, and where sown at all, is in inconsiderable quantities.

Spring wheat also is constantly falling off in acreage,—a loss of 13 per cent. from last year being now reported,—while both barley and oats show an increase of acreage from last season: barley 2 per cent., and oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

If weather be favorable much corn will be planted within the next ten days. Considerable complaint comes to us of seed corn's failing to germinate, and farmers would do well to thoroughly test seed before planting.

Of small fruits, strawberries wintered well, and promise a full crop, while raspberries and blackberries that were not protected are badly killed. In some localities, currants and gooseberries, now in blossom, have been injured by recent frosts.

Apple, cherry and plum trees will blossom heavily, indicating a favorable start for a good fruit season.

JUNE 15.

Most Wisconsin farm crops are now planted, or the work so nearly completed as to enable us to complete our estimate of acreage of the principal crops for the season.

The acreage of corn in the State is considerably increased, —some 4 per cent.—over that of last year.

This is less than was the wish of farmers; but on account of the wet season and the bad condition of seed, many fields designed for corn have been planted to later crops, or sown to millet or other forage crops.

Upon fields remaining the stand of corn is not even, and up to date the young plants have made slow growth. There is also much complaint of the ravages of grubs and cut worms.

The decrease in the acreage of tobacco is marked; the falling off in tobacco-growing counties ranging from 10 per cent. to 35 per cent., with a general decrease throughout the State of not less than 20 per cent. Plants are in good condition, and farmers are now busy in their setting.

The acreage of potatoes will be somewhat increased in the State, though not particularly so in the leading potato growing counties. In some localities, farmers have been restricted in their planted acreage, by the scarcity and high price of seed. There has been a tendency toward earlier planting, than in the past, late potatoes rotting worse last year, than those planted earlier. Early planted potatoes have made a good stand and are looking well.

The raising of sugar beets is becoming a leading industry in some sections of the State, and the general acreage very much increased.

The cultivation is not confined to localities near present or prospective sugar factories, but arrangements are being made for long distance shipments to the Menomonie Falls factory, and the industry is "booming" in the vicinity of Janesville and Chippewa Falls.

The cultivation of flax has been confined to a few counties for the past few years, and in these, even, the acreage is decidedly decreased this season.

The acreage of peas and beans, never large, remains about the same as last year, while buckwheat will be considerably sown upon low lands, designed for corn, but not fit for that crop.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Winter grain—wheat and rye—have maintained their standing during the past month, and are reported respectively at 85 per cent. and 95 per cent. of a normal crop.

Spring wheat, barley and oats have usually made a vigorous, healthy growth, and are promising.

They are reported:

Spring wheat	94 per cent.
Barley	97 per cent.
Oats	98 per cent.

There has been sufficient rain for a continual growth of grass in meadows and pastures in most parts of the State, and the grass crop was never in more vigorous condition. Old meadows may be somewhat thin, but old tame meadows are seldom profitable and not an indication of the best farm management. An abundant hay crop is already assured, while the surplus feed in pastures is an excellent provision against possible drouth later.

The strawberry crop, just coming upon the market, is an abundant one. Apples are falling quite heavily, but the amount of young fruit on trees was in excess of requirements for a full crop, and the prospects remain good. As a whole the reports received indicate very encouraging crop conditions throughout the State.

It should be borne in mind that dairying is easily the leading farm industry of the State, and that the grass crop is the most important and valuable one raised by the farmer. But little grain is now raised in Wisconsin for shipment outside of the State, and as a result the success of our farmers is not dependent upon the raising of any single crop.

JULY 15.

A full report from all parts of the State shows the condition of farm crops to be very satisfactory.

It is doubtful whether the prospects for a uniformly good

yield of the various important crops of the State has been better for a long term of years.

Localities affected by drouth at time of last report have been visited by timely rains, which have relieved the condition of crops that were beginning to suffer, and the reports of soil moisture are now generally favorable.

Some 40% of the hay crop has been cut, and this has been considerably injured in curing by frequent showers. Later weather has been more favorable, and the remainder of crop is being rapidly secured. The yield is very heavy, and the tonnage will be even greater than that of last year.

Pastures continue in excellent condition except in a few locations in the Southern and Eastern parts of the State where the drouth of last month was especially severe. Winter grains are ripening well, and will give a high average yield.

All spring sown grains are in satisfactory form. The growth of straw is not as great as last year, saving lodging, and materially increasing the prospect of grain yield.

These crops are reported upon a conservative estimate as follows:

Oats	98 %.
Spring wheat	95 %.
Barley	98½%.

Corn has made very rapid growth within the past few days, and with the warm weather it is reasonable to expect will yet make a fair showing for a crop.

The plants are of excellent color, and some fields are already commencing to tassel. The percentage of condition reported is 85%.

Potatoes are doing nicely, making a rapid growth, and have not been specially troubled by bugs.

Their condition is reported at 97%.

Tobacco is small but doing well. Average condition 90%.

From inquiries sent out, as to acreage of growing sugar beets in State, we estimate the entire crop at 15,000 acres.

Of this amount the largest acreage comes from Rock, Chippewa, Brown and Waukesha counties.

Apples continue to fall badly, reducing former estimates of crop prospects.

AUGUST 15.

Weather conditions for the past month have been generally favorable to harvesting and securing the small grain crop of the season. Winter grain and barley were unusually free from any damaging influences, and made a good yield of grain of high quality. Spring wheat and oats, that at the time of our last report were very promising, were later more or less affected by rust,—the loss being mainly confined to late fields. As a result, both of these crops have fallen off in estimated yield. Oats, last month estimated at 98%, having now fallen to 88%.

So little wheat is now raised in the State, that the crop cuts but a small figure.

In our next report we hope to give a close estimate of the yield per acre of all crops of small grain.

The tame hay crop of the State is considerably above an average; very decidedly so, except in Southern and South Eastern counties, where continued drouth has interfered with all farm crops. Except in these localities, pastures are still reported in good condition, and the rank growth of second growth upon meadows, assures an abundance of fall pasturage. The crops of Wisconsin, as a dairy state, would be incomplete without the two important items of pasturage and hay, which are this year most abundant.

The corn crop has not made the expected advance during the past month. The weather has been too cool, and in most parts of the State there has been an excess of rain, and a corresponding lack of sunshine.

Our present report of prospective crop is 75% against 85% last month; and if the present figures are realized, the coming month must be more favorable than the past.

Potatoes are almost universally reported as being very promising. We have no complaint of rot, and very little of blight. With an increased acreage, the crop promises to be large.

Tobacco, like corn, has not made satisfactory advancement. Most fields are uneven, and many are very late. The estimated standing of the crop is 80%.

Sugar beets are usually reported as in excellent condition, and indications are, that this crop that has this year become quite prominent in our State, will be satisfactory.

Apples are to be an average crop.

There was a slight frost in certain localities, in most parts of the State, on the morning of August 8th, doing slight damage to corn and tobacco. The damage seems greatest to the cranberry crop, where the loss is estimated at 50%.

No crop report will be issued September 15th, on account of interference of State Fair work.

NOVEMBER 1.

In this final report of Wisconsin crops for 1904, we have sought to ascertain yield per acre, quality of product, and price of various crops in local markets: and from these have arranged an average statement covering the State.

As will be noted a good average is maintained in yield per acre by all crops except corn; while in quality with the same exception, the showing is very satisfactory. The season has been favorable for ripening and curing of corn fields that were not killed by early frosts, and I think the crop is in better condition and of higher feeding value, than that of 1903.

Oats constitute our leading grain crop, and both in yield per acre and in quality, the standing is higher than was predicted at time of harvest, and as a whole, results are gratifying.

Barley is an excellent crop in all particulars.

Rye maintains a high average, while wheat as a crop is unimportant, and also unsatisfactory.

The potato crop of the State is large,—the season having been well calculated to induce a large yield—and while in a few

sections and upon certain soils, rot has done considerable damage, the general quality is excellent.

Quite a diversity in price is noticed from different sections of the State; 20 cents being the ruling price in principal potato growing centers, while from 30 to 40 cents is reported from southern counties, suggesting a possible market for surplus product for other districts of easy access.

The acreage of tobacco was about 20% less than that of 1903, but a satisfactory yield is reported with higher quality than last year.

The new and growing industry of sugar beet raising, has proved very satisfactory.

It is estimated that upwards of 12,000 acres of beets have been raised in the State for sugar production the present season; and the encouraging yield and quality will undoubtedly cause an increased acreage next year.

Pasturage has continued abundant up to present time, and live stock is in good condition.

There is an abundance of hay and other fodder for winter use.

The apple crop of the State was better than anticipated, and fall varieties have not found a ready sale. Late keeping apples are selling in local markets for \$2.00 per barrel.

Following is an estimate of yield per acre, quality, and prices of the principal farm crops of the current year,—as arranged from reports of correspondents throughout the State.

YIELD PER ACRE.

Wheat	15 bushels.
Rye	18 bushels.
Barley	35 bushels.
Oats	38 bushels.
Buckwheat	16 bushels.
Clover Seed	21½ bushels.
Corn	33 bushels.
Beans	14 bushels.
Potatoes	145 bushels.
Sugar Beets	13 tons.
Tobacco	1350 pounds.
Tame Hay	1¾ tons.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT.

100 representing a high market value.

Wheat	75
Rye	92
Barley	95
Oats	89
Buckwheat	90
Clover Seed	95
Corn	72
Beans	90
Potatoes	97
Sugar Beets	98
Tobacco	93
Tame Hay	95

A separate estimate, based upon special inquiry, places the percentage of corn crop that is merchantable, at 65.

PRICES IN LOCAL MARKETS.

Wheat	\$1.02 per bu.
Rye .....	.70 per bu.
Barley .....	.45 per bu.
Oats .....	.27 per bu.
Buckwheat .....	.63 per bu.
Clover Seed	6.50 per bu.
Corn .....	.50 per bu.
Beans	1.60 per bu.
Potatoes .....	.23 per bu.
Sugar Beets	4.75 per ton.
Tobacco .....	.08 per lb.
Tame Hay	8.00 per ton.

No further crop reports will be issued from this office until next spring.

JOHN M. TRUE,
Secretary.

LIST OF CROP REPORTERS, 1904.

Adams County	Uri Morse, Big Spring. H. B. 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, Pardèeville.
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 Gribbe, Jonesdale. Thomas Convey, Ridgeway.
Jefferson County	R. S. Bennett, Saxon.
Iron County	Hon. A. W. Merrill, Alma Center.
Jackson County	F. B. Dell, Black River Falls. 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, Rhineland.
Outagamie County	Hon. Chas. Clack, Appleton. H. M. Culbertson, Dale.
Ozaukee County	Jacob Dietrich, Cedarburg.
Pepin County	Hon. F. S. 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	James 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.
Waukessha 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 A. Woodford, Hewitt.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Adams	17,057	351,419	193,888	6,500	163,264
Ashland	2,471	302	13,894	690	764
Barron	42,361	61,659	750,272	46,063	23,017
Bayfield	398	76	13,911	6,705	8,490
Brown	455,984	113,282	1,496,562	200,000	150,282
Buffalo	221,957	526,959	1,355,363	341,783	40,225
Burnett	21,359	24,534	110,535	1,893	12,205
Calumet	61,983	270,751	839,921	1,195,070	21,652
Chippewa	42,118	177,148	1,051,392	23,998	27,694
Clark	52,303	47,002	641,921	34,369	23,788
Columbia	52,559	2,410,909	1,922,814	248,189	114,502
Crawford	52,162	464,070	531,371	27,369	22,594
Dane	36,369	3,195,903	3,225,721	400,954	65,215
Dodge	136,225	1,317,296	2,099,336	2,337,270	30,178
Door	110,557	20,812	343,696	75,202	104,292
Douglas	627	2,013	6,035	320	373
Dunn	65,066	484,717	1,553,893	99,361	55,595
Eau Claire	86,595	273,540	1,184,525	103,937	79,924
Florence	152	10	20,443	274	21
Fond du Lac.....	64,509	562,898	1,940,717	1,795,605	13,054
Forest	451	52	10*670	306	15
Gates	1,151	7,909	21,518	1,871	633
Grant	35*781	2,169,866	1,843,440	219,569	48,496
Green	88,835	1,457,459	1,032,386	123,255	31,959
Green Lake	48,568	740,700	855,166	254,413	79,362
Iowa	23,235	1,632,434	1,421,325	49,348	43,290
Iron	611	.....	5,079	308	72
Jackson	117,202	255,486	1,151,974	119,938	64,775
Jefferson	69,667	1,638,155	1,411,306	363,626	94,362
Juneau	50,849	285,151	714,791	37,200	51,258
Kenosha	4,852	704,887	591,871	13,907	8,867
Kewaunee	250,197	2,656	474,315	172,955	122,296
La Crosse	61,721	404,736	673,687	158,664	31,570
La Fayette	5,468	1,697,315	1,286,868	55,244	6,621
Langlade	14,151	2,382	199,508	27,006	3,778
Lincoln	4,202	707	87,937	878	1,562

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHEL.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Manitowoc	186,854	54,234	1,159,476	762,521	202,107
Marathon	90,871	22,158	740,574	96*816	27,740
Marquette	23,343	16,723	251,660	4,036	11,620
Marquette	19,223	397,408	312,206	3,073	175,940
Milwaukee	13,740	280,404	461,931	178,262	42,818
Monroe	124,440	391,600	1,384,015	121,932	53,865
Oconto	59,307	70,685	546,145	32,509	25,242
Oneida	642	1,524	30,682	168	1,298
Outagamie	35,482	535,715	1,777,081	522,941	42,083
Ozaukee	32,188	152,060	473,721	511,757	33,974
Pepin	33,716	181,545	266,975	195,395	17,321
Pierce	457,508	343,939	1,079,101	652,800	91,464
Polk	48,850	128,870	1,096,181	90,519	21,375
Portage	31,033	289,393	601,568	5,248	137,222
Price	370	560	17,557	678	538
Racine	7,747	862,735	758,279	79,026	22,956
Richland	44,700	701,642	602,406	72,544	35,817
Rock	6,124	2,934,035	1,141,936	530,249	99,133
St. Croix	58,585	150,337	2,073,265	333,806	112,979
Sauk	80,378	967,895	2,320,034	89,306	128,533
Sawyer	52	20	5,768	235	.....
Shawano	158,703	159,571	713,615	125,325	47,910
Sheboygan	55,105	574,965	1,297,614	1,122,561	89,480
Taylor	3,415	182	48,284	5,231	4,275
Trempealeau	171,225	420,943	1,759,458	121,666	51,714
Vernon	104,005	505,335	1,362,908	132,620	11,798
Vilas	112	60	4,975	20	100
Walworth	4,933	1,862,814	1,461,932	352,056	31,826
Washburn	8,365	18,192	65,756	3,100	1,540
Washington	77,586	476,558	886,936	1,182,907	52,375
Waukesha	33,110	912,963	1,317,873	450,972	107,146
Waupaca	58,646	374,790	1,087,320	79,155	99,917
Waushara	24,843	536,137	477,991	31,143	197,184
Winnebago	64,996	581,151	1,257,527	453,420	19,300
Wood	15,955	81,670	273,979	39,850	43,721
Total	4,435,905	36,294,007	60,294,780	16,927,887	3,588,166

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Roots other than sugar beets.	Cranberries.	Apples.
Adams		617,919	200		301
Ashland		17,302	3,433		350
Barron	1,305	374,914	24,234	25	358
Bayfield		34,918	5,375		104
Brown	582	295,286	78,256		5,296
Buffalo	661	57,584	480		2,480
Burnett	38	88,935	6,405	55	
Calumet	32	35,794	14,418		16,292
Chippewa	74	303,749	2,500	200	2,533
Clark	393	75,439	4,268		1,770
Columbia	445	551,900	1,650		7,102
Crawford		49,574	816		12,713
Dane		181,445	6,499		14,353
Dodge	397	121,592	2,762		12,672
Door	282	127,365	11,327		13,575
Douglas	6	34,183	6,018		26
Dunn	240	351,247	260		1,093
Eau Claire	120	137,990	3,636		3,971
Florence		23,285	4,559		64
Fond du Lac	1,719	229,055	11,140		27,298
Forest		8,716	3,762		
Gates		25,278	422		3,385
Grant		163,127			29,048
Green		55,451	10,243		4,917
Green Lake	905	134,661	800		2,047
Iowa		50,655	440		4,145
Iron		9,081			
Jackson	117	86,501	2,978	21,640	2,087
Jefferson	130	71,586	6,965		7,323
Juneau	204	325,620	710	3,176	1,767
Kenosha	945	47,605			20,075
Kewaunee	356	41,833	4,894		10,049
La Crosse		59,149	2,735		4,676
La Fayette	100	78,943	100		2,263
Langlade		67,338	11,710		87
Lincoln		57,319	7,051		147
Manitowoc	489	80,216	14,075		42,683
Marathon	234	149,201	8,162		11,290
Marinette		145,690	6,950	30	7,159
Marquette		311,802	850	1	3*076
Milwaukee	237	197,777	49,930		43,939
Monroe	310	116,178	8,060	6,757	3,794
Oconto	204	96,033	19,762	1,514	9,985

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Roots other than sugar beets.	Cranberries	Apples.
Oneida		51,708	8,533		.....
Outagamie	148	233,105	21,235		13,685
Ozaukee	237	83,436	750		19,747
Pepin	210	13,886	360		2,238
Pierce	19,692	58,508	3,775		4,303
Polk	1,150	147,652	5,296	93	257
Portage	27	1,470,468	1,720		1,002
Price		31,479	3,363		101
Racine	2,805	109,828	*14,897		20,160
Richland	16	46,873	232		15,445
Rock		202,845	4,602		5,092
St. Croix	133,701	96,991	6,943	500	203
Sauk		476,356	4,692		10,884
Sawyer		4,605	2,617		.....
Shawano	80	149,086	5,186	1	6,661
Sheboygan	398	180,686	42,371		43,082
Taylor		26,611	1,277		53
Trempealeau	216	64,249		10	3,092
Vernon	10	68,732	2,445		10,407
Vilas		7,185	2,350		.....
Walworth		96,482	1,137		12,664
Washburn	70	49,560	6,575	75	65
Washington	334	130,773	14,113		26,803
Waukesha		258,590	16,850		34,019
Waupaca	12	1,285,618	1,073		4,443
Waushara		1,143,816			2,946
Winnebago	815	135,576	7,924	60	14,879
Wood	38	129,435	5,573	38,076	739
Total	170,484	12,835,375	533,724	72,213	589,252

*Cabbage, 10,850.

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.	Currants.	Grapes.
Adams	77	37		2	
Ashland	65				
Barron	1,493	222	10	54	
Bayfield	708	2	1	13	
Brown	2,286	245			
Buffalo	1,648	35	231		2,930
Burnett					
Calumet					
Chippewa	1,405	81	35		
Clark	450	13	25	14	2
Columbia	1,197	286	155	47	12
Crawford	368	93	96		
Dane	5,812	533	15 6	63	156
Dodge	2,418	628	47	27	1
Door	1,714	621	116	208	
Douglas	50				
Dunn	1,146	29	43		
Eau Claire ...	9,995	1,599	393	7	2
Florence					
Fond du Lac..	1,383	373	125	71	5
Forest					
Gates	192				
Grant	1,009	174	385		885
Green	518	382	117	50	
Green Lake ..	327	170			90
Iowa	46	6		3	
Iron					
Jackson	5,748	264	1,169	400	300
Jefferson	546	168	44	33	31
Juneau	110	100	14	1	2
Kenosha	71	51	4		
Kewaunee	72	131		136	
La Crosse	4,341	444	1,585		95
La Fayette ...	279	107	86		
Langlade	25				
Lincoln	31				
Manitowoc	479	249	90		5
Marathon	207				
Marquette	71				
Marquette	18	26	20		
Milwaukee	7,018	80	10	1,011	130
Monroe	26,338	2,213	3,067		10
Oconto	3,837	59	103	8	
Oneida	126	28	7	5	
Outagamie ...	1,490	197	180	30	5

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.				
	Straw-berries.	Rasp-berries.	Black-berries.	Currants.	Grapes.
Ozaukee	2	2	1		
Pepin	243	306	54		19
Pierce	580	144	5		
Polk	288	70	6	5	7
Portage	164	79	80	10	
Price		10			
Racine	5,355	67		77	
Richland	1,752	327	297	62	70
Rock	4,238	1,168	301	107	5
St. Croix	7,449	95		10	
Sauk	1,335	492	448	15	408
Sawyer	66				
Shawano	180				
Sheboygan	1,385	325	64	101	7
Taylor					
Trempealeau	946	89	234	100	2,537
Vernon	514	275	352	1	32
Vilas	10				
Walworth	446	146	44	55	6
Washburn	489	23	1	1	38
Washington	375	230	25	93	
Waukesha	11,400	1,746	42	138	
Waupaca	1,828	45	22		18
Waushara					
Winnebago	2,641	543	14	56	3
Wood	361	100			
Total.....	127,259	15,927	10,302	3,053	7,810

10 502
7,334 58

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		NUMBER OF TONS.	
	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.	Sugar beets.	Culti vated grasses.
Adams	3,028	216	.....	9,366
Ashland	60	110	.....	6,034
Barron	1,302	37	.....	52,517
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	.....	5,435
Brown	982	1,025	.....	42,986
Buffalo	545	1,976	.....	.....
Burnett	34	49	.....	7,706
Calumet	6,403	118	384	23,224
Chippewa	415	817	155	39,039
Clark	142	228	.....	92,830
Columbia	917	6,211	618	31,342
Crawford	427	893	.....	30,880
Dane	1,897	705	.....	118,396
Dodge	4,076	658	1,401	68,307
Door	244	62	900	10
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	4,454
Dunn	1,429	391	4	51,591
Eau Claire	1,527	684	.....	42,896
Florence .....	.....	.....	.....	4,195
Fond du Lac	3,009	1,620	457	50,756
Forest .....	.....	3	.....	504
Gates	64	25	.....	5,868
Grant	6,994	2,460	.....	96,042
Green	966	1,782	.....	64,530
Green Lake	722	3,043	.....	7,165
Iowa	865	1,429	.....	72,309
Iron .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1,595	292	150	29,849
Jefferson	572	251	1,783	51,790
Juneau	4,300	309	.....	32,436
Kenosha	13	510	1	.....
Kewaunee	1,689	6	.....	33,161
La Crosse	111	356	.....	39,193
La Fayette	2,555	1,461	.....	79,540
Langlade .....	.....	20	.....	14,465
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	10,857
Manitowoc	7,393	157	40	56,168
Marathon	77	126	.....	.....
Marinette	10	.....	736	14,022
Marquette	3,396	79	.....	12,802
Milwaukee	498	10	3,528	64,558
Monroe	861	285	.....	58,576
Oconto	127	42	1,881	24,712
Oneida .....	.....	4	.....	2,858
Outagamie	357	194	337	44,266

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF BUSHELS.		NUMBER OF TONS.	
	Clover seed.	Timothy seed.	Sugar beets.	Cultivated grasses.
Ozaukee	5,286	340	769	32,224
Pepin	211	115	82	8,251
Pierce	940	778	160	39,644
Polk	78	65	6	50,099
Portage	4,625	415	3	30,933
Price	8	79	.....	8,250
Racine	85	313	4,681	38,295
Richland	188	386	.....	51,652
Rock	404	5,807	7,855	69,547
St. Croix	373	506	419	49,730
Sauk	964	773	100	54,154
Sawyer .....	.....	.....	.....	4,404
Shawano	578	6	476	38,642
Sheboygan	4,136	750	.....	61,222
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	9,199
Trempealeau	757	895	280	54,838
Vernon	536	2,362	36	66,253
Vilas .....	.....	.....	.....	382
Walworth	154	2,191	692	67,879
Washburn	38	7	.....	5,278
Washington	12,483	66	2,406	46,975
Waukesha	266	555	4,047	66,145
Waupaca	925	33	.....	48,115
Waushara	4,209	385	.....	21,914
Winnebago	250	682	4,873	36,054
Wood	181	83	5	26,126
Total	97,275	46,233	39,264	1,483,840

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.			ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.	
	Flax fiber.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Clover.	Timothy.
Adams				3,849	139
Ashland					
Barron			37,348		
Bayfield				317	
Brown				522	396
Buffalo			21,800	657	375
Burnett				21	8
Calumet				3,749	48
Chippewa			252,900	513	207
Clark				66	62
Columbia		2,000	3,130,769	843	1,258
Crawford			1,822,900	267	260
Dane			12,859,585	1,776	481
Dodge			5,300	3,358	165
Door					
Douglas					
Dunn		16	325,550	1,550	117
Eau Claire			46,620	643	148
Florence					
Fond du Lac				1,294	94
Forest					
Gates			1,050		
Grant			338,850	8,726	999
Green				160	282
Green Lake				603	665
Iowa			11,300	818	485
Iron					
Jackson			208,384	1,605	140
Jefferson			374,550	283	63
Juneau		15,000	157,700	8,035	144
Kenosha				25	121
Kewaunee				2,615	251
La Crosse			103,595	115	82
La Fayette			2,800	3,200	455
Langlade					32
Lincoln					
Manitowoc				3,547	54
Marathon				26	18
Marinette				25	
Marquette			65	2,428	338
Milwaukee				263	4
Monroe		6,000	623,933	532	95
Oconto				117	126
Oneida					
Outagamie				152	25

STATEMENT OF FARM CROPS GROWN IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF POUNDS.			ACRES HARVESTED FOR SEED.	
	Flax fiber.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Clover.	Timothy.
Ozaukee				1,996	71
Pepin				150	19
Pierce			43,500	948	226
Polk			100	54	2
Portage		13,020		1,641	244
Price				5	11
Racine	300				48
Richland			459,065	160	144
Rock			8,089,190	547	1,300
St. Croix	422,800		8,000	311	271
Sauk		480	20,000	1,169	144
Sawyer					
Shawano				518	6
Sheboygan				7,228	750
Taylor					
Trempealeau		169	410	1,045	341
Vernon			5,982,444	581	409
Vilas					
Walworth			20,500	143	704
Washburn			48	40	
Washington				9,089	16
Waukesha			300	166	112
Waupaca				1,161	36
Wausara				4,152	233
Winnebago				183	68
Wood					
Total ..	423,100	36,685	17,313,556	83,987	13,289

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Adams	1,743	21,100	11,211	468	18,428
Ashland	209	17	5,094	300	584
Barron	3,087	5,235	2,655	2,873	1,294
Bayfield	94	76	894	15	44
Brown	28,794	6,826	46,382	17,294	12,804
Buffalo	11,400	23,385	47,195	14,800	2,436
Burnett	1,864	4,131	5,662	278	943
Calumet	3,807	9,587	23,318	36,773	881
Chippewa	4,470	9,548	44,253	1,207	1,759
Clark	2,979	7,207	23,654	2,421	1,512
Columbia	3,544	59,971	60,288	10,906	10,322
Crawford	4,840	21,555	26,048	1,428	1,405
Dane	2,955	106,042	112,337	19,177	4,399
Dodge	10,033	42,552	83,520	80,394	1,589
Door	8,368	563	13,043	3,448	5,571
Douglas	67	189	1,075	6	36
Dunn	5,221	25,763	56,266	4,301	4,702
Eau Claire	4,911	15,864	43,124	4,037	4,837
Florence	17	.....	881	31	6
Fond du Lac ..	4,157	31,678	52,739	57,452	565
Forest	31	22	707	28	1
Gates	57	514	1,357	156	36
Grant	4,322	85,602	72,073	10,013	3,877
Green	616	55,571	37,502	8,001	2,901
Green Lake ...	3,434	21,038	26,395	9,495	5,862
Iowa	1,860	41,193	48,350	3,112	5,012
Iron	31	.....	178	12	8
Jackson	5,757	13,576	38,753	2,384	4,805
Jefferson	4,022	40,252	41,483	13,118	4,388
Juneau	2,030	15,452	23,713	1,901	6,431
Kenosha	313	22,449	20,785	1,400	747
Kewaunee	12,685	486	16,830	7,313	7,148
La Crosse	3,003	13,962	23,726	5,767	2,695
Lafayette	1,173	64,106	44,230	3,589	910
Langlade	1,023	160	11,202	1,124	256
Lincoln	294	166	4,823	450	130
Manitowoc	8,815	2,571	34,039	27,642	11,321
Marathon	5,478	2,364	32,646	5,353	2,717
Marquette	1,231	1,281	9,476	266	836
Marquette	1,904	14,481	10,009	441	15,216
Milwaukee	832	12,786	14,666	6,206	1,825
Monroe	6,905	20,101	45,964	5,866	4,232
Oconto	5,265	3,778	20,634	2,098	1,623
Oneida	42	121	1,337	24	87
Outagamie	1,885	18,748	48,960	20,156	2,080

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.				
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Ozaukee	1,902	5,387	18,073	23,690	1,814
Pepin	1,697	6,105	8,116	7,166	1,542
Pierce	3,990	12,847	38,886	30,641	4,448
Polk	2,731	7,964	36,097	3,946	1,126
Portage	2,121	14,599	31,569	464	16,979
Price	31	30	905	51	27
Racine	596	23,314	23,929	2,910	1,522
Richland	3,078	27,139	21,058	3,905	2,313
Rock	444	84,962	45,750	27,143	7,518
St. Croix	3,652	16,692	80,544	14,637	5,485
Sauk	6,669	40,891	48,480	5,056	9,506
Sawyer	31	56	772	43	14
Shawano	9,343	16,752	29,714	6,271	3,576
Sheboygan	3,076	16,281	37,565	36,551	5,030
Taylor	264	52	1,945	853	203
Trempealeau ..	8,656	16,979	57,769	5,735	3,133
Vernon	6,404	24,968	48,137	6,340	775
Vilas	5	16	332	15	10
Walworth	491	54,714	35,934	17,161	2,078
Washburn	616	2,215	3,264	161	313
Washington ..	4,800	15,740	27,788	44,261	4,559
Waukesha	2,096	29,638	38,536	14,158	6,441
Waupaca	3,329	15,683	33,344	3,892	6,924
Waushara	1,846	21,918	21,611	1,012	18,583
Winnebago ...	3,117	20,808	36,524	15,883	812
Wood	1,107	4,561	13,897	2,255	4,252
Total....	247,707	1,322,391	2,029,801	667,509	265,236

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Adams		10,437		2
Ashland		2,356		2,213
Barron	825	4,767		235
Bayfield		440		67
Brown	30	2,000		1,200
Buffalo	57	961		29
Burnett	12	2,036		115
Calumet	8	933	54	8
Chippewa	1	4,818	1,432	21
Clark	31	1,544	126	53
Columbia	26	9,937	50	10
Crawford		897		
Dane	77	3,112	864	9
Dodge	108	3,112	59	11
Door	23	1,505	143	52
Douglas		586		107
Dunn	8	4,941	133	
Eau Claire	19	2,268	30	79
Florence		176		3
Fond du Lac	75	3,121		7
Forest		145		64
Gates		365	3	22
Grant		2,690		
Green	60	767		7
Green Lake	58	1,952	11	30
Iowa		881		1
Iron		87		
Jackson	8	1,656		76
Jefferson		1,377	118	11
Juneau	15	6,111		1
Kenosha	298	903		
Kewaunee	33	792	48	
La Crosse		11,363		11
Lafayette		1,090		
Langlade	1	926		125
Lincoln		991		12
Manitowoc	9	1,467	52	61
Marathon	17	3,568	40	70
Marinette		1,933	368	69
Marquette		4,648		1
Milwaukee	24	4,366	273	149
Monroe		2,223	4	371
Oconto	26	1,383	246	46
Oneida		884		111
Outagamie	2	2,839	147	100

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.			
	Flax seed.	Potatoes.	Sugar beets.	Other root crops.
Ozaukee	26	1,961	160	5
Pepin	15	226	12	.....
Pierce	822	1,237	10	1,078
Polk	73	2,992	.....	30
Portage	5	23,725	.....	3
Price .....	.....	522	7	72
Racine	213	2,255	273	94
Richland .....	.....	795	1	74
Rock .....	.....	2,688	3,390	41
St. Croix	5,179	1,656	6	55
Sauk .....	.....	7,336	1	4
Sawyer .....	.....	181	.....	46
Shawano	7	2,770	2	98
Sheboygan	27	2,519	.....	60
Taylor .....	.....	417	.....	20
Trempealeau	15	1,261	.....	11
Vernon .....	.....	1,376	2	21
Vilas .....	.....	184	1	15
Walworth	212	1,331	27	4
Washburn	2	760	7	142
Washington	21	3,269	202	15
Waukesha .....	.....	5,109	325	33
Waupaca	2	17,591	15	2
Waushara .....	.....	17,546	.....	.....
Winnebago	40	2,017	87	13
Wood	62	2,969	25	45
Total.....	8,565	219,944	8,753	7,556

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		No. of growing apple trees.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Cran- berries.	Apple orchard.		Straw- berries.	Rasp- berries.
Adams	44	103	2,153	6	2
Ashland		15		10	
Barron	13	20	865	30	2
Bayfield		46	1,490	9	
Brown		800	12,000	100	5
Buffalo		152	6,364	14	2
Burnett	3	1	5	1	
Calumet		748	25,069		
Chippewa	40	125	4,652	37	4
Clark		96	3,441	14	3
Columbia	12	1,339		96	11
Crawford		674	23,890	5	5
Dane		1,724	52,266	28	20
Dodge		1,169	41,042	1,530	136
Door		1,067	44,252	40	8
Douglas		10	110	4	
Dunn		182	4,114	36	1
Eau Claire		156	8,748	225	21
Florence		3	141		
Fond du Lac		1,628	37,026		
Forest				1	
Gates			93	8	
Grant		1,353	36,100		
Green		728	22,765	7	8
Green Lake		355	16,188	7	5
Iowa		561	22,593	1	
Iron				2	
Jackson	233	127	4,199	68	16
Jefferson		982	27,926	9	6
Juneau	68	161	8,267	2	
Kenosha		1,263	30,854	23	41
Kewaunee		799	36,739	8	1
La Crosse		365	14,414	112	21
Lafayette		389	13,032	10	2
Langlade		17	199	1	
Lincoln		9	391	9	
Manitowoc		1,339	69,269	17	12
Marathon		196	7,522	11	2
Marinette			24,286		
Marquette		392	12,057	1	2
Milwaukee		1,924	62,830	111	4
Monroe	163	431	17,797	360	59
Oconto		641	18,590	8	1

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		No. of growing apple trees.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Cran- berries.	Apple orchard.		Straw- berries.	Rasp- berries.
Oneida				13	1
Outagamie		912	31,721	22	9
Ozaukee		1,074	37,277		
Pepin		17	4,437	4	5
Pierce		130	6,019	11	7
Polk	4	4	931	4	4
Portage		57	4,274	7	3
Price		3	1,136	2	
Racine		1,508	39,945	54	3
Richland		988	42,637	37	11
Rock		808	23,067	43	25
St. Croix		11	1,174	34	3
Sauk		1,013	45,067	30	32
Sawyer				1	
Shawno		361	15,239	1	
Sheboygan		2,693	80,840	19	11
Taylor		2	275		
Trempealeau		330	5,489	24	4
Vernon		1,076	77,069	19	11
Vilas		5	30	3	1
Walworth		1,214	29,846	4	
Washburn		5	109	23	4
Washington		1,945	50,951	4	4
Waukesha		2,100	57,454	37	19
Waupaca		454	22,962		
Waushara		161	9,834		
Winnebago		2,785	5,443	25	11
Wood	602	91	2,414	5	
Total....	1,182	41,833	1,309,370	3,383	582

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1907—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.					
	Black-berries.	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	*Flax.	Hops.	To-bacco.
Adams						
Ashland		2				
Barron				825		1,951
Bayfield		0¼				
Brown						
Buffalo	1		1,633			
Burnett						
Calumet						
Chippewa	0¾		0¼			101¼
Clark						2
Columbia	4	2	7	25		2,414
Crawford	5½					1,611
Dane	2¼	1	4¼			12,566½
Dodge	3	1				5
Door		1				
Douglas						
Dunn	1					373
Eau Claire	10					44
Florence						
Fond du Lac						
Forest						
Gates						
Grant						321
Green	5¾	2	112			41½
Green Lake			5			
Iowa			4			3
Iron						
Jackson	12	4	1			235
Jefferson	2¾	2½	6			296
Juneau					40	188
Kenosha		9				
Kewaunee		2½		33		
La Crosse	17¼	1	18			18
Lafayette					240	5
Langlade						
Lincoln						
Manitowoc	5¾		3			
Marathon						
Marinette						
Marquette	1					2
Milwaukee	1	5¾	2½			
Monroe	37	0¼	0½		7	424¾
Oconto	0½	0½				109

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.					
	Black-berries.	Cur-rants.	Grapes.	Flax.	Hops.	To-bacco.
Oneida	0¼	0¼				
Outagamie	9					
Ozaukee						
Pepin	0¼		1½			15
Pierce	1½					
Polk						
Portage						
Price						
Racine	1	7				4
Richland	6	1	13			3,343
Rock	0¼	6				5,048
St. Croix		0¼				
Sauk	9	2	6		2	8
Sawyer						
Shawano						
Sheboygan						
Taylor						
Trempealeau	2½		2			149¾
Vernon	9½		28	2		5,005
Vilas		0½				
Walworth						10
Washburn		1				1
Washington		2				
Waukesha	1	1	180			7
Waupaca						
Waushara						
Winnebago		2				
Wood						
Total.....	150¾	57¾	2,027	885	289	34,301¾

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Cultivated grasses.	Growing timber.
Adams	15,861	51,536
Ashland	4,410	.....
Barron	41,104	10,184
Bayfield	4,110	19,690
Brown	3,000	19,200
Buffalo	35,816	58,953
Burnett	4,951	3,169
Calumet	25,403	17,039
Chippewa	36,434½	8,264
Clark	40,350	87,415
Columbia	47,666	51,789
Crawford	34,687	87,223
Dane	94,476	78,416¾
Dodge	42,570	27,101
Door	28,767	4,211
Douglas	3,474	.....
Dunn	44,086	50,711
Eau Claire	36,802	20,697
Florence	2,686	995
Fond du Lac	1,299	27,166
Forest	772	.....
Gates	4,447	384
Grant	76,652	01,786
Green	61,303	29,998
Green Lake	14,529	16,133
Iowa	60,971	61,528
Iron .....	.....	.....
Jackson	25,368	19,853
Jefferson	23,966½	17,518½
Juneau	20,810	61,799
Kenosha	24,115	9,155½
Kewaunee	31,305	10,970
La Crosse	22,366½	51,149
Lafayette	61,181	17,966
Langlade	10,847	9,913
Lincoln	7,934	7,262
Manitowoc	60,699	31,274
Marathon	42,603	108,519
Marquette	8,362	11,750
Marquette	9,024	42,724
Milwaukee	20,580	6,107
Monroe	48,223	76,891
Oconto	21,674	12,992
Oneida	2,898½	2,120

ACREAGE OF FARM CROPS GROWING IN THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES IN 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Cultivated grasses.	Growing timber.
Outagamie	38,680	24,050
Ozaukee	22,545	8,387
Pepin	4,926	8,710
Pierce	29,013	28,690
Polk	35,970	29,831
Portage	34,751	24,308
Price	6,277	4,432
Racine	27,672	.....
Richland	45,911	63,375
Rock	61,148	29,112
St. Croix	53,692	7,333
Sauk	39,765	69,718
Sawyer	2,461	.....
Shawano	27,560	40,150
Sheboygan	51,865	41,847
Taylor	4,466	.....
Trempealeau	41,764	49,926
Vernon	69,230	104,435
Vilas	397	.....
Walworth	36,634	26,741
Washburn	4,780	976
Washington	32,976	36,383
Waukesha	37,239	23,323
Waupaca	35,279	28,779
Waushara	27,025	45,800
Winnebago	31,059	9,505
Wood	17,388	1,909
Total	2,029,455½	Not complete.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1905

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Milch cows.	Value.	All other cattle.	Value.
Adams	7,091	\$152,814	8,028	\$92,341
Ashland	1,488	29,125	663	6,786
Barron	13,821	302,072	.....	.....
Bayfield	1,158	27,100	496	5,164
Brown	17,942	358,840	15,284	76,440
Buffalo	15,393	310,771	14,420	127,575
Burnett	4,739	58,386	3,889	26,515
Calumet	13,236	364,149	9,463	128,579
Chippewa	11,699	236,357	11,928	120,548
Clark	19,353	406,543	16,973	172,572
Columbia	20,474	478,676	20,956	265,339
Crawford	13,056	224,813	13,968	144,890
Dane	47,198	1,092,257	41,282	420,137
Dodge	42,705	1,477,068	11,919	111,984
Door	9,175	150,517	9,957	81,456
Douglas	1,619	31,580	76	953
Dunn	16,391	292,056	15,411	128,896
Eau Claire	12,361	242,069	11,730	122,313
Florence	425	8,290	140	1,950
Fond du Lac	26,226	637,905	25,208	228,481
Forest	240	5,730	188	2,257
Gates	1,568	30,268	1,526	15,020
Grant	26,104	638,511	41,795	662,424
Green	29,306	874,171	56,378	1,301,152
Green Lake	10,459	426,391	6,515	67,438
Iowa	32,395	613,257	32,004	628,477
Iron	235	5,875	512	9,747
Jackson	12,204	194,635	10,981	100,629
Jefferson	31,965	767,025	20,510	141,390
Juneau	9,738	160,358	8,899	76,501
Kenosha	11,193	342,400	8,451	107,764
Kewaunee	12,679	233,178	11,292	104,991
La Crosse	12,144	290,488	9,017	108,520
Lafayette	22,196	663,081	38,860	779,864
Langlade	3,673	53,115	3,355	24,281
Lincoln	3,001	54,148	2,234	19,452
Manitowoc	25,060	524,552	11,713	136,148
Marathon	17,564	256,995	14,481	100,727
Marinette	4,475	61,931	3,048	25,940
Marquette	7,802	137,873	7,216	72,998
Milwaukee	10,800	252,435	2,387	28,910
Monroe	20,174	412,189	18,544	187,414
Oconto	7,784	132,810	6,532	53,229
Oneida	646	14,361	479	5,594
Outagamie	22,856	504,056	13,440	128,082

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Milch cows.	Value.	All other cattle.	Value.
Ozaukee	12,836	320,620	6,996	96,313
Pepin	3,322	46,968	3,241	26,176
Pierce	8,952	182,806	11,187	127,772
Polk	15,708	282,916	18,517	155,335
Portage	12,693	262,621	8,065	87,197
Price	2,095	36,627	1,577	12,819
Racine	16,484	376,583	5,825	73,673
Richland	17,255	386,468	18,416	234,231
Rock	27,573	665,515	21,844	283,056
St. Croix	13,813	276,103	15,573	149,517
Sauk	23,747	541,490	18,023	202,166
Sawyer	671	14,358	268	2,702
Shawano	11,902	268,332	11,475	99,413
Sheboygan	33,187	907,089	11,430	145,913
Taylor	2,130	36,285	1,477	11,468
Trempealeau	14,863	275,289	18,464	189,654
Vernon	18,398	357,347	19,882	205,667
Vilas	158	3,160	150	750
Walworth	28,328	742,527	13,716	191,071
Washburn	1,730	33,805	1,396	12,820
Washington	19,711	428,608	11,655	136,605
Waukesha	22,923	514,298	13,358	131,564
Waupaca	20,823	422,249	13,750	133,438
Waushara	12,882	279,061	5,201	57,040
Winnebago	22,705	524,773	11,133	150,300
Wood	9,178	174,671	7,034	54,967
Total	1,005,577	\$23,191,791	831,731	\$10,122,495

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Horses of all ages.	Value.	Sheep and lambs.	Value.
Adams	4,196	\$236,970	3,663	\$7,619
Ashland	1,320	57,860	421	606
Barron	7,059	430,647	13,544	24,875
Bayfield	1,030	47,330	387	1,070
Brown	15,840	633,600	6,490	19,470
Buffalo	6,856	463,195	13,751	26,570
Burnett	2,135	91,740	1,811	3,282
Calumet	6,732	505,914	2,840	7,017
Chippewa	6,543	395,187	5,394	10,953
Clark	8,038	436,012	7,980	17,799
Columbia	12,347	685,053	22,873	61,569
Crawford	6,722	352,018	10,806	22,133
Dane	22,567	1,490,230	17,133	44,504
Dodge	11,900	753,431	8,438	17,492
Door	4,887	239,673	4,493	8,673
Douglas	1,307	51,859	249	581
Dunn	7,947	450,472	13,606	25,348
Eau Claire	8,574	516,353	4,365	10,326
Florence	413	20,900	96	187
Fond du Lac.....	14,440	1,319,645	22,653	50,858
Forest	245	15,610	20	60
Gates	1,174	55,674	1,105	2,309
Grant	14,768	766,654	16,295	70,638
Green	9,299	579,121	9,544	23,754
Green Lake	5,008	546,729	12,388	20,598
Iowa	9,351	524,396	9,566	27,014
Iron	526	26,215	235	705
Jackson	6,162	342,651	6,405	14,562
Jefferson	11,656	613,504	3,945	8,740
Juneau	5,547	287,689	6,228	13,743
Kenosha	4,282	260,225	8,592	21,421
Kewaunee	6,141	400,356	8,189	11,725
La Crosse	7,392	524,832	5,395	13,488
Lafayette	10,456	612,985	14,381	46,953
Langlade	2,001	91,145	1,972	3,065
Lincoln	1,574	85,595	1,620	3,850
Manitowoc	10,677	604,036	6,247	13,357
Marathon	6,702	317,584	12,220	18,113
Marinette	2,871	116,495	651	1,251
Marquette	3,345	208,534	5,115	9,878
Milwaukee	19,198	1,054,339	583	2,199
Monroe	9,193	552,620	10,702	25,701
Oconto	4,231	219,529	2,648	4,373
Oneida	646	27,589	210	507

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1903—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.			
	Horses of all ages.	Value.	Sheep and lambs.	Value
Outagamie	10,012	599,709	5,629	14,391
Ozaukee	5,657	390,835	564	1,060
Pepin	1,820	108,173	2,616	5,067
Pierce	4,253	261,412	13,178	28,087
Polk	6,563	342,090	5,874	11,541
Portage	7,272	455,182	3,909	7,661
Price	1,341	74,390	778	1,517
Racine	6,364	432,450	7,744	16,116
Richland	6,092	322,023	23,730	48,916
Rock	13,472	748,030	14,888	46,798
St. Croix	7,632	391,594	8,514	18,898
Sauk	8,888	534,320	13,485	29,288
Sawyer	618	23,657	108	226
Shawano	6,152	394,583	10,334	20,835
Sheboygan	10,712	719,897	2,850	7,497
Taylor	1,397	62,889	1,382	2,244
Trempealeau	7,278	461,015	13,424	29,394
Vernon	10,079	558,574	26,373	58,239
Vilas	529	26,325	30	90
Walworth	8,327	495,740	12,197	23,974
Washburn	1,186	130,773	941	1,927
Washington	9,651	568,528	6,558	15,764
Waukesha	11,779	555,920	20,652	38,161
Waupaca	7,875	498,464	6,662	15,265
Waushara	5,625	349,634	3,308	6,129
Winnebago	9,931	692,754	9,221	23,125
Wood	3,864	186,729	2,809	5,310
Total.....	476,667	\$28,397,886	523,016	\$1,197,456

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.	
	Swine four mos. old, or over.	Value.
Adams	3,752	\$20,322
Ashland	310	1,854
Barron		
Bayfield	181	1,076
Brown	7,000	16,000
Buffalo	13,159	58,641
Burnett	1,286	4,431
Calumet	6,074	31,726
Chippewa	6,272	31,320
Clark	6,911	26,950
Clumbia	22,281	134,096
Crawford	8,671	42,175
Dane	37,732	235,672
Dodge	15,380	80,285
Door	3,720	11,885
Douglas	147	845
Dunn	11,073	42,905
Eau Claire	7,620	35,202
Florence	61	332
Fond du Lac	13,248	66,224
Forest	48	308
Gates	600	2,443
Grant	35,659	197,235
Green	26,616	124,043
Green Lake	7,865	34,966
Iowa	16,649	103,170
Iron	95	526
Jackson	8,122	38,573
Jefferson	14,395	93,349
Juneau	5,096	22,555
Kenosha	5,490	32,140
Kewaunee	5,120	16,283
La Crosse	9,662	51,692
Lafayette	30,224	186,312
Langlade	1,599	5,868
Lincoln	948	3,055
Manitowoc	9,556	36,157
Marathon	5,902	19,354
Marinette	1,186	4,426
Marquette	3,425	16,734
Milwaukee	1,854	8,301
Monroe	10,714	50,037
Oconto	3,094	11,755

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, 1904—continued.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.	
	Swine four mos. old, or over.	Value.
Oneida	173	803
Outagamie	13,236	52,573
Ozaukee	4,480	21,515
Pepin	2,666	11,555
Pepin	3,877	20,067
Pierce	5,200	23,767
Polk	5,845	32,152
Portage	316	1,219
Price	6,919	33,282
Racine	16,104	65,134
Richland	25,761	140,513
Rock	6,075	24,678
St. Croix	16,209	101,018
Sauk	133	628
Sawyer	8,208	29,576
Shawano	12,761	64,200
Sheboygan	466	1,852
Taylor	7,157	33,792
Trempealeau		63,107
Vernon	150	750
Vilas	16,635	104,523
Walworth	583	2,553
Washburn	12,023	53,625
Washington	11,359	47,830
Waukesha	7,872	36,319
Waupaca	5,480	291,821
Waushara	11,565	87,095
Winnebago	2,535	10,538
Wood		
Total	573,596	\$3,297,708